14th Annual Report
1 January – 31 December 2006

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This Report
This is the 14th annual report of Reproductive Health Matters (RHM). It covers the calendar year 1 January - 31 December 2006, which is also the financial year of the project.

Objects of the Charity
"To advance education for the public benefit concerning all aspects of the reproductive health and reproductive rights of women worldwide, in particular by the production of regular publications in this field."

There were no major changes or additions to the policies of the charity in 2006.

Organisation of the Charity
In 2006, the charity consisted of the staff (the editor and promotion/administration manager), a finance officer, two editorial consultants, a voluntary international Board of Trustees/Directors of eight people, two of whom live in the UK, and a voluntary international Editorial Advisory Board of 34 people. (See Appendix 1 for names and CVs and Appendix 2 for their election, training, roles and responsibilities.)

Summary of Activities in 2006
This was RHM's 14th year. In furtherance of the charitable objects, in 2006 RHM produced and distributed two issues of the journal Reproductive Health Matters (Volume 14, Numbers 27 and 28); continued to distribute the journal supplement/book on Abortion Law, Policy and Practice in Transition; produced and distributed a new print selection of RHM papers on HIV/AIDS, Sexual and Reproductive Health, continued to distribute our 2004 CD-rom with selections of papers on these topics; supported the production of two issues of the Chinese version of the journal by the National Research Institute for Family Planning in Beijing, the production of one Arabic edition of the journal by the New Woman Foundation in Cairo, one edition of the journal in Spanish by the Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia in Lima; one edition of the journal in Portuguese by the ABRASCO Gender Group in São Paulo; one edition of the journal in Hindi by CREA in New Delhi. We co-organised Condoms: An International Workshop with the International HIV/AIDS Alliance and held the annual meeting of the RHM trustees/directors. We produced three CD-roms: one with the presentations and final report of the International Condom Workshop; one with all the abortion papers from the RHM journal from 1993–2006, and one with the Cumulative Index of all RHM's publications from 1993-2006. We worked with Elsevier Limited to maintain the web pages for the RHM journal and other information about RHM on their websites; and continued to expand the information on sexual and reproductive health and rights on the RHM website. Finally, we have carried out a range of promotional activities through mailings of our brochures and sample copies, stalls at conferences, sending materials for courses and various other forms of information exchange with the field. See also Objectives and Activities 2006 (Appendix 3).
The subject of this journal issue is a crucial one, and the papers speak eloquently of the importance of health care providers to well functioning health services, measured through their training and skills level, the extent of managerial support they are given, the pay and benefits they receive, their career advancement opportunities, the conditions they are expected to work in and the resources available to them for their work. The papers reveal how starved public health services are of support for well-trained, well-paid, highly motivated health care providers, in practically every country examined.

This journal issue includes papers about the women and men who collectively form the human resource base of public sexual and reproductive health services in Bangladesh, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kenya, Lithuania, Mongolia, Morocco and Zambia and in AIDS treatment programmes in Malawi and South Africa. In each case, many elements of the story are the same. The papers focus primarily on family planning, maternity care, unsafe abortion and AIDS treatment programmes. Given the increasingly high expectations placed on health systems and health workers – e.g. to reduce maternal deaths, to prevent HIV infection – more health workers, better training and greater skills are needed and working conditions and salaries must be greatly improved.

The human face of human resources in sexual and reproductive health care, not surprisingly, is usually a woman’s. Several of the theme papers in this journal issue focus on qualitative issues and the points of view are of primarily women patients and primarily women providers.

RHM has begun to publish regularly on adolescent sexual and reproductive health issues, and in this issue there are several contributions to the literature, covering nurse-midwives’ disapproving attitudes towards adolescent sexual and reproductive health needs in Kenya and Zambia, the situation of married adolescent girls living in an urban slum environment in Bangladesh and in Japan where, in contrast to Bangladesh, young women are mostly not having children and the policy issue is whether to encourage them to have more or not.

One of the almost invisible aspects of the human resources issue, however, which emerges in the papers published here, is in relation to gender. Especially in countries where the status of women is much lower than men’s, not only are women patients more likely to be neglected and treated poorly, but women health workers are also likely to have a lower status and lower (if any) pay than male health professionals and workers. They are also more likely to have fewer skills than they require to be able to give their patients optimum care. It is neither an accident nor bad luck that maternal mortality, including from the complications of unsafe abortion, continues to be a major public health problem in so many countries. It is because it is primarily women who are involved and affected.
The theme of this journal issue was intended to be provocative. It is a response to the powerful anti-public health campaign against sexual and reproductive rights, led by George W Bush and Pope Benedict XVI, whose policies demonise most sexual relationships – and have made condoms the symbol of them. It is important to challenge these sexual politics, as they threaten to undermine all the gains made in promoting safer sex and turning the HIV epidemic around.

This journal issue serves as a reminder that although condoms do not equal safe sex, because sex does not equal intercourse, without condoms, vaginal, anal and oral intercourse are not protected from STIs or HIV. No one ever claimed condoms were perfect. But this journal issue shows once again that they are the best there is and the best there will be for a long time coming.

The bad news is that not enough people who are at risk of HIV are using condoms at all, or using them all the time, and there’s a lot of work needed ahead to get them to do so. Yet condoms were conspicuously absent as a topic at the International AIDS Conference in Toronto in August 2006, including, outrageously, in the plenary on prevention.

This journal issue calls on HIV prevention and sexual and reproductive rights advocates to begin championing the condom. However, it really needs a large international organisation with clout to step into the breach and conduct an international condom promotion campaign. IPPF and UNAIDS are not doing very much. In the UN system, that’s said to be UNFPA’s job, and to give UNFPA credit they have been increasing their condom distribution for several years, but it’s still a tiny amount. What about WHO, isn’t it time for a safer sex campaign from there? Look how successful “3 X 5” was in jump-starting access to treatment in so many developing countries.

Condoms bring peace of mind. Condoms protect and save lives. They are the here and now of prevention and protection. The decision to practise safer sex is not merely an individual decision, based on knowledge of the methods available, but one that is also influenced by powerful social and sexual norms. Having sex with more than one lifetime partner is a common experience. Calling on people who want to have sex to abstain from sex does not work from a public health point of view. There is no doubt that many people are mutually faithful to one partner over their lifetimes. HIV, however, is being transmitted in sex acts occurring outside this norm. To protect the public health, the practice of safer sex, promoted in a sex-positive way, is necessary. It includes saying no to unwanted sex, being faithful, having fewer partners, having sex that does not include intercourse, and using condoms. Not just to prevent HIV and STIs, but also to prevent unwanted pregnancy, STI-related infertility and negative pregnancy outcomes, and cervical cancer – and most powerfully to protect children and for partners to protect each other.
RHM journal in other languages

The journal continues in 2006 to include abstracts of all original papers in Spanish and French. In 2006, editions of the journal, including full-length articles, abstracts and round up summaries, were published in Chinese, Arabic, Spanish, Portuguese and Hindi. All language editions except the Arabic, which is pending, are now also on the websites of the institutions producing them, with links on the RHM website. Negotiations began in 2006 for a group in Burkina Faso to produce a French edition of the journal and a group in Moscow to produce a Russian version, both in 2007.

Chinese

Since 1996, with earmarked funding from the Ford Foundation, RHM has supported the production and distribution of a Chinese version of the journal twice a year, produced in Beijing by the National Research Institute for Family Planning. 5,000 copies of each edition were printed and distributed in 2006. The Chinese text has also been included on the Institute’s website. The Chinese RHM continues to be distributed mainly in China and Taiwan, about six months after the English version each year. (Appendix 4)

Arabic

RHM has supported the production and distribution of an Arabic edition of the journal once a year since 1998, by the New Woman Foundation, Cairo. 1,000 copies of the 2006 edition were printed for distribution in Arabic-speaking countries in the Middle East. RHM is receiving a growing number of submissions of papers from the region, and we believe the Arabic edition of the journal is one of the main reasons why. (Appendix 5)

Spanish

RHM has similarly supported the production and distribution of a Spanish edition since 2003. That issue was well received, and the high quality of the translation noted. The second issue was prepared in 2004 but was unavoidably delayed. The responsibility for production of the Spanish edition was transferred in 2005 to the Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, also in Lima, who published the second edition only in late 2005. However, the university team is now making up for lost time and produced and distributed 1,000 copies of the 2006 edition well on time. (Appendix 6)

Hindi

CREA in New Delhi successfully undertook to produce the first Hindi edition of RHM with papers on the theme of sexuality and gender in 2006, with funds they raised independently. They distributed almost all the 2,000 copies produced during the second half of the year and received favourable responses from many of the recipients, as well as suggestions of further groups and individuals to send them to. Before the year was out, they were already planning future editions. (Appendix 7)

Portuguese

A Portuguese edition was also produced in 2006 for the first time by the ABRASCO Gender Group, São Paulo, as a collaboration of an RHM trustee, editorial advisory board member and several RHM authors. The theme of the issue was sexuality, reproduction and health services. 1,200 copies were produced and distributed in Brazil, again with great appreciation by recipients. (Appendix 8)
**Publication on ensuring sexual and reproductive health and rights for people living with HIV**

The RHM Editor peer reviewed seven background papers for a UNFPA/WHO/EngenderHealth conference in 2006 in Addis Ababa on the Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs of People Living with HIV and AIDS, for the WHO Department of Reproductive Health and Research, Geneva. RHM later agreed to publish these papers as a journal supplement in 2007, and two rounds of peer review and editing of the papers for this supplement, which is due to be published in May 2007, were initiated in the second half of 2006.

**Condoms: An International Workshop**

**London, 21–23 June 2006**

From the 21–23 June 2006, the International HIV/AIDS Alliance and Reproductive Health Matters hosted an international meeting in London to bring together a range of experts from academia, civil society, multilateral organisations and government. The purpose of this meeting was to facilitate dialogue between participants from different disciplines and geographical areas to explore successful methods of promoting condom use and barriers to condom promotion.

The Alliance’s objective was to learn more from their peers, particularly those from sexual and reproductive health backgrounds, to influence their internal policy and programming. RHM wanted to use the opportunity to generate data and papers for its upcoming journal issue on condoms. Both organisations felt that the meeting was an opportunity for information sharing and networking.

There were 32 participants from all world regions, including Belgium, France, Romania, UK; Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Trinidad & Tobago; Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe; Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand; Australia and USA. There were eight workshop sessions over 3 days, with several speakers each and as much time given for discussion as for presentations. Session topics were sexuality and condoms, condoms and young people, positive prevention, key populations, dual protection and family planning services, scaling up condom promotion, condom promotion at programme and community level, and enabling policies and anti-condom policies.

A selection of abstracts of recent published research totalling 40 pages was put together to inform the meeting, entitled “Recent research into condoms”. This was distributed in the conference package and is now available on the RHM website.

Quite a few of the presentations at the meeting were published as articles in Reproductive Health Matters 14(28) November 2006. An Alliance consultant took notes during the workshop and prepared a full-length report of the workshop. This report was produced on CD-rom and made available by both the Alliance and RHM in early 2007. A copy of the CD-rom accompanies this report.

The costs of the workshop were shared by both organisations.
Meeting for RHM Donors and Friends
28 June 2006, Geneva

This meeting was hosted by Elly Leemhuis-de Regt, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and chaired by Berit Austveg, Norwegian Board of Health; Chairwoman, RHM Trustees. The RHM editor made a presentation on past, present and future activities and funding of RHM, covering publications, seminars/workshops and other activities, structure, publisher and boards, future activities, financial history, projected funding for 2006–2011 and sustainability. Berit Austveg made a presentation on the importance of information for the field, including RHM’s relevance and contribution.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the sustainability of RHM. 2006 was RHM’s 14th year. We talked about what the role and value of a publications project such as RHM was. We asked how long should “a publication” be funded, whether by any one donor or at all, given the fact that it cannot be self-sustaining, let alone profit-making, and still accomplish its mission of providing information for the field, especially in the developing world, in an accessible way. We signalled that in several years’ time, RHM will experience a funding deficit. We were signalling this well in advance of there being a problem, as we hope to avoid the fate of journals such as Health Transition Review which disappeared virtually overnight due to loss of funding. We would expect the amount of funds we will need to raise to increase the further we look into the future. However, if a decrease in the number of our main donors occurs after 2007, as seemed likely in 2006, RHM’s income would fall drastically from 2008 unless those donors’ policies change in our favour again, or other donors increase their commitment, or new donors come on board.

Total expenditure 1995-2005

Funds to raise 2006–2011
Contract with Elsevier

RHM agreed a six-year contract with Elsevier Ltd from January 2002. In 2006, we began the process of negotiating renewing it from January 2008. Elsevier has made RHM a fully web-based publication. For a service fee that is equivalent to an administrative salary, they handle all paid and supported subscriptions, bulk orders and commercial reprint permissions. RHM is promoted alongside journals such as Contraception, International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics, Social Science and Medicine, Health Policy and the Lancet. This move has proven to be greatly beneficial for the journal, as it is rapidly increasing our outreach through the web and our visibility in academic institutions worldwide. RHM retains full ownership of the journal and copyright in all articles and books.

RHM on the web

<www.rhmjournal.org.uk>

The RHM-run website contains the editorial policy, staff and board members, author and submission guidelines, peer review guidelines, current and future themes for the journal, tables of contents of all back issues of the journal, full text of out-of-print books Beyond Acceptability and Safe Motherhood Initiatives; the cumulative index of all RHM publications for 1993–2006; and a short course on Writing for Publication. The site also contains a Feature of the Month section and news sections on abortion, condoms and HIV/AIDS, to each of which a published article or a news report is added regularly as news breaks. There is also information on how to subscribe and order back issues, and links to other organisations.

<www.sciencedirect.com>

The full text of each issue of the journal and supplement is carried in ScienceDirect, a platform of some 1,800 Elsevier journals, which can be accessed in part or as a whole group through an institutional subscription. All back issues from Volume 1 are available on ScienceDirect, which gives individual subscribers unlimited access to all issues of the journal. ScienceDirect contains two search engines in which RHM is indexed:

- Scopus, for searching and browsing abstracts and references, and giving coverage to citation counts available; and
- Scirus, a search engine for scientific information that searches journal sources online, at <http://www.scirus.com/srsapp>.

<www.rhm-elsevier.com>

RHM is part of “Women’s and Reproductive Health Online Resources”, a thematic group of about 20 Elsevier journals which are promoted together on a dedicated web page with links to each journal’s own page. Visitors to this site, including non-subscribers, have free access to the abstracts of all journal issues. This site also provides links for subscribing and ordering back issues, a sample journal issue on request, and a link to the RHM website. ScienceDirect also has a free e-mail Contents Alert, sent out when the issue is uploaded onto the web.

<www.healthinternetwork.net>

RHM is one of the journals on the Health InterNetwork Access to Research Initiative (HINARI), providing free or nearly free access to major journals in biomedical and related social sciences for public institutions in developing countries.
Outreach and impact

The following indicators of the outreach and impact of RHM's publications are outlined in the following pages:

- audience and authors
- indexes that include the RHM journal
- editorial support to authors and editors
- number of papers accepted/rejected for publication
- number of papers about developed vs. developing countries
- number of peer reviewers by region, and
- ISI impact factor
- articles accessed through Elsevier websites
- reprints and other uses of articles
- how board members used the journal
- subscriptions orders and distribution
- promotion

Audience and authors

- national and international policymakers, agencies and donors in the field, health ministries and health departments, including heads of women's health, maternal and child health, family planning and STDs/HIV;
- reproductive health service providers, including obstetrician/gynaecologists, midwives, family planning providers and associations, and counsellors;
- researchers in a broad range of specialisms and disciplines, including the biomedical and social sciences, and in both NGOs and universities;
- women's sexual and reproductive health advocates, groups and organisations, and a broad range of other women's groups and organisations;
- non-governmental organisations focusing on health, population and related fields such as development and human rights;
- university and NGO libraries, and other resource and information centres;
- national and international professional associations, training courses, academics and their students, including in law, medicine, demography, public health, women's studies, social sciences, development, sexology, nursing and midwifery;
- newsletters, journals, journalists and authors in health-related fields.

Indexes/databases that include the RHM journal

Editorial support to authors and editors

RHM’s editorial policy from the beginning has been to provide editorial support to authors, some of whose papers would not be recommended for publication by a “standard” peer review. There are always two peer reviews per paper, and sometimes three. The editor offers detailed comments alongside the peer reviews and does copyediting. This policy has served to support a larger pool of published authors, including young and inexperienced authors, authors from developing countries and those whose first language is not English, who may find it more difficult to get published in a developed country journal.

All papers go through the same selection process, and every paper must be of a high standard before it is accepted. Authors are asked to suggest two peer reviewers with expertise in their subject, at least one of whom should be from the country in question. The open review process, in which both reviewers’ and authors’ names are made known to each other, supports constructive peer reviews, even if the reviewer does not recommend publication, and the opportunity for exchange between authors and reviewers.

Author and regional coverage

RHM aims to maintain a balance between regions in its geographical focus and to address global issues broadly in the papers it publishes. The themes for each journal issue sometimes attract more submissions from one region and discipline than others, however. Within these parameters, the journal’s policy is to focus more on developing countries because the problems are so much greater. However, it also regularly covers issues in developed countries, as these have international influence and raise different types of problems and challenges, and because reproductive health and rights can be highly problematic for women in developed countries too, especially poor and marginalised women. Furthermore, influences today are cross-regional, and solutions and models of excellence exist in all regions. Information from all regions thus needs to be shared globally.

In many international journals, papers about developing countries are commonly written by authors/researchers from developed countries. RHM’s editorial policy since 1994 is that preference should be given to papers about developing countries written by or in collaboration with authors from those countries. Our policies have increased the proportion of authors from developing countries published by RHM and of peer reviewers from developing countries as well. These proportions compare favourably to other international journals.
Papers, authors and peer reviewers by region

The regional breakdown of authors and peer reviewers in the two issues for 2006 is shown in Table 1, with the figures from the previous year for comparative purposes.

Table 1. Papers, Authors and Peer Reviewers by Region, 2005 and 2006

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<td><strong>AUTHORS</strong></td>
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<td>Developed countries</td>
<td>18</td>
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ISI impact factor

RHM’s ISI impact factor has fluctuated from 0.515 in 2002 to 1.113 in 2003, 0.983 in 2004 and 0.857 in 2005. It is not clear to us why this has occurred since all other indicators – subscriptions, active web accounts, visits to RHM’s websites and article downloads have all steadily increased over the same period. Clearly, although we would greatly prefer to see this trend turn around, academic referencing of RHM articles is not the only or even the most important use being made of the information we disseminate.

RHM abstracts and articles accessed at ScienceDirect

There are currently 3,827 institutional subscribers entitled to access RHM on ScienceDirect worldwide, of which about 36% are active on a monthly basis. There has continued to be a steady, significant rise in active accounts accessing RHM articles on ScienceDirect – from 60 in 2002 to 1,386 in 2006. Active usage by country of RHM full-text articles from institutional account holders has risen from 61 countries in 2005 to 72 in 2006, a net increase of 18%. The total number of downloads of full-text articles online also increased, from 29,567 articles in 2005 to 36,637 in 2006, an increase of 24%.

In addition, other individuals can access RHM abstracts and articles through other gateways, either external gateways or Elsevier/ScienceDirect promotional gateways. The table below shows that the number of these external users has doubled in 2006 over 2005.

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<th>Gateway*</th>
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<th>2006</th>
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<td>ScienceDirect promotional gateways</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>13 (26)</td>
<td>Nov-2005</td>
<td>Human Rights Begin at Birth: International Law and the Claim of Fetal Rights</td>
<td>Copelon R et al.</td>
<td>496</td>
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<td>13 (25)</td>
<td>May-2005</td>
<td>Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in the United Kingdom at ICPD+10</td>
<td>Davey C.</td>
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<td>14 (27)</td>
<td>May-2006</td>
<td>Health Systems and Access to Antiretroviral Drugs for HIV in Southern Africa: Service Delivery and Human Resources Challenges</td>
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**RHM article among Lancet nominations for paper of the year**

“Determinants of high sex ratio among newborns: a cohort study from rural Anhui Province, China”, by Wu Z, Viisainen K and Hemminki E, RHM 14(27) May 2006 was nominated with 22 other articles for paper of the year by the *Lancet’s* editors.

**RHM articles selected by Elsevier for promotion to mark World Aids Day 2006**

“Dual protection: more needed than practised or understood” by Berer M. RHM 14(28) November 2006.


**RHM article the most often accessed resource on the AIDS Portal**


15
RHM articles – reprints and other uses

I wanted to update you on something that resulted from the paper I wrote for RHM and seek your approval for use of the paper in a book. After the RHM paper came out, we started using it as background reading for our MDG courses and it was very well received. So well received that we re-activated an old idea of developing a companion textbook for the Reproductive Health course. I ended up using large parts of the paper in several chapters of the textbook, with credit to RHM. The textbook is now ready for an editor. So thanks to the RHM article, we now have a draft manuscript for a textbook that will not only serve our future participants but the wider reproductive health community. (Abdo Yazbeck, World Bank)

RHM article reprinted in a CD-rom bibliography of the literature on orphans and vulnerable children affected by AIDS in Africa:


A long list of RHM articles on induced abortion in Africa in the field of social sciences and health, reproduced in full on CD-rom as part of a bibliography on these issues that covers the period 1990 to 2005.

Request from: Agnès Guillaume, Démographe à l'IRD, UMR IRD - Université de Provence 151, CEPED, France.

Three articles from RHM 2004;12(24 Supplement) and one from RHM 2005;13(26):44-53 translated and reprinted in a collection of papers on abortion in German to be published in autumn 2006, edited by Sarah Diehl:

– Schuster S. Abortion in the moral world of the Cameroon grassfields.
– McNaughton HL, Mitchel EMH, Blandon MM. Should doctors be the judges? Ambiguous policies on legal abortion in Nicaragua.

RHM article reprinted in a textbook for the undergraduate college market in the USA and Canada, titled Gendered Bodies: Feminist Perspectives. J Lorber, LJ Moore, editors. Roxbury Publishing Company:


Satellite use of RHM articles through HealthNet News in 2006 - Abstracts:

– Maharaj P, Cleland J. Condoms become the norm in the sexual culture of college students in Durban South Africa. RHM 2006:14(28):104-12
How some RHM board members and authors have used the journal

“I use RHM a lot in my day-to-day work, and it is highly valued in Norad, my present workplace. In my latest book (in Norwegian) I have a lot of references to RHM.”
(Berit Austveg, Norway, Chair, RHM Trustees)

“Over the past two years I have recommended to several research colleagues working in Latin America the article Billings DL. Misoprostol alone for early medical abortion in a Latin American clinic setting. RHM 2004:12 (24 Supplement):57-64. Aside from the merits of the research, data and discussion as such, this article provides a useful example of how research on abortion in legally restrictive settings can be published, in this case with anonymous co-authors whose contributions are explicitly recognised by Billings. It would be very useful to include a translation of this article into Spanish in a future issue of ‘Temas de Salud Reproductiva’.”
(Susanna Rance, Bolivia, Editorial Advisory Board)

“I used several articles from RHM in the materials for my course at the University of Toronto on Reproductive and Sexual Health Law, and have cited articles in my own writing. I distribute the RHM brochure to the same class, and encourage students who have written excellent papers to submit them to RHM for consideration for publication. RHM is also used in our Health Equity and Law Clinic, which this year is undertaking five projects on laws and policies on reproductive and sexual health. Every time you send a call for papers, or an alert with the table of contents of a new issue, it goes on our list serve, which has 200+ on it.”
(Rebecca Cook, Canada, Editorial Advisory Board)

“I promote RHM all the time, e.g. at universities and conferences, though I don’t know the outcome most of the time. Here are universities in the US where I promoted RHM in the past year or so: Stanford University, Simmons College, Newton Massachusetts Public Library, Women Action and Media conference, invitational meeting in Washington DC with human genetics educators and activists, West Virginia University, Curry College, University of Connecticut, George Mason University, University of Colorado, Oklahoma University, Vermont Council for the Humanities, University of Texas, Tempo International, Chicago, Public Responsibility in Medicine and Research conference, American Public Health Association conference, Combined Jewish Philanthropies Women’s Division annual meeting and University of Pennsylvania Nursing School.”
(Judy Norsigian, USA, Editorial Advisory Board)

“I gave some RHM brochures to colleagues working here in Burkina Faso on maternal mortality, to promote submissions for November 2007 and they were very interested. I did one peer review and participated in an advisory group to make a selection of RHM articles for the coming French edition of the journal.”
(Philippe Msellati, Burkina Faso, Editorial Advisory Board)

“I have given out brochures in our reproductive health course in Rwanda, where I mostly worked last year with Treatment and Research for AIDS Care, which depends on the Ministry of Health, and at ICAP Rwanda (Columbia University in Rwanda), encouraging them to subscribe to the journal. I have also used some articles from the journal in our annual ten-week reproductive health course at the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Belgium.”
(Thérèse Delvaux, Belgium, Editorial Advisory Board)
“I distributed RHM brochures in the Centres for Gender Studies in the universities in Nigeria and also among researchers in a conference of the Academic Staff Union of Nigerian Universities. I also took copies to the Feminist Dialogues and the World Social Forum and tried to be strategic in the choice of panels where I handed them out, that they would be appreciated. I have also encouraged grantees of the MacArthur Foundation here in Nigeria during the 2006 annual grantees meeting to submit articles from their completed projects to RHM and circulated the brochure there too.” (Bene Madunagu, Nigeria, Editorial Advisory Board)

“I would like to emphasise the importance of having RHM translated into other languages. The issue on health sector reform that was translated to Spanish continues to be a powerful tool for different audiences. We chose some of the papers to be included as recommended bibliography for the Masters in Social Sciences and Health. RHM is the only journal that has covered abortion from many perspectives. One of my colleagues found the papers on experiences in Latin America particularly useful and cited them in one of the articles of the Lancet series on reproductive health. CEDES has just finished a maternal mortality study using verbal autopsies. We found that the papers published in the Safe Motherhood book are still very relevant and useful as a methodology source as well as an input to shape public awareness. Finally, a collection of all RHM issues was donated to the National Sexual and Reproductive Health Programme for their library and to be included in the training activities to be developed this year with the provincial officials of that Programme.” (Silvina Ramos, Argentina, Editorial Advisory Board)

“RHM articles and brochures were distributed at the two meetings convened by the Coalition for Maternal-Neonatal Health and Safe Abortion in India – once at the general body meeting in Udaipur in January, and then once again at the Advocacy Workshop for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Issues in Surajkund in September.” (Asha George, India, Editorial Advisory Board)

“Articles from RHM are cited extensively in the forthcoming (late 2007) book of which I am a co-author, Sexuality, Health and Human Rights. Some of the best materials available on gender and HIV/AIDS, sex workers, and the complex relationships between sexual rights and reproductive rights can be found in RHM, especially in the 2004–2006 issues. I distributed RHM brochures at a regional Latin American conference on sexuality sponsored by the Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia in Lima in 2006. Sexuality Policy Watch, an international network of researchers and activists, of which I am a steering committee member, maintains a link to RHM’s website on its website <www.sxpolitics.org>.” (Rosalind Petchesky, USA, Trustee)

“I have just read the ‘condom’ journal. This is such a useful contribution. Your editorial and the article on dual protection will be included in our student midwives reading list! Other articles are very useful for our research in China and elsewhere. Thank you.” (Lesley Barclay, Professor, Health Services Development, Co-Director of Graduate School for Health Practice, Department of Health and Community Services Institute of Advanced Studies, Charles Darwin University, Australia)
Subscriptions, orders and distribution

The print run for the May 2006 journal issue (in English) was 4,500 copies and for the November 2006 issue 6,000 copies to allow for wider than usual promotion because of the importance of the condom theme. In 2006, the total distribution per journal issue (twice a year) was 4,214 which comprised 160 copies to institutions, 88 copies to personal and 620 to bulk paid subscriptions; 3,152 copies to supported subscribers; 194 complimentary copies (to authors, peer reviewers, board members, indexers and publication exchanges); and 1,003 back issues ordered both from Elsevier and the RHM office.

Most paid subscriptions and orders continue to come from developed countries, while almost all subscriptions and orders from developing countries have been free, supported by grants from RHM’s donors. Supported subscribers are based in governments, health services, NGOs, women’s health groups, libraries, universities, and a range of professional associations and institutions, almost all in developing countries. As in previous years, RHM’s publications continue to reach organisations and individuals in about 180 countries.

Figure 2. Journal distribution (English) by region: 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

Note: There were two editions in English and Chinese and one each of the other languages.
Promotion activities – RHM office

Advertising

- EBSCO – listing in their scientific publications catalogue (print and online)
- Elsevier – listing in their scientific catalogue (print and e-copies)

Brochures and sample copies

Brochures, sample copies, special publications and CD-roms were sent to the following courses, workshops, conferences and meetings:

- Ipas Regional Consultation on Unsafe Abortion, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- WHO/UNFPA Global Consultation on the Rights of People Living with HIV to Sexual and Reproductive Health, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- UKPHA Annual Conference, Shrewsbury, UK
- Midwifery Today, USA and Germany
- European Society of Contraception and Reproductive Health, Istanbul, Turkey
- 2nd International Conference, African Network for Strategic Communication in Health and Development, Johannesburg, South Africa
- 2nd Regional Meeting Youth for Youth, Combat HIV/AIDS, Zagreb, Croatia
- 2nd Africa Conference on Sexual Health and Rights, PPFA-International
- Africa Regional Meeting, Nairobi, Kenya
- 8th Congress of the European Federation of Sexology, Prague Czech Rep.
- 11th World Congress of Public Health and 8th Brazilian Congress of Collective Health, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- International AIDS Conference, Toronto, Canada
- The Challenge of Sexuality in Education Conference, Nairobi, Kenya
- IAPAC European Sessions, Budapest, Hungary
- 7th FIAPAC Congress: Freedom and rights in reproductive health. Rome, Italy
- Global Forum for Health Research, Cairo, Egypt
- SIDA Seminar: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Pretoria, South Africa
- Nigerian National Health Conference 2006, Uzodinma Adirieje, Nigeria
- FPAI Medical Abortion Meeting, Udaipur, India
- Post-graduate programme on HIV/AIDS, Dohdpur, Aligarh, India

Subscription agency exhibits

Sample copies of the journal were displayed by EBSCO Sample Issue and Book Program (Libraries) at the following conferences:

- Medical Libraries Associations, USA
- Special Libraries Association, USA
- American Libraries Association, USA
- Ontario Library Association, Canada
Promotion activities – Elsevier

Conference promotions

FIGO World Congress, Kuala Lumpur, 5-10 November 2006

All participants can register for free online trial access to one to two issues of all obstetrics and gynaecology and women’s health journals published by Elsevier during the months of November and December 2006, including the November 2005 issue of Reproductive Health Matters. Registrants will be contacted several times via e-mail during the trial, with tips and “hot articles” and at the end of the trial to invite them to subscribe, including the possibility to request a free subscription for those living in developing countries.

Branding and awareness

RHM is advertised on a space-available basis in other journals published by Elsevier, including Health Policy and the International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics. An advertisement for RHM is also regularly placed in the FIGO Newsletter, which is produced and distributed by Elsevier.

Subscription marketing

RHM has been included in a cluster brochure of journals in social and economic medicine, together with journals such as Public Health, Health Policy and Women’s Health Issues.

Elsevier mainly promotes the journal online to increase institutional and personal subscriptions. With the increased usage of online databases such as ScienceDirect in hospitals and universities, however, individual and print subscriptions are more difficult to sell.

Usage marketing

We aim to stimulate online usage of RHM and other journals by means of e-mail campaigns. For each campaign, we select the most appropriate e-mail addresses in our databases to match the content of the message. The following campaigns included RHM in 2006:

International Women’s Day (8 March) article selection featured two RHM articles: “Medical abortion: issues of choice and acceptability” and “Human rights begin at birth: international law and the claim of fetal rights”.

World Health Day (7 April) article selection featured two RHM articles: “Born unwanted, 35 years later: the Prague study “and “Nurse-midwives’ attitudes towards adolescent sexual and reproductive health needs in Kenya and Zambia”.

< www.elsevier.com/locate/rhm >

RHM has a page on this Elsevier Internet promotional catalogue.
RHM Affiliations/Memberships

- International Consortium for Medical Abortion
- European Science Editing
- International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
- UK Consortium on AIDS and International Development
- UK NGO Network on Sexual and Reproductive Health
- Voice for Choice, London, UK

Voluntary help and donations in kind

Participation of members of the Board of Trustees and Editorial Advisory Board remains voluntary. All board members receive the journal free and expenses for attending annual meetings. Authors receive a free subscription to the journal. Each group of authors receives a PDF of their published paper from which they can make as many copies as they need. Many organisations continue to send information and their publications in exchange for the journal and these are used by RHM for the Round Up and for book reviews.
Other activities of the Editor 2006

Co-Chair, Steering Committee, International Consortium for Medical Abortion Voice for Choice bi-monthly meetings, UK

Publications


Letter on male circumcision, BMJ online, August 2006.

Dual protection: more needed than practised or understood. Reproductive Health Matters 2006;14(28):162–70.


Hospital admission for complications of unsafe abortion [Commentary]. Lancet 2006;368(9550):1848-49.

Participation in meetings

Linking research to policies and practices to reduce unsafe abortion in sub-Saharan Africa, Ipas, Addis Ababa, March 2006.

Reproductive choice for people living with HIV and AIDS, Reproductive Health Department, World Health Organization, Addis Ababa, March 2006.


Policy and Coordination Committee (observer), Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction, World Health Organization, June 2006.


Presentation on access to medical abortion, FIAPAC, Rome, October 2006.


Peer reviews

Bulletin of World Health Organization

Lancet

BMJ

Professional affiliations

• Member, European Association of Science Editors
• Member, English PEN
• APPENDIX 1

Staff, Consultants And Boards 2006

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Geetanjali Misra Director, CREA, New Delhi, India

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Vice President for Africa, Ipas Africa, Kenya</td>
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APPENDIX 2

Roles and responsibilities of RHM Boards

Roles And Responsibilities of the Trustees/Directors

Executive Summary
The Board must fulfil its legal requirements as the trustees of a charity and as the Directors of a limited company, as set out in the Memorandum and Articles of Association. The Board is the legal interface between the donors and the project, and the Charity Commissioners and the project.

The main responsibilities of the Board are to approve and monitor the direction of the project and exercise overall control of its financial affairs and legal obligations.

The Board delegates the day-to-day management of the project to the manager/editor. She is responsible for supplying the Board with the information it needs to carry out its functions.

Responsibilities

1. Funding
   i. The Board delegates responsibility for preparing funding proposals and carrying out fundraising for agreed project activities to the manager/editor.
   ii. The Board decides whether to proceed with an application to any source of funding that may be perceived as controversial.

2. Financial control
   i. The Board ensures that the annual budget is in line with policy, objectives and previous decisions.
   ii. The Board approves the annual budget and accounts.
   iii. The Board ensures that controls over expenditure are in place and being adhered to.
   iv. The Board ensures that the project has the financial means to meet any contractual agreement it enters into.
   iv. The Board approves any contractual obligation in excess of £10,000 which extends beyond already committed and available resources.

To these ends:
   - The Board receives quarterly accounts with budget variations, which are monitored by the Treasurer, and the annual audited accounts.

Once the objectives have been set and the overall budget has been approved the Board delegates responsibility to the manager/editor to ensure that the agreed objectives are being followed within the overall budget. The manager/editor is free to move expenditure between budget heads, within the confines of any limits set by donors, if that makes better use of funds to pursue the agreed objectives.
3. Employment
   i. The Board approves the employment procedures (contracts, terms and conditions, disciplinary and grievance procedures).
   ii. The Board approves the creation or cutting of any staff position.
   iii. The Board appoints the manager/editor.

4. Project objectives and activities
   At each annual general meeting:
   i. The Board evaluates the progress and achievements of the project against previously agreed objectives.
   ii. The Board reviews and agrees the project's future directions and objectives.

To this end:
  - The Board receives the annual report and a half yearly narrative progress report.

5. Editorial policy
   i. The Board approves any changes to the editorial policy of the project.

Other Functions
The editors would like to be able to ask Board members for advice and support on other issues, on the understanding that they may not always follow the advice they are given. Where this advice is sought at a Board meeting, the agenda should make a clear distinction between the formal and advice roles.

Passed at the EGM 13 January 1997

Election and Training of Trustees/Directors

Trustees can be nominated by any member of the Board of Trustees to replace a trustee stepping down. Several criteria must be taken into account: first, each major world region should where possible be represented (Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and North America), and at least two members must be UK residents. In addition, the person must have expertise and experience in the field and a good understanding of non-governmental organisational issues, fundraising and finances. They also need to be familiar with RHM’s publications and have supported RHM in various ways in the past, e.g. as an editorial advisory board member, peer reviewer, author, helping with promotion, etc.

The new trustee is provided with a Board Members Pack containing details of the charity and UK charitable rules, the minutes of past meetings, and details of trustees’ roles and responsibilities. Training as such is not provided as no one has felt it to be necessary. At meetings, there is always room for questions and explanations.
Roles of the Editorial Advisory Board

The RHM Editorial Advisory Board consists of a maximum of 40 members from all world regions who are chosen to bring diverse expertise on sexual and reproductive health and rights matters to RHM’s work. Their most important role is to advise and support the editor and provide a broad-based input to the journal, any special publications and the RHM website, as follows:

- act as a peer reviewer for papers submitted and suggest others who might act as peer reviewers;
- contribute to the journal and the website by submitting papers and sending copies or summaries of news and other important matters related to law, policy, service delivery, education and research they encounter in the course of their work;
- encourage potential authors they encounter to submit relevant papers, let the editor know about potential authors and papers, and send the editor published papers and other materials such as new publications for coverage in the journal and on the website;
- promote the journal as appropriate, e.g. among colleagues and at conferences;
- give advice from time to time on particular aspects of the work in their areas of expertise;
- give advice on key themes for future issues of the journal, the subject of any special publications and whether to edit publications as requested by other organisations, which will also by agenda items in annual editorial advisory meetings;
- participate in decisions as to whether RHM should organise seminars or conferences and help to organise any that are agreed;
- attend annual editorial advisory meetings.

Editorial Advisory Board meetings have been attended by 12-16 members of the Board, as well as some or all of the Trustees/Directors. These meetings are an opportunity to reflect on and identify the issues and controversies which RHM’s publications should cover. Many board members have been involved in RHM since its inception, and their advice and support have been crucial to its success.

Terms are for three years and renewable by invitation of the editor. All board members are sent the journal, the agenda and minutes of meetings, the annual report and periodic progress reports. All board members are encouraged to participate actively. The group is purposely large enough to encompass a wide range of experience and to allow for input as and when board members are able, without overburdening anyone when advice and support are needed. However, it is also policy that board members who become inactive for a long period may not be renewed, to allow for rotation and involvement of new board members.
# APPENDIX 3

## Objectives and Activities 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main editorial tasks</th>
<th>State of Completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RHM 27, May 2006 – Human resources for sexual and reproductive health care</td>
<td>completed and distributed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHM 28, Nov 2006 – Condoms yes, &quot;abstinence&quot; no</td>
<td>completed and distributed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Index 1993–2005, on CD-ROM</td>
<td>printed and distributed with the November 2006 RHM journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHM in other languages – Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, ongoing, Portuguese and Hindi</td>
<td>all editions completed and distributed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Editing for others

| Journal supplement/book November 2006 containing a set of six papers on the sexual and reproductive health needs of people living with HIV for the WHO Department of Reproductive Health and Research | editing begun December 2006 |

## Organise workshop


## Additional activities accomplished

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Abortion Papers from RHM 1993–2006, on CD-ROM</th>
<th>completed in December 2006, ready for distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS, Sexual and Reproductive Health: Selected Papers for AIDS 2006 (print)</td>
<td>distributed at AIDS 2006, Toronto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHM in French</td>
<td>negotiated and agreed for production to start in 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condoms: An International Workshop, CD-rom with workshop presentations and final report</td>
<td>ready for printing in December 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donors meeting – 28 June 2006, Geneva</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 4
RHM Journal Chinese Edition 1 2006

Human resources for sexual and reproductive health care
Vol. 14, No. 27, May 2006

Full articles:
- Human resources: an impersonal term for the people providing health care
- Health systems and access to antiretroviral drugs for HIV in Southern Africa: service delivery and human resources challenges
- The implications of shortages of health professionals for maternal health in sub-Saharan Africa
- Attending home vs. clinic-based deliveries: perspectives of skilled birth attendants in Matlab, Bangladesh
- Village family planning volunteers in Indonesia: their role in the family planning programme
- A community health programme in rural Tamil Nadu, India: the need for gender justice for women
- Scaling up post-abortion care in Guatemala: initial successes at national level

Abstracts:
- Tackling Malawi’s human resources crisis
- Implementation of emergency obstetric care training in Bangladesh: lessons learned
- Midwives in Morocco: seeking recognition as skilled partners in women-centred maternity care
- Health sector reform and sexual and reproductive health services in Mongolia
- Blood blockages and scolding nurses: barriers to adolescent contraceptive use in South Africa
- Nurse-midwives’ attitudes towards adolescent sexual and reproductive health needs in Kenya and Zambia
- Confidentiality for adolescents seeking reproductive health care in Lithuania: the perceptions of general practitioners
- Emerging changes in reproductive behaviour among married adolescent girls in an urban slum in Dhaka, Bangladesh
- Abortion and sex determination: conflicting messages in information materials in a district of Rajasthan, India
- Determinants of high sex ratio among newborns: a cohort study from rural Anhui Province, China
- Born unwanted, 35 years later: the Prague Study
- Addressing Japan’ fertility decline: influences of unintended pregnancy on child rearing

Round Up articles:
- Human Resources
- Law and Policy
- Service Delivery
- Condoms
- HIV/AIDS
- Research
Condoms, yes! “Abstinence”, no
Vol. 14, No. 28, November 2006

Full articles:
- Editorial: Condoms, yes! “Abstinence”, no
- Trends in protective behaviour among single vs. married young women in sub-Saharan Africa: the big picture
- Sex, life and the female condom: some views of HIV positive women interventions and commodities
- The 100% condom use programme in Asia
- Condoms become the norm in the sexual culture of college students in Durban, South Africa
- Challenging and changing gender attitudes among young men in Mumbai, India
- Dual protection: more needed than practised or understood

Abstracts:
- Pleasure and prevention: when good sex is safer sex
- “No party hat, no party”: successful condom use in sex work in Mexico and the Dominican Republic
- Promoting condoms in Brazil to men who have sex with men
- Preventing HIV with young people: a case study from Zambia
- Where have all the condoms gone in adolescent programmes in the Democratic Republic of Congo
- A qualitative study of condom use among married couples in Kampala, Uganda
- Promoting female condoms in HIV voluntary counselling and testing centres in Kenya
- The Mpondombili Project: preventing HIV/AIDS and unintended pregnancy among rural South African school-going adolescents
- Young men’s project: Great Yarmouth, UK
- Fruity, fun and safe: creating a youth condom brand in Indonesia
- Romance and sex: pre-marital partnership formation among young women and men, Pune District, India
- School-based sex education in Western Nepal: uncomfortable for both teachers and students
- Unsafe condoms and other unsafe sex accessories

Round Up articles from:
- Condoms
- Law and Policy
- Advocacy
- HIV/AIDS
- Research
- Service Delivery
APPENDIX 5


Power, money and autonomy in national policies and programmes
Vol. 12 No. 24 November 2004

and

Implementing ICPD: what’s happening in countries
Vol. 13 No. 25 May 2005

Full articles:
Organising and financing for sexual and reproductive health and rights: the perspective of an NGO activist turned donor (Nov 2004)
The feasibility of government partnerships with NGOs in the reproductive health field in Mexico (Nov 2004)
Ten years of democracy in South Africa: documenting transformation in reproductive health policy and status (Nov 2004)
Poor people’s experiences of health services in Tanzania: a literature review [Bookshelf] (Nov 2004)
Women in Arab countries: challenging the patriarchal system? (May 2005)
Global progress in abortion advocacy and policy: an assessment of the decade since ICPD (May 2005)
Thinking beyond ICPD+10: where should our movement be going? (May 2005)

Round Up articles:
Cost effectiveness vs. disease severity for setting health priorities in Uganda (Nov 2004)
Home use of medical abortion safe and preferred in Tunisia (Nov 2004)
Should obstetrician-gynaecologists provide care for rape victims, asks Mexican study (Nov 2004)
Slow progress on health-related Millennium Development Goals (Nov 2004)
Using international litigation to promote reproductive rights in Latin America (Nov 2004)
Call for increased attention to STIs other than HIV (Nov 2004)
Introducing a new model of antenatal care to Thailand (May 2005)
Maternal mortality ratio reduced by half in Egypt (May 2005)
New health care system fails Arab Israeli women (May 2005)
Doctors in Chile deliver adolescent education in schools (May 2005)
Guidelines for the Management of Sexually Transmitted Infections (Nov 2004)
WHO Reproductive Health Library No. 7

Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use (Nov 2004)

ICPD: A Decade of Action (May 2005)

How to Use the European convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in Matters of Reproductive Law (May 2005)

My Sister, My Self (May 2005)

The Emergency Contraception Website

(May 2005)

Non-Fiction

Turkish Civil and Penal Code Reforms from a Gender Perspective: The Success of Two Nationwide Campaigns (May 2005)

Gender, Sexuality and the Criminal Laws in the Middle East and North Africa: A Comparative Study (May 2005)

Effective Peer Education: Working with Children and Young People on Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS (May 2005)
APPENDIX 6


Sexuality, rights and social justice
Vol. 12, No. 23, May 2004

and

Power, money and autonomy in national policies and programmes
Vol. 12, No. 24, November 2004

and

Abortion law, policy and practice in transition
Vol. 12, No. 24, November 2004 Supplement

Full articles:
Editorial: National laws and unsafe abortion: the parameters of change (Nov 2004 Suppl)
Age patterns of unsafe abortion in developing country regions (Nov 2004 Suppl)
Should doctors be the judges? Ambiguous policies on legal abortion in Nicaragua (Nov 2004 Suppl)
With everything exposed: cruelty in post-abortion care in Rosario, Argentina (Nov 2004 Suppl)
The closer you are, the better you understand: the reaction of Brazilian obstetrician-gynaecologists to unwanted pregnancy (Nov 2004 Suppl)
"The cut above" and "the cut below": the abuse of caesareans and episiotomy in São Paulo, Brazil (May 2004)
The church, the state and women’s bodies in the context of religious fundamentalism in the Philippines (Nov 2004)
The feasibility of government partnerships with NGOs in the reproductive health field in Mexico (Nov 2004)
Organising and financing for sexual and reproductive health and rights: the perspective of an NGO activist turned donor (Nov 2004)
The skilled attendance index: proposal for a new measure of skilled attendance at delivery (Nov 2004)
Where are we now with hormone replacement therapy? (Nov 2004)

Round Up articles:
• Separating sexual rights from reproductive rights (May 2004)
• Policy for ensuring contraceptive supplies in developing countries (May 2004)
• Using international litigation to promote reproductive rights in Latin America (Nov 2004)
• Should obstetrician-gynaecologists provide care for rape victims, asks Mexican study (Nov 2004)
• Are clinical settings the right place to deal with domestic violence? (Nov 2004)
APPENDIX 7


Promoting safer sex
Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1997

and

The international women’s health movement
Vol. 5, No. 10, November 1997

and

Women’s health services
Vol. 6, No. 11, May 1998

and

Sexuality
Vol. 6, No. 12, November 1998

and

Reproductive rights, advocacy and changing the law
Vol. 8, No. 16, November 2000

and

Sexuality, rights and social justice
Vol. 12, No. 23, May 2004

Full articles:
Sexuality, rights and social justice (May 2004)
Sex, sexuality and sexual health (Nov 1998)
Sexuality: not just a reproductive health matter (Nov 1998)
Bewitched, betwixt, between (Nov 1998)
Searching for justice for body and self in a coercive environment (May 2004)
“Yes” to abortion but “no” to sexual rights: the paradoxical reality of married women in rural Tamil Nadu, India (May 2004)
Advocacy for sexual and reproductive health: the challenge in India (Nov 2000)
Couple communication and sexual satisfaction among withdrawal users in Pakistan (Nov 1998)
Talking about sex (Nov 1998)
Differential perspectives of men and women in Mumbai, India on sexual relations and negotiations within marriage (Nov 1998)
From reproductive health to sexual rights: achievements and future challenges (Nov 1997)
Talking about love and sex in adolescent health fairs in India (May 1997)
Some considerations on sexuality and gender in the context of AIDS (May 1998)
APPENDIX 8


HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health: intimately related
Vol. 11, No. 22, November 2003

and

Sexuality, rights and social justice
Vol. 12, No. 23, May 2004

and

Implementing ICPD: what’s happening in countries
Vol. 13, No. 25, May 2005

and

The abortion pill
Vol. 13, No. 26, November 2005

and

Human resources for sexual and reproductive health care
Vol. 14, No. 27, May 2006

Full articles:
The contribution of sexual and reproductive health services to the fight against HIV/AIDS: a review (Nov 2003)
Some considerations on sexuality and gender in the context of AIDS (Nov 2003)
Preventing sexually transmitted infections and unintended pregnancy, and safeguarding fertility: triple protection needs of young women (Nov 2003)
A community health programme in rural Tamil Nadu, India: the need for gender justice for women (May 2006)
“The cut above” and “the cut below”: the abuse of caesareans and episiotomy in São Paulo, Brazil (May 2004)
Termination of pregnancy for fetal abnormality incompatible with life: women’s experiences in Brazil (Nov 2005)
A strategic assessment of the reproductive health and responsible parenthood programme of Buenos Aires, Argentina (May 2005)
Using human rights principles to promote quality of abortion care in Brazil (May 2005)
Ethical guidelines on conscientious objection (May 2006)
Thinking beyond ICPD+10: where should our movement be going? (May 2005)

Round Up articles:
Human resources
HIV/AIDS
Condoms
Research
Statement of Financial Activities for the Year ended 31 December 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income and expenditure</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>General Funds</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>Designated Funds</th>
<th>Total Funds</th>
<th>Total Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incoming Resources</td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant income</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>815,824</td>
<td>-450,586</td>
<td>-450,586</td>
<td>365,238</td>
<td>392,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>less: deferred income</td>
<td></td>
<td>-450,586</td>
<td>365,238</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>365,238</td>
<td>392,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subs/sales income</td>
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<td>18,022</td>
<td>2,894</td>
<td>2,894</td>
<td>21,916</td>
<td>21,955</td>
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<td>Bank interest</td>
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<td>1,750</td>
<td>2,894</td>
<td>28,624</td>
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<td>2,894</td>
<td>2,894</td>
<td>8,672</td>
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<td>387,904</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resources Expended</td>
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<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs of charitable activities</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>369,251</td>
<td>369,251</td>
<td>396,939</td>
<td>369,251</td>
<td>396,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and Administration</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16,848</td>
<td>16,848</td>
<td>17,565</td>
<td>16,848</td>
<td>17,565</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Resources Expended</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>386,099</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>386,099</td>
<td>414,504</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Incoming Resources</td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>before Transfers</td>
<td></td>
<td>24,980</td>
<td>1,805</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26,785</td>
<td>17,434</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-24,980</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24,980</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Incoming Resources</td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after Transfers</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,805</td>
<td>24,980</td>
<td>26,785</td>
<td>17,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balances b/fwd at 1st January 2006</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,219</td>
<td>20,799</td>
<td>88,996</td>
<td>114,014</td>
<td>96,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balances c/fwd at 31st December 2006</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,219</td>
<td>22,604</td>
<td>113,976</td>
<td>140,799</td>
<td>114,014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes to the Accounts for the Year ended 31st December 2006

1. Grant income
   less: deferred income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Brought Forward</th>
<th>Received 2006</th>
<th>Exchange Variation 2006</th>
<th>Used 2006</th>
<th>Deferred 2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation</td>
<td>533692</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30694</td>
<td>91500</td>
<td>411498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation - China</td>
<td>28580</td>
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<td>3070</td>
<td>12755</td>
<td>12755</td>
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<tr>
<td>MacArthur Foundation</td>
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<td>101568</td>
<td>75235</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>85847</td>
<td>85847</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>43145</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hewlett Foundation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>56756</td>
<td>56756</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>562272</strong></td>
<td><strong>287316</strong></td>
<td><strong>33764</strong></td>
<td><strong>365238</strong></td>
<td><strong>450586</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   | Subscription/sales income    | 2006            | 2005          |                         |           |               |
   | RHM Journal                  | 18022           | 19334         |                         |           |               |
   | **Total**                    | **18022**       | **19334**     |                         |           |               |

2. Costs of activities in furtherance of the charity's objectives

   | Cost                        | 2006            | 2005          |                         |           |               |
   | Publication costs           | 307586          | 289590        |                         |           |               |
   | Promotion                   | 26291           | 24936         |                         |           |               |
   | Support costs               | 35374           | 35558         |                         |           |               |
   | **Total**                   | **369251**      | **350084**    |                         |           |               |

3. Management and administration of the charity

   | Cost                        | 2006            | 2005          |                         |           |               |
   | Costs of trustees’ meetings | 5462            | 7448          |                         |           |               |
   | Staff costs                 | 8553            | 7792          |                         |           |               |
   | Audit                       | 2525            | 1944          |                         |           |               |
   | Support costs               | 308             | 381           |                         |           |               |
   | **Total**                   | **16848**       | **17565**     |                         |           |               |

4. Transfer between funds: Reserve - Designated Fund

   The Board resolved to establish a Reserve Fund which will be funded from bank interest received, and will be used in the following circumstances:
   a) Short-term shortfall in cash where grant monies are received late
   b) Shortfall in grant income
   c) To finance charity development and organisational change

   At 31st December 2006 £24,980 was transferred to the Reserve Fund.
## Reproductive Health Matters
### Balance Sheet at 31st December 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed Assets</strong></td>
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<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>2,950</td>
<td>3,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,950</td>
<td>3,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>73,819</td>
<td>47,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank and in hand</td>
<td>591,089</td>
<td>697,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>664,908</td>
<td>744,436</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Creditors</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants in advance</td>
<td>450,586</td>
<td>562,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other creditors and accruals</td>
<td>44,018</td>
<td>68,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>527,059</td>
<td>633,499</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets less Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>137,849</td>
<td>110,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>140,799</td>
<td>114,014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Represented by:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restricted Funds</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Funds</td>
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<td>4,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated Fund</td>
<td>113,976</td>
<td>88,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>140,799</td>
<td>114,014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>