



**10th Annual Report**

**10th Anniversary Year**

**1 January – 31 December 2002**

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## TABLE of CONTENTS

This Report .....	3
Objects and Organisation of the Charity.....	3
Summary of Activities in 2002.....	3
RHM Journal: Volume 10, Number 19, 2002.....	4
RHM Journal: Volume 10, Number 20, 2002.....	5
RHM Journal in Other Languages.....	6
Cumulative Index 1993–2001.....	6
RHM Books.....	7
Publications for Other Organisations.....	7
Outreach and Impact.....	8
Audiences and Authors.....	8
Databases/Indexes that Include the RHM Journal.....	8
Editorial Support to Authors and Editors.....	9
Author and Regional Coverage .....	9
Papers, Authors and Peer Reviewers by Region .....	10
RHM Seminar/Workshop and Discussion Meeting .....	11
Contract with Elsevier Science.....	12
RHM on the Web.....	12
Subscriptions, Orders and Distribution.....	13
Journal Distribution by Region, 2002.....	14
Copies of Publications Distributed, 1993–2002 .....	15
Promotion Activities – RHM Office .....	16
Promotion Activities – Elsevier Science .....	18
Voluntary Help and Donations in Kind.....	18
Other Activities of the Editor 2001.....	19
Staff, Consultants and Boards 2001.....	20
Financial Statements.....	24
Appendix 1: Contents RHM Journal Chinese Edition 2002.....	27
Appendix 2: Contents RHM Journal Arabic Edition 2002.....	29

## **This Report**

This is the tenth annual report of Reproductive Health Matters (RHM). It covers the calendar year 1 January - 31 December 2002, 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 2002.

## **Organisation of the Charity**

In 2002, the charity consisted of the staff (the editor and promotion/administration manager), a finance officer, three consultants and a voluntary international Board of Trustees/Directors of seven people and a voluntary international Editorial Advisory Board of 39 people. (See Appendix 1)

## **Summary of Activities in 2002**

This is RHM's tenth anniversary year. In furtherance of the charitable objects, in 2002 RHM produced and distributed two issues of the journal *Reproductive Health Matters* (Volume 10, Numbers 19 and 20); reprinted the selection of papers *HIV/AIDS, Sexual and Reproductive Health: Selected Papers for AIDS 2000* and printed a second selection of papers *HIV/AIDS, Sexual and Reproductive Health: Selected Papers for AIDS 2002*; continued to distribute the book *Safe Motherhood Initiatives: Critical Issues*; produced and distributed a *Cumulative Index to the RHM Journal* for Volumes 1-9, 1993–2001; supported the production of two issues of the Chinese version of the journal by the National Research Institute for Family Planning in Beijing, and the production of the fifth Arabic edition of the journal by New Woman, Cairo, and the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; held a conference for 25 participants at Bellagio, Italy on the implications of health sector reforms for sexual and reproductive health services in February 2002; worked with Elsevier Science to publish the RHM journal.

# **RHM JOURNAL**

## **"Abortion: women decide"**

**Volume 10, Number 19, May 2002**

Much has changed internationally in the past ten years with regard to abortion, which is reflected in these papers by women's health advocates, medical professionals, researchers and others supporting the provision of safe, legal abortion in their countries in order to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity. They describe and analyse the history of efforts to make abortion safe in their countries, as well as the setbacks and opposition many continue to meet. These papers advocate safe abortion as a public health goal and as a woman's right, including for marginalised populations such as refugee women. Of particular note are a US police photograph of a mother of three found dead after a clandestine abortion in the late 1960s and poems by a former member of Jane, a group of "ordinary" women in Chicago, USA, who did thousands of safe, clandestine abortions until abortion was legalised there in 1973. These pages from history serve as cogent reminders of what it is still like for women who are dying from unsafe abortions in developing countries today, though their numbers are thankfully falling rapidly.

Several papers in this issue of the journal give the results of opinion polls on abortion among the general population and particularly among obstetrician-gynaecologists. These views are of great interest and importance for those campaigning for abortion rights and for those charged with changing the law.

Attention to the need for abortion on grounds of rape in several papers from Latin America in this issue are a reminder that many unwanted pregnancies are the result of non-consensual sex. It was quite a shock to learn that half of women in one study in Mexico who became pregnant following rape tended not to seek an abortion if the rapist was known to them, and that they only reported the rape to the police an average of nine months after they became pregnant, i.e. around the time they were to give birth. These papers describe how much-needed abortion services are starting to be provided in tandem with services for women who have experienced sexual violence, thanks both to the growing activity against violence against women around the world in recent decades and their links with health service providers.

Several papers look at current law and policy on abortion and efforts to change these for the better and in one case in particular, the negative and life-threatening consequences for individual women when a law has been changed for the worse. In spite of setbacks and opposition, progress is visible. A strong and diverse women's health advocacy movement advocating "voluntary motherhood" is one of the most important ingredients in this work, along with responsive, political parties, governments that take responsibility for public health, including women's health, and health professionals whose commitment to health care includes a commitment to providing abortions and post-abortion care in a supportive way, using the safest available methods.

## **RHM JOURNAL**

### **"Health sector reforms: implications for sexual and reproductive health services"**

**Volume 10, Number 20, November 2002**

Some of the papers included in this journal issue were presented at the multi-disciplinary meeting on this subject at the Bellagio Study and Conference Centre, Italy in February 2002, organised by RHM. The presentations were then substantially revised in light of the insights gained there. Other papers were submitted and reviewed in the usual way. A further group of papers presented at the meeting will be included in the May 2003 issue of the journal, which will focus on the integration of sexual and reproductive health services as a health sector priority.

One of the main questions addressed in this issue is: Have health sector reforms and external funding for health resulted in trends towards improved outcomes in health in middle- and low-income countries, particularly for the poorest sectors? The answer is ambivalent at best. Middle-income countries have fared far better than low-income countries. Urban areas have fared far better than rural ones. The middle classes have fared better than the poor, for whom there has been either no positive effect or a negative effect, especially in the poorest countries and the poorest social strata in all countries, but also including rich countries. Women have fared worse, especially where out-of-pocket payments are required, where health insurance is based on formal employment or charged according to categories of risk (of which pregnancy is considered one), and where cuts in services have meant that more home care for family members is needed. In short, public health, equity and social justice all seem to have been sacrificed, leaving the poorest and most vulnerable no better off than before. As regards the sexual and reproductive health problems of the poorest women, the answer is again "no discernible improvement" among the poorest women, but obscured except in a few instances by a lack of comparable baseline data from before 1990 and now; middle income countries have fared better.

The papers identify weak leadership capacity at different levels of government, lack of national capacity to monitor and generate evidence on sexual and reproductive health achievements, negative reforms such as cost-recovery schemes dictated by donors and the poaching of skilled professionals from national health services to work in donor-controlled projects. They show that the private health sector, both for-profit and not-for-profit, has had an increasingly important role to play in providing sexual and reproductive health services but cannot be assumed to be providing better quality of care.

Health sector reforms and other health policies in both rich and poor countries alike since the mid-1980s have shown themselves to be fallible and constitute a massive experiment that was not always based on knowledge of what works. Other ideas are now being put forward to try and overcome both unresolved old problems and newer problems that have arisen. These papers show the many influences at play, which cannot be isolated one from the other. Certainly to blame health sector reforms alone for lack of improved outcomes would be a serious mistake. On the other hand, if improvements are not taking place, especially for those who need them the most, this issue shows that health sector reforms need rethinking and reforming too.

## **RHM JOURNAL IN OTHER LANGUAGES**

The journal includes abstracts of all original papers in English, Spanish and French. Further, 14 of the first 21 issues of the journal have contained one or more papers that were submitted, peer reviewed and revised in Spanish, French or Portuguese before being translated into English. The Chinese and Arabic language editions of the journal have been a great success and will be expanded starting in 2002, and a new Spanish edition will be produced starting in 2003.

### **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. Some 2000 copies of each issue have been printed and distributed. Each Chinese issue includes the editorial/ introduction, selected features, abstracts and selected Round-Up items from each journal issue in English. In 1998, their translation and editorial committee was expanded. Following a survey in late 1999 which indicated continuing interest and enthusiasm for the journal and a growing demand for the Chinese edition, the National Research Institute for Family Planning asked for increased funding in order to increase the number of pages from 40 to 60 per issue and the print run from 2,000 to 3,000. This was agreed and was begun in 2002. The Chinese RHM is distributed mainly in China, Taiwan and Hong Kong, about six months after the English version each year (See Appendix 1 for contents of May 2002 edition).

### **Arabic**

RHM has similarly supported the production and distribution of an Arabic edition of the journal once a year since 1998, produced in Cairo by the New Women Research Centre in collaboration with the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies. 1,000 copies per year of this annual edition have been printed for distribution in Arabic-speaking countries in the Middle East. For 2001, they published all RHM's papers on violence against women to support a national campaign on this subject. In 2002, they will be organising a meeting on abortion and will distribute the issue on abortion in Arabic at that meeting (See Appendix 2 for contents of 2002 edition).

### **Other language editions**

After a number of years of pursuing the possibility of a Spanish edition in Latin America with various women's organisations, RHM enthusiastically accepted a proposal in late 2002 from the Movimiento Manuela Ramos in Lima, Peru, to translate, print and distribute 1,000 copies per issue of the RHM journal once a year, starting in 2003.

## **RHM CUMULATIVE INDEX**

The third cumulative index of the journal through 2001, including subjects, authors and country/region, was published in 2002 and is posted in full on the RHM website. Starting in 2002 the journal is indexed for each issue by author and keywords in the Elsevier RHM website. The next cumulative index is due to be published in 2005.

## **RHM BOOKS**

### **Women and HIV/AIDS, Reproductive and Sexual Health 2000 and 2002**

At the International AIDS Conference in Durban in 2000, RHM had a booth and distributed free *Women and HIV/AIDS: Reproductive and Sexual Health, Selected Papers for AIDS 2000*, which contained original articles and a roundtable of views on from the RHM journal and books from 1996–2000. 500 spiral-bound copies were produced and almost all were handed out in the three days, mainly to African delegates. There was a great demand for more. For the International AIDS Conference in Barcelona in July 2002, RHM reprinted 1000 copies of this selection of papers and produced a second volume, also 1000 copies, with papers on HIV/AIDS published in the RHM journal in 2000–2002. About 600 copies of each selection were distributed during the course of the meeting and the majority of the rest were distributed by mail between August and December 2002.

### **Safe Motherhood Initiatives: Critical Issues**

This book, inspired by the Technical Consultation on "Partnerships for Safe Motherhood" in Sri Lanka in October 1997, consists of 25 multi-authored papers covering: (i) measurement of maternal mortality and morbidity, its values and limitations; (ii) analysis of national policies and programmes, what they have achieved and what remains to be done; (iii) country-based case studies of specific causes of maternal deaths and morbidity; and (iv) how to prevent maternal deaths through effective policies and programmes. A total of 2500 copies were printed in September 1999, and another 2500 in September 2000 with funding from DFID. As of December 2002, only 400 copies remained, and demand for the book remains high. The Department for Reproductive Health and Research at WHO, the Inter-Agency Group for Safe Motherhood, UNFPA and UNICEF have bought or received free a large numbers of copies. The book was posted on the RHM website in full, freely available, in early 2002. Several of the papers are on the websites of some of the authors as well.

## **PUBLICATIONS FOR OTHER ORGANISATIONS**

*Beyond Acceptability: Users' Perspectives on Contraception* was published in 1997 for the Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (HRP) at the World Health Organization (WHO) in Geneva. In 2001, the now Department of Reproductive Health and Research (WHO) put the full contents on their website, and in 2002 links between the RHM website and the WHO website page for the book were set up.

RHM has also edited and/or authored the following other publications in past years: *Sexually Transmitted Infections among Adolescents: The Need for Adequate Health Services* (WHO/GTZ, still unpublished); *Report of the NGO Forum on ICPD+5, The Hague, Netherlands* (World Population Forum, 1999); *Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in the UK*, (FPA, 1999); and *Women and HIV/AIDS: An International Resource Book* (English Pandora, 1993, Spanish 1994, French 1995).

## 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
- Distribution figures – including paid subscriptions, book orders and numbers of groups in developing countries receiving the publications free, including the RHM journal in Chinese and Arabic.

### Audience and authors

The journal's audience and authors continue to come from among the following in both developing and developed countries:

- 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 and other clinicians, midwives, family planning service providers and family planning 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-government 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

The journal is abstracted/indexed in *Contemporary Women's Issues*, *Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature*, *Current Awareness in Biomedicine*, *Current Contents*, *Excerpta Medica (EMBASE)*, *Feminist Periodicals*, *Health Promotion Information*, *International Bibliography of the Social Sciences*, *Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex and Reproduction* (website only), *List of Free Materials in Reproductive Health*, *Medline/Index Medicus*, *Ohio Database of Women's Studies*, *Popline*, *Public Affairs Information Service (PAIS)*, *PubMed*, *Research Alert*, *Social and Behavioral Sciences Index*, *Social Planning/Policy and Development Abstracts (SOPODA)*, *Social Sciences Citation Index*, *Sociofile*, *Sociological Abstracts*, and *Studies on Women Abstracts*.

The most important addition to this list in 2001 is Medline/Index Medicus and PubMed, which will introduce the journal to a far wider audience.



## **Editorial Support to Authors and Editors**

All papers go through the same selection process, whether they are solicited or unsolicited. Every paper must be edited to a high standard before it is accepted.

It has been an important part of RHM's editorial policy from the beginning of the project to provide editorial support to authors whose papers would not be recommended for publication by a 'standard' peer review. RHM makes sure that authors get concrete and practical suggestions for bringing papers with good potential up to publication standard. Hence, RHM's peer review guidelines ask reviewers to make detailed suggestions as to how a paper might be improved to aid the author to bring it up to a high standard. There are always two peer reviews per paper, and sometimes more when the issues are complex. The editor also offers detailed comments alongside the peer reviews and helps with copyediting in order to achieve this goal. This policy has served to support a larger pool of published authors, including young and inexperienced authors and authors from developing and other countries whose first language is not English, who may find it more difficult to get published in a developed country journal.

The open review process, in which both reviewers' and authors' names are made known to each other, supports this process, in that more constructive and detailed suggestions are made than in blinded peer reviews, the opportunity for exchange between authors and reviewers is created (and not uncommonly takes place) and the tone of reviews is almost always supportive and helpful rather than negative, even when critical and even if the reviewer does not recommend publication.

RHM continues to support the membership in the European Association of Science Editors of the editor of the *Croatian Medical Journal*.

## **Author and Regional Coverage**

RHM has aimed 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 tend to attract more submissions from one discipline than another, which can change with each theme. 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 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. This policy has helped to increase the proportion of authors from developing countries published by RHM.

## Papers, Authors and Peer Reviewers by Region

Almost all the papers in the journal in 2002 addressed sexual and reproductive health and rights issues in developing countries or from an international perspective, but included some exceptionally interesting papers about developed countries too. The regional breakdown of authors and peer reviewers in the two issues for 2002 is shown in Table 1 with the figures from the previous year for comparative purposes.

**Table 1. Papers, Authors and Peer Reviewers by Region, 2001 and 2002**

	<b>RHM 17 May 2001</b>	<b>RHM 18 Nov 2001</b>		<b>RHM 19 May 2002</b>	<b>RHM 20 Nov 2002</b>
<b>PAPERS PUBLISHED</b>					
Developed countries	4	1		5	1
Developing countries	20	16		18	7
International	4	6		5	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>PAPERS REJECTED</b>	25	31		27	17 + 2 withdrawn
<b>AUTHORS</b>					
Developed countries	10	16		13	12 + WHO (2 articles)
Developing countries	42	30		38	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>48</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>PEER REVIEWERS</b>					
Africa	9	4		5	6
Asia	11	4		5	12
Caribbean	1	0		0	1
Western Europe	11	7		9	10
Eastern Europe	0	1		0	1
Eastern Mediterranean	1	2		1	0
Latin America	8	6		21	3
NZ/Australia	6	2		2	1
North America	12	7		14	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>33</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>37</b>

## **RHM SEMINAR/WORKSHOP AND DISCUSSION MEETING**

### **Health Sector Reforms: Implications for Sexual and Reproductive Health Services – February 2002**

In February 2002, RHM organised a seminar/conference to examine the implications for sexual and reproductive health services of these reforms, with a focus on middle- and low-income countries. It addressed mechanisms for health financing, priority setting and accountability, the structure of national health systems, the role of the state in health service provision, changes in national and international allocation of resources to the health sector, the attribution of responsibility for health, and the increasing commodification of health and health care. The meeting was run as a seminar, with 23 of the 25 participants making presentations.

The aims of the meeting were to: (1) examine evidence of changes resulting from health sector reforms to sexual and reproductive health service utilisation, quality of services, availability and range of services, and equity in access to services; and (2) bring together those with expertise on health sector reforms and those with expertise on sexual and reproductive health to share knowledge and promote common perspectives and joint work.

The meeting contributed to a women-centred research, policy and action agenda and generated high quality papers on these issues for publication in the November 2002 and May 2003 issues of the RHM journal along with other, independent submissions on the themes.

The RHM editor acted as the main organiser, with support from RHM's former co-editor, Sundari Ravindran. Participants came from all major world regions and from health sector reform, health systems and management, health and social policy, and sexual and reproductive health backgrounds. Airfares and travel expenses for all 25 participants were covered by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Bellagio Study and Conference Center covered the cost of accommodation and meals.

### **Women and HIV/AIDS, Reproductive and Sexual Health – July 2002**

Since the early 1990s, there has been a dearth of attention to women-centred perspectives on HIV/AIDS and the intersection with sexual and reproductive health and rights. RHM is therefore doing a journal issue on this theme for November 2003. RHM therefore organised an evening meeting at AIDS 2002 in Barcelona, which was attended both by Editorial Advisory Board members who were at the conference, an RHM trustee and some 15 others who have been working on these issues in their countries. Topics discussed included: emerging evidence of differential access to treatment and differences in mortality of women and men on antiretroviral treatment; differences in sexual risk perception of men vs. women; the marginalisation of condoms as the main form of HIV prevention; unmet need for services for RTIs and STIs; the importance of antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy and breastfeeding and following sexual assault; the increasing commodification of sex globally; confronting willful transmission of HIV; access to family planning and safe abortion for HIV+ women; obstetric complications in HIV+ women (including the need for safe blood supplies); problems of low fertility in HIV+ women; preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV and keeping mothers alive to bring children up.

## **CONTRACT WITH ELSEVIER SCIENCE**

RHM's contract with Elsevier Science began in January 2002. Elsevier are handling all paid and free subscriptions for the journal, bulk orders and permissions, and have made RHM a fully web-based publication. They also carry out promotion and marketing in consultation and along with the RHM office. RHM retains full ownership of the journal and copyright in all articles and books, and will be handled for a service fee. RHM joins journals such as *Contraception* and the *International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics*, *Social Science and Medicine*, *Health Policy* and the *Lancet*. This move should greatly benefit the journal and contribute to its outreach.

## **RHM ON THE WEB**

**< [www.rhmjournal.org.uk](http://www.rhmjournal.org.uk) >**

In March 2002, the RHM website [www.rhmjournal.org.uk](http://www.rhmjournal.org.uk) was launched. The site currently contains the editorial policy, names of staff and board members, author and submission guidelines, tables of contents of all back issues of the journal, abstracts in three languages for all full-length articles from 1993–2001, the full text of all out-of-print back issues of the journal (currently eight issues) and of the books *Beyond Acceptability* and *Safe Motherhood Initiatives*, tables of contents of and links to the two selections of papers on HIV/AIDS distributed at AIDS 2000 and AIDS 2002, as well as the cumulative journal index for the years 1993–2001. It also contains a feature of the month section, and news sections on abortion and on women and HIV/AIDS. There is a page on how to subscribe to the journal and to order back issues, and a page of links to other organisations.

**< [www.rhm-elsevier.com](http://www.rhm-elsevier.com) >**

RHM's publisher Elsevier is above all a web publisher. Each issue of the RHM journal starting from May 2002 will be posted in full on this website along with an index by author and keyword, in both HTML and PDF formats. All subscribers, both paid and free, receive a reader key that allows them to access the complete journal issue on line at any time during the year of their subscription. This site also provides details about RHM, links for subscribing and ordering back issues, a sample journal issue on request, and a link to the RHM website.

The full text of each journal issue is also carried in ScienceDirect, a platform of some 1,800 Elsevier journals that can be accessed as a whole group through an institutional subscription. For example, a university can subscribe to ScienceDirect and everyone with access to that university's web resources can then access and read the RHM journal.

RHM is also part of "Women's and Reproductive Health Online Resources", a group of about 20 Elsevier journals which are promoted together on a dedicated web page with links to each journal's site. Some 8,000 organisations and individuals receive promotional information by e-mail related to this group of journals.

Elsevier also has a ContentsDirect service, which sends a free e-mail alert to say that a journal issue has just been published, and contains the table of contents of the whole issue.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS, ORDERS AND DISTRIBUTION

The print run for the May 2002 journal issue was 4,400 copies and for the November 2002 issue 4,300 copies. In 2002, there were 629 paid and 2,682 free subscriptions.

Most journals do not get many requests for back issues, except from libraries for complete sets. The RHM journal is different in that the themes continue to be of interest and the papers are often not out of date even three to five years later. In 2002, 1,076 back issues of the journal were ordered.

Due to a combination of subscriptions, orders for single copies, back issues, and sample and promotional copies, each journal print run is being distributed within three to four years of printing. RHM 1–5 (1993–95), RHM 11 (1998) and RHM 18 (2002) are out of print, on the RHM website in full and upon request disk copies are provided.

All but a few hundred copies of the second edition of the *Safe Motherhood* book were committed by the end of 2002. The remaining copies are being distributed, almost all free, upon request.

The great majority of paid subscriptions and orders continue to come from developed countries, while almost all subscriptions and orders from developing countries have been for free copies of all publications.

Free subscribers are based in governments, health services, NGOs, women's health groups, libraries, universities, and a range of professional associations and institutions. Globally, RHM's publications reached organisations and individuals in 178 countries in 2001 and 185 countries in 2002. Existing free subscriptions were automatically renewed for 2002. In 2003, the list will be checked and cleaned on a periodic basis. Rather than ask them to renew free subscriptions, we will ask free subscribers to contact us if they no longer wish to receive the publication or to update our records.

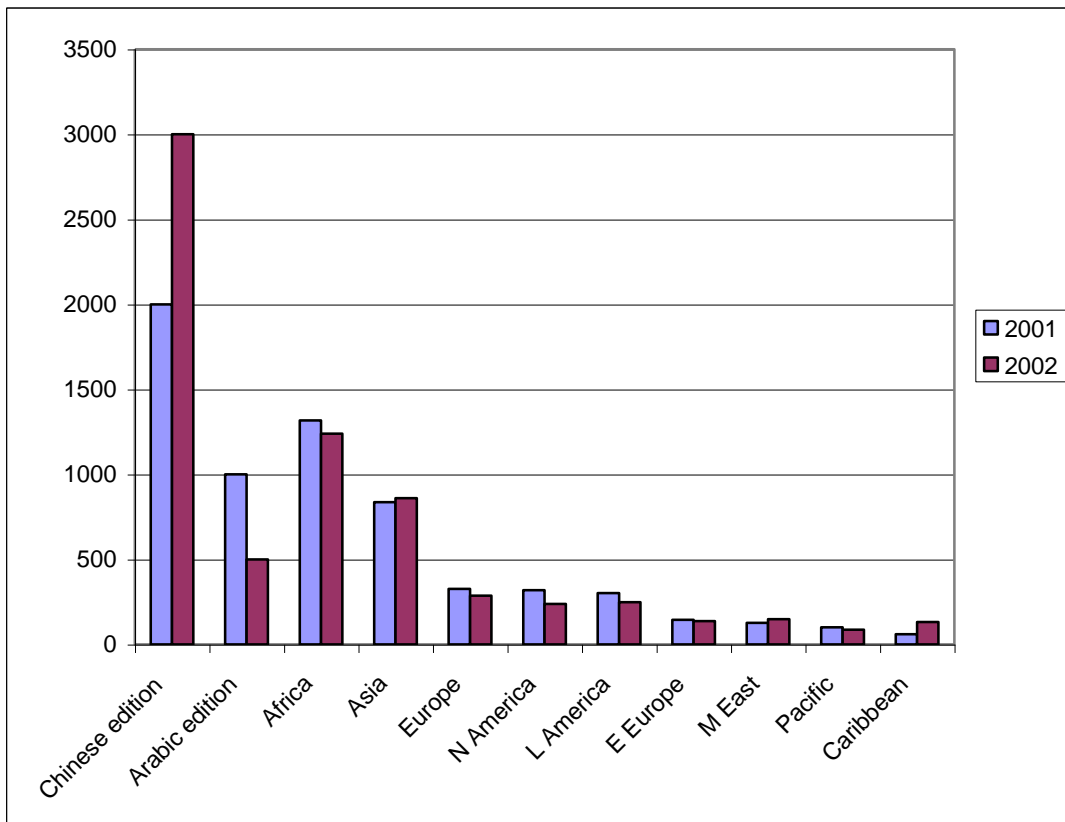
The regional breakdown of journal distribution figures for the year 2002 (RHM 19, May 2002 and RHM 20, November 2002) and the Chinese and Arabic versions of the journal, is shown in Table 2 and Figure 1, along with figures for previous years showing small fluctuations for comparison purposes. A breakdown of the print runs and the cumulative number of copies distributed from 1993 through 2002 are shown in Table 3. Cumulatively, some 73,500 copies of the journal in English, 26,000 in Chinese and 4,500 in Arabic have been distributed over the ten-year period of RHM's existence, and almost 17,000 copies of RHM's books and selections of papers have been distributed in the past five years as well.

As regards numbers of hits and orders on ScienceDirect and <rhmselsevier.com>, we are informed by Elsevier that from September to December 2002, there were a total of 930 visits to <rhmselsevier.com> in which a total of 7,148 pages (about 700–800 articles) were requested, an average of 230 visits and 1,800 pages per month. Paid subscribers to the ScienceDirect platform and paid institutional subscribers requested 456 full-text articles in the three months from October to December 2002. These came from 27 countries in Latin America, South and Southeast Asia, Far East, Middle East, Eastern Europe, sub-Saharan Africa and North America, NZ/Australia and Europe.

**Table 2. Journal Distribution by Region: 2000, 2001 and 2002**

<b>English edition</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Africa	885	1318	1239
Asia	604	837	860
Europe	310	327	287
North America	274	319	238
Latin America	245	302	248
Eastern Europe	97	145	137
Middle East	74	127	149
Pacific	69	101	87
Caribbean	40	60	132
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,598</b>	<b>3,536</b>	<b>3,377</b>
<b>Chinese edition</b>	2,000	2,000	3,000
<b>Arabic edition</b>	1,000	1,000	500

**Figure 1. Journal Distribution by Region: 2001 and 2002**



**Table 3. Cumulative Numbers of Copies of Publications Distributed 1993–2002**

**RHM Journal**

Number	Year	Print Run		Distrib		Chinese	Arabic
				<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
RHM1	1993	4,309		4,287			
RHM2		4,279		4,262			
RHM3	1994	5,155		5,130			
RHM4		5,167		5,141			
RHM5	1995	6,186		6,171			
RHM6		6,000		5,792			
RHM7	1996	5,000		3,143			
RHM8		5,000		3,787		2,000	
RHM9	1997	3,000		2,385		2,000	
RHM10		3,000		2,194		2,000	1,000
RHM11	1998	2,500		2,500		2,000	
RHM12		2,500		2,333		2,000	1,000
RHM13	1999	2,500		1,825		2,000	
RHM14		2,500		1,947		2,000	
RHM15	2000	4,500		3,998		2,000	1,000
RHM16		5,000		3,832		2,000	
RHM17	2001	5,000		4,204		2,000	
RHM18		4,500		4,317		3,000	
RHM19	2002	4,400		3,302		3,000	1,000
RHM20		4,300		3,662			500
<b>Total</b>		<b>84,796</b>		<b>74,212</b>		<b>26,000</b>	<b>4,500</b>

**Books**

Title	Print Run	Distrib
Women and HIV/AIDS (1993,1994)	8,200	8,200
Beyond Acceptability (1997)	2,000	2,000
Safe Motherhood (1999,2000)	4,500	4,102
HIV/AIDS, Sexual and Reproductive Health: Selected Papers for AIDS 2000 (2000 and reprinted 2002)	1,500	1,500
HIV/AIDS, Sexual and Reproductive Health: Selected Papers for AIDS 2002 (2002)	1,000	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>16,802</b>

## PROMOTION ACTIVITIES – RHM OFFICE

RHM carried out the following promotion activities in 2002:

### Advertising

- *Africa Health* (6 issues) – listed *RHM* in the Book Update section, including the offer of a free journal sample; *Beyond Acceptability: Users' Perspectives on Contraception* and *Safe Motherhood Initiatives: Critical Issues* indicating both books are available to download free of charge on the RHM website. Total respondents in 2002 = 179 (all free subscriptions, African countries).
- *EBSCO* – listing in their scientific publications catalogue; sample issues at national library association conferences: Medical Library Association, American Library Association
- Midwifery Today Conferences, Philadelphia and Paris

### Brochures and Sample Copies

- The RHM brochure in PDF was distributed by e-mail to women's organisations in Australia, New Zealand, the South Pacific, sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Brochures, copies of back issues of the journal and of *Safe Motherhood Initiatives*, *HIV/AIDS Sexual and Reproductive Health AIDS 2000* and *AIDS 2002* were sent to the following conferences:
  - AIDS 2002 Conference, Barcelona
  - Health Sector Reforms and Reproductive Health, WHO, Copenhagen
  - Workshop on Young Men's Reproductive Behaviour, Centro de Estudios de Población, Buenos Aires
  - 8th Reproductive Health Priorities Conference, Kwa Zulu, Natal
  - 6th Asia-Pacific Social Science and Medicine Conference, Kunming
  - Strategic Review Committee on Preventing Unsafe Abortion, Geneva
  - Joint meeting of the Royal Australia and New Zealand Colleges of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Sydney, Australia (Elsevier stall)

### Bulk Distribution of Publications

- UNFPA – 110 copies each of *HIV/AIDS Sexual and Reproductive Health AIDS 2000* and *AIDS 2002* and 410 copies of *Safe Motherhood Initiatives* (free)
- UNICEF – 25 copies each of *HIV/AIDS Sexual and Reproductive Health AIDS 2000* and *AIDS 2002* and 50 copies of *Safe Motherhood Initiatives* (free)
- RAISA, Pretoria – 25 copies each of *HIV/AIDS Sexual and Reproductive Health AIDS 2000* and *AIDS 2002* (free)
- Mahidol University, Thailand – 20 copies of RHM Vol 10 No 19 "Abortion: women decide" (free)
- Population Council, USA – 50 copies of RHM Vol 10 No 19 "Abortion: women decide" (paid)



## **Courses**

Relevant copies of the journal were sent free for participants in the following courses:

- Centre for Sexual Health Research, Southampton, UK
- International Reproductive and Sexual Health Law Programme, Faculty of Law, University of Toronto, Canada
- Leadership Course, Women's Health Project, Johannesburg, South Africa
- First Leadership Training on Sexuality and Sexual Health in SE Asia & China, Mahidol University, Nakorpathom, Thailand
- Master's Degree Programme in Health Social Sciences, Mahidol University, Nakornpathom, Thailand

## **Subscription Agency Exhibits**

Sample copies of the journal and *Safe Motherhood Initiatives* were displayed by EBSCO at the following conferences:

- Medical Libraries Associations, USA
- Special Libraries Association, US
- American Libraries Association, USA
- Ontario Library Association, Canada

## **Expansion of Complimentary Subscriptions**

The number of free subscriptions has continued to expand as a result of leaflets distributed at meetings and conferences, and individual requests received at the office. In January 2002 there were about 2,475 free subscriptions and in December 2002 this had increased to about 2,700.

## **PROMOTION ACTIVITIES – ELSEVIER SCIENCE**

### **RHM on the Web**

The journal is accessible free of charge to all individual print subscribers to RHM on the ScienceDirect platform, <[www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)>, designed and maintained by Elsevier Science. Institutional subscribers receive full browsing facilities to ScienceDirect Web Editions and for an extra fee, they can make RHM part of their ScienceDirect subscription and have access to over 500 medical journals and Medline.

RHM has also been included in the journal line up of the Health InterNetwork Access to Research Initiative (HINARI) at <[www.healthinternetwork.org](http://www.healthinternetwork.org)>. This website is a UN initiative to offer developing countries access for free (if GNP is below US\$1000) or at a reduced price (if GNP is US\$1000–3000) to information on public health, statistical data, health policy and practice research and health services delivery. There are 31 publishers participating in this initiative, among them Elsevier Ltd. Currently access is available to health institutions in 43 developing countries.

### **Marketing**

RHM has an individual home page on the Elsevier online Catalogue at <[www.elsevier.com/locate/rhm](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/rhm)>. RHM has also been included in Elsevier's Women's Health Resources Online, a site that promotes all journals and books published by Elsevier in this subject area. RHM is also included in the ContentsDirect service that provides free Tables of Contents upon request via e-mail once a journal has gone up on the Elsevier websites.

In print, RHM has been included in the yearly Elsevier Journals Catalogue, mainly used by librarians. Elsevier's New and Forthcoming Publications Monthly Bulletin included RHM in the March 2002 issue to inform librarians and agents of the change of publisher.

RHM brochures were also mailed out to lapsed RHM subscribers and to authors and subscribers of relevant Elsevier journals.

## **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 received 25 offprints of their published paper. 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 2002

- Co-chair, Steering Committee, International Consortium for Medical Abortion
- Temporary advisor, Gender Advisory Panel, Department of Reproductive Health and Research (HRP), World Health Organization, January.
- Steering group member and abortion sub-group convenor, UK NGO Group on Sexual and Reproductive Health, London.
- Visiting researcher, Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies, Cambridge, October/November.

### Publications

- Editorial, *RHM* 10(19), Making abortion a woman's right worldwide.
- Editorial, *RHM* 10(20), Health sector reforms: implications for sexual and reproductive health services.
- HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health and rights: issues for women in 2002. Discussion paper for Women and Barcelona 2002, *genderaids@* e-mail, May.
- Special Report: HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health at AIDS 2002 Barcelona. *Reproductive Health Matters* 2002; 10(20):157–74.

### Presentations/ participation in meetings

- Participant, expert consultation on sexual health, Department of Reproductive Health and Research, World Health Organization, Geneva, January. Chaired workshop on definitions of sex, sexuality, sexual health, sexual rights.
- Participant, Safe Motherhood Consultation, World Bank, London, February.
- Presentation on: Health sector reforms: implications for sexual and reproductive health services, Report of a meeting at Bellagio, February 2002, presented at Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies, Cambridge; Ford Foundation informal meeting for RHM's donors; and City University of New York post-graduate seminar, April.
- Presentation on: Sexual and reproductive health services: particularities, RHM seminar on Implications of Health Sector Reforms for Sexual and Reproductive Health Services, Bellagio, 25 February – 1 March 2002.
- Reviewed abstracts for International AIDS Conference, Barcelona, Feb/March.
- Presentation on: Health sector reforms and sexual and reproductive health, Marie Stopes International, London, July.
- Presentation on: Sexual and Reproductive Health Services: The Changing Policy and Programme Environment, World Bank Institute course on Health Sector Reforms and Sexual and Reproductive Health Services, Turin, August.
- Participant, Strategic Review Committee on Preventing Unsafe Abortion, Department of Reproductive Health and Research, World Health Organization, Geneva, November.

### Professional affiliations

- Member, European Association of Science Editors
- Member, Society of Authors, UK

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## Statement of Financial Activities for the year ending 31st December 2002

Income and expenditure	Note	General Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Designated Funds £	Total Funds 2002 £	Total Funds 2001 £
<b>Incoming Resources</b>						
Grant income			669,905		669,905	308,727
less: deferred income			-362,247		-362,247	-69,611
	2	<u>0</u>	<u>307,658</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>307,658</u>	<u>239,116</u>
Subs/sales income			11,623		11,623	21,544
Bank interest		12,967			12,967	7,071
Other income			1,793		1,793	1,120
<b>Total Incoming Resources</b>		<u><b>12,967</b></u>	<u><b>321,074</b></u>	<u><b>0</b></u>	<u><b>334,041</b></u>	<u><b>268,851</b></u>
<b>Resources Expended</b>						
Costs of charitable activities	3		307,696		307,696	247,902
Management and Administration	4		12,307		12,307	13,043
<b>Total Resources Expended</b>		<u><b>0</b></u>	<u><b>320,003</b></u>	<u><b>0</b></u>	<u><b>320,003</b></u>	<u><b>260,945</b></u>
<b>Net Incoming Resources before Transfers</b>		<b>12,967</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,038</b>	<b>7,906</b>
Transfers	10	-13,000	0	13,000	0	0
<b>Net Incoming Resources after Transfers</b>		<b>-33</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>14,038</b>	<b>7,906</b>
Balances b/fwd at 1st January 2002		4,395	14,655	40,396	59,446	51,540
<b>Balances c/fwd at 31st December 2002</b>		<u><b>4,362</b></u>	<u><b>15,726</b></u>	<u><b>53,396</b></u>	<u><b>73,484</b></u>	<u><b>59,446</b></u>



## Notes to the Accounts for the Year ended 31st December 2002

<b>2</b>	<b>Grant income</b>	<b>Brought Forward</b>	<b>Received 2002</b>	<b>Used 2002</b>	<b>Deferred 2003</b>
	<b>less:deferred income</b>				
	Ford Foundation	0	461435	112783	348652
	MacArthur Foundation	21382	57665	79047	0
	Rockefeller Foundation	4715	9087	13802	0
	Rockefeller Foundation- Bellagio Conference	22929	1464	24393	0
	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	15982	28596	30982	13596
	DFID	2300	40634	42934	0
	GTZ	2303	1414	3717	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>69611</b>	<b>600295</b>	<b>307658</b>	<b>362248</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Subscription/sales income</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>		
	RHM Journal	11003	18695		
	Users' Perspectives	32	0		
	Safe Motherhood	588	2848		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11623</b>	<b>21543</b>		
<b>3</b>	<b>Costs of activities in furtherance of the charity's objectives</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>		
	Publication costs	261657	192257		
	Promotion	14418	23294		
	Support costs	31621	32351		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>307696</b>	<b>247902</b>		
<b>4</b>	<b>Management and administration of the charity</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>		
	Costs of trustees' meetings	1493	1803		
	Staff costs	7610	8583		
	Audit	2290	1284		
	Support costs	914	1373		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12307</b>	<b>13043</b>		
<b>10</b>	<b>Transfer between funds-Designated Fund</b>				
	The Board resolved to establish a Contingency 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 2002 £13,000 was transferred to the Contingency Fund.				
<b>11</b>	<b>Restricted Funds</b>	<b>Balance 1 Jan02</b>	<b>Balance 31 Dec02</b>		
	RHM	14368	14912		
	Other publications	287	814		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14655</b>	<b>15726</b>		
<b>12</b>	<b>Trustees Remuneration</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>		
	Trustees-travel, subsistence, postage	3497	5520		

**Reproductive Health Matters  
Balance Sheet at 31st December 2002**

	Note	2002 £	2001 £
<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
Tangible fixed assets	7	<u>3,064</u>	<u>5,030</u>
		3,064	5,030
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Debtors	8	59,354	27,835
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>452,838</u>	<u>155,502</u>
		512,192	183,337
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Trade Creditors	9	38,712	1,895
Grants in advance		362,248	69,610
Other creditors and accruals		<u>40,812</u>	<u>57,416</u>
		441,772	128,921
<b>Current Assets less Liabilities</b>		70,420	54,416
<b>Net Assets</b>		<u>73,484</u>	<u>59,446</u>
<b>Represented by:</b>			
Restricted Funds	11	15,726	14,655
General Funds		4,362	4,395
Designated Fund		<u>53,396</u>	<u>40,396</u>
		<u>73,484</u>	<u>59,446</u>

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **RHM Journal Chinese Edition** **Abortion: women decide** **Volume 10, Number 19, May 2002**

#### **Full articles**

- Editorial: Making abortion a woman's right worldwide
- Unsafe abortion: worldwide estimates for 2000
- Making abortions safe: a matter of good public health policy and practice
- Induced abortions among adolescent women in rural Maharashtra, India
- Making legal abortion accessible in Brazil
- Using the right to life to confront unsafe abortion in Africa

#### **Abstracts only**

- Complications of unsafe abortion: a case study and the need for abortion law reform in Nigeria
- Clear and compelling evidence: the Polish tribunal on abortion rights
- The struggle for abortion law reform in Thailand
- Elective abortion as a primary health service in rural India: experience with manual vacuum aspiration
- The role of village health nurses in mediating abortions in rural Tamil Nadu, India
- Constructing access to legal abortion services in Mexico City
- Clandestine abortion in Mexico: a question of mental as well as physical health
- Social actors and discourse on abortion in the Mexican press: the Paulina case
- Should therapeutic abortion be legal in Nicaragua: the response p of Nicaraguan obstetrician-gynaecologists
- Abortion in a restrictive legal context: the views of obstetrician-gynaecologists in Buenos Aires, Argentina
- Oriéntame: preventing and solving problems related to unwanted pregnancy for 25 years in Colombia
- Safe abortion: a right for refugees?
- Abortion: the Portuguese case
- The war on drugs and the war on abortion: some initial thoughts on the connections, intersections and effects
- Understanding and responding to anti-choice women-centred strategies
- Women on Waves: where next for the abortion boat?
- Sex selection: the systematic elimination of girls

#### **Round Ups**

- Law and Policy
- Service Delivery
- Research
- HIV/AIDS

**RHM Journal Chinese Edition**  
**Health sector reforms**  
**Volume 10, Number 20, November 2002**

**Full articles**

- Editorial: Health Sector Reforms: Implications for Sexual and Reproductive Health Services
- Universal Coverage and Its Impact on Reproductive Health Services in Thailand
- Health Privatization and the Reproductive Health of Rural Chinese Women
- Special Report: HIV/AIDS, Sexual and Reproductive Health at AIDS 2002, Barcelona
- WHO/CONRAD Technical Consultation on Nonoxynol-9, World Health Organization, Geneva, 9–10 October 2001: Summary Report
- Considerations Regarding Re-Use of the Female Condom: Information Update, 10 July 2002

**Abstracts only**

- Understanding Health Sector Reforms and Sexual and Reproductive Health Services: A Preliminary Framework
- An Overview of Changing Agendas in Health Sector Reforms
- Between Intent and Achievement in Sector-Wide Approaches: Staking a Claim for Reproductive Health
- Objectivity in Priority Setting Tools: Context and the DALY
- The Politics of Priority Setting for Reproductive Health: Breast and Cervical Cancer in Ghana
- Ensuring the Quality of Hysterectomy Care in Rural Gujarat: What Can a Community-Based Health Insurance Scheme Do?
- Beyond the Law: The Role of Oversight in Reproductive and Sexual Health
- Chinese Maternal Health in Adjustment: Claim for Life
- Inequalities in Women's Health and Challenges for Health Policy Development in Lithuania
- Examining User Fees in Health Care from a Women's Health Perspective
- Short-Changing Reproductive Health
- Counsellors' Perspectives on Antenatal HIV Testing and Infant Feeding Dilemmas Facing Women with HIV in Northern Tanzania

**Round Ups**

- Law and Policy
- Service Delivery
- Research

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **RHM Journal Arabic Edition Abortion, 5th edition, 2002**

#### **Full articles**

- Berer M. Making abortion safe and legal. RHM 1(2), November 1993.
- Rance S. Safe motherhood, unsafe abortion. RHM 5(9), November 1997.
- Llovet JJ, Ramos S. Induced abortion in Latin America – strategies for future social research. RHM 6(11), May 1998.
- Vieira Villela W et al. Making legal abortion available in Brazil. RHM 8(16), November 2000.
- Djohan E et al. The attitudes of health providers towards abortion in Indonesia. RHM 1(2), November 1993.
- Mpangile GS et al. Factors associated with induced abortion in public hospitals in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. RHM 1(2), November 1993.
- Langer A et al. Improving post-abortion care in a public hospital in Oaxaca, Mexico. RHM 5(9), May 1997.
- El-Mouelhy M et al. Women's understanding of pregnancy-related morbidity in rural Egypt. RHM 2(4), November 1994.

#### **Round Ups**

- Mifepristone for abortion approved in USA. RHM 5(10), November 1997
- Consent denied for sterilization and abortion on grounds of mental disability in UK. RHM 8(15), May 2000.
- Failed abortion with misoprostol and congenital anomalies in Brazil. RHM 6(12), November 1998.
- Black women's experiences of illegal abortion in South Africa. RHM 4(7), May 1996.
- Return to restrictive abortion law in Poland. RHM 6(11), May 1998.
- Meeting of researchers on induced abortion in Latin America and the Caribbean. RHM 3(5), May 1995.
- Abortion in the developing world. RHM 7(13), May 1999.
- Monograph on complications of unsafe abortion in Africa. RHM 4(8), November 1996.
- Abortion: expanding access and improving quality. RHM 6(12), November 1998.
- The story of Jane: the legendary underground feminist abortion service. RHM 3(6), November 1998.
- Acceptability of first trimester medical abortion. RHM 3(5), May 1995.