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Overview of Contraceptive and
Condom Shipments

FY 2009



July 2011

Overview of Contraceptive and
Condom Shipments

FY 2009

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Overview of Contraceptive and Condom Shipments

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has provided commodities for family planning and reproductive health activities since the mid-1970s. Thanks to USAID and other international donors, the use rates of contraceptives and condoms have increased around the world. In fiscal year (FY) 2009, USAID continued to respond to the increasing need for foreign assistance by providing family planning and reproductive health commodities to countries in the Agency's five regions: Africa, Asia, Europe and Eurasia (E&E), the Middle East, and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).

In support of this effort, a centralized system was created to provide contraceptives and condoms needed in USAID's field programs. The Commodities Security and Logistics Division of USAID's Office of Population and Reproductive Health is tasked to administer this system. The Division works with country programs and other donors to provide technical leadership; ensure commodities are available to those who choose to use them; support a program for improved supply chain design and logistics management in developing countries; and maintain a database on USAID commodity assistance.

This report provides details of data gathered in FY 2009 on USAID contraceptive and condom shipments. The data are broken down by USAID region and country, the program types of recipient organizations, and trends over the past 11 years. It provides details on both the quantities and values of shipments in FY 2009. It should be noted that one-year fluctuations in contraceptive and condom shipments on the regional and country levels are not necessarily the result of programmatic shifts. In fact, variations in country supply plans and shipment schedules from one year to the next most often account for these fluctuations.

Commodity Fund

USAID has developed an operational plan for its HIV/AIDS expanded response strategy. One aspect of this plan includes a Commodity Fund (CF) to centrally finance male and female condoms for HIV/AIDS programs and ensure their expedited delivery to countries. From its inception in FY 2002 through FY 2006, the amount of the CF varied from year to year, ranging from \$25 million to \$27.8 million. In FY 2007, funding declined to \$10.1 million due to limited availability of funds and competing priorities.

These factors also affected FY 2008 funding, which was \$19.1 million. In FY 2009, the CF increased considerably to a value of \$31.8 million. Male condoms represented 51% of the value of condom shipments paid for by the CF in FY 2009; female condoms made up 48%. The remaining 1% was for the value of personal lubricant.

Worldwide Contraceptive and Condom Shipments

In FY 2009, the value of USAID contraceptive and condom shipments worldwide reached an all-time USAID high of \$81 million, and shipments reached 49 countries in USAID's regions of Africa, Asia, the Middle East, E&E, and LAC. Three countries that received contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2009 did not receive them in FY 2008; seven countries that received shipments in FY 2008 did not receive them in FY 2009.

The value of USAID contraceptive and condom shipments worldwide increased by 15% from FY 2008 to FY 2009. This increase was due mainly to an overall increase in a number of methods. Significant increases in shipment values were seen in female condoms as a result of increased social marketing efforts and a switch to the new Female Condom 2 (FC2). With intrauterine devices (IUDs), the increase was partly due to overcoming a prior year production delay caused by incorrect packaging for the new item. Injectable demand went up in FY 2009. Overall, the value of female condom shipments nearly doubled, increasing by 94%; injectables increased by 41%; IUDs increased by 300%; and Standard Days Method, while showing a relatively low value, increased by 110%. There was an insignificant decrease in male condom shipment values from FY 2008 to FY 2009 (2%) and a 9% decrease for oral cycles related to the transition to new products.

When comparing the year-to-year change in regional distribution values of condoms and contraceptives, four out of five regions showed decreases. Africa was the only region that showed increases in all methods, with a total overall increase of 36% from FY 2008 (from \$45.9 million in FY 2008 to \$62.5 million in FY 2009). Asia showed a decrease of 19% (\$17.7 million to \$14.3 million). E&E decreased by 52% (\$1.7 million to \$0.8 million). LAC showed a decrease of 30% (\$4.8 million to \$3.3 million); and the Middle East decreased by 53% (although the shipment values are small, with a decrease from \$69,000 to \$32,000). Decreased shipment values in Asia were noticeable in male and female condoms and orals, while injectables, IUDs, and implants showed increases. E&E showed decreases in value for male condoms and orals, while increases were seen in injectables and IUDs. Shipments to the Middle East were limited to injectables to Jordan. LAC showed decreases for all contraceptives except male and female condoms.

Consistent with USAID's efforts to shift increasing resources to regions with the greatest need, Africa continued to receive the largest share of the total contraceptive and condom shipment value, followed by Asia, LAC, E&E, and the Middle East, respectively (Figure 2).

Between FY 1999 and FY 2009, worldwide contraceptive and condom shipments showed increasing trends (Figure 1). For condoms alone (male and female), total shipment values showed an increasing trend line over the past 11 years (FYs 1999 to 2009). While there is considerable variation year to year, there is a 129% increase from FY 1999 to FY 2009, with a notable increase of 22% between FY 2008 and FY 2009. This was due to a significant increase of 94% in the values of female condom shipments. Male condom shipment values, by contrast, showed a slight decrease of 2%.

Contraceptive shipment values, by contrast, had a somewhat greater increase than condom shipment values over the past 11 years, but a slightly smaller (12%) increase from FY 2008 to FY 2009 as a result of production problems and registration issues affecting timely delivery of oral contraceptives in FY 2008. USAID continued to work closely with the manufacturers of these commodities to monitor production issues and minimize the effect of delays on field programs. The values of implant shipments increased since the introduction of a new, more acceptable two-rod implant technology in 2007. Overall, oral contraceptives showed a slight decrease (9%) in shipment value (\$23.1 million in FY 2008 and \$21 million in FY 2009).

For worldwide distribution by method in FY 2009, injectables (27% of total value), oral contraceptives (26%), and male condoms (24%) remained the three methods with the largest shares; these shares compare with FY 2008 shares of 22% for injectables, 33% for oral contraceptives, and 28% for male condoms. Of these top three methods, only injectables showed a shipment value increase (41% from an FY 2008 value of \$15.4 million to an FY 2009 value of \$21.75 million). Female condoms (Figure 3) increased from \$6.5 million to \$12.6 million (15% of total shipment values in FY 2009) and remained the fourth largest shipment value by method. The increase results primarily from the growing demand for this method through increased social marketing efforts, particularly notable in Zimbabwe with 75% of the total value, and

the switch to the new FC2. Implants and IUDs rounded out the method mix with 7% and 1%, respectively, of the total shipment value. IUDs showed a considerable gain of 300% when compared with the FY 2008 shipment value (\$0.12 million in FY 2008 and \$0.47 million in FY 2009). The increase in shipment value occurred after issuance of a contract in 2008 to a new vendor, and as a result of overcoming prior year production issues and replenishment of central inventory.

The distribution by method to the five USAID regions was marked by the following trends, changes, and new developments:

Male Condoms

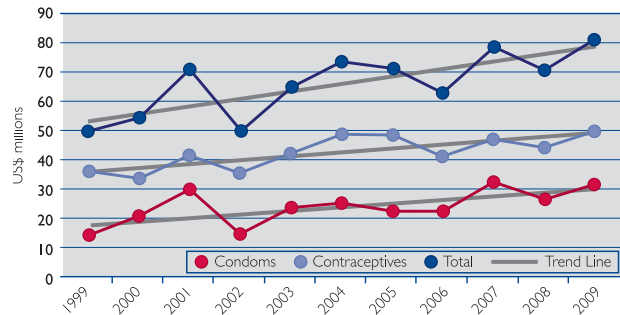
All USAID regions, except the Middle East, received male condoms in FY 2009. Africa continued to receive the largest percentage, with 80% of the total male condom shipment value. Africa showed an increase of 13% (approximately a \$1.7 million increase) in male condoms from FY 2008 to FY 2009. The only other region to show an increase was LAC (12% or approximately \$113,000). Asia showed a considerable decrease of 29% (approximately a \$1.1 million decrease) in male condoms from FY 2008 to FY 2009. E&E showed a significant drop of 96% from FY 2008 to FY 2009, and the Middle East had no shipments in FY 2009.

Female Condoms

Africa, Asia, and LAC continued as the only regions receiving female condoms. The value of shipments of female condoms increased significantly in Africa and LAC by 112% and 75%, respectively, when compared with FY 2008. In Africa, a large increase in female condom shipments was seen in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Zimbabwe. Madagascar and Cameroon received no shipments in FY 2009. Senegal showed a decrease of 63% in female condom shipment value. In Asia, a large increase in female condom shipments was seen in Laos and Thailand as compared to the previous year, while Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, and Myanmar did not have any shipments in FY 2009. In LAC, El Salvador, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago showed significant increases in shipment values; a decrease was seen only in Bolivia. As in previous years, the Middle East and E&E did not request any female condom shipments.

Figure 1

Trends in Worldwide Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values, FY 1999–2009



NOTE: Condom shipment values include both male and female condoms.

Figure 2

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values by Region, FY 2009

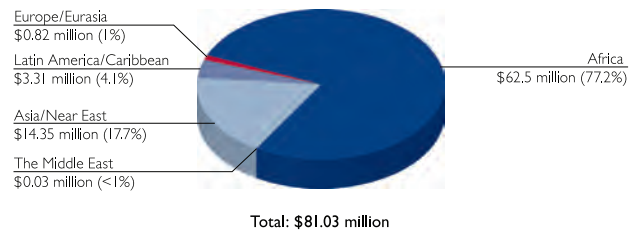
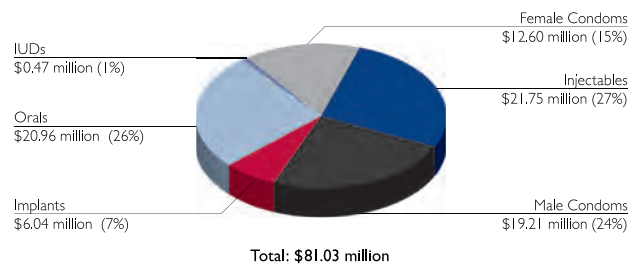


Figure 3

Worldwide Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values by Method, FY 2009



Source for figures: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website: <http://deliver.jsi.com>

Oral Contraceptives

All USAID regions except Africa saw decreases in the shipment value of oral contraceptives in FY 2009. Shipments to Africa increased by 32% from the FY 2008 value. The value of shipments to the Asia, E&E, and LAC regions decreased by 42%, 7%, and 26%, respectively. More than 50% of Africa's shipment value increase was due mainly to large shipments to Benin, DRC, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Also, four countries in Africa (Angola, Guinea, Mozambique, and Niger) received oral shipments in FY 2009 but not in FY 2008. Cameroon and Kenya received shipments in FY 2008 but did not receive them in FY 2009. Asia showed a 42% decrease from FY 2008 due most significantly to reduced orders from Bangladesh. LAC showed a 26% decrease from FY 2008. While Bolivia's shipment value increased, there were no shipments to Guatemala and Paraguay in FY 2009. The Middle East was the only region not to receive any oral contraceptive shipments in FY 2009.

Injectables

The injectable shipment value in FY 2009 showed an increase of 41% from FY 2008, with Asia contributing significantly (245% increase over the prior year). This increase made injectables the method with the largest shipment value at 27% of the total value of worldwide distribution. The regions of Africa, LAC, Asia, E&E, and the Middle East received injectable shipments in FY 2009 (78%, 6%, 16%, and less than 1% for E&E and the Middle East, respectively). Two regions showed an increase in injectable shipment values: Africa and Asia. The African region showed a 41% increase or an approximately \$4.9 million increase from FY 2008. The African countries with the largest increases were Ghana, Kenya, Ethiopia, and DRC. Zambia shipments decreased, while Rwanda, Cameroon and Gambia did not receive injectable contraceptives in FY 2009. Shipments to Asia increased from \$1 million in FY 2008 to \$3.5 million in FY 2009 as a result of increased values shipped to Afghanistan and Bangladesh and new shipments to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, countries that did not have shipments in FY 2008. LAC showed a 47% drop; Haiti and Honduras received no injectables in FY 2009. The Middle East had no injectable shipments in FY 2008, but Jordan received shipments in FY 2009.

Implants

The upward trend in implant shipment value (a 10% increase from FY 2008) continues due to the popularity of Jadelle (a two-rod implant), which was introduced to the product mix in 2007 to replace NORPLANT (a six-rod implant). Africa and Asia remained the only regions receiving implant shipments, with a distribution of 94% and 6% by value, respectively. In Africa, this trend was seen mainly in Benin, Uganda, and Zimbabwe, while in Asia the increase was seen in Nepal, the only country in the region to receive implants in both FY 2008 and FY 2009. LAC, E&E, and the Middle East received no implant shipments in FY 2009.

IUDs

In FY 2009, IUD shipments showed a considerable gain of 300% when compared with the FY 2008 shipment value (\$0.12 million in FY 2008 and \$0.47 million in FY 2009). This increase was due to overcoming prior year production issues and replenishment of central inventory. All USAID regions received IUD shipments in FY 2009 except the Middle East. Africa's IUD shipments increased significantly in FY 2009 (a 378% increase) due mainly to shipments to countries that had not received them in FY 2008 (DRC, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal, and Uganda) as a result of production issues. E&E showed an increase from no shipments in FY 2008 to a FY 2009 value of \$157,667, the second largest value by region (34% of the total value) for this method, all to Ukraine. LAC showed a slight decrease (7%) when compared to FY 2008. Asia also received a small value of IUD shipments in FY 2009, of just over \$5,000 to Nepal.

Contraceptive and Condom Shipments to Africa (AFR)

Twenty-eight countries in the Africa region received contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2009, an addition of three more countries than in FY 2008. Angola, Niger, and Sudan did not receive shipments in FY 2008 but did receive shipments for FY 2009; Gambia received shipments in FY 2008 but did not in FY 2009.

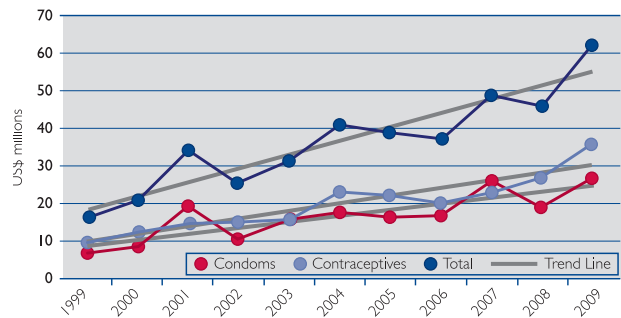
The total value of contraceptive and condom shipments to all African countries for FY 2009 was \$62.5 million, an increase of 36% from \$45.9 million in FY 2008. Shipments of all contraceptives and condom products showed increases in value from FY 2008 to FY 2009.

Figure 5 shows the five countries with the largest shipment values in FY 2009: Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zambia. The value of shipments to these five countries constituted 54% of the total value of contraceptives and condoms shipped to the Africa region. Tanzania and Zambia replaced Rwanda and Madagascar in the list of top five countries receiving shipments.

Figure 6 shows that in FY 2009 injectable shipments to the Africa region, valued at \$17 million (an increase of \$4.9 million from FY 2008), had the largest share (27%) of the total value of contraceptive and condom shipments among all methods. Male condoms represented the next largest percentage of the total shipment value (25%), followed by oral contraceptives (21%), female condoms (18%), implants (9%), and finally IUDs at less than 1% of the total Africa shipment value. IUDs continued to have the lowest share of distribution by method even though it increased slightly from FY 2008.

Figure 4

Trends in Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to AFR, FY 1999–2009



NOTE: Condom shipment values include both male and female condoms.

Figure 5

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to AFR: Major Receiving Countries, FY 2009

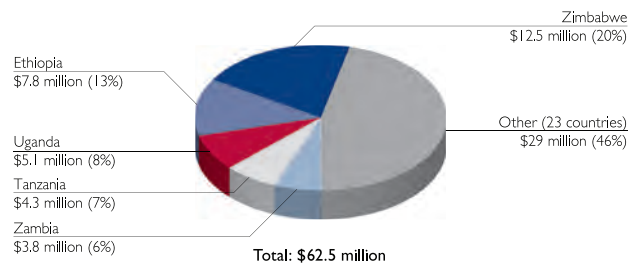
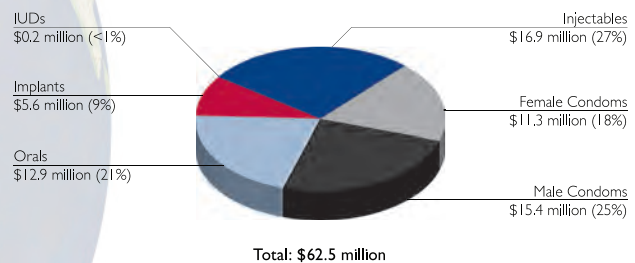


Figure 6

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to AFR by Method, FY 2009



Source for figures: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website: <http://deliver.jsi.com>

Contraceptive and Condom Shipments to Asia

Please note that during FY 2008, USAID's regional structure was reorganized. The former Asia and Near East region was divided into the Asia and the Middle East regions in order to enhance oversight and strengthen interagency coordination for USAID programs in this geographical area. Regional trend data reported here have been updated to reflect the reorganization.

The total value of contraceptive and condom shipments to Asia was \$14.3 million in FY 2009, a 19% decrease from the FY 2008 value of \$17.7 million.

Eleven countries in the Asia region received contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2009; this is one fewer than the number that received shipments in FY 2008. Papua New Guinea is the only country that received shipments in FY 2008 but did not in FY 2009. In FY 2008, Indonesia received shipments of both male and female condoms and, in terms of shipment values, was a top five country in Asia. In 2009, Indonesia did not receive shipments of female condoms, resulting in a significant drop in shipment value (86%). Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Nepal, Myanmar, and Laos accounted for 97% of the value of contraceptive and condom shipments in Asia for FY 2009 (Figure 8). Bangladesh continued to show the largest portion of shipments, with 49% of the total distribution, despite a 42% drop from FY 2008 to FY 2009. Afghanistan saw a large increase in value of male condom, injectable, and oral shipments. Laos saw a considerable increase in female condoms from a shipment value of \$34,427 in FY 2008 to \$670,444 in FY 2009; however, there was a 24% decrease in the value of male condoms. Despite a 29% drop in the value of shipments from FY 2008 to FY 2009, Myanmar remained in the top five countries in the region by shipment value. Myanmar did not receive female condom shipments in FY 2009 but did receive such shipments in FY 2008.

As shown in Figure 9, oral contraceptives continued to account for the largest share of regional shipment value in FY 2009, followed by injectables, male condoms, female condoms, and implants. Injectables switched positions with male condoms from the third to second largest value share in the region. Compared with FY 2008, value increases occurred in injectables and implants, while declines occurred in male condoms, female condoms, oral contraceptives, and IUDs.

Figure 7

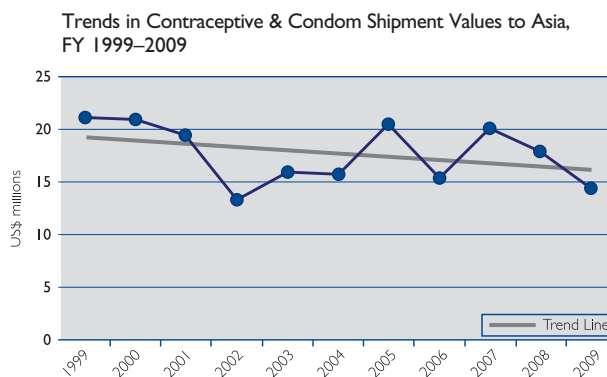


Figure 8

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to Asia: Major Receiving Countries, FY 2009

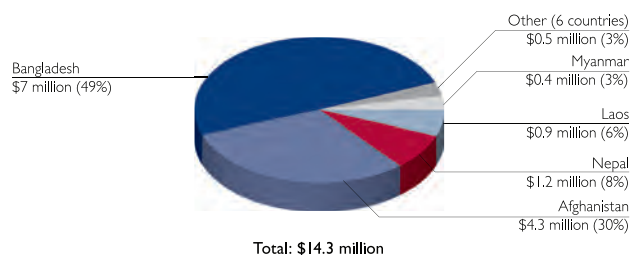
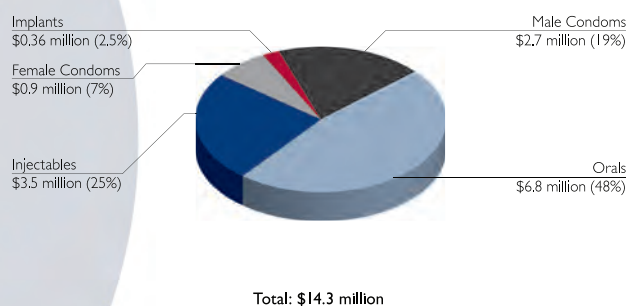


Figure 9

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to Asia by Method, FY 2009



Source for figures: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website: <http://deliver.jsi.com>

Contraceptive and Condom Shipments to the Middle East

The value of condom and contraceptive shipments to the region continues to show a declining trend, with noticeable drops since FY 2004 (Figure 10). Prior to FY 2004, shipment values showed sharp increases and declines in the region on a year-to-year basis due to variable orders from Egypt and Morocco during the final years leading up to their graduation from contraceptive support.

In FY 2009, Jordan was the only country in the Middle East region to receive condom and/or contraceptive shipments. In FY 2009, the value of shipments to Jordan was \$32,000 (Figure 11). The only method shipped to Jordan was injectables (Figure 12). This differs from FY 2008, in which Jordan had received male condom shipments for a total value of \$69,000.

Figure 10

Trends in Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to the Middle East, FY 1999–2009

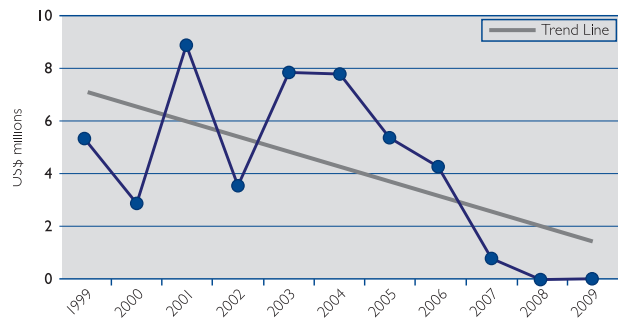


Figure 11

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to the Middle East: Major Receiving Countries, FY 2009

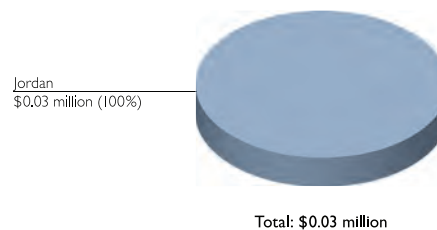
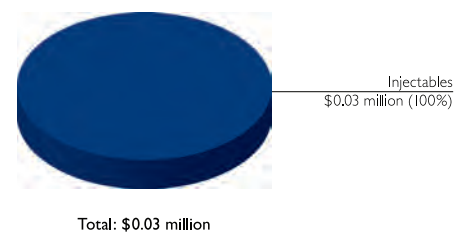


Figure 12

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to the Middle East by Method, FY 2009



Source for figures: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website: <http://deliver.jsi.com>

Contraceptive and Condom Shipments to Europe & Eurasia (E&E)

In FY 2009, two countries in the E&E region (Georgia and Ukraine) received condom and/or contraceptive shipments. In FY 2009, Armenia did not receive shipments as it had in FY 2008. The total value of shipments in FY 2009 was \$800,000, down from \$1,700,000 in FY 2008, a 52% decrease. Increases in value were seen for IUDs and injectables while the value for male condoms declined. As seen in Figure 13, there has been a gradual upward trend in shipments to the region over the past decade.

Despite a 52% drop in the value of shipments from FY 2008 to FY 2009, Ukraine continued to receive the larger share of the E&E contraceptive and/or condom shipment value at \$720,000 (Figure 14). Unlike FY 2008, Ukraine did not receive male condom shipments in FY 2009.

As seen in Figure 15, in FY 2009, oral contraceptives constituted the largest share of Europe & Eurasia shipment values at \$600,000 or 68%. At \$200,000, IUDs made up 19% of the shipment value, and injectables rounded out the method share at \$70,000, or about 8% of the total value to the region. At about 5% of the total value, male condoms showed a significant drop in shipments in FY 2009, 96% less than FY 2008.

Figure 13

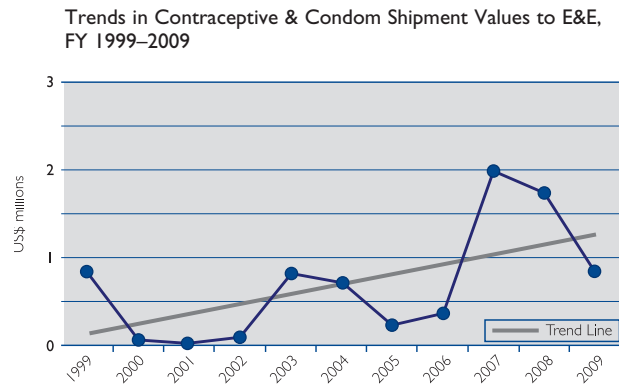


Figure 14

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to E&E: Major Receiving Countries, FY 2009

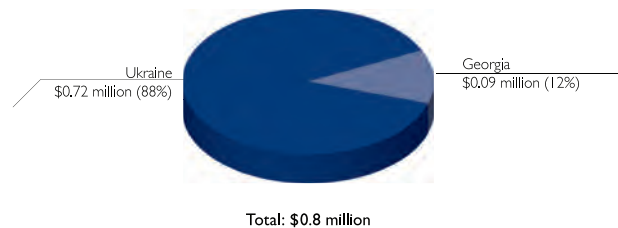
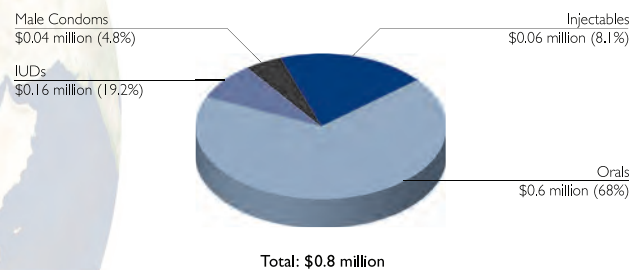


Figure 15

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to E&E by Method, FY 2009



Source for figures: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website: <http://deliver.jsi.com>

Contraceptive and Condom Shipments to Latin America/Caribbean (LAC)

Seven countries in USAID's LAC region received contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2009, down from 11 in FY 2008. The total value of contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2009 was \$3.3 million, down 30% from the FY 2008 value of \$4.8 million. Contraceptive and condom shipment values to the region continued on a downward trend, and the FY 2009 value was the lowest seen over the past decade (Figure 16).

Four countries in the LAC region (Figure 17) contributed to 93% of the total FY 2009 contraceptive and condom shipment value. These countries and their shares were Haiti (42%), Bolivia (34%), Nicaragua (9.4%), and El Salvador (7.8%) (Figure 17). Guyana, Jamaica, and Paraguay received shipments in 2008 but not in 2009. In FY 2008, Guatemala was in the top five LAC countries receiving shipments but received no shipments in FY 2009.

Figure 18 shows the method mix for shipment values to the LAC region in FY 2009. Injectables (36.2%), oral contraceptives (21.4%), and male condoms (30.9%) continued to account for the largest shares of contraceptive and condom shipments, followed by female condoms (9.6%) and IUDs (1.9%). Between FY 2008 and FY 2009, only condom shipments (male and female) showed an increase in shipment value. Female condom shipments showed a 75% increase (188,000 female condoms valued at \$181,000 in FY 2008 and 325,000 valued at \$318,000 in FY 2009). Other methods in this region showed the following decreases by value: orals, 26%; injectables, 47%; IUDs, 7%; and implants, 100%.

Figure 16

Trends in Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to LAC, FY 1999–2009

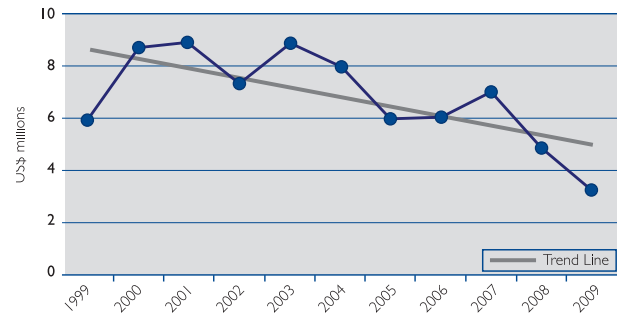


Figure 17

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to LAC: Major Receiving Countries, FY 2009

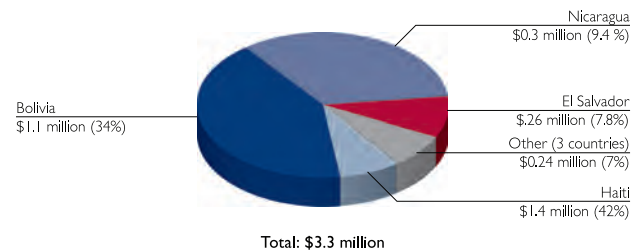
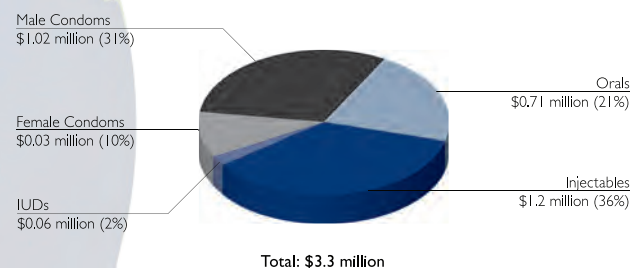


Figure 18

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to LAC by Method, FY 2009



Source for figures: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website: <http://deliver.jsi.com>

Program Type¹

For FY 2009, the distribution of condom and contraceptive shipments by program type was almost identical to the FY 2008 distribution, with social marketing programs, governmental/parastatal programs, and non-governmental organization (NGO) programs – in that order – being the top recipients. While it showed a 2,000% increase, the research program still had less than 1% of the total value of worldwide USAID contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2009. In the five fiscal years preceding FY 2009, the value of contraceptive and condom shipments to disaster relief programs decreased significantly, from \$1.8 million in FY 2004 to \$980,000 in FY 2005, \$165,000 in FY 2006, \$139,000 (all in Africa) in FY 2007, and \$90,000 in FY 2008. There were no shipments to disaster relief programs in FY 2009. Public International Organization (PIO)², a program type introduced in FY 2008, with \$40,000 in value (all of it in the Asia region), had no associated shipments in 2009. The value of shipments to NGO and social marketing programs increased by 39% and 20%, respectively, while the value of shipments to governmental/parastatal programs remained the same.

In the Africa region, social marketing programs (47%) overtook governmental/parastatal programs (39%) for the largest percentage of the region's program type distribution in FY 2009 (Figure 20). NGOs were third in shipment value among the program types at 14%, followed by research programs with less than 1%. The only program type to see a decrease in shipment value from FY 2008 was disaster relief programs, with no shipments in FY 2009.

In the Asia region, social marketing programs dominated the program type with 72% of the total value, despite the decrease of 34% in shipment values. NGO programs had 19% of shipment values; governmental/parastatal programs had 4%, and research programs had 5% (Figure 21). Asia was the only region with shipments to PIOs for FY 2008; however, no shipments were of the PIO program type in FY 2009.

¹ Before FY 2008, USAID reported on the relative value shipped to programs by their category, referred to as "affiliation." For this FY 2009 report, USAID uses the term "program type" for this classification and includes the program type of PIO.

² PIOs are international organizations that are designated by executive order as organizations entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities conferred by the International Organizations Immunities Act.

Program Type: Worldwide, FY 2009

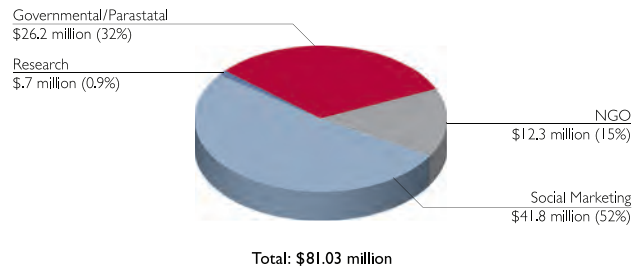


Figure 20

Program Type: AFR, FY 2009

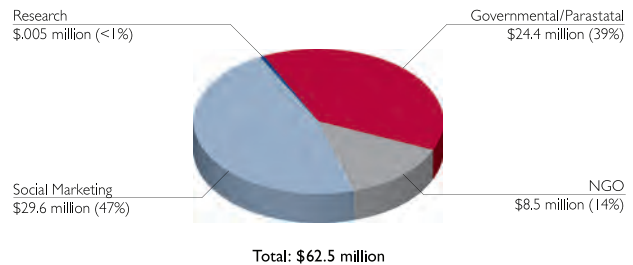
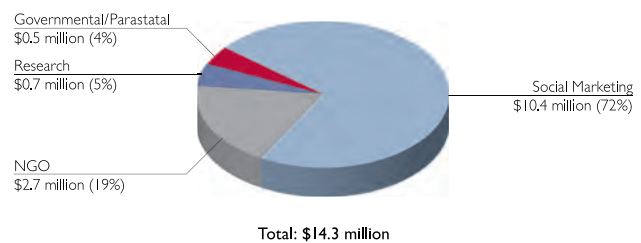


Figure 21

Program Type: Asia, FY 2009



Source for figures: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website: <http://deliver.jsi.com>

The Middle East region received \$32,000 in condom or contraceptive shipment value in FY 2009 (Figure 22). All of the FY 2009 value went to the governmental/parastatal program type.

In the E&E region, all \$0.8 million of the contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2009 went to NGO programs (Figure 23). This continued the trend from the previous four years, when NGOs received 100% of the shipment values to the region.

For the LAC region, social marketing programs, at 55%, received the largest share, followed by governmental/parastatal programs at 38% and NGO programs at 7% (Figure 24). The social marketing share represented an increase from 43% in FY 2008. Governmental/parastatal and NGO programs saw a decrease of more than 50% from 2008.

Figure 22

Program Type: The Middle East, FY 2009

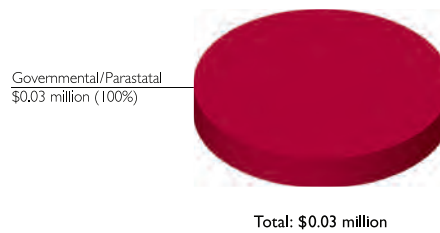


Figure 23

Program Type: E&E, FY 2009

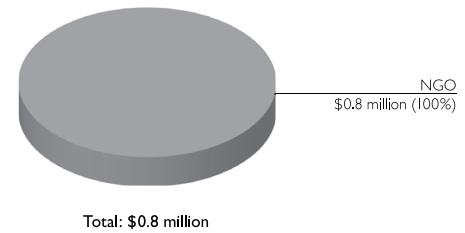
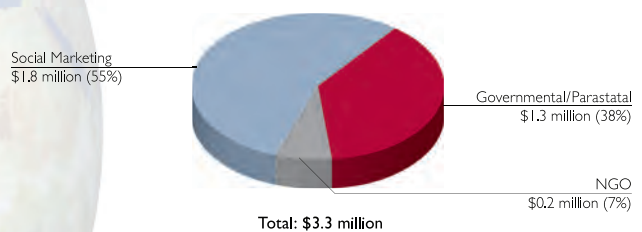


Figure 24

Program Type: LAC, FY 2009



Source for figures: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website: <http://deliver.jsi.com>

Trends in USAID Contraceptive and Condom Shipments

The total value of worldwide USAID contraceptive and condom shipments increased by about 15% between FY 2008 and FY 2009, rising from \$70.2 million to \$81.03 million.

Male Condoms

Over the past decade, there was a gradual worldwide upward trend in shipments of male condoms, despite a drop from FY 2008 to FY 2009 (Figure 25). In FY 2009, 415.9 million pieces were shipped, compared with 422.8 million in FY 2008. By value, male condom shipments decreased from \$19.6 million in FY 2008 to \$19.2 million in FY 2009, a 2% decrease due to a lower unit cost under new condom contracts. The data display two separate trends – one showing fluctuation in shipment levels from FY 1998 through FY 2002, and the second illustrating a steady increase in levels beginning in FY 2003 and increasing more significantly in FY 2007. This increase is greatly due to the establishment of the CF, which in FY 2002 began paying for condom shipments centrally for Mission HIV/AIDS programs in non-focus countries. Currently, the shipment levels are back to the higher levels of FY 2001, FY 2003, and FY 2004. The majority of condom shipments continued to go to Africa in response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Female Condoms

Since FY 2004, there has been an increase in female condom shipments. In FY 2009, there was a 94% increase in shipments, from 7.2 million to 13.9 million pieces, compared to FY 2008 (Figure 26). The increases in recent years have been due to the growing acceptance of and demand for female condoms in several countries. Africa, Asia, and LAC continued as the only regions receiving female condoms. Quantities of female condoms shipped increased significantly in Africa and LAC by 110% and 73%, respectively, when compared with FY 2008.

Oral Contraceptives

At 66.3 million cycles and a value of \$20.9 million, oral contraceptives (Figure 27) showed a 21% decrease in shipments in FY 2009 from FY 2008 levels. This decrease is due in large part to a shift to new brands and registration constraints. The Africa region was the largest recipient of oral contraceptives, with 40.3 million cycles, followed closely by Asia with 21.8 million cycles. The Africa region

Figure 25

Worldwide Male Condom Shipments, FY 1999–2009

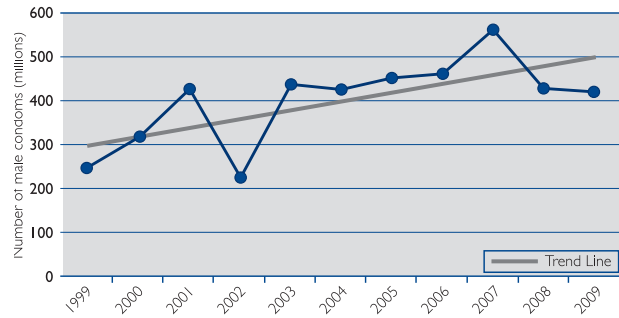


Figure 26

Worldwide Female Condom Shipments, FY 1999–2009

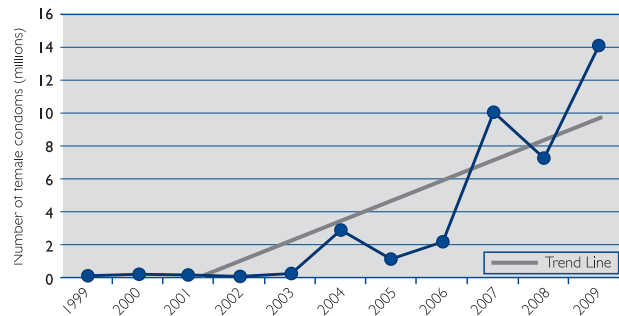
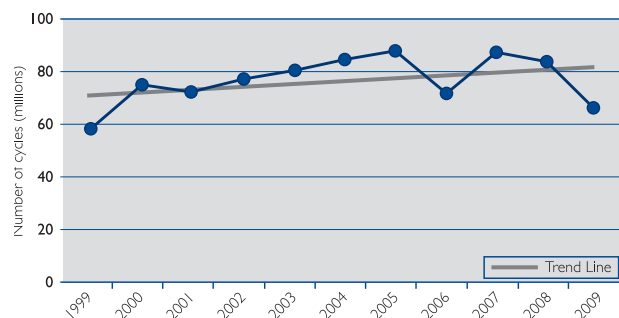


Figure 27

Worldwide Oral Contraceptive Shipments, FY 1999–2009



had an increase of 14% in oral shipments, while the Asia, E&E, and LAC regions showed decreases in oral cycle shipments from FY 2008 to FY 2009. The Middle East received no oral contraceptive shipments in either year.

Injectables

Over the past decade, there was a gradual worldwide upward trend in shipments of injectables (Figure 28), although in FY 2008 they showed a significant decrease (about 25%) from FY 2007 quantities. Currently, the shipment levels are back to the levels of FY 2005–2006, with an increase of 39% of the shipment quantity from 2008 to 2009. The Africa region remained the largest recipient of injectables, with shipments of 14.8 million doses, an increase of 38% from FY 2008. The Asia region had a significant increase in shipment quantities of 236% from FY 2008 due to significant increased demand from Afghanistan and Bangladesh. The LAC region had a decrease of 53% in FY 2009 as a result of significant decreases in shipments to Bolivia and Nicaragua and no shipments this year to Guatemala, Haiti, and Honduras. Injectables were the only method shipped to the Middle East region in FY 2009.

Implants

Figure 29 shows a significant increase in shipments over the past three years, with an FY 2009 quantity of 262,000 sets, an increase of 9% from FY 2008. Africa remained the primary recipient of implants, receiving 94% of the total shipped in FY 2009. In the Asia region, Nepal remained the only country to receive implant shipments, increasing its FY 2008 shipment amount of 6,500 sets to 15,800 in FY 2009. The Middle East and E&E regions have not received any implant shipments since FY 2007 while LAC, which received shipments in FY 2008, did not receive them in FY 2009.

IUDs

In FY 2009, the number of IUD units distributed worldwide showed an increase after a continued four-year decline (Figure 30). Worldwide shipments in FY 2009 totaled 709,000 units, compared with 64,000 units in FY 2008, a 1,000% increase. IUD shipments to Africa increased from 28,400 units in 2008 to 337,200 units in 2009. In Asia, there were no IUD shipments in FY 2008, and only Nepal had shipments in FY 2009. The LAC region showed decreases in IUD shipments from FY 2008 to FY 2009. The Middle East had no shipments in either year.

Figure 28

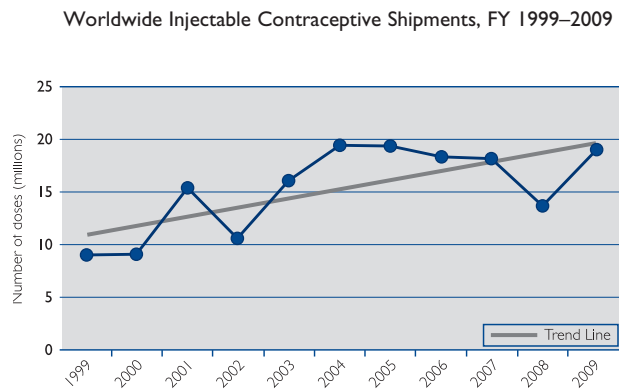


Figure 29

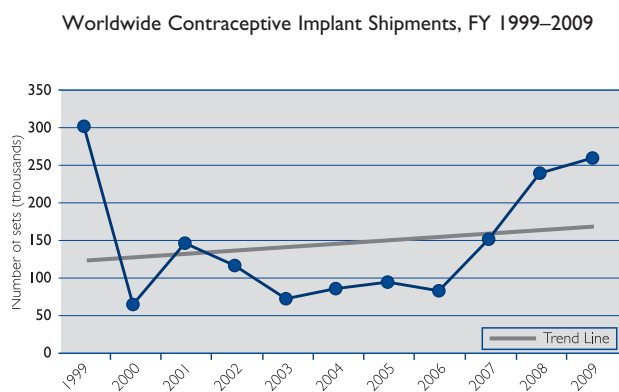
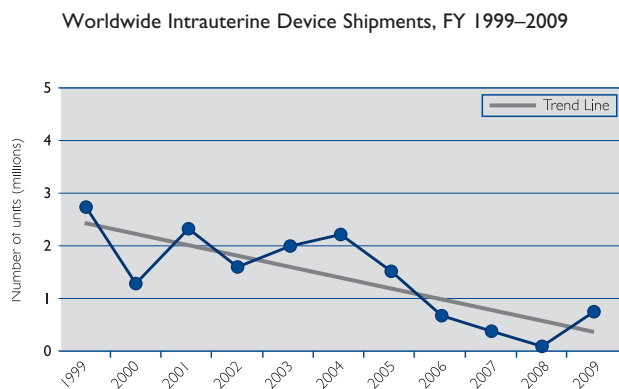


Figure 30



Worldwide Contraceptive & Condom Shipments by Region and Method, FY 2009

Region		Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Africa	Value	\$15,447,710	\$244,544	\$12,851,289	\$5,677,540	\$16,948,099	\$11,346,808	\$62,515,990
	Quantity	334,569,000	337,200	40,323,600	246,300	14,754,400	12,684,000	
Asia	Value	\$2,694,239	\$5,464	\$6,840,605	\$358,849	\$3,507,942	\$938,495	\$14,345,594
	Quantity	58,797,000	7,200	21,806,400	15,800	3,166,800	898,000	
The Middle East	Value	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,263	\$0	\$32,263
	Quantity	0	0	0	0	25,200	0	
Europe & Eurasia	Value	\$39,376	\$157,667	\$559,397	\$0	\$66,284	\$0	\$822,724
	Quantity	849,000	288,000	1,911,120	0	57,600	0	
Latin America/Caribbean	Value	\$1,024,180	\$61,616	\$710,184	\$0	\$1,200,062	\$317,517	\$3,313,559
	Quantity	21,678,000	76,800	2,227,680	0	908,400	325,000	
Total	Value	\$19,205,505	\$469,291	\$20,961,475	\$6,036,389	\$21,754,650	\$12,602,820	\$81,030,130
	Quantity	415,893,000	709,200	66,268,800	262,100	18,912,400	13,907,000	

Value of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to AFR by Country, FY 2009 (US\$)

Country	Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Angola	841,224	-	142,537	-	354,431	-	1,338,192
Benin	567,733	6,848	131,289	134,321	61,158	14,781	916,130
Botswana	132,911	-	-	-	-	-	132,911
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	522,103	-	-	522,103
Cameroon	-	-	-	13,792	-	-	13,792
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	334,791	12,901	471,922	-	845,918	499,887	2,165,419
Cote d'Ivoire	121,595	-	-	-	-	-	121,595
Ethiopia	875,161	-	1,119,072	2,415,229	3,404,975	-	7,814,437
Ghana	583,023	-	1,191,916	-	672,486	-	2,447,425
Guinea	10,258	2,741	176,421	-	66,172	-	255,592
Kenya	-	129,876	-	-	2,861,349	-	2,991,225
Liberia	495,457	3,188	159,364	-	92,009	38,598	788,616
Madagascar	867,478	3,413	842,746	-	1,530,188	-	3,243,825
Malawi	1,371,721	-	188,322	234,031	1,115,314	-	2,909,388
Mali	-	1,978	496,108	34,186	571,312	-	1,103,584
Mozambique	1,017,115	-	156,090	-	857,870	-	2,031,075
Niger	-	-	22,859	46,591	25,972	-	95,422
Nigeria	-	-	1,971,491	113,556	1,115,636	-	3,200,683
Rwanda	319,857	-	164,762	649,305	-	-	1,133,924
Senegal	640,386	9,112	154,956	82,261	211,894	65,874	1,164,483
Sierra Leone	-	-	13,463	-	244,669	-	258,132
South Africa	1,307,998	-	-	-	-	514,011	1,822,009
Sudan	256,187	-	-	-	-	-	256,187
Tanzania	1,051,213	27,462	2,275,140	-	93,989	812,962	4,260,766
Togo	-	-	25,705	-	83,694	-	109,399
Uganda	945,333	29,858	1,027,077	686,723	2,373,553	-	5,062,544
Zambia	974,468	17,167	2,120,049	348,525	365,510	-	3,825,719
Zimbabwe	2,733,801	-	-	396,917	-	9,400,695	12,531,413
Total	15,447,710	244,544	12,851,289	5,677,540	16,948,099	11,346,808	62,515,990

Quantity of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to AFR by Country, FY 2009

Country	Male Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Angola	17,502,000	-	462,240	-	289,600	-
Benin	10,992,000	4,800	378,480	5,900	50,000	14,000
Botswana	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	22,900	-	-
Cameroon	-	-	-	600	-	-
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	6,375,000	15,000	1,361,760	-	740,800	570,000
Cote d'Ivoire	3,300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	18,501,000	-	4,000,800	105,900	3,000,000	-
Ghana	13,344,000	-	3,989,040	-	596,800	-
Guinea	174,000	2,400	569,760	-	52,800	-
Kenya	-	199,800	-	-	2,536,000	-
Liberia	10,500,000	3,600	508,800	-	73,600	40,000
Madagascar	19,065,000	3,600	2,538,000	-	1,355,600	-
Malawi	28,473,000	-	597,600	10,300	1,000,000	-
Mali	-	1,500	1,332,000	1,500	459,200	-
Mozambique	24,021,000	-	502,080	-	747,600	-
Niger	-	-	70,800	2,000	18,000	-
Nigeria	-	-	6,000,000	5,000	1,000,000	-
Rwanda	6,522,000	-	510,240	28,600	-	-
Senegal	13,974,000	10,500	564,000	3,600	190,800	70,000
Sierra Leone	-	-	46,800	-	190,400	-
South Africa	27,003,000	-	-	-	-	600,000
Sudan	5,130,000	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	22,311,000	38,400	7,654,800	-	76,000	1,032,000
Togo	-	-	64,800	-	67,200	-
Uganda	21,486,000	36,300	3,087,600	27,100	2,010,000	-
Zambia	20,004,000	21,300	6,084,000	15,400	300,000	-
Zimbabwe	62,892,000	-	-	17,500	-	10,358,000
Total	334,569,000	337,200	40,323,600	246,300	14,754,400	12,684,000

Table 4

Value of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to Asia by Country, FY 2009 (US\$)

Country	Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Afghanistan	779,909	-	1,579,355	-	1,974,576	-	4,333,840
Bangladesh	655,033	-	5,074,733	-	1,256,985	-	6,986,751
China	-	-	-	-	-	24,782	24,782
Indonesia	72,763	-	-	-	-	-	72,763
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	2,809	-	12,030	-	14,839
Laos	246,316	-	-	-	-	670,444	916,760
Myanmar	430,208	-	-	-	-	-	430,208
Nepal	377,923	5,464	183,708	358,849	259,038	-	1,184,982
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	5,313	-	5,313
Thailand	89,073	-	-	-	-	243,269	332,342
Vietnam	43,014	-	-	-	-	-	43,014
Total	2,694,239	5,464	6,840,605	358,849	3,507,942	938,495	14,345,594

Source: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website: <http://deliver.jsi.com>

Table 5

Quantity of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to Asia by Country, FY 2009

Country	Male Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Afghanistan	1,699,200	-	5,688,000	-	1,764,000	-
Bangladesh	1,368,000	-	15,552,000	-	1,152,000	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	26,000
Indonesia	1,752,000	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	9,600	-	9,200	-
Laos	5,469,000	-	-	-	-	624,000
Myanmar	10,002,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	8,826,000	7,200	556,800	15,800	237,600	-
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	4,000	-
Thailand	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	248,000
Vietnam	576,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total	58,797,000	7,200	21,806,400	15,800	3,166,800	898,000

Source: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website: <http://deliver.jsi.com>

Table 6

Value of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to the Middle East by Country, FY 2009 (US\$)

Country	Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Jordan	-	-	-	-	32,263	-	32,263
Total	-	-	-	-	32,263	-	32,263

Source: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website: <http://deliver.jsi.com>

Table 7

Quantity of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to the Middle East by Country, FY 2009

Country	Male Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Jordan	-	-	-	-	25,200	-
Total	-	-	-	-	25,200	-

Source: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website: <http://deliver.jsi.com>

Table 8

Value of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to E&E by Country, FY 2009 (US\$)

Country	Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Georgia	39,376	-	60,454	-	-	-	99,830
Ukraine	-	157,667	498,943	-	66,284	-	722,894
Total	39,376	157,667	559,397	-	66,284	-	822,724

Source: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website: <http://deliver.jsi.com>

Table 9

Quantity of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to E&E by Country, FY 2009

Country	Male Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Georgia	849,000	-	124,800	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	288,000	1,786,320	-	57,600	-
Total	849,000	288,000	1,911,120	-	57,600	-

Source: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website: <http://deliver.jsi.com>

Table 0

Value of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to LAC by Country, FY 2009 (US\$)

Country	Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Bolivia	-	58,014	231,037	-	775,251	52,990	1,117,292
Dominican Republic	-	-	813	-	-	-	813
El Salvador	-	2,217	90,770	-	113,880	50,362	257,229
Haiti	971,047	1,385	229,875	-	-	184,119	1,386,426
Honduras	-	-	157,689	-	-	-	157,689
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	310,931	-	310,931
Trinidad and Tobago	53,133	-	-	-	-	30,046	83,179
Total	1,024,180	61,616	710,184	-	1,200,062	317,517	3,313,559

Source: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website: <http://deliver.jsi.com>

Table 11

Quantity of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to LAC by Country, FY 2009

Country	Male Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Bolivia	-	74,700	626,400	-	532,800	53,000
Dominican Republic	-	-	2,400	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	1,500	300,480	-	100,000	50,000
Haiti	20,874,000	600	700,800	-	-	192,000
Honduras	-	-	597,600	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	275,600	-
Trinidad and Tobago	804,000	-	-	-	-	30,000
Total	21,678,000	76,800	2,227,680	-	908,400	325,000

Source: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website: <http://deliver.jsi.com>

Value of Contraceptives According to Program Type, FY 2009 (US\$)

Region	Program Type	Value
Africa	Governmental/Parastatal	24,411,136
	NGO	8,518,816
	Social Marketing	29,580,798
	Research	5,239
	Total Africa	62,515,989
Asia	Governmental/Parastatal	506,959
	NGO	2,734,540
	Social Marketing	10,404,872
	Research	699,220
	Total Asia	14,345,591
The Middle East	Governmental/Parastatal	32,263
	Total The Middle East	32,263
Europe & Eurasia	NGO	822,725
	Total Europe & Eurasia	822,725
Latin America/Caribbean	Governmental/Parastatal	1,252,780
	NGO	240,868
	Social Marketing	1,819,910
	Total Latin America/Caribbean	3,313,558
Worldwide	Governmental/Parastatal	26,203,138
	NGO	12,316,949
	Social Marketing	41,805,580
	Research	704,459
	Total	81,030,126

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Abstract

The *Overview of Contraceptive and Condom Shipments* is an annual publication summarizing contraceptive and condom shipments sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) by value and unit.



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