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Overview of Contraceptive and
Condom Shipments

FY 2010



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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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Overview of Contraceptive and
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FY 2010

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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) 2010, USAID continued to respond to the increasing need for foreign assistance by providing family planning and reproductive health commodities to Missions in four of the Agency's five regions: Africa, Asia, Europe and Eurasia (E&E), and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). There were no condom or contraceptive shipments requested by USAID Missions in the Middle East region in FY 2010.

In support of this worldwide effort, a centralized system (the Central Contraceptive Procurement Project) was created in 1990 to provide contraceptives and condoms needed in USAID's field programs. The Commodities Security and Logistics (CSL) Division of USAID's Office of Population and Reproductive Health is tasked with administering 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.

USAID Missions determine the quantities and types of contraceptives and condoms required for their programming and place orders for these commodities with the CSL division. This report provides details of data gathered in FY 2010 on those 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 10 years. It provides details on both the values and quantities of shipments in FY 2010; a discussion of quantities follows the values discussion. It should be noted that one-year fluctuations in contraceptive and condom shipments at 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 finance centrally male and female condoms for HIV/AIDS programs and ensure their expedited delivery to countries. Since its inception in FY 2002, the annual funding for the CF has ranged from \$10.1 million to \$31.8 million. In FY 2010, the funding allocated to the CF totaled \$31.3 million. Male condoms represented 70% of the value of condom shipments paid for by the CF in FY 2010; female condoms made up 30%.

Worldwide Contraceptive and Condom Shipments

In FY 2010, the value of USAID contraceptive and condom shipments worldwide totaled \$72 million, and shipments reached 42 countries in USAID's regions of Africa, Asia, E&E, and LAC. Six countries that requested contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2010 had not requested them in FY 2009; 13 countries that requested shipments in FY 2009 did not request them in FY 2010.

The value of USAID contraceptive and condom shipments worldwide decreased by 10% from FY 2009 to FY 2010, due mainly to decreased shipments of female condoms and oral contraceptives. Overall, the value of contraceptive implant shipments increased by 55%; intrauterine devices (IUDs) increased by 128%; and male condoms, despite the reduction in price from \$.037 to \$.027 per condom, increased by 15%. There was an insignificant decrease in injectable contraceptive shipment values from FY 2009 to FY 2010 (2%) (which continued to remain low due to the voluntary recall by Pfizer of Depo-Provera in 2009), a 35% decrease for oral cycles related to vendor capacity and continued developing country product registration issues, and a 54% decrease for female condoms due to decreased orders from countries who had ordered large quantities in FY 2009, Zimbabwe in particular.

When comparing the year-to-year change in regional distribution values of condoms and contraceptives, E&E and LAC showed increases while Asia and Africa showed decreases. LAC showed an overall increase of 34% (\$2.8 million to \$3.8 million), with increased shipment values for implants and male condoms and decreased shipment values female condoms, IUDs, and orals. E&E increased by nearly 4,000% (\$100 thousand to \$3.8 million), due to increases in shipment value for all commodities except injectables. Asia showed a decrease of 22% (\$14.2 million to \$11.0 million), due to decreased shipment values for implants, female condoms, injectables, and orals. Africa showed an overall decrease of 15% in all methods (from \$62.3 million in FY 2009 to \$53.3 million in FY 2010).

Consistent with USAID's efforts to shift increasing resources to regions with the greatest need, Africa continued to spend the largest portion of their Family Planning and Reproductive Health budget on contraceptive and condom shipments, followed by Asia, then LAC and E&E, which spent approximately the same amount (Figure 2).

Between FY 2001 and FY 2010, 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 10 years (FY 2001 to FY 2010). While there is considerable variation year to year, there is a 200% increase from FY 2001 to FY 2010, despite the decrease of 10% between FY 2009 and FY 2010 due to the price reduction mentioned above.

Contraceptive shipment values have increased by 124% over the past 10 years, despite an overall decrease of 10% between FY 2009 and FY 2010 due primarily to a 35% decrease in oral contraceptive shipments related to vendor production capacity and country product registration issues, and a decrease in male and female condom shipment values. The value of implant and IUD shipments continued to increase in FY 2010, while value of injectables shipments decreased by less than 2%.

For worldwide distribution by method in FY 2010, male condoms (31% of total value), injectables (29%), and oral contraceptives (19%) remained the three methods with the largest shares; these shares compare with FY 2009 shares of 24% for male condoms, 27% for injectables, and 26% for oral contraceptives (Figure 3). Of these top three methods, only male condoms showed a shipment value increase (15% from an FY 2009 value of \$19.2 million to an FY 2010 value of \$22.1 million). Implants increased from \$6.0 million to \$9.36 million (13% of total shipment values in FY 2010) and became the fourth largest shipment value by method. The increase results primarily from increased orders from sub-Saharan Africa. Female condoms and IUDs rounded out the method mix with 8% and 1%, respectively, of the total shipment value.

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

Male Condoms

Missions in all USAID regions, except the Middle East, requested male condom shipments in FY 2010. Africa continued to request the largest percentage, with 53% of the total male condom shipment value. Despite a 6% increase in the quantity shipped, Africa showed a decrease

of 24% (approximately a \$3.5 million decrease) in male condoms from FY 2009 to FY 2010. The remaining regions showed increases in male condom shipment values from FY 2009 to FY 2010: LAC increased by 96% (approximately \$1 million); Asia increased by 112% (approximately \$3.0 million); and E&E showed an increase of 6,600% (from \$40 thousand to \$2.7 million). The Middle East region requested no shipments in FY 2010.

Female Condoms

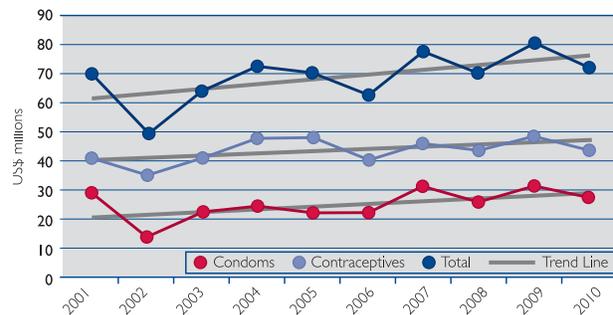
In FY 2010, Missions in the E&E region joined those in Africa, Asia, and LAC in requesting female condoms. The value of shipments of female condoms decreased in Africa, Asia, and LAC due to the large orders that had been placed in FY 2009 covering much of the in-country need in FY 2010. In Africa, a large increase in female condom shipments was seen in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Countries requesting shipments in FY 2010 that had not in FY 2009 include Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, and Zambia. Liberia, Senegal, and Tanzania requested no shipments in FY 2010 but had in FY 2009. In Asia, the value of female condom shipments decreased overall (80% decrease), with China, Myanmar, and Vietnam requesting shipments. In LAC, Haiti and Trinidad and Tobago continued to request shipments, with Bolivia and El Salvador requesting no shipments in FY 2010. As in previous years, the USAID Missions in the Middle East region did not request any female condom shipments.

Oral Contraceptives

Missions in all USAID regions except E&E saw decreases in the shipment value of oral contraceptives in FY 2010. Shipments to E&E increased by 744% from the FY 2009 value of \$60 thousand to \$510 thousand in FY 2010. The value of shipments to Missions in the Africa, Asia, and LAC regions decreased by 33%, 47%, and 30%, respectively. Despite this trend, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Togo requested increased shipments of oral contraceptives in FY 2010. Kenya and Sudan requested oral shipments in FY 2010 but not in FY 2009, while Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Niger, and Zambia did not request shipments in FY 2010. Asia showed a 47% decrease from FY 2009 due most significantly to reduced orders from Afghanistan and Bangladesh; however, Pakistan requested \$1.8 million worth of oral shipments in FY 2010. LAC showed a 30% decrease from FY 2009, due to the fact that only Haiti requested shipments in FY 2010, while Bolivia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Honduras had requested ship-

Figure 1

Trends in Worldwide Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values, FY 2001-2010



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

Figure 2

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values by Region, FY 2010

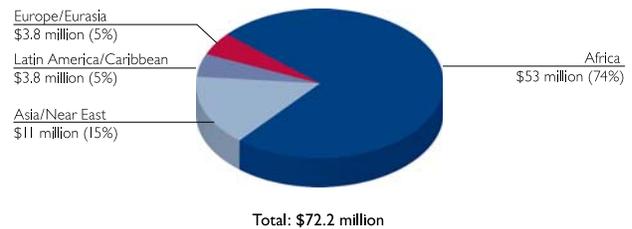
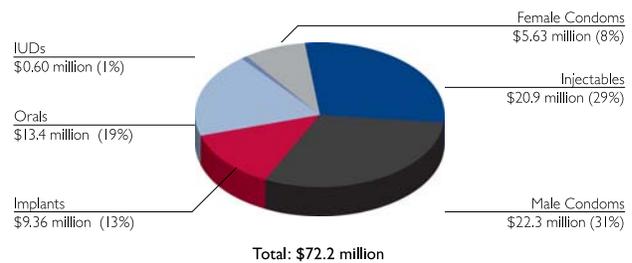


Figure 3

Worldwide Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values by Method, FY 2010



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

ments in FY 2009. The Middle East was the only region whose Missions did not request any oral contraceptive shipments in FY 2010.

Injectables

The injectables shipment value in FY 2010 showed a slight decrease of 2% from FY 2009. Missions in Africa, Asia, E&E, and LAC requested injectable shipments in FY 2010 (valued at 91%, 5%, .03%, and 4% of the total, respectively). Only Africa showed a significant increase in injectable shipment values from FY 2009 (12% or approximately \$2 million). The African countries with the largest increases were Ghana, Tanzania, and Zambia. Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Madagascar, and Mozambique showed significant decreases, while Angola, Benin, Guinea, and Niger did not request injectable contraceptives in FY 2010. Shipments to Asia decreased from \$3.5 million in FY 2009 to \$1 million in FY 2010, despite the addition of shipments to Pakistan, as a result of no shipments to Afghanistan or Bangladesh. LAC showed a 1% increase due to an increase in shipments to Haiti; Bolivia and El Salvador requested no injectables in FY 2010. Missions in the Middle East region requested no injectable shipments in FY 2010.

Implants

The upward trend in implant shipment value (a 55% increase from FY 2009) continues due to increased orders from sub-Saharan Africa, most notably in Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. LAC joined Africa and Asia in requesting implant shipments this year, with a distribution of 3%, 95%, and 2% by value, respectively. In Africa, DRC, Ghana, Sudan, Tanzania, and Togo joined the list of countries requesting implants, while in Asia, a 47% decrease in shipment value was seen in Nepal, the only country in the region to request implants in both FY 2009 and FY 2010. E&E and the Middle East requested no implant shipments in FY 2009.

IUDs

In FY 2010, IUD shipments continued on the upward trend, showing a considerable gain of 127% when compared with the FY 2009 shipment value (\$270 thousand in FY 2009 and \$600 thousand in FY 2010). This increase was due to large volume shipments to the Philippines and Ukraine. Missions in all USAID regions except the Middle East requested IUD shipments in FY 2010. Africa's IUD shipments decreased by 25% in FY 2010 to \$158 thou-

sand, while Asia's shipment increased by 6,000% in FY 2010 to a value of \$278,315, all to the Philippines. LAC showed an 85% decrease when compared to FY 2009, with shipments sent only to Peru. The Ukraine was the only E&E country to request shipments, with a value of \$161,267.

Contraceptive and Condom Shipments to Africa (AFR)

Twenty-three countries in the Africa region requested contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2010, five fewer countries than in FY 2009. Botswana, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Niger requested shipments in FY 2009 but did not in FY 2010.

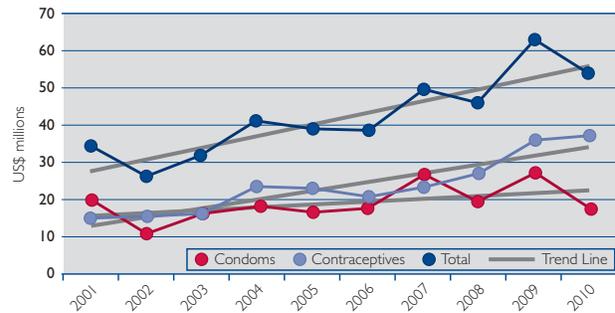
The total value of contraceptive and condom shipments to all African countries for FY 2010 was \$53 million, a decrease of 15% from \$62 million in FY 2009 (Figure 4). Shipments of implants and injectables showed increases in value from FY 2009 to FY 2010, while shipment values of female condoms, male condoms, orals, and IUDs decreased.

Figure 5 shows the five countries with the largest shipment values in FY 2010: Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, and Malawi. The value of shipments to these five countries constituted 49% of the total value of contraceptives and condoms shipped to Missions in the Africa region. Malawi replaced Zambia in the list of top five countries requesting shipments based on shipment value.

Figure 6 shows that in FY 2010 injectable shipments to Missions in the Africa region, valued at \$19 million (an increase of \$2 million from FY 2009), had the largest share (35%) of the total value of contraceptive and condom shipments among all methods. Male condoms represented the next largest percentage of the total shipment value (22%), followed by implants (17%), oral contraceptives (16%), female condoms (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.

Figure 4

Trends in Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to AFR, FY 2001-2010



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

Figure 5

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to AFR: Major Receiving Countries, FY 2010

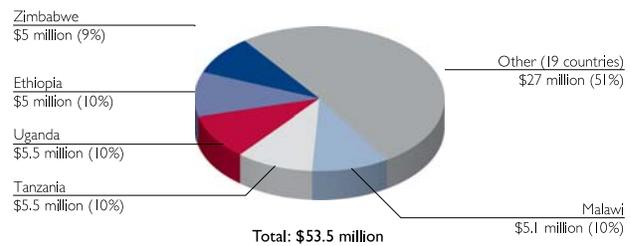
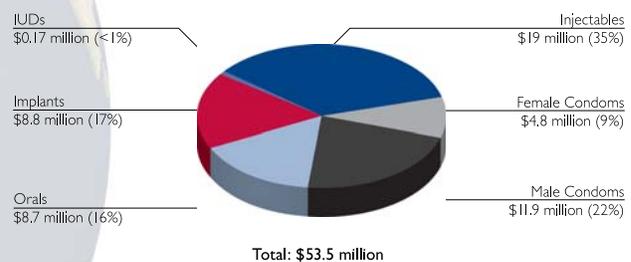


Figure 6

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to AFR by Method, FY 2010



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

Contraceptive and Condom Shipments to Asia

The total value of contraceptive and condom shipments to Asia was \$11 million in FY 2010, a 22% decrease from the FY 2009 value of \$14.2 million.

Eleven countries in the Asia region requested contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2010; this is equal to the number that requested shipments in FY 2009. Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, and the Philippines requested shipments in FY 2010 but did not in FY 2009; Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan did not request shipments in FY 2010. Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar, Pakistan, and Vietnam accounted for 95% of the value of contraceptive and condom shipments in Asia for FY 2010 (Figure 8). Pakistan surpassed Bangladesh to request the largest portion of shipments, with 41% of the total distribution. Bangladesh showed a reduction in shipment values of 71% overall, due to large orders placed in 2009 and an effort on the part of the Government of Bangladesh to procure 14 million vials of injectables themselves. Vietnam saw a large increase in value of male condom shipments. Nepal saw a considerable increase in the value of injectables, male condoms, and orals shipments; however, there was a 47% decrease in the value of implant shipments. The total shipment value for Myanmar increased by 122%, due to increased orders for male condoms and the re-addition of female condoms.

As shown in Figure 9, male condoms overtook oral contraceptives to account for the largest share of regional shipment value in FY 2010, followed by oral contraceptives, injectables, IUDs, implants, and female condoms. Compared with FY 2009, value increases occurred in male condoms and IUDs, while declines occurred in injectables, implants, female condoms, and oral contraceptives.

Figure 7

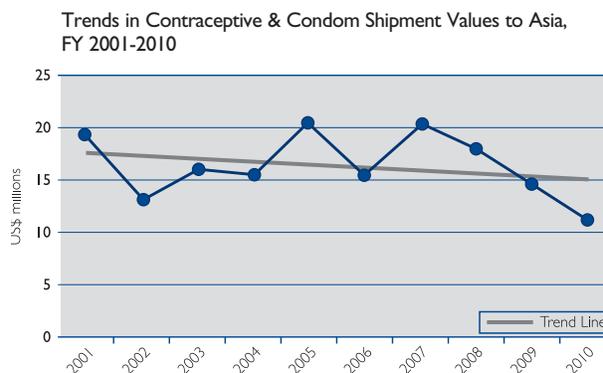


Figure 8

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to Asia: Major Receiving Countries, FY 2010

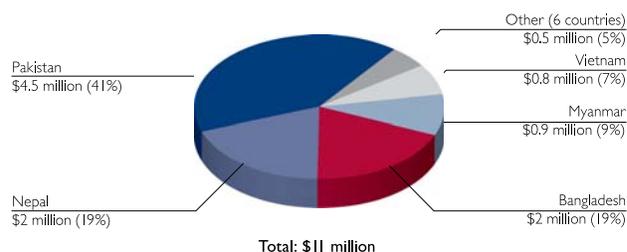
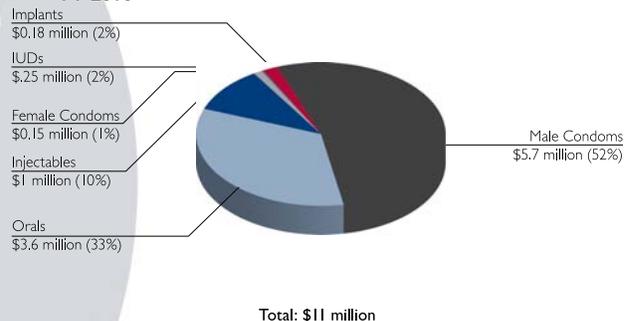


Figure 9

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to Asia by Method, FY 2010



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

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

In FY 2010, one country in the E&E region (Ukraine) requested condom and/or contraceptive shipments. Georgia did not request shipments as it had in FY 2009. The total value of shipments in FY 2010 was \$3.8 million, up from \$100,000 in FY 2009, a 3,700% increase. As seen in Figure 10, there has been a gradual upward trend in shipments to the region over the past decade.

Figure 12 shows that in FY 2010 male condoms constituted the largest share of Europe & Eurasia shipment values at \$2.6 million or 70%. Oral contraceptives and female condoms made up 13% and 11% of the shipments, respectively, and IUDs and injectables round out the method share at 4% and 2% each.

Figure 10

Trends in Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to E&E, FY 2001-2010

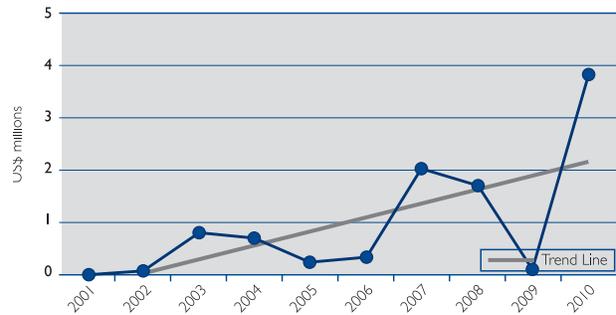


Figure 11

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to E&E: Major Receiving Countries, FY 2010

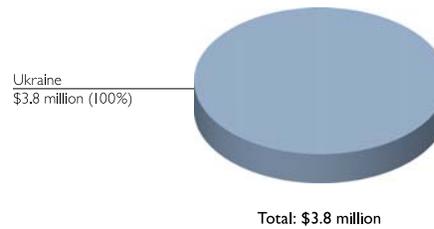
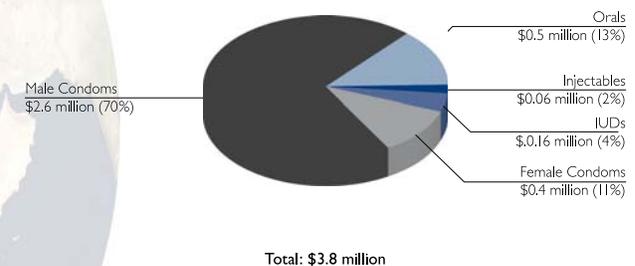


Figure 12

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to E&E by Method, FY 2010



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

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

Five countries in USAID's LAC region requested contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2010, down from seven in FY 2009. The total value of contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2010 was \$3.8 million, up 34% from the FY 2009 value of \$2.8 million. Contraceptive and condom shipment values to the region continued on a downward trend, despite the increase from FY 2009 to FY 2010 (Figure 13).

Three countries in the LAC region (Figure 14) contributed to 89% of the total FY 2010 contraceptive and condom shipment value. These countries and their shares were Haiti (58%), Peru (17%), and Dominican Republic (14%). Bolivia, El Salvador, and Honduras requested shipments in 2009 but not in 2010. In FY 2009, both Bolivia and El Salvador were in the top five LAC countries requesting shipments but requested no shipments in FY 2010.

Figure 15 shows the method mix for shipment values to the LAC region in FY 2010. Male condoms (53%), injectables (21%), and oral contraceptives (13%) continued to account for the largest shares of contraceptive and condom shipments, followed by implants (8%), female condoms (5%), and IUDs (0.2%). Between FY 2009 and FY 2010, male condoms, injectables, and implants showed an increase in shipment value. Other methods in this region showed the following decreases by value: female condoms, 34%; oral contraceptives, 30%; and IUDs, 85%.

Figure 13

Trends in Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to LAC, FY 2001-2010

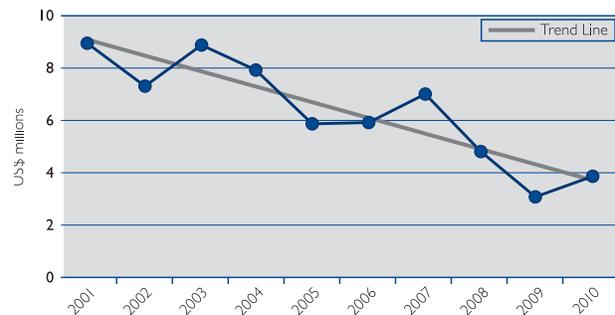


Figure 14

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to LAC: Major Receiving Countries, FY 2010

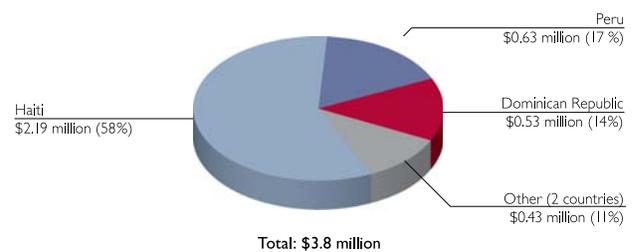
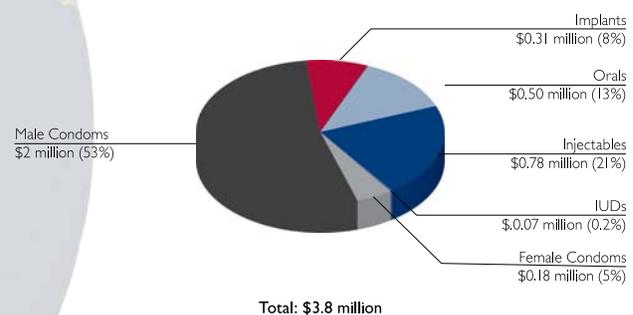


Figure 15

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to LAC by Method, FY 2010



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

Contraceptive and Condom Shipments by Program Type¹

For FY 2010, governmental/parastatal programs overtook social marketing as the type of programs receiving the largest distribution of condom and contraceptive shipments, with social marketing programs and nongovernmental organization (NGO) programs – in that order – rounding out the top three recipients (Figure 16). Showing a 96% decrease in FY 2010, the research program still had less than 1% of the total value of worldwide USAID contraceptive and condom shipments. There continued to be no shipments to disaster relief or Public International Organization (PIO) programs in FY 2010.² The value of shipments to NGO and social marketing programs decreased by 28% and 38%, respectively, due to programs ordering on a two-year cycle, as well as shifts in funding and demand. The value of shipments to governmental/parastatal programs increased by 42%.

In the Africa region, governmental/parastatal programs (57%) surpassed social marketing programs (35%) for the largest percentage of the region's program type distribution in FY 2010 (Figure 17). NGOs were third in shipment value among the program types at 8%. The value of shipments to NGOs and social marketing programs decreased by 51% and 36%, respectively, while the value of shipments to governmental/parastatal programs increased by 25%.

In the Asia region, social marketing programs dominated the program type with 54% of the total value, despite the decrease of 43% in shipment values. Governmental/parastatal programs followed closely with 44% of the total value, an 867% increase from FY 2009. NGO programs had 2% of shipment values, and research programs had 0.3% (Figure 18).

In the E&E region, all \$3.8 million of the contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2009 went to NGO programs (Figure 19). This continued the trend from the previous five years, when NGOs received 100% of the shipment values to the region.

¹ Before FY 2008, USAID reported on the relative value shipped to programs by their category, referred to as "affiliation." Beginning with the 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.

Figure 16

Contraceptive & Condom Shipments by Program Type: Worldwide, FY 2010

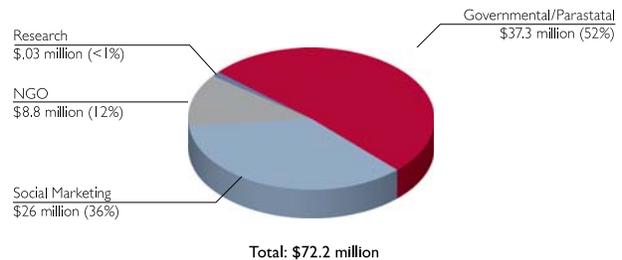


Figure 17

Contraceptive & Condom Shipments by Program Type: AFR, FY 2010

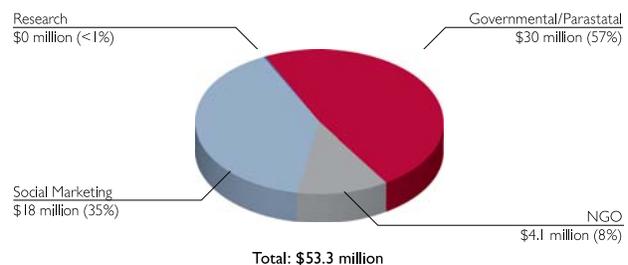
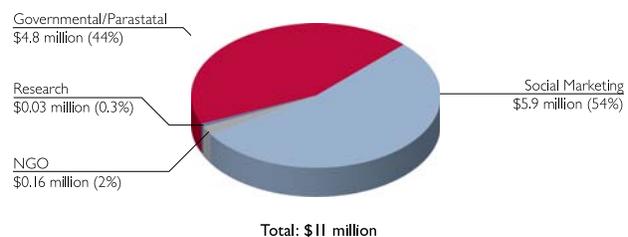


Figure 18

Contraceptive & Condom Shipments by Program Type: Asia, FY 2010



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

For the LAC region, governmental/parastatal, at 52%, received the largest share, followed by social marketing programs at 30% and NGO programs at 19% (Figure 20). The governmental/parastatal share represented an increase of 51% over FY 2009 values, while the value of NGO shipments increased by 257%. Shipments to social marketing programs saw a decrease in value of more than 38% from FY 2009 as USAID continued to focus on transitioning family planning efforts in country to host government-led programming.

Figure 19

Contraceptive & Condom Shipments by Program Type: E&E, FY 2010

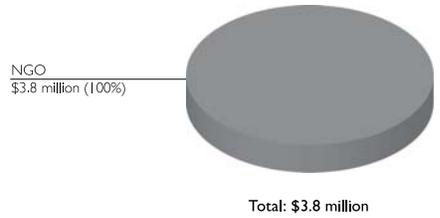
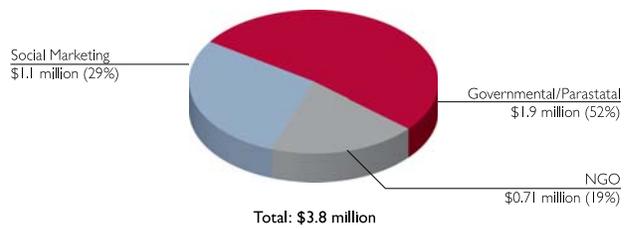


Figure 20

Contraceptive & Condom Shipments by Program Type: LAC, FY 2010



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 decreased by about 10% between FY 2009 and FY 2010, falling from \$79.5 million to \$71.9 million.

Male Condoms

Over the past decade, there has been a gradual worldwide upward trend in shipments of male condoms, including a significant increase from FY 2009 to FY 2010 (Figure 25). In FY 2010, 674.5 million condoms were shipped, compared with 415.9 million in FY 2009. By value, male condom shipments increased from \$19.2 million in FY 2009 to \$22.1 million in FY 2010, a 15% increase despite a lower unit cost under new condom contracts. The data illustrates a steady increase in levels beginning in FY 2002 and increasing more significantly in FY 2007 and FY 2010. This increase is largely due to the establishment of the Commodity Fund, which in FY 2002 began paying for condom shipments centrally for Mission HIV/AIDS programs in non-focus countries. 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 2010, there was a 37% decrease in shipments, from 13.9 million to 8.8 million pieces, compared to FY 2009 (Figure 22). This was due to large orders that had been placed in FY 2009 covering much of the in-country need in FY 2010.

Oral Contraceptives

At 41.7 million cycles and a value of \$13.3 million, oral contraceptives (Figure 23) continued the downward trend in shipments that began in FY 2008. This decrease is due in large part to a shift to a new manufacturer and the difficulty and time required to register new products in countries. In addition, the Bangladesh Mission, having ordered between \$6 million and \$8 million of oral contraceptives annually in recent years, continued to transition support for their social marketing programs and placed significantly smaller orders. The Africa region was the largest recipient of oral contraceptives, with 27 million cycles, followed by Asia with 11.4 million cycles. All regions showed decreases in oral cycle shipments from FY 2009 to FY 2010. Missions in the Middle East region requested no oral contraceptive shipments in either year.

Figure 21

Worldwide Male Condom Shipments, FY 2001–2010



Figure 22

Worldwide Female Condom Shipments, FY 2001–2010

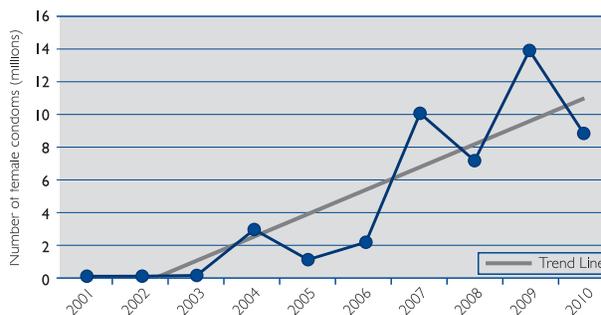
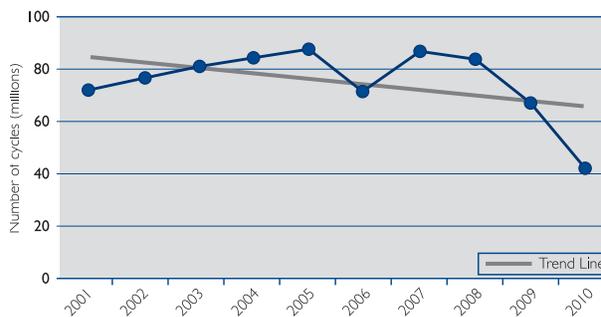


Figure 23

Worldwide Oral Contraceptive Shipments, FY 2001–2010



Injectables

Over the past decade, there was a gradual worldwide upward trend in shipments of injectables (Figure 24), although in FY 2010 they showed a slight decrease from FY 2009 quantities, as a continued aftereffect of the 2009 voluntary recall by Pfizer of Depo-Provera, resulting in many orders requested in FY 2010 not shipping until FY 2011. The Africa region remained the largest recipient of injectables, with shipments of 16.3 million doses, an increase of 10% from FY 2009. The Asia region had a significant decrease in shipment quantities of 70% from FY 2009 due to lack of orders from the Afghanistan and Bangladesh Missions in FY 2010, which had ordered large shipments in FY 2009 that covered their needs for FY 2010. The LAC region had an increase of 6.5% in FY 2010 as a result of an order from Haiti. E&E requested 57,600 injectables in FY 2010.

Implants

Figure 25 shows a significant increase in shipments over the past four years, with an FY 2010 quantity of 413,800 sets, an increase of 58% from FY 2009. Africa remained the primary recipient of implants, requesting 95% of the total shipped in FY 2010. In the Asia region, Nepal remained the only country to request implant shipments, decreasing its FY 2009 shipment amount from 15,800 to 8,500 in FY 2010. Missions in the Middle East and E&E regions have not requested any implant shipments since FY 2007 while LAC, which did not request shipments in FY 2009, requested 14,200 units for Haiti in FY 2010.

IUDs

In FY 2010, the number of IUD units distributed worldwide showed an increase after reversing a four-year decline in FY 2009 (Figure 26). Worldwide shipments in FY 2010 totaled 995,100 units, compared with 421,200 units in FY 2009, a 136% increase. IUD shipments to Africa decreased from 337,200 units in FY 2009 to 250,800 units in FY 2010. In Asia, shipments increased from 7,200 units in FY 2009 to 437,100 units in FY 2010, with shipments requested by Bangladesh and the Philippines. The LAC region showed decreases in IUD shipments from FY 2009 to FY 2010. Missions in the Middle East region requested no shipments in either year.

Figure 24

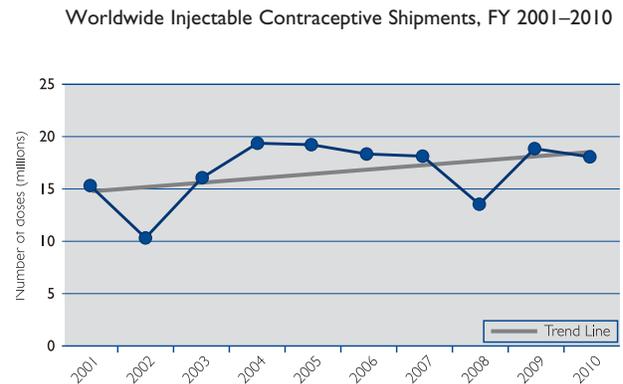


Figure 25

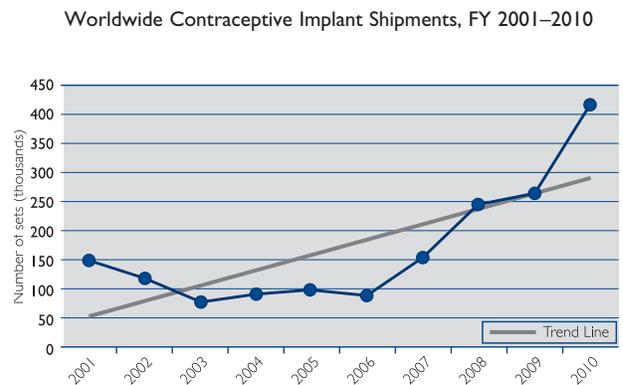
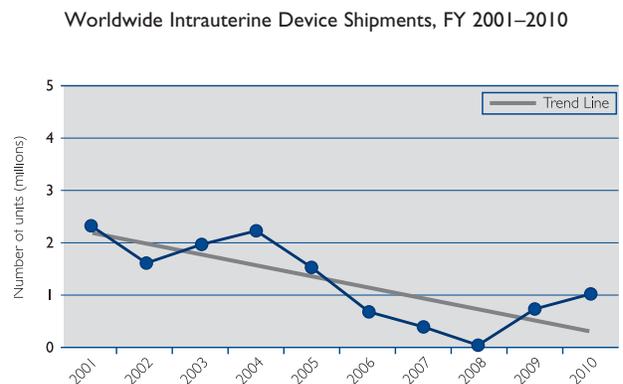


Figure 26



Worldwide Contraceptive & Condom Shipments by Region and Method, FY 2010

Region		Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Africa	Value	\$11,915,127	\$177,604	\$8,750,689	\$8,857,571	\$19,005,615	\$4,866,081	\$53,572,687
	Quantity	355,152,000	250,800	26,966,880	391,100	16,352,800	7,822,000	
Asia	Value	\$5,718,049	\$253,507	\$3,635,776	\$189,555	\$1,056,447	\$155,977	\$11,009,311
	Quantity	193,629,000	444,300	11,408,160	8,500	939,200	245,000	
Europe & Eurasia	Value	\$2,659,731	\$161,267	\$510,335	\$0	\$67,798	\$418,508	\$3,817,639
	Quantity	62,601,000	288,000	1,786,320	0	57,600	450,000	
Latin America/Caribbean	Value	\$2,006,406	\$7,091	\$500,453	\$316,795	\$782,111	\$188,282	\$3,801,138
	Quantity	63,108,000	12,000	1,510,320	14,200	683,600	246,000	
Total	Value	\$22,299,313	\$599,469	\$13,397,253	\$9,363,921	\$20,911,971	\$5,628,848	\$72,200,775
	Quantity	674,490,000	995,100	41,671,680	413,800	18,033,200	8,763,000	

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

Value of Contraceptive & Condoms Shipped to AFR by Country, FY 2010

Country	Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Angola	109,026	-	49,425	-	-	-	158,451
Benin	-	3,919	107,430	46,058	-	9,601	167,008
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	296,096	-	-	296,096
Congo, Democratic Republic of	1,087,459	-	122,333	113,731	488,595	1,104,818	2,916,936
Ethiopia	1,608,437	7,321	350,639	902,726	2,215,764	-	5,084,887
Ghana	394,267	10,751	-	335,406	1,661,280	27,588	2,429,292
Kenya	-	-	167,479	-	3,108,620	-	3,276,099
Liberia	98,956	-	130,420	-	154,487	-	383,863
Madagascar	364,101	27,627	509,475	-	1,093,284	30,408	2,024,895
Malawi	761,101	-	-	1,232,383	1,305,005	1,843,844	5,142,333
Mali	82,735	5,082	-	381,666	275,013	44,559	789,055
Mozambique	259,142	-	378,970	-	125,720	-	763,832
Nigeria	115,396	63,320	2,017,112	534,578	2,243,990	-	4,974,396
Rwanda	464,989	-	343,130	1,075,459	1,551,847	-	3,435,425
Senegal	298,504	-	382,060	420,223	304,071	-	1,404,858
Sierra Leone	-	-	25,639	-	122,388	-	148,027
South Africa	697,975	-	-	-	-	180,129	878,104
Sudan	-	10,091	327,977	31,682	93,121	-	462,871
Tanzania	489,512	41,127	3,632,808	1,115,481	222,846	-	5,501,774
Togo	-	-	67,042	290,946	48,455	-	406,443
Uganda	1,483,478	8,366	138,750	727,637	3,220,887	-	5,579,118
Zambia	705,797	-	-	505,104	770,242	366,159	2,347,302
Zimbabwe	2,894,252	-	-	848,395	-	1,258,975	5,001,622
Total	11,915,127	177,604	8,750,689	8,857,571	19,005,615	4,866,081	53,572,687

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

Quantity of Contraceptive & Condoms Shipped to AFR by Country, FY 2010

Country	Male Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Angola	3,000,000	-	104,400	-	-	-
Benin	-	3,000	276,240	2,000	-	11,000
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	13,100	-	-
Congo, Democratic Republic of	27,003,000	-	306,960	5,000	473,200	1,817,000
Ethiopia	47,757,000	10,200	1,150,560	40,000	2,000,000	-
Ghana	11,721,000	15,600	-	15,000	1,450,000	40,000
Kenya	-	-	506,880	-	2,700,000	-
Liberia	3,375,000	-	405,120	-	118,400	-
Madagascar	12,090,000	33,600	1,426,800	-	970,400	44,000
Malawi	25,002,000	-	-	54,400	1,092,000	3,000,000
Mali	1,842,000	4,800	-	16,800	226,800	60,000
Mozambique	6,840,000	-	1,183,680	-	107,600	-
Nigeria	3,273,000	100,200	6,132,480	23,600	1,859,600	-
Rwanda	12,300,000	-	974,880	47,500	1,354,000	-
Senegal	9,555,000	-	1,212,240	18,600	243,200	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	62,640	-	99,600	-
South Africa	20,001,000	-	-	-	-	250,000
Sudan	-	10,200	897,840	1,200	72,000	-
Tanzania	15,546,000	60,900	11,722,800	50,000	177,200	-
Togo	-	-	180,000	13,000	40,000	-
Uganda	47,574,000	12,300	423,360	30,400	2,701,600	-
Zambia	21,003,000	-	-	22,500	667,200	600,000
Zimbabwe	87,270,000	-	-	38,000	-	2,000,000
Total	355,152,000	250,800	26,966,880	391,100	16,352,800	7,822,000

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

Table 4

Value of Contraceptive & Condoms Shipped to Asia by Country, FY 2010

Country	Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Afghanistan	-	-	129,870	-	-	-	129,870
Bangladesh	553,215	61,519	1,449,385	-	-	-	2,064,119
China	33,112	-	-	-	-	3,552	36,664
Laos	85,266	-	-	-	-	-	85,266
Myanmar	827,001	-	-	-	-	120,245	947,246
Nepal	1,017,798	-	245,969	189,555	642,654	-	2,095,976
Pakistan	2,317,458	-	1,810,552	-	413,793	-	4,541,803
Papua New Guinea	29,674	-	-	-	-	-	29,674
Philippines	-	191,988	-	-	-	-	191,988
Thailand	79,619	-	-	-	-	-	79,619
Vietnam	774,906	-	-	-	-	32,180	807,086
Total	5,718,049	253,507	3,635,776	189,555	1,056,447	155,977	11,009,311

Table 5

Quantity of Contraceptive & Condoms Shipped to Asia by Country, FY 2010

Country	Male Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Afghanistan	-	-	360,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	18,810,000	94,200	4,436,400	-	-	-
China	732,000	-	-	-	-	5,000
Laos	1,272,000	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	24,999,000	-	-	-	-	200,000
Nepal	34,500,000	-	734,400	8,500	565,200	-
Pakistan	85,245,000	-	5,877,360	-	374,000	-
Papua New Guinea	600,000	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	350,100	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,470,000	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	26,001,000	-	-	-	-	40,000
Total	193,629,000	444,300	11,408,160	8,500	939,200	245,000

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

Table 6

Value of Contraceptive & Condoms Shipped to E&E by Country, FY 2010

Country	Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Ukraine	2,659,731	161,267	510,335	-	67,798	418,508	3,817,639
Total	2,659,731	161,267	510,335	-	67,798	418,508	3,817,639

Table 7

Quantity of Contraceptive & Condoms Shipped to E&E by Country, FY 2010

Country	Male Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Ukraine	62,601,000	288,000	1,786,320	-	57,600	450,000
Total	62,601,000	288,000	1,786,320	-	57,600	450,000

Table 8

Value of Contraceptive & Condoms Shipped to LAC by Country, FY 2010

Country	Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Dominican Republic	535,491	-	-	-	-	-	535,491
Haiti	807,195	-	500,453	316,795	471,180	100,562	2,196,185
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	310,931	-	310,931
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	631,358	7,091	-	-	-	-	638,449
Trinidad and Tobago	32,362	-	-	-	-	87,720	120,082
Total	2,006,406	7,091	500,453	316,795	782,111	188,282	3,801,138

Table 9

Quantity of Contraceptive & Condoms Shipped to LAC by Country, FY 2010

Country	Male Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Dominican Republic	16,305,000	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	26,001,000	-	1,510,320	14,200	408,000	146,000
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	275,600	-
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	20,001,000	12,000	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	801,000	-	-	-	-	100,000
Total	63,108,000	12,000	1,510,320	14,200	683,600	246,000

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

Value of Contraceptive and Condom Shipments by Program Type, FY 2010

Region	Affiliation	Value
Africa	Governmental/Parastatal	30,514,650
	NGO	4,151,497
	Social Marketing	18,906,539
	Research	-
	Total Africa	53,572,686
Asia	Governmental/Parastatal	4,835,523
	NGO	165,275
	Social Marketing	5,977,363
	Research	31,151
	Total Asia	11,009,311
Europe & Eurasia	NGO	3,817,639
	Total Europe & Eurasia	3,817,639
Latin America/Caribbean	Governmental/Parastatal	1,967,057
	NGO	713,976
	Social Marketing	1,120,105
	Total Latin America/Caribbean	3,801,137
Worldwide	Governmental/Parastatal	37,317,230
	NGO	8,848,386
	Social Marketing	26,004,007
	Research	31,151
	Total	72,200,774

NOTE: Regional and worldwide totals may not be the same as in other tables due to rounding.

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

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