



**USAID**  
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Overview of Contraceptive and  
Condom Shipments

**FY 2012**



October 2013

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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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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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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 for contraceptives and condoms have increased in most parts of the world. In fiscal year (FY)2012, USAID continued to respond to the increasing need for foreign assistance by providing family planning and reproductive health commodities to Missions in all five of the agency's regions: Africa, Asia, Europe and Eurasia (E&E), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and the Middle East.

In 1990, to support this worldwide effort, a centralized system—the Central Contraceptive Procurement Project—was created 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 was tasked with administering this system. The division works with country programs and other donors to provide technical leadership; ensure that commodities are available to anyone who wants to use them; support a program for improved supply chain design and logistics management in developing countries; and maintain a database for USAID commodity assistance.

USAID Missions determine the quantity and type of contraceptives and condoms required for their programming; they place orders with the CSL division for these commodities. This report includes details of data gathered in FY2012 on those contraceptive and condom shipments. The data are divided by the USAID region and country, program types of recipient organizations, and trends during the past 11 years. It provides details on both the values and quantities of shipments in FY2012; a discussion of quantities follows the discussion on values. It should be noted that one-year fluctuations in contraceptive and condom shipments at the regional- and country-levels do not necessarily result from programmatic shifts. In fact, variations in country supply plans and shipment schedules from one year to the next usually account for these fluctuations.

### Commodity Fund

The Commodity Fund (CF) provides central funds to procure male and female condoms for HIV/AIDS programs and it ensures their expedited delivery to USAID-supported countries. Since its inception in FY2002, the annual funding for the CF has ranged from \$10.1 million to \$31.9 million. In FY2012, the funding allocated to the CF totaled \$25.6 million.

The value of orders that the CF shipped and paid for in FY2012 totaled \$20.6 million; of that 66 percent was male condoms and 34 percent was female condoms; compared to the FY2011 breakdown of 73 percent and 27 percent, respectively.

## Worldwide Contraceptive and Condom Shipments

The value of USAID contraceptive and condom shipments in FY2012, worldwide, totaled \$107.1 million; shipments reached 45 countries in USAID's Africa, Asia, E&E, LAC, and Middle East regions. Seven countries that requested contraceptive and condom shipments in FY2012 did not request them in FY2011; three countries that requested shipments in FY2011 did not request them in FY2012.

In FY2012, for worldwide distribution, by method, the four methods with the largest shares (see figure 3) were injectables (29 percent of total value), male condoms (24 percent), implants (20 percent), and oral contraceptives (19 percent). These shares are comparable to the FY2011 shares of 31 percent for injectables, 28 percent for male condoms, 20 percent for oral contraceptives, and 15 percent for implants. Implant shipments continued to increase in value (\$17.5 million to \$21.2 million), moving from the fourth to the third largest shipment value, by method, over FY2011. The increase resulted from additional orders from the Africa, Asia, and LAC regions; with the largest increase in shipments to Kenya, Madagascar, and Uganda. Female condoms and intrauterine devices (IUDs) rounded out the method mix—7 percent and 1 percent, respectively, of the total shipment value.

While the overall value of USAID contraceptive and condom shipments worldwide decreased by 7 percent from FY2011 to FY2012, some methods showed an increase in shipment value. Representing only 1 percent of the method mix by value, the largest percentage increase was for IUDs (43 percent), primarily for shipments to Pakistan. Contraceptive implant value continued to increase by 21 percent over FY2011. Female condoms also showed a notable increase in value of 19 percent as large orders were shipped to the Africa region countries of the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Africa. Shipment values decreased when compared with FY2011 for male condoms (20 percent decrease), orals (13 percent decrease), and injectables (12 percent decrease).

When comparing the year-to-year change in the regional distribution values of condoms and contraceptives, the E&E, Middle East, and Africa regions showed increases; while the Asia and LAC regions showed decreases. The E&E region had the greatest increase (185 percent) because of increased orders for orals; injectable and IUD

shipments added to the method mix for Georgia. The Middle East had injectable shipments to Jordan in FY2012, but no shipments in FY2011. The increase in these two regions were due to shipments to one country in each region; the total was less than 1 percent of the overall shipment value. The Africa region showed a 3 percent increase in value (\$75.7 million to \$78.3 million), with a 19 percent increase in condom value (male and female), and an increase of 15 percent for implants. But, there were decreases in IUDs (13 percent), orals (6 percent), and injectables (12 percent). The total value of shipments to the Asia region decreased by 30 percent, which was largely due to a significantly lower value of condom shipments to Bangladesh (\$3.8 million to \$0.7 million) and Pakistan (\$8.5 million to \$4.6 million). At the same time, the value of implant shipments to the region increased by 209 percent, largely because of new orders to Bangladesh and Pakistan. While the value increase was less than \$1 million (\$939,976), this was a significant increase for the method. The LAC region showed a decrease of 11.3 percent over values shipped in FY2011, mostly because of smaller shipments of male condoms and orals to Haiti.

Between FY2002 and FY2012, worldwide contraceptive and condom shipments showed increasing trends for condoms (male and female), other contraceptive methods, and the total for both categories (see figure 1).

While contraceptive and condom shipment values have varied considerably year to year, overall they have increased by 116 percent during the past 11 years.

Consistent with USAID's efforts to shift increasing resources to regions with the greatest need, Africa continued to have the largest value of contraceptive and condom shipments in FY2012; followed by Asia, LAC, E&E, and the Middle East, respectively (see figure 2). The Asia region has also seen an upward trend in support, significantly to Pakistan, which received 12 percent of the global donated value in FY2012. The E&E region has shown a slightly increasing trend, with erratic levels of support. At the same time, LAC continued to have diminishing shipment levels, largely because of programs graduating from USAID support. In addition, programmatic support has targeted other regions; and, in the LAC region, support over time has shifted from governmental to nongovernmental orga-



nizations (NGOs). Donated commodities to countries in the Middle East region have approached zero.

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 FY2012, with an overall 20 percent decrease in value from FY2011. Africa continued to request the largest percentage, with 68 percent of the total male condom shipment value continuing an upward trend, with a 19 percent increase in shipment value from FY2011 to FY2012 (an increase of approximately \$2.8 million for the second year in a row). All other regions with male condom shipments showed decreased value in FY2012 over FY2011. Asia had a significant decline in value (57 percent; \$8.9 million) due to greatly reduced condom donations to Bangladesh and Pakistan, and to a lesser extent, Myanmar and Nepal. The LAC region showed a 20 percent decrease (\$371,481) due to reduced shipments to Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The E&E region had a 2 percent decrease in value.

### Female Condoms

In FY2012, Missions in the Africa, Asia, and LAC regions requested female condoms, with an overall 19 percent increase in the value of shipments. The value of female condom shipments increased in the LAC and Africa regions, but decreased in Asia. The increase to LAC of 617 percent was because of a large shipment of this method to Trinidad and Tobago, but the increase was low in absolute value (\$232,169 increase). The increase to the Africa region (17 percent) was a result, in part, of increased quantities shipped to the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Africa. In Asia, the value of female condom shipments decreased by 11 percent because of a much smaller order from Thailand. However, Myanmar continued to have orders in FY2012; shipments were sent to Papua New Guinea, Vietnam, and Laos; these countries did not request shipments in FY2011. The E&E and Middle East regions did not have female condom shipments in FY2012.

Figure 1

Trends in Worldwide Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values, FY2002-2012

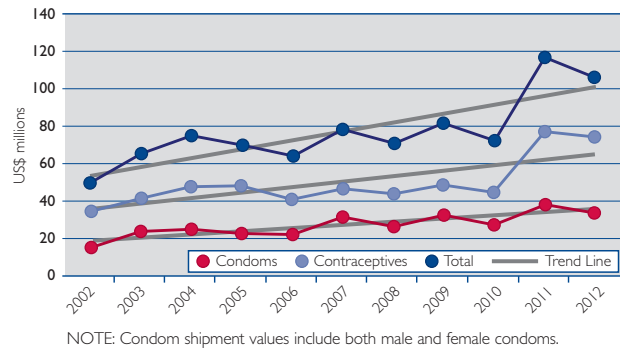


Figure 2

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values by Region, FY2012

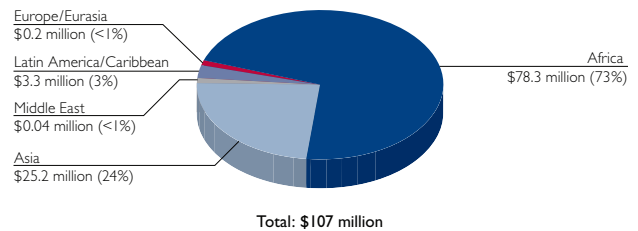
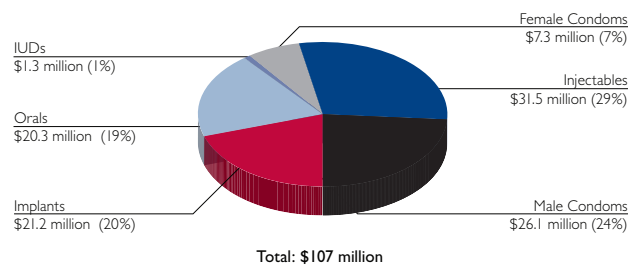


Figure 3

Worldwide Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values by Method, FY2012



Source for figures: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website, <http://deliver.jsi.com>, on January 30, 2013.

## Oral Contraceptives

Missions in the LAC, Asia, and Africa regions showed decreases in oral contraceptive shipments from FY2011 to FY2012—65 percent, 20 percent, and 6 percent, respectively. Only the E&E region showed an increase in shipment value (an increase of 274 percent or \$263,939). The significant percentage change in orals value to the LAC region reflects a decrease in shipments to Haiti in FY2012. The decrease in orals orders shipped to Asia was due to reduced quantities for Bangladesh. In the Africa region, there were shipments to Benin, Liberia, Togo, Zambia, and Zimbabwe in FY2012, but not in FY2011. Mali had shipments in FY2011, but not in FY2012.

## Injectables

Injectable shipments in FY2012 showed an overall decrease of 12 percent in value from FY2011; while, at the same time, showed a 5 percent increase in quantities shipped—a reflection of lower pricing for this method. Missions in all five regions ordered this method in FY2012, with a percentage value by region: Africa, 72 percent; Asia, 24 percent; LAC, 4 percent; and less than 1 percent for both E&E and Middle East regions. The Africa region had increased quantities of 6 percent over FY2011, with notable shipment increases to Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, and Senegal. The LAC and Asia regions showed small declines in quantities shipped (2 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively). Both the E&E and Middle East regions had injectable shipments in FY2012, but not in FY2011. In both regions, this represented orders to one country—Georgia in the E&E region and Jordan in the Middle East.

## Implants

Although no shipments were sent to the E&E and Middle East regions in FY2012, the upward trend in contraceptive implant value (a 21 percent increase from FY2011) continues. While not high in overall value, the LAC region experienced a 10-fold increase in orders shipped—994 percent the FY2011 value—because of a new order for Haiti (value increase of \$192,884). The 209 percent increase for Asia was because of significant new orders for Bangladesh and a large increase in orders to Pakistan. The Africa region also showed increases (up 15 percent from FY2011), largely due to orders for Kenya, as well as Madagascar and Uganda.

## Intrauterine Devices

In FY2012, IUD shipments continued to increase, showing a significant gain of 43 percent when compared with the FY2011 shipment value. This was due to increases in the Asia region—101 percent over the FY2011 values—in particular, due to large shipments to Pakistan and Bangladesh. A decrease in the value of IUD shipments was seen in the Africa region—13 percent compared to FY2011, partly due to reduced shipments to the region during this period, notably to Kenya. Orders to the LAC and E&E regions were 5 percent and 1 percent less than FY2011, respectively, of the total IUD value. Missions in the Middle East region did not request IUD shipments in FY2012.

## Contraceptive and Condom Shipments to Africa

Twenty-six countries in the Africa region requested contraceptive and condom shipments in FY2012, two more countries than in FY2011. Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, and Swaziland requested shipments in FY2011, but not in FY2012. Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, and Togo requested shipments in FY2012 but not in FY2011.

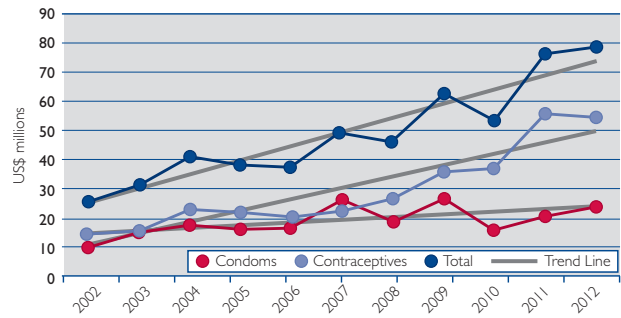
The total value of contraceptive and condom shipments to all African countries for FY2012 was \$78.3 million, an increase of 3 percent from \$75.7 million in FY2011 (see figure 4). Shipments of male condoms, implants, and female condoms showed increases in value; while shipments of IUDs, oral contraceptives, and injectables showed decreases in value from FY2011 to FY2012.

The five African countries with the largest shipment values in FY2012 were Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Ghana, and Zambia (see figure 5). The value of shipments to these five countries constituted 48 percent of the total value of contraceptives and condoms shipped to the Africa region. Ghana and Zambia replaced Tanzania and Zimbabwe as the top five countries requesting shipments, based on shipment value.

In FY2012, injectable shipments to the Africa region, valued at \$22.8 million (a decrease of \$3 million from FY2011), had the largest share (29 percent) of the total value of contraceptive and condom shipments for all methods (see figure 6). Implants represented the next largest percentage of the total shipment value (25 percent), followed by male condoms (22 percent); oral contraceptives (15 percent); female condoms (8 percent); and IUDs, with less than 1 percent 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 Africa, FY2002-2012



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

Figure 5

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to Africa: Major Receiving Countries, FY2012

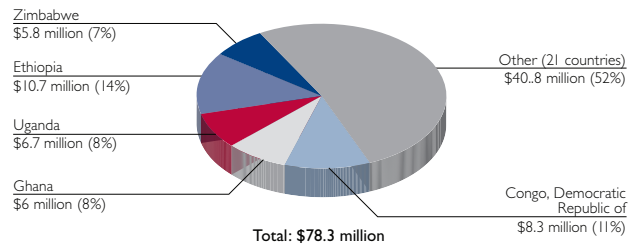
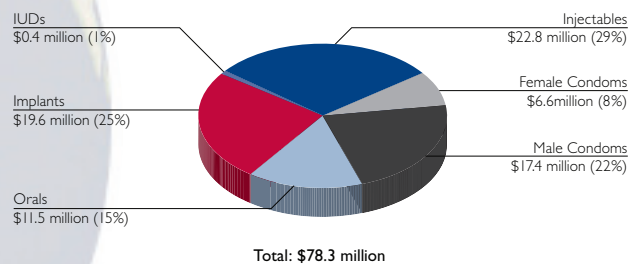


Figure 6

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to Africa by Method, FY2012



Source for figures: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website, <http://deliver.jsi.com>, on January 30, 2013.

## Contraceptive and Condom Shipments to Asia

The total value of contraceptive and condom shipments to Asia was \$25.3 million in FY2012, a 30 percent decrease from the FY2011 value of \$36 million (see figure 7).

Eleven countries in the Asia region requested contraceptive and condom shipments in FY2012, one more than in FY2011—Papua New Guinea requested shipments in FY2012, but not in FY2011. Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Nepal, and Cambodia accounted for 96 percent of the value of contraceptive and condom shipments to Asia for FY2012 (see figure 8). Of total orders shipped in FY2012, Pakistan received 53 percent of total shipment values to the region and 12 percent of overall worldwide value.

As shown in figure 9, oral contraceptives (34 percent), injectables (30 percent), and male condoms (27 percent) accounted for the largest share of shipments in FY2012, followed by implants (5 percent), IUDs (2 percent), and female condoms (2 percent). Compared with FY2011, shipment values increased for IUDs and implants, while male condoms, orals, injectables, and female condoms decreased.

Figure 7

Trends in Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to Asia, FY2002-2012

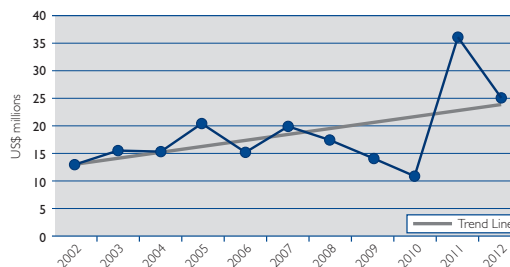


Figure 8

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to Asia: Major Receiving Countries, FY2012

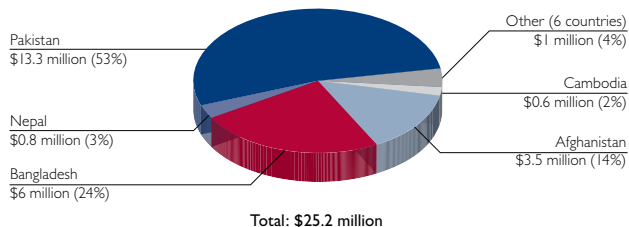
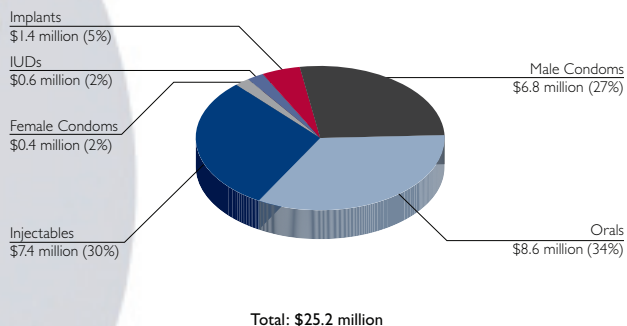


Figure 9

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to Asia by Method, FY2012



Source for figures: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website, <http://deliver.jsi.com>, on January 30, 2013.

## Contraceptive and Condom Shipments to Middle East

In FY2012, contraceptive shipments were requested for the first time in the Middle East region since FY2009 (see figure 10). One country, Jordan, accounted for the total shipment value of \$38,210 (see figure 11). Injectables accounted for 100 percent of the methods shipped (see figure 12).

Figure 10

Trends in Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to Middle East FY2002-2012

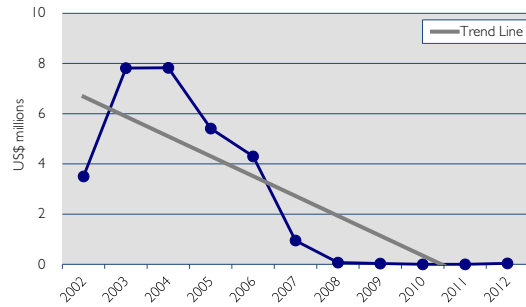


Figure 11

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to Middle East: Major Receiving Countries, FY2012

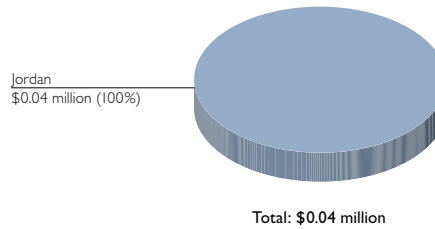
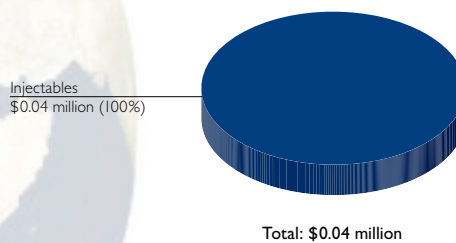


Figure 12

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to Middle East by Method, FY2012



Source for figures: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website, <http://deliver.jsi.com>, on January 30, 2013.



## Contraceptive and Condom Shipments to Europe and Eurasia

Consistent with FY2011, one country in the E&E region—Georgia—requested condom and contraceptive shipments in FY2012 (see figure 14). The total value of shipments in FY2012 was \$208,304; up from \$73,222 in FY2011, a 184 percent increase (see figure 13).

Figure 15 shows that, in FY2012, oral contraceptives constituted the largest share of E&E shipment values at \$114,127 or 55 percent, followed by injectables (22 percent), male condoms (20 percent), and IUDs (3 percent).

Figure 13

Trends in Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to E&E, FY2002-2012

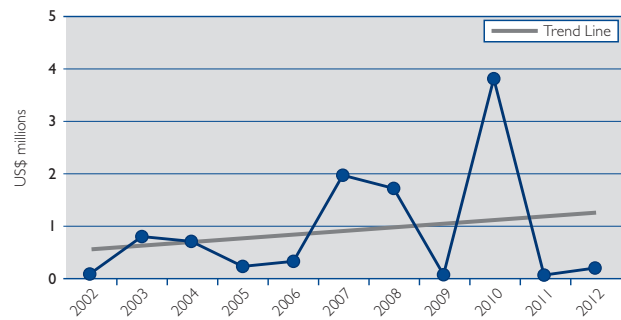


Figure 14

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to E&E: Major Receiving Countries, FY2012

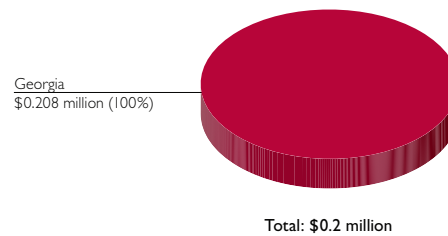
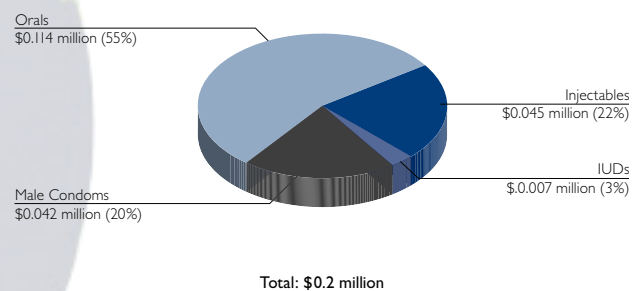


Figure 15

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to E&E by Method, FY2012



Source for figures: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website, <http://deliver.jsi.com>, on January 30, 2013.

## Contraceptive and Condom Shipments to Latin America and the Caribbean

Six countries in USAID's LAC region requested contraceptive and condom shipments in FY2012, the same countries as FY2011. The total value of contraceptive and condom shipments in FY2012 was \$3.3 million, down 11 percent from the FY2011 value of \$3.7 million. Contraceptive and condom shipment values to the region continued on a downward trend (see figure 16).

Three countries in the LAC region contributed to 95 percent of the total FY2012 contraceptive and condom shipment value (see figure 17). These countries and their shares were Haiti, 66 percent; Dominican Republic, 20 percent; and Trinidad and Tobago, 9 percent.

Figure 18 shows the method mix for shipment values to the LAC region in FY2012. Male condoms (45 percent), injectables (35 percent), and female condoms (8 percent) accounted for the largest shares of contraceptive and condom shipments; followed by implants (6 percent), oral contraceptives (4 percent), and IUDs (2 percent). Between FY2011 and FY2012, female condoms, implants, and IUDs showed increases in shipment values. Other methods in this region showed the following decreases by value: oral contraceptives, 65 percent; male condoms, 20 percent; and injectables, 19 percent.

Figure 16

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to LAC, FY2002-2012

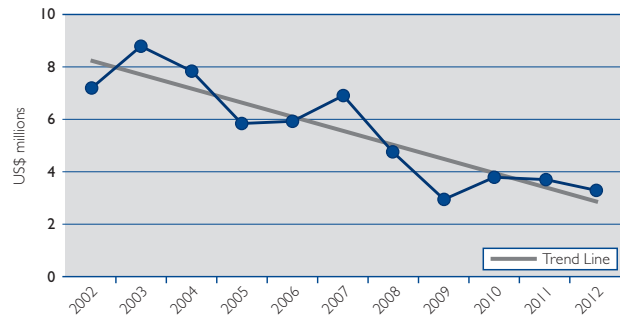


Figure 17

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to LAC: Major Receiving Countries, FY2012

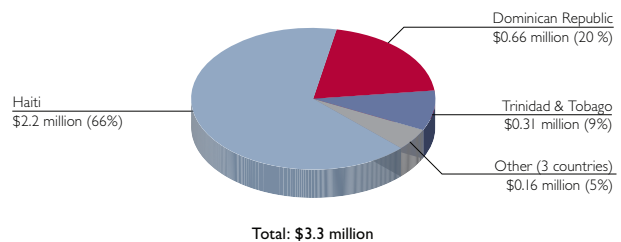
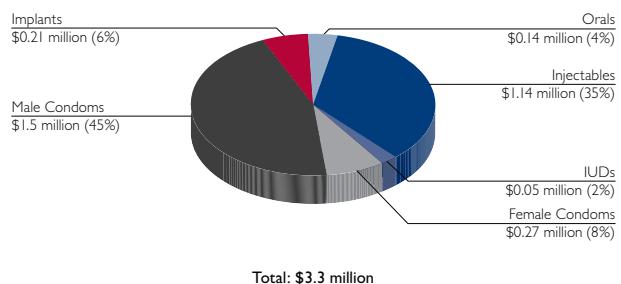


Figure 18

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to LAC by Method, FY2012



Source for figures: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website, <http://deliver.jsi.com>, on January 30, 2013.

## Contraceptive and Condom Shipments by Program Type

For FY2012, governmental/parastatal programs, at 44 percent, continued to be the type of programs receiving the largest distribution of condom and contraceptive shipments; however, this was down from 58 percent in FY2011. Governmental/parastatal programs were followed by social marketing programs (40 percent) and NGO programs (16 percent), rounding out the top three recipients (see figure 19). The value of shipments to social marketing and NGO programs increased by 24 percent and 16 percent, respectively. Research programs had less than 1 percent of the total value of worldwide USAID contraceptive and condom shipments. No shipments were sent to disaster relief or Public International Organization programs in FY2012.

In the Africa region, social marketing programs (47 percent) overtook governmental/parastatal programs (38 percent); they received the largest share of shipments (see figure 20). NGOs represented the balance at 15 percent. The value of shipments to NGOs and social marketing programs increased by 18 percent and 29 percent, respectively, while the value of shipments to governmental/parastatal programs decreased by 20 percent.

In the Asia region, governmental/parastatal programs continued to dominate the program type, with 67 percent of the total value (down from 80 percent of the total value in FY2011). Social marketing programs represented 21 percent of the total value, a 7 percent increase from FY2011. NGO programs had 11 percent of the shipment value; and research programs had 0.4 percent (see figure 21).

In the E&E region, all \$208,304 of the contraceptive and condom shipments in FY2012 went to governmental/parastatal programs in Georgia (see figure 22). This corresponds to the previous FY2011.

Figure 19

Contraceptive & Condom Shipments by Program Type: Worldwide, FY2012

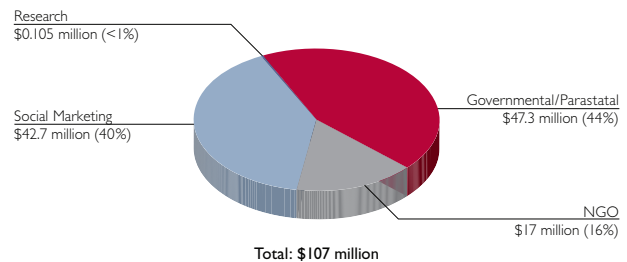


Figure 20

Contraceptive & Condom Shipments by Program Type: Africa, FY2012

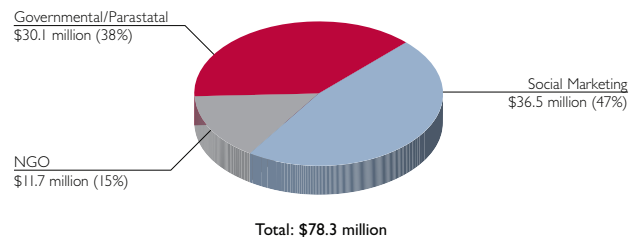
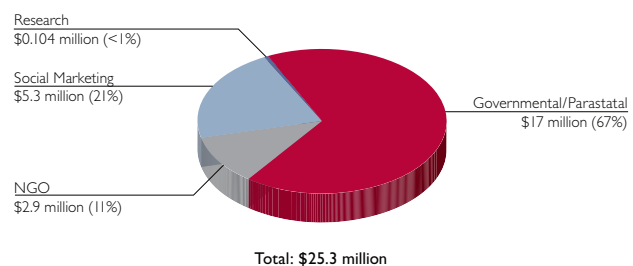


Figure 21

Contraceptive & Condom Shipments by Program Type: Asia, FY2012



Source for figures: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website, <http://deliver.jsi.com>, on January 30, 2013.

For the LAC region, NGO programs received the largest share, at 73 percent; followed by social marketing programs at 27 percent and governmental/parastatal at 0.4 percent (see figure 23). The governmental/parastatal share represented a decrease of 97 percent from FY2011 values; a reflection of the continued graduation of USAID-supported countries and programs. The value of NGO shipments increased by 12 percent and shipments to social marketing programs decreased 23 percent.

As seen in figure 24, the entire share of shipments to the Middle East region were sent to governmental/parastatal programs, corresponding to the previous shipments in FY2009. There were no shipments to the Middle East in FY2010 or FY2011.

Figure 22

Contraceptive & Condom Shipments by Program Type: E&E, FY2012

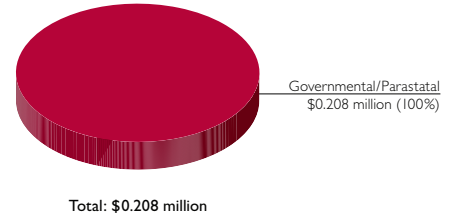


Figure 23

Contraceptive & Condom Shipments by Program Type: LAC, FY2012

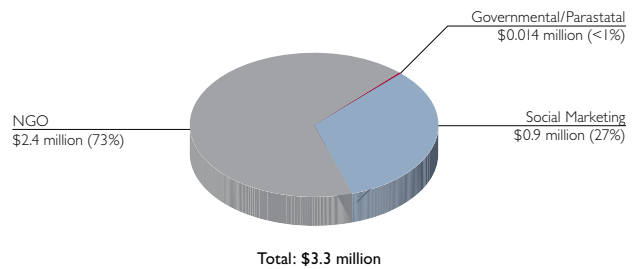
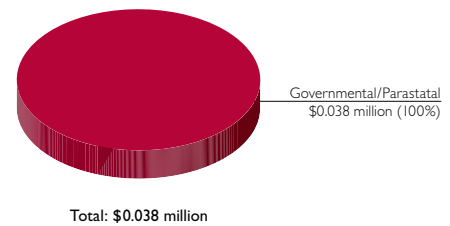


Figure 24

Contraceptive & Condom Shipments by Program Type: Middle East, FY2012



Source for figures: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website, <http://deliver.jsi.com>, on January 30, 2013.

## Trends in USAID Contraceptive and Condom Shipments

The total value of worldwide USAID contraceptive and condom shipments decreased by 7 percent between FY2011 and FY2012—from \$115.5 million to \$107.1 million; this slight decrease does not affect the overall 11-year increasing trend.

### Male Condoms

Since FY2002, there has been a gradual worldwide upward trend in shipments of male condoms, with significant increases in FY2010 and FY2011. In FY2012 the number of condoms shipped dropped from the FY2011 level. However, going back to FY2002 (see figure 25), at more than 750 million condoms, it is still the second largest annual quantity. Pakistan continued to receive the greatest number of condoms (145.7 million). This was followed by the African countries of Zimbabwe (107.7 million) and Democratic Republic of Congo (104.6 million), which also had shipments of more than 100 million male condoms in FY2012.

### Female Condoms

Requests for female condom shipments increased again in FY2012, reaching the second largest quantity shipped since the method was first offered in FY1998. While shipment quantities have varied considerably from year to year, there was a clear upward trend during the past 11 years (see figure 26). Most female condoms were shipped to the Africa region—4 million to the Democratic Republic of Congo, 3 million to Zimbabwe, and 2 million to South Africa—representing 75 percent of the total female condom shipments worldwide.

### Oral Contraceptives

At 64.6 million cycles, oral contraceptive shipments in FY2012 dipped below the FY2011 quantity by just over 7.5 million cycles; they contributed to an overall slightly downward trend for this method (see figure 27). In spite of the trend, orals remain strong in the method mix, even as other methods, such as injectables and female condoms, have been introduced over time. With 16 million cycles shipped to Pakistan (Asia) and 9 million to Nigeria (Africa), these two countries represent 39 percent of all orals shipped. Shipments to each region in FY2012 were

Figure 25

Worldwide Male Condom Shipments, FY2002–2012

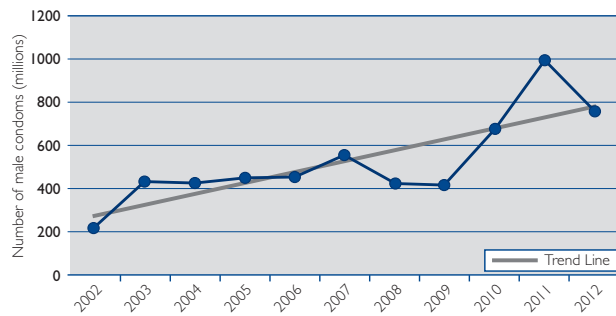


Figure 26

Worldwide Female Condom Shipments, FY2002–2012

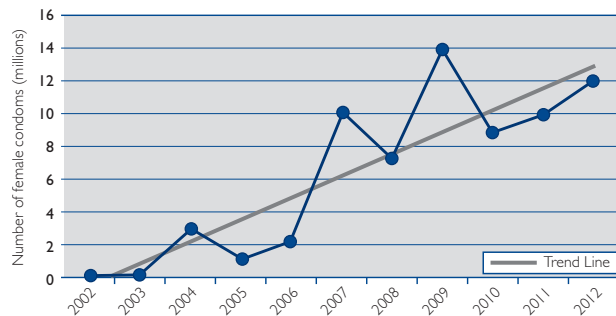
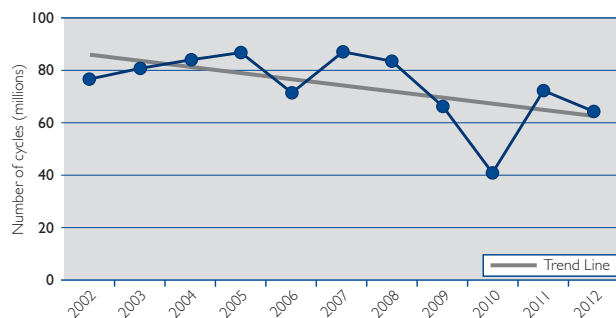


Figure 27

Worldwide Oral Contraceptive Shipments, FY2002–2012



Source for figures: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website, <http://deliver.jsi.com>, on January 30, 2013.



less than in FY2011, with the exception of E&E. The Middle East did not receive oral shipments in either year.

### Injectables

During the past 11 years, a gradual worldwide upward trend in shipments of injectables was noted, with a significant spike in FY2011 (see figure 28). In FY2012, the increase continued, up 5 percent from FY2011. The Africa region continued as the largest recipient of injectables, with shipments of 26.4 million doses, an increase of 6 percent from FY2011. Ethiopia ordered 6 million doses, 17 percent of all injectables shipped worldwide. The Asia and LAC regions showed slight decreases in shipment quantities of 0.3 percent and 2 percent, respectively. Missions in E&E and the Middle East regions did not request injectables in FY2011, but did in FY2012.

### Implants

Figure 29 shows a continued dramatic increase in shipments of contraceptive implants over time, including a 93 percent increase in shipped quantities from FY2010 to FY2011; and 26 percent from FY2011 to FY2012. With 92 percent of implant shipments, Africa is the largest recipient of this method, including significant orders for Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda. However, all three regions with shipments in FY2012 showed significant increases: 19 percent in Africa; 241 percent in Asia, due to significant increases to Bangladesh and Pakistan; and 1,075 percent in LAC because of a shipment to Haiti—although still representing less than 1 percent of all implants shipped. Missions in the Middle East and E&E regions have not requested implant shipments since FY2007.

### Intrauterine Devices

FY2012 continued to see the increasing trend in IUD shipments that began in FY2008. The shipments in FY2012 were 1.6 million units compared to the 1.2 million units in FY2011, an increase of 41 percent (see figure 30). Asia surpassed Africa as the region with the most shipments this year, due to large quantities for Pakistan and Bangladesh (832,500 and 100,200 units, respectively). The LAC and E&E regions had orders for Honduras and Georgia, but the two countries did not have shipments in FY2011. The Middle East did not have IUD orders this year.

Figure 28

Worldwide Injectable Contraceptive Shipments, FY2002–2012

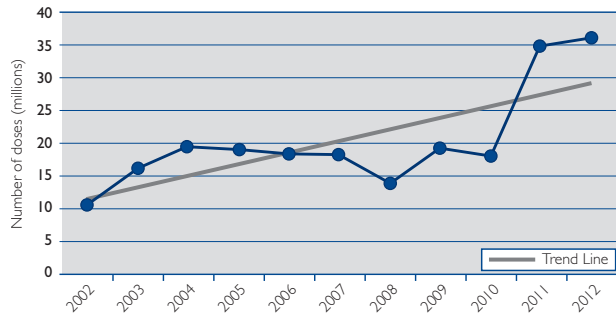


Figure 29

Worldwide Contraceptive Implant Shipments, FY2002–2012

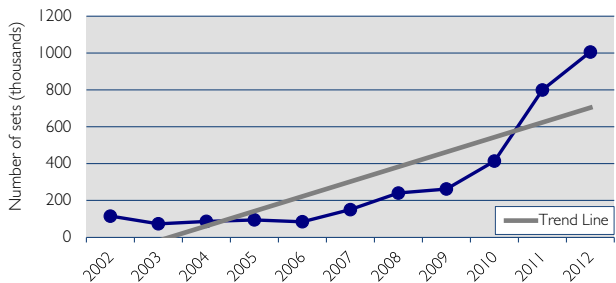
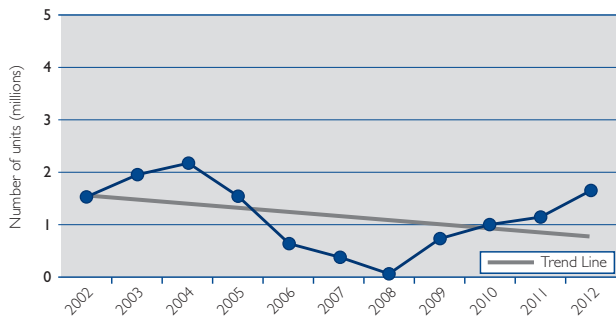


Figure 30

Worldwide Intrauterine Device Shipments, FY2002–2012



Source for figures: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website, <http://deliver.jsi.com>, on January 30, 2013.

## Worldwide Contraceptive & Condom Shipments by Region and Method, FY2012

Region		Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Africa	Value	\$17,437,002	\$369,091	\$11,456,503	\$19,592,799	\$22,779,220	\$6,634,383	\$78,268,998
	Quantity	505,977,000	559,800	35,517,700	928,144	26,428,400	10,872,000	
Asia	Value	\$6,755,389	\$612,544	\$8,624,595	\$1,389,463	\$7,452,380	\$423,369	\$25,257,740
	Quantity	208,653,000	994,200	28,312,140	68,220	8,421,200	686,000	
Europe & Eurasia	Value	\$42,060	\$6,710	\$114,127	\$0	\$45,407	\$0	\$208,304
	Quantity	801,000	9,600	328,320	0	44,000	0	
Latin America/Caribbean	Value	\$1,493,354	\$48,403	\$141,288	\$212,296	\$1,139,327	\$269,811	\$3,304,479
	Quantity	41,832,000	80,400	398,800	9,400	1,373,600	400,000	
Middle East	Value	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$38,210	\$0	\$38,210.00
	Quantity	0	0	0	0	42,000	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>\$25,727,805</b>	<b>\$1,036,748</b>	<b>\$20,336,513</b>	<b>\$21,194,558</b>	<b>\$31,454,544</b>	<b>\$7,327,563</b>	<b>\$107,077,731</b>
	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>757,263,000</b>	<b>1,644,000</b>	<b>64,556,960</b>	<b>1,005,764</b>	<b>36,309,200</b>	<b>11,958,000</b>	

Source for table: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website, <http://deliver.jsi.com>, on January 30, 2013.

## Value of Contraceptives &amp; Condoms Shipped to Africa by Country, FY2012

Country	Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Angola	\$612,160	\$5,476	\$57,842	\$128,900	\$142,928	-	\$947,306
Benin	\$425,769	-	\$128,748	-	-	-	\$554,517
Botswana	\$810,416	-	-	-	-	-	\$810,416
Burkina Faso	\$41,620	-	-	\$590,437	\$333,862	-	\$965,919
Burundi	\$198,628	-	-	\$598,645	-	\$123,256	\$920,529
Cameroon	\$ 68,541	-	-	-	-	\$263,804	\$332,345
Congo, Democratic Republic of	\$3,556,095	\$12,590	\$1,148,800	\$454,748	\$686,491	\$2,462,773	\$8,321,497
Ethiopia	\$1,468,418	-	\$459,633	\$3,773,694	\$4,961,048	-	\$10,662,793
Ghana	\$264,276	\$24,721	\$1,974,645	\$1,128,574	\$2,574,443	-	\$5,966,659
Guinea	-	\$2,570	\$167,600	\$55,971	\$153,484	-	\$379,625
Kenya	-	\$76,325	-	\$2,542,076	\$1,240,572	-	\$3,858,973
Liberia	\$502,013	\$3,638	\$213,152	\$99,190	\$234,380	-	\$1,052,373
Madagascar	\$333,753	\$15,383	\$107,243	\$1,412,400	\$1,569,108	\$32,689	\$3,470,576
Malawi	\$426,164	\$3,012	\$58,445	\$1,004,561	\$1,006,942	\$404,510	\$2,903,634
Mozambique	-	\$33,702	\$611,326	-	\$1,040,090	-	\$1,685,118
Nigeria	-	\$107,550	\$2,910,223	-	\$2,431,532	-	\$5,449,305
Rwanda	\$671,883	-	\$583,475	\$258,577	-	-	\$1,513,935
Senegal	\$663,664	\$11,895	\$708,822	\$1,749,080	\$1,212,749	-	\$4,346,210
Sierra Leone	-	\$2,608	-	-	-	-	\$2,608
South Africa	\$157,515	-	-	-	-	\$1,187,298	\$1,344,813
Sudan	\$193,550	-	-	-	-	-	\$193,550
Tanzania	\$467,754	\$50,417	\$625,366	\$1,681,760	\$1,109,140	-	\$3,934,437
Togo	\$175,411	\$2,685	\$33,650	\$318,568	\$304,802	-	\$835,116
Uganda	\$1,204,791	\$7,833	\$348,933	\$2,578,328	\$2,509,260	-	\$6,649,145
Zambia	\$1,747,700	\$8,686	\$1,279,541	\$1,217,290	\$1,268,389	\$308,120	\$5,829,726
Zimbabwe	\$3,446,881	-	\$39,059	-	-	\$1,851,933	\$5,337,873
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,437,002</b>	<b>\$369,091</b>	<b>\$11,456,503</b>	<b>\$19,592,799</b>	<b>\$22,779,220</b>	<b>\$6,634,383</b>	<b>\$78,268,998</b>

Source for table: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website, <http://deliverjsi.com>, on January 30, 2013.

## Quantity of Contraceptives &amp; Condoms Shipped to Africa by Country, FY2012

Country	Male Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Angola	17,001,000	9,000	190,800	5,400	167,600	-
Benin	12,747,000	-	369,600	-	-	-
Botswana	21,420,000	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	1,002,000	-	-	30,000	384,800	-
Burundi	5,802,000	-	-	26,800	-	200,000
Cameroon	1,002,000	-	-	-	-	400,000
Congo, Democratic Republic of	104,568,000	20,100	3,501,600	20,000	800,000	4,000,000
Ethiopia	42,855,000	-	1,500,480	175,000	6,000,400	-
Ghana	7,965,000	36,300	6,302,160	49,724	2,710,400	-
Guinea	-	4,200	557,280	2,500	180,000	-
Kenya	-	122,700	-	131,332	1,500,000	-
Liberia	14,721,000	2,100	665,280	4,300	232,800	-
Madagascar	10,620,000	17,400	134,260	71,808	1,735,200	44,000
Malawi	12,003,000	4,200	150,480	47,380	1,200,000	660,000
Mozambique	-	42,600	2,027,520	-	1,152,000	-
Nigeria	-	180,000	9,001,200	-	2,900,000	-
Rwanda	19,848,000	-	1,820,160	12,300	-	-
Senegal	16,788,000	20,400	2,243,280	76,900	1,478,400	-
Sierra Leone	-	2,400	-	-	-	-
South Africa	4,002,000	-	-	-	-	2,000,000
Sudan	4,200,000	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	14,247,000	73,500	1,897,920	83,400	1,325,200	-
Togo	4,002,000	3,600	84,000	16,500	322,400	-
Uganda	34,578,000	10,200	1,010,880	116,800	2,852,000	-
Zambia	48,855,000	11,100	4,000,800	58,000	1,487,200	500,000
Zimbabwe	107,751,000	-	60,000	-	-	3,068,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>505,977,000</b>	<b>559,800</b>	<b>35,517,700</b>	<b>928,144</b>	<b>26,428,400</b>	<b>10,872,000</b>

Source for table: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website, <http://deliverjsi.com>, on January 30, 2013.

Table 4

## Value of Contraceptives &amp; Condoms Shipped to Asia by Country, FY2012

Country	Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Afghanistan	\$590,163	\$33,771	\$1,841,394	-	\$1,069,317	-	\$3,534,645
Bangladesh	\$664,895	\$58,681	\$1,505,255	\$646,722	\$3,140,474	-	\$6,016,027
Cambodia	\$69,783	\$2,289	\$505,333	\$51,379	\$9,377	-	\$638,161
China	\$7,016	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,016
Laos	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,241	\$7,241
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	\$204,908	\$204,908
Nepal	\$323,637	-	-	-	\$437,671	-	\$761,308
Pakistan	\$4,561,871	\$517,803	\$4,772,613	\$691,362	\$2,795,541	-	\$13,339,190
Papua New Guinea	\$41,493	-	-	-	-	\$63,014	\$104,507
Thailand	\$184,773	-	-	-	-	\$119,395	\$304,168
Vietnam	\$311,758	-	-	-	-	\$28,811	\$340,569
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,755,389</b>	<b>\$612,544</b>	<b>\$8,624,595</b>	<b>\$1,389,463</b>	<b>\$7,452,380</b>	<b>\$423,369</b>	<b>\$25,257,740</b>

Table 5

## Quantity of Contraceptives &amp; Condoms Shipped to Asia by Country, FY2012

Country	Male Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Afghanistan	14,415,000	57,300	5,522,880	-	1,128,400	-
Bangladesh	20,736,000	100,200	4,800,000	30,500	3,840,000	-
Cambodia	1,764,000	4,200	1,607,820	2,200	9,200	-
China	210,000	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	350,000
Nepal	9,609,000	-	-	-	475,200	-
Pakistan	145,707,000	832,500	16,381,440	35,520	2,968,400	-
Papua New Guinea	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	100,000
Thailand	5,010,000	-	-	-	-	181,000
Vietnam	10,002,000	-	-	-	-	45,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>208,653,000</b>	<b>994,200</b>	<b>28,312,140</b>	<b>68,220</b>	<b>8,421,200</b>	<b>686,000</b>

Source for tables: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website, <http://deliver.jsi.com>, on January 30, 2013.



Value of Contraceptive &amp; Condoms Shipped to E&amp;E by Country, FY2012

Table 6

Country	Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Georgia	\$42,060	\$6,710	\$114,127	-	\$45,407	-	\$208,304
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$42,060</b>	<b>\$6,710</b>	<b>\$114,127</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$45,407</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$208,304</b>

Quantity of Contraceptive &amp; Condoms Shipped to E&amp;E by Country, FY2012

Table 7

Country	Male Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Georgia	801,000	9,600	328,320	-	44,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>801,000</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>328,320</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>-</b>

Value of Contraceptive &amp; Condoms Shipped to LAC by Country, FY2012

Table 8

Country	Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Dominican Republic	\$655,021	-	-	-	-	-	\$655,021
Guatemala	-	-	\$3,072	-	-	-	\$3,072
Haiti	\$790,278	-	\$138,216	\$212,296	\$1,037,725	-	\$2,178,515
Honduras	-	\$48,403	-	-	\$101,602	-	\$150,005
Suriname	\$11,666	-	-	-	-	-	\$11,666
Trinidad and Tobago	\$36,389	-	-	-	-	\$269,811	\$306,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,493,354</b>	<b>\$48,403</b>	<b>\$141,288</b>	<b>\$212,296</b>	<b>\$1,139,327</b>	<b>\$269,811</b>	<b>\$3,304,479</b>

Quantity of Contraceptive &amp; Condoms Shipped to LAC by Country, FY2012

Table 9

Country	Male Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Dominican Republic	17,415,000	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	4,000	-	-	-
Haiti	23,166,000	-	394,800	9,400	1,253,200	-
Honduras	-	80,400	-	-	120,400	-
Suriname	201,000	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1,050,000	-	-	-	-	400,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,832,000</b>	<b>80,400</b>	<b>398,800</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>1,373,600</b>	<b>400,000</b>

Source for tables: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website, <http://deliverjsi.com>, on January 30, 2013.

Table 10

## Value of Contraceptives &amp; Condoms Shipped to Middle East by Country, FY2012

Country	Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Jordan	-	-	-	-	\$38,210	-	\$38,210
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>\$38,210</b>	-	<b>\$38,210</b>

Table 11

## Quantity of Contraceptives &amp; Condoms Shipped to Middle East by Country, FY2012

Country	Male Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Jordan	-	-	-	-	42,000	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>42,000</b>	-

Table 12

## Value of Contraceptive &amp; Condom Shipments by Program Type, FY2012

Region	Affiliation	Value
Africa	Governmental/Parastatal	\$30,136,886
	NGO	\$11,665,881
	Social Marketing	\$36,466,230
	<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>\$78,268,997</b>
Asia	Governmental/Parastatal	\$16,948,243
	NGO	\$2,862,981
	Social Marketing	\$5,342,010
	Research	\$104,506
	<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>\$25,257,739</b>
Europe & Eurasia	Governmental/Parastatal	\$208,303
	<b>Total Europe &amp; Eurasia</b>	<b>\$208,303</b>
Latin America/Caribbean	Governmental/Parastatal	\$14,739
	NGO	\$2,407,012
	Social Marketing	\$882,727
	<b>Total Latin America/Caribbean</b>	<b>\$3,304,478</b>
Middle East	Governmental/Parastatal	\$38,210
	<b>Total Latin Middle East</b>	<b>\$38,210</b>
Worldwide	Governmental/Parastatal	\$47,346,381
	NGO	\$16,935,874
	Social Marketing	\$42,690,967
	Research	\$104,506
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$107,077,728</b>

NOTE: Regional and worldwide totals may not be the same as in other tables due to rounding.  
Source for tables: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT website, <http://deliver.jsi.com>, on January 30, 2013.





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