



**USAID**  
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Overview of Contraceptive and  
Condom Shipments

**FY 2007**



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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 2007**



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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. Since then, contraceptive and condom use rates around the world have increased, thanks to USAID and other international donors. However, the need for foreign assistance continues to grow, and in fiscal year (FY) 2007, USAID continued to respond to this need by providing family planning and reproductive health commodities to countries in the Agency's four regions: Africa (AFR), Asia/Near East (ANE), Europe & Eurasia (E&E), and Latin America/Caribbean (LAC). In support of this effort, the Commodities Security and Logistics Division of USAID's Office of Population and Reproductive Health administers a centralized system to provide contraceptives and condoms needed in USAID's field programs; supports a program for improved supply chain design and logistics management in developing countries; works with country programs and other donors to provide technical leadership and ensure these commodities are available to those who choose to use them; and maintains a database on USAID commodity assistance.

This report provides details on both the quantities and the values of USAID contraceptive and condom distribution activities in FY 2007. It presents these data by USAID region and country, affiliations of recipient organizations, and trends over the past 11 years. 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 and that variations in commodity production and shipment schedules from one year to the next most often account for these fluctuations. Also note that the figures and tables in this report show rounded values, which may differ slightly when making comparisons with one another. Therefore, some percent totals do not equal exactly 100, and some value totals may vary according to the type of breakdown used.

### Commodity Fund

USAID has developed an operational plan for its HIV/AIDS "expanded response" strategy. One aspect of this plan includes a Commodity Fund 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 Fund ranged from \$25 million to \$27.8 million each year. In FY 2007, the Fund declined to \$10.1 million due to limited funds availability and competing priorities. Male condoms represented 76% of the value of condom shipments paid for by the Fund in FY 2007, while female condoms made up the remaining 24%.

## Worldwide Contraceptive and Condom Shipments

In FY 2007, the value of USAID contraceptive and condom shipments worldwide reached an all-time USAID high of \$79.4 million, and shipments reached 57 countries in USAID's AFR, ANE, E&E, and LAC regions. Ten countries received contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2007 that did not receive them in FY 2006, while five countries that received shipments in FY 2006 did not receive them in FY 2007.

When compared with FY 2006, the value of USAID contraceptive and condom shipments worldwide increased by 26% in FY 2007. This significant increase was due to shipping and production schedules that carried deliveries over from FY 2006 to FY 2007 as well as increases in shipment values for all methods except intrauterine devices (IUDs).

When comparing the year-to-year change in regional distribution of condoms and contraceptives, all four regions showed increases (AFR, a 32% increase; ANE, 13%; E&E, 110%; and LAC, 17%). AFR's increase from FY 2006 can be seen across all methods except injectables. ANE's increase is seen across all methods except male condoms and IUDs. LAC's increase was due mainly to the increasing shipment value to Haiti for all methods except implants. The more than doubling in value of E&E shipments from FY 2006 was due to the large number of condoms shipped to Ukraine for use in HIV/AIDS programs.

Between FY 1997 and FY 2007, worldwide contraceptive and condom shipments progressively increased (figure 1). For condoms alone, total shipment values showed a slightly increasing trend line over the past 11 years (FYs 1997 to 2007), with, however, a sharp increase of 47% between FY 2006 and FY 2007. This was due to a correction in shipment schedules, shipments of free condoms, and a significant increase in female condom shipments. Contraceptive shipment values, by contrast, had a somewhat greater increase than condom shipment values over the past 11 years but a smaller (15%) increase from FY 2006 to FY 2007. This increase in contraceptive shipments was due mainly to production problems affecting timely delivery of oral contraceptives in FY 2006, with shipments eventually occurring in FY 2007. 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 increase in contraceptive shipments was also

seen in implants, as a new and more acceptable technology (the two-rod versus six-rod implant) was introduced.

As mentioned earlier, between FY 2006 and FY 2007, all four regions experienced an increase in value of contraceptive and condom shipments. There was a significant increase in E&E from \$1.0 million in FY 2006 to \$2.1 million in FY 2007. There was also a significant increase of 32% (from \$37.3 million in FY 2006 to \$49.1 million in FY 2007) in the value of contraceptive and condom shipments to AFR. ANE showed an increase as well (\$18.8 million to \$21.3 million, or 13%), while the LAC region had a \$1 million increase (\$5.9 million to \$6.9 million, or 17%).

Consistent with USAID's efforts to shift increasing resources to countries with the greatest need, AFR continued to receive the largest share of the total contraceptive and condom shipment value, followed by ANE, LAC, and E&E (figure 2).

For worldwide distribution by method in FY 2007, male condoms (31.7% of total value), oral contraceptives (28.3%), and injectables (25.1%) remained the three methods with the largest shares; these shares compare with FY 2006 shares of 33% for male condoms, 31% for injectables, and 28.4% for oral contraceptives. Female condoms (figure 3) increased from \$1.5 million to \$7.4 million in value, or 9.3% of total shipment values. Implants and IUDs rounded out the method mix with 4.7% and 0.9%, respectively, of the total shipment value.

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

### Male Condoms

AFR continued to receive the largest percentage, with 76% of the total male condom shipment value. For the second consecutive year, the largest percentage decline occurred in the ANE region, which received about \$0.8 million less in male condom distribution in FY 2007 than in FY 2006 (a 24% drop). This was mainly due to a large decrease in shipment values to Bangladesh and Laos (a combined \$0.7 million decrease from FY 2006). E&E showed the largest percentage increase, a 320% increase from \$0.5 million in FY 2006 to \$2.1 million in FY 2007,

an increase mostly accounted for by condom shipments to Ukraine for HIV/AIDS programs. The LAC shipment value remained virtually the same, with \$1.53 million worth of male condoms shipped in FY 2006 and \$1.46 million worth in FY 2007.

### Female Condoms

Shipments of female condoms increased significantly in AFR (up \$5.7 million from FY 2006) and ANE (from \$17,000 in FY 2006 to \$230,000 in FY 2007). In AFR, shipments to Lesotho and Zimbabwe accounted for most of the increase, while in ANE, Myanmar was the major recipient country. LAC showed an increase of \$0.07 million. USAID Missions in E&E did not request female condoms for FY 2007.

### Oral Contraceptives

Oral contraceptives increased in the AFR, ANE, and LAC regions by 16%, 30%, and 86%, respectively, when compared with FY 2006, while E&E showed a 73% decrease. AFR's increase was due mainly to large shipment value increases to Zambia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Bangladesh showed a very large increase (due mainly to the timing of shipments) in the ANE region, while in LAC, the increase was seen mainly in Haiti and Bolivia.

### Injectables

Overall, the shipment value of injectables remained about the same as FY 2006 (\$19.5 million in 2006 and \$19.9 million in 2007). E&E countries did not request injectable shipments, and a slight (7%) drop in AFR shipment values helped to balance out increases in the value of ANE (14%) and LAC (5%) shipments.

### Implants

The value of implant shipments to AFR doubled from \$1.6 million in FY 2006 to \$3.2 million in FY 2007. This was mainly due to increased shipments to Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Uganda. LAC was the only region to show a decrease in implant shipment value (\$0.45 million in FY 2006 and \$0.38 million in FY 2007).

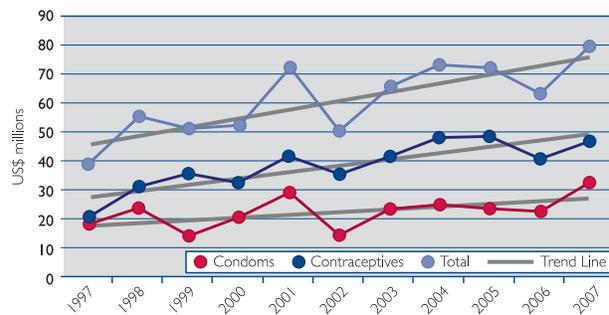
### IUDs

The only region to see an increase in IUD shipment value was AFR, with a 120% increase from \$0.25 million in FY 2006 to \$0.55 million in FY 2007, an increase that took place mainly in shipments to Nigeria and Kenya. E&E countries did not request IUD shipments. Declines occurred in ANE primarily due to reduced shipments to

Egypt and in LAC as a result of reduced shipments to Nicaragua and Paraguay.

Figure 1

Trends in Worldwide Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values, FY 1997-2007



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

Figure 2

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values by Region, FY 2007

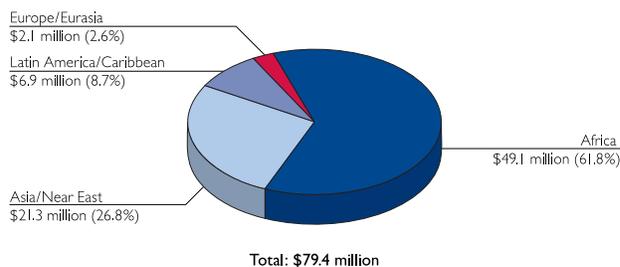
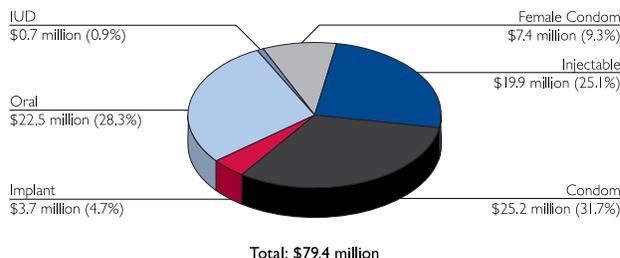


Figure 3

Worldwide Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values by Method, FY 2007



Source for figures: NEWVERN Information System, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, January 2008

## Contraceptive and Condom Shipments to Africa (AFR)

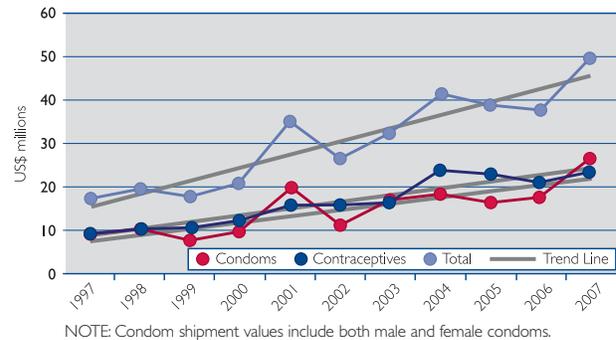
Thirty-one countries in USAID's AFR region received contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2007, five more than received shipments in FY 2006. Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Kenya, and Niger renewed shipments in FY 2007, while FY 2006 recipient South Africa did not receive shipments in FY 2007. Three of the six new countries in FY 2007 (Botswana, Burundi, and Central African Republic) received only male condoms. Burkina Faso received oral contraceptives and implants; Kenya received male condoms and IUDs; and Niger received only oral contraceptives. The total value of contraceptive and condom shipments to all AFR countries was \$49.1 million, an increase of 32% from \$37.3 million in FY 2006, a result of increased shipments of all methods except injectables. Figure 4 demonstrates a continuing upward trend in contraceptive and condom shipment values to the AFR region over the past decade, including virtually identical trends for condoms (both male and female) and contraceptives. Female condoms continued to show a significant increase in AFR, and in FY 2007, this was due mainly to increased shipments to Lesotho and Zimbabwe.

The five countries with the largest shipment values in FY 2007 were Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Ghana, Uganda, and Kenya (figure 5). The value of shipments to these five countries constituted 52.5% of the total value of contraceptives and condoms shipped to the region. Kenya and Ghana replaced Tanzania and Mozambique in the list of top five receiving countries.

Figure 6 shows that in FY 2007, male condom shipments to AFR, valued at \$19.1 million (an increase of \$3.7 million from FY 2006), had the largest share of the total value of contraceptive and condom shipments to the region. Although the actual shipment value increased, the share of total shipments for condoms decreased by 2.3%. Injectables represented the next largest share of total shipment value, followed by oral contraceptives. Female condoms passed implants in distribution percentage, with a significant increase to \$7.0 million (up more than fivefold from \$1.3 million in FY 2006). IUDs continued to have the lowest share of distribution by method even though this share increased slightly from FY 2006.

Figure 4

Trends in Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to AFR, FY 1997-2007



Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to AFR: Major Receiving Countries, FY 2007

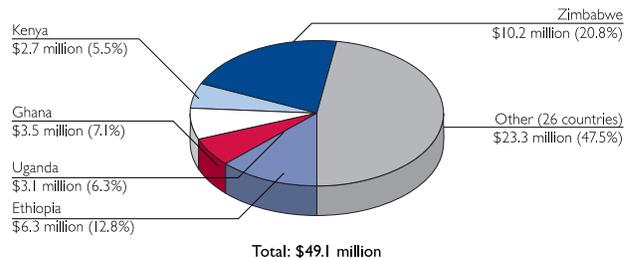
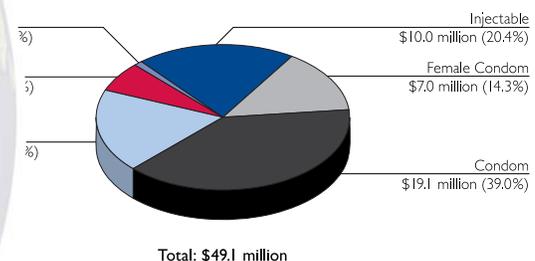


Figure 6

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to AFR by Method, FY 2007



Source for figures: NEWVERN Information System, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, January 2008

## Contraceptive and Condom Shipments to Asia/Near East (ANE)

Twelve countries in USAID's ANE region received contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2007, compared with nine in FY 2006. All recipients who received shipments in FY 2006 continued to receive shipments in FY 2007, while Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, and Thailand were renewed shipment recipients in FY 2007. The total value of contraceptive and condom shipments to the region was \$21.3 million, a 13% increase from FY 2006. As shown in figure 7, ANE contraceptive and condom shipment values maintained a slight upward trend over the past decade, although with considerable year-by-year variation.

In FY 2007, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Nepal, Egypt, and Myanmar accounted for 92.5% of the value of contraceptive and condom shipments to the region (figure 8). The Philippines dropped out of the top five receiving countries for FY 2007, replaced by Nepal. Bangladesh saw a significant increase (92%) in shipment value from \$7.3 million in FY 2006 to \$14.0 million in FY 2007, mainly due to a large increase in oral contraceptive shipments. Other countries in the top five saw increases in some methods and drops in others. Afghanistan saw an increase in the value of injectable shipments (up \$1.5 million from FY 2006) and a drop in oral contraceptives (down \$0.6 million); Nepal saw increases in condoms, oral contraceptives, implants, and injectables and a drop in IUDs; Myanmar saw an increase in female condoms and little change in other methods; and Egypt saw significant decreases in IUDs and injectables while still remaining one of the top five recipients.

As shown in figure 9, oral contraceptives accounted for the largest share of regional shipment value in FY 2007, followed by injectables, male condoms, and then equal amounts of implants and IUDs. Compared with FY 2006, distribution increases occurred in oral contraceptives, injectables, female condoms, and implants, while declines occurred in male condoms and IUDs.

In early 2008, USAID restructured the ANE region; the new regional structure will be reflected in the condoms and contraceptive report for FY 2008.

Figure 7

Trends in Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to ANE, FY 1997-2007

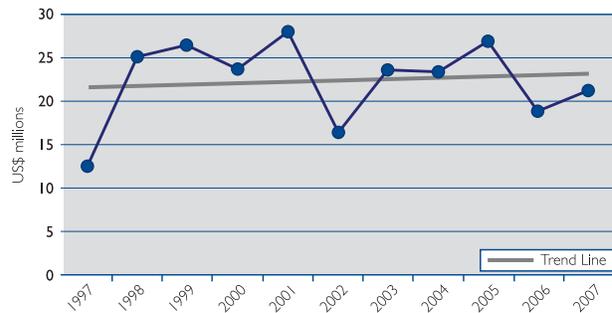


Figure 8

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to ANE: Major Receiving Countries, FY 2007

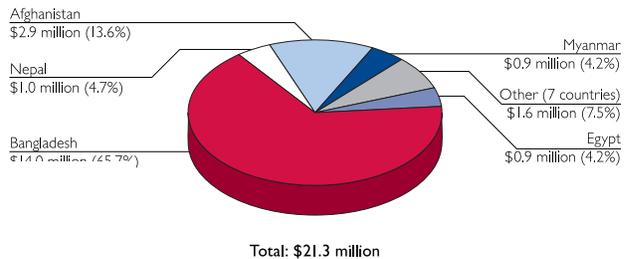
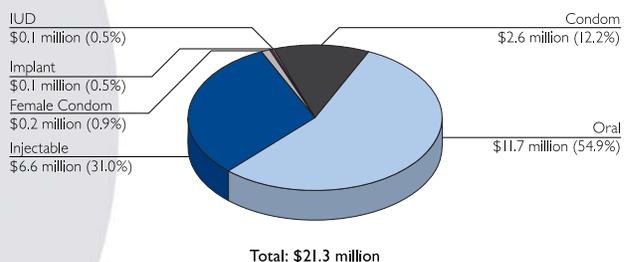


Figure 9

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to ANE by Method, FY 2007



Source for figures: NEWVERN Information System, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, January 2008

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

In FY 2007, five countries in the E&E region (Ukraine, Georgia, Romania, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan) received condom shipments; Georgia also received oral contraceptives and was the only country to receive contraceptives. Ukraine and Romania were renewed recipients for FY 2007, and Tajikistan received shipments in FY 2006 but not in FY 2007. The total value of contraceptive and condom shipments was \$2.1 million in FY 2007, up from \$1.03 million in FY 2006; this significant increase was a result of increased condom shipments. As shown in figure 10, there has been a gradual upward trend in E&E contraceptive and condom shipment values; even though values may have varied significantly from year to year, over the past three years, a steady upward trend in total value can be seen.

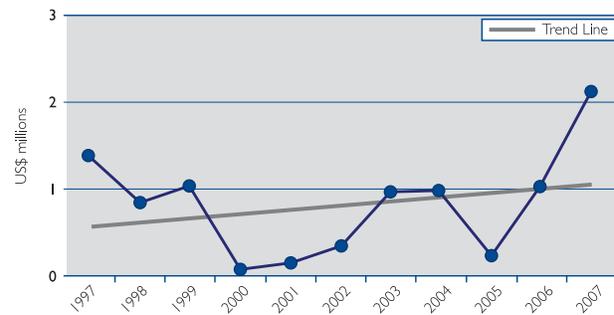
In FY 2007, Ukraine received the largest share of the E&E contraceptive and condom shipment value (figure 11) due to increased condom shipments for its HIV/AIDS program. Romania and Georgia shared equal amounts, followed by Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.

With regard to method mix (figure 12), male condoms accounted for the largest share of FY 2007 E&E shipment values. Oral contraceptives were the only other method shipped to E&E. The changes in countries and method mix from FY 2006 were due to programmatic changes in the region and not indicative of a trend.

In early 2008, USAID restructured the E&E region; the new regional structure will be reflected in the condoms and contraceptive report for FY 2008.

Figure 10

Trends in Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to E&E, FY 1997-2007



NOTE: FY 2002 through FY 2006 reports showed an incorrect shipment value to E&E in 1999 of \$6.0 million.

Figure 11

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to E&E: Major Receiving Countries, FY 2007

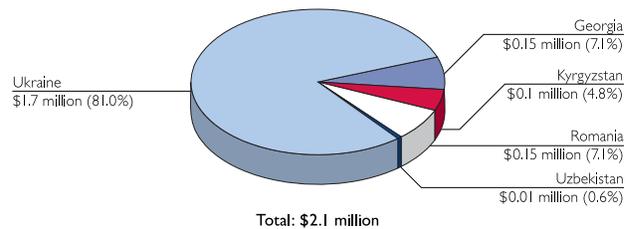
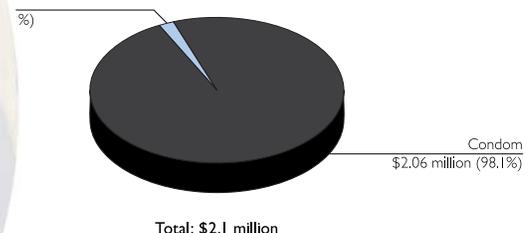


Figure 12

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to E&E by Method, FY 2007



Source for figures: NEWVERN Information System, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, January 2008

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

Ten countries in USAID's LAC region received contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2007, down from 11 in FY 2006. El Salvador and Guyana did not receive shipments in FY 2006 but returned in FY 2007, while the Dominican Republic, Grenada, and Peru dropped out in FY 2007. The total value of contraceptive and condom shipments was \$6.9 million in FY 2007, a \$1.0 million increase from FY 2006. As seen in figure 13, LAC contraceptive and condom shipment values have showed a steady downward trend over the last 11 years.

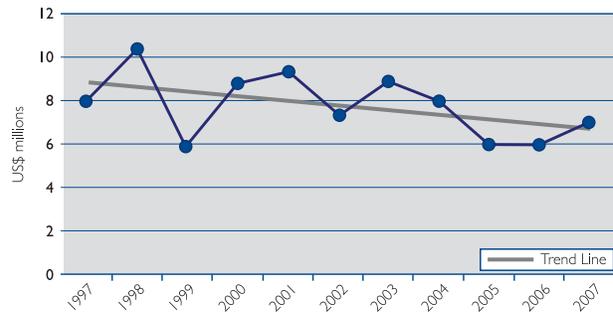
In FY 2007, five countries accounted for 94.2% of the total contraceptive and condom shipment value to the region (figure 14). These countries, in decreasing value, were Haiti, Bolivia, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras. Between FY 2006 and FY 2007, contraceptive and condom shipment values declined in Honduras (a 64% decrease), Guatemala (44%), Nicaragua (25%), and Paraguay (14%). Contraceptive and condom shipment values significantly increased in Haiti (an 85% increase) and El Salvador (\$0 in FY 2006 to \$0.6 million in FY 2007).

When looking at the method mix (figure 15), injectables, male condoms, and oral contraceptives accounted for the largest shares of contraceptive and condom shipment values in both FY 2006 and FY 2007. Between the two years, oral contraceptives, female condoms, and injectables showed increases in shipment values of 86%, 54%, and 16%, respectively, while IUDs, implants, and male condoms showed decreases of 77%, 17%, and 4%, respectively.

Despite the increase in overall shipment value to LAC in FY 2007, assistance to most countries in the region is decreasing. The increase in overall value is due mainly to Haiti, which received 58% of shipments to the region in FY 2007, a considerable increase from FY 2006. While several countries in the region are moving toward graduation, Haiti continues to receive needed support, which is reflected in the large percentage it receives of the regional shipment value.

Figure 13

Trends in Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to LAC, FY 1997-2007



NOTE: FY 2002 through FY 2005 reports showed an incorrect shipment value to LAC in 1999 of \$1.0 million.

Figure 14

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to LAC: Major Receiving Countries, FY 2007

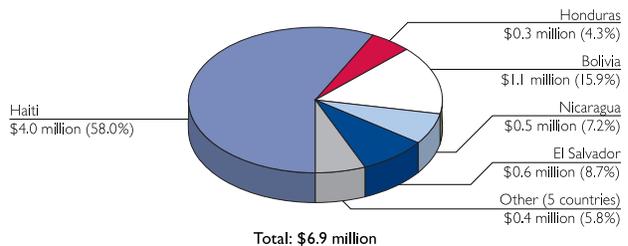
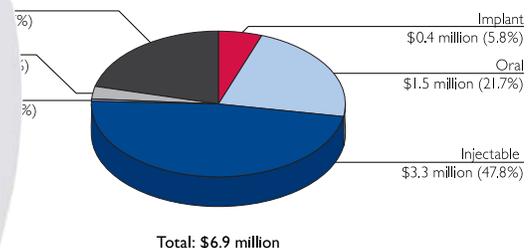


Figure 15

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to LAC by Method, FY 2007



Source for figures: NEWVERN Information System, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, January 2008

## Affiliation Report

When looking at shipments to recipients based on affiliation, social marketing programs, governmental/parastatal programs, and nongovernmental organization (NGO) programs continued as the top recipients of USAID contraceptive and condoms in FY 2007 (figure 16). The remaining programs – disaster relief and research programs – received less than 1% of worldwide USAID contraceptive and condom shipments.

In the past four fiscal years, 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, and \$139,000 (all in AFR) in FY 2007. Research programs returned after being absent in FY 2006, with \$28,000 in FY 2007, all in ANE. The value of shipments to NGO, social marketing, and governmental/parastatal programs increased by 65%, 37%, and 4%, respectively, from FY 2006.

In the AFR region, social marketing programs received the largest share of commodity shipment value, followed by governmental/parastatal programs (figure 17). Compared with FY 2006, shipment values to government/parastatal programs increased by \$6.5 million, a 47% increase. The value of commodities to NGOs and social marketing programs also increased but not as significantly. The value of disaster relief programs decreased from \$165,000 in FY 2006 to \$139,000 in FY 2007.

In the ANE region, the four-year trend of shipments going to social marketing programs continued. Social marketing programs received the largest portion of the affiliation distribution, increasing by 82% from FY 2006, while governmental/parastatal programs showed a significant 78% decline. Commodity shipments for disaster relief and research programs resumed in FY 2007 after a one-year hiatus.

Figure 16

Affiliation Report: Worldwide, FY 2007

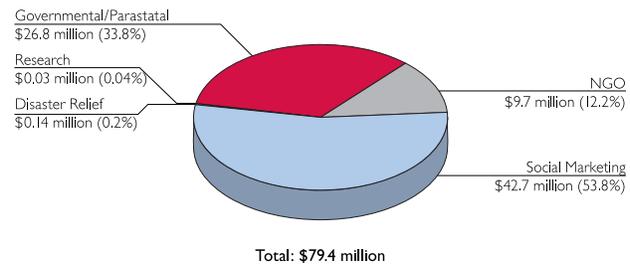


Figure 17

Affiliation Report: AFR, FY 2007

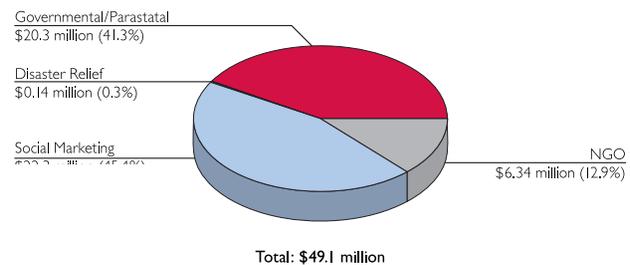
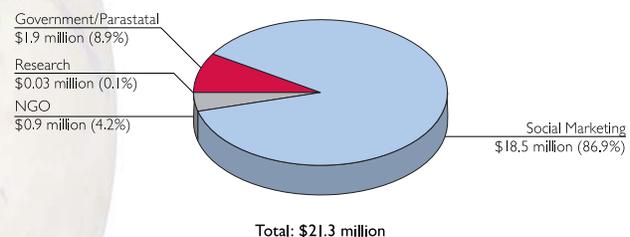


Figure 18

Affiliation Report: ANE, FY 2007



Source for figures: NEWVERN Information System, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, January 2008

For the E&E region, all contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2007 went to NGO programs (figure 19) for the third straight year. Compared with FY 2006, the value of shipments to these programs increased from \$1.03 million to \$2.1 million.

In the LAC region, most of the value of contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2007 went to governmental/parastatal programs; the next largest share went to social marketing programs, followed by NGO programs (figure 20). Compared with FY 2006, the only increase in shipment values occurred in government/parastatal programs, which increased by 37%. NGO and social marketing programs showed minimal declines when compared with FY 2006.

Figure 19

Affiliation Report: E&E, FY 2007

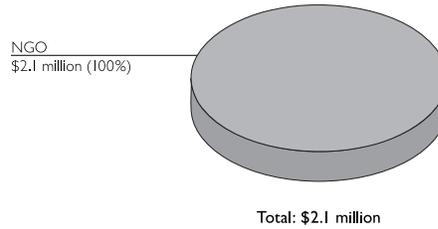
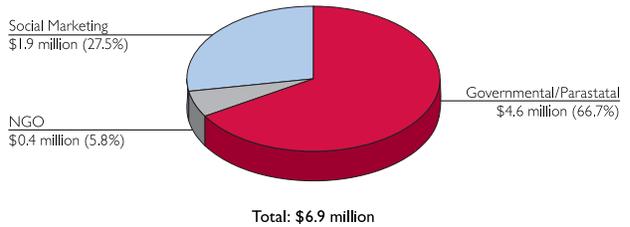


Figure 20

Affiliation Report: LAC, FY 2007



Source for figures: NEWVERN Information System, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, January 2008

## Trends in USAID Contraceptive and Condom Shipments

The total value of worldwide USAID contraceptive and condom shipments increased by about 26% between FY 2006 and FY 2007, rising from \$63.0 million to \$79.4 million.

### Male Condoms

Over the past decade, there has been a gradual worldwide upward trend in shipments of male condoms (figure 21). In FY 2007, 558.3 million condoms were shipped, compared with 458.9 million in FY 2006. By value, male condoms increased from \$20.8 million in FY 2006 to \$25.2 million in FY 2007, a 21% increase. Two independent trends can also be seen – one showing fluctuation in shipment levels from FY 1997 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 due to the Commodity Fund, which in FY 2002 began paying for condom shipments for Mission HIV/AIDS programs. The majority of condom shipments continued to go to AFR in response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

### Female Condoms

From FY 1997 through FY 2003, there was a small number of female condoms (figure 22) shipped (total value less than \$0.5 million). However, since FY 2004, there has been an increase in female condom shipments. In FY 2007, there was a large increase in the female condom shipment value to \$7.4 million (10.0 million pieces). As with male condoms, the increases in recent years have been due to the Commodity Fund's continued support and the growing acceptance of female condoms in several countries, especially in the AFR region (Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Zambia, and Tanzania).

### Oral Contraceptives

Oral contraceptives (figure 23) showed an increase in shipments in FY 2007 when compared with FY 2006, with 87 million cycles at a value of \$22.5 million. Oral shipments showed about a 26% increase in value and quantity from FY 2006 figures. ANE continued to be the largest recipient of oral contraceptives, with 46.8 million cycles, while E&E showed a significant drop to 0.13 million cycles from 0.5 million in FY 2006, a 74% decrease.

Figure 21

Worldwide Male Condom Shipments, FY 1997-2007

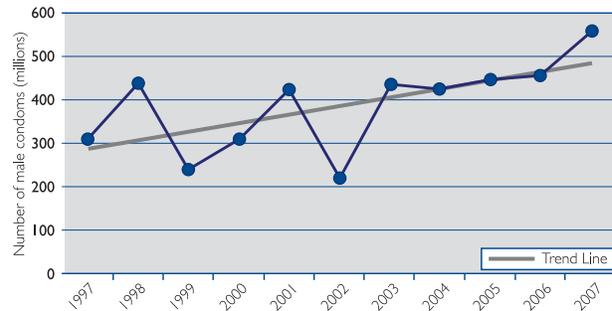


Figure 22

Worldwide Female Condom Shipments, FY 1997-2007

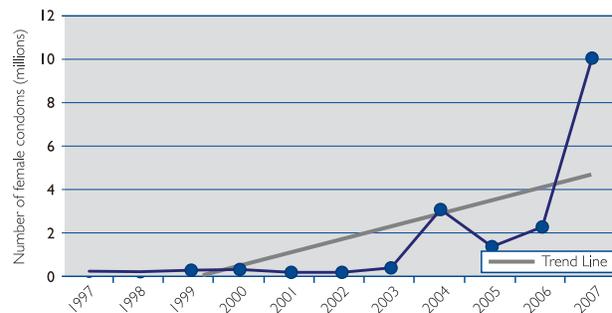
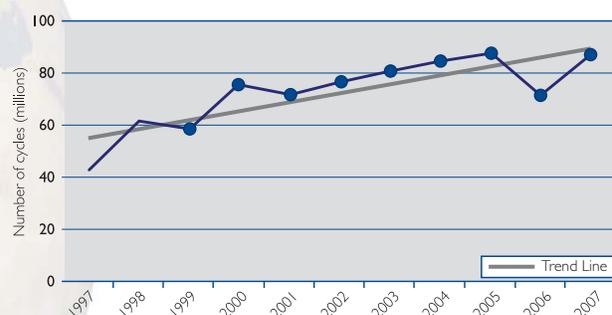


Figure 23

Worldwide Oral Contraceptive Shipments, FY 1997-2007



Source for figures: NEWVERN Information System, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, January 2008

## Injectables

Shipments of injectables (figure 24) rose at a steady rate over the past 11 years, although in FY 2007 they showed a slight decrease in quantity from FY 2006. Due to a small increase in price per dose, however, the shipment value increased by 2% over FY 2006, from \$19.5 million in FY 2006 to \$19.9 million in FY 2007. For the fourth consecutive year, the AFR and ANE regions were the largest recipients of injectables, despite a slight decrease in ANE when compared with FY 2006. LAC also showed an increase of 16%. No injectables were shipped to E&E.

## Implants

In comparison with the previous four years, USAID's shipments of implants increased significantly in FY 2007 to 150,500 sets (figure 25). The number of sets shipped in FY 2007 increased by 78% from FY 2006. The AFR region was the primary recipient of implants throughout the decade. In FY 2007, AFR saw a doubling in implant set shipments to \$3.2 million from \$1.6 million in FY 2006. ANE saw a slight increase, and LAC saw a slight decrease in sets shipped when compared with FY 2006. Although the price of implants has dropped slightly, their cost and limited medical facilities and staff in developing countries remain major obstacles to widespread use of this method.

## IUDs

In FY 2007, the number of IUD units distributed worldwide continued a four-year decline. Worldwide shipments in FY 2007 totaled 382,000 units, compared with 671,000 units in FY 2006, a 43% decrease. Decreases in IUD shipments to ANE, LAC, and E&E accounted for the continued decline of IUD shipments. These decreases over the last decade were mainly due to the graduation of countries that previously received IUD shipments, including Egypt, Turkey, Morocco, Jordan, and Mexico.

Figure 24

Worldwide Injectable Contraceptive Shipments, FY 1997-2007

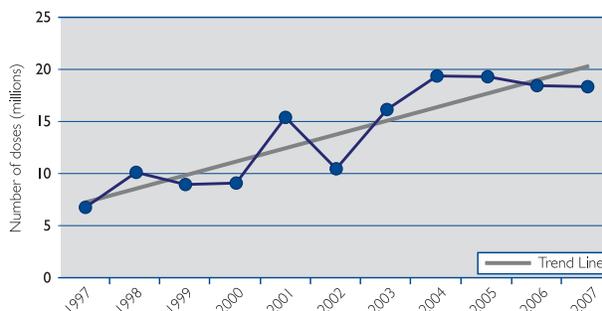


Figure 25

Worldwide Contraceptive Implant Shipments, FY 1997-2007

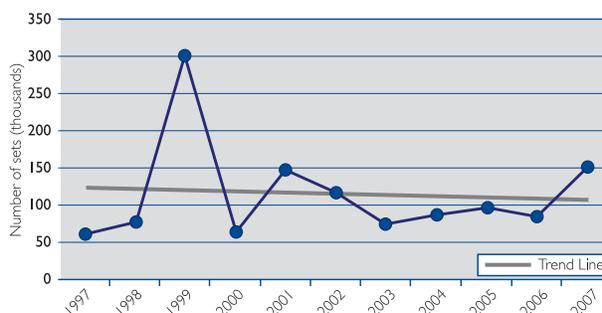


Figure 26

Worldwide Intrauterine Device Shipments, FY 1997-2007



Source for figures: NEWVERN Information System, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, January 2008

## Worldwide Contraceptive & Condom Shipments by Region and Method, FY 2007

Region		Condom	IUD	Oral	Implant	Injectable	Female Condom	Total
Africa	Value	\$19,148,249	\$554,772	\$9,184,432	\$3,216,225	\$9,972,526	\$6,996,678	\$49,072,882
	Quantity	417,282,000	316,000	34,411,200	132,800	9,094,400	9,467,000	
Asia/Near East	Value	\$2,565,712	\$86,357	\$11,723,766	\$55,596	\$6,611,651	\$229,960	\$21,273,042
	Quantity	75,066,000	52,000	46,828,800	2,200	6,089,200	255,000	
Europe & Eurasia	Value	\$2,057,471	\$0	\$39,912	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,097,383
	Quantity	36,528,000	0	129,600	0	0	0	
Latin America/Caribbean	Value	\$1,462,253	\$26,779	\$1,545,353	\$378,326	\$3,304,686	\$192,435	\$6,909,832
	Quantity	29,421,000	14,000	5,676,000	15,500	3,005,200	243,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>\$25,233,685</b>	<b>\$667,908</b>	<b>\$22,493,463</b>	<b>\$3,650,147</b>	<b>\$19,888,863</b>	<b>\$7,419,073</b>	<b>\$79,353,139</b>
	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>558,297,000</b>	<b>382,000</b>	<b>87,045,600</b>	<b>150,500</b>	<b>18,188,800</b>	<b>9,965,000</b>	

Source: NEWVERN Information System, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, January 2008

### Value of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to AFR by Country, FY 2007 (US\$)

Country	Condom	IUD	Oral	Implant	Injectable	Female Condom	Total
Angola	531,360	-	-	-	-	-	531,360
Benin	113,971	2,327	15,433	52,556	-	4,508	188,795
Botswana	388,112	-	-	-	-	-	388,112
Burkina Faso	-	-	108,288	89,142	-	-	197,430
Burundi	115,203	-	-	-	-	-	115,203
Cameroon	176,156	7,263	144,905	119,617	6,815	1,814	456,570
Central African Republic	219,125	-	-	-	-	-	219,125
Congo, Dem. Republic of	130,892	-	308,660	-	193,837	35,475	668,864
Cote d'Ivoire	196,056	-	-	-	-	-	196,056
Ethiopia	-	18,186	632,089	1,844,654	3,794,922	-	6,289,851
Ghana	885,981	12,686	2,409,360	-	170,934	-	3,478,961
Guinea	86,789	7,041	89,348	-	57,134	-	240,312
Kenya	2,395,521	263,917	-	-	-	-	2,659,438
Lesotho	183,571	-	-	-	-	944,509	1,128,080
Liberia	537,590	1,049	99,308	-	246,875	-	884,822
Madagascar	635,308	-	508,272	-	922,727	67,799	2,134,106
Malawi	1,643,663	12,379	341,496	109,545	-	-	2,107,083
Mali	318,531	3,430	441,586	-	252,592	-	1,016,139
Mozambique	2,039,317	-	-	-	601,125	-	2,640,442
Niger	-	-	240,507	-	-	-	240,507
Nigeria	73,137	172,641	932,290	-	547,514	-	1,725,582
Rwanda	451,562	-	148,207	426,675	781,486	-	1,807,930
Senegal	430,689	6,470	340,443	268,723	252,284	86,286	1,384,895
Sierra Leone	30,388	-	19,176	-	-	-	49,564
Sudan	175,892	-	14,958	-	52,786	-	243,636
Swaziland	25,822	-	-	-	-	22,717	48,539
Tanzania	216,275	47,383	1,126,819	-	-	500,390	1,890,867
Togo	-	-	50,404	109,732	114,564	19,751	294,451
Uganda	349,633	-	574,703	195,581	1,976,931	-	3,096,848
Zambia	1,400,796	-	638,180	-	-	513,806	2,552,782
Zimbabwe	5,396,909	-	-	-	-	4,799,623	10,196,532
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,148,249</b>	<b>554,772</b>	<b>9,184,432</b>	<b>3,216,225</b>	<b>9,972,526</b>	<b>6,996,678</b>	<b>49,072,882</b>

Source: NEWVERN Information System, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, January 2008

## Quantity of Contraceptives &amp; Condoms Shipped to AFR by Country, FY 2007

Country	Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Angola	15,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	1,689,000	1,200	49,200	2,050	-	4,000
Botswana	6,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	-	-	432,000	4,000	-	-
Burundi	2,001,000	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	3,369,000	3,600	583,200	4,750	4,400	1,000
Central African Republic	3,420,000	-	-	-	-	-
Congo, Dem. Republic of	4,002,000	-	1,003,200	-	173,600	48,000
Cote d'Ivoire	3,660,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	10,000	2,451,600	76,500	3,500,000	-
Ghana	17,541,000	7,600	8,880,000	-	160,000	-
Guinea	1,611,000	4,200	343,200	-	48,800	-
Kenya	40,002,000	150,000	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	5,502,000	-	-	-	-	999,000
Liberia	11,661,000	600	351,600	-	219,200	-
Madagascar	12,450,000	-	1,987,200	-	862,800	75,000
Malawi	37,629,000	7,000	1,323,600	4,350	-	-
Mali	5,427,000	1,800	1,540,800	-	216,400	-
Mozambique	40,701,000	-	-	-	539,600	-
Niger	-	-	898,800	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,500,000	100,000	3,648,000	-	500,000	-
Rwanda	15,846,000	-	496,800	19,200	673,600	-
Senegal	14,376,000	3,600	1,251,600	10,600	213,200	113,000
Sierra Leone	519,000	-	66,000	-	-	-
Sudan	2,850,000	-	52,800	-	43,200	-
Swaziland	900,000	-	-	-	-	28,000
Tanzania	6,972,000	26,400	4,492,800	-	-	755,000
Togo	-	-	159,600	4,350	96,400	26,000
Uganda	12,000,000	-	2,060,400	7,000	1,843,200	-
Zambia	48,135,000	-	2,338,800	-	-	770,000
Zimbabwe	102,519,000	-	-	-	-	6,648,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>417,282,000</b>	<b>316,000</b>	<b>34,411,200</b>	<b>132,800</b>	<b>9,094,400</b>	<b>9,467,000</b>

Source: NEWVERN Information System, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, January 2008

Table 4

### Value of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to ANE by Country, FY 2007 (US\$)

Country	Condom	IUD	Oral	Implant	Injectable	Female Condom	Total
Afghanistan	619,106	-	573,200	-	1,654,928	-	2,847,234
Bangladesh	287,856	-	10,857,239	-	2,887,298	-	14,032,393
Cambodia	108,546	-	-	-	-	-	108,546
Egypt	-	-	-	-	914,777	-	914,777
Jordan	9,863	-	21,418	-	-	-	31,281
Laos	239,652	-	-	-	-	25,101	264,753
Myanmar	749,245	-	-	-	-	173,755	923,000
Nepal	160,978	3,342	151,286	55,596	582,625	-	953,827
Papua New Guinea	30,427	-	-	-	-	-	30,427
Philippines	-	83,015	120,623	-	572,023	-	775,661
Thailand	30,332	-	-	-	-	13,858	44,190
Vietnam	329,707	-	-	-	-	17,246	346,953
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,565,712</b>	<b>86,357</b>	<b>11,723,766</b>	<b>55,596</b>	<b>6,611,651</b>	<b>229,960</b>	<b>21,273,042</b>

Source: NEWVERN Information System, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, January 2008

Table 5

### Quantity of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to ANE by Country, FY 2007

Country	Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Afghanistan	13,629,000	-	2,227,200	-	1,437,200	-
Bangladesh	5,130,000	-	43,405,200	-	2,688,000	-
Cambodia	3,984,000	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	874,400	-
Jordan	162,000	-	75,600	-	-	-
Laos	4,194,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
Myanmar	30,000,000	-	-	-	-	200,000
Nepal	4,704,000	2,000	583,200	2,200	549,600	-
Papua New Guinea	-	501,000	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	50,000	537,600	-	540,000	-
Thailand	579,000	-	-	-	-	15,000
Vietnam	12,183,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,066,000</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>46,828,800</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>6,089,200</b>	<b>255,000</b>

Source: NEWVERN Information System, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, January 2008

Table 6

### Value of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to E&E by Country, FY 2007 (US\$)

Country	Condom	IUD	Oral	Implant	Injectable	Female Condom	Total
Georgia	112,194	-	39,912	-	-	-	152,106
Kyrgyzstan	96,612	-	-	-	-	-	96,612
Romania	150,523	-	-	-	-	-	150,523
Ukraine	1,685,531	-	-	-	-	-	1,685,531
Uzbekistan	12,611	-	-	-	-	-	12,611
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,057,471</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39,912</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,097,383</b>

Source: NEWVERN Information System, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, January 2008

Table 7

### Quantity of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to E&E by Country, FY 2007

Table 8

### Value of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to LAC by Country, FY 2007 (US\$)

Country	Condom	IUD	Oral	Implant	Injectable	Female Condom	Total
Bolivia	212,436	24,643	382,313	-	387,589	58,074	1,065,055
El Salvador	187,928	2,136	29,572	-	373,279	-	592,915
Guatemala	631	-	3,047	-	-	33,575	37,253
Guyana	52,867	-	-	-	-	-	52,867
Haiti	939,725	-	622,722	378,326	1,924,528	100,786	3,966,087
Honduras	-	-	285,902	-	77,355	-	363,257
Jamaica	22,838	-	-	-	27,873	-	50,711
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	479,080	-	479,080
Paraguay	-	-	221,797	-	34,982	-	256,779
Trinidad & Tobago	45,828	-	-	-	-	-	45,828
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,462,253</b>	<b>26,779</b>	<b>1,545,353</b>	<b>378,326</b>	<b>3,304,686</b>	<b>192,435</b>	<b>6,909,832</b>

Source: NEWVERN Information System, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, January 2008

Table 9

### Quantity of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to LAC by Country, FY 2007

Country	Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Bolivia	3,000,000	12,800	1,364,400	-	316,800	68,000
El Salvador	4,818,000	1,200	110,400	-	320,000	-
Guatemala	12,000	-	12,000	-	-	50,000
Guyana	990,000	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	19,701,000	-	2,314,800	15,500	1,808,800	125,000
Honduras	-	-	1,084,800	-	65,600	-
Jamaica	300,000	-	-	-	24,000	-
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	440,000	-
Paraguay	-	-	789,600	-	30,000	-
Trinidad & Tobago	600,000	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,421,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>5,676,000</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>3,005,200</b>	<b>243,000</b>

Source: NEWVERN Information System, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, January 2008

### Affiliation Report: Value of Contraceptives According to Affiliation, FY 2007 (US\$)

Region	Affiliation	Value
Africa	Disaster Relief	139,199
	Governmental/Parastatal	20,336,993
	NGO	6,341,644
	Social Marketing	22,255,043
	<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>49,072,879</b>
Asia/Near East	Governmental/Parastatal	1,877,037
	NGO	860,134
	Social Marketing	18,507,892
	Research	27,979
	<b>Total Asia/Near East</b>	<b>21,273,042</b>
Europe & Eurasia	NGO	2,097,383
	<b>Total Europe &amp; Eurasia</b>	<b>2,097,383</b>
Latin America/Caribbean	Governmental/Parastatal	4,581,285
	NGO	412,763
	Social Marketing	1,915,783
	<b>Total Latin America/Caribbean</b>	<b>6,909,831</b>
Worldwide	Disaster Relief	139,199
	Governmental/Parastatal	26,795,315
	NGO	9,711,924
	Social Marketing	42,678,718
	Research	27,979
	<b>Total</b>	<b>79,353,135</b>

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

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