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Overview of Contraceptive and
Condom Shipments

FY 2008



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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 Condom Shipments

Since the mid-1970s, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has provided commodities for family planning and reproductive health activities throughout the developing world. As use rates for condoms and contraceptives continue to increase, thanks to USAID and other international donors, the need for foreign assistance continues to grow. In fiscal year (FY) 2008, USAID continued to respond to this need by providing family planning and reproductive health commodities to USAID-assisted countries.

The contraceptives and condoms needed in USAID's field programs are provided through a centralized system administered by the Commodities Security and Logistics Division of USAID's Office of Population and Reproductive Health. The Division supports a program for improved supply chain design and logistics management, works with country programs and other donors to provide technical leadership and to ensure these commodities are available to those who choose to use them, and maintains a database on USAID commodity assistance.

The purpose of this report is to provide details on both the quantities and the values of USAID contraceptive and condom in-kind donations in FY 2008. 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.

Please note that during FY 2008, USAID's regional structure was reorganized, which is reflected in this report. The former Asia and the Near East (ANE) region was divided into the Asia and the Middle East regions in order to enhance oversight and strengthen interagency coordination for USAID programs in these regions. The reorganization affected the following countries that received FY 2008 contraceptive and condom shipments covered in this report: Jordan moved from the old ANE region to the new Middle East region, and Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, formerly part of USAID's Europe & Eurasia (E&E) region, became part of the new Asia region. Regional trend data reported here have been updated to reflect these shifts,

with the previously reported values for the involved countries being transferred from the old region to the new region. Because of this, users of this report should be cautioned not to compare values reported here with the values for the E&E and old ANE regions in previous years' reports without taking these shifts into consideration.

In addition, please note that the figures and tables in this report show rounded values, which when used to calculate percent changes or make comparisons, may result in slight differences from calculations and comparisons that use exact values. Also, some percent totals do not equal exactly 100 due to rounding, and some value totals may vary according to the type of breakdown used.

Commodity Fund

One important aspect of USAID's HIV/AIDS strategy is its Commodity Fund, a centrally financed fund for male and female condoms that ensures their expedited delivery to countries for use in HIV/AIDS programs. 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. In FY 2008, the Fund increased considerably to a value of \$19.1 million, 74% of which represents male condoms, while the remaining 26% represents female condoms.

Worldwide Contraceptive and Condom Shipments

For FY 2008, the value of USAID contraceptive and condom shipments worldwide totaled \$70.2 million, and shipments reached 53 countries in USAID's reorganized regions of Africa (AFR), Asia, Middle East, Europe and Eurasia (E&E), and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Seven countries received contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2008 that did not receive them in FY 2007, while 12 countries that received shipments in FY 2007 did not receive them in FY 2008.

When compared with FY 2007, the value of USAID contraceptive and condom shipments worldwide decreased by 12% in FY 2008. This decrease was due mainly to fewer emergency shipments and front-loading orders for FY 2007/2008. Decreases in shipment values from FY 2007 to FY 2008 were seen in all methods, except oral cycles and implant sets.

When comparing the year-to-year change in regional distribution value of condoms and contraceptives, all five regions showed decreases. AFR decreased by 7% (from \$49.1 million in FY 2007 to \$45.9 million in FY 2008); Asia by 13% (\$20.4 million to \$17.7 million); E&E by 15% (\$2.0 million to \$1.7 million); LAC by 30% (\$6.9 million to \$4.8 million); and the Middle East by 92% (although the shipment values are small, from \$950,000 to \$70,000). AFR showed decreases in male and female condoms and intrauterine devices (IUDs), while increases were seen in orals, implants, and injectables. Asia showed decreases in IUDs and injectables, with increases in male and female condoms, orals, and implants. Shipments to the Middle East were limited to male condoms to Jordan. E&E showed decreases in value for male condoms, while increases were seen in orals and injectables. LAC showed decreases for all contraceptives except IUDs.

Between FY 1998 and FY 2008, worldwide contraceptive and condom shipments followed increasing trends (Figure 1), despite the lower shipment values in FY 2008 when compared with FY 2007. For condoms alone (male and female), total shipment values showed a slightly increasing trend line over the past 11 years (FYs 1998 to 2008), with, however, a noticeable decrease of 20% between FY 2007 and FY 2008. This was due to front-loading shipments to Africa in FY 2007 and country graduations from family planning assistance in Latin America. Contraceptive shipment values, by contrast, did not have as significant a decrease (6%) in ship-

ment values as did condoms. This decrease was due mainly to pipeline issues for injectables in Asia as well as shipment delays. It is also important to note that even though total contraceptive shipments showed a decline in value, implant shipments continued to show a steady increase (49%) when compared with FY 2007, mainly due to the transition from a six-rod technology to a two-rod technology.

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 Asia, LAC, E&E, and the Middle East (Figure 2).

For worldwide distribution by method in FY 2008, oral contraceptives (33% of total value), male condoms (28%), and injectables (22%) remained the three methods with the largest shares; these shares compare with FY 2007 shares of 32% for male condoms, 28% for oral contraceptives, and 25% for injectables. Of these top three, only oral contraceptives showed a shipment value increase (3%, from an FY 2007 value of \$22.5 million to an FY 2008 value of \$23.1 million). Female condoms (Figure 3) decreased from \$7.4 million to \$6.5 million (9% of total shipment values) but remained the fourth largest shipment value by method. The decrease is partially due to the inability to plan production quantities in view of the increased demand for this method received later in the year. Implants and IUDs rounded out the method mix, with 8% and less than 1%, respectively, of the total shipment value. Implants showed a considerable gain of 49% when compared with the FY 2007 shipment value (\$3.7 million in FY 2007 and \$5.5 million in FY 2008). IUDs continued to show a decline, as the value dropped from \$0.7 million in FY 2007 to \$0.1 million in FY 2008. While a small percentage of total shipment value, the decrease in IUD shipments was partly due to lack of buffer stocks at a time when demand for the method started to emerge until the award, late in 2008, of a new IUD contract, and start-up activities with the new supplier.

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

Male Condoms

All USAID regions received male condoms in FY 2008. AFR continued to receive the largest percentage, with 70% of the total male condom shipment value. Asia showed a considerable increase of 41% (approximately a \$1.1 million increase) in male condoms from FY 2007 to FY 2008. The only other region to show an increase was the Middle East, from nearly \$10,000 in FY 2007 to nearly \$70,000 in FY 2008. E&E and LAC both showed significant drops of 45% and 36%, respectively, from FY 2007 to FY 2008. In LAC, this was due to delayed shipments resulting from natural disasters in the Caribbean and to nations graduating from family planning assistance.

Female Condoms

AFR, Asia, and LAC continued as the only regions receiving female condoms. Shipments of female condoms increased significantly in Asia (up from \$0.23 million in FY 2007 to \$0.95 million in FY 2008). Female condom shipment values declined in both AFR and LAC by 23% and 6%, respectively, when compared with FY 2007. In AFR, large declines in female condom shipments were seen in Lesotho (which also saw a large decrease the previous year) and Zambia. In LAC, the decreases were seen mainly in Guatemala. As in previous years, the Middle East and E&E did not request any female condom shipments.

Oral Contraceptives

Overall, oral contraceptives showed a slight 3% increase in shipment value (\$22.5 million in FY 2007 to \$23.1 million in FY 2008). Orals increased in the AFR, Asia, and E&E regions by 6%, 1%, and more than 1,000%, respectively. The large percentage increase in E&E was due to a jump in shipment value from \$40,000 in FY 2007 to almost \$600,000 in FY 2008, with large increases in Ukraine and Georgia. AFR's increase was due mainly to large shipment value increases to Kenya, Ethiopia, and Nigeria. LAC showed a 38% decrease from FY 2007 because of shipment delays due to natural disasters in the Caribbean. The Middle East was the only region not to receive any oral contraceptive shipments in FY 2008.

Injectables

The AFR, LAC, Asia, and E&E regions received injectable shipments in FY 2008 (78%, 15%, 7%, and less than 1%, respectively). Two regions showed an increase in injectable shipment values. The most significant was AFR, with a 21%

Figure 1

Trends in Worldwide Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values, FY 1998–2008

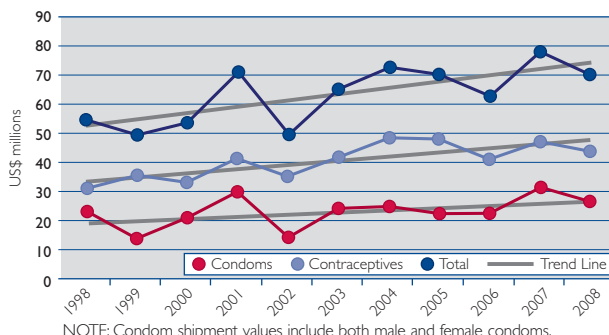


Figure 2

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values by Region, FY 2008

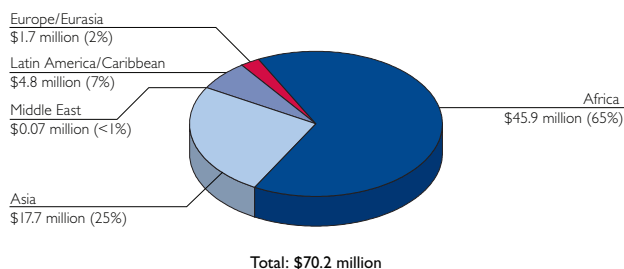
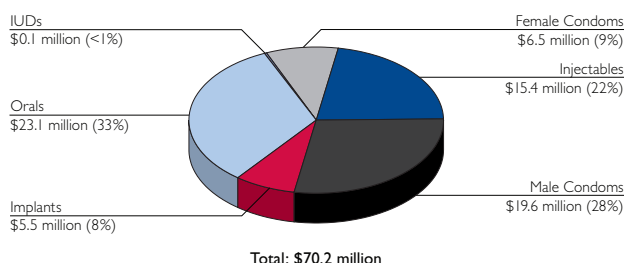


Figure 3

Worldwide Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values by Method, FY 2008



Source for figures: USAID DELIVER Project Web site: <http://deliverjsi.com>

increase, or an approximate \$2.1 million increase, from FY 2007. The AFR countries with the largest increases were Zambia, Malawi, Nigeria, and Cameroon. Shipments to E&E went from \$0 in FY 2007 to \$64,000 in FY 2008, all for Ukraine. Asia showed an 82% drop (seen throughout countries in the region) to \$1.0 million in FY 2008, and LAC showed a 31% drop (seen mainly in Haiti and El Salvador) to a value of \$2.3 million. The Middle East had no injectable shipments in FY 2008.

Implants

AFR, LAC, and Asia remained the only regions receiving implant shipments, with a distribution of 91%, 7%, and 3%, respectively. AFR and Asia showed significant increases (55% and 166%, respectively) when compared with FY 2007 shipment values. In AFR, this was seen mainly in Burkina Faso and Rwanda, while in Asia, the increase was seen in Nepal, the only country in the region to receive implants in FY 2008. LAC showed a slight 5% decrease in shipment value when compared with FY 2007.

IUDs

Two out of the five USAID regions received intrauterine device shipments in FY 2008. They were AFR and LAC, with distributions of 44% and 56%, respectively. AFR's IUD shipments decreased significantly in FY 2008 (a 91% drop) due mainly to declines in Kenya and Nigeria, while LAC showed an increase from \$27,000 in FY 2007 to \$66,000 in FY 2008. Asia, the Middle East, and E&E did not receive IUDs in FY 2008.

Contraceptive and Condom Shipments to Africa (AFR)

Twenty-six countries in USAID's AFR region received contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2008. This is five countries fewer than those that received shipments in FY 2007 but is the same number that received shipments in FY 2006. Gambia and South Africa did not receive shipments in FY 2007 but did receive shipments for FY 2008, with Gambia receiving only injectable shipments and South Africa, only male condom shipments. Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Lesotho, Niger, Sudan, and Swaziland received shipments in FY 2007 but not in FY 2008.

The total value of contraceptive and condom shipments to all AFR countries for FY 2008 was \$45.9 million, a decrease of 7% from \$49.1 million in FY 2007. The decrease in FY 2008 is mainly due to a reduction in orders for male and female condoms and front-loading shipments in FY 2007 to cover needs in FY 2008 as well. Over the past decade, an upward trend in condoms (both male and female) and contraceptives continued in effect as seen in Figure 4. Despite a drop in condom shipments in FY 2008 compared with FY 2007, contraceptives showed an increase of 17% in the same period. This was partly due to a shift in the region to using longer-term methods, such as injectables and implants.

Figure 5 shows the five countries with the largest shipment values in FY 2008, which were Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, and Madagascar. The value of shipments to these five countries constituted 53% of the total value of contraceptives and condoms shipped to the AFR region. Rwanda and Madagascar replaced Ghana and Kenya in the list of top five receiving countries.

Male condoms continued to represent the largest percentage (30%) of the total value of contraceptive and condom shipments to AFR, even though the value dropped from \$19.1 million in FY 2007 to \$13.7 million in FY 2008 (Figure 6). Injectables represented the next largest percentage of the total shipment value (26%), followed by oral contraceptives (21%), female condoms and implants (at virtually equal shares of shipment value of 12% and 11%, respectively), and IUDs at less than 1% of the total AFR shipment value.

Figure 4

Trends in Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to AFR, FY 1998–2008

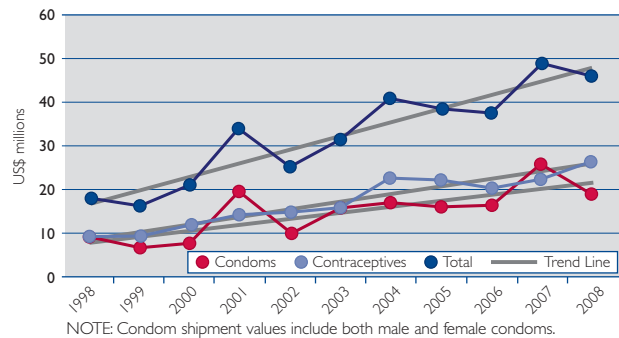


Figure 5

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to AFR: Major Receiving Countries, FY 2008

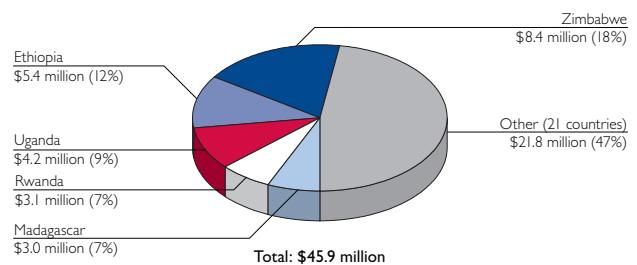
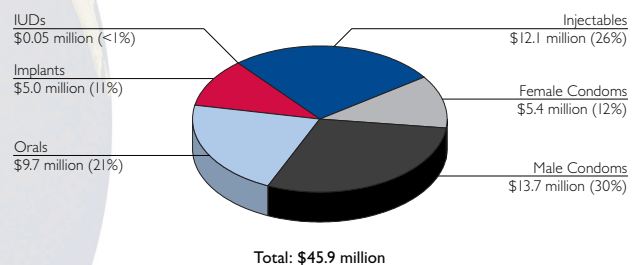


Figure 6

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to AFR by Method, FY 2008



Source for figures: USAID DELIVER Project Web site: <http://deliverjsi.com>

Contraceptive and Condom Shipments to Asia

Note: The former USAID Asia/Near East region was restructured in FY 2008 to separate Asia and Middle East regions, with the Central Asian Republics now being included in the Asia region, and the information provided in this report, including the historical trend data, represents the new structure.

The same number of countries in the Asia region – 12 – received contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2008 as in FY 2007. China, Indonesia, and Tajikistan received contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2008 but did not in FY 2007, while Cambodia, the Philippines, and Uzbekistan received shipments in FY 2007 but did not in FY 2008.

The total value of contraceptive and condom shipments to Asia was \$17.7 million in FY 2008, a 13% decrease from the FY 2007 value of \$20.4 million. Figure 7 shows that there is considerable year-by-year variation within the past four years, and the trend shows a very slight decline over the past decade.

Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Nepal, Myanmar, and Indonesia accounted for 92% of the value of contraceptive and condom shipments in Asia for FY 2008 (Figure 8). In FY 2007, the Philippines was in the top five Asia receiving countries but did not receive any shipments in FY 2008. Bangladesh continued to show the largest portion of shipments, with 68% of the total distribution. This was due mainly to continued large shipments of oral contraceptives (\$10,263,153) and emergency shipments of condoms (\$1,289,152) despite drops in value of injectables. Afghanistan saw a large decrease in value of male condoms and injectables but a large increase in oral shipments. Nepal saw a considerable increase in male condoms, from a value of \$161,000 in FY 2007 to \$705,000 in FY 2008, as well as increases in orals and implants from FY 2007 values. Despite a 43% drop in the value of male condom shipments from FY 2007 to FY 2008, Myanmar remained in the top five receiving countries in the region. Indonesia jumped from no shipments in FY 2007 to the fifth top receiving country by shipment value in FY 2008 due to an increase in male and female condoms.

Oral contraceptives continued to account for the largest share of the Asia region shipment value in FY 2008, followed by male condoms, injectables, female condoms, and implants (Figure 9). Male condoms switched positions with injectables from the third to second largest value share in the region.

Figure 7

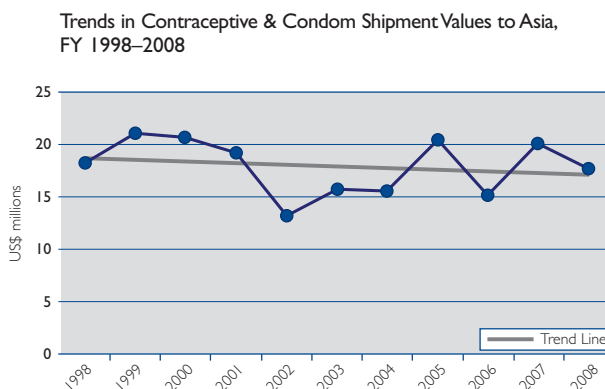


Figure 8

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to Asia: Major Receiving Countries, FY 2008

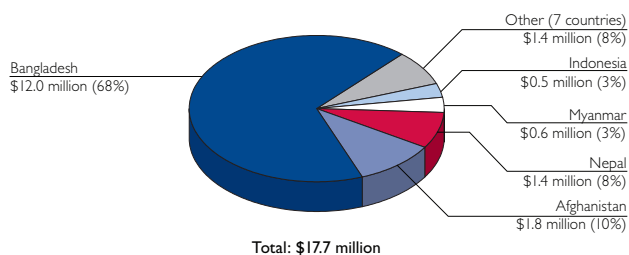
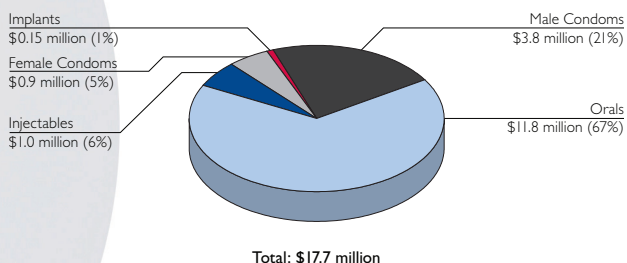


Figure 9

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to Asia by Method, FY 2008



Source for figures: USAID DELIVER Project Web site: <http://deliverjsi.com>

Contraceptive and Condom Shipments to the Middle East

Note: The former USAID Asia/Near East region was restructured in FY 2008 to separate Asia and Middle East regions, and the information provided in this report, including the historical trend data, represents the new structure.

In FY 2008, Jordan was the only country in the Middle East region to receive condom and/or contraceptive shipments. In FY 2007, two countries in the region, Jordan and Egypt, received shipments. Egypt received the majority of the shipment value to the region, with \$910,000 in injectables and Jordan received male condom and oral contraceptive shipments, for a total value of \$30,000.

In FY 2008, the value of condom and/or contraceptive shipments to Middle East was \$70,000 (Figure 11) and the only method shipped was male condoms (Figure 12).

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

Figure 10

Trends in Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to Middle East, FY 1998–2008



Figure 11

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to Middle East: Major Receiving Countries, FY 2008

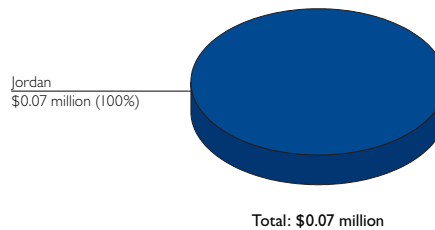
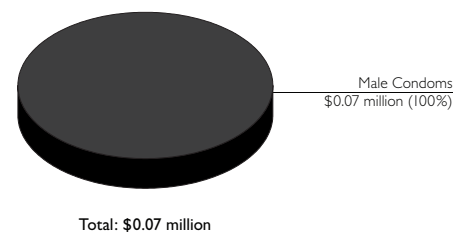


Figure 12

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to Middle East by Method, FY 2008



Source for figures: USAID DELIVER Project Web site: <http://deliverjsi.com>

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

Note: The E&E figures reported here no longer contain values for the Central Asian Republics, which are now included in the Asia region.

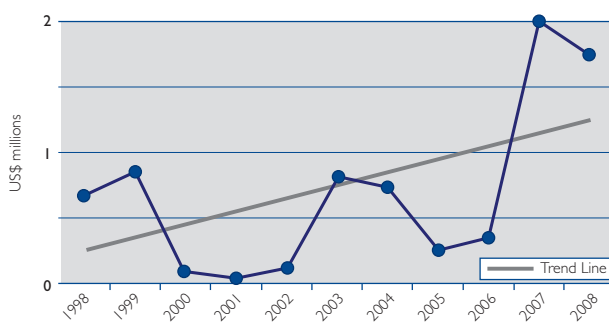
In FY 2008, three countries in the E&E region (Armenia, Georgia, and Ukraine) received condom and/or contraceptive shipments. In FY 2007, Georgia, Romania, and Ukraine received shipments, with Armenia thus replacing Romania in FY 2008. The total value of shipments in FY 2008 was \$1.7 million, down from \$2.0 million in FY 2007, a 15% decrease. Increases in value were seen for oral contraceptives and injectables, while the value for male condoms declined. As seen in Figure 13, there has been a gradual upward trend in shipments to the region over the past decade.

In FY 2008, Ukraine continued to receive the largest share of the E&E contraceptive and/or condom shipment value of \$1.5 million (Figure 14) due to large increases in oral contraceptives and injectables. Georgia had the second largest share (\$150,000), and Armenia rounded out the E&E shipments with a value of \$70,000, about half that of Georgia.

As seen in Figure 15, in FY 2008, male condoms continued to constitute the largest share of E&E shipment values at \$1.06 million, or 62%. At \$600,000, oral contraceptives made up 35% of the shipment value, and injectables rounded out the method share at \$60,000, or about 4% of the total value to the region.

Figure 13

Trends in Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to E&E, FY 1998–2008



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 E&E: Major Receiving Countries, FY 2008

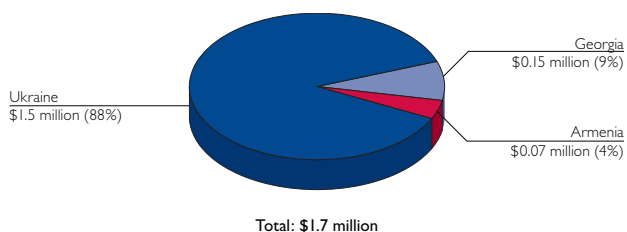
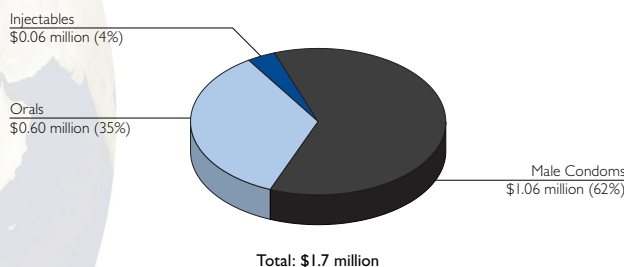


Figure 15

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to E&E by Method, FY 2008



Source for figures: USAID DELIVER Project Web site: <http://deliverjsi.com>

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

Eleven countries in the LAC region received contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2008, up from 10 in FY 2007. The Dominican Republic renewed shipments in FY 2008, and all other countries that received shipments in FY 2007 received them in FY 2008. The total value of contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2008 was \$4.8 million, down 30% from the FY 2007 value of \$6.9 million. Contraceptive and condom shipment values to the region continued on a downward trend, and the FY 2008 value was the lowest seen over the past decade (Figure 16).

Of the FY 2008 contraceptive and condom shipments to the LAC region, 87% went to five countries. These countries and their shares were Haiti (31%), Bolivia (23%), Nicaragua (17%), Guatemala (10%), and El Salvador (6%) (Figure 17). Large increases from FY 2007 were seen in Guatemala (a 12-fold increase) and Nicaragua (a 62% increase). The increase in Guatemala was due mainly to an increase in oral contraceptives, and in Nicaragua, the increase was due to injectables. Large decreases from FY 2007 shipment values were seen in Haiti (63% decrease) and El Salvador (52%). Haiti saw decreases in all methods from FY 2007 because of shipment delays due to natural disasters, while El Salvador saw large decreases in male condom shipments and injectables due to graduation from USAID family planning assistance.

Figure 18 shows the method mix for shipment values to the LAC region in FY 2008. Injectables, oral contraceptives, and male condoms continued to account for the largest shares of contraceptive and condom shipments, followed by implants, female condoms, and IUDs. While the numbers are relatively small, between FY 2007 and FY 2008, only IUDs showed an increase in shipment value – 14,000 IUDs valued at \$27,000 in FY 2007 and 36,000 valued at \$66,000 in FY 2008). Other methods showed the following decreases: male condoms and orals, 38%; injectables, 31%; female condoms, 6%; and implants, 5%.

As indicated, assistance to most countries in the region continued to decrease. This was partly due to several countries in the region graduating from family planning assistance. Despite decreases in shipments to Haiti due to natural disasters, the Caribbean nation continued to receive needed support, as evidenced by its position as the biggest recipient of shipments in the region.

Figure 16

Trends in Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to LAC, FY 1998–2008

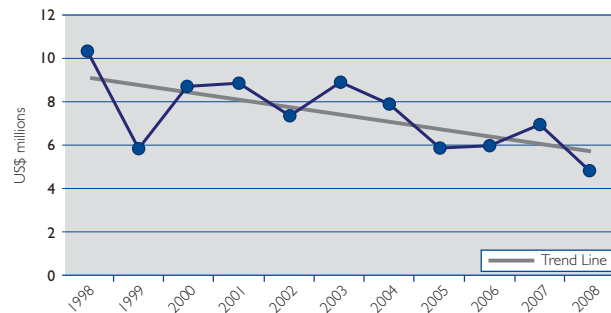


Figure 17

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to LAC: Major Receiving Countries, FY 2008

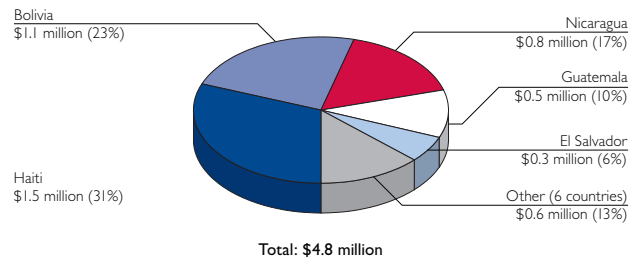
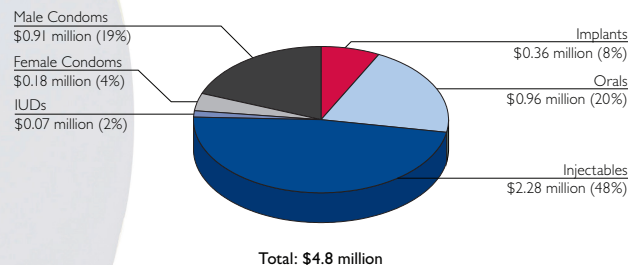


Figure 18

Contraceptive & Condom Shipment Values to LAC by Method, FY 2008



Source for figures: USAID DELIVER Project Web site: <http://deliverjsi.com>

Program Type

In prior years, we have reported on the relative value shipped to programs by their category, referred to as affiliation. This year, we are using the term “program type” for this classification and have added the program type of Public International Organization (PIO) in this year’s report.

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, such as WHO.

For FY 2008, the distribution of condom and contraceptive shipments by program type was almost identical to the FY 2007 distribution, with social marketing programs, governmental/parastatal programs, and nongovernmental organization (NGO) programs – in that order – being the top recipients. The remaining programs – disaster relief programs, public international organizations, and research programs – received a combined \$160,000, or less than 1% of the total, of worldwide USAID contraceptive and condom shipment value in FY 2008.

The value of contraceptive and condom shipments to disaster relief programs continued to decrease over the past few fiscal years: \$139,000 in FY 2007; and \$90,000 in FY 2008. PIOs were a new affiliation for FY 2008, with \$40,000 in value (all of it in the Asia region), and research programs increased by 14% to \$32,000 from FY 2007, also all in Asia. The value of shipments to NGO and social marketing programs decreased by 8% and 19%, respectively, while the value of shipments to governmental/parastatal programs remained essentially stable at a 2% decrease.

In the AFR region, governmental/parastatal programs (50%) overtook social marketing programs (39%) for the largest percentage of the region’s affiliation distribution in FY 2008 (Figure 20). NGOs were third on the affiliation distribution at 11%, followed by disaster relief programs with less than 1%. The only affiliation to see an increase in shipment value from FY 2007 was governmental/parastatal programs, with a 12% increase in shipment value.

For the Asia region, social marketing programs dominated the affiliation distribution with 89% of the total value (Figure 21). NGO programs had 7% of the distribution, and governmental/parastatal programs had 4% of the distribution. Research programs and PIOs had minimal

Figure 19

Affiliation Report: Worldwide, FY 2008

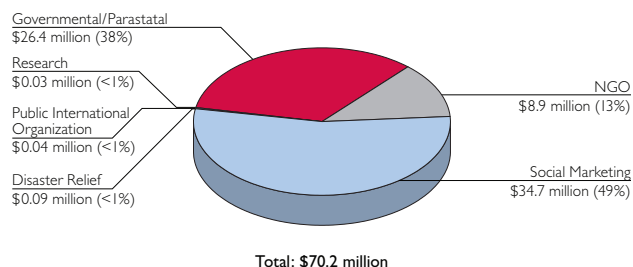
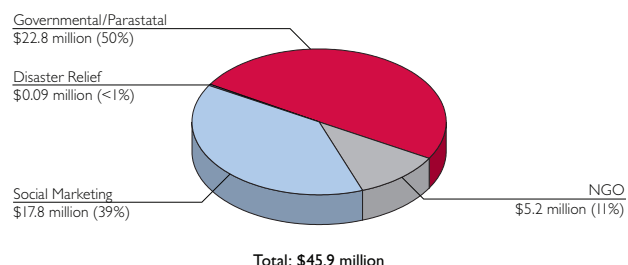


Figure 20

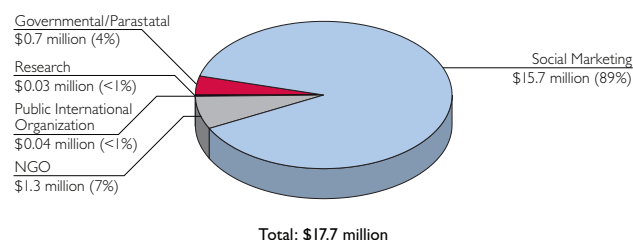
Affiliation Report: AFR, FY 2008



Source for figures: USAID DELIVER Project Web site: <http://deliverjsi.com>

Figure 21

Affiliation Report: Asia, FY 2008



amounts of less than 1%. Asia was the only region with shipments to research programs and PIOs for FY 2008.

As mentioned earlier, the Middle East region received \$70,000 in condom and contraceptive shipment value in FY 2008 (figure 22). All of the FY 2008 value went to the governmental/parastatal affiliation.

In the E&E region, all \$1.7 million of the contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2008 went to NGO programs (figure 23). This continued the trend from the previous three years, when NGOs received 100% of the shipment values to the region.

For the LAC region, the distribution of value of contraceptive and condom shipments in FY 2008 by affiliation was similar to the FY 2007 distribution. Governmental/parastatal programs, at 56%, continued to receive the largest share, followed by social marketing programs at 27%, and NGO programs at 17% (Figure 24). The increased NGO share represented an increase from 6% in FY 2007 and a shift away from governmental/parastatal programs.

Figure 22

Affiliation Report: Middle East, FY 2008

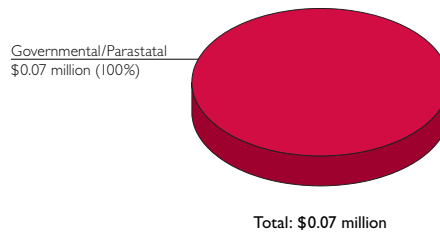


Figure 23

Affiliation Report: E&E, FY 2008

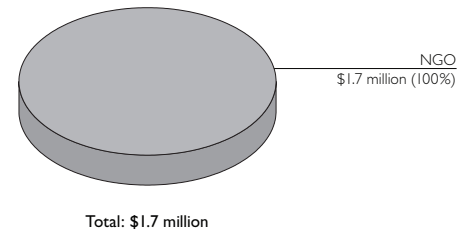
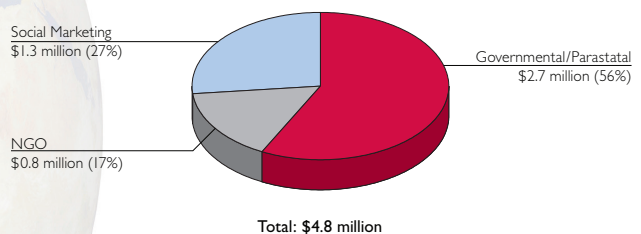


Figure 24

Affiliation Report: LAC, FY 2008



Source for figures: USAID DELIVER Project Web site: <http://deliverjsi.com>

Trends in USAID Contraceptive and Condom Shipments

The total value of worldwide USAID contraceptive and condom shipments decreased by about 12% between FY 2007 and FY 2008, dropping from \$79.4 million to \$70.2 million.

Male Condoms

Over the past decade, there was a gradual worldwide upward trend in shipments of male condoms, despite a drop in FY 2008 from FY 2007 (Figure 25). In FY 2008, 422.8 million pieces were shipped, compared with 558.3 million in FY 2007. By value, male condom shipments decreased from \$25.2 million in FY 2007 to \$19.6 million in FY 2008, a 22% decrease. The data display two separate trends – one showing fluctuation in shipment levels from FY 1998 through FY 2002, and the second illustrating a steady increase in levels beginning in FY 2003 and increasing more significantly in FY 2007 (coinciding with the creation of the Commodity Fund). In FY 2008, the shipment level dropped back to the levels of FY 2001, FY 2003, and FY 2004. The majority of condom shipments continued to go to AFR in response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Female Condoms

From FY 1998 through FY 2003, only a small number of female condoms (Figure 26) were shipped (total value less than \$0.5 million). However, since FY 2004, there has been an increase in female condom shipments, especially from FY 2006 to FY 2007. In FY 2008, there was a 28% decrease in shipments, from 10.0 million pieces to 7.2 million pieces, compared to FY 2007. The increases in recent years have been due to the growing acceptance of and demand for female condoms in several countries, especially in the AFR and Asia regions.

Oral Contraceptives

At 83.5 million cycles and a value of \$23.1 million, oral contraceptives (Figure 27) showed a slight decrease in shipments in FY 2008 from FY 2007. Even though the quantity decreased slightly, the value increased by 4% over FY 2007 levels. The Asia region was the largest recipient of oral contraceptives, with 42.2 million cycles, followed closely by AFR with 35.3 million cycles. The E&E and LAC regions showed increases in oral cycle shipments from FY 2007 to FY 2008, while the Middle East received no oral contraceptive shipments in FY 2008 after receiving a small amount (76,000 cycles) in FY 2007.

Figure 25

Worldwide Male Condom Shipments, FY 1998–2008

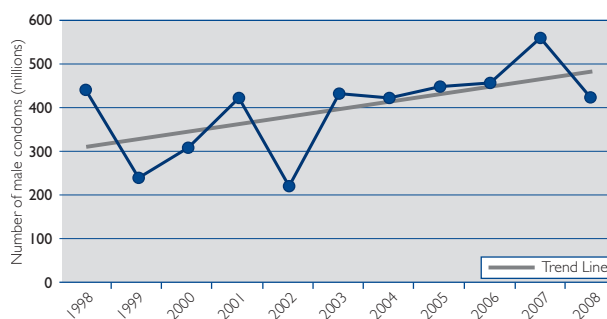


Figure 26

Worldwide Female Condom Shipments, FY 1998–2008

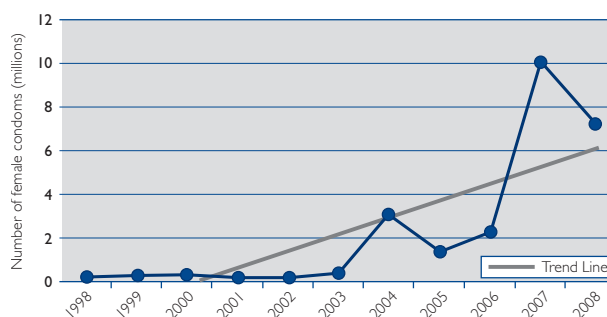
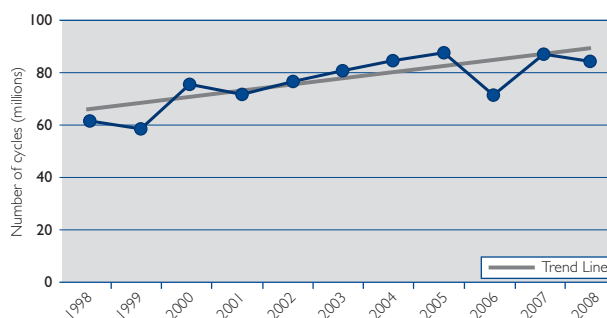


Figure 27

Worldwide Oral Contraceptive Shipments, FY 1998–2008



Injectables

Shipments of injectables (Figure 28) have risen over the past 11 years, although in FY 2008 they showed a significant decrease (about 25%) from FY 2007 quantities. The AFR region remained the largest recipient of injectables, with shipments of 10.7 million doses, an increase of 18% from FY 2007. The Asia region had a decrease in shipment value of 82% from FY 2007. The decrease in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal was due to sufficient in-country inventory of injectables. In the Philippines, the Mission, in preparation for graduation, phased out injectable orders. The E&E region had no shipments in FY 2007, but received 58,000 doses in FY 2008. The LAC region had a decrease in doses of 35% in FY 2008. The decrease was caused by the inability to ship to Haiti due to natural disasters. The Middle East region had no shipments in FY 2008 after having 5% of injectable shipments in FY 2007, representing the final shipment to Egypt.

Implants

Despite a very slight increasing trend in implant shipments over the past decade, Figure 29 shows a significant increase in shipments over the past two years, with an FY 2008 quantity of 241,000 sets, an increase of 60% from FY 2007. AFR remained the primary recipient of implants, receiving 91% of the total shipped in FY 2008 (a 64% increase in the number of sets from FY 2007). In the Asia region, Nepal was the only country to receive implant shipments, nearly tripling its FY 2007 shipment amount of 2,200 sets to 6,500 in FY 2008. The Middle East and E&E regions did not receive any implant shipments in FY 2007 or FY 2008, while LAC saw a slight increase of 3% compared with FY 2007. The price of implants continued to drop slightly; however, cost and limited medical staff and facilities remain major factors limiting widespread use of this method.

IUDs

In FY 2008, the number of IUD units distributed worldwide continued a five-year decline. Worldwide shipments in FY 2008 totaled 64,000 units, compared with 382,000 units in FY 2007, an 83% decrease. Decreases in IUD shipments to AFR and Asia accounted for the continued decline, although shipments to LAC increased. Africa saw decreases in shipment amounts to Kenya, Nigeria, and Tanzania; in Asia, shipments to the Philippines declined. The increases in LAC were due mainly to pipeline needs in Bolivia.

Figure 28

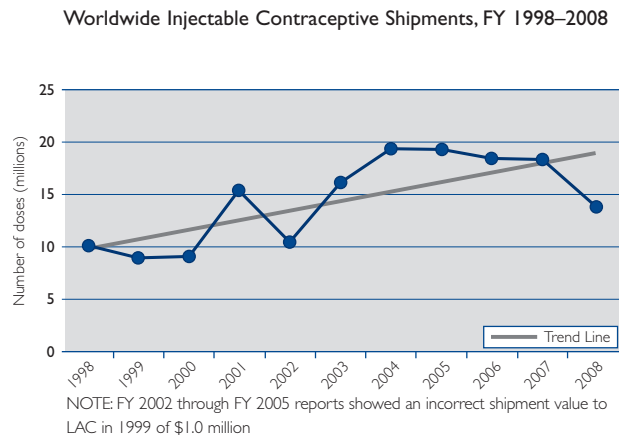


Figure 29

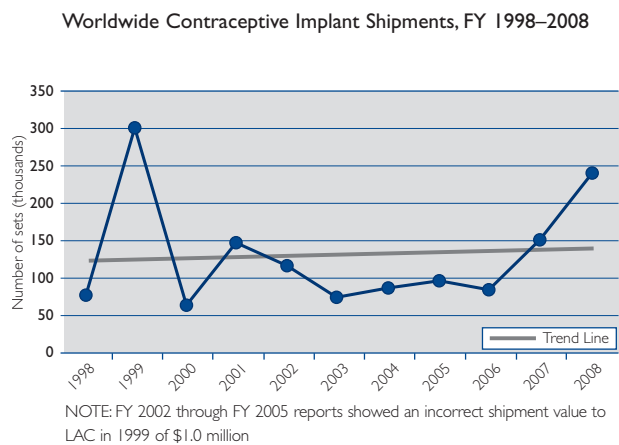
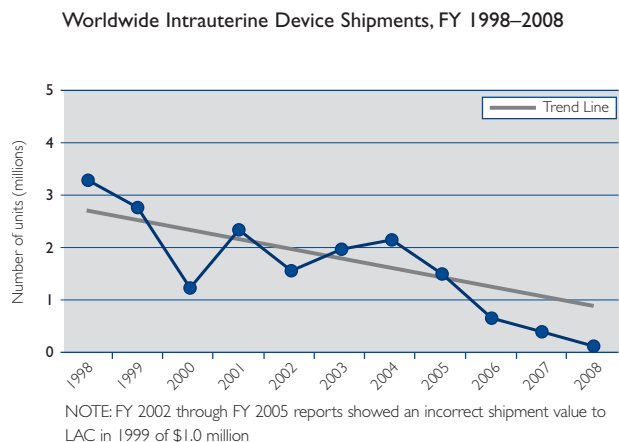


Figure 30



Worldwide Contraceptive & Condom Shipments by Region and Method, FY 2008

Region		Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Africa	Value	\$13,712,835	\$51,138	\$9,748,322	\$4,982,260	\$12,055,740	\$5,361,841	\$45,912,136
	Quantity	305,505,000	28,400	35,323,200	218,200	10,705,600	6,048,000	
Asia	Value	\$3,818,869	\$0	\$11,776,830	\$147,672	\$1,018,102	\$947,715	\$17,709,188
	Quantity	77,937,000	0	42,202,800	6,500	941,200	1,010,000	
Middle East	Value	\$68,797	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$68,797
	Quantity	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	
Europe & Eurasia	Value	\$1,064,404	\$0	\$599,228	\$0	\$63,746	\$0	\$1,727,378
	Quantity	18,960,000	0	2,324,400	0	57,600	0	
Latin America/Caribbean	Value	\$911,578	\$66,260	\$958,230	\$357,946	\$2,278,528	\$181,336	\$4,753,878
	Quantity	18,921,000	36,000	3,692,400	15,900	1,946,800	188,000	
Total	Value	\$19,576,483	\$117,398	\$23,082,610	\$5,487,878	\$15,416,116	\$6,490,892	\$70,171,377
	Quantity	422,823,000	64,400	83,542,800	240,600	13,651,200	7,246,000	

Source: USAID DELIVER Project Web site: <http://deliverjsi.com>

**Value of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to AFR by Country, FY 2008
(US\$)**

Country	Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Benin	-	3,064	16,380	30,672	-	-	50,116
Botswana	129,037	-	-	-	-	-	129,037
Burkina Faso	35,489	-	-	539,247	-	-	574,736
Cameroun	250,649	-	170,209	193,152	252,384	7,593	873,987
Congo, Dem. Republic of the	4,134	-	126,460	-	303,006	75,171	508,771
Cote d'Ivoire	152,374	-	-	-	-	-	152,374
Ethiopia	1,503,270	-	1,058,782	1,695,415	1,095,523	-	5,352,990
Gambia	-	-	-	-	34,467	-	34,467
Ghana	307,386	8,379	1,231,004	-	164,227	-	1,710,996
Guinea	40,094	-	-	-	-	-	40,094
Kenya	-	-	810,663	-	330,268	-	1,140,931
Liberia	462,135	-	113,692	-	45,078	35,587	656,492
Madagascar	941,740	-	918,374	-	1,127,164	49,709	3,036,987
Malawi	545,800	5,159	174,037	144,311	872,035	-	1,741,342
Mali	215,911	-	557,445	-	-	-	773,356
Mozambique	2,017,369	-	-	-	972,096	-	2,989,465
Nigeria	215,104	-	1,336,654	160,591	1,104,158	-	2,816,507
Rwanda	602,115	-	247,588	1,015,063	1,271,801	-	3,136,567
Senegal	193,297	-	255,312	208,375	285,375	224,667	1,167,026
Sierra Leone	49,292	5,213	20,542	-	387,655	-	462,702
South Africa	125,965	-	-	-	-	-	125,965
Tanzania	132,876	21,549	1,432,400	-	82,680	1,118,337	2,787,842
Togo	-	2,343	53,361	52,118	55,813	-	163,635
Uganda	839,400	-	648,151	339,878	2,406,298	-	4,233,727
Zambia	445,313	5,431	577,268	603,438	1,265,712	-	2,897,162
Zimbabwe	4,504,085	-	-	-	-	3,850,777	8,354,862
Total	13,712,835	51,138	9,748,322	4,982,260	12,055,740	5,361,841	45,912,136

Source: USAID DELIVER Project Web site: <http://deliver.jsi.com>

Quantity of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to AFR by Country, FY 2008

Country	Male Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Benin	-	1,600	56,400	1,200	-	-
Botswana	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	750,000	-	-	23,300	-	-
Cameroun	5,088,000	-	607,200	8,500	216,000	7,000
Congo, Dem. Republic of the	60,000	-	451,200	-	250,000	80,000
Cote d'Ivoire	3,288,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	35,682,000	-	4,201,200	75,400	1,000,000	-
Gambia	-	-	-	-	25,200	-
Ghana	5,622,000	5,000	4,664,400	-	150,000	-
Guinea	942,000	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	3,024,000	-	300,000	-
Liberia	9,546,000	-	379,200	-	35,200	35,000
Madagascar	19,539,000	-	2,887,200	-	1,025,200	49,000
Malawi	15,999,000	2,800	679,200	6,500	800,000	-
Mali	3,489,000	-	1,941,600	-	-	-
Mozambique	41,202,000	-	-	-	866,400	-
Nigeria	5,001,000	-	5,352,000	7,000	1,000,000	-
Rwanda	15,963,000	-	834,000	44,500	1,063,200	-
Senegal	4,224,000	-	980,400	8,800	262,400	245,000
Sierra Leone	1,146,000	2,800	62,400	-	309,600	-
South Africa	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	4,695,000	12,000	5,283,600	-	70,000	1,248,000
Togo	-	1,200	151,200	2,300	46,400	-
Uganda	26,499,000	-	2,052,000	13,700	2,150,000	-
Zambia	9,999,000	3,000	1,716,000	27,000	1,136,000	-
Zimbabwe	90,771,000	-	-	-	-	4,384,000
Total	305,505,000	28,400	35,323,200	218,200	10,705,600	6,048,000

Source: USAID DELIVER Project Web site: <http://deliver.jsi.com>

Table 4

Value of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to Asia by Country, FY 2008 (US\$)

Country	Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Afghanistan	249,561	-	1,224,054	-	346,813	-	1,820,428
Bangladesh	1,289,152	-	10,263,153	-	413,558	-	11,965,863
China	-	-	-	-	-	43,430	43,430
Indonesia	75,876	-	-	-	-	462,000	537,876
Kyrgyzstan	58,774	-	-	-	-	89,926	148,700
Laos	322,420	-	-	-	-	34,427	356,847
Myanmar	430,208	-	-	-	-	174,800	605,008
Nepal	704,754	-	289,623	147,672	257,731	-	1,399,780
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	18,056	18,056
Tajikistan	37,596	-	-	-	-	-	37,596
Thailand	135,293	-	-	-	-	125,076	260,369
Vietnam	515,235	-	-	-	-	-	515,235
Total	3,818,869	-	11,776,830	147,672	1,018,102	947,715	17,709,188

Source: USAID DELIVER Project Web site: <http://deliverjsi.com>

Table 5

Quantity of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to Asia by Country, FY 2008

Country	Male Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Afghanistan	6,000,000	-	4,748,400	-	319,600	-
Bangladesh	23,100,000	-	36,288,000	-	384,000	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	46,000
Indonesia	1,752,000	-	-	-	-	500,000
Kyrgyzstan	1,002,000	-	-	-	-	85,000
Laos	5,145,000	-	-	-	-	30,000
Myanmar	10,002,000	-	-	-	-	200,000
Nepal	16,200,000	-	1,166,400	6,500	237,600	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
Tajikistan	501,000	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2,310,000	-	-	-	-	134,000
Vietnam	11,925,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total	77,937,000	-	42,202,800	6,500	941,200	1,010,000

Source: USAID DELIVER Project Web site: <http://deliverjsi.com>

Table 6

Value of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to Middle East by Country, FY 2008 (US\$)

Country	Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Jordan	68,797	-	-	-	-	-	68,797
Total	68,797	-	-	-	-	-	68,797

Source: USAID DELIVER Project Web site: <http://deliverjsi.com>

Table 7

Quantity of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to Middle East by Country, FY 2008

Country	Male Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Jordan	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	-

Source: USAID DELIVER Project Web site: <http://deliverjsi.com>

Table 8

Value of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to E&E by Country, FY 2008 (US\$)

Country	Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Armenia	73,744	-	-	-	-	-	73,744
Georgia	58,785	-	89,206	-	-	-	147,991
Ukraine	931,875	-	510,022	-	63,746	-	1,505,643
Total	1,064,404	-	599,228	-	63,746	-	1,727,378

Source: USAID DELIVER Project Web site: <http://deliverjsi.com>

Table 9

Quantity of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to E&E by Country, FY 2008

Country	Male Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Armenia	1,011,000	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	849,000	-	258,000	-	-	-
Ukraine	17,100,000	-	2,066,400	-	57,600	-
Total	18,960,000	-	2,324,400	-	57,600	-

Source: USAID DELIVER Project Web site: <http://deliverjsi.com>

Table 10

Value of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to LAC by Country, FY 2008 (US\$)

Country	Male Condoms	IUDs	Orals	Implants	Injectables	Female Condoms	Total
Bolivia	248,931	63,780	73,606	-	653,267	76,118	1,115,702
Dominican Republic	-	-	1,028	-	-	-	1,028
El Salvador	-	2,480	90,402	-	191,197	-	284,079
Guatemala	-	-	130,164	182,539	187,883	-	500,586
Guyana	86,067	-	-	-	-	-	86,067
Haiti	431,053	-	314,073	175,407	439,178	102,801	1,462,512
Honduras	-	-	182,948	-	33,576	-	216,524
Jamaica	22,156	-	-	-	-	-	22,156
Nicaragua	-	-	943	-	773,427	-	774,370
Paraguay	86,985	-	165,066	-	-	-	252,051
Trinidad & Tobago	36,386	-	-	-	-	2,417	38,803
Total	911,578	66,260	958,230	357,946	2,278,528	181,336	4,753,878

Source: USAID DELIVER Project Web site: <http://deliverjisi.com>

Table 11

Quantity of Contraceptives & Condoms Shipped to LAC by Country, FY 2008

Country	Male Condoms	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	Implant Sets	Injectable Doses	Female Condoms
Bolivia	4,608,000	34,600	259,200	-	489,600	76,000
Dominican Republic	-	-	3,600	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	1,400	350,400	-	160,000	-
Guatemala	-	-	500,400	8,000	160,000	-
Guyana	2,001,000	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	10,005,000	-	1,272,000	7,900	400,000	110,000
Honduras	-	-	702,000	-	26,400	-
Jamaica	300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	3,600	-	710,800	-
Paraguay	1,503,000	-	601,200	-	-	-
Trinidad & Tobago	504,000	-	-	-	-	2,000
Total	18,921,000	36,000	3,692,400	15,900	1,946,800	188,000

Source: USAID DELIVER Project Web site: <http://deliverjisi.com>

Affiliation Report: Value of Contraceptives According to Affiliation, FY 2008 (US\$)

Region	Affiliation	Value
Africa	Disaster Relief	85,532
	Governmental/Parastatal	22,820,068
	NGO	5,204,726
	Social Marketing	17,801,814
	Total Africa	45,912,140
Asia	Governmental/Parastatal	735,939
	NGO	1,250,189
	Social Marketing	15,653,045
	Research	31,857
	Public International Organization	38,157
	Total Asia	17,709,187
Middle East	Governmental/Parastatal	68,797
	Total Middle East	68,797
Europe & Eurasia	NGO	1,727,380
	Total Europe & Eurasia	1,727,380
Latin America/Caribbean	Governmental/Parastatal	2,728,205
	NGO	756,855
	Social Marketing	1,268,818
	Total Latin America/Caribbean	4,753,878
Worldwide	Disaster Relief	85,532
	Governmental/Parastatal	26,353,009
	NGO	8,939,150
	Social Marketing	34,723,677
	Research	31,857
	Public International Organization	38,157
	Total	70,171,382

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