

Contraceptives and Condoms for Family Planning and STI & HIV Prevention

EXTERNAL PROCUREMENT SUPPORT REPORT

2013



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Commodity Security Branch
UNFPA Technical Division

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Acronyms

COPRECOS	Multicountry Americas
CYP	couple years of protection
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
FY	fiscal year
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IUD	intrauterine device
KfW	German Development Bank
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MSI	Marie Stopes International
PICs	Pacific Island Countries
PSI	Population Services International
STI	sexually transmitted infection
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development



INTRODUCTION

This report provides a global perspective on levels of direct support by leading development partners, tracked annually since 1990.

The focus of this report is ‘external procurement support’ – also known as ‘direct support’. It captures an important part of the family planning picture. Though others make valuable contributions in this area, the eight development partners featured in this report are among the largest, longest-running and most transparent in the provision of information.

In 2013, the funds enabled developing countries to procure contraceptives and condoms valued at \$343,144,063. These essential reproductive health supplies reached 135 countries, plus groups of countries within the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) and Multicountry Americas (COPRECOS).

The contraceptives and condoms¹ procured through external support constitute a significant contribution to reproductive health, including family planning and, through the dual protection provided by condoms, the prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV.

This publication does not report on data from the private sector, procurement that takes place locally within countries, or procurement activities financed by The World Bank. Also, development partners listed in this report make contributions in other ways. For example, they contribute to UNFPA² and other entities to support family planning commodity procurement. They also undertake social marketing, though this report excludes sales proceeds.³

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, has issued this report annually since 1997, and has been tracking activities around donor support tracked since 1990. The report, *Contraceptives and Condoms for Family Planning and STI & HIV Prevention: External Procurement Support Report 2013*, was prepared and published by the Commodity Security Branch, Technical Division, UNFPA New York, in conjunction with the Procurement Services Branch in Copenhagen.

The contraceptives and condoms procured through external support constitute a significant contribution to family planning.

Objective of the report

The objective of this annual reporting exercise is to track, analyse and document the external procurement support dynamics over a broad range of modern contraceptive options for family planning and STI & HIV prevention programmes in developing countries. It provides an overview of the current support level versus historical trend. This perspective enables relevant parties to gain a better sense of the overall effort towards serving the goal of improved family planning and STI & HIV prevention in developing countries.

¹ This report does not distinguish between the dual purpose of condom use for the prevention of unintended pregnancy and for the prevention of STI & HIV infection.

² In this report, all resources received by UNFPA from donors for reproductive health commodities are listed as UNFPA support, because it is difficult to separate them. For example, DFID's contribution to UNFPA of \$73 million in 2013 appears in this report under UNFPA, which used the funds to procure contraceptives and condoms.

³ For social marketing partners, resources generated through sales proceeds are excluded. For implementing organizations such as MSI and PSI, the report only takes into consideration funds that are mobilized or raised by them, for example, from private donors and foundations.

The report strives to meet a number of objectives including collecting, compiling and analysing distribution of donor funds by region. It offers an analysis of trends in contributions, including a breakdown by eight individual donors and partners:

1. United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID)
2. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (The Global Fund)
3. International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)
4. KfW (German Development Bank)
5. Marie Stopes International (MSI)
6. Population Services International (PSI)
7. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
8. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Overall, the report allows for a holistic overview of external procurement support in order to identify and share gaps and visualize commodity security trends and financial resource allocation. It also serves to aid in validating future funding needs for the advancement of reproductive health commodity security in the realm of policy dialogue, advocacy and inter-agency collaboration.

Data collection and analysis

Since 1990, a database compiled by UNFPA has tracked more than 20,000 procurement records of contraceptives and condoms for STI & HIV prevention by major bilateral and multilateral donors, social marketing organizations and NGOs. The database is updated annually on the basis of this report.

Each year, by the end of first quarter, UNFPA requests data from the major donors/partners. The report uses the latest data received from the individual donors and partners about the support they have provided directly to the countries for the procurement of contraceptives and condoms. Focal points within respective donors/partners provide the data on an annual basis.

All primary data are analysed upon collection from the donors/partners. It is important to point out that the analysis results may vary from year to year. Donors and partners may on occasion amend previous data, perhaps due to a variation in conversion factors from the current year to previous years. In effect, the report would incorporate such a change in methodology, with the database updated accordingly. Figures on funding are carefully reviewed during the data analysis period and several bilateral communications are made to validate and exclude any overlapping and/or double reporting with major donors/partners.

Upon collection of the data, UNFPA verifies the information is complete in five categories: country names in which commodities were sent; type of contraceptive and condom; unit price; total quantity; and net total cost. Once this is verified, the figures are reviewed in order to avoid possible duplication. Data compiled by UNFPA are then sent back to the respective parties for final validation. A draft version of the report is circulated for feedback and final approval. The final report is published on the UNFPA website at www.unfpa.org

Geography, date range and unit of measurement

For the purpose of this report, countries were grouped into the following regions according to the functional regions of UNFPA: Africa (includes all sub-Saharan countries); Arab States (includes Northern African countries and countries from the Middle East); Asia and the Pacific; Eastern Europe and Central Asia; Latin America and the Caribbean.

The reporting period is a calendar year, 1 January to 31 December 2013.

The reproductive health commodities in this report are quantified by distinct units of measurement:

Commodity type	Unit of measurement
Male condoms	Piece
Female condoms	Piece
Oral pills	Cycle
Emergency contraceptives	Pack of two tablets
Injectable contraceptives	Vial
Intrauterine devices (IUDs)	Piece
Implants	Set

The report begins with a brief overview of the year. The second section provides detailed information provided by the eight development partners about the external procurement support they provided in 2013. The third section introduces key initiatives with an impact on the provision of contraceptives and condoms. Fourth is a report on male and female condoms. The extensive annex provides detailed information about the quantity, value and geographic distribution of the commodities procured using the external support for which this reports accounts – some \$343 million in funds provided by eight development partners. It also provides a comparison of 2012 and 2013 data, and tracks trends over several consecutive years.



1

OVERVIEW

Contributions increased by \$22 million, providing \$343 million to improve access to contraceptives in more than 135 countries.

The number of women and girls using modern contraceptives is increasing, and the expanded access to contraceptives is helping to avert unintended pregnancies, maternal deaths and unsafe abortions. Contraceptives and condoms are saving lives. Yet, despite strong commitments to family planning, developing countries remain largely reliant on aid from external partners and organizations in order to help keep pace with needs of their populations. Sustained donor support enables developing countries to achieve their national goals towards improved family planning and STI & HIV prevention.

DFID, IPPE, KfW, MSI, PSI, UNFPA, USAID and The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria are the focus of this report for 2013. For these eight development partners, contributions increased more than \$22 million

KEY RESULTS IN 2013

- Contributions increased by \$22 million over last year for a total of more than \$343 million from eight development partners;
- Almost twice as many hormonal implants were procured at half the cost: 4 million sets for \$75.8 million in 2012 compared to 7.5 million sets for \$74.4 million in 2013;
- The most support went to male condoms (30 per cent), injectables (24 per cent) and implants (22 per cent);
- 135 countries received external procurement support, plus more in sub-regional groups;
- African countries had the highest level of support (63 per cent).

(6.88 per cent) compared to the previous year. Four increased and four decreased their external procurement support in 2013.

In 2013, the total value of external procurement support for contraceptives and condoms for family planning and STI & HIV prevention was \$343,144,063 (Table 1). Total support in 2012 was \$321,066,682; however, this included a contribution of \$8 million by a ninth donor, DKT (not included in the present report), reducing the comparable total for the eight partners in 2012 to \$313,066,682.

External procurement support for contraceptives and condoms went to a total of 135 countries and some additional supplies went to sub-regional groups, Pacific Island Countries and Multicountry Americas. This represents a decrease from 147 countries in 2012, which in part can be explained because the 2013 report has data from eight organizations whereas 2012 report counted nine. By region, external procurement support was directed to 50 countries in Africa, 33 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, 28 in Asia and the Pacific, 17 in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and 7 countries in the Arab States.

Table 1: External procurement support for contraceptives and condoms, 2013

Donor/partner	Value in US\$	Percentage
DFID	17,904,814	5.22
Global Fund	19,466,542	5.67
IPPF	5,772,791	1.68
KfW	29,272,135	8.53
MSI	2,049,193	0.60
PSI	17,653,940	5.14
UNFPA	152,972,690	44.58
USAID	98,051,958	28.57
Total	343,144,063	100

Direct contributions by DFID to the countries increased more than 58 per cent in 2013. Others also increased their contributions, with an increase of 51 per cent by KfW, 34 per cent by The Global Fund and 19.6 per cent by UNFPA. Conversely, contributions showed a decrease of 41 per cent from PSI, 27 per cent from MSI, 6 per cent from USAID and 4 per cent from IPPF. It should be noted that UNFPA's total value encompasses donor contributions. DFID is the largest contributor to UNFPA for procurement of family planning commodities including condoms through the Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security (GPRHCS).

Detailed information about the commodities that the partners supported is available in the description of individual partners.

Table 2: External procurement support over three years, US\$

Donor/partner	2011	2012	2013
DFID	12,448,730	11,297,907	17,904,814
Global Fund	11,506,864	14,505,785	19,466,542
IPPF	4,080,341	6,043,303	5,772,791
KfW	23,680,964	15,187,598	29,272,135
MSI	2,864,865	2,837,580	2,049,193
PSI	36,434,870	29,978,399	17,653,940
UNFPA	88,455,311	127,902,324	152,972,690
USAID	124,011,081	105,313,786	98,051,958
Total	309,108,299	321,066,682	343,144,063

Table 2 shows the expenditure pattern of the partners over the last three years. Their support went up steadily in the last three years from \$309 million in 2011 to \$343 million in 2013. Regarding more specific trends, support from The Global Fund and UNFPA has increased from one year to another. It should be noted that the UNFPA figures also include third party procurement.⁴ Support from DFID, IPPF and KfW went down in 2012 and increased again in 2013. Support from MSI, PSI and USAID has decreased over the three years. See Annex 2 for tables comparing commodities procured in 2012 and 2013 as well as several tables and graphs on trends over time.

⁴ 'Third party procurement' constitutes the conduct of specific procurement actions by the Procurement and Services Branch of UNFPA for or on behalf of a third party (i.e. governments, specialized agencies, other intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, international financial institutions, etc.) on the basis of a legal arrangement.

DFID's direct support went to five countries, all in Africa. Support from The Global Fund went to 65 countries, IPPF to 81, KfW to 15, MSI to 16, PSI to 29, UNFPA to 101 and USAID to 41 countries. For most development partners, the majority of countries were in Africa, the exception being MSI with more in Asia and the Pacific.

Table 3: Number of countries supported by the donors and partners, 2013

Donor/partner	Africa	Arab States	Asia and Pacific	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean
DFID (5)	5	0	0	0	0
The Global Fund (65)	21	2	13	15	14
IPPF (81)	35	3	16	1	26
KfW (15)	12	1	2	0	0
MSI (16)	5	1	9	0	1
PSI (29)	14	0	7	0	8
UNFPA (101)	45	5	20	7	24
USAID (41)	26	1	7	2	5

More than 30 per cent of the support went for procurement of male condoms, which is similar to the 2012 support pattern. Approximately 3.3 billion pieces were procured for 40 countries in Africa, 5 in the Arab States, 23 in Asia, 16 in Eastern Europe and Central Asia and 31 in Latin American and Caribbean region. Nearly 6 per cent of the total contribution from partners was spent for female condom procurement – adding up to more than \$20 million.

Table 4: Quantity and value of commodities distributed in 2013

Commodities	Quantity	US\$	Percentage
Male condoms	3,295,649,152	104,535,670	30.46
Female condoms	33,684,652	20,165,692	5.88
Oral contraceptives	219,291,506	55,181,948	16.08
Emergency contraceptives	1,962,884	1,118,001	0.33
Injectables	114,034,939	80,695,185	23.52
IUDs	8,409,796	4,208,762	1.23
Implants	7,482,975	74,391,543	21.68
Standard Days	88,500	180,082	0.05
Others	13,390,206	2,667,179	0.78
Total		343,144,063	100

Spending \$1 million less on hormonal implants this year, donors and partners procured almost twice the volume compared to last year due to a dramatic decrease in cost per unit. The volume of implants procured increased from approximately 4 million sets in 2012 to 7.5 million sets in 2013. Though volume increased, expenditure decreased from \$75.8 million in 2012 to \$74.4 million in 2013. This happened as a result of the volume guarantee agreement with manufacturers of implants, which maximized procurement efficiency and lowered prices significantly. See the Key Initiatives section for more about the volume guarantee.

Table 5: Comparison of quantity of commodities, 2012-2013

Commodity	2012	2013	Per cent of change
Male condoms	3,080,256,279	3,295,649,152	6.99
Female condoms	31,781,007	33,684,652	5.99
Oral pills	159,526,922	219,291,506	37.46
Emergency contraceptives	3,368,120	1,962,884	-41.72
Injectables	76,733,437	114,034,939	48.61
IUDs	7,358,116	8,409,796	14.29
Implants	4,094,739	7,482,975	82.75

Procurement of all commodities increased in 2013, except for emergency contraceptives, which decreased from 3.3 million doses in 2012 to 1.9 million doses in 2013 – down 42 per cent.⁵

The most notable change was for the procurement of implants, with an increase of more than 82 per cent. Increased volume was reported in other commodities too, with injectables up 48 per cent, oral pills up 37 per cent, and procurement of IUDs up 14 per cent. Condom procurement increased nearly 7 per cent and 6 per cent for male and female condoms, respectively.

Other family planning supplies included USAID procurement of CycleBeads, a color-coded string of beads used to track the menstrual cycle, for use with the Standard Days fertility awareness method for five countries in Africa, and IPPF supported Cuba and Nigeria with the diaphragm. In addition to commodity procurement, UNFPA supported testing of condoms, packaging and art work for the commodities, lubricants and other related items and activities. USAID also provided lubricants to countries.

⁵ Comparative tables for all commodities and contributions in 2012 and 2013 are available in Annex 2.

Regarding the regional distribution of expenditure, nearly 63 per cent of resources went to Africa, followed by Asia and the Pacific (over 18 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (9 per cent), Arab States (around 3 per cent) and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (over 1 per cent).

There is also a stock of commodities with the Procurement and Services Branch of UNFPA in Copenhagen. Those commodities include, approximately, male condoms (262 million pieces), female condoms (2.4 million pieces), implants (580,000 sets), injectables (660,000 vials) and IUDs (200,000 pieces).

Table 6: Regional breakdown of expenditure, 2013

Region	US\$	Percentage
Africa	215,530,996	62.81
Arab States	11,155,706	3.25
Asia and Pacific	63,081,305	18.38
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	4,927,992	1.44
Latin America and Caribbean	31,049,253	9.05
Others*	3,062,725	0.89
PSB Denmark	14,336,085	4.18
Total	343,144,063	100

*Others include testing of commodities, art work, packaging, etc.



2

CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2013

External procurement support plays a critical role in meeting unmet need for family planning, preventing HIV and other STIs, and delivering on the global commitment to human rights for women and girls.

More than half of all women of reproductive age in developing regions want to avoid pregnancy.⁶ However, one-fourth of these women – 225 million – are not using an effective contraceptive method. These women, who are defined as having an unmet need for modern contraception, account for 81 per cent of all unintended pregnancies in developing regions.

⁶ For more information, see www.unfpa.org/resources/adding-it-2014-global-fact-sheet

- If all unmet need for modern contraception were satisfied,
 - unintended pregnancies would drop by 70 per cent, from 74 million to 22 million per year; and
 - unsafe abortions would decline by 74 per cent, from 20 million to 5.1 million.
- If full provision of modern contraception were combined with adequate care for all pregnant women and newborns, including HIV related care,
 - maternal deaths would drop from 290,000 to 96,000 per year;
 - newborn deaths would drop from 2.9 million to 660,000; and
 - HIV infections among newborns would decline from 130,000 to 9,000.
- Other long-term benefits include improving women's ability to complete their education, participate more fully in the labour force, increase their productivity and earnings, and enjoy higher household savings and assets.

For every additional dollar invested in contraception, the cost of pregnancy-related care is reduced by \$1.47.

Fully satisfying women's modern contraceptive needs would make health care investments more affordable overall. For every additional dollar invested in contraception, the cost of pregnancy-related care (including HIV care for women and newborns) is reduced by \$1.47.

External procurement support plays a critical role in meeting unmet need for family planning, preventing HIV and other STIs, and delivering on the global commitment to human rights for women and girls expressed in the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action, the Millennium Development Goals and emerging post-2015 sustainable development agenda. This section reports on the donors and partners, providing data on commodity distribution and support by region.

2.1 United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID)

Improving reproductive, maternal and newborn health in the developing world is one of the top priorities for the Department for International Development (DFID), the government department leading the United Kingdom's work to end extreme poverty.⁷ DFID supports reproductive, maternal and newborn health programmes in 21 countries in Africa and Asia, and 13 country-level programmes that focus on young women and adolescent girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights.

⁷ For more information, see www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-international-development/about

Globally, DFID is one of the largest donors in the area of reproductive health commodity security. DFID invests in continued innovation in products and supports stronger procurement and supply chains to prevent stock outs and increase availability of essential commodities (e.g. contraceptives, medicines and supplies for maternity care).

DFID support a number of initiatives to increase the efficiency in global markets:

- Supporting AccessRH (through UNFPA), a procurement and information mechanism that aims to facilitate supply of quality, affordable reproductive health commodities and reduce delivery times for public and NGO clients in over 140 developing countries;
- Working with the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition (RHSC) to enhance coordination and cost effectiveness, to increase the number of quality suppliers in the market, and to develop and promote adherence to agreed quality assurance policies by public sector and other major procurers;
- Complementing any investments in research and development, DFID also seeks to accelerate the introduction and take-up of new and adaptive technologies with global and country partners.

UNFPA welcomed substantial financial support from DFID of approximately \$73 million in 2013.

DFID is UNFPA's largest contributor for the procurement of reproductive health supplies. UNFPA welcomed substantial financial support from DFID of approximately \$73 million in 2013 to procure contraceptives and condoms, up from \$62.7 million in 2012. In the present report, the DFID contribution is included within UNFPA expenditures, and channeled through the Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security (GPRHCS) for priority countries.

In addition, and the focus of this report, DFID provides external procurement support (direct support) to developing country governments for the procurement of contraceptives and condoms. Such direct contributions are reported in this section. Compared with previous years, in 2013 there has been a substantial increase in DFID's direct contributions for external procurement of contraceptives and condoms.

- DFID provided external procurement support of more than \$17.9 million in 2013, which represents an increase in funding of \$6.6 million over the previous year, or an increase of nearly 60 per cent compared to 2012.

Direct contributions for external procurement in 2013 focused on five commodities: implants, injectable contraceptives, IUDs, male condoms and oral pills. The highest level of support in 2013 was for implants and oral pills (34 per cent each), followed by male condoms (23 per cent), injectable contraceptives (9 per cent), and IUDs (1 per cent).

Six times more support for oral pills was contributed in 2013 compared to 2012. Support for oral pills increased from 4.2 million cycles to more than 25 million cycles valued at \$6.1 million.

External procurement support for implants totaled \$6.1 million, which represented an increase of nearly \$5 million. In addition, DFID also provided funds to UNFPA for implant procurement. DFID participated in the volume guarantee⁷ agreement for implants—a collaborative effort of many partners to improve procurement efficiency and lower the costs of contraceptive implants by procuring contraceptives at negotiated prices from key manufacturers.

Support for IUDs increased 168 per cent compared to 2012. Support for injectables decreased by 67 per cent and for male condoms by 11 per cent from 2012 to 2013. Emergency contraceptives received no support either year.

Distribution of the supplies procured with DFID funds focused on five African countries: Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda and Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe received the highest level of support with more than \$8 million, followed by Uganda with more than \$3.3 million.

The top three commodities supported by DFID were implants, oral pills and male condoms. The top countries receiving support for quantities of these family planning supplies were as follows:

- Implants: Uganda (291,853 sets) and Ghana (143,316 sets);
- Oral pills: Zimbabwe (25,072,569 cycles);
- Male condoms: Nigeria (110,000,000 pieces) and Kenya (52,000,000 pieces).

Zimbabwe received support for injectable contraceptives, and Uganda received support for IUDs.

Table 7: Commodity distribution breakdown for DFID, 2013*

Commodities	Quantity	US\$	Percentage
Male condoms	162,000,000	4,081,794	22.80
Oral pills	25,072,569	6,159,947	34.40
Injectables	1,510,000	1,528,278	8.54
Implants	83,854	27,991	0.16
IUDs	584,677	6,106,803	34.11
Total		17,904,814	100

* This does not include DFID's contribution to UNFPA

Figure 1: Percentage of commodity distribution by method for DFID, 2013

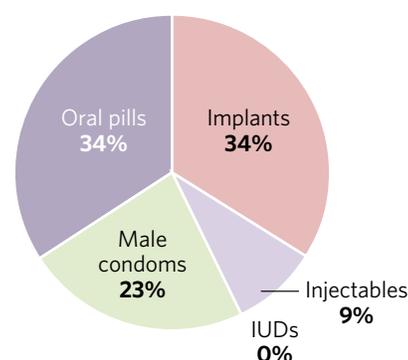
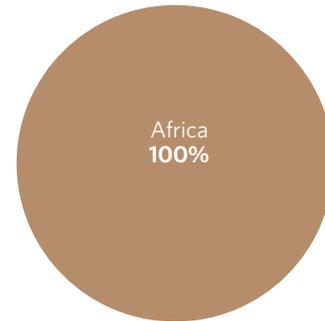


Table 8: Regional support breakdown for DFID, 2013

Region	US\$	Percentage
Africa	17,904,814	100
Arab States	-	-
Asia and Pacific	-	-
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean	-	-
Total	17,904,814	100

Figure 2: Percentage of support by region for DFID, 2013

2.2 The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (The Global Fund) is a unique, public-private partnership and international financing institution dedicated to attracting and disbursing additional resources to prevent and treat HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.⁸ The Global Fund was established in 2002 to dramatically increase resources for the fight against the three pandemics. It has since helped to fund a rapid scale-up in the prevention, treatment and care of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria across more than 150 countries.

In addition to investing in HIV, TB and malaria interventions, The Global Fund also provides considerable support to partners and recipients that work across health systems. It provides crosscutting funding to support interventions that help improve sustainability, equity and efficiency of health systems in general, and enhance quality of care for all patients.

Among other specific investments, The Global Fund supports initiatives to strengthen national pharmaceutical and health product management (PHPM) systems to improve procurement outcomes and mitigate risk, particularly for countries identified as lacking adequate procurement-and-supply-chain-management and drug safety capacity.

⁸ For more information, see www.theglobalfund.org

Within the context of its commitment towards HIV prevention, The Global Fund provides resources to procure male and female condoms. Its external procurement support increased from \$14.5 million in 2012 to \$19.5 million in 2013, an increase of 34 per cent.

Male condoms accounted for 87 per cent of monetary support (\$16.9 million), with nearly 512 million pieces procured. The remaining 13 per cent (\$2.5 million) was spent on female condoms, with almost 3.6 million pieces procured – representing 2.7 million more pieces in 2013 than in 2012. Both items reflected increased support, with male condoms gaining 23 per cent (\$3.1 million) and female condoms gaining 272 per cent (\$1.9 million).

Overall, The Global Fund increased its external procurement support by some \$5 million from 2012 to 2013. The number of recipient countries also increased from 39 countries in 2012 to 65 in 2013.

Africa received the highest level of support at 47 per cent (\$9.1 million) in 2013, an increase from 29 per cent (\$4.3 million) in 2012. The monetary contribution to Africa more than doubled. This shows a significant shift in the trend of regional distribution, since in previous years the majority of funding focused on Latin America and the Caribbean (43 per cent in 2012 and 46 per cent in 2011).

Male condoms were procured for 61 countries across all five regions. By region, the commodity distribution breakdown for male condoms was as follows, for the top three countries in each region:

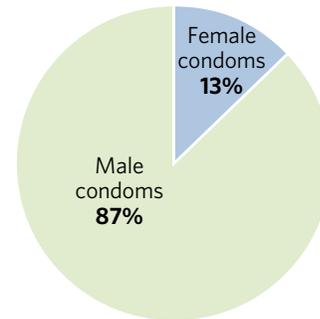
- Africa: United Republic of Tanzania (76.3 million pieces), Malawi (almost 42 million pieces) and Rwanda (22.6 million pieces);
- Arab States: Tunisia (almost 15.4 million pieces);
- Asia and the Pacific: Indonesia (49.6 million pieces), Bangladesh (15.1 million pieces) and Myanmar (almost 12.7 million pieces);
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia: Ukraine (28.4 million pieces), Kazakhstan (almost 17.2 million pieces) and Armenia (3.9 million pieces);
- Latin America and Caribbean: Colombia (16 million pieces), Cuba (11 million pieces) and Guatemala (11 million pieces).

Female condoms were procured for 13 countries, including two in Asia and the Pacific. In Africa, South Africa received some 1 million pieces, followed by United Republic of Tanzania with nearly 600,000 pieces, and Malawi with 500,000 pieces. In Asia and the Pacific, Myanmar received 38,000 pieces and Nepal 1,000 pieces.

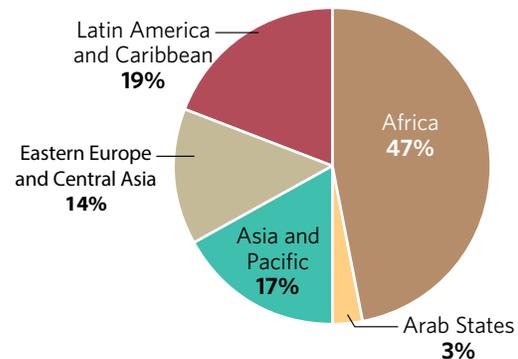
Within the context of its commitment towards HIV prevention, The Global Fund provides resources to procure male and female condoms.

Table 9: Commodity distribution breakdown for The Global Fund, 2013

Commodities	Quantity	US\$	Percentage
Male condoms	511,888,260	16,939,623	87.02
Female condoms	3,571,084	2,526,919	12.98
Total		19,466,542	100

Figure 3: Percentage of commodity distribution by method for The Global Fund, 2013**Table 10: Regional support breakdown for The Global Fund, 2013**

Regions	US\$	Percentage
Africa	9,138,682	46.95
Arab States	531,027	2.73
Asia and Pacific	3,357,013	17.25
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	2,718,275	13.96
Latin America and Caribbean	3,721,546	19.12
Total	19,466,542	100

Figure 4: Percentage of support by region for The Global Fund, 2013

2.3 International Planned Parenthood Federation

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) is one of the largest international non-governmental organizations working in sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights globally. Founded in 1952 by eight family planning national associations, it has expanded into a federation of 152 Member Associations working in 172 countries.⁹

IPPF is committed to providing sexual and reproductive health services to those with the greatest needs, and strives to reach the poor, marginalized and most vulnerable populations. IPPF places emphasis on ensuring access to services for geographically isolated communities, having half of its service delivery points located in rural and peri-urban locations.

In addition to its role in advocating for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights both globally and at national level, IPPF provides help, advice, services and supplies relating to any aspect of sexual and reproductive health through the IPPF Member Associations, counting on a network of 65,000 service delivery points worldwide.

⁹ For more information, see www.ippf.org/about-us

This commitment to improving reproductive health worldwide translated into more than \$5.7 million in external procurement support for supplies related to reproductive health in 2013. Although this figure shows a slight decrease compared to the 2012 contribution, IPPF demonstrates a constant level of support even in times of global shortages in funding for family planning.

IPPF's highest level of support in 2013 was for injectable contraceptives, accounting for nearly 36 per cent of expense. This was followed by implants at 22 per cent, male condoms at 18 per cent, oral pills at 14 per cent, female condoms at 7 per cent and IUDs at 3 per cent. Emergency contraceptives and diaphragms represented together less than 1 per cent of the total.

The largest increase in funding was for female condoms, up more than 150 per cent over last year. Support for male condoms increased almost 40 per cent, and support for injectable contraceptives increased nearly 24 per cent compared to 2012.

Support for IUDs remained constant in 2013 compared to 2012. Support decreased for oral pills and emergency contraceptives, down by 56 per cent and 34 per cent, respectively.

IPPF distribution of contraceptives and condoms as part of its external procurement support reached 81 countries in 2013, including 35 countries in Africa, 26 countries in Latin America, 16 countries in Asia and the Pacific region, 3 countries in the Arab States and 1 country in Eastern Europe (Bulgaria). Compared to 2012, the number of countries receiving support in Asia and the Pacific decreased from 21 to 16 countries from 2012 to 2013. The total number of countries supported remained stable at 82 in 2012 and 81 in 2013.

The top three commodities supported by IPPF were injectable contraceptives, implants and male condoms. The top four countries receiving support for quantities of these family planning supplies were as follows:

- Injectables: Nigeria (327,329 vials), Liberia (82,753 vials), Zambia (64,786 vials) and Côte d'Ivoire (55,196 vials);
- Implants: Guatemala (7,500 sets), Nepal (5,818 sets), Nigeria (5,521 sets) and Burkina Faso (5,222 sets);
- Male condoms: Nigeria (5.2 million pieces), Burkina Faso (2.7 million pieces), Uganda (2 million pieces) and Ethiopia (1.7 million pieces).

By region, the commodity distribution breakdown for these methods (injectables, implants and male condoms) was as follows, for the top three countries in each region:

- Africa: Nigeria received the highest level support for all three methods;
- Arab States: Morocco received most of the support for injectables (2,000 vials) and

IPPF demonstrates a constant level of support even in times of global shortages in funding for family planning.

male condoms (223,200 pieces). No implants were distributed by IPPF in this region;

- Asia and the Pacific: Philippines received the most support for injectable contraceptives (26,511 vials), Nepal for implants (5,818) and Bangladesh for male condoms (more than 1.3 million pieces);
- Latin America and the Caribbean: Honduras received the most support for injectables (36,852 vials), Guatemala for implants (7500 sets) and Mexico for male condoms (662,400 pieces).

Table 11: Commodity distribution breakdown for IPPF, 2013

Commodities	Quantity	US\$	Percentage
Male condoms	31,192,096	1,062,925	18.41
Female condoms	557,000	387,672	6.72
Oral contraceptives	1,756,837	780,024	13.51
Emergency contraceptives	27,851	28,455	0.49
Injectables	1,405,602	2,050,586	35.52
IUDs	824,765	162,989	2.82
Implants	62,504	1,296,453	22.46
Diaphragms	239	3,687	0.06
Total		5,772,791	100

Figure 5: Percentage of commodity distribution by method for IPPF, 2013

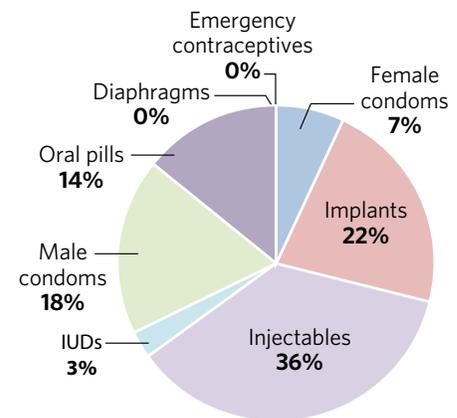
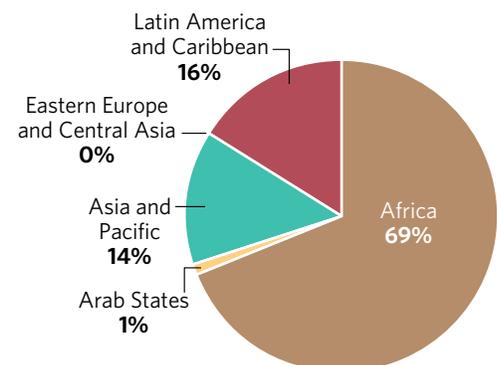


Table 12: Regional support breakdown for IPPF, 2013

Region	US\$
Africa	3,527,502
Arab States	68,519
Asia and Pacific	679,230
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	1,679
Latin America and Caribbean	811,550
Stock for distribution	684,312
Total	5,772,792

Figure 6: Percentage of support by region for IPPF, 2013



IPPF concentrated 69 per cent of its support in Africa in 2013. In 2012, support was more evenly distributed among the major regions, with 39 per cent to Africa, 32 per cent to Asia and the Pacific and 28 per cent to Latin America.

2.4 The German Development Bank (KfW)

The Federal Republic of Germany has undertaken to play an active part in achieving the international development goals, including the MDGs, and works to promote development that corresponds to the principles and standards of sustainability, human rights and gender equality. Sexual and reproductive health and rights is a necessary pre-requisite for achieving these goals. KfW *Entwicklungsbank* (the German Development Bank) is one of the organizations through which German development cooperation in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights is implemented.¹⁰

Reflecting KfW's priorities in the health care sector, sexual and reproductive health makes up 40 per cent of the projects in this sector. Among other issues, these projects include measures for self-determined family planning and the prevention of HIV & AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

KfW relies on proven instruments such as 'social marketing' or 'social franchising' that complement public family planning programmes and effectively help prevent HIV & AIDS on a wide scale. Both approaches make use of modern marketing and communication methods to promote healthy habits among the population. This includes the use of contraceptives and condoms, as well as taking advantage of health services. These services are offered to be easily accessible and affordable.

Sexual and reproductive health and rights are a necessary pre-requisite for achieving sustainability, human rights and gender equality.

The involvement of private healthcare providers, particularly in rural areas, has proven to be an effective approach for increasing the availability of health services. A voucher programme enables accredited private providers to be reimbursed for healthcare services. In the area of family planning and HIV prevention, private providers are trained under social franchising approaches or assigned to tasks aimed at raising public awareness and the distribution of contraceptives under social marketing approaches.

In 2013, KfW provided more than \$29 million for family planning commodities through external procurement support. This represented a significant increase from \$15.2 million provided in 2012. Funding for injectables increased from \$2.5 million in 2012 to \$11.6 million in 2013. Funding for female condoms increased from \$87,410 in 2012 to \$761,918 in 2013. Support for IUDs decreased almost 32 per cent; no funds were allocated for emergency contraceptives.

¹⁰ For more information, see <https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/International-financing/KfW-Development-Bank/Topics/Health/>

The top three commodities procured were injectables (nearly 40 per cent), male condoms (37 per cent) and oral pills (15.5 per cent). Compared to 2012, the proportion of funds allocated for male condoms has decreased, while for injectables and oral pills support has increased significantly.

Commodities procured by KfW reached 15 countries, 12 of them in Africa, two in Asia and the Pacific, and also Yemen in the Arab States. Africa received almost half of the monetary support for commodities (48 per cent), followed by Asia and the Pacific (33 per cent) and the Arab States (19 per cent). Compared to 2012, the proportion of the support provided by KfW to Asia and the Pacific remained constant, while the proportion of funds allocated to Africa decreased. Support to the Arab States increased significantly, whereas Latin America and the Caribbean received no external procurement support in 2013.

The top three commodities supported by KfW were injectable contraceptives, oral pills and male condoms. The top four countries receiving support for quantities of these family planning supplies were as follows:

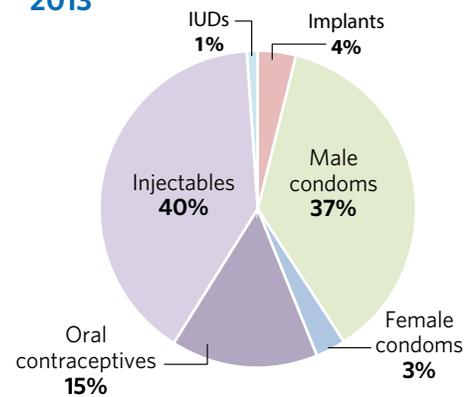
- Male condoms: Pakistan (195.6 million pieces), Central African Republic (23 million pieces), Burkina Faso (21.6 million pieces) and Mali (18.2 million pieces);
- Injectable contraceptives: Kenya (8.4 million vials), Yemen (nearly 1.1 million vials), Burundi (900,000 vials) and Pakistan (900,000 vials);
- Oral pills: Most of the support went to Yemen (15.9 million cycles), followed by Côte d'Ivoire (3.9 million cycles), Pakistan (2.6 million cycles) and Mali (nearly 1.4 million cycles).

By region, the commodity distribution breakdown for these methods (injectables, oral pills and male condoms) was as follows, for the top three countries in each region:

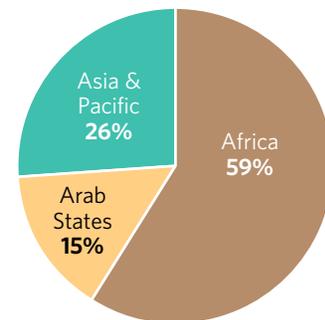
- Africa: Côte d'Ivoire received the highest quantity of oral pills (3.9 million cycles), Kenya the highest amount of injectables (8.4 million vials) and Central African Republic the most male condoms (some 23 million pieces);
- Asia and the Pacific: Oral pills were distributed to Nepal (900,000 cycles) and Pakistan (2.6 million cycles); injectables were distributed only to Pakistan (900,000 vials) as well as condoms (195.6 million pieces);
- Arab States: Yemen received injectables (nearly 1.1 million vials), oral pills (some 15.9 million cycles) and male condoms (4.5 million pieces).

Table 13: Commodity distribution breakdown for KfW, 2013

Commodities	Quantity	US\$	Percentage
Male condoms	323,452,366	10,816,644	36.95
Female condoms	677,568	761,918	2.60
Oral contraceptives	25,397,588	4,533,645	15.49
Injectables	12,348,832	11,654,892	39.82
IUDs	615,858	442,710	1.51
Implants	39,398	1,062,324	3.63
Total		29,272,135	100

Figure 7: Percentage of commodity distribution by method for KfW, 2013**Table 14: Regional support breakdown for KfW, 2013**

Region	US\$	Percentage
Africa	17,433,621	59.56
Arab States	4,351,607	14.87
Asia and Pacific	7,486,907	25.58
Total	29,272,135	100

Figure 8: Percentage of support by region for KfW, 2013

2.5 Marie Stopes International (MSI)

Marie Stopes International (MSI) is an international non-governmental organization working in family planning and sexual and reproductive health globally. Its efforts focus particularly on providing modern contraception and reproductive and maternal health services in underserved communities, such as those in remote rural areas or urban slums.¹¹ MSI operates through its more than 600 clinics across 37 countries, its mobile outreach teams and its social franchise network, which counts on 2,900 private healthcare providers worldwide to deliver reproductive health commodities and services. MSI employs a range of diverse service delivery mechanisms tailored to the particular circumstances of each community and adapted to meet the specific needs of its clients. The main service delivery channels through which MSI operates globally are: MSI clinics, social franchise network, mobile outreach, social marketing programmes and community-based distribution.

¹¹ For more information, see <http://mariestopes.org/>

In 2013, MSI provided a little over \$2 million in external support for the procurement of implants, injectables, IUDs, male condoms and oral pills. This figure shows a decrease of 28 per cent in level of support from the 2012 contribution of \$2.8 million.

MSI's highest support for 2013 in terms of monetary value was for implants (29 per cent). This was followed by male condoms at 26 per cent, oral pills at 23 per cent, injectable contraceptives at 13 per cent and IUDs at 9 per cent.

Support for IUDs and injectables increased significantly in 2013, up 145 per cent and 52 per cent, respectively. Support for other commodities decreased, e.g. implants (19 per cent), oral pills (34 per cent) and male condoms (54 per cent decrease). Emergency contraceptives received no support in 2012 or 2013.

The top three commodities distributed by MSI included implants, male condoms and oral pills. The top four countries receiving support for quantities of these family planning supplies were as follows:

- Implants: Cambodia (21,000 sets), Papua New Guinea (17,200 sets), Ghana (10,000 sets) and Pakistan (7,700 sets);
- Male condoms: Pakistan (4.3 million pieces), Malawi (3.3 million pieces), Mongolia (2.5 million pieces), Nepal (1.4 million pieces) and Yemen (925,000 pieces);
- Oral pills: Myanmar (nearly 2 million cycles), Afghanistan (300,000 cycles), Mongolia (125,000 cycles), Sri Lanka (97,000 cycles) and Papua New Guinea (3,402 cycles).

Only two countries received support for injectable contraceptives – Afghanistan with 200,000 vials and Myanmar with 130,000 vials. Lastly, IUDs were distributed mainly to Asia and the Pacific region, and to one country in Africa (Zimbabwe) and one in the Latin America region Bolivia (Plurinational State of).

MSI distribution reached a total of 16 countries. External procurement support for countries in Asia and the Pacific continued to increase, growing from 47 per cent in 2011 to 60 per cent in 2012 to 78 per cent in 2013. Minor changes were seen in support for Africa at 20 per cent in 2012 and 17 per cent in 2013, as well as for Latin America and the Caribbean, with 5 per cent in 2012 and 3 per cent in 2013. The percentage allocated to the Arab States decreased from 15 per cent in 2012 to 2 per cent in 2013.

The nine recipient countries in Asia and the Pacific included Afghanistan, Cambodia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines and Sri Lanka. The five recipient countries in Africa included Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda and

Zimbabwe. One country in the Arab States (Yemen) and one in Latin America (Bolivia) also received support in 2013. In Asia and the Pacific, the countries receiving the highest level of support were Myanmar (\$458,470), Pakistan (\$223,020) and Afghanistan (\$213,500). In the Africa region, the highest levels of support went to Malawi (\$208,406), Ghana (\$94,700) and Nigeria (\$29,257).

Table 15: Commodity distribution breakdown for MSI, 2013

Commodities	Quantity	US\$	Percentage
Male condoms	12,458,880	529,478	25.84
Oral contraceptives	2,480,402	466,993	22.79
Injectables	330,000	271,620	13.25
IUDs	455,800	182,475	8.90
Implants	72,342	598,627	29.21
Total		2,049,193	100

Figure 9: Percentage of commodity distribution by method for MSI, 2013

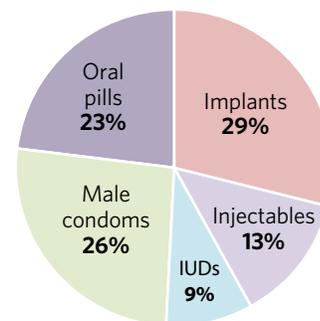
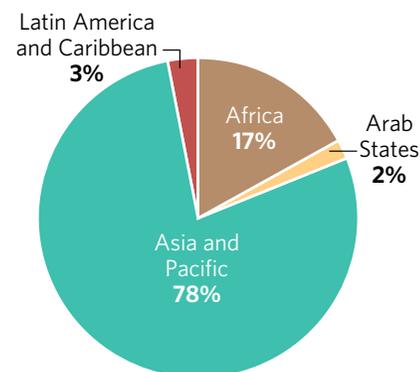


Table 16: Commodity distribution breakdown for MSI, 2013

Regions	US\$	Percentage
Africa	342,553	16.72
Arab States	42,372	2.07
Asia and Pacific	1,604,268	78.29
Latin America and Caribbean	60,000	2.93
Total	2,049,193	100

Figure 10: Percentage of support by region for MSI, 2013



2.6 Population Services International (PSI)

Population Services International (PSI) is a global health organization dedicated to improving the health of people in the developing world by focusing on serious challenges such as the lack of family planning. In over 30 countries throughout the world PSI empowers women and couples to lead healthier lives by providing access to innovative family planning and maternal health products and services.¹²

¹² For more information, see www.psi.org/

PSI empowers women and couples to lead healthier lives by providing access to innovative family planning and maternal health products and services.

To provide family planning products and services where they are most needed, PSI creates franchised networks of medical providers to offer clinical services. PSI operates 24 franchises in Asia, Africa and Latin America with an estimated 16,000 franchisees who run the locations. PSI also utilizes existing wholesale and retail distribution infrastructure to make products widely available, and expands the reach of products and services through outreach events, task-shifting to lower level providers where possible, and engaging community-based health workers.

Within the context of its commitment towards family planning, PSI contributed approximately \$17.7 million in external procurement support for contraceptives and condoms to 29 countries in 2013. PSI support for these commodities decreased by 41 per cent (some \$12.3 million) compared to 2012.

The highest level of support went to male condoms (54 per cent). However, overall support for male condoms decreased from nearly \$21.5 million in 2012 to \$9.6 million in 2013.

A substantial increase in support for female condoms is noted, up from \$61,820 in 2012 to almost \$1 million in 2013 – or nearly 15 times more support. Increased support was also provided for injectables and implants, which increased 75 and 51 per cent respectively from 2012 to 2013. Support decreased for emergency contraceptives (82 per cent), oral contraceptives (59 per cent) and IUDs (64 per cent).

The regional breakdown includes 14 countries in Africa, seven countries in Asia and the Pacific, and eight countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Africa region received 64 of the total support value, followed by Asia and the Pacific (27 per cent) and Latin America and the Caribbean (9 per cent). The split of funds among regions remained constant compared with 2012, except for Latin America and Caribbean where funds allocated increased from \$1.1 million in 2012 to \$1.6 million in 2013.

The top three methods procured by PSI in 2013 were male condoms (54 per cent), injectable contraceptives (18 per cent) and implants (11 per cent). The top four countries receiving support for quantities of these family planning supplies were as follows:

- Male condoms: India (some 102.8 million pieces), Kenya (89.4 million pieces), Mozambique (31.3 million pieces) and Togo (some 19.5 million pieces);
- Injectable contraceptives: Kenya (2.6 million vials), Myanmar (1 million vials), Cambodia (700,000 vials) and Benin (80,000 vials);
- Implants: Kenya (200,000 sets), Cambodia (5,500 sets), Togo (5,000 sets) and Guatemala (4,500 sets).

By region, the commodity distribution breakdown for these methods (injectables, implants and male condoms) was as follows, for the top three countries in each region:

- Africa: Kenya received the highest support for all three methods (89.4 million condoms, 2.6 million injectables and 200,000 sets of implants);
- Asia and the Pacific: India received the most male condoms (some 102.8 million pieces); Myanmar received the highest support for injectables (1 million vials); and Cambodia was the only country where implants were distributed (5,500 sets);
- Latin America and the Caribbean: Guatemala received the highest support for male condoms (some 10.6 million pieces), implants (4,500 sets) and injectables (50,000 vials). All support for injectables in the region went to Guatemala.

Table 17: Commodity distribution breakdown for PSI, 2013

Commodities	Quantity	US\$	Percentage
Male condoms	339,072,542	9,575,940	54.24
Female condoms	1,551,000	986,553	5.59
Oral contraceptives	25,928,305	1,472,116	8.34
Emergency contraceptives	534,600	159,552	0.90
Injectables	4,501,600	3,238,806	18.35
IUDs	529,869	288,518	1.63
Implants	227,300	1,932,455	10.95
Total		17,653,940	100

Figure 11: Percentage of commodity distribution by method for PSI, 2013

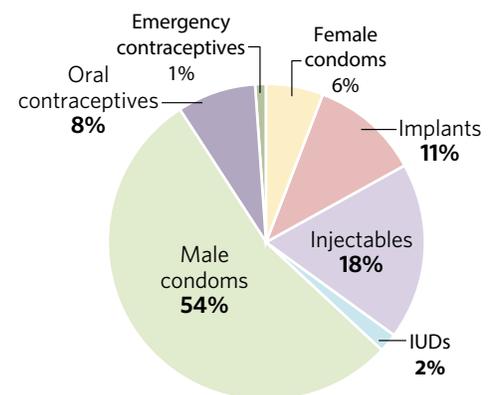
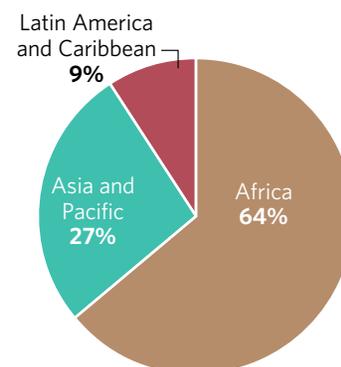


Table 18: Regional support breakdown for PSI, 2013

Regions	US\$	Percentage
Africa	11,241,716	63.68
Asia and Pacific	4,839,609	27.41
Latin America and Caribbean	1,572,615	8.91
Total	17,653,940	100

Figure 12: Percentage of support by region for PSI, 2013



2.7 UNFPA

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is the principal global inter-governmental organization in the UN system with the mandate for family planning, and leads the United Nations in the global effort to provide voluntary family planning information, services and supplies that allow individuals and couples to choose whether, when and how many children they have.

UNFPA's goal overall is to accelerate delivery of universal access to rights-based family planning as part of efforts to achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

Specifically, to accelerate progress in achieving countries' family planning priorities, UNFPA supports national governments, civil society and national institutions through enhancing cooperation, providing technical assistance and resource mobilization in these broad areas: 1) coordination and partnerships; 2) advocacy and policy dialogue; 3) procurement; 4) capacity building; and 5) knowledge management.

Equipped with offices and professional staff in 136 countries, and a comprehensive network of strong global and national partnerships with civil society, International organizations and national governments, UNFPA is a facilitator, convener and broker at national, regional and global levels to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, including family planning.

UNFPA further strengthened its leadership in family planning by launching the Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security (UNFPA GPRHCS) in 2007, which provides strategic and pivotal support for family planning. UNFPA GPRHCS is the only UN programme that specifically addresses reproductive health commodity security, and the key UNFPA programme to ensure access to a reliable supply of contraceptives, condoms and equipment for family planning and HIV/STI prevention and life-saving maternal health medicines.



In 2013, UNFPA provided more than \$152 million for procurement of reproductive health commodities, which represents an increase in the expenditure of approximately \$25 million compared to 2012.¹³

UNFPA procured family planning commodities using several funding sources, including the UNFPA GPRHCS, core resources, co-financing agreement (CFA) fund, revolving inventory fund, special fund and funds received by UNFPA to carry out procurement for governments or other 'third parties'. Third party procurement constitutes the conduct of specific procurement actions by the Procurement and Services Branch of UNFPA for or on behalf of a third party (i.e. governments, specialized agencies, other intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, international financial institutions, etc.) on the basis of a legal arrangement.

¹³ Data provided in the present report updates, with minor changes, Table 4 of the GPRHCS Annual Report 2013. Also, UNFPA figures include third party procurement.

- The UNFPA GPRHCS accounted for the highest level of support, providing \$108.2 million in 2013 in support for commodity procurement.¹⁴ This includes financial support from DFID of approximately \$73 million in 2013, up from \$62.7 million in 2012.
- Third party procurement accounted for \$29 million of UNFPA spending on contraceptives and condoms in 2014. A total of 39 third party procurement requests from different countries were channeled through UNFPA. Nine countries channeled more than one million dollars to UNFPA for third party procurement: Viet Nam, China and Yemen directed about \$1.2 million each; El Salvador and the Dominican Republic close to \$1.5 million each; Philippines (\$2.4 million), Democratic Republic of Congo (\$3.6 million), Ecuador (\$4.7 million) and South Africa (\$7.3 million).

Procurement of implants accounted for 32 per cent of total procurement spending, followed by injectable contraceptives at 23 per cent and male condoms at 19 per cent. UNFPA support also included \$2 million for other related expenses, including procurement of lubricant and activities associated with supply chain management such as art work, packaging, sampling and testing.

UNFPA doubled the quantity of implants procured in 2013 compared to 2012, with a comparable level of funding, providing an additional 2.7 million units. The price for implants went down under the volume guarantee agreement negotiated with the manufacturer by many partners, including UNFPA, to improve procurement efficiency.

Quantities of other contraceptives procured also increased in 2013 compared to 2012, with UNFPA procuring triple the quantity of emergency contraceptives, and double the quantity of IUDs. Increases in quantities were as follows: male condom procurement increased by approximately 372 million pieces, female condom by 668,000 pieces, oral pills by 23 million cycles, emergency contraceptives by nearly one million doses, and injectables by 33 million vials.

UNFPA support went to 101 countries in 2013, with most of the support to Africa (45 countries), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (24 countries), Asia and the Pacific (20 countries), Eastern Europe and Central Asia (7 countries) and the Arab States (5 countries). In terms of monetary value, contraceptives and condoms procured for Africa accounted for nearly 62 per cent of expenditures, followed by 13 per cent for Latin America and the Caribbean. The number of countries that received supported decreased by nine this year, down from 110 in 2012 to 101 in 2013.

¹⁴ In 2013, support for commodity procurement accounted for 66 per cent of GPRHCS expenses (\$108,252,802) and support for related capacity development accounted for 34 per cent (\$55,852,962).

The top three commodities that UNFPA procured were implants, injectables and male condoms.

The top three commodities that UNFPA procured were implants, injectables and male condoms. The top four countries receiving support for quantities of these family planning supplies were as follows:

- Implants: Ethiopia (1,083,960 sets), Uganda (412,032 sets), Nigeria (341,144 sets) and Zimbabwe (260,300 sets). UNFPA's Procurement Services Branch (PSB) maintains a stock of over 500,000 sets. UNFPA provided implants to 69 countries in 2013.
- Male condoms: Uganda (81,064,800 pieces), Democratic Republic of Congo (62,226,144 pieces), Nigeria (47,680,128 pieces) and Mozambique (29,448,000 pieces). PSB maintain a stock of over 262 million pieces.
- Injectables: Nigeria (6,265,200 vials), Madagascar (3,593,800 vials), Philippines (2,358,000 vials), and Malawi (2,267,600 vials).

Table 19: Commodity distribution breakdown for UNFPA, 2013

Commodities	Quantity	US\$	Percentage
Male condoms	1,063,621,008	29,651,183	19.38
Female condoms	20,962,000	11,644,510	7.61
Oral contraceptives	75,641,885	22,284,878	14.57
Emergency contraceptives	1,357,753	889,818	0.58
Injectables	63,603,705	35,685,717	23.33
IUDs	3,665,844	1,203,256	0.79
Implants	5,523,350	49,467,076	32.34
Others	4,917,967	2,146,253	1.40
Total		152,972,690	100

Figure 13: Percentage of commodity distribution by method for UNFPA, 2013

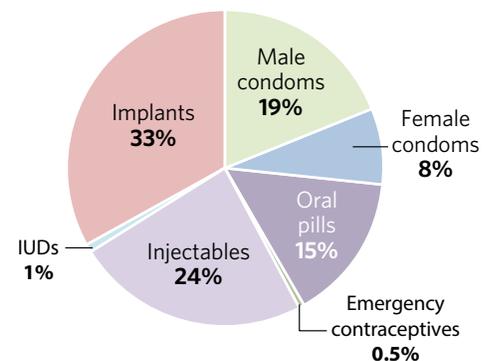
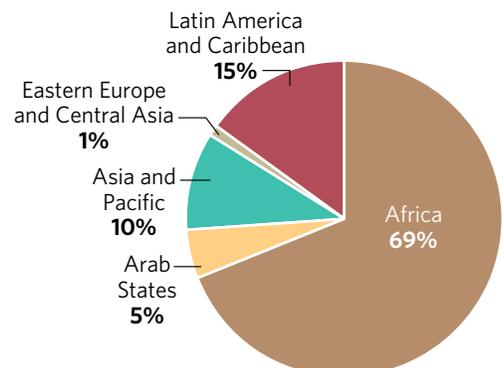


Table 20: Regional support breakdown for UNFPA, 2013

Regions	US\$	Percentage
Africa	94,465,881	61.75
Arab States	6,060,310	3.97
Asia and Pacific	13,854,084	9.06
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	1,932,910	1.26
Latin America and Caribbean	19,936,006	13.03
UNFPA Procurement Services Branch, Copenhagen (stock) and other non-regional activities	16,714,499	10.93
Total	152,972,690	100

Figure 14: Percentage of support by region for UNFPA, 2013



2.8 USAID

USAID is among the world's largest family planning donors, and one of the global leaders in providing reproductive health commodities to countries. USAID advances and supports voluntary family planning and reproductive health programmes in more than 45 countries across the globe, and provides reinforced assistance to 24 high priority countries.¹⁵ It is the lead U.S. Government agency that work to end extreme global poverty and enable resilient, democratic societies to realize their potential.

USAID works with national and international partners to expand the availability of essential reproductive health commodities around the world through the USAID | DELIVER PROJECT. The project's technical support strengthens all aspects of in-country supply chains: forecasting, procurement, distribution, management information systems, quality assurance, storage and infrastructure, and medical waste disposal. The project currently supports USAID's efforts to improve family planning product availability by providing assistance in the following focus areas:

- Supply chain strengthening and commodity security: in this area special emphasis is placed on capacity building and institutional development, research and innovation, use of local partners, and sustainability;
- Procurement and distribution of essential supplies: the project procures and delivers contraceptives, condoms, essential medicines, and medical equipment and supplies to USAID-supported programmes worldwide.

In 2013, USAID provided more than \$98 million worth of family planning commodities to 41 countries through external procurement support for contraceptives and condoms. This was a decline of approximately 7 per cent from 2012 to 2013. Support decreased across several family planning commodities (female condoms, emergency contraceptives, injectables, implants and Standard Days). Oral contraceptives expenditure remained constant.

External support expenditure for male condoms and IUDs increased significantly. The highest level of support (32.5 per cent) went towards male condoms in 2013, with almost 852 million pieces procured. This was an increase of more than 16 per cent compared to the previous year. Injectable contraceptives accounted for almost 27 per cent of total expenditure in 2013, with more than 30.3 million vials procured. However, for injectables, this represented a decrease of 12.6 per cent compared to the previous year. Showing a slight increase, support for oral contraceptives accounted for 20 per cent of expenditures in 2013.

USAID is among the world's largest family planning donors, and one of the global leaders in providing reproductive health commodities to countries.

¹⁵ For more information, see www.usaid.gov/ and <http://deliver.jsi.com/>

USAID distribution reached 41 countries in 2013. The regional breakdown includes 26 countries in Africa, seven countries in Asia and the Pacific, five countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, two countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and one country in the Arab States.

Africa received 63 per cent of total support in 2013, followed by Asia and the Pacific with 32 per cent. Compared to 2012, support to Africa decreased by 13 percentage points, while support to Asia and the Pacific increased by 12 percentage points. Support to Latin America and the Caribbean increased by 1 percentage point.

External procurement support by region is as follows:

- Africa: Kenya received the highest level of support (\$7 million), followed by Uganda (\$6.7 million) and Zimbabwe (\$6.4 million);
- Asia and the Pacific: Pakistan (\$26.3 million), Afghanistan (\$3.5 million) and Nepal (\$693,000);
- Latin America and the Caribbean: Haiti (\$3.5 million), Dominican Republic (\$1.3 million) and Trinidad and Tobago (\$133,400);
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia: Georgia (\$273,300) and Armenia (\$1,800);
- Arab States: Morocco (\$92,871).

The top three methods procured by USAID in 2013 were male condoms (32.5 per cent), injectable contraceptives (27 per cent) and oral contraceptives (20 per cent). The top four countries receiving support for quantities of these family planning supplies were as follows:

- Male condoms: Pakistan (some 310.6 million pieces), Zimbabwe (nearly 106.3 million pieces), Uganda (53.6 million pieces) and Zambia (nearly 40.7 million pieces);
- Injectable contraceptives: Pakistan (almost 9.8 million vials), Kenya (some 3.8 million vials), Uganda (nearly 3.1 million vials) and Mozambique (2.5 million vials);
- Oral contraceptives: Pakistan (almost 19.8 million cycles), Ghana (almost 7.4 million cycles), United Republic of Tanzania (some 5.4 million cycles) and Kenya (some 5.3 million cycles).

By region, the commodity distribution breakdown for these methods (injectables, oral contraceptives and male condoms) was as follows, for the top three countries in each region:

- Africa: Ghana received the highest quantity of oral contraceptives (almost 7.3 million cycles), Kenya received the highest quantity of injectables (some 3.8 million vials) and Zimbabwe received the highest quantity of male condoms (some 106.3 million pieces);

- Asia and the Pacific: Pakistan received the highest support for all three methods;
- Latin America and Caribbean: Haiti received the highest support for all three methods;
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia: Georgia received the highest quantity of male condoms and oral contraceptives. No injectables were procured in the region through external procurement support.

Table 21: Commodity distribution breakdown for USAID, 2013

Commodities	Quantity	US\$	Percentage
Male condoms	851,964,000	31,878,083	32.51
Female condoms	6,366,000	3,858,120	3.93
Oral contraceptives	63,013,920	19,484,345	19.87
Emergency contraceptives	42,680	40,176	0.04
Injectables	30,335,200	26,265,286	26.79
IUDs	2,233,806	1,900,822	1.94
Implants	973,404	13,927,804	14.20
Standard Days	88,500	180,082	0.18
Others	8,472,000	517,240	0.53
Total		98,051,958	100

Figure 15: Percentage of distribution by method for USAID, 2013

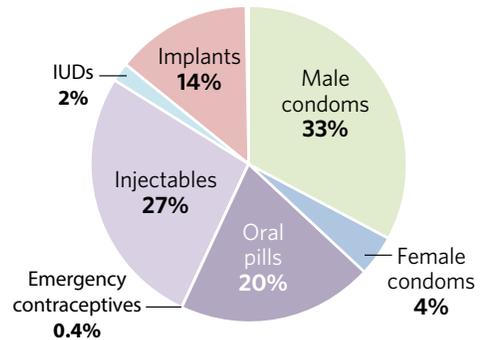
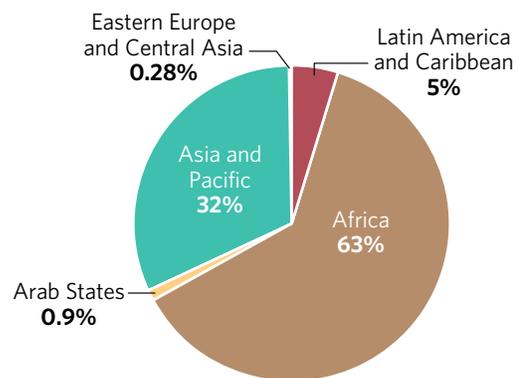


Table 22: Regional support breakdown for USAID, 2013

Regions	US\$	Percentage
Africa	61,476,227	62.70
Arab States	92,871	0.09
Asia and Pacific	31,260,195	31.88
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	275,129	0.28
Latin America and Caribbean	4,947,536	5.05
Total	98,051,958	100

Figure 16: Percentage of support by region for USAID, 2013





3

KEY INITIATIVES

Donors and partners participate in a number of initiatives to improve and manage the supply of contraceptives and condoms to support rights-based family planning services.

Some of the following initiatives have been operating for many years, while others have been established recently. Some are global initiatives and others have both global- and country-level activities. Overall, the common goal is to increase access to rights-based family planning services, including the essential reproductive health commodities on which services depend.

The following are briefly described, in alphabetical order:

- Coordinated Assistance for RH Supplies
- Coordinated Supply Planning

- FP2020
- Interagency Supply Group
- Pledge Guarantee for Health
- RHInterchange
- Sayana Press initiative
- Total Market Approach
- UN Commission on Life-Saving Commodities for Women and Children
- Volume guarantee for implants

3.1 Coordinated Assistance for RH Supplies (CARhs)

Started in 2005, the Coordinated Assistance for Reproductive health supplies (CARhs) group provides a platform for global procurers and country partners to coordinate and share information, promote transparency and country ownership of supply management, generate evidence-based decisions, and take effective action to balance contraceptive supply when unexpected situations occur. At its monthly meetings, the group identifies pending supply shortages or overstocks, tries to understand their cause, develops solutions and, if possible, applies these solutions.

Core member organizations of CARhs include UNFPA (New York and Copenhagen), USAID and the USAID | DELIVER PROJECT, West African Health Organization (WAHO), Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI) and the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition Secretariat. CARhs members coordinate closely with other donors and implementing partners including DFID, The Global Fund, IPPF, KfW, MSI and The World Bank.

3.2 Coordinated Supply Planning

Coordinated supply planning (CSP) was identified by USAID and UNFPA in late 2012 as a way to achieve greater efficiencies and reduce global supply risk to all programmes receiving family planning commodity support. In early 2013, a small cross-organizational group was formed that developed the concept, reviewed applicable data and resource requirements, and began the process of meeting regularly to discuss firm orders, planned shipments and long-term supply needs.

In October 2013, representatives of USAID's Commodity Security and Logistics Division (CSL), UNFPA's Procurement Services Branch (PSB), the USAID | DELIVER PROJECT, the Implants Access Programs (IAP), the Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI), and the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition (RHSC) met in Washington, DC. During a

three-day workshop, the group reviewed their forecasting approaches, challenges and needs for USAID and UNFPA family planning commodities.

The main objective of CSP is to improve supply chain coordination for family planning commodities through continuous, collaborative development of forecasts and supply plans.

Initially, the CSP group has prioritized a focus on USAID and UNFPA coordinated supply planning, and a focus on contraceptive implants and three-month injectable contraceptives. This may expand to include other relevant parties (e.g. suppliers and other donors) and also other reproductive health commodities that would benefit from such coordination.

In order to support the forecasting objective of coordinated supply planning, the group will jointly produce and maintain three specific types of forecasts/supply plans:

- A rolling 12-month supply plan of country orders by desired receipt date for each country where both USAID and UNFPA are providing commodities;
- A rolling six-month supplier ordering forecast, detailing forecasted purchase orders by desired goods available date from USAID and UNFPA to the suppliers. This includes a rollout of USAID/UNFPA countries, USAID-only countries, and UNFPA-only countries.
- A longer-term (5 to 10 year) demographic forecast.

To support these efforts, the CSP group will develop one forecasting and supply planning tool that will be updated every six months. For other activities, the group will develop and/or refine available tools and data to develop a process that can be repeated and updated easily.

CSP will serve to improve coordination and supply planning between USAID, UNFPA, and others as possible to foresee potential stock imbalances and address them before they become shortages and related issues that must be addressed by the Coordinated Assistance for Reproductive health supplies (CARhs).

3.3 FP2020

At the 2012 London Summit on Family Planning, leaders from around the world agreed on an ambitious objective: to expand contraceptive access to an additional 120 million women and girls in the world's 69 poorest countries by the year 2020. More than 70 governments, civil society organizations, and private sector entities made commitments at the Summit, and donors pledged billions of dollars. Family Planning 2020 (FP2020) is the framework that was created to coordinate and carry forward this enormous international effort.

At the heart of the FP2020 movement are the commitments: formal pledges by countries, donors, and an array of partners to work toward expanding access to contraceptives and services. FP2020 is an action-oriented partnership that focused on accountability, coordination and knowledge sharing to accelerate the process of matching funds, technical expertise, and other resources with critical programmatic needs to support countries in fulfilling their commitments on family planning.

Presently there are 29 countries that made commitments to FP2020 and more countries are expected to announce their commitments in late 2014. Half of all FP2020 commitment countries have formal, detailed plans to guide national family planning strategies. To support the commitment countries FP2020 partnership has launched the Rapid Response Mechanism, established a network of focal points in every commitment making country and it is about to launch a consolidated knowledge sharing platform on family planning that includes data and resources for decision making.

3.4 Interagency Supply Group

The Interagency Supply Group (ISG) is focused on finding ways to better coordinate supply-chain strengthening efforts and better leverage the significant supply chain investments to achieve greater and more sustainable impact on country systems. Members of the group include The Global Fund, USAID, DFID, Norway, The World Bank, GAVI, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.



The supply chain for health commodities and products is a core health system building block across all health areas. It is an area that has continuously faced enormous challenges despite significant investments and efforts over the past decades. Progress has been made in some countries and within certain health areas and prevention programmes, most notably immunization, reproductive health, HIV and malaria. But this has been uneven and sometimes at the price of creating multiple parallel and/or uncoordinated systems at the country level. With the growing demand on commodities, continued dependence on international support for health commodities, and a strong pipeline of new products, the pressure on national systems is growing every day. Past, current and future investments are at risk if a more coordinated and strategic approach to supply-chain strengthening efforts is not adopted.

For these reasons, the partners' collective commitment to improved coordination is to identify areas of convergence and ways to harmonize supply-chains and supply activities where appropriate, optimize synergies across supply-chains and focus efforts towards building sustainable country-led national systems.

3.5 Pledge Guarantee for Health

Pledge Guarantee for Health is an innovative financing partnership designed to increase the availability and predictability of funding from international donors for health commodities. Beneficiaries use donor committed funding in advance of disbursement, resulting in increased buying power, greater value, accelerated procurement and delivery – and better health outcomes and more lives saved.

PGH leverages private sector funding to deliver value for money by reducing risks in the procurement process that can lead to emergency production and price premiums. In public health terms, this results in faster, more efficient purchasing of life-saving commodities, while also empowering governments to negotiate reduced unit costs.

Through a 5-year partial guarantee from the governments of the United States and Sweden, PGH is able to leverage \$100 million in credit from commercial banking partners which, in turn, extend short-term credit to traditional donor aid recipients. Having proven the concept with the support of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition, Dalberg Global Development Advisors, and the United Nations Foundation, Pledge Guarantee for Health now moves into its next phase in its new institutional home, Financing for Development (F4D).



3.6 RHInterchange

The RHInterchange (RHI) is an online tool for sharing information on contraceptive orders and shipments.¹⁶ Users can access up-to-date data on past, present, and future supply orders for over 140 countries. Data from the RHI can be used for shipment monitoring, commodity management, analysis, and planning.

Available on the AccessRH web portal, the RHI consolidates data from multiple sources, and organizes it in six different web reports. Data providers include IPPE, MSI, PSI, UNFPA, and USAID.

The RHI currently reflects 80 per cent of donor-funded procurement of contraceptives over the last several years. It is the first and only online source of harmonized data about contraceptive orders and shipments.

Initiated by the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition, and maintained by UNFPA, the RHI enables the supplies community to share information for decision making, advocacy, and coordination around reproductive health supplies issues. The RHI provides answers

¹⁶ For more information, see www.MyAccessRH.org

to the following questions and more: Which contraceptive methods were shipped where? When does the next shipment arrive? What value of contraceptives was sent? Which institutions are funding contraceptives?

3.7 Sayana Press initiative

Sayana Press is an injectable contraceptive effective for three months, similar to Depo Provera. As a result of the London Summit on Family Planning commitment, country-led pilot introductions of Sayana Press are taking place in Burkina Faso, Niger, Senegal, and Uganda. Planning and preparatory activities were initiated in 2013. Country introduction activities began in 2014 and will continue through 2016. The original Sayana Press pilot introduction partnership included the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, USAID, DFID, UNFPA, Pfizer Inc., and PATH. In 2014, the Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF) also joined the partnership.¹⁷

Based on the acceptability studies, it is hoped that introduction of Sayana Press will address the unmet need for family planning through: i) attracting new users; ii) method switching from traditional and other temporary methods; and iii) reduction of discontinuation rate of injectable contraceptives. Potential advantages of Sayana Press include increased convenience and ease of administration and the potential to contribute to system-level logistics benefits in terms of storage, transport, and distribution.

Sayana Press is recommended as an addition to the family planning method mix, serving to extend access and increase use in resource-constrained settings, potentially also in humanitarian situations.

One of the key advantages of Sayana Press is its availability in the Uniject injection system. Use of the Uniject injection system is easier than intramuscular injection, meaning that community health workers with modest training would be able to administer it. This is pre-filled and auto disable device, and lighter than intramuscular injection components and thus has advantages in terms of supply chain management.

3.8 Total Market Approach

In developing countries with high fertility and generally young populations, very large numbers of women are entering their prime reproductive years. Funding for family planning programmes is not keeping pace with increased demand. As a result stock-outs and a recurrent risk of contraceptive shortages prevail.

¹⁷ For more information, see <http://sites.path.org/rh/recent-reproductive-health-projects/sayanapress/>

One way to address these challenges is provided by the ‘Total Market Approach’ (TMA). This is a holistic approach to meeting demand for reproductive health market products and services, by ensuring that the various market suppliers (e.g. public health services, NGOs, social marketing organizations, and commercial entities) coordinate their actions and clearly identify segments of the market that they can best serve – according to their comparative advantage – in the most cost-effective ways.

The Total Market Approach can be used to: improve the cost-effectiveness of interventions; allocate subsidies where most needed; alleviate the financial burden borne by the public sector; and better serve the poorest and most marginalized populations. The Total Market Approach can promote a stronger involvement of low-cost suppliers in the provision of reproductive health products and services, in order to create new, commercially-viable markets accessible to a larger number of consumers. The TMA can be used where appropriate to shift consumers from free public sector products to social marketing products, and to shift wealthier consumers from socially-marketed products to private sector supply.

While the Total Market Approach is being developed in a variety of ways in developing countries, at the most basic level it promotes cooperation and alignment among different providers – in particular to identify and seek to meet the family planning needs of underserved and marginalized populations. In 2015, UNFPA, in collaboration with USAID and a number of technical agencies, is to continue to promote this approach, drawing inspiration from past and ongoing efforts, for example, in Madagascar, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Viet Nam.

3.9 UN Commission on Life-Saving Commodities for Women and Children, Supply Chain Technical Resource Team

The UN Commission on Life-Saving Commodities for Women and Children was formed in 2012 by the UN Secretary-General as part of the Every Woman Every Child initiative. The Commission challenged the global community to increase access and appropriate use of essential medicines, medical devices, and health supplies that effectively address the leading preventable causes of death during pregnancy, childbirth, and childhood.

Led by a wide range of high-level leaders around the world, the Commission made 10 recommendations focused on rapidly increasing the availability and use of 13 priority commodities for reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health (RMNCH) to achieve the goal of saving the lives of six million women and children by 2017.

Nine expert groups carry forward the Commission’s recommendations by supporting countries in their efforts to make these essential commodities more widely available and

used, and by addressing global and regional RMNCH challenges. The expert groups are known as Technical Reference Teams (TRTs). Each specializes in a type of reproductive health commodity, or on a barrier that prevents a wider use of these commodities.

The Supply Chain TRT works to address various supply chain challenges and barriers to ensure essential commodities are delivered efficiently and safely, and are available where and when they are needed. The Supply Chain TRT brings together experts who serve as focal points for key activities. The conveners are UNFPA and USAID, with supporting organizations including Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI), Dimagi, Imperial Health Services, John Snow Inc., Management Sciences for Health, PATH, the mHealth Alliance, Riders for Health, University of Oslo, VillageReach and the Government of Norway.

3.10 Volume guarantee for implants

A ‘volume guarantee’ is an agreement about the procurement of contraceptives at negotiated prices from key manufacturers. The aim of this work is to support the UN Commission on Life-Saving Commodities’ first recommendation: *Share global markets: By 2013 effective global mechanisms such as pooled procurement and aggregated demand are in place to increase the availability of quality, life-saving commodities an optimal price and demand.* The Government of Norway, DFID (United Kingdom) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation have worked in partnership with UNFPA Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security to reduce the cost of contraceptive implants.



In early 2013, a **volume guarantee agreement** contributed to unit price reductions of 50 per cent from as much as \$18.5 to as low as \$8.5 for contraceptive implants, a long-acting reversible contraceptive method. UNFPA support included procurement of approximately 2 million units of Jadelle (and two million units of Implanon). The guarantee was signed by a consortium of donors with a manufacturer. The partners acknowledged the need to invest in global and national systems in terms of procurement, supply chain, health workforce and demand creation. They also noted the importance of ensuring that the focus on contraceptive implants was embedded in national family planning programmes where women and men are offered a choice of modern contraceptive methods.

Long-acting reversible contraceptives such as implants have been found by independent experts to be the most effective at preventing pregnancy, the most cost-effective, and are associated with the highest levels of satisfaction and continuation of all reversible methods. Studies have shown that of the women in developing countries who are using modern methods of family planning other than implants, a significant proportion would choose implants if they were consistently available and supported by counselling and clinical services.



4

MALE AND FEMALE CONDOMS

3.3 billion male condoms and 33.7 million female condoms were procured through direct support in 2013 – reducing risk of infection from many STIs, including HIV, while also preventing unintended pregnancies.

Availability of contraception and dual protection are important ways to reduce potential HIV infection in children through rights-based prevention of unintended pregnancies in women living with HIV. Condoms will also prevent new HIV infections in women, men, and adolescents, and maternal mortality.¹⁸

¹⁸ *Choices not Chance*: UNFPA Family Planning Strategy, 2012-2020

Worldwide, more than one billion people have an STI, and every year, 1.7 million die from these infections.¹⁹ Latex condoms, when used correctly and consistently, reduce the risk of infection from many STIs, including HIV. According to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), an estimated 35 million people were living with HIV worldwide as of 2012. The vast majority live in sub-Saharan Africa, as do 90 per cent of the children younger than 15 living with HIV. Globally, 55 per cent of adults living with HIV are women.

Millions of people are vulnerable to HIV infection, and AIDS remains the leading cause of death among women of reproductive age and young adolescents.²⁰ Stigma and discrimination continue to impede the realization of people's rights, including access to essential information and services to prevent and treat HIV.

About 1.5 million women living with HIV become pregnant each year. Treatment to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV has increased over the last decade, but about 273,000 infants still become infected each year during pregnancy and delivery (130,000) or breast feeding (143,000). With modern contraception and adequate care, HIV infections among newborns would decline from 130,000 to 9,000.

Results in 2013

For male condoms, the volume procured increased from 3.08 billion pieces in 2012 to 3.3 billion pieces in 2013, for an increase of 7 per cent increase from the previous year. Support also increased for female condoms from 31.8 million pieces in 2012 to 33.7 million in 2013, for an increase of 6 per cent.

As in previous years, UNFPA and USAID are the leading partners in provision of both male and female condoms. Together they provided approximately 58 per cent of the total contribution for male condom procurement, followed by The Global Fund, which contributed 15.5 per cent of support. For female condoms, the contribution from UNFPA was much higher than other partners. UNFPA contributed more than 62 per cent, followed by USAID at 19 per cent and The Global Fund at 10.6 per cent.

About 60 per cent of support for male condoms went to Africa, followed by Asia and the Pacific with nearly 28 per cent, and Latin America and the Caribbean with nearly 9 per cent. The UNFPA Procurement Services Branch reserved 262 million pieces as stock, which is 8 per cent of the total. Nearly 83 per cent of female condoms went to Africa,

¹⁹ *Adding it Up: The Cost and Benefits of Investing in Sexual and Reproductive Health*, Guttmacher Institute and UNFPA, 2014

²⁰ www.unfpa.org/hiv-aids

followed by Latin America and the Caribbean at 4 per cent. PSB kept 2.4 million female condoms as stock.

The distribution of male condoms (pieces) by region is as follows:

- Five countries in Africa received more than 100 million male condoms: Nigeria (162 million), Kenya (142 million), Uganda (139 million), Zimbabwe (106 million) and United Republic of Tanzania (104 million).
- In the Arab States, four out of five countries that received male condom received more than one million pieces: Tunisia (15 million), Yemen (6 million), Palestine (4 million) and Morocco (1 million).
- In Asia and the Pacific, a major recipient was Pakistan (511 million) followed by India (102 million). Other countries in the region received less than 100 million pieces.
- In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Ukraine received 28 million pieces and Kazakhstan received 17 million pieces.
- In Latin America and the Caribbean, the top three recipient countries are Haiti (58 million), Guatemala (31 million) and Dominican Republic (30 million).

For female condoms, eight countries in Africa region received more than a million pieces: Nigeria (5.1 million), Zimbabwe (4.4 million), United Republic of Tanzania (1.1 million), Uganda (3 million), Democratic Republic of Congo (1.8 million), South Africa (1.1 million), Malawi (1 million) and Mozambique (1 million). In Asia and the Pacific, support was directed to Viet Nam (500,000), Myanmar (343,000) and Papua New Guinea (100,000). In Latin America and the Caribbean, five countries received more than 100,000 pieces: Ecuador (500,000), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (450,000), Peru (262,000), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (125,000) and Trinidad and Tobago (125,000).

Table 23: Quantity of male condoms, 2013

Donor/partner	Quantity	US\$	Percentage
DFID	162,000,000	4,081,794	4.92
Global Fund	511,888,260	16,939,623	15.53
IPPF	31,192,096	1,062,925	0.95
KfW	323,452,366	10,816,644	9.81
MSI	12,458,880	529,478	0.38
PSI	339,072,542	9,575,940	10.29
UNFPA	1,063,621,008	29,651,183	32.27
USAID	851,964,000	31,878,083	25.85
Total	3,295,649,152	104,535,670	100

Table 24: Quantity of female condoms, 2013

Donor/partner	Quantity	US\$	Percentage
Global Fund	3,571,084	2,526,919	10.60
IPPF	557,000	387,672	1.65
KfW	677,568	761,918	2.01
PSI	1,551,000	986,553	4.60
UNFPA	20,962,000	11,644,510	62.23
USAID	6,366,000	3,858,120	18.90
Total	33,684,652	20,165,692	100

Table 25: Quantity of male condoms (pieces) by region and by donor/partner, 2013

Donor/ partner	Africa	Arab States	Asia and Pacific	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and Caribbean	Other	PSB Denmark	Total by donor/partner
DFID	162,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,000,000
Global Fund	232,956,056	16,267,392	107,576,186	64,441,834	90,646,792	-	-	511,888,260
IPPF	21,431,009	57,600	3,601,914	-	3,053,094	3,048,480	-	31,192,096
KfW	123,365,446	4,531,920	195,555,000	-	-	-	-	323,452,366
MSI	3,326,400	924,480	8,208,000	-	-	-	-	12,458,880
PSI	168,290,352	-	145,614,126	-	25,168,064	-	-	339,072,542
UNFPA	560,762,640	4,538,304	101,391,984	18,367,488	110,029,392	6,192,000	262,339,200	1,063,621,008
USAID	437,166,000	-	350,940,000	816,000	63,042,000	-	-	851,964,000
Total by region	1,709,297,903	26,319,696	912,887,210	83,625,322	291,939,342	9,240,480	262,339,200	3,295,649,152

Table 26: Quantity of female condoms (pieces) by region and by donor/partner, 2013

Donor/ partner	Africa	Arab States	Asia and Pacific	Latin America and Caribbean	Other	PSB Denmark	Total by donor/partner
Global Fund	3,471,334	-	99,750	-	-	-	3,571,084
IPPF	487,000	2,000	10,000	46,000	12,000	-	557,000
KfW	677,568	-	-	-	-	-	677,568
PSI	1,451,000	-	100,000	-	-	-	1,551,000
UNFPA	15,864,000	2,000	630,000	1,566,000	500,000	2,400,000	20,962,000
USAID	951,000	-	300,000	115,000	-	-	6,366,000
Total by region	27,901,902	4,000	1,139,750	1,727,000	512,000	2,400,000	33,684,652

Regarding the levels of support for male condoms over the past seven years, Figure 17 shows the following progression: 3.23 billion in 2007, 2.36 billion in 2008, 2.72 billion in 2009, 2.8 billion in 2010, 3.36 billion in 2011, 3.08 billion in 2012 and 3.3 billion in 2013. Current levels of support are similar to those seven years ago.

For female condoms, Figure 18 shows that the highest quantity was procured in 2011 (43.4 million), declining the following year and then rising again in 2013 (33.4 million).

Figure 20 shows the expenditure of condom compared to other contraceptives for the last seven years. There is a slight change in expenditure between 2012 and 2013.

Figure 17: Trend in quantity of male condoms, 2007-2013

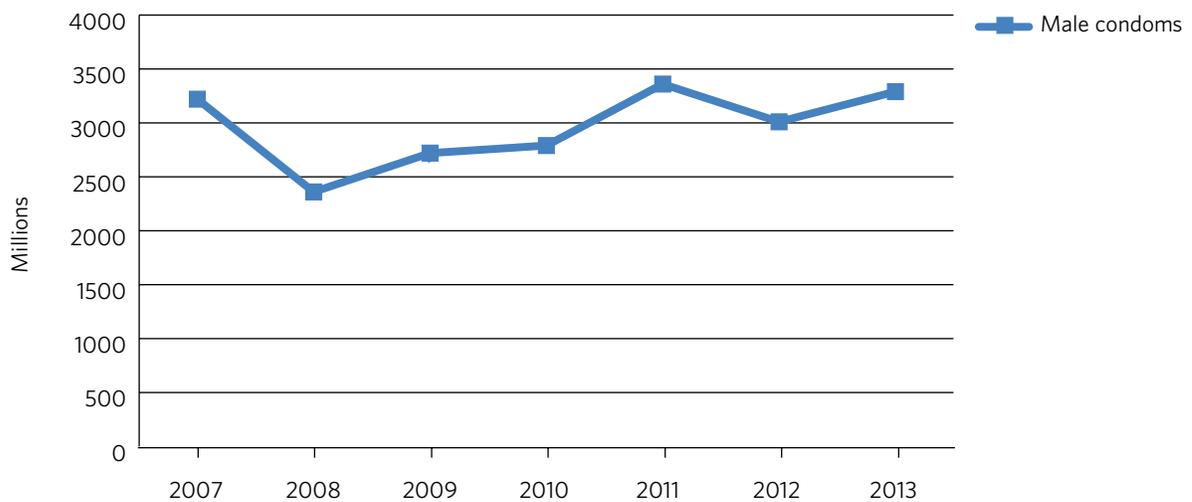


Figure 18: Trend in quantity of female condoms, 2007-2013

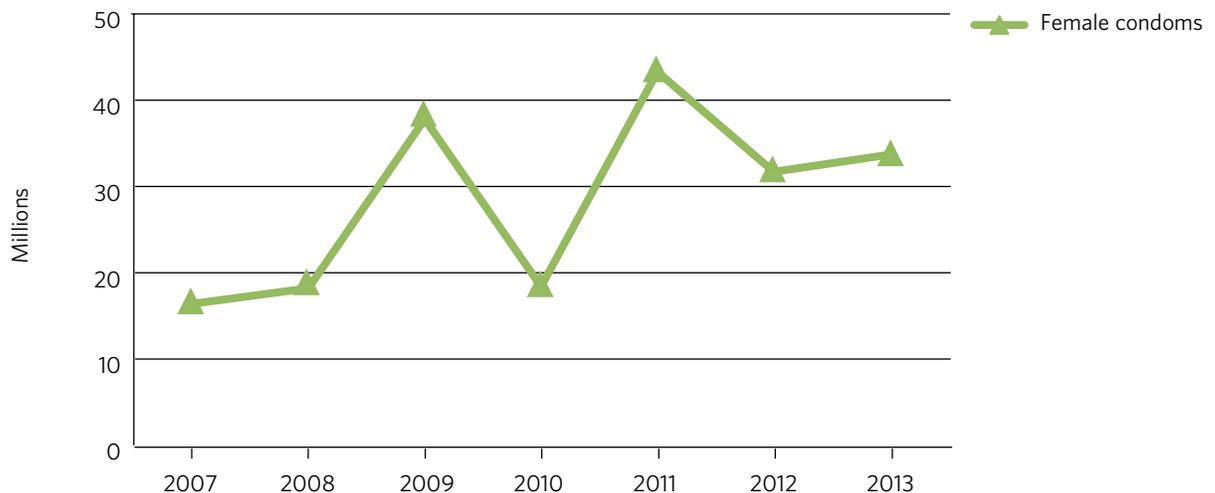


Figure 19: Trend in expenditure for male and female condoms, 2007-2013

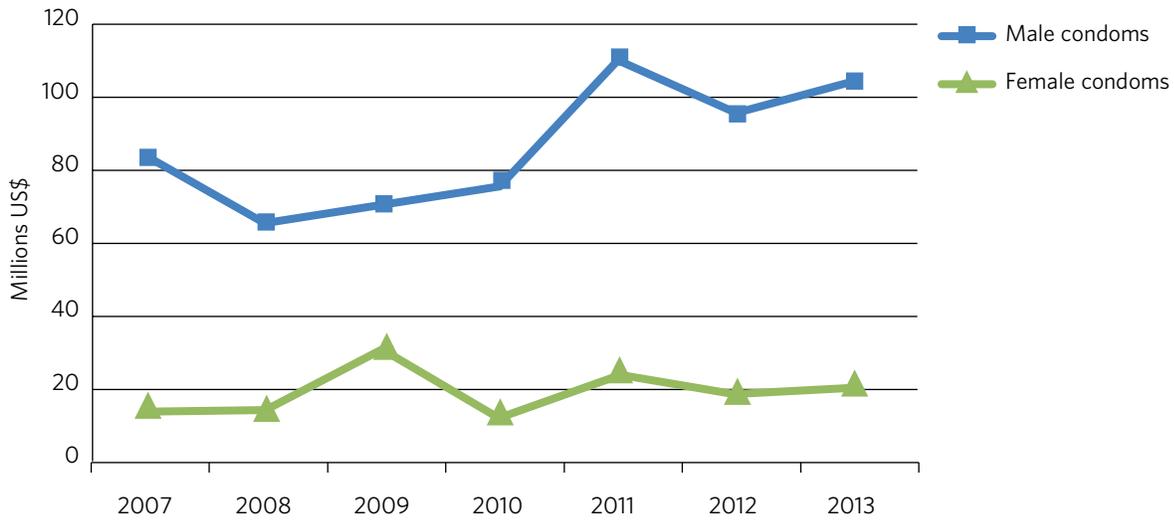
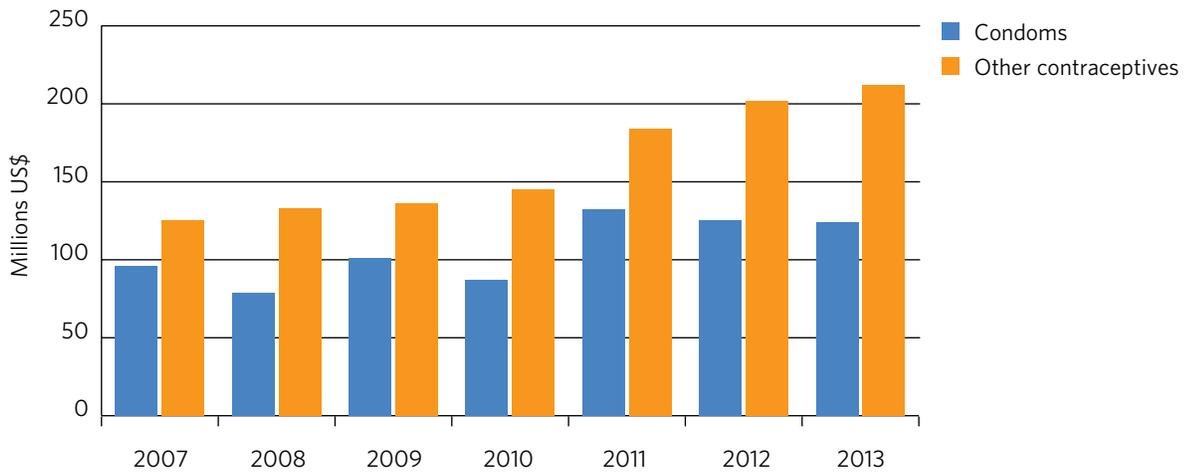


Figure 20: Expenditure for condoms versus other contraceptives, 2007-2013



Annex 1: Expenditures for each commodity

Table 27: External procurement support for contraceptives and condoms, 2013

Donor/partner	US\$	Percentage
DFID	17,904,814	5.22
Global Fund	19,466,542	5.67
IPPF	5,772,791	1.68
KfW	29,272,135	8.53
MSI	2,049,193	0.60
PSI	17,653,940	5.14
UNFPA	152,972,690	44.58
USAID	98,051,958	28.57
Total	321,066,682	100

Figure 21: Proportion of expenditure support, 2013

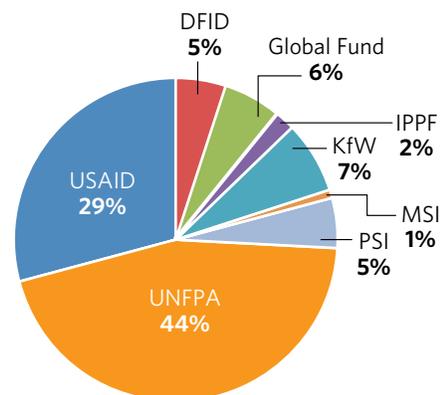
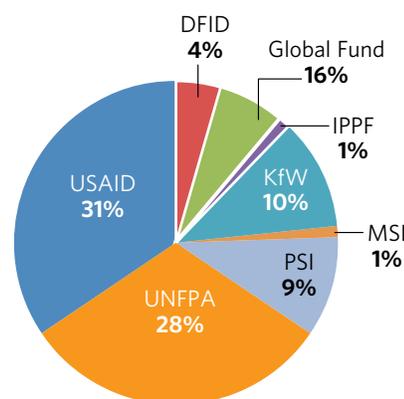


Table 28: Contribution for male condoms, 2013

Donor/partner	Quantity	US\$	Percentage
DFID	162,000,000	4,081,794	3.90
Global Fund	511,888,260	16,939,623	16.20
IPPF	31,192,096	1,062,925	1.02
KfW	323,452,366	10,816,644	10.35
MSI	12,458,880	529,478	0.51
PSI	339,072,542	9,575,940	9.16
UNFPA	1,063,621,008	29,651,183	28.36
USAID	851,964,000	31,878,083	30.49
Total	3,295,649,152	104,535,670	100

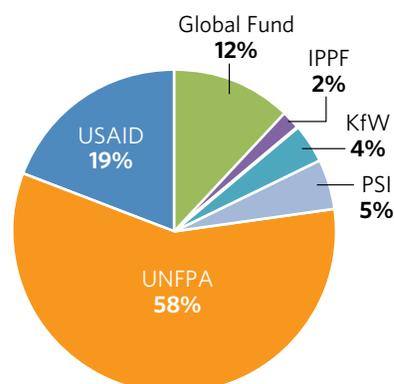
Figure 22: Proportion of expenditure for male condoms, 2013



EXPENDITURES FOR EACH COMMODITY

Table 29: Contribution for female condoms, 2013

Donor/ partner	Quantity	US\$	Percentage
Global Fund	3,571,084	2,526,919	12.53
IPPF	557,000	387,672	1.92
KfW	677,568	761,918	3.78
PSI	1,551,000	986,553	4.89
UNFPA	20,962,000	11,644,510	57.74
USAID	6,366,000	3,858,120	19.13
Total	33,684,652	20,165,692	100

Figure 23: Proportion of expenditure for female condoms, 2013**Table 30: Contribution for oral pills, 2013**

Donor/ partner	Quantity	US\$	Percentage
DFID	25,072,569	6,159,947	11.16
IPPF	1,756,837	780,024	1.41
KfW	25,397,588	4,533,645	8.22
MSI	2,480,402	466,993	0.85
PSI	25,928,305	1,472,116	2.67
UNFPA	75,641,885	22,284,878	40.38
USAID	63,013,920	19,484,345	35.31
Total	219,291,506	55,181,948	100

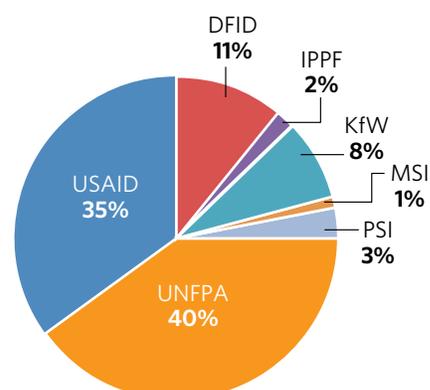
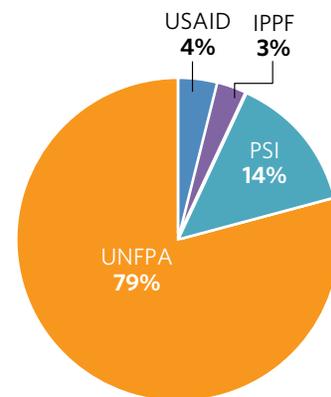
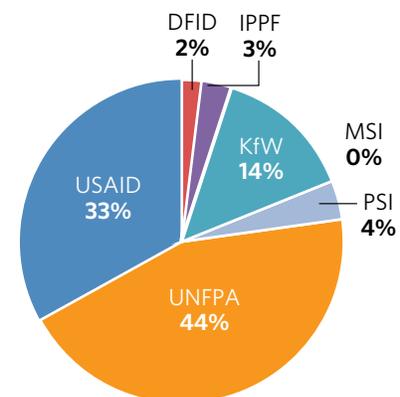
Figure 24: Proportion of expenditure for oral contraceptives, 2013

Table 31: Contribution for emergency contraceptive pills, 2013

Donor/ partner	Quantity	US\$	Percentage
IPPF	27,851	28,455	2.55
PSI	534,600	159,552	14.27
UNFPA	1,357,753	889,818	79.59
USAID	42,680	40,176	3.59
Total	1,962,884	1,118,001	100

Figure 25: Proportion of expenditure for emergency contraceptive pills, 2013**Table 32: Contribution for injectables, 2013**

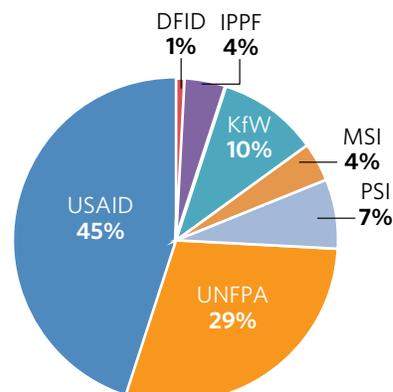
Donor/ partner	Quantity	US\$	Percentage
DFID	1,510,000	1,528,278	1.89
IPPF	1,405,602	2,050,586	2.54
KfW	12,348,832	11,654,892	14.44
MSI	330,000	271,620	0.34
PSI	4,501,600	3,238,806	4.01
UNFPA	63,603,705	35,685,717	44.22
USAID	30,335,200	26,265,286	32.55
Total	114,034,939	80,695,185	100

Figure 26: Proportion of expenditure for injectables, 2013

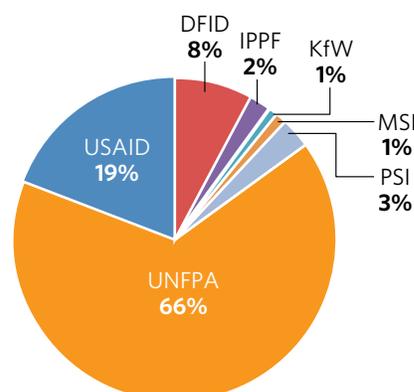
EXPENDITURES FOR EACH COMMODITY

Table 33: Contribution for IUDs, 2013

Donor/ partner	Quantity	US\$	Percentage
DFID	83,854	27,991	0.67
IPPF	824,765	162,989	3.87
KfW	615,858	442,710	10.52
MSI	455,800	182,475	4.34
PSI	529,869	288,518	6.86
UNFPA	3,665,844	1,203,256	28.59
USAID	2,233,806	1,900,822	45.16
Total	8,409,796	4,208,762	100

Figure 27: Proportion of expenditure for IUDs, 2013**Table 34: Contribution for implants, 2013**

Donor/ partner	Quantity	US\$	Percentage
DFID	584,677	6,106,803	8.21
IPPF	62,504	1,296,453	1.74
KfW	39,398	1,062,324	1.43
MSI	72,342	598,627	0.80
PSI	227,300	1,932,455	2.60
UNFPA	5,523,350	49,467,076	66.50
USAID	973,404	13,927,804	18.72
Total	7,482,975	74,391,543	100

Figure 28: Proportion of expenditure for implants, 2013

Annex 2: Trends over time

Table 35: Commodity distribution breakdown for DFID, 2012 and 2013

Commodities	2012		2013		Percentage change in quantity	Percentage change in value
	Quantity	Value in US\$	Quantity	Value in US\$		
Male condoms	189,113,000	4,604,377	162,000,000	4,081,794	(14.34)	(11.35)
Oral pills	4,173,408	953,824	25,072,569	6,159,947	500.77	545.82
Injectables	4,231,700	4,585,598	1,510,000	1,528,278	(64.32)	(66.67)
IUDs	34,074	10,455	83,854	27,991	146.09	167.73
Implants	73,062	1,143,652	584,677	6,106,803	700.25	433.97
Total		11,297,906		17,904,814		58.48

Table 36: Commodity distribution breakdown for The Global Fund, 2012 and 2013

Commodities	2012		2013		Percentage change in quantity	Percentage change in value
	Quantity	Value in US\$	Quantity	Value in US\$		
Male condoms	342,709,412	13,826,903	511,888,260	16,939,623	49.37	22.51
Female condoms	883,800	678,882	3,571,084	2,526,919	304.06	272.22
Total		14,505,785		19,466,542		34.20

Table 37: Commodity distribution breakdown for IPPF, 2012 and 2013

Commodities	2012		2013		Percentage change in quantity	Percentage change in value
	Quantity	Value in US\$	Quantity	Value in US\$		
Male condoms	21,692,448	762,686	31,192,096	1,062,925	43.79	39.37
Female condoms	80,000	155,456	557,000	387,672	596.25	149.38
Oral pills	5,252,781	1,793,109	1,756,837	780,024	(66.55)	(56.50)
Emergency contraceptives	53,576	50,784	27,851	28,455	(48.02)	(43.97)
Injectables	1,228,200	1,659,528	1,405,602	2,050,586	14.44	23.56
IUD	440,050	168,437	824,765	162,989	87.43	(3.23)
Implants	42,162	1,293,415	62,504	1,296,453	48.25	0.23
Others*	185,855	159,888	239	3,687	(99.87)	(97.69)
Total		6,043,303		5,772,791		(4.48)

* Others include diaphragms, spermicides, etc.

Table 38: Commodity distribution breakdown for KfW, 2012 and 2013

Commodities	2012		2013		Percentage change in quantity	Percentage change in value
	Quantity	Value in US\$	Quantity	Value in US\$		
Male condoms	281,533,223	9,480,864	323,452,366	10,816,644	14.89	14.89
Female condoms	104,200	87,410	677,568	761,918	550.26	550.26
Oral pills	6,825,748	1,878,901	25,397,588	4,533,645	272.09	272.09
Emergency contraceptives	119,000	67,932	-	-		
Injectables	2,787,505	2,519,005	12,348,832	11,654,892	343.00	343.01
IUDs	731,633	650,080	615,858	442,710	(15.82)	-15.82
Implants	24,500	450,525	39,398	1,062,324	60.81	60.81
Others*	9,340	52,881	-	-		
Total		15,187,598		29,272,134		92.74

* Others include syringes, kits and calendar method

Table 39: Commodity distribution breakdown for MSI, 2012 and 2013

Commodities	2012		2013		Percentage change in quantity	Percentage change in value
	Quantity	Value in US\$	Quantity	Value in US\$		
Male condoms	26,652,238	1,141,902	12,458,880	529,478	(53.25)	(53.63)
Oral pills	3,633,947	704,656	2,480,402	466,993	(31.74)	(33.73)
Injectables	230,000	178,705	330,000	271,620	43.48	51.99
IUDs	150,500	74,600	455,800	182,475	202.86	144.60
Implants	78,936	737,718	72,342	598,627	(8.35)	(18.85)
Total		2,837,581		2,049,193		(27.78)

* 2011 conversation rate applied

Table 40: Commodity distribution breakdown for PSI, 2012 and 2013

Commodities	2012		2013		Percentage change in quantity	Percentage change in value
	Quantity	Value in US\$	Quantity	Value in US\$		
Male condoms	725,517,216	21,495,604	339,072,542	9,575,940	(53.26)	(55.45)
Female condoms	94,000	61,820	1,551,000	986,553	1,550.00	1,495.85
Oral contraceptives	26,528,720	3,617,155	25,928,305	1,472,116	(2.26)	(59.30)
Emergency contraceptives	2,626,761	863,025	534,600	159,552	(79.65)	(81.51)
Injectables	2,153,032	1,851,499	4,501,600	3,238,806	109.08	74.93
IUDs	1,004,550	810,187	529,869	288,518	(47.25)	(64.39)
Implants	64,300	1,279,109	227,300	1,932,455	253.50	51.08
Total		29,978,399		17,653,940		(41.11)

Table 41: Commodity distribution breakdown for UNFPA, 2012 and 2013

Commodities	2012		2013		Percentage change in quantity	Percentage change in value
	Quantity	Value in US\$	Quantity	Value in US\$		
Male condoms	690,697,742	18,400,343	1,063,621,008	29,651,183	53.99	61.14
Female condoms	20,293,007	11,253,955	20,962,000	11,644,510	3.30	3.47
Oral pills	52,181,598	16,831,286	75,641,885	22,284,878	44.96	32.40
Emergency contraceptives	436,923	445,116	1,357,753	889,818	210.75	99.91
Injectables	30,549,000	28,073,864	63,603,705	35,685,717	108.20	27.11
IUDs	3,603,509	1,186,627	3,665,844	1,203,256	1.73	1.40
Implants	2,795,507	50,272,608	5,523,350	49,467,076	97.58	(1.60)
Lubricant	-	-	124,249	406,417	-	-
Others*	-	1,438,524	4,793,718	1,739,835	-	20.95
Total**		127,902,324		152,972,690		19.60

* Others include artwork, packaging, sampling and testing

** Includes third party procurement

Table 42: Commodity distribution breakdown for USAID, 2012 and 2013

Commodities	2012		2013		Percentage change in quantity	Percentage change in value
	Quantity	Value in US\$	Quantity	Value in US\$		
Male condoms	802,341,000	27,411,699	851,964,000	31,878,083	6.18	16.29
Female condoms	10,326,000	6,349,697	6,366,000	3,858,120	(38.35)	(39.24)
Oral pills	60,930,720	19,312,380	63,013,920	19,484,345	3.42	0.89
Emergency contraceptives	131,860	113,878	42,680	40,176	(67.63)	(64.72)
Injectables	35,554,000	30,036,662	30,335,200	26,265,286	(14.68)	(12.56)
IUDs	1,393,800	929,802	2,233,806	1,900,822	60.27	104.43
Implants	1,016,272	20,662,350	973,404	13,927,804	(4.22)	(32.59)
Standard Days	125,000	238,318	88,500	180,082	(29.20)	(24.44)
Lubricant	3,398,000	259,000	8,472,000	517,240	149.32	99.71
Total		105,313,786		98,051,958		(6.89)

Table 43: Trend in expenditures by Donor/partner, 2007-2013

Donor/ partner	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
DFID	22,509,607	11,082,505	13,005,195	16,590,831	12,448,730	11,297,907	17,904,814
DKT	-	-	-	-	5,625,273	8,000,000	-
Global Fund	-	-	-	-	11,506,864	14,505,785	19,466,542
IPPF & MSI	6,410,753	14,872,391	22,977,954	4,075,792	6,945,206	8,880,883	7,821,984
KfW	24,581,698	15,458,390	16,189,032	29,180,788	23,680,964	15,187,598	29,272,135
PSI	24,899,764	14,139,388	17,942,658	26,909,321	36,434,870	29,978,399	17,653,940
UNFPA	63,891,923	89,323,477	81,136,535	82,391,543	88,455,311	127,902,324	152,972,690
USAID	80,862,868	68,852,015	87,549,507	76,014,739	124,011,081	105,313,786	98,051,958
Total	223,156,613	213,728,166	238,800,881	235,163,014	309,108,299	321,066,682	343,144,063
Percentage change from previous year		-4.23	11.73	-1.52	31.44	3.87	6.88

Table 44: Trend in expenditures by commodities, 2007-2013

Commodities	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Male condoms	83,472,771	65,665,032	72,609,025	76,090,517	119,901,853	97,124,378	104,535,670
Female condoms	12,807,286	14,265,265	29,198,748	11,344,582	12,790,089	18,587,220	20,165,692
Oral pills & emergency contraceptives	52,284,410	52,844,113	45,784,413	52,378,520	63,787,967	46,632,047	56,299,949
Injectables	53,250,968	53,237,932	52,609,728	56,960,511	67,339,292	68,904,860	80,695,185
IUDs	2,540,851	1,704,399	3,165,913	3,103,107	2,944,048	3,830,189	4,208,762
Implants	16,220,743	23,289,713	33,371,936	32,984,272	50,188,061	75,839,378	74,391,543
Others	1,397,382	2,496,505	2,100,000	2,301,505	6,273,393	2,148,610	2,847,261
DKT commodities	-	-	-	-	-	8,000,000	-
Total	221,974,411	213,502,959	238,839,763	235,163,014	323,224,703	321,066,681	343,144,063

Table 45: Trend in expenditures by regions, 2007-2013

Regions	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Africa	133,893,291	133,109,503	173,103,825	147,507,295	181,698,262	216,668,133	215,530,996
Asia and Pacific	60,184,220	53,243,126	37,240,205	59,502,351	73,070,753	50,700,362	63,081,305
Arab States	11,019,114	8,214,680	10,317,812	10,495,041	5,978,089	12,113,943	11,155,706
Latin America and Caribbean	16,090,787	18,877,820	17,871,861	16,621,266	43,789,683	24,909,406	31,049,253
Others	1,969,201	283,037	267,179	1,037,062	4,571,512	8,674,835	22,326,802
DKT	-	-	-	-	-	8,000,000	-
Total	223,156,613	213,728,166	238,800,882	235,163,015	309,108,299	321,066,680	343,144,063

Table 46: Trend in quantity of commodities, 2007-2013

Commodities	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Male condoms	3,228,489,255	2,360,503,077	2,721,195,550	2,797,251,012	3,359,002,197	3,080,256,279	3,295,649,152
Female condoms	16,447,956	18,189,300	37,842,502	18,405,464	43,367,929	31,781,007	33,684,652
Oral pills	192,188,694	233,398,820	146,031,399	161,882,534	167,382,470	159,526,922	219,291,506
Emergency contraceptives	2,289,595	9,825,408	4,758,270	3,262,617	3,500,948	3,368,120	1,962,884
Injectables	69,726,909	94,451,851	79,235,645	89,683,629	72,406,531	76,733,437	114,034,939
IUDs	5,465,812	2,843,998	6,247,021	6,218,555	5,401,783	7,358,116	8,409,796
Implants	861,892	1,055,344	1,893,894	2,461,415	2,494,956	4,094,739	7,482,975

Table 47: Couple years of protection by method, 2007-2013

Commodities	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Male condoms	8,071,223	5,901,257	6,802,989	6,993,127	8,397,505	5,969,324	8,239,123
Female condoms	41,119	45,473	94,605	46,013	108,418	79,451	84,210
Oral pills	12,812,579	15,559,921	9,735,426	10,792,169	11,158,831	10,612,732	14,619,433
Emergency contraceptives	114,480	491,270	237,913	163,131	175,047	168,406	98,144
Injectables	17,431,727	23,612,963	19,808,911	22,420,907	18,101,633	19,099,470	28,508,735
IUDs	25,142,736	13,082,391	28,736,297	28,605,353	24,848,202	32,278,776	38,685,063
Implants	2,154,730	2,638,360	4,734,735	6,153,538	6,237,390	10,236,848	18,707,436
Total	65,768,594	61,331,634	70,150,876	75,174,238	69,027,026	78,445,006	108,942,145

Annex 3:

Countries supported through external procurement, 2013

DFID (5)	Africa (5)	Arab States	Asia & Pacific	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean
	Ghana		Cambodia		
	Kenya				
	Nigeria				
	Uganda				
	Zimbabwe				
The Global Fund (65)	Africa (21)	Arab States (2)	Asia & Pacific (13)	Eastern Europe and Central Asia (15)	Latin America & Caribbean (14)
	Burkina Faso	Tunisia	Afghanistan	Albania	Belize
	Burundi	Morocco	Bangladesh	Armenia	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
	Central African Republic		Indonesia	Azerbaijan	Colombia
	Democratic Republic of Congo		Islamic Republic of Iran	Belarus	Cuba
	Ethiopia		Lao People's Democratic Republic	Bosnia and Herzegovina	El Salvador
	Gambia		Mongolia	Georgia	Guatemala
	Guinea		Myanmar	Kazakhstan	Haiti
	Guinea-Bissau		Nepal	Kyrgyzstan	Honduras
	Guyana		Pakistan	Macedonia	Jamaica
	Madagascar		Philippines	Moldova	Mexico
	Malawi		Thailand	Montenegro	Nicaragua
	Mali		Timor-Leste	Russian Federation	Paraguay
	Mauritius		Viet Nam	Serbia	Peru
	Mozambique			Tajikistan	Uruguay
	Namibia			Ukraine	
	Niger				
	Rwanda				
	South Africa				
	Sudan				
	Swaziland				
	United Republic of Tanzania				
IPPF (81)	Africa (35)	Arab States (3)	Asia & Pacific (16)	Eastern Europe and Central Asia (1)	Latin America & Caribbean (26)
	Angola	Morocco	Afghanistan	Bulgaria	Antigua and Barbuda
	Benin	Palestine	Bangladesh		Aruba
	Burkina Faso	Syria	Cambodia		Bahamas
	Burundi		India		Barbados
	Cameroon		Kiribati		Belize
	Cape Verde		Korea North		Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
	Central African Republic		Malaysia		Chile
	Chad		Mauritius		Cuba
	Congo		Nepal		Curacao
	Côte d'Ivoire		New Zealand		Dominica
	Ethiopia		Pakistan		Dominican Republic
	Gabon		Papua New Guinea		Grenada
	Guinea-Bissau		Philippines		Guatemala
	Guinea		Samoa		Guyana
	Kenya		Sri Lanka		Honduras
	Lesotho		Vanuatu		Jamaica
	Liberia				Mexico
	Madagascar				Nicaragua
	Malawi				Panama
	Mali				Paraguay
	Mauritania				Peru
	Mozambique				St Lucia
	Niger				St Vincent

IPPF (continued)	Nigeria				Suriname
	Rwanda				Trinidad & Tobago
	Sao Tome and Principe				Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
	Senegal				
	Seychelles				
	Sierra Leone				
	Sudan				
	Swaziland				
	Togo				
	Uganda				
	United Republic of Tanzania				
	Zambia				
	KFW (15)	Africa (12)	Arab States (1)	Asia & Pacific (2)	Eastern Europe and Central Asia
	Benin	Yemen	Nepal		
	Burkina Faso		Pakistan		
	Burundi				
	Central African Republic				
	Chad				
	Côte d'Ivoire				
	Ghana				
	Guinea-Bissau				
	Kenya				
	Mali				
	Niger				
	Sierra Leone				
MSI (16)	Africa (5)	Arab States (1)	Asia & Pacific (9)	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean
	Ghana	Yemen	Afghanistan		Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
	Malawi		Cambodia		
	Nigeria		Mongolia		
	Uganda		Myanmar		
	Zimbabwe		Nepal		
			Pakistan		
			Papua New Guinea		
			Philippines		
			Sri Lanka		
PSI (29)	Africa (14)	Arab States	Asia & Pacific (7)	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean (8)
	Angola		Cambodia		Costa Rica
	Benin		India		El Salvador
	Burundi		Lao People's Democratic Republic		Guatemala
	Cameroon		Myanmar		Haiti
	Kenya		Nepal		Honduras
	Madagascar		Papua New Guinea		Nicaragua
	Mozambique		Viet Nam		Panama
	Rwanda				Paraguay
	Somalia				
	South Africa				
	Togo				
	Uganda				
	United Republic of Tanzania				
	Zimbabwe				
UNFPA (101)	Africa (46)	Arab States (5)	Asia & Pacific (19)	Eastern Europe and Central Asia (7)	Latin America & Caribbean (24)
	Angola	Egypt	Bangladesh	Albania	Bahamas
	Benin	Jordan	Bhutan	Belarus	Barbados
	Burkina Faso	Palestine	Cambodia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Belize (Plurinational State of)
	Burundi	Syria	China	Georgia	Bolivia
	Cameroon	Yemen	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Kyrgyzstan	Colombia
	Cape Verde		Fiji	Tajikistan	Costa Rica
	Central African Republic		Islamic Republic of Iran	Uzbekistan	Cuba
	Chad		Lao People's Democratic Republic		Dominican Republic
	Comoros		Maldives		Ecuador
	Congo (Brazzaville)		Mongolia		El Salvador
	Côte d'Ivoire		Myanmar		Guatemala

COUNTRIES SUPPORTED THROUGH EXTERNAL PROCUREMENT, 2013

UNFPA (continued)	Democratic Republic of Congo		Nepal		Guyana
	Djibouti		Pakistan		Haiti
	Eritrea		Papua New Guinea		Honduras
	Ethiopia		Philippines		Jamaica
	Gabon		Sri Lanka		Mexico
	Gambia		Thailand		Nicaragua
	Ghana		Timor-Leste		Panama
	Guinea		Viet Nam		Paraguay
	Guinea-Bissau				Peru
	Kenya				Suriname
	Lesotho				Trinidad and Tobago
	Liberia				Uruguay
	Madagascar				Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
	Malawi				
	Mali				
	Mauritania				
	Mozambique				
	Namibia				
	Niger				
	Nigeria				
	Rwanda				
	Sao Tome and Principe				
	Senegal				
	Seychelles				
	Sierra Leone				
	Somalia				
	South Africa				
	South Sudan				
	Sudan				
	Swaziland				
	Togo				
	Uganda				
	United Republic of Tanzania				
Zambia					
Zimbabwe					
USAID (41)	Africa (26)	Arab States (1)	Asia & Pacific (7)	Eastern Europe and Central Asia (2)	Latin America & Caribbean (5)
	Angola	Morocco	Afghanistan	Armenia	Dominican Republic
	Benin		Bangladesh	Georgia	Haiti
	Burundi		China		Honduras
	Democratic Republic of Congo		Myanmar		Suriname
	Ethiopia		Nepal		Trinidad and Tobago
	Ghana		Pakistan		
	Guinea		Thailand		
	Kenya				
	Liberia				
	Madagascar				
	Malawi				
	Mali				
	Mozambique				
	Namibia				
	Nigeria				
	Rwanda				
	Senegal				
	Sierra Leone				
	South Africa				
	South Sudan				
	Swaziland				
	Togo				
	Uganda				
	United Republic of Tanzania				
	Zambia				
	Zimbabwe				

Annex 4: Funding for countries 2013

	Number of Partners	Total (US\$)	DFID	The Global Fund	IPPF	KfW	MSI	PSI	UNFPA	USAID
AFRICA										
Angola	4	2,475,928			43,889			404,870	606,053	1,421,116
Benin	5	1,516,706			165,212	242,591		236,063	311,880	560,960
Burkina Faso	4	4,779,588		227,002	268,162	1,545,235			2,739,189	
Burundi	6	2,565,784		434,162	58,937	766,749		289,927	631,858	384,152
Cameroon	3	2,213,354			2,170			56,273	2,154,911	
Cape Verde	2	335,106			2,666				332,440	
Central African Republic	4	2,236,949		6,509	47,597	1,265,563			917,279	
Chad	3	2,066,926			14,574	410,688			1,641,664	
Comoros	1	159,213							159,213	
Congo	2	140,495			45,829				94,666	
Côte d'Ivoire	3	2,414,864			218,495	1,628,920			567,448	
Democratic Republic of Congo	3	7,858,374		388,286					6,686,461	783,627
Djibouti	1	110,956							110,956	
Eritrea	1	13,608							13,608	
Ethiopia	4	16,687,971		765,386	188,238				10,985,794	4,748,553
Gabon	2	102,223			18,002				84,221	
Gambia	2	241,140		33,442					207,698	
Ghana	5	6,082,430	1,543,522			549,264	94,700		281,447	3,613,497
Guinea	4	607,042		184,172	23,160				165,026	234,685
Guinea-Bissau	4	382,477		61,668	10,411	42,155			268,243	
Guyana	1	168,442		168,442						
Kenya	6	21,030,943	2,069,568		160,810	2,423,970		6,565,913	2,753,008	7,057,674
Lesotho	2	709,154			29,608				679,546	
Liberia	3	2,285,579			142,545				481,300	1,661,734
Madagascar	5	8,931,988		69,015	10,786			2,955	5,316,629	3,532,603
Malawi	5	8,206,628		1,148,748	162,279		208,406		3,933,344	2,753,852
Mali	5	4,740,730		81,036	110,317	1,364,289			640,314	2,544,773
Mauritania	2	618,940			23,239				595,701	
Mauritius	1	75,132		75,132						
Morocco	2	143,931			51,060					92,871
Mozambique	5	8,645,240		203,844	61,320			1,670,817	4,530,166	2,179,093
Namibia	3	490,388		132,000					199,850	158,538
Niger	4	2,985,247		40,378	987	838,361			2,105,521	
Nigeria	5	17,209,321	2,989,794		896,289		29,257		11,047,261	2,246,720
Rwanda	5	2,772,358		770,610	18,204			71,849	998,038	913,657
Sao Tome and Principe	2	29,122			10,766				18,356	
Senegal	3	1,405,133			32,442				30,065	1,342,626
Seychelles	2	9,113			1,763				7,351	
Sierra Leone	4	1,569,365			40,187	65,106			1,291,763	172,309
Somalia	2	54,655						22,080	32,575	
South Africa	4	9,307,100		783,848				175,137	7,365,979	982,137
South Sudan	2	573,069							379,023	194,046
Sudan	3	1,511,103		8,666	52,630				1,449,807	
Swaziland	4	923,465		654,111	15,282				206,425	47,648
Togo	4	2,465,309			54,380			764,504	1,257,260	389,165
Uganda	6	21,589,039	3,301,824		189,251		9,470	129,900	11,219,800	6,738,795

FUNDING FOR COUNTRIES, BY REGION, 2013

AFRICA (continued)	Number of Partners	Total (US\$)	DFID	The Global Fund	IPPF	KfW	MSI	PSI	UNFPA	USAID
United Republic of Tanzania	5	11,370,051		2,640,270	214,952			821,678	2,306,173	5,386,978
Zambia	3	8,322,927			192,124				3,260,717	4,870,086
Zimbabwe	4	17,859,715	8,000,106				720	29,750	3,399,855	6,429,284
ARAB STATES										
Egypt	1	91,809							91,809	
Jordan	1	71,850							71,850	
Morocco	3	162,975		19,043	51,060					92,871
Palestine	2	225,691			200				225,491	
Syria	2	535,071			17,259				517,812	
Tunisia	1	511,983		511,983						
Yemen	3	9,556,328				4,351,607	42,372		5,162,349	
ASIA AND PACIFIC										
Afghanistan	4	3,782,884		711	10,945		213,500			3,557,728
Bangladesh	4	869,048		453,697	54,084				2,850	358,418
Bhutan	1	182,326							182,326	
Cambodia	4	2,603,733			83,588		168,000	1,790,556	561,589	
China	2	1,217,987							1,207,210	10,777
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2	134,208			418				133,790	
Fiji	1	590,044							590,044	
India	2	1,364,621			11,658			1,352,963		
Indonesia	1	1,459,048		1,459,048						
Islamic Republic of Iran	2	460,485		137,803					322,683	
Kiribati	1	1,515			1,515					
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3	537,360		255,004				2,300	280,056	
Malaysia	1	112,927			112,927					
Maldives	1	31,532							31,532	
Mauritius	1	10,063			10,063					
Mongolia	3	678,142		56,525			178,530		443,087	
Myanmar	5	3,362,138		356,726			458,470	1,191,890	1,113,555	241,496
Nepal	7	1,137,415		570	194,223	6,144	48,500	90,572	104,478	692,929
New Zealand	1	38			38					
Pakistan	6	34,309,265		10,863	103,286	7,480,763	223,020		187,000	26,304,333
Papua New Guinea	4	1,054,550			1,139		140,916	140,496	771,998	
Philippines	4	5,487,308		27,005	79,834		144,000		5,236,469	
Samoa	1	692			692					
Sri Lanka	3	976,464			12,132		29,332		935,000	
Thailand	3	497,029		348,497					54,018	94,514
Timor-Leste	2	283,464		31,150					252,314	
Vanuatu	1	2,687			2,687					
Viet Nam	3	1,773,388		58,471				270,832	1,444,085	
EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA										
Albania	2	39,210		7,200					32,010	
Armenia	2	100,894		99,053						1,841
Azerbaijan	1	72,006		72,006						
Belarus	2	127,664		57,885					69,779	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	75,081		9,100					65,981	
Bulgaria	1	1,679			1,679					
Georgia	3	303,940		14,172					16,480	273,288

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA (continued)	Number of Partners	Total (US\$)	DFID	The Global Fund	IPPF	KfW	MSI	PSI	UNFPA	USAID
Kazakhstan	1	861,714		861,714						
Kyrgyzstan	2	319,942		62,722					257,220	
Macedonia	1	8,857		8,857						
Moldova	1	55,000		55,000						
Montenegro	1	19,539		19,539						
Russian Federation	1	168,540		168,540						
Serbia	1	88,337		88,337						
Tajikistan	2	331,091		56,550					274,541	
Ukraine	1	1,137,600		1,137,600						
Uzbekistan	1	1,216,900							1,216,900	
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN										
Antigua and Barbuda	1	15,689			15,689					
Aruba	1	8,820			8,820					
Bahamas	2	83,866			43,299				40,568	
Barbados	2	34,025			19,025				15,001	
Belize	3	218,191		29,166	10,534				178,492	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	4	1,378,228		82,978	13,866		60,000		1,221,384	
Chile	1	25,269			25,269					
Colombia	2	950,813	861,725	89,088						
Costa Rica	2	94,022						71,222	22,800	
Cuba	3	841,762		287,508	20,543				533,712	
Curacao	1	4,166			4,166					
Dominica	1	18,937			18,937					
Dominican Republic	3	4,523,213			12,235				3,228,750	1,282,227
Ecuador	1	4,696,906							4,696,906	
El Salvador	3	1,584,792		155,010				58,593	1,371,189	
Grenada	1	5,838			5,838					
Guatemala	4	3,444,982		308,922	188,424			633,394	2,314,242	
Guyana	2	22,704			9,518				13,186	
Haiti	4	4,619,489		191,090				920	961,180	3,466,300
Honduras	5	1,405,838		43,751	69,529			182,170	1,048,111	62,277
Jamaica	3	225,983		149,600	6,355				70,028	
Mexico	3	931,211		799,124	122,548				9,540	
Multicountry Americas (COPRECOs)	1	272,773		272,773						
Nicaragua	4	773,749		303,434	5,090			153,763	311,462	
Panama	3	469,163			13,758			178,330	277,075	
Paraguay	4	1,161,990		140,989	10,040			294,224	716,737	
Peru	3	611,246		24,950	69,174				517,122	
St Lucia	1	19,392			19,392					
St Vincent	1	7,553			7,553					
Suriname	3	78,334			59,780				15,226	3,327
Trinidad and Tobago	3	143,492			193				9,894	133,405
Uruguay	2	199,525		70,526					128,999	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2	2,177,290			31,975				2,145,315	

Annex 5: Male condoms

	DFID		The Global Fund		IPPF		KfW		MSI		PSI		UNFPA		USAID		Total		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Total Value	
AFRICA																			
Angola			7,200	241							8,700,048	404,870			25,002,000	985,662	33,709,248	1,390,773	
Benin			424,800	14,210							2,999,808	105,473			4,500,000	160,054	7,924,608	279,737	
Burkina Faso			2,697,120	90,222	21,600,000	1,129,633											30,047,216	1,393,788	
Burundi					3,024,000	170,499					7,007,904	257,020					24,341,392	861,661	
Central African Rep			720,000	24,085	23,040,000	796,014											24,006,672	826,609	
Chad			8,640	289	7,631,088	285,026											7,639,728	285,315	
Côte d'Ivoire			671,040	22,447													671,040	22,447	
Democratic Republic of Congo			597,600	19,991	18,159,360	785,572											18,756,960	805,563	
Djibouti													62,226,144	1,724,929			74,517,840	2,113,214	
Ethiopia													2,268,000	59,504			2,268,000	59,504	
Gabon			1,713,600	57,994									2,001,600	54,488	30,009,000	1,101,935	52,972,200	1,925,315	
Gambia			67,155	7,445													2,068,755	61,933	
Ghana					16,358,400	549,264							9,367,200	254,996	30,414,000	1,253,018	56,139,600	2,057,278	
Guinea			122,400	4,094											6,048,000	225,098	12,170,592	383,364	
Guinea Bissau					734,400	20,238							1,029,600	27,742			4,164,048	109,648	
Kenya	52,000,000	1,092,000	1,137,600	38,054							89,357,184	2,762,151					142,494,784	3,892,205	
Lesotho			151,200	5,058									14,072,688	383,090			14,223,888	388,148	
Malawi			1,310,400	43,835									18,503,280	496,745	17,400,000	640,201	17,400,000	640,201	
Mali			1,324,800	44,316	18,218,198	550,372				3,326,400	174,406			33,333,000	1,287,171	98,472,984	2,890,905		
Mauritania			129,600	4,492									6,336,000	165,132	16,998,000	756,169	39,540,806	1,431,894	
Mauritius																	6,465,600	169,624	
Mozambique			1,475,000	51,926													1,475,000	51,926	
Niger			7,159,392	203,844									29,448,000	879,350	68,339,952	2,648,500	14,500,080	634,800	
Nigeria	110,000,000	2,989,794	5,166,720	172,834	13,500,000	600,422							47,680,128	1,288,026			162,846,848	4,450,654	
Rwanda			11,520	385								700,272	71,849			13,362,000	485,117	36,674,160	1,327,961
Sao Tome and Principe			90,272	7,215													90,272	7,215	
Senegal			122,400	4,094											9,936,000	367,855	10,058,400	371,949	
Seychelles			11,983	320													11,983	320	
Sierra Leone			37,440	1,252	1,100,000	65,106							5,000,400	181,265	1,119,000	39,091	7,256,840	286,714	
South Africa													238,593,600	7,273,791	24,000,000	982,137	268,193,616	8,431,065	
South Sudan															4,101,000	194,046	4,101,000	194,046	
Sudan																	319,968	8,666	
Swaziland			352,800	11,802											780,000	47,648	16,732,752	445,560	
Togo			324,000	10,838									5,054,400	131,730	6,240,000	236,254	31,159,480	1,100,827	
Uganda			1,980,000	66,234									81,064,800	2,232,196	53,610,000	2,071,954	139,753,680	4,463,350	
United Republic of Tanzania			266,400	8,911									15,004,800	405,338	13,392,000	461,412	104,983,056	3,140,232	
Zambia			1,314,720	43,979									23,112,000	632,370	40,665,000	1,842,996	65,091,720	2,519,345	
Zimbabwe															106,257,000	3,777,681	106,257,000	3,777,681	
ARAB STATES																			
Morocco			900,000	19,043														1,123,200	26,716

	DFID		The Global Fund		IPPF		KNW		MSI		PSI		UNFPA		USAID		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Total Value
Palestine													3,998,304	118,949			3,998,304	118,949
Syria			57,600	1,927													57,600	1,927
Tunisia	15,367,392	511,983															15,367,392	511,983
Yemen					4,531,920	221,647	924,480	42,372					540,000	15,938			5,996,400	279,956
ASIA AND PACIFIC																		
Afghanistan	50,000	711	28,800	963											23,052,000	1,095,912	23,130,800	1,097,586
Bangladesh	15,112,327	453,697	1,317,600	44,076											10,002,000	358,418	26,431,927	856,190
Bhutan													295,200	7,380			295,200	7,380
Cambodia													2,160,000	58,770			19,160,512	819,135
China													37,483,200	1,012,573	330,000	10,777	37,813,200	1,023,350
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																	2,462,400	69,875
India																		
Indonesia	49,612,092	1,459,048															102,813,230	685,422
Islamic Republic of Iran	5,169,024	137,803											9,609,264	253,123			14,778,288	390,926
Kiribati			8,875	330													8,875	330
Lao																		
People's Democratic Republic	7,000,128	255,004															7,000,128	255,004
Maldives													129,600	3,555			129,600	3,555
Mauritius			42,500	4,711													42,500	4,711
Mongolia	1,915,200	56,525					2,448,000	126,700									7,718,400	275,550
Multicountry South Asia	372,384	50,799															372,384	50,799
Multicountry Western Pacific	2,823,408	74,934															2,823,408	74,934
Myanmar	12,693,425	335,826																
Nepal	515,000	10,863	1,224,000	40,945			1,440,000	48,500					3,118,032	79,701	2,001,000	63,731	31,312,745	918,549
Pakistan			590,400	19,750			195,555,000	5,643,853	4,320,000	137,500					310,683,000	10,729,776	511,663,400	16,541,741
Papua New Guinea																	12,000,960	342,806
Philippines	1,152,798	27,005	388,800	13,006													1,541,598	40,011
Thailand	9,106,840	348,497															11,259,640	420,999
Timor-Leste	500,000	31,150															557,600	32,612
Vanuatu			939	104													939	104
Viet Nam	1,553,560	58,471															43,521,496	1,192,883
EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA																		
Albania	144,000	7,200															144,000	7,200
Armenia	3,881,440	99,053															3,896,440	100,894
Azerbaijan	2,000,160	72,006													15,000	1,841	2,000,160	72,006
Belarus	2,167,200	57,885															4,528,800	124,144
Bosnia and Herzegovina	288,000	9,100															2,207,088	62,375
Georgia	387,000	14,172															1,476,000	55,893
Kazakhstan	17,192,535	861,714															17,192,535	861,714
Kyrgyzstan	2,217,600	62,722															2,217,600	62,722

	DFID		The Global Fund		IPPF		KfW		MSI		PSI		UNFPA		USAID		Total		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Total Value	
EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA																			
(continued)																			
Macedonia	153,696	8,857															153,696	8,857	
Moldova	2,200,032	55,000															2,200,032	55,000	
Montenegro	120,000	19,539															120,000	19,539	
Russian Federation	1,599,271	168,540															1,599,271	168,540	
Serbia	1,562,900	88,337															1,562,900	88,337	
Tajikistan	2,088,000	56,550															2,088,000	56,550	
Ukraine	28,440,000	1,137,600															28,440,000	1,137,600	
Uzbekistan																	9,108,000	233,124	
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN																			
Antigua and Barbuda			7,874	427														7,874	427
Aruba			110,545	4,452														110,545	4,452
Bahamas			259,200	8,671														259,200	8,671
Barbados			27,549	1,939														27,549	1,939
Belize			616,752	29,166														616,752	29,166
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)			2,984,832	82,978	100,800	3,372												2,984,832	82,978
Chile					569,123	17,074												569,123	17,074
Colombia			15,998,400	861,725														15,998,400	861,725
Costa Rica					73,102	2,984					1,559,952	71,222						73,102	2,984
Cuba			11,000,304	287,508														11,000,304	287,508
Curacao					117	13												117	13
Dominica					149,760	5,010												149,760	5,010
Dominican Republic					365,760	12,235												365,760	12,235
Ecuador																			
El Salvador			6,101,424	155,010														6,101,424	155,010
Guatemala			10,955,520	308,922	172,800	5,780												10,955,520	308,922
Guyana																			
Haiti			6,999,984	191,090														6,999,984	191,090
Honduras			1,500,048	43,751														1,500,048	43,751
Jamaica			4,000,000	149,600														4,000,000	149,600
Mexico			10,252,900	799,124	662,400	22,158												10,252,900	799,124
Multicountry																			
Americas (COPRECOS)			3,755,856	272,773														3,755,856	272,773
Nicaragua			10,468,368	303,434														10,468,368	303,434
Panama																			
Paraguay			5,272,704	140,989														5,272,704	140,989
Peru			720,000	24,950	224,640	7,515												720,000	24,950
St Lucia					4,931	547												4,931	547
St Vincent					4,814	534												4,814	534
Suriname																			
Trinidad and Tobago					5,760	193												5,760	193
Uruguay			19,700	70,526														19,700	70,526
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)					313,920	10,501												313,920	10,501
																		10,915,300	821,282
																		30,308,760	1,245,219
																		19,368,288	511,108
																		15,526,800	431,604
																		31,640,544	1,107,134
																		288,000	7,260
																		58,940,784	1,926,844
																		16,569,248	525,786
																		4,360,000	158,675
																		10,915,300	821,282
																		3,755,856	272,773
																		13,353,408	457,197
																		4,079,952	178,330
																		17,624,304	496,124
																		944,640	32,465
																		4,931	547
																		4,814	534
																		360,000	9,075
																		405,000	3,327
																		839,760	54,261
																		2,856,500	141,052
																		10,393,920	335,301

Annex 6: Female condoms

	The Global Fund		IPPF		KfW		PSI		UNFPA		USAID		Total Quantity	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
AFRICA														
Angola			6,000	4,176					22,000	12,540			28,000	16,716
Benin			4,000	2,784			20,000	10,950	30,000	17,100	14,000	10,255	68,000	41,089
Burkina Faso	83,333	52,070	8,000	5,568	201,600	160,657							292,933	218,295
Burundi			2,000	1,392									2,000	1,392
Cameroon									800,000	444,000			800,000	444,000
Cape Verde									40,000	22,800			40,000	22,800
Central African Republic					400,000	469,549			582,000	323,010			982,000	792,559
Chad					64,968	125,662			150,000	83,250			214,968	208,912
Congo			3,000	2,088					150,000	83,250			153,000	85,338
Côte d'Ivoire			6,000	4,176					100,000	55,500			106,000	59,676
Democratic Republic of Congo									1,869,000	1,037,295			1,869,000	1,037,295
Djibouti									5,000	2,850			5,000	2,850
Ethiopia			27,000	18,792									27,000	18,792
Gabon			6,000	4,176									6,000	4,176
Gambia									10,000	5,700			10,000	5,700
Guinea	50,000	30,000	2,000	1,392					20,000	11,400			72,000	42,792
Guinea-Bissau									17,000	9,690			17,000	9,690
Guyana	110,000	168,442											110,000	168,442
Kenya			17,000	11,832					750,000	416,250			767,000	428,082
Lesotho			10,000	6,960					200,000	111,000			210,000	117,960
Liberia									71,000	40,470			71,000	40,470
Madagascar	83,000	69,015							500,000	277,500			583,000	346,515
Malawi	500,000	300,000	156,000	108,576					513,000	284,715			1,169,000	693,291
Mali			1,000	696	11,000	6,050					11,000	9,510	23,000	16,256
Mauritania									15,000	8,550			15,000	8,550
Mauritius	25,000	23,206											25,000	23,206
Mozambique			15,000	10,440			157,000	121,575	1,000,000	555,000			1,172,000	687,015
Multicountry Africa	400,000	261,958											400,000	261,958
Namibia	246,000	132,000							310,000	172,050			556,000	304,050
Niger	10,000	6,000							64,000	36,480			74,000	42,480
Nigeria			8,000	5,568					5,111,000	2,836,605			5,119,000	2,842,173
Rwanda									72,000	41,040			72,000	41,040
Sao Tome and Principe			2,000	1,392					8,000	4,560			10,000	5,952
Senegal			3,000	2,088							92,000	65,507	95,000	67,595
Seychelles			1,000	696									1,000	696
Sierra Leone			5,000	3,480					12,000	6,840	4,000	2,748	21,000	13,068
South Africa	1,006,000	783,848											1,006,000	783,848
South Sudan									50,000	28,500			50,000	28,500
Sudan									10,000	5,700			10,000	5,700
Swaziland	380,001	268,001	5,000	3,480									385,001	271,481

AFRICA (continued)	The Global Fund		IPPF		KfW		PSI		UNFPA		USAID		Total Quantity	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
Tanzania (United Republic)	578,000	375,700	107,000	74,472			1,274,000	792,428	350,000	194,250	821,000	494,366	3,130,000	1,931,216
Togo			1,000	696					33,000	18,810	80,000	59,670	114,000	79,176
Uganda			55,000	38,280					3,000,000	1,665,000			3,055,000	1,703,280
Zambia			37,000	25,752							500,000	304,891	537,000	330,643
Zimbabwe											4,429,000	2,651,603	4,429,000	2,651,603
ARAB STATES														
Palestine									2,000	1,140			2,000	1,140
Syria			2,000	1,392									2,000	1,392
ASIA AND PACIFIC														
Bangladesh									5,000	2,850			5,000	2,850
Fiji									72,000	41,040			72,000	41,040
Islamic Republic of Iran									25,000	14,250			25,000	14,250
Mauritius			1,000	696									1,000	696
Mongolia									5,000	2,850			5,000	2,850
Multicountry Western Pacific	60,750	35,211											60,750	35,211
Myanmar	38,000	20,900							5,000	2,850	300,000	176,603	343,000	200,353
Nepal	1,000	570	9,000	6,264					13,000	7,410			23,000	14,244
Papua New Guinea							100,000	61,600					100,000	61,600
Thailand									5,000	2,850			5,000	2,850
Viet Nam									500,000	277,500			500,000	277,500
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN														
Barbados			2,000	1,392					10,000	5,700			12,000	7,092
Belize									15,000	8,550			15,000	8,550
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)									125,000	69,375			125,000	69,375
Chile			1,000	696									1,000	696
Costa Rica									40,000	22,800			40,000	22,800
Cuba			1,000	696									1,000	696
Dominican Republic									5,000	2,850			5,000	2,850
Ecuador									500,000	287,500			500,000	287,500
El Salvador									92,000	52,440			92,000	52,440
Guatemala			1,000	696									1,000	696
Guyana									10,000	5,700			10,000	5,700
Honduras									3,000	1,710			3,000	1,710
Jamaica									34,000	19,380			34,000	19,380
Mexico			41,000	28,536									41,000	28,536
Peru									262,000	145,410			262,000	145,410
Suriname									10,000	5,700			10,000	5,700
Trinidad and Tobago									10,000	5,700	115,000	82,967	125,000	88,667
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)									450,000	249,750			450,000	249,750

Annex 7: Oral pills

	DFID		IPPF		KIW		MSI		PSI		UNFPA		USAID		Total Quantity	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
AFRICA																
Angola											338,019	94,818	206,640	66,567	544,659	161,385
Benin	44,613	19,826									180,000	48,600	205,200	64,012	429,813	132,438
Burkina Faso	21,133	9,143	250,560	78,152							314,640	84,953			586,333	172,248
Burundi	20,546	8,804									469,440	131,458			489,986	140,261
Cameroon	1,174	492									2,600,640	702,173			2,601,814	702,665
Cape Verde	1,174	492									241,758	65,512			242,932	66,004
Central African Republic	18,466	16,776									994,870	315,742			1,013,336	332,518
Chad	1,174	492									2,142,720	603,698			2,143,894	604,191
Comoros											45,360	12,398			45,360	12,398
Côte d'Ivoire	74,551	31,458	3,900,000	843,348							213,120	57,542			4,187,671	932,348
Democratic Republic of Congo											4,372,404	1,327,340			4,372,404	1,327,340
Djibouti											7,200	2,009			7,200	2,009
Eritrea											50,400	13,608			50,400	13,608
Ethiopia	28,588	12,547									3,847,680	1,038,874	900,720	279,608	4,776,988	1,331,028
Gabon	587	246									80,640	22,075			81,227	22,321
Gambia											200,160	54,043			200,160	54,043
Ghana													7,381,200	2,232,854	7,381,200	2,232,854
Guinea	8,805	4,805													8,805	4,805
Guinea-Bissau	1,304	1,320	33,900	9,313							5,760	2,436			40,964	13,069
Kenya	1,174	492											5,341,680	1,665,269	5,342,854	1,665,761
Lesotho											215,280	59,184			215,280	59,184
Liberia	76,312	32,011									400,320	108,086	468,720	155,170	945,352	295,268
Madagascar	14,442	7,188									2,088,720	572,875	4,216,800	1,279,941	6,319,962	1,860,004
Malawi											1,044,405	283,690	846,000	295,777	1,890,405	579,467
Mali	44,026	18,839	1,382,055	413,234									1,770,480	610,679	3,196,561	1,042,752
Mauritania	12,914	5,695									726,480	196,150			739,394	201,845
Mozambique	28,764	13,270	400,000	128,051							6,404,400	1,814,724			6,433,164	1,827,994
Niger											2,237,040	628,603			2,637,040	756,654
Nigeria	48,272	23,399									1,800,000	486,000	5,000,400	1,545,187	6,848,672	2,054,586
Rwanda	14,675	6,156									1,318,320	363,096	911,520	299,014	2,244,515	668,266
Sao Tome and Principe	3,522	1,663									3,600	1,080			7,122	2,743
Senegal	21,133	9,143											745,200	228,892	766,333	238,035
Seychelles	605	261									10,602	7,351			11,207	7,611
Sierra Leone	14,910	6,292									1,300,320	360,094	144,000	53,378	1,459,230	419,763

AFRICA (continued)	DFID		IPPF		KfW		MSI		PSI		UNFPA		USAID		Total Quantity	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value										
Somalia									40,000	22,080	105,300	24,075			145,300	46,155
South Sudan											475,200	141,804			475,200	141,804
Sudan											2,156,292	1,276,907			2,225,270	1,309,870
Tanzania (United Republic)											9,024	2,707			5,447,552	1,677,647
Togo											108,960	31,620			254,461	85,144
Uganda															1,113,772	336,299
Zambia											444,960	120,139			3,023,033	946,698
Zimbabwe															25,072,569	6,159,947
ARAB STATES																
Jordan											219,999	59,400			219,999	59,400
Morocco															81,008	34,444
Palestine											294,999	83,430			294,999	83,430
Syria											1,380,000	432,786			1,400,546	441,682
Yemen											11,606,520	3,273,294			27,527,846	5,798,307
ASIA AND PACIFIC																
Afghanistan															3,721,440	1,237,307
Bangladesh															4,040,812	1,324,933
Bhutan											126,420	34,133			21,133	8,865
Cambodia											4,000,008	544,001			126,420	34,133
Democratic People's Republic of Korea											60,000	18,000			4,060,008	562,001
Fiji											96,000	25,920			96,000	25,920
India																
Kiribati											344,160	94,889			344,160	94,889
Lao People's Democratic Republic															20,105,672	536,151
Malaysia															587	246
Maldives															178,962	48,320
Mauritius																
Mongolia															186,863	91,669
Myanmar											81,525	22,463			81,525	22,463
Nepal															7,631	3,201
Pakistan											310,482	83,830			435,482	119,830
Papua New Guinea											1,344,999	361,935			4,299,999	856,985
Philippines															1,014,997	34,925
Samoa															22,396,691	6,456,018
											19,757,520	5,911,698			1,319,700	358,917
											1,313,563	354,667			9,016,038	2,442,535
											8,974,360	2,424,867			1,174	492

ASIA AND PACIFIC (continued)	DFID		IPPF		KFW		MSI		PSI		UNFPA		USAID		Total Quantity	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
Sri Lanka							97,000	29,332							97,000	29,332
Timor-Leste															175,680	49,692
Vanuatu		3,201	1,504												3,201	1,504
EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA																
Albania											51,900	14,310			51,900	14,310
Bulgaria		1,667	1,115												1,667	1,115
Georgia													600,480	196,201	600,480	196,201
Kyrgyzstan											570,300	240,850			570,300	240,850
Tajikistan											165,600	44,712			165,600	44,712
Uzbekistan											1,080,720	304,711			1,080,720	304,711
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN																
Antigua and Barbuda		3,884	1,722												3,884	1,722
Aruba		5,410	3,402												5,410	3,402
Bahamas		7,044	2,955								24,000	6,480			31,044	9,435
Barbados		7,044	2,955												7,044	2,955
Belize		6,457	2,894								75,000	21,135			81,457	24,029
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		4,696	1,970								429,840	116,057			434,536	118,027
Cuba		21,720	9,111								108,999	29,430			130,719	38,541
Curacao		6,457	2,801												6,457	2,801
Dominica		14,675	6,249												14,675	6,249
Dominican Republic															1,909,275	523,882
Ecuador											309,999	84,000			309,999	84,000
El Salvador											540,642	173,873			540,642	173,873
Grenada		4,696	2,063												4,696	2,063
Guatemala		19,372	8,126												1,106,371	301,355
Guyana		18,197	7,633						87,000	23,229	999,999	270,000			1,106,371	301,355
Haiti															18,197	7,633
Honduras		72,790	30,534								223,920	60,458	1,435,200	447,303	1,659,120	507,761
Jamaica											529,920	143,078	175,200	62,277	777,910	235,889
Nicaragua											49,998	13,499			49,998	13,499
Panama		21,720	9,111								488,841	131,987			488,841	131,987
Paraguay											565,807	152,768			587,527	161,879
St Lucia		11,599	5,582						600,000	150,000	1,400,400	378,108			2,000,400	528,108
St Vincent		2,935	1,416												11,599	5,582
Suriname		109,185	45,801												2,935	1,416
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)											1,430,000	818,700			109,185	45,801
															1,430,000	818,700

Annex 8:

Emergency contraceptives

	IPPF		PSI		UNFPA		USAID		Total Quantity	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
AFRICA										
Angola					1,920	1,267			1,920	1,267
Benin	1,174	1,200							1,174	1,200
Burkina Faso	783	800							783	800
Burundi	391	400							391	400
Cameroon	587	600							587	600
Cape Verde	196	200							196	200
Central African Republic	196	200			3,600	2,520			3,796	2,720
Comoros					5,040	3,528			5,040	3,528
Congo					5,040	3,528			5,040	3,528
Côte d'Ivoire	196	200			12,000	8,400			12,196	8,600
Democratic Republic of Congo					68,233	47,763			68,233	47,763
Djibouti					960	672			960	672
Ethiopia	391	400			91,800	33,480			92,191	33,880
Gabon	196	200							196	200
Gambia					10,800	7,560			10,800	7,560
Guinea	391	400			2,000	1,400			2,391	1,800
Guinea-Bissau					2,500	625			2,500	625
Lesotho					6,000	4,200			6,000	4,200
Madagascar	1,565	1,599							1,565	1,599
Malawi					125,800	31,450	42,680	40,176	168,480	71,626
Mali	3,913	3,998							3,913	3,998
Mauritania	391	400							391	400
Mozambique	391	400							391	400
Nigeria	848	866							848	866
Sao Tome and Principe	196	200							196	200
Senegal	196	200			30,000	21,000			30,196	21,200
Seychelles	196	200							196	200
South Sudan					100,080	70,056			100,080	70,056
Togo	391	400							391	400
Uganda	391	400							391	400
United Republic of Tanzania	587	600			351,000	87,750			351,587	88,350
Zambia					12,000	8,400			12,000	8,400
ARAB STATES										
Morocco	587	600							587	600
Palestine	196	200			9,100	2,275			9,296	2,475
Syria	391	400							391	400
ASIA AND PACIFIC										
Afghanistan	587	600							587	600
Bangladesh	587	600							587	600

ASIA AND PACIFIC (continued)	IPPF		PSI		UNFPA		USAID		Total Quantity	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
Cambodia			200,000	61,440	15,000	9,900			215,000	71,340
Fiji					6,900	1,725			6,900	1,725
India	391	400							391	400
Maldives					240	158			240	158
Mauritius	1,174	1,200							1,174	1,200
Myanmar			34,000	10,200	3,000	1,650			37,000	11,850
Nepal	391	400	600	288					991	688
Pakistan	391	400							391	400
Papua New Guinea					9,000	5,940			9,000	5,940
Samoa	196	200							196	200
Sri Lanka	587	600							587	600
Vanuatu	196	200							196	200
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN										
Antigua and Barbuda	978	1,000							978	1,000
Aruba	196	200							196	200
Bahamas	196	200			1,000	250			1,196	450
Barbados	2,152	2,199							2,152	2,199
Belize	196	200			10,000	2,500			10,196	2,700
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	391	400			64,560	45,192			64,951	45,592
Cuba					68,400	17,100			68,400	17,100
Dominica	391	400							391	400
Ecuador					144,300	353,535			144,300	353,535
Grenada	196	200							196	200
Paraguay			300,000	87,624					300,000	87,624
St Vincent	3,131	3,199							3,131	3,199
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	783	800			60,000	42,000			60,783	42,800

Annex 9: Injectables

	DFID		IPPF		KW		MSI		PSI		UNFPA		USAID		Total Quantity	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
AFRICA																
Angola											543,200	225,428	180,000	163,163	723,200	388,591
Benin			20,464	35,841					80,000	104,000	24,000	16,680	20,400	17,867	144,864	174,388
Burkina Faso			39,800	50,826	60,000	67,154					750,000	582,500			849,800	700,480
Burundi			5,400	6,896	900,000	566,100					1,200,000	498,000			2,105,400	1,070,996
Cameroon			800	1,022							1,836,000	761,940			1,836,800	762,962
Cape Verde											136,000	30,940			136,000	30,940
Central African Republic			4,046	6,536							366,000	222,562			370,046	229,098
Chad			10,800	13,792							988,800	494,016			999,600	507,808
Comoros											186,600	129,687			186,600	129,687
Congo			8,676	11,318											8,676	11,318
Côte d'Ivoire			55,196	96,672							812,800	322,336			867,996	419,008
Democratic Republic of Congo											1,709,525	1,200,190			1,709,525	1,200,190
Djibouti											7,600	5,700			7,600	5,700
Ethiopia			16,056	23,947							1,612,000	668,980	2,000,000	1,710,959	3,628,056	2,403,886
Gabon			200	255							5,200	2,158			5,400	2,413
Gambia											220,000	96,900			220,000	96,900
Guinea			5,100	6,617							100,000	41,500			105,100	48,117
Guinea-Bissau			4,346	7,611	3,600	4,029					44,000	17,505			51,946	29,145
Kenya			38,712	53,917	8,420,000	8,714,700			2,598,242	2,103,762	2,000,000	830,000	3,830,000	3,318,729	16,886,954	15,021,108
Lesotho			11,496	17,590							240,000	110,800			251,496	128,390
Liberia			82,753	109,547							489,600	203,184			572,353	312,731
Madagascar			1,141	1,999							3,593,800	2,695,350	1,798,000	1,577,588	5,392,941	4,274,937
Malawi											2,267,600	983,054	700,000	609,493	2,967,600	1,592,547
Mali			27,770	40,762	709,998	394,633					381,600	158,364	690,000	619,802	1,809,368	1,213,561
Mauritania			6,996	11,874							313,400	167,413			320,396	179,287
Mozambique			11,499	17,199							190,455	71,421	2,496,000	2,151,427	2,697,954	2,240,047
Namibia											40,000	27,800			40,000	27,800
Niger					300,000	109,888					1,106,800	567,822			1,406,800	677,710
Nigeria			327,329	561,812							6,265,200	3,375,624			6,592,529	3,937,436
Rwanda			6,426	10,874							873,000	362,228			879,426	373,102
Sao Tome and Principe											20,400	8,466			20,400	8,466
Senegal			4,600	5,874									616,400	529,150	621,000	535,024
Seychelles			163	286											163	286
Sierra Leone			20,215	26,203							1,066,000	442,390	62,000	67,717	1,148,215	536,310

AFRICA (continued)	DFID		IPPF		KIW		MSI		PSI		UNFPA		USAID		Total Quantity	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
South Sudan											110,000	45,650			110,000	45,650
Sudan			1,000	1,277											1,000	1,277
Swaziland											80,400	95,925			80,400	95,925
Tanzania (United Republic)			13,200	16,857											13,200	16,857
Togo			5,334	7,160							1,213,000	529,099			1,218,334	536,259
Uganda			5,000	6,385							6,371,200	3,696,620	3,079,200	2,677,584	9,455,400	6,380,589
Zambia			64,786	89,464							2,442,800	1,249,746	1,248,000	1,112,082	3,755,586	2,451,292
Zimbabwe	1,510,000	1,528,278									2,840,000	1,178,600			4,350,000	2,706,878
ARAB STATES																
Jordan											30,000	12,450			30,000	12,450
Morocco			2,000	2,554											2,000	2,554
Syria			489	857							96,000	66,720			96,489	67,577
Yemen					1,055,234	802,668					2,316,400	961,306			3,371,634	1,763,974
ASIA AND PACIFIC																
Afghanistan							200,000	134,000							1,390,000	1,224,509
Bhutan											336,000	139,440			336,000	139,440
Cambodia									700,000	378,000					700,000	378,000
Democratic People's Republic of Korea											40,000	30,000			40,000	30,000
Fiji			2,400	3,065					48,108	23,990	594,000	246,510			594,000	246,510
India			200	255											200	255
Kiribati																
Lao People's Democratic Republic											558,400	231,736			558,400	231,736
Malaysia			14,018	20,377											14,018	20,377
Maldives											8,400	4,956			8,400	4,956
Mauritius			200	255											200	255
Mongolia											160,000	77,600			160,000	77,600
Myanmar							130,000	137,620			1,571,200	652,048			2,701,200	1,344,668
Nepal			6,800	8,684					25,250	18,054					687,250	601,895
Pakistan			9,400	12,004	900,000	995,720									10,685,400	9,364,182
Philippines			26,511	37,916							2,358,000	978,570			2,384,511	1,016,486
Sri Lanka			4,800	6,130											4,800	6,130
Timor-Leste											440,000	182,600			440,000	182,600
Vanuatu			600	766											600	766

	DFID		IPPF		KfW		MSI		PSI		UNFPA		USAID		Total Quantity	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA																
Albania											30,000	17,700			30,000	17,700
Kyrgyzstan											30,000	16,370			30,000	16,370
Tajikistan											122,000	50,630			122,000	50,630
Uzbekistan											600,000	417,000			600,000	417,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN																
Antigua and Barbuda		9,586	12,504												9,586	12,504
Aruba		600	766												600	766
Bahamas		24,200	30,904								28,000	31,200			52,200	62,104
Barbados		8,163	10,502												8,163	10,502
Belize		6,298	7,365								127,100	121,310			133,398	128,675
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		4,600	5,874								1,000,000	415,000			1,004,600	420,874
Chile		4,500	6,687												4,500	6,687
Cuba		3,261	4,581								48,800	63,440			52,061	68,021
Curacao		1,000	1,277												1,000	1,277
Dominica		4,232	7,222												4,232	7,222
Dominican Republic											1,500,000	1,042,500			1,500,000	1,042,500
Ecuador											1,040,000	1,954,160			1,040,000	1,954,160
El Salvador											1,288,800	832,967			1,288,800	832,967
Grenada		2,800	3,576												2,800	3,576
Guatemala		10,878	16,870					50,000	56,000		2,014,725	1,556,644			2,075,603	1,629,513
Guyana		1,208	1,623												1,208	1,623
Haiti											800,000	332,000	1,794,000	1,553,601	2,594,000	1,885,601
Honduras		36,852	38,995								1,305,000	564,900			1,341,852	603,895
Jamaica		3,325	4,246												3,325	4,246
Mexico		36,000	53,496												36,000	53,496
Nicaragua		4,810	5,090								321,800	174,150			326,610	179,240
Panama		4,321	4,572								159,700	115,383			164,021	119,956
Paraguay		7,875	9,647												7,875	9,647
Peru		29,312	37,058												29,312	37,058
St Lucia		9,912	13,188												9,912	13,188
St Vincent		1,671	2,404												1,671	2,404
Suriname		10,800	13,792												10,800	13,792
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		1,900	2,740								200,000	170,000			201,900	172,740

Annex 10: IUDs

	DFID		IPPF		KIW		MSI		PSI		UNFPA		USAID		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
AFRICA																
Benin			4,300	3,131	2,150	26,926			34,000	15,640			9,000	8,103	49,450	53,800
Burkina Faso			6,600	2,475					6,860	3,157	12,000	4,128			18,600	6,603
Burundi					75,000	30,150			57,659	26,523	55,566	18,170			81,860	33,307
Cameroon			150	56							2,000	688			113,375	44,749
Cape Verde											1,500	555			2,000	688
Central African Republic															1,500	555
Congo			550	206											550	206
Côte d'Ivoire			3,250	1,219											3,250	1,219
Democratic Republic of Congo									17,000	5,848					17,000	5,848
Ethiopia			1,500	562					20,000	7,400					21,500	7,962
Gabon			100	38											100	38
Gambia									5,000	995					5,000	995
Guinea			4,550	1,706									10,200	9,587	14,750	11,293
Guinea-Bissau					22,000	8,282									22,000	8,282
Kenya			103,500	4,214							1,000	347	6,606	370,409	111,106	374,970
Liberia													5,100	12,739	5,100	12,739
Madagascar											26,000	4,914	47,100	40,547	73,100	45,461
Malawi											14,610	5,059			14,610	5,059
Mali			4,550	1,706									30,300	20,932	34,850	22,638
Mauritania			200	151											200	151
Mozambique											16,500	5,726	32,400	27,666	48,900	33,392
Nigeria			42,000	15,749							2,000	694			44,000	16,443
Rwanda			1,050	394							11,500	2,174			12,550	2,567
Senegal			500	187							24,500	9,065			25,000	9,252
Sierra Leone													12,300	9,375	12,300	9,375
Tanzania (United Republic)			3,350	1,256					45,000	29,250	13,000	4,511	72,000	50,407	133,350	85,424
Togo			50	19					66,000	36,934	29,500	5,871			29,550	5,889
Uganda	83,854	27,991	2,000	750							77,000	24,486	50,100	37,520	278,954	127,681
Zambia			5,250	1,969											5,250	1,969

	DFID		IPPF		KfW		MSI		PSI		UNFPA		USAID		Total Quantity	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
Zimbabwe							2,000	720			3,000	1,041			5,000	1,761
ARAB STATES																
Morocco			107,700	5,789											107,700	5,789
Palestine											13,852	4,474			13,852	4,474
Syria			10,100	3,787							54,000	18,306			64,100	22,093
Yemen					196,708	66,552					431,459	146,510			628,167	213,062
ASIA AND PACIFIC																
Afghanistan			3,350	1,256											3,350	1,256
Bangladesh			1,450	544											1,450	544
Bhutan											2,000	688			2,000	688
Democratic People's Republic of Korea											15,000	5,160			15,000	5,160
Fiji									199,800	107,400					2,000	646
India			21,850	8,193											221,650	115,593
Kiribati			100	56											100	56
Lao People's Democratic Republic									5,000	2,300					5,000	2,300
Malaysia			2,350	881											2,350	881
Mongolia							21,500	7,830			85,000	22,250			106,500	30,080
Myanmar							5,000	1,800	20,000	11,400					25,000	13,200
Nepal			21,950	8,231					70,750	40,175				1,500	94,200	50,698
New Zealand			100	38											100	38
Pakistan			152,550	57,203	320,000	310,800	26,000	23,920					1,949,700	1,306,401	2,448,250	1,698,324
Papua New Guinea							300	205			4,000	1,376			4,300	1,581
Philippines			9,500	3,562			400,000	144,000							409,500	147,562
Sri Lanka			1,250	469											1,250	469
Thailand											500	172			500	172
Vanuatu			300	112											300	112
EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA																
Bulgaria			1,250	564											1,250	564

	DFID		IPPF		KfW		MSI		PSI		UNFPA		USAID		Total Quantity	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA (continued)																
Georgia													7,200	4,667	7,200	4,667
Tajikistan											105,000	32,865			105,000	32,865
Uzbekistan											800,000	254,400			800,000	254,400
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN																
Antigua and Barbuda			100	38											100	38
Bahamas			200	151							250	88			450	238
Barbados			100	38											100	38
Belize			200	75							5,000	1,615			5,200	1,690
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)			6,000	2,250			1,000	4,000			70,000	22,260			77,000	28,510
Chile			28,000	813											28,000	813
Cuba			4,000	1,500											4,000	1,500
Curacao			200	75											200	75
Dominica			150	56											150	56
Dominican Republic											25,000	8,990			25,000	8,990
El Salvador											7,857	2,152			7,857	2,152
Guatemala			600	225					22,800	14,820					23,400	15,045
Guyana			700	262											700	262
Haiti									2,000	920			300	177	2,300	1,097
Honduras																
Jamaica			50	19							5,000	1,250			5,000	1,250
Mexico			25,550	9,581							100,000	25,000			100,050	25,019
Nicaragua											30,000	9,540			55,550	19,121
Panama			200	75							7,500	2,775			7,500	2,775
Paraguay			1,050	394							18,000	6,660			19,050	7,054
Peru			3,750	1,406											3,750	1,406
St Lucia			200	75											200	75
Suriname			500	187											500	187
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)			232,350	17,935							300,000	98,700			532,350	116,635

Annex 11: Implants

	DFID		IPPF		KfW		MSI		PSI		UNFPA		USAID		Total Quantity	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
AFRICA																
Angola			1,889	39,472							32,000	272,000	21,100	205,724	54,989	517,196
Benin			4,222	88,220	6,500	215,665					27,000	229,500	32,000	300,669	69,722	834,054
Burkina Faso			5,222	109,129	3,830	110,639					243,248	2,067,608			252,300	2,287,375
Burundi			1,983	41,446					3,500	29,750			42,000	384,152	47,483	455,348
Cameroon									3,500	29,750	26,800	227,800			30,300	257,550
Cape Verde			94	1,974							25,000	212,500			25,094	214,474
Central African Republic											6,000	51,000			6,000	51,000
Chad											54,200	460,700			54,200	460,700
Comoros											1,600	13,600			1,600	13,600
Congo			467	9,769							928	7,888			1,395	17,657
Côte d'Ivoire			3,100	64,781							14,000	119,000			17,100	183,781
Democratic Republic of Congo											152,076	1,292,646	40,032	781,249	192,108	2,073,895
Djibouti											640	5,440			640	5,440
Ethiopia			3,597	73,997							1,083,960	9,213,660	95,008	1,656,051	1,182,565	10,943,708
Gabon			270	5,642							100	850			370	6,492
Gambia											5,000	42,500			5,000	42,500
Ghana	143,316	1,543,522					10,000	94,700					1,000	101,925	164,316	1,740,147
Guinea			198	4,145							13,000	110,500			13,198	114,645
Guinea-Bissau			71	1,480	3,600	293					21,400	181,900			25,071	183,673
Kenya	115,008	977,568	2,503	52,300					200,000	1,700,000	173,864	1,502,868	90,300	1,703,267	581,675	5,936,003
Lesotho											100	850			100	850
Liberia			47	987							15,200	129,200	81,800	846,275	97,047	976,462
Madagascar									300	2,955	207,680	1,765,280	32,000	591,857	239,980	2,560,092
Malawi			472	9,868			4,000	34,000			205,548	1,837,206	27,184	517,689	237,204	2,398,763
Mali											56,700	481,950	43,500	406,897	100,200	888,847
Mauritania			30	627							5,120	47,040			5,150	47,667
Mozambique			189	3,947							139,000	1,181,500			139,189	1,185,447
Niger			47	987							90,016	835,152			90,063	836,139
Nigeria			5,521	114,044			3,442	29,257			341,144	3,025,868	30,000	580,487	380,107	3,749,656
Rwanda			19	395							27,000	229,500	14,000	129,526	41,019	359,421
Sao Tome and Principe			14	296							500	4,250			514	4,546
Senegal			519	10,855									30,800	281,519	31,119	292,374
Sierra Leone			142	2,960							35,000	297,500			35,142	300,460
Somalia											1,000	8,500			1,000	8,500
South Africa											5,535	47,048			5,535	47,048
South Sudan											10,940	92,990			10,940	92,990
Sudan			960	18,390							17,600	167,200			18,560	185,590
Swaziland											13,000	110,500			13,000	110,500
Tanzania (United Republic)			5,127	102,325							173,328	1,610,632	185,880	2,716,384	364,335	4,429,341

AFRICA (continued)	DFID		IPPF		KfW		MSI		PSI		UNFPA		USAID		Total Quantity	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
Togo	291,853	3,273,832	1,417	29,604					5,000	42,500	63,000	535,500	121,152	1,623,564	69,417	607,604
Uganda			3,306	69,076			1,000	9,470			412,032	3,502,272			829,343	8,478,214
Zambia			822	17,170					3,500	29,750	142,000	1,207,000	57,000	797,348	199,822	2,021,518
Zimbabwe	34,500	311,881									260,300	2,212,550			298,300	2,554,181
ARAB STATES																
Egypt											10,801	91,809			10,801	91,809
Palestine											1,200	10,200			1,200	10,200
Yemen					25,468	735,727					48,192	677,920			73,660	1,413,647
ASIA AND PACIFIC																
Cambodia			4,000	83,588			21,000	168,000	5,500	46,750	52,032	470,272			82,532	768,610
Democratic People's Republic of Korea			20	418											20	418
Fiji			30	627							23,800	202,300			23,800	202,300
Kiribati															30	627
Mongolia							1,000	8,000			17,744	150,824			18,744	158,824
Nepal			5,818	121,574			7,700	61,600			10,000	85,000			15,818	206,574
Pakistan							17,200	137,600			22,000	187,000			29,700	248,600
Papua New Guinea											16,600	141,100			33,800	278,700
Philippines			401	7,682							215,056	1,833,032			215,457	1,840,714
Sri Lanka			236	4,934							110,000	935,000			110,236	939,934
Thailand											2,624	43,296			2,624	43,296
Timor-Leste											2,100	17,850			2,100	17,850
EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA																
Georgia														2,048	37,899	37,899
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN																
Bahamas			20	418							300	2,550			320	2,968
Belize											794	13,101			794	13,101
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)								7,000	56,000		55,000	467,500			62,000	523,500
Cuba											600	5,100			600	5,100
Dominican Republic											100,032	1,650,528			100,032	1,650,528
Ecuador											95,032	1,411,029			95,032	1,411,029
El Salvador			7,500	156,728					1,500	12,750	1,500	12,750			3,000	25,500
Guatemala									4,500	38,250	20,000	170,000			32,000	364,978
Haiti											1,700	14,450	16,800	265,322	18,500	279,772
Honduras											3,008	25,568			3,008	25,568
Jamaica			100	2,090											100	2,090
Mexico			420	8,777											420	8,777
Nicaragua											300	2,550			300	2,550
Panama											192	3,456			192	3,456
Peru			1,110	23,196							22,528	371,712			23,638	394,908
Uruguay											3,000	25,500			3,000	25,500
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)											5,000	42,500			5,000	42,500