

# Donor Support for Contraceptives and Condoms for STI/HIV Prevention 2007





## **Acknowledgements**

UNFPA is grateful for all of the invaluable contributions to this report, which would not have been possible without the active engagement and support of countless donors and agencies. Nor would the annual report have been possible—or as useful—without the guiding efforts of Jagdish Upadhyay, Chief of UNFPA's Commodity Management Branch. Also within UNFPA, special thanks goes to Kabir Ahmed and Howard Friedman for editing manuscript drafts and coordinating with donors and other stakeholders to collect, compile and clean data. Contributions from Erica Hagen, consultant, and Antti Kaartinen of UNFPA's Procurement Services Branch in Copenhagen undoubtedly strengthened the final product. Finally, UNFPA would like to thank Brian Lutz, consultant, for analyzing the donor support data and synthesizing the results into this report.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>List of Tables and Graphs .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>List of Acronyms .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>I. Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>II. Background .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<i>The Reproductive Health Context.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>The Role of Reproductive Health Commodities .....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Global Donor Support Database.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<b>III. Introduction .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>IV. Patterns and Trends in Donor Support .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<i>Overall Patterns and Trends By Commodity Type .....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Patterns and Trends By Donor .....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Patterns and Trends by Region .....</i>	<i>19</i>
<b>V. Donor Support for Male and Female Condoms .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<i>Patterns and Trends in Donor Support for Condoms versus Other Contraceptives ...</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Male Condoms .....</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Female Condoms.....</i>	<i>28</i>
<b>VI. Comparison of Contraceptive Needs and Donor Support .....</b>	<b>29</b>

## LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

### Tables

Table 1. Trend in Donor Expenditure By Major Commodity Method, 2000-2007 .....	11
Table 2. Trend in Donor-Financed CYP By Major Commodity Method, 2000-2007 .....	13
Table 3. Trend in Commodity Support Among Major Donors, 2000-2007 .....	14
Table 4. Trend in Commodity Support Among Regions, 2000-2007 .....	20
Table 5. Per Capita Donor Support By Region, 2007 .....	21
Table 6. Top 10 Recipient Countries By Total Expenditure, 2000-2007 .....	22
Table 7. Top 10 Recipient Countries By Per Capita Expenditure, 2000-2007 .....	22
Table 8. Quantities of Male Condoms (in millions) Provided By Donors, 2000-2007 .....	27
Table 9. Donor Expenditure on Female Condoms (in US\$ thousands) By Region, 2001-2007 ...	28
Table 10. Quantities of Female Condoms (in thousands) Provided By Donors, 2001-2007.....	29

### Figures

Figure 1. Trend in Donor Expenditure By Commodity, 2000-2007 .....	11
Figure 2. Trend in Commodity Quantities Procured By Donors, 2000-2007 .....	12
Figure 3. Trend in Donor-Financed CYP, 2000-2007 .....	13
Figure 4. Trend in Commodity Support Among Major Donors, 2000-2007 .....	14
Figure 5. Distribution of Commodity Expenditures Among Donors, 2007 .....	15
Figure 6. Distribution of Commodity Expenditures Among Donors, 2000-2007 .....	15
Figure 7. Quantity of Male Condoms Supplied By Donor, 2007 .....	16
Figure 8. Quantity of Oral Contraceptives Supplied By Donor, 2007.....	16
Figure 9. Quantity of Injectables Supplied By Donor, 2007.....	16
Figure 10. Quantity of Female Condoms Supplied By Donor, 2007 .....	17
Figure 11. Quantity of IUDs Supplied By Donor, 2007.....	17
Figure 12. Quantity of Implants Supplied By Donor, 2007 .....	17
Figure 13. Distribution of Donor Support For Three Major Commodities, 2007 .....	18
Figure 14. Commodity Support By Method Among Four Major Donors, 2007 .....	19
Figure 15. Trend in Commodity Support By Region, 2000-2007 .....	20
Figure 16. Distribution of Commodity Support Among Regions, 2000 .....	21
Figure 17. Distribution of Commodity Support Among Regions, 2000-2007.....	21
Figure 18. Regional Distribution of Units of Male Condoms, 2007 .....	23
Figure 19. Regional Distribution of Units of Female Condoms, 2007 .....	23
Figure 20. Regional Distribution of Units of Oral Contraceptives, 2007 .....	23
Figure 21. Regional Distribution of Units of IUDs, 2007.....	24
Figure 22. Regional Distribution of Units of Injectables, 2007.....	24
Figure 23. Regional Distribution of Units of Implants, 2007 .....	24
Figure 24. Regional Distribution of Commodity Methods (Expenditures), 2007 .....	25
Figure 25. Distribution of Expenditures on Commodities Within Regions, 2007 .....	25
Figure 26. Donor Support for Condoms vs. Other Contraceptives, 2000-2007.....	26
Figure 27. Donor Expenditures on Male Condoms, 2000-2007 .....	27
Figure 28. Global Female Condom Distribution, 2004-2007 .....	28
Figure 29. Comparison of Estimated Costs of Contraceptives With Actual Donor Support.....	29

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>AE</b>	<b>Arab States/Eastern Europe</b>
<b>AF</b>	<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>
<b>AP</b>	<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>
<b>BMZ/KfW</b>	<b>Federal German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development/Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau</b>
<b>CDC</b>	<b>United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</b>
<b>CPR</b>	<b>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate</b>
<b>CYP</b>	<b>Couple Year Protection</b>
<b>DFID</b>	<b>UK Department for International Development</b>
<b>GFATM</b>	<b>Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</b>
<b>ICPD</b>	<b>International Conference on Population and Development</b>
<b>IPPF</b>	<b>International Planned Parenthood Federation</b>
<b>IUD</b>	<b>Intrauterine Device</b>
<b>LA</b>	<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>
<b>MDGs</b>	<b>Millennium Development Goals</b>
<b>MSI</b>	<b>Marie Stopes International</b>
<b>NGO</b>	<b>Nongovernmental Organization</b>
<b>OCEAC</b>	<b>Organisation de Coordination pour la lutte contre les Endémies en Afrique Centrale</b>
<b>PSI</b>	<b>Population Services International</b>
<b>RH</b>	<b>Reproductive Health</b>
<b>SRH</b>	<b>Sexual and Reproductive Health</b>
<b>STI</b>	<b>Sexually Transmitted Infection</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>UNFPA</b>	<b>United Nations Population Fund</b>
<b>UNGASS</b>	<b>United Nations General Assembly Special Session</b>
<b>UNPD</b>	<b>United Nations Population Division</b>
<b>USAID</b>	<b>United States Agency for International Development</b>
<b>WHO</b>	<b>World Health Organization</b>

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 1990, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been tracking donor support for contraceptives and condoms for STI/HIV prevention. The Fund publishes an annual report based on this donor database to enhance the coordination among partners at all levels to continue progress toward universal access to sexual and reproductive health, as set forth in the ICPD Programme of Action and, subsequently, the Millennium Development Goals. This report represents the 2007 installment of the series and has three main sections. The first section summarizes patterns and trends—by method, by donor and by region—in donor support from 2000-2007. The second section takes a closer look at donor support for male and female condoms over time and by region. The third and final section compares aggregate donor support to global contraceptive need for 2000-2007 and provides projections of contraceptive needs through 2015.

Highlights of the 2007 report include:

- Total donor support in 2007 was slightly more than US\$ 223 million, a 5% increase over support in 2006. Donor support, however, has remained fairly constant since 2001.
- Ninety percent (90%) of donor support in 2007 was allocated to three types of commodities: male condoms (43%), oral contraceptives (23%) and injectables (24%).
- Sub-Saharan Africa received 60% of total support in 2007. The Asia and Pacific region received 27%. Latin America and the Caribbean and Arab States/Eastern Europe received 7% and 5%, respectively.
- Sub-Saharan Africa witnessed the largest increase in percentage and absolute terms in donor support, which nearly tripled from US\$ 45 million in 2000 to US\$ 134 million in 2007.
- Total contraceptive need in developing countries in 2007 was estimated at US\$ 873 million. This figure rises to \$1.4 billion when condoms for HIV prevention are included.

## II. BACKGROUND

### *The Reproductive Health Context*

Held in Cairo in 1994, the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) marked a major milestone in the international community's struggle to improve sexual and reproductive health (SRH) for all. The 179 signatories to the ICPD's Programme of Action agreed to a broad spectrum of interrelated, mutually reinforcing development objectives, including access to comprehensive reproductive health (RH) services as a human right. The Programme of Action also called for significant reductions in maternal mortality by 2000 and 2015. Five years later, at ICPD+5, the UN General Assembly agreed to an expanded set of benchmarks that included, among others, reducing unmet need for contraceptives and family planning services through 2050 and, by 2015, a target coverage rate for skilled birth attendance of 90%. The ICPD goals are essential to achieving the reductions in poverty, hunger, disease and gender inequality set forth in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were established in the Millennium Declaration in 2000 and reaffirmed by the UN General Assembly in 2005. In fact, some of the key ICPD goals—75% reduction in maternal mortality and universal access to RH services by 2015—are explicit targets in the MDGs themselves.

Unfortunately, progress toward the ICPD goals and MDGs has been uneven, and in some parts of the world, too slow. The global inequities are starkest for maternal mortality. Each year, more than 500,000 women die from treatable or preventable complications of pregnancy and childbirth.<sup>1</sup> The vast majority of these deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa and southern Asia.<sup>2</sup> In sub-Saharan Africa, a woman's risk of dying from such complications over the course of her lifetime is 1 in 22 compared to 1 in 7,300 in the developed world.<sup>3</sup> The inequities among regions are compounded by little progress within regions over time. Sub-Saharan Africa has witnessed a reduction of only 20 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births between 1990 and 2005. While progress in Asia and Latin America has been more rapid, these regions, on average, are not on track to achieve maternal mortality targets either. Globally, the maternal mortality ratio has dropped on average 1% per year between 1990 and 2005—a rate far below the estimated 5.5% average annual reduction required to reach ICPD goals and the MDGs.<sup>4</sup>

Skilled birth attendance—another indicator of maternal health in the ICPD goals and MDGs—also shows uneven progress among regions. On average, developing countries increased skilled birth attendance from 43% in 1990 to 57% in 2005, but much of that

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_20483](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_20483)

