

***DONOR SUPPORT FOR CONTRACEPTIVES
AND CONDOMS FOR STI/HIV
PREVENTION
2004***



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BMZ/KfW	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung/Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DFID	Department for International Development
DKT	DKT International
EU	European Union
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IUD	Intra-Uterine Device
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MSI	Marie Stopes International
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PSI	Population Services International
PoA	Programme of Action
RHCS	Reproductive Health Commodity Security
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT

Since 1990, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been monitoring trends and gaps between estimated needs and actual donor support in the area of contraceptive commodities and condoms for HIV prevention.

This report, the latest in a series, provides information on donor support supplied to reproductive health programmes in developing countries in 2004. Data is presented and analyzed by region, major donor and contraceptive method.

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- ❑ Total donor support in 2004 was recorded at \$203 million, a 3 per cent decrease from 2003.
 - ❑ The Africa region received the largest share of donor support (54 per cent). The Asia/Pacific region received 30 per cent, the Latin America and Caribbean region 12 per cent, and the Arab States and Europe region 4 per cent of total donor support.
 - ❑ Bilateral donor support accounted for 43 per cent of total support, multilateral for 32 per cent, and support provided through Social Marketing Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for 25 per cent.
 - ❑ About 620 million women, or their partners, are believed to have been using contraceptives in 2004. The cost of these contraceptive commodities, at standard prices¹, would have been \$824 million.
 - ❑ By 2015, the number of contraceptive users in developing countries is estimated to increase by 11 million or 18 per cent to 731 million.²
 - ❑ There has been an increasing trend in donor support in nominal dollars over the last decade, from around \$139 million to \$203 million. When adjusted for inflation, though, the increase is far less remarkable, with support in 2004 being only 20 per cent higher than support in 1995.
 - ❑ Donor Support for contraceptive commodities has not experienced the same declining trend as support for population activities as a whole.
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¹ Prices generally paid by UNFPA for these commodities.

² UNFPA (2006) "Achieving the ICPD Goals: RH Commodity Requirements 2000-2015", New York.

INTRODUCTION

Total Population Assistance and donor support for contraceptive commodities

Achieving and sustaining universal access to contraceptives are key policy goals of interventions supplying contraceptive commodities. Many developing countries to this day rely on donated and subsidized commodities. While the ultimate goal is to achieve national self-sufficiency in terms of contraceptive supply, donor support for commodities is and will remain in the foreseeable future a critical factor in meeting the demand in a number of developing countries. Better reproductive health depends crucially on being able to exercise the right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of children. Contraceptive commodities are essential in making this right a reality for women and couples in developing countries. In order to be sensitive to the demand for contraceptives in developing countries, a sustainable flow of funding from the donor community is an absolute necessity.

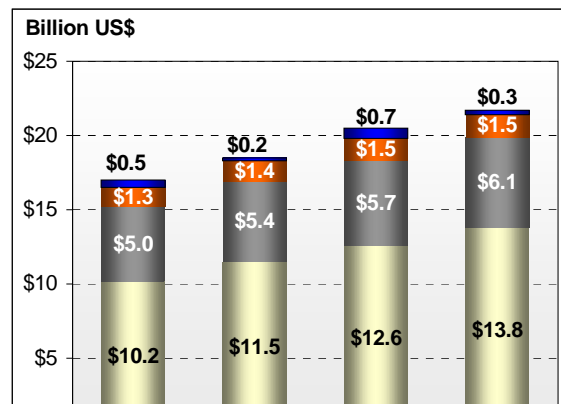
This report, which is prepared on an annual basis, provides a detailed look at the contraceptive supplies provided by donors. Based on data collected by UNFPA's Commodity Management Branch since 1990, the report presents information on the type, quantity and total cost of contraceptives donors have been supplying to reproductive to health programmes in developing countries over the years. Besides presenting a detailed analysis of this information by donor, region and method, the report also analyzes trends in donor funding over the last decade and compares the supply with estimated needs.

The ICPD Costed Population Package

In 1994, at the International Conference of Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo, the international community agreed on a comprehensive set of goals that required a substantial expansion of funds allocated to population assistance. Along with the goals set out in Cairo came an estimate of the costs associated with reaching these goals (Graph 1).

The ICPD Plan of Action (PoA) defined population assistance as a package that comprised:

GRAPH 1 The Estimated Cost of the ICPD Package



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