



Overview of Contraceptive and Condom Shipments FY 2021

Recommended Citation

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), March 2022. *Overview of Contraceptive and Condom Shipments, FY 2021*. Washington, DC

Abstract

The *Overview of Contraceptive and Condom Deliveries*, an annual publication, summarizes contraceptive and family planning condom shipments sponsored by USAID, by value and unit.

John Vivalo

USAID Bureau of Global Health, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, Commodities Security and Logistics Division
Tel: 202-916-2165

Alan Bornbusch

USAID Bureau of Global Health, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, Commodities Security and Logistics Division
Tel: 202-916-2159

USAID Office of Population and Reproductive Health/Division of Commodities Security & Logistics
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20523-3600

Contents

Acronyms	5
Introduction	6
Worldwide Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Deliveries	7
Exhibit 1. Worldwide Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value by Region, FY 2021	8
Exhibit 2. Trends in Worldwide Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value, FY 2012–21	8
Exhibit 3. Worldwide Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value by Method, FY 2021	8
Exhibit 4. Worldwide Contraceptive and FP/RH Condoms Delivered Value by Region, FY 2019–21	9
Exhibit 5. Worldwide Contraceptive and FP/RH Condoms Delivered Value by Method, FY 2019–21	9
Exhibit 6. Worldwide Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Quantities Delivered by Method, FY 2019–21	9
Exhibit 7. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value by Program Type, Worldwide, FY 2012–21	10
Exhibit 8. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value Trend by Program Type, Worldwide, FY 2021	10
Exhibit 9. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condoms Delivered Value by Program Type and Method, Worldwide, FY 2021	10
Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Deliveries to Africa	11
Exhibit 10. Trends in Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to Africa, FY 2012–21	11
Exhibit 11. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value by Method to Africa, FY 2021	11
Exhibit 12. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to Africa, Major Receiving Countries, FY 2021	12
Exhibit 13. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condoms Delivered Value by Program Type to Africa, FY 2021	13
Exhibit 14. Trends in Contraceptive and FP/RH Condoms Delivered Value by Program Type to Africa, FY 2012–21	13
Exhibit 15. Total Value of Contraceptives and FP/RH Condoms Delivered to Africa by Country, FY 2019–21	14
Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Deliveries to Asia	15
Exhibit 16. Trends in Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to Asia, FY 2012–21	15
Exhibit 17. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to Asia by Method, FY 2021	15
Exhibit 18. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to Asia, by Country, FY 2021	16
Exhibit 19. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to Asia, by Program, FY 2021	16
Exhibit 20. Trends in Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to Asia, by Program Type, FY 2012–21	16
Exhibit 21. Total Value of Contraceptives and FP/RH Condoms Delivered to Asia, by Country, FY 2019–21	16
Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Deliveries to Latin America and the Caribbean	17
Exhibit 22. Trends in Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to LAC, FY 2012–21	17

Exhibit 23. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to LAC, by Method, FY 2021	17
Exhibit 24. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to LAC, by Program Type, FY 2021	17
Exhibit 25. Trends in Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to LAC, by Program Type, FY 2012–21	17
Exhibit 26. Total Value of Contraceptives and FP/RH Condoms Delivered to LAC, by Country, FY 2019–21	18
Worldwide Injectable Contraceptive Shipments	19
Exhibit 27. Trends in Worldwide Injectable Contraceptive Delivered Quantities, FY 2012–21	19
Exhibit 28. Injectable Contraceptive Delivered Value by Region, FY 2021	19
Exhibit 29. Different kinds of Injectable Contraceptives Delivered in FY 2021	20
Exhibit 30. Injectable Contraceptive Delivered Value Worldwide, Top Five Receiving Countries, FY 2021	20
Exhibit 31. Injectable Contraceptives Quantities and Value Delivered Worldwide by Country, FY 2019–21	21
Worldwide Contraceptive Implant Shipments	22
Exhibit 32. Trends in Worldwide Contraceptive Implant Delivered Quantities, FY 2012–21	22
Exhibit 33. Different Kinds of Implants Delivered in FY 2021	22
Exhibit 34. Contraceptive Implant Delivered Value Worldwide, Top Five Receiving Countries, FY 2021	23
Exhibit 35. Contraceptive Implant Quantities and Value Delivered Worldwide by Country, FY 2019–21	23
Worldwide Oral Contraceptive Shipments	25
Exhibit 36. Trends in Worldwide Oral Contraceptive Delivered Quantities, FY 2012–21	25
Exhibit 37. Different Kinds of Oral Contraceptives	25
Exhibit 38. Oral Contraceptive Delivered Value by Region, FY 2021	26
Exhibit 39. Oral Contraceptives Delivered Value, Top Five Receiving Countries, FY 2021	26
Exhibit 40. Oral Contraceptive Values and Quantities Delivered Worldwide by Country, FY 2019–21	27
Worldwide Male Condom Shipments	28
Exhibit 41. Trends in Worldwide Male Condom Delivered Quantities, FY 2012–21	28
Exhibit 42. Male Condom Delivered Value by Region, FY 2021	28
Exhibit 43. Male Condom Delivered Value Worldwide by Receiving Countries, FY 2021	29
Exhibit 44. Male Condom Quantities and Delivered Value Worldwide by Country, FY 2019–21	29
Worldwide Female Condom Shipments	31
Exhibit 45. Trends in Worldwide Female Condom Quantities, FY 2012–21	31
Exhibit 46. Female Condoms Delivered Value by Region, FY 2021	31
Exhibit 47. Female Condoms Delivered Value by Region, FY 2021	31
Exhibit 48. Trends in Worldwide Intrauterine Device Quantities, FY 2012–21	32
Exhibit 49. Intrauterine Device Delivered Value by Region, FY 2021	32
Exhibit 50. Intrauterine Device Delivered Value by Region, FY 2021	32
Exhibit 51. Intrauterine Device Quantities and Value Delivered Worldwide by Country, FY 2019–21	33
Worldwide Standard Days Method Deliveries	34
Exhibit 52. Standard Days Method Delivered Value Worldwide by Country, FY 2021	34

Exhibit 53. Standard Days Method Quantities and Values Delivered Worldwide by Country, FY 2019–21	35
Conclusion	36
Annex A. Worldwide Contraceptives and FP/RH Condoms Delivered by Region and Method, FY 2021	38
Annex B. Value of Contraceptives and FP/RH Condoms Delivered Worldwide by Country, FY 2021	39
Annex C. Quantity of Contraceptives and FP/RH Condoms Delivered Worldwide by Country, FY 2021	40
Annex D. Value of Contraceptive and Condom Shipments by Program Type, by Region, FY 2021	41

Acronyms

API	active pharmaceutical ingredient
DMPA-IM	intramuscular depot medroxyprogesterone acetate
DMPA-SC	subcutaneous depot medroxyprogesterone acetate
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FP	family planning
FY	fiscal year
Global FPVAN	Global FP Visibility and Analytics Network (VAN)
IUD	intrauterine device
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LARC	long-acting reversible contraception
NGO	nongovernmental organization
OPRH	Office of Population and Reproductive Health
PEPFAR	U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
RH	reproductive health
SMO	social marketing organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USAID/WARO	U.S. Agency for International Development West Africa Regional Office
WAHO	West African Health Organization

Introduction

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has provided commodities for family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) activities since the mid-1960s. Thanks to USAID and other international donors, the use rates for contraceptives and condoms have increased in most parts of the world.

In fiscal year (FY) 2021, USAID provided FP/RH commodities through missions in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). As in previous years, no shipments were made in FY 2021 to Europe, Eurasia, or the Middle East.

In 1990, USAID created a centralized system to support global efforts in providing contraceptives: the Central Contraceptive Procurement Project. The Commodity Security and Logistics division of USAID's Office of Population and Reproductive Health (OPRH) administers the system by providing technical leadership, ensuring quality commodities are available for use, improving supply chain and logistics management in lower- and middle-income countries, and maintaining a database for USAID commodity assistance. Missions determine the quantity and type of contraceptives needed for their FP/RH programs and place orders with the designated USAID supply chain procurement contractor.

USAID reports on contraceptive and condom shipments within a given fiscal year. This document reports on commodities that were delivered in FY 2021. Editions of this report before FY 2018 focused on commodities that had been shipped to countries as opposed to those that were delivered to countries. With increased accessibility of data, reporting of delivered commodities is now possible. For more details on USAID's change in reporting methodology, see the [*FY 2018 Overview of Contraceptive and Condom Shipments*](#).

In FY 2021, two kinds of contraceptive implants and two kinds of injectable contraceptives were shipped. Data detailing value and volume of each kind of method are provided in the relevant sections below.

This report summarizes the FY 2021 delivered quantities and value of contraceptives and FP-funded condoms, providing comparisons with FY 2020 and 2019. It also presents the 10-year trends from FY 2012 to 2021.

A note on condom data: only condoms procured with FP funds from FY 2017 onward are included, as management of condom procurement for global health programs shifted from OPRH to the Office of HIV/AIDS in 2017. Condoms delivered through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) funding are not reported, as is reflected in the decreased number of male condoms, when compared to historical data that represent PEPFAR- and FP/RH-funded condoms. The overall U.S. Government investment in condoms has not decreased, and additional information can be found in the FY 2020 [*Comprehensive Agency Report on Condoms and Lubricants*](#).

Please be advised that findings for the [*Comprehensive Agency Report on Condoms and Lubricants*](#) are not comparable as to time frame. The [*Contraceptives and Condoms Report*](#) is based on FP commodities that are delivered within a fiscal year (Oct. 1–Sept. 30) while the [*Comprehensive Condoms Report*](#) reports on condoms and lubricants procured by USAID Missions when the order is issued and approved.

This report is organized into three sections: worldwide overview, USAID regions, and commodity types.

Worldwide Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Deliveries

This section summarizes the delivered value and quantities for all contraceptives and condoms delivered in FY 2021 globally. The worldwide delivered value by region is discussed, followed by the delivered value and quantities by method and program type.

The total value of contraceptives and condoms delivered in FY 2021 was \$39 million (see Exhibit 1). This value represents a 20 percent decrease from \$48.5 million in FY 2020 (see Exhibit 2). Shipment values decreased for all commodities except for intrauterine devices (IUDs) and male condoms. As Exhibit 1 shows, delivered volumes have been rising and falling since 2017.

Regions

As in previous years, in FY 2021, Africa accounted for the largest amount of delivered value for contraceptives and condoms, at 83 percent, followed by Asia (13 percent) and LAC (4 percent) (see Exhibit 1). This is a slight change from FY 2020, when shipments to Africa made up 87 percent of the total delivered value while shipments to Asia made up only 9 percent.

No shipments were made in FY 2021 to Europe, Eurasia, or the Middle East. The most recent shipment to Europe and Eurasia was made in 2015, and the most recent shipment to the Middle East region was made in 2019.

The global decrease in delivered value took place primarily in Africa. Shipments to Africa decreased 23 percent in value from \$42.2 million in FY 2020 to \$32.3 million in FY 2021. Shipments to Latin America and the Caribbean decreased by 19 percent in value, from \$1.9 million in FY 2020 to \$1.5 million in FY 2021. Conversely, shipments to Asia increased by 18 percent, from \$4.4 million in FY 2020 to \$5.2

million in FY 2021, following an increase from \$2.9 million in FY 2019 to FY 2020.

The number of countries receiving shipments decreased from 20 in Africa in FY 2020 to 17 in FY 2021, while the number of receiving countries remained constant in Asia (three) and LAC (one).

The mix of methods shipped to each region varied considerably. Implants were the highest-value method shipped to Africa while injectables were the highest-value method shipped to the other regions. In fact, 99 percent of all implants shipped went to Africa in FY 2021, continuing a trend of increasing shipments of implants to Africa that has been occurring over several years.

Injectables made up 59 percent of value of shipments to LAC, and fully 94 percent of the value of shipments to Asia. In Africa, injectables made up only 30 percent of the value of shipments.

For more on the delivered value shipped by method to each region, see Annex A.

Methods

As in earlier years, injectables and implants combined made up most of the delivered value at 71 percent (see Exhibit 3). As in the past, in FY 2021, two varieties of injectables were delivered: a subcutaneous product (DMPA-SC) and an intramuscular product (DMPA-IM). Also, two kinds of implants were delivered: a one-rod implant and a two-rod implant.

Oral contraceptives made up the third-highest value commodity at 19 percent, with male and female condoms, IUDs, and Standard Days Method making up the remaining 10 percent.

Deliveries of injectables decreased from \$20.1 million in FY 2020 to \$15.4 million in FY 2021, while deliveries of contraceptive implants decreased from \$18.4 million in FY 2020 to \$12.6 million in FY 2021. Some of the decrease in injectables can be explained by the supply constraints of DMPA-SC, which are described further in the sections below. Deliveries of oral contraceptive pills and Standard Days Method decreased from FY 2020 to FY 2021. Only three countries procured Standard Days Method in FY 2021, down from six in FY 2020. Additional information on Standard Days Method deliveries is included in the section below.

Not all methods decreased in delivered value: the delivered value of IUDs more than doubled, increasing by 135 percent, although the value of those delivered—\$173,399—was still small. Male condom deliveries also increased; the value doubled from \$1,488,396 in FY 2020 to \$2,967,878 in FY 2021, a 99 percent increase. Female condom values increased the most of any method, by 2,210 percent, but still, the delivered value of this method was small compared to implants and injectables (see Exhibit 5). For the delivered value shipped by method to each country, see Annex B.

Because prices of methods differ and may change from year to year it is important to consider delivered quantity along with delivered value. The quantities of contraceptive implants decreased by 31 percent, of injectable contraceptives by 19 percent, of oral contraceptives by 18 percent, and of Standard Days Method 98 percent. Delivered quantity increased for IUDs (by 25 percent), male condoms (by 77 percent), and female condoms (by 2,348 percent). Also, the price of delivered goods includes shipping, which may vary considerably based on the location. Therefore, the unit cost of commodities can vary from one country to the next. For the quantities of each method delivered by country, see Annex C.

Exhibit 1. Worldwide Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value by Region, FY 2021¹

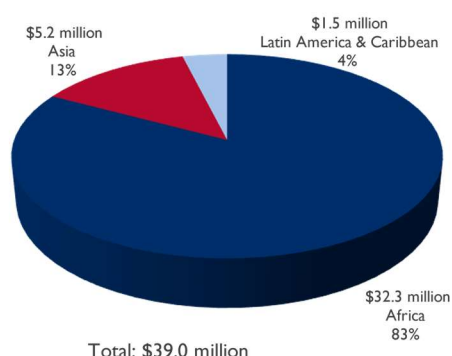


Exhibit 2. Trends in Worldwide Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value, FY 2012–21

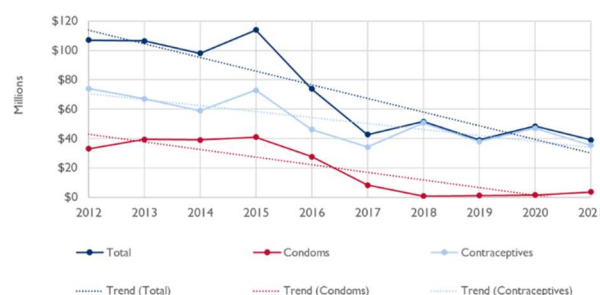
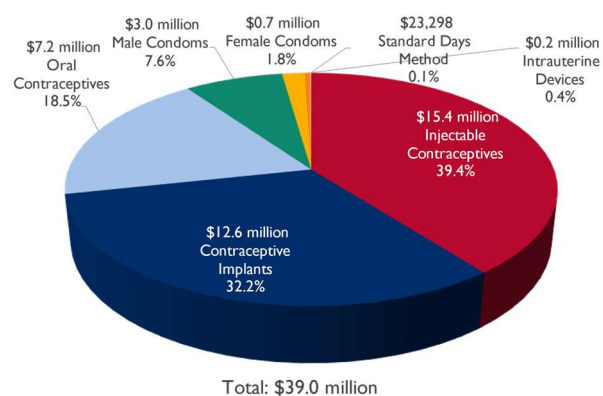


Exhibit 3. Worldwide Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value by Method, FY 2021



¹ FY 2011–17 are historical shipped shipment data and FY 2018–21 are delivered shipment data.

Exhibit 4. Worldwide Contraceptive and FP/RH Condoms Delivered Value by Region, FY 2019–21

Region	FY 2019 (\$)	FY 2020 (\$)	FY 2021 (\$)	Percent Change FY 20–21 (%)
Africa	34,050,393	42,196,225	32,320,960	-23%
Asia	2,932,310	4,413,758	5,196,960	18%
Latin America and Caribbean	1,053,035	1,885,319	1,518,365	-19%
Middle East	1,070,104	0	0	0
Total	\$39,105,842	\$48,495,301	\$ 39,036,174	-20%

Exhibit 5. Worldwide Contraceptive and FP/RH Condoms Delivered Value by Method, FY 2019–21

Commodity	FY 2019 (\$)	FY 2020 (\$)	FY 2021 (\$)	Percent Change FY 20–21 (%)
Contraceptive Implant	16,012,352	18,445,774	12,570,753	-32%
Injectable Contraceptive	15,579,974	20,051,832	15,396,352	-23%
IUD	236,577	73,830	173,399	135%
Male Condoms	1,096,405	1,488,396	2,967,878	99%
Oral Contraceptive	5,967,942	7,906,491	7,219,060	-9%
Standard Days Method	176,529	499,304	23,298	-95%
Female Condom	36,063	29,674	685,434	2,210%
Total	\$39,105,842	\$48,495,301	\$39,036,174	-20%

Exhibit 6. Worldwide Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Quantities Delivered by Method, FY 2019–21

Commodity	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Percent Change FY 20–21 (%)
Contraceptive Implant	1,796,044	2,110,376	1,454,669	-31%
Injectable Contraceptive	17,487,195	23,182,900	18,821,800	-19%
IUD	414,600	172,800	216,300	25%
Male Condoms	37,122,000	46,767,000	82,897,200	77%
Oral Contraceptive	19,273,112	26,964,756	22,148,800	-18%
Standard Days Method	112,000	277,750	6,500	-98%
Female Condom	63,000	48,000	1,175,000	2,348%

Program

Government programs received 67 percent of worldwide contraceptive and FP/RH condom delivered value in FY 2021 (see Exhibit 7), and social marketing organizations (SMOs) received the remaining 33 percent. As in 2020, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) did not receive any shipments. For the delivered value shipped to each region by program type, see Annex D.

The delivered value received by government programs decreased by 30 percent in FY 2021 compared to FY 2020 and increased slightly for SMOs (see Exhibit 8).

Exhibit 9 supplements Exhibit 7 by providing the disaggregated delivered value by method for each program type.

Exhibit 7. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value by Program Type, Worldwide, FY 2012–21²

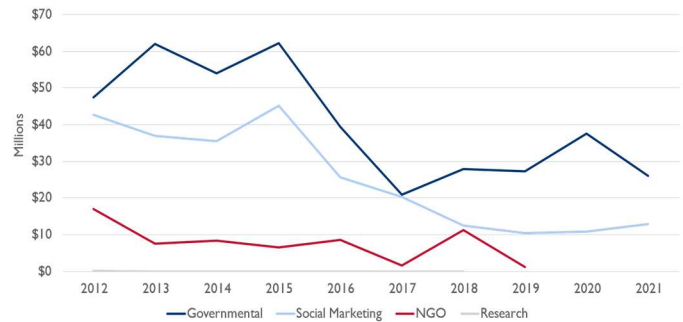
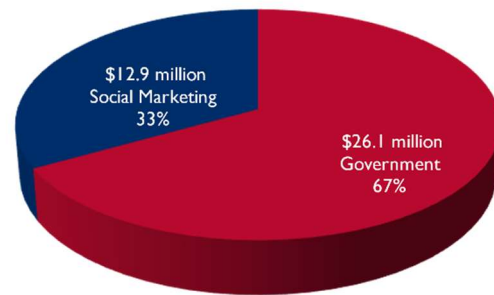


Exhibit 8. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value Trend by Program Type, Worldwide, FY 2021



Total: \$39.0 million

Exhibit 9. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condoms Delivered Value by Program Type and Method, Worldwide, FY 2021

Program Type	Contraceptive Implants	Injectable Contraceptives	Intrauterine Devices	Male Condoms	Oral Contraceptives	Standard Days Method	Female Condoms	Total
Government	11,458,076	9,679,651	131,096	1,522,166	2,609,270	17,406	681,331	26,098,995
SMO	1,112,678	5,716,701	42,303	1,445,712	4,609,790	5,892	4,103	12,937,179
NGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$12,570,753	\$15,396,352	\$173,399	\$2,967,878	\$7,219,060	\$23,298	\$685,434	\$39,036,174

² FY 2011–17 are historical shipped shipment data and FY 2018–21 are delivered shipment data.

Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Deliveries to Africa

While Africa is still the largest recipient of contraceptives and FP/RH condoms from USAID, the total delivered value to Africa decreased by 23 percent in FY 2021 (see Exhibit 2, above, and Exhibit 10). The value of deliveries to Africa in FY 2021 totaled \$32.3 million, down from \$42.2 million in FY 2020. As Exhibit 10 shows, the delivered value has risen and fallen slightly every year since 2017, after a two-year decline from a high in 2015. Implants accounted for the largest delivered value (38.4 percent) followed by injectable contraceptives (29.7 percent), oral contraceptives (20.9 percent), and male condoms (8.3 percent). The remaining 3 percent is shared by female condoms (2.1 percent), IUDs (0.5 percent), and Standard Days Methods (0.1 percent) (see Exhibit 11).

In total, only 17 African countries received commodities in FY 2021, down from 20 in FY 2020. Ethiopia, Guinea, and Nigeria all received shipments in FY 2020 but none in FY 2021. Ethiopia generally does not receive contraceptive commodities from GHSC-PSM, as the Ethiopian government procures contraceptive commodities directly. Guinea did not receive commodities from USAID in FY 2021 because UNFPA procured supplies, and the Government of Guinea also honored an earlier commitment to procure supplies directly. Because of this, GHSC-PSM Guinea focused on FP technical assistance instead of commodity procurement in FY 2021. Nigeria was a particularly large recipient of contraceptive commodities in the past, appearing in the top five receiving countries in FY 2018, FY 2019, and FY 2020. The Government of Nigeria and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) are currently providing funding for these commodities, although a funding shortfall remains.

Exhibit 10. Trends in Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to Africa, FY 2012–21³

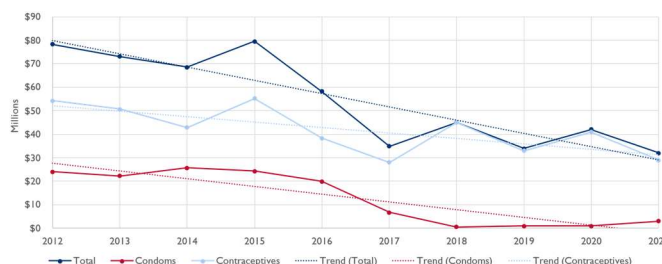
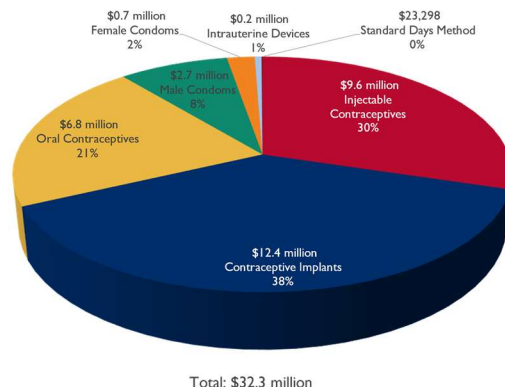


Exhibit 11. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value by Method to Africa, FY 2021



³ FY 2011–17 are historical shipped shipment data and FY 2018–21 are delivered shipment data.

The top five receiving countries are Uganda (19 percent), Tanzania (13 percent), Mozambique (11 percent), Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (8 percent), and Mali (7 percent). The remaining 12 countries received 42 percent of the total value of deliveries (see Exhibit 12). For the fifth year in a row, Uganda was the top receiving country.

Countries with increases in the value of deliveries in FY 2021 include Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, DRC, Malawi, Mali, Rwanda, and Tanzania.

FY 2021 was the first year in which GHSC-PSM received FP commodity funding from the USAID Mission in Burkina Faso. Before this, one-off FP commodity orders were paid for by USAID's West Africa Regional Office (WARO). In June 2020, the Government of Burkina Faso piloted free contraceptives for users in two regions, Central-West and Cascade. In July 2020, this policy was extended nationwide, resulting in an increase in commodity needs. USAID provided funding to fill the gap and to support the government's new policy on FP/RH access.

In Burundi, UNFPA provides most of the contraceptives. However, due to a delay in finalizing a memorandum of understanding between UNFPA and the World Bank for contraceptive procurement, there was a shortage of DMPA-IM and the Burundi Ministry of Health (MOH) requested a larger-than-usual procurement from GHSC-PSM to cover the gap in FY 2021.

In DRC, the community activities carried out by the USAID Integrated Health Project, in particular the community-based distribution campaigns for contraceptives, have increased the use of contraceptive methods, especially female condoms. These activities include a sensitization campaign for women and providers on the use of contraceptive methods, resulting in a year-over-year increase in delivery of FP/RH commodities in DRC.

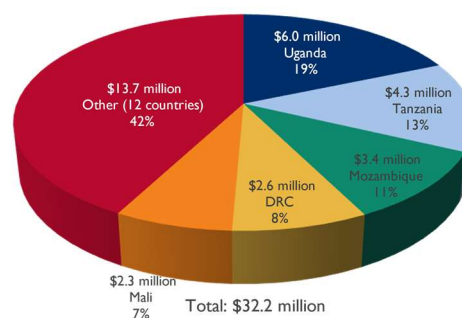
The national annual quantification forecast for FP/RH commodities in Malawi increased from 2020 to 2021 and hence there was a bigger gap to cover. The increase in forecasted quantities was driven by Malawi's efforts to improve access to FP services,

including the use of implementing partners to conduct public outreach services.

Mali also saw an increase in the delivery of FP/RH products in FY 2021. In FY 2020, contraceptive orders for the public sector (community health centers, referral health centers, hospitals) were shared among the Government of Mali, USAID, UNFPA, and other partners, such as the World Bank. GHSC-PSM's delivery in FY 2020 was a contribution of USAID to the national FP supply plan, and this contribution was smaller than in FY 2021. In contrast, in FY 2021, U.S. restrictions on direct aid to the Government of Mali, because of the August 2020 coup, meant that the USAID Mission provided all the contraceptive methods to the targeted community health centers in their focus areas. This resulted in GHSC-PSM procuring a higher volume of commodities compared to the previous year.

In Rwanda, the increase in FP/RH commodity deliveries from FY 2020 to FY 2021 can be attributed to injectable contraceptives. Injectables were not delivered in FY 2020 for two reasons: 1) UNFPA delivered a shipment in January 2020, and 2) global production of one brand of intramuscular injectable was constrained, which affected the two USAID planned shipments. The GHSC-PSM team sought approval from the MOH to procure the alternative brand, which the ministry approved in July 2020. The shipment was then delivered in November 2020, pushing it to Q1 FY 2021.

Exhibit 12. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to Africa, Major Receiving Countries, FY 2021



In Tanzania, quantities of FP/RH commodity orders funded through USAID for the MOH increased in FY 2021 to cover an FP commodity funding deficit in the country. Tanzania received one-time additional funding for these costs.

Decreases in value of shipments occurred in Angola, Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal, Uganda, and Zambia. In Ghana, while USAID procured and delivered implants and oral contraceptives for the MOH/Ghana Health Service by USAID in 2020, USAID did not procure them in 2021 as UNFPA funded these commodities.

In Liberia, reduction in value of FP products delivered in 2021 was due to product availability and stock status in country. In 2021, the West Africa Health Organization (WAHO) committed funding to the MOH for procuring contraceptive products in addition to funding support from USAID and UNFPA. In 2021, WAHO and UNFPA procured additional products, which increased the national stock status above the maximum. As GHSC-PSM orders are based on demand validated by quarterly supply plan review, orders for products in FY 2021 were either placed on hold or canceled (based on stock status) to avoid risk of expiry. Global collaboration through the Global FP Visibility and Analytics Network (VAN) also improved visibility of donors' procurement and shipment data, which aided procurement decisions.

The total value of delivered FP/RH products decreased in Senegal because the country used its own commodity funds to procure most of its FP/RH commodity needs. Donors have been advocating with the government to increase its domestic financing contribution to FP/RH supplies to help Senegal mitigate the impact of donor funding cuts and to support sustainability. In Uganda, the decrease in total value was mainly due to two commodities (two-rod implants and IUDs). By the end of 2020, the country had adequate stocks of these commodities and experienced a decline in uptake due to COVID-19-related limitations. Also, the MOH received a donation of IUDs from Population Services International,

resulting in overstocks. Some of the pipeline orders for IUDs were then canceled and some of the implant orders delayed.

The proportion of value delivered to government programs decreased to 76 percent in FY 2021 from 85 percent in FY 2020. This represents a decrease in delivered value from \$35.7 million in FY 2020 to \$24.6 million in FY 2021, smaller than the \$26.4 million delivered in FY 2019. Conversely, for SMOs the proportion increased to 24 percent in FY 2021 from 15 percent in FY 2020, with \$7.7 million delivered. This reverses a trend from FY 2019 to FY 2020 when a transition to new SMO contracts resulted in decreased orders from SMOs. Once again, NGOs received no shipments in FY 2021, just as in FY 2020; they received only 0.5 percent in FY 2019 (see Exhibits 13 and 14).

Exhibit 13. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condoms Delivered Value by Program Type to Africa, FY 2021

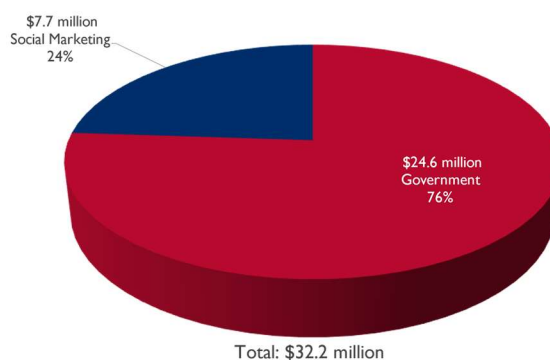
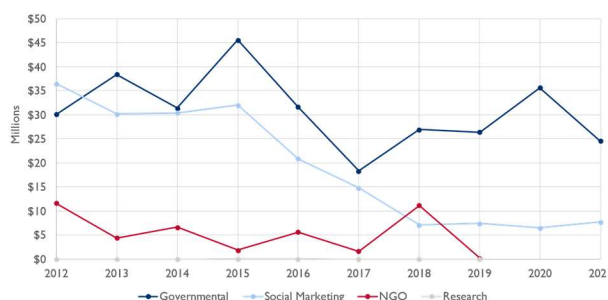


Exhibit 14. Trends in Contraceptive and FP/RH Condoms Delivered Value by Program Type to Africa, FY 2012–21⁴



⁴ FY 2011–17 are historical shipped shipment data and FY 2018–21 are delivered shipment data.

Exhibit 15. Total Value of Contraceptives and FP/RH Condoms Delivered to Africa by Country, FY 2019–21

Country	FY 2019 (\$)	FY 2020 (\$)	FY 2021 (\$)	Percentage Change FY 20–21 (%)
Angola	0	1,300,534	991,439	-24%
Benin	102,845	137,534	283,038	106%
Burkina Faso	985,088	160,047	969,205	506%
Burundi	0	480,402	581,236	21%
Cameroon	0	0	0	0%
DRC	1,457,478	2,091,851	2,623,713	25%
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0%
Eswatini	0	0	0	0%
Ethiopia	0	36,826	0	-100%
Ghana	1,982,105	3,119,826	2,225,309	-29%
Guinea	88,197	83,798	0	-100%
Kenya	0	0	0	0%
Liberia	802,174	1,299,417	456,792	-65%
Madagascar	3,149,597	4,173,023	1,917,148	-54%
Malawi	2,915,612	658,125	1,047,476	59%
Mali	2,316,519	631,220	2,288,351	263%
Mauritania	124,817	0	0	0%
Mozambique	1,418,502	5,330,251	3,401,222	-36%
Niger	516,094	0	0	0%
Nigeria	4,078,761	4,024,112	0	-100%
Rwanda	3,445,127	1,948,730	2,128,473	9%
Senegal	1,437,655	3,315,205	1,283,547	-61%
Tanzania	2,391,301	3,666,996	4,334,425	18%
Togo	0	22,464	273,546	1118%
Uganda	5,403,935	7,686,185	6,017,200	-22%
Zambia	1,434,587	2,029,679	1,498,834	-26%
Total Africa	\$34,050,393	\$42,196,225	\$32,320,960	-23%

Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Deliveries to Asia

The total contraceptive and condom delivered value to Asia in FY 2021 was \$5.2 million, continuing the increase that began in FY 2019 after declines since FY 2015 (see Exhibit 16).

Injectable contraceptives continue to represent the largest (and increasing) proportion of delivered value, at 94.2 percent, which compares to 78.7 percent in FY 2021 (see Exhibit 17). Male condoms make up 5.2 percent of the delivered value, while contraceptive implants (0.4 percent), and IUDs (0.1 percent) make up the rest of the delivered value. Female condoms and the Standard Days Method were not shipped to Asia in FY 2021.

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal accounted for all deliveries to Asia in FY 2021 as in FY 2020 and FY 2019 (see Exhibit 18). Bangladesh was again the largest recipient of delivered value of contraceptives in FY 2021, receiving 50 percent of delivered value while Nepal received 45 percent, and Afghanistan received 5 percent.

Although Bangladesh was the largest recipient of delivered value of contraceptives, both Afghanistan and Bangladesh experienced a decrease in deliveries of 67 percent and 25 percent, respectively, from FY 2020 to FY 2021. The 18 percent increase in value overall for Asia is accounted for by Nepal's 2,159 percent increase in delivered value (see Exhibit 21). This increase was mainly due to receiving 2.4 million injectables in FY 2021 after receiving none in FY 2020.

For Bangladesh, the decrease in delivered value was largely due to, first, a drop in the shipped value of the intramuscular injectable due to a switch from an imported product (Pfizer) to a locally manufactured

product (Incepta). This reduced the price of the product and also led to reduced freight costs.

Exhibit 16. Trends in Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to Asia, FY 2012–21⁵

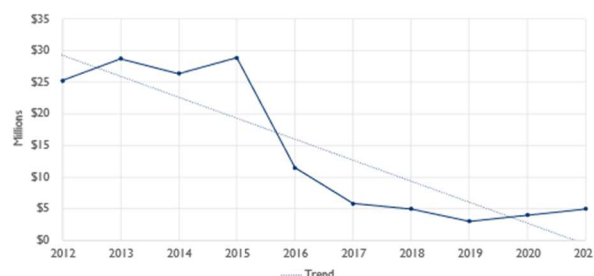
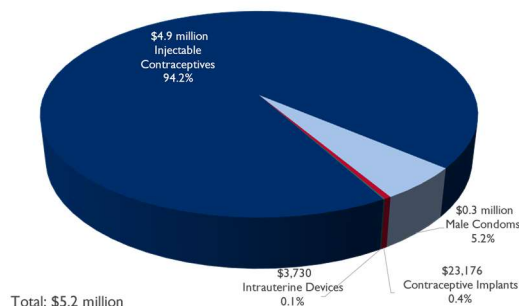
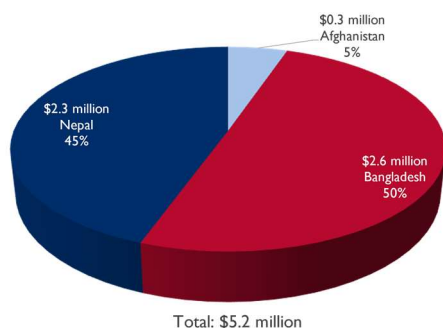


Exhibit 17. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to Asia by Method, FY 2021



⁵ FY 2011–17 are historical shipped shipment data and FY 2018–21 are delivered shipment data.

Exhibit 18. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to Asia, by Country, FY 2021



Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, overall FP/RH programing in Bangladesh has faced challenges, leading to reduced consumption of long-acting reversible contraceptives (LARCs) in the public and private sectors.

As it has since FY 2018, the SMO sector in Asia received all commodities delivered by GHSC-PSM in FY 2021 (see Exhibit 19).

Exhibit 19. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to Asia, by Program, FY 2021

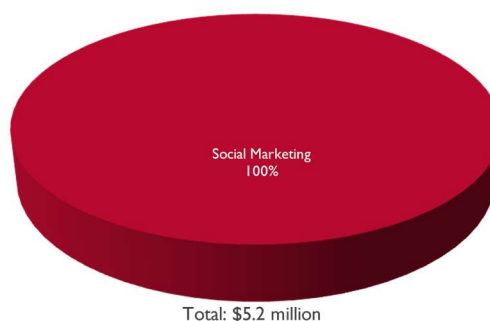


Exhibit 20. Trends in Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to Asia, by Program Type, FY 2012–21⁶

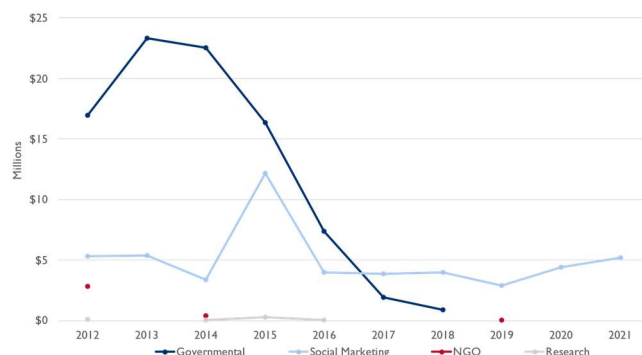


Exhibit 21. Total Value of Contraceptives and FP/RH Condoms Delivered to Asia, by Country, FY 2019–21

Country	FY 2019 (\$)	FY 2020 (\$)	FY 2021 (\$)	Percentage Change FY 2019–21 (%)
Afghanistan	57,319	836,363	272,306	-67%
Bangladesh	1,546,532	3,475,041	2,612,699	-25%
Nepal	1,328,459	102,354	2,311,844	2,159%
Total Asia	\$2,932,310	\$4,413,758	\$5,196,849	18%

⁶ FY 2011–17 are historical shipped shipment data and FY 2018–21 are delivered shipment data.

Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Deliveries to Latin America and the Caribbean

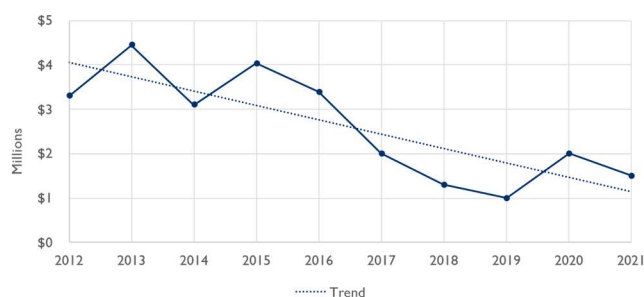
The total delivered value for LAC was \$1.5 million in FY 2021 (see Exhibits 22 and 23), down from \$1.9 in FY 2020, a reduction of 19 percent (see Exhibit 26). Haiti was again the only USAID-supported LAC country in FY 2021.

Injectable contraceptives made up most (59.3 percent) of delivered value in the LAC region, followed by oral contraceptives (30.7 percent) and implants (9.8 percent) (see Exhibit 23). A small number of IUDs (0.2 percent) were delivered, but no male or female condoms or Standard Days Method were delivered to the LAC region in FY 2021.

The proportion of injectables was somewhat smaller in FY 2021 than in FY 2020, at 59 percent compared to 77 percent last year. This reduction was due to overstocks following deliveries of injectables in November 2019 and July 2020, reinforcing the importance of quantification exercises undertaken by the GHSC-PSM team in Haiti. Injectables continue to be the most popular contraceptive method in Haiti.

Government programs accounted for all deliveries in FY 2021. No commodities went to NGOs or SMOs (see Exhibits 24 and 25).

Exhibit 22. Trends in Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to LAC, FY 2012–21⁷



⁷ FY 2011–17 are historical shipped shipment data and FY 2018–21 are delivered shipment data.

Exhibit 23. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to LAC, by Method, FY 2021

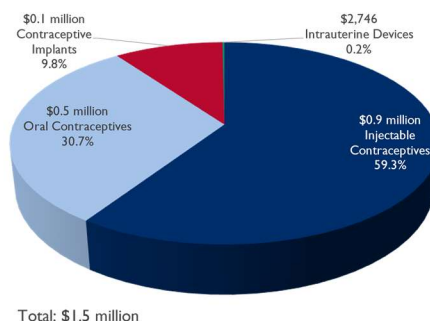


Exhibit 24. Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to LAC, by Program Type, FY 2021

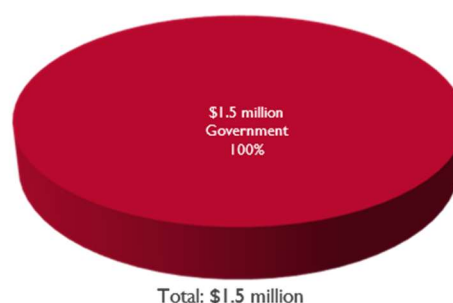
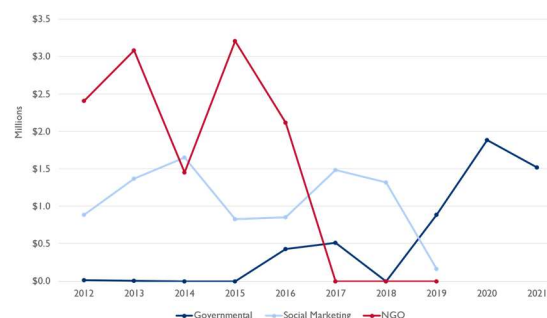


Exhibit 25. Trends in Contraceptive and FP/RH Condom Delivered Value to LAC, by Program Type, FY 2012–21⁸



⁸ FY 2011–17 are historical shipped shipment data and FY 2018–21 are delivered shipment data.

Exhibit 26. Total Value of Contraceptives and FP/RH Condoms Delivered to LAC, by Country, FY 2019–21

Country	FY 2019 (\$)	FY 2020 (\$)	FY 2021 (\$)	Percentage Change FY 2019–21 (%)
Haiti	1,053,035	1,885,319	\$1,518,364	-19%
Total LAC	\$1,053,035	\$1,885,319	\$1,518,364	-19%

Worldwide Injectable Contraceptive Shipments

Injectable contraceptives had the highest total delivered value among all contraceptives in FY 2021, as in FY 2020 (see Exhibit 3).

The delivered value of injectable contraceptives was \$15.4 million in FY 2021, a slight decrease from FY 2020 (see Exhibit 28). This decrease in value corresponded with a reduction in quantities as well, with 18.8 million injectable contraceptives delivered in FY 2021 (see Exhibit 31). A total 16 countries received injectable contraceptives from USAID in FY 2021 compared with 17 in FY 2020.

Globally, the value of injectable contraceptive deliveries decreased by 19 percent. In Africa, they decreased in value by 37 percent; in Asia, they increased by 79 percent (with the addition of a second country), and in LAC, they decreased by 44 percent.

Just as in the last four years, Africa received the largest proportion by value in FY 2021, with 62 percent, a slight decrease from 76 percent in FY 2020. The difference was made up by Asia, which received 32 percent in FY 2021, compared to only 17 percent in FY 2020. LAC received 6 percent of the total value of injectable contraceptives (see Exhibit 28).

Two different formulations of injectable contraceptives were delivered; the standard intramuscular formulation (DMPA-IM), which has been provided for many years, and a sub-cutaneous formulation (DMPA-SC) prepackaged in a single-dose injection with an integrated needle. The intramuscular formulation is still predominant, making up 93 percent of the delivered value (see Exhibit 29).

The availability of only one brand of DMPA-SC (Sayana Press, supplied solely by Pfizer) hampered the method's delivery in FY 2021. In the past year, Pfizer switched production of the active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) from its factory in the United States to its factory in Belgium.

Exhibit 27. Trends in Worldwide Injectable Contraceptive Delivered Quantities, FY 2012–21⁹

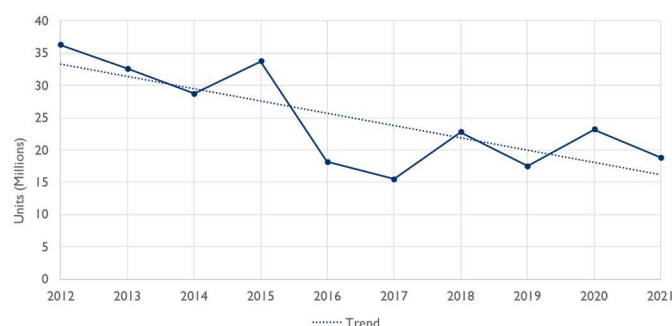
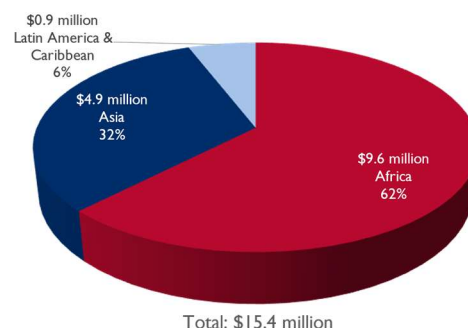
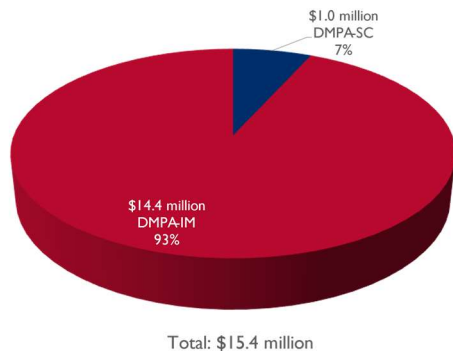


Exhibit 28. Injectable Contraceptive Delivered Value by Region, FY 2021



⁹ FY 2011–17 are historical shipped shipment data and FY 2018–21 are delivered shipment data.

Exhibit 29. Different kinds of Injectable Contraceptives Delivered in FY 2021



Because quality assurance documentation was not yet in place for the Belgian site, there was a delay before GHSC-PSM could procure from this site. This delay particularly affected the order for Burkina Faso (see below).

Bangladesh, Mozambique, Nepal, Tanzania, and Uganda received the most injectable contraceptives in FY 2021 (see Exhibit 30).

After being among the highest five receiving countries for injectables in FY 2020, Ghana and Madagascar had decreases (of 71 percent and 65 percent respectively). The change in Ghana was due to an API variation which required the supplier to resubmit documents to the government in order to complete the in-country product registration process. To ensure availability of stock in FY 2021 during this process, a large consignment of injectables was delivered in August 2020.

The volume of deliveries decreased in all but three countries globally: Angola, Bangladesh, and Burundi. Four countries that received injectable contraceptives in FY 2020 did not receive any in FY 2021: Burkina Faso, Guinea, Liberia, and Nigeria.

In Burkina Faso, the MOH Family Health Division planned to focus on long-acting reversible contraceptives like IUDs and short-term methods like DMPA-SC in FY 2021. Scale-up of self-injection of DMPA-SC was planned for several districts of the

country. However, the supply disruptions caused by the change of API manufacture by Pfizer (see above) meant that GHSC-PSM could not fulfill this request. Because of this, Burkina Faso requested implants only in FY 2021.

As described above in the section on deliveries to Africa, Guinea received FP/RH commodities from UNFPA. The government of Guinea also procured some FP/RH commodities directly, and therefore did not request any commodities from GHSC-PSM.

In Liberia, a total of 160,400 units of injectable contraceptives (DMPA-IM and DMPA-SC) had been ordered for delivery in 2021. However, due to the stock status of injectable contraceptives in the country, the DMPA-SC and DMPA-IM orders were placed on hold when a UNFPA order arrived in February 2021, increasing the national stock status above the maximum stock level. A GHSC-PSM shipment of injectable DMPA is expected to arrive in the country by March 2022.

Conversely, Nepal, Rwanda, and Tanzania received injectable contraceptives in FY 2021 after not receiving them in FY 2020 (see Exhibit 31). Rwanda's delivery in FY 2021 was ordered in FY 2020 and delayed by global supply shortage issues, described above.

Exhibit 30. Injectable Contraceptive Delivered Value Worldwide, Top Five Receiving Countries, FY 2021

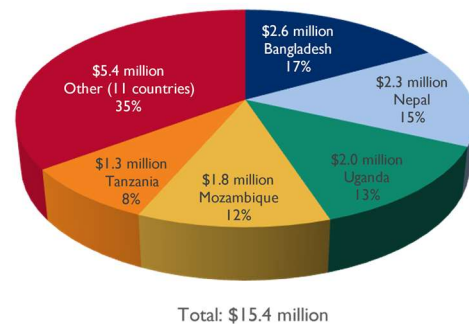


Exhibit 31. Injectable Contraceptives Quantities and Value Delivered Worldwide by Country, FY 2019–21

Country	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Percentage Change (Quantity) FY 2020–21 (%)	FY 2019 (\$)	FY 2020 (\$)	FY 2021 (\$)	Percentage Change (Value) FY 2020–21 (%)
Africa		Quantity			Value			
Angola	0	540,000	842,000	56%	0	445,486	666,879	50%
Burkina Faso	0	200,000	0	-100%	0	160,047	0	-100%
Burundi	0	338,000	444,400	31%	0	334,377	465,954	-39%
DRC	150,600	632,800	163,200	-74%	132,521	705,432	151,575	-79%
Ghana	723,200	1,724,400	500,000	71%	676,184	1,619,378	455,633	-72%
Guinea	39,200	30,000	0	-100%	52,197	31,937	0	-100%
Liberia	338,800	583,000	0	-100%	312,793	509,409	0	-100%
Madagascar	3,510,400	2,907,000	1,005,000	-65%	2,670,055	2,258,198	783,324	-65%
Malawi	2,102,500	900,000	36,000	-96%	1,739,403	658,125	35,741	-95%
Mali	1,135,200	436,600	119,000	-73%	1,074,433	405,512	132,740	-67%
Mozambique	0	3,075,900	2,124,500	-31%	0	2,588,168	1,781,248	-31%
Nigeria	2,716,800	1,371,200	0	-100%	2,791,413	1,293,544	0	-100%
Rwanda	1,497,600	0	764,500	0	1,403,702	0	670,000	0%
Senegal	330,595	823,400	800,000	-3%	323,193	786,627	740,980	-6%
Tanzania	514,400	0	1,485,500	0%	495,974	0	1,286,846	100%
Uganda	165,400	2,941,300	2,292,000	-22%	163,077	2,493,194	2,019,959	-19%
Zambia	250,800	1,049,000	437,000	-58%	240,492	826,722	406,715	-51%
Total Africa	13,475,495	17,552,600	11,013,100	-37%	\$12,075,436	\$15,116,154	\$9,597,592	-37%
Asia								
Afghanistan	57,200	0	0	0%	57,319	0	0	0%
Bangladesh	1,640,000	3,799,800	4,330,000	14%	1,454,919	3,475,041	2,612,699	-25%
Nepal	1,260,000	0	2,453,200	0%	1,211,354	0	2,284,938	0%
Total Asia	2,957,200	3,799,800	6,783,200	79%	\$2,723,593	\$3,475,041	\$4,897,637	41%
LAC								
Haiti	934,500	1,830,500	1,025,500	-44%	675,106	1,460,638	901,123	-38%
Total LAC	934,500	1,830,500	1,025,500	-44%	\$675,106	\$1,460,638	\$901,123	-38%
Middle East								
Yemen	120,000	0	0	-100%	105,184	0	0	0%
Total Middle East	120,000	0	0	-100%	\$105,184	\$0	\$0	0%
TOTAL WORLDWIDE	17,487,195	23,182,900	18,821,800	-19%	\$15,579,974	\$20,051,832	\$15,396,352	-23%

Worldwide Contraceptive Implant Shipments

The total delivered value of contraceptive implants decreased by 32 percent to \$12.6 million in FY 2021 (see Exhibit 32). A total 15 countries procured implants this year, up from 14 countries in FY 2020; 13 African countries requested implants, along with one each from Asia and the LAC region.

In FY 2021, as in previous years, two kinds of contraceptive implants were shipped: a two-rod implant and a single-rod implant. The single-rod product made up a slight majority at 52 percent (see Exhibit 33).

Once again, Africa accounted for almost all the delivered value of contraceptive implants in FY 2021 at 99 percent, followed by LAC with 1 percent, and Asia with 0.2 percent.

The five largest receiving countries accounted for 68 percent of the delivered value in FY 2021: Uganda (27 percent), Rwanda (11 percent), DRC (10 percent), Mozambique (10 percent), and Tanzania (10 percent) (see Exhibit 34).

Three countries received contraceptive implants in FY 2021 after having not received them in FY 2020: Burkina Faso, Malawi, and Mali. In Malawi, lack of receipt was due to manufacturing delays, resulting in the shipments being made in FY 2021. As mentioned above, Burkina Faso also refocused its order on implants due to inability to receive sub-cutaneous injectables.

Two countries that had received sizable shipments of implants in FY 2020 received none in FY 2021: Nigeria and Senegal. Nigeria was the second-largest receiving country for contraceptive implants in FY 2020 and received no contraceptive shipments, or any FP/RH commodities, from USAID in FY 2021 for reasons described above in the section on Africa. In Senegal, as described above, the country began using

its own funding to procure FP/RH commodities as it moves toward financial sustainability.

Exhibit 32. Trends in Worldwide Contraceptive Implant Delivered Quantities, FY 2012–21¹⁰

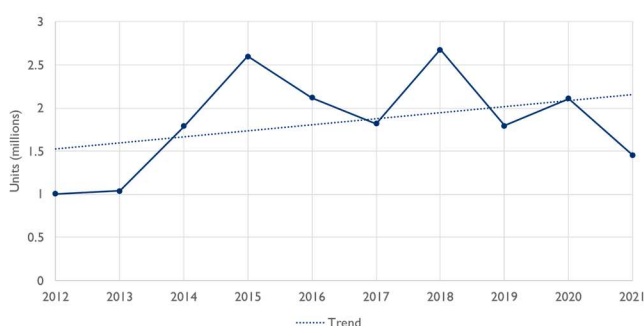
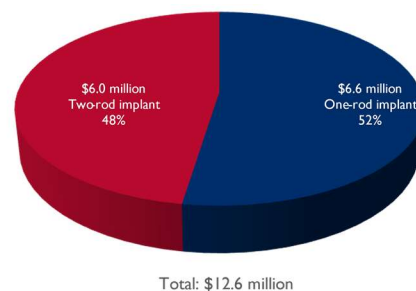


Exhibit 33. Different Kinds of Implants Delivered in FY 2021



¹⁰ FY 2011–17 are historical shipped shipment data and FY 2018–21 are delivered shipment data

Exhibit 34. Contraceptive Implant Delivered Value Worldwide, Top Five Receiving Countries, FY 2021

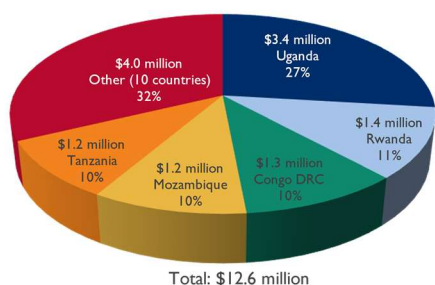


Exhibit 35. Contraceptive Implant Quantities and Value Delivered Worldwide by Country, FY 2019–21

Country	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Percentage Change (Quantity) FY 2020–21 (%)	FY 2019 (\$)	FY 2020 (\$)	FY 2021 (\$)	Percentage Change (Value) FY 2020–21 (%)
Africa		Quantity			Value			
Angola	0	25,000	6,500	–74%	0	225,736	59,150	–74%
Burkina Faso	110,000	0	38,100	100%	985,088	0	343,681	100%
DRC	130,512	103,000	143,600	39%	1,147,047	746,391	1,294,559	73%
Ethiopia	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Ghana	76,176	119,400	70,321	–41%	678,145	1,081,914	606,088	–44%
Liberia	0	9,800	25,000	155%	0	88,955	185,822	109%
Madagascar	0	51,840	17,496	–66%	0	485,938	148,716	–69%
Malawi	77,348	0	107,056	100%	688,786	0	928,728	100%
Mali	71,400	0	123,100	100%	623,656	0	998,348	100%
Mozambique	113,268	226,800	156,000	–31%	1,064,219	2,023,797	1,245,438	–38%
Niger	58,248	0	0	0%	516,094	0	0	0%
Nigeria	110,800	292,792	0	–100%	969,839	2,564,856	0	–100%
Rwanda	178,860	161,692	159,888	–1%	1,561,072	1,453,749	1,422,471	–2%
Senegal	59,400	207,848	0	–100%	516,302	1,812,736	0	–100%
Tanzania	107,432	322,840	133,272	–59%	1,089,489	2,809,297	1,181,980	–58%
Uganda	589,600	544,540	385,304	–29%	5,161,646	4,747,263	3,381,128	–29%
Zambia	31,392	30,024	67,032	123%	295,017	269,924	602,955	123%
Total Africa	1,714,436	2,095,576	1,432,669	–32%	\$15,296,401	\$18,310,556	\$12,399,063	–32%
Asia								
Bangladesh	8,500	0	0	0%	75,439	0	0	0%
Nepal	2,000	1,000	2,000	100%	19,095	9,512	23,176	144%
Total Asia	10,500	1,000	2,000	–100%	\$94,534	\$9,512	\$23,176	–144%

Country	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Percentage Change (Quantity) FY 2020–21 (%)	FY 2019 (\$)	FY 2020 (\$)	FY 2021 (\$)	Percentage Change (Value) FY 2020–21 (%)
LAC								
Haiti	7,100	13,800	20,000	45%	64,094	125,706	148,515	18%
Total LAC	7,100	13,800	20,000	–45%	\$64,094	\$125,706	\$148,515	18%
Middle East								
Yemen	64,008	0	0	–100%	557,323	0	0	–100%
Total Middle East	64,008	0	0	–100%	\$557,323	0	0	–100%
TOTAL WORLDWIDE	1,796,044	2,110,376	1,432,669	–32%	\$16,012,352	\$18,445,774	\$12,570,753	–32%

Worldwide Oral Contraceptive Shipments

The delivered value of oral contraceptives decreased slightly, by nine percent, in FY 2021, after increasing for two years in a row (see Exhibit 36). The total value of \$7.2 million, down from \$7.9 million in FY 2020, was delivered almost entirely—94 percent—to the Africa region. The LAC region received the other six percent (see Exhibit 38).

The top five receiving countries were all in Africa and differed somewhat from FY 2020. Tanzania received the largest share at 26 percent. Ghana received 16 percent, and was followed by Madagascar, Uganda, and Zambia (see Exhibit 39). These five countries made up 65 percent of the total delivered value of oral contraceptives while 10 countries received the remaining 35 percent. Overall, 15 countries received oral contraceptives in FY 2021, a decrease from 18 countries in FY 2020 (see Exhibit 40). Of these countries, 14 were in Africa and one in LAC (Haiti). Two countries received oral contraceptives in FY 2021 after not receiving them in FY 2020: Burundi received 271,440 cycles after receiving none in FY 2019 and FY 2020, and Malawi received 158,400 cycles in FY 2021 after not receiving any in FY 2020. Burundi received oral contraceptives from UNFPA in FY 2020, and Malawi, which received a large delivery of 1,466,640 cycles from USAID in FY 2019, received its oral contraceptives from other donors in FY 2020.

Six countries received increased deliveries of oral contraceptives: DRC (53 percent), Ghana (187 percent), Haiti (46 percent), Mali (125 percent), Tanzania (58 percent), and Uganda (50 percent). Consumption of oral contraceptive pills increased significantly in DRC in FY 2021 due to community awareness activities. The increase in delivered value was planned to meet the increased demand in country.

Exhibit 36. Trends in Worldwide Oral Contraceptive Delivered Quantities, FY 2012–21¹¹

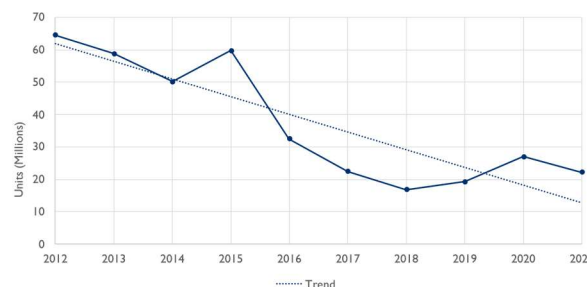
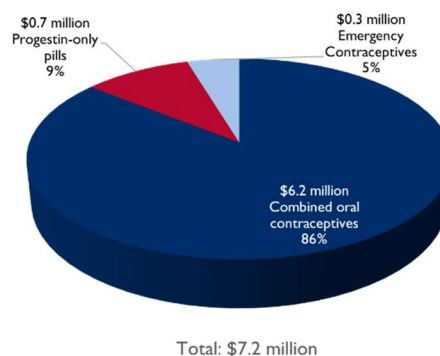
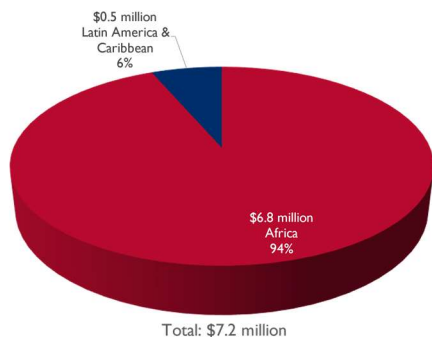


Exhibit 37. Different Kinds of Oral Contraceptives



¹¹ FY 2011–17 are historical shipped shipment data and FY 2018–21 are delivered shipment data.

Exhibit 38. Oral Contraceptive Delivered Value by Region, FY 2021



In Ghana, between 2020 and 2021, the USAID-funded social marketing program, Total Family Health Organization, doubled the forecasted consumption due to scale-up and increased consumption. While consumption of 300,000 cycles a month was projected in 2020, 700,000 cycles a month was projected in 2021. This increase in programming consumption accounted for the large increase in delivered value in FY 2021.

In Haiti, oral contraceptive pills were at risk of stockout in July 2020, and therefore an order of 291,478 was expedited and delivered in November 2020. Moreover, in July and August 2021, two additional orders were received as well, explaining the 46 percent increase in products delivered. The Haiti GHSC-PSM team has now adjusted its supply plan quarterly based on the consumption at U.S. Government-supported sites.

As noted in the Africa section above, Mali experienced a coup in August 2020, and GHSC-PSM is not currently providing direct support to the Government of Mali. As a result, the program procured contraceptives for the needs of community health centers.

Tanzania received additional quantities of oral contraceptives based on a request from USAID to cover a commodity deficit for the MOH program.

Following a discontinuation of social marketing activities in Uganda toward the end of FY 2020, GHSC-PSM provided additional oral contraception deliveries in FY 2021 to cover the gap. Second, some in-country

stock was due to expire in early 2021, so more orders were delivered to avoid stockout in-country.

Five countries did not receive oral contraceptives in FY 2021 after receiving them in FY 2020: Afghanistan, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, and Togo.

As detailed in the Africa region section above, Guinea and Nigeria did not receive any FP commodities from USAID in FY 2021. Afghanistan received only male condom deliveries in FY 2021.

Liberia's order for oral contraceptives in FY 2021 was placed on hold after the arrival in-country of shipments from UNFPA in April and May 2021. The planned USAID order was postponed to avoid risk of expiration.

At Togo's annual quantification meeting in Q4 FY 2020, participants determined that the FY 2020 delivery would cover the country's needs through FY 2021, so no additional supplies were ordered.

Exhibit 39. Oral Contraceptives Delivered Value, Top Five Receiving Countries, FY 2021

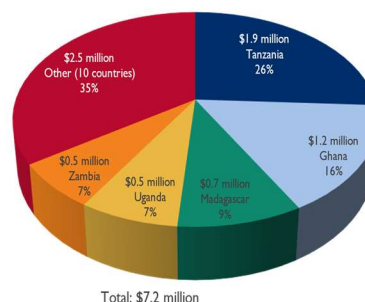


Exhibit 40. Oral Contraceptive Values and Quantities Delivered Worldwide by Country, FY 2019–21

Country	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Percentage Change (Quantity) FY 2020–21 (%)	FY 2019 (\$)	FY 2020 (\$)	FY 2021 (\$)	Percentage Change (Value) FY 2020–21 (%)
Africa		Quantity			Value			
Angola	0	2,227,472	835,920	–62%	0	626,342	262,826	–58%
Benin	259,200	388,800	388,800	0%	102,845	118,611	113,448	–4%
Burundi	0	0	271,440	100%	0	0	115,282	100%
DRC	417,600	661,176	1,013,760	53%	160,994	331,580	445,839	34%
Ghana	1,457,280	1,400,920	4,018,160	187%	415,567	418,535	1,163,589	178%
Guinea	133,920	136,224	0	–100%	36,000	51,862	0	–100%
Liberia	462,960	1,068,480	0	–100%	136,999	315,379	0	–100%
Madagascar	1,656,320	5,643,528	2,890,944	–49%	479,542	1,352,923	674,488	–50%
Malawi	1,466,640	0	158,400	100%	487,422	0	64,577	100%
Mali	2,062,480	640,080	1,442,160	125%	618,430	225,708	473,312	110%
Mauritania	5,400	0	0	0%	3,574	0	0	0%
Mozambique	894,240	2,653,344	1,147,680	–57%	332,008	718,286	361,147	–50%
Nigeria	1,078,560	442,080	0	–100%	317,509	165,713	0	–100%
Rwanda	746,640	416,160	84,240	–80%	208,461	135,839	36,003	–73%
Senegal	1,433,120	1,622,160	477,360	–71%	546,732	543,543	151,853	–72%
Tanzania	1,999,728	2,949,948	4,668,224	58%	538,575	857,699	1,865,600	118%
Togo	0	86,400	0	–100%	0	22,464	0	–100%
Uganda	95,760	1,212,480	1,820,160	50%	34,505	375,893	535,951	43%
Zambia	2,974,320	3,249,888	1,519,200	–53%	899,078	933,033	489,164	–48%
Total Africa	17,144,168	24,799,140	20,736,448	–16%	\$5,318,239	\$7,193,407	\$6,753,079	–6%
Asia								
Afghanistan	0	1,200,096	0	–100%	0	414,108	0	–100%
Total Asia	0	1,200,096	0	–100%	\$0	\$414,108	\$0	–100%
LAC								
Haiti	1,051,344	965,520	1,412,352	46%	313,835	298,975	465,981	56%
Total LAC	1,051,344	965,520	1,412,352	46%	\$313,835	\$298,975	\$465,981	56%
Middle East								
Yemen	1,077,600	0	0	0%	335,868	0	0	0%
Middle East Total	1,077,600	0	0	0%	335,868	0	0	0%
TOTAL WORLDWIDE	19,273,112	26,964,756	22,148,800	–18%	\$5,967,942	\$7,906,491	\$7,219,060	–9%

Worldwide Male Condom Shipments

As noted previously, only condoms procured for FP programs are reported here; FY 2017–2021 data reflect only FP-funded male condoms, while FY 2016 and the years prior reflect FP- and PEPFAR-funded male condoms. This accounts for the significant downward trend in male condom quantities presented in the historical shipment trend through FY 2018 (see Exhibit 41). Starting in FY 2019 and continuing in FY 2020 and FY 2021, orders of male condoms began to stabilize and slightly increase. A total of \$3 million worth of male condoms was delivered in FY 2021.

While in FY 2020 Africa received 65 percent of delivered value of male condoms, the proportion was even greater in FY 2021. Africa received 91 percent, and Asia received only 9 percent (see Exhibit 42). The LAC region did not receive male condoms.

The top five receiving countries were Mali (22 percent, Burkina Faso (21 percent), Madagascar (11 percent), Senegal (10 percent) and Afghanistan (9 percent) (see Exhibit 43). Only Senegal and Afghanistan were in the top five countries in FY 2020.

Several countries received male condoms in FY 2021 after not receiving them in FY 2020: Afghanistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Mali, and Togo (see Exhibit 44). Senegal was the only country that received male condoms in FY 2020 and increased its order in FY 2021. DRC and Liberia decreased their orders between FY 2020 and FY 2021, and Nepal and Rwanda did not receive male condoms in FY 2021 after receiving them in FY 2020.

Exhibit 41. Trends in Worldwide Male Condom Delivered Quantities, FY 2012–21¹²

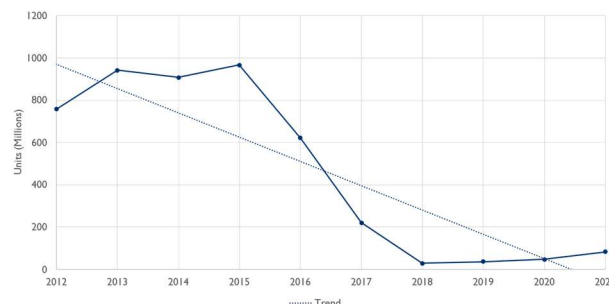
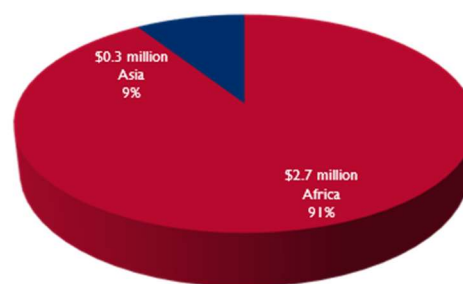
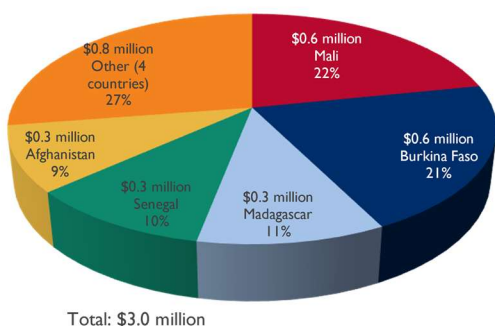


Exhibit 42. Male Condom Delivered Value by Region, FY 2021



¹² FY 2011–17 are historical shipped shipment data and FY 2018–21 are delivered shipment data.

Exhibit 43. Male Condom Delivered Value Worldwide by Receiving Countries, FY 2021



Burkina Faso experienced a shortage of male condoms in FY 2020, due to COVID-19–related delays in the UNFPA- and government-funded orders. USAID/WARO filled the gap and provided significant funding to procure 18.8 million male condoms to support the FP program, delivered in Q4 FY 2021.

In Nepal, USAID made no request for male condoms, while in Rwanda, all needed male condoms were supplied with PEPFAR funds, leaving FP funding to cover other contraceptive methods.

In Mali, UNFPA purchased male condoms for the country in FY 2020, causing the USAID program to hold its order for male condoms to FY 2021 to prevent an overstock. A similar situation occurred in Togo, where UNFPA and the MOH ordered male condoms for FY 2020, while annual quantification review revealed a gap in orders for FY 2021, which GHSC-PSM filled.

Differences between delivered value and delivered quantity, such as in DRC (see Exhibit 44), can generally be explained by substantial increases in shipping costs.

Exhibit 44. Male Condom Quantities and Delivered Value Worldwide by Country, FY 2019–21

Country	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Percentage Change (Quantity) FY 2020–21 (%)	FY 2019 (\$)	FY 2020 (\$)	FY 2021 (\$)	Percentage Change (Value) FY 2020–21 (%)
Africa		Quantity			Value			
Benin	0	0	6,000,000	100%	0	0	169,590	100%
Burkina Faso	0	0	16,709,760	100%	0	0	616,456	100%
DRC	0	4,077,000	1,281,000	–69%	0	96,842	124,958	29%
Ghana	7,500,000	0	0	0%	212,208	0	0	0%
Liberia	12,000,000	13,938,000	7,407,000	–47%	343,069	374,689	255,203	–32%
Madagascar	0	0	7,309,440	100%	0	0	310,621	100%
Mali	0	0	22,101,000	100%	0	0	646,715	100%
Mauritania	3,117,000	0	0	0%	0	119,653	0	–100%
Rwanda	9,684,000	11,415,000	0	0%	306,847	267,288	359,142	34%
Senegal	1,041,000	4,734,000	9,087,000	92%	0	51,428	142,625	177%
Togo	0	0	8,001,000	100%	0	0	265,209	100%
Total Africa	33,342,000	34,164,000	77,896,200	128%	\$993,646	\$973,300	\$2,695,572	177%
Asia								
Afghanistan	0	9,003,000	5,001,000	–44%	0	422,255	272,306	–36%

Country	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Percentage Change (Quantity) FY 2020–21 (%)	FY 2019 (\$)	FY 2020 (\$)	FY 2021 (\$)	Percentage Change (Value) FY 2020–21 (%)
Nepal	3,600,000	3,600,000	0	–100%	94,366	92,842	0	–100%
Asia Total	3,600,000	12,603,000	5,001,000	–60%	\$94,366	\$515,097	\$272,306	–47%
Middle East								
Yemen	180,000	0	0	0	8,393	0	0	0
Middle East Total	180,000	0	0	0	\$8,393	0	0	0
TOTAL WORLDWIDE	37,122,000	46,767,000	82,897,200	77%	\$1,096,405	\$1,488,396	\$2,967,878	99%

Worldwide Female Condom Shipments

Historically, female condoms have comprised the smallest share of the FP/RH commodities delivered by USAID. In FY 2020, female condoms were shipped to only one country, and the volume was small, continuing a trend of reduced shipments that had been occurring since FY 2015.

In FY 2021, however, orders increased for the first time in five years (see Exhibit 45). In FY 2021, the delivered value of female condoms exceeded that of IUDs and Standard Days Method. Once again, all orders were for Africa (see Exhibit 46). While only Senegal received female condoms in FY 2020, down from two countries in FY 2019, three countries received female condoms in FY 2021 (see Exhibit 47). The value of these shipments increased from \$29,674 in FY 2020 to \$685,434, representing 2,210 percent. Most of this increase came from DRC, which placed a large order worth \$0.6 million. Senegal's order increased by almost three times to \$83,895, while Mali placed a small order worth \$4,103.

In DRC, as mentioned above in the section on oral contraceptive pills, community sensitization activities to improve the use of contraceptive methods were carried out in FY 2021. The focus given to the female condoms in this work resulted in increased demand for a method that had been long underused. The national HIV program in Senegal developed strategies to boost demand for female condoms. Also, the number of FP users who choose the product has increased. Some of Senegal's regional pharmacies and other sites reported some expired female condoms this year and required restocking. All of these factors resulted in Senegal placing a larger-than-usual order for this commodity.

Exhibit 45. Trends in Worldwide Female Condom Quantities, FY 2012–21¹³

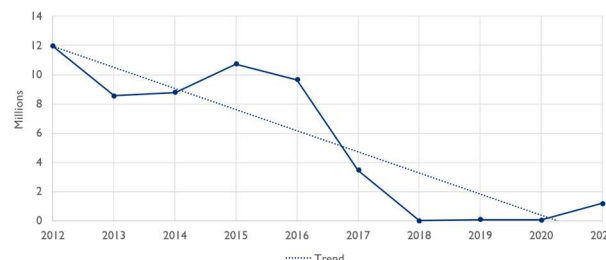


Exhibit 46. Female Condoms Delivered Value by Region, FY 2021

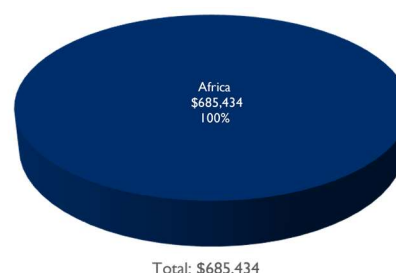
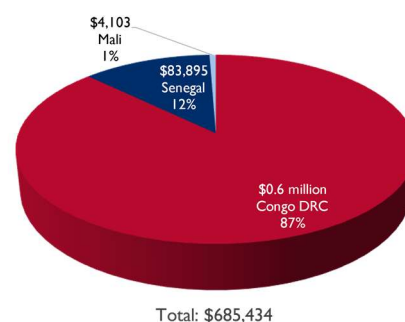


Exhibit 47. Female Condoms Delivered Value by Region, FY 2021



¹³ FY 2017 are historical shipped shipment data and FY 2018–21 are delivered shipment data.

Worldwide Intrauterine Device Shipments

USAID procures copper-bearing IUDs. While other IUDs are available, including hormone-bearing IUDs, these were not available through USAID's program as of FY 2021.

After a decrease in delivered value in FY 2020, the value of IUDs delivered more than doubled in FY 2021 (see Exhibit 48), from \$73,830 in FY 2020 to \$173,399 in FY 2021. Volumes were still small relative to other methods: this contraceptive was the second-smallest total value of all methods delivered, which corresponds with this traditionally low-volume and low-demand product. Also, copper-bearing IUDs can be used for up to 12 years, which may contribute to lower rates of procurement. For the same number of years of contraceptive coverage, a woman would need to take 156 cycles of oral contraceptive pills.

Africa made up the majority of delivered value of IUDs, receiving 96 percent of IUDs delivered, while Asia and LAC each received 2 percent (see Exhibit 49). Neither Asia nor LAC received any IUDs in FY 2020.

While only three countries received IUDs in FY 2020, in FY 2021, nine countries received IUDs (see Exhibit 51).

Exhibit 48. Trends in Worldwide Intrauterine Device Quantities, FY 2012–21¹⁴

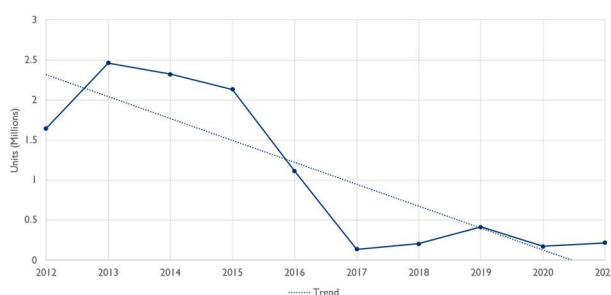
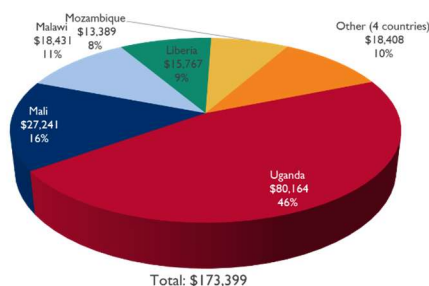


Exhibit 49. Intrauterine Device Delivered Value by Region, FY 2021



Exhibit 50. Intrauterine Device Delivered Value by Region, FY 2021



¹⁴ FY 2011–17 are historical shipped shipment data and FY 2018–21 are delivered shipment data.

Exhibit 51. Intrauterine Device Quantities and Value Delivered Worldwide by Country, FY 2019–21

Country	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Percentage Change (Quantity) FY 2020–21 (%)	FY 2019 (\$)	FY 2020 (\$)	FY 2021 (\$)	Percentage Change (Value) FY 2020–21 (%)
Africa				Quantity	Value			
Angola	0	8,100	1,800	–78%	0	2,970	2,585	–13%
DRC	25,800	0	3,300	100%	16,917	0	9,346	100%
Liberia	3,900	1,500	10,200	580%	3,313	1,025	15,767	1,438%
Malawi	0	0	14,100	100%	0	0	18,431	100%
Mali	0	0	33,900	100%	0	0	27,241	100%
Mozambique	29,400	0	18,300	100%	22,275	0	13,389	100%
Tanzania	191,400	0	0	0%	101,338	0	0	0%
Uganda	105,300	163,200	131,400	–19%	44,708	69,835	80,164	15%
Total Africa	355,800	172,800	213,000	23%	\$188,552	\$73,830	\$166,922	126%
Asia								
Bangladesh	22,800	0	0	0%	16,174	0	0	0%
Nepal	3,000	0	2,100	0%	3,643	0	3,730	0%
Asia Total	25,800	0	2,100	0%	\$19,817	\$0	\$3,730	0%
LAC								
Haiti	0	0	1,200	0%	0	0	2,746	0%
LAC Total	0	0	1,200	0%	\$0	\$0	\$2,746	0%
Middle East								
Yemen	33,000	0	0	0	28,208	0	0	0%
Total Middle East	33,000	0	0	0%	\$28,208	\$0	\$0	0%
TOTAL WORLDWIDE	414,600	172,800	216,300	25%	\$236,577	\$73,830	\$173,399	135%

Worldwide Standard Days Method Deliveries

In FY 2021, Standard Days Method comprised the smallest delivered value of all contraceptive methods procured by USAID.

Only three countries procured the Standard Days Method in FY 2021, down from six in FY 2020 (see Exhibit 53). All three countries were in Africa, as was the case in the previous three years. None of the six countries that received Standard Days Method in FY 2020 (Benin, Burundi, DRC, Ethiopia, Liberia, and Madagascar) received it in FY 2021. The three countries that received Standard Days Method in FY 2021 (Burkina Faso, Mali, and Togo) had not received it in previous years.

The total value of the deliveries to these three countries was \$23,298, down from \$499,304 in FY 2020, a decrease of 95 percent (see Exhibit 53).

COVID-19 issues delayed the FY 2020 delivery of Standard Days Method to Burkina Faso. The situation was rectified in FY 2021, resulting in a delivery in July 2021 of 3,000 units.

In Burundi, Standard Days Method stock was reintroduced in FY 2020 and then stagnated at the central level. Although the products were delivered in FY 2020, health care providers were not trained in using the method until FY 2021, which delayed distribution until late in 2021. Thus, no additional

orders of Standard Days Method were required in FY 2021.

A Standard Days Method shipment to DRC is expected to be delivered in April 2022. The deliveries from the previous fiscal year were sufficient to meet the needs for FY 2021. Similarly in Togo, demand for Standard Days Method in FY 2020 was fully met by other donors, but USAID ordered the commodity in FY 2021.

In Benin, Liberia, and Mali, stock from previous years remained in FY 2020 and hence no deliveries were made in FY 2021.

Exhibit 52. Standard Days Method Delivered Value Worldwide by Country, FY 2021

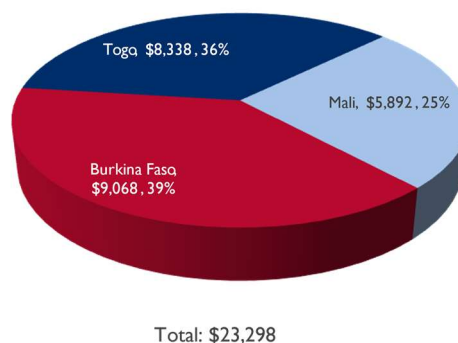


Exhibit 53. Standard Days Method Quantities and Values Delivered Worldwide by Country, FY 2019–21

Country	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Percentage Change (Quantity) FY 2020–21 (%)	FY 2019 (\$)	FY 2020 (\$)	FY 2020 (\$)	Percentage Change (Value) FY 2019–20 (%)
Africa	Quantity				Value			
Benin	0	10,000	0	–100%	0	18,924	0	–100%
Burkina Faso	0	0	3,000	100%	0	0	9,068	100%
Burundi	0	90,000	0	–100%	0	146,025	0	–100%
DRC	0	119,000	0	–100%	0	211,606	0	–100%
Ethiopia	0	17,500	0	–100%	0	36,826	0	–100%
Liberia	2,500	3,250	0	–100%	5,999	9,959	0	–100%
Madagascar	0	38,000	0	–100%	0	75,965	0	–100%
Mali	0	0	2,000	100%	0	0	5,892	100%
Rwanda	1,500	0	0	0%	4,605	0	0	0%
Tanzania	108,000	0	0	0%	165,925	0	0	0%
Togo	0	0	1,500	100%	0	0	8,338	100%
Total Africa	112,000	277,750	6,500	–98%	\$176,529	\$499,304	\$23,298	–95%
TOTAL WORLDWIDE	112,000	277,750	6,500	–98%	\$176,529	\$499,304	\$23,298	–95%

Conclusion

Below are a summary and highlights from the *FY 2021 Contraceptive and Condom Shipments* report.

Total delivered value for contraceptives and condoms:

- Decreased by 20 percent from FY 2020 to FY 2021 to \$39 million from \$48.5 million.
- Returned to approximately the amount delivered in FY 2019.
- Decreased in Africa and LAC by 23 percent and 19 percent, respectively.
- Increased in Asia by 18 percent.
- Decreased for injectables, implants, oral contraceptives, and Standard Days Method.
- Increased for male condoms, female condoms, and IUDs.

Africa's delivered value was the highest among all regions for all methods in FY 2021, accounting for 83 percent of the delivered value.

- Decreased by 23 percent from \$42.2 million in FY 2020 to \$32.3 million in FY 2021.

Asia's delivered value was the second highest among the three regions, and much lower than the delivered value for Africa.

- Increased from \$4.4 million in FY 2020 to \$5.2 million in FY 2021.
- Three Asian countries received deliveries in FY 2021 as in the previous few years: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal.
- Afghanistan received only male condoms, while Bangladesh received only injectables.

The LAC region received the fewest commodities of the three regions:

- LAC's delivered value decreased from \$1.9 million in FY 2020 to \$1.5 million in FY 2021.
- Haiti was again the only country in the LAC region to receive shipments.

Injectable contraceptives and contraceptive implants:

- Continue to make up the highest delivered value combined, accounting for 71 percent of the total delivered value.
- Are the most delivered commodities. A total 16 countries received injectables and 15 countries received contraceptive implants.
- Two injectable products and two implant products were available in FY 2021.

Oral contraceptives:

- Continued to be the third most delivered method in terms of value, accounting for 19 percent of total value delivered in FY 2021.
- Declined by nine percent in delivered value in FY 2021.

The remaining methods, male condoms, female condoms, IUDs, and Standard Days Method, together accounted for 10 percent of the global delivered value.

- Female condom delivered value increased by 2,210 percent between FY 2020 and FY 2021.
- The delivered value of IUDs more than doubled between FY 2020 and FY 2021.
- Nine countries received IUDs in FY 2021 compared to only three countries in FY 2020.

Government programs received 67 percent of worldwide contraceptives and FP/RH condom delivered value in FY 2021.

- In Africa, 76 percent of delivered value went to government programs.
- In LAC, all deliveries went to government programs.

SMOs received the remaining 33 percent of delivered value worldwide.

- In Africa, 24 percent of delivered value went to SMOs.
- In Asia, all deliveries went to SMOs.

No NGOs received contraceptive commodities from GHSC-PSM in FY 2021.

Annex A. Worldwide Contraceptives and FP/RH Condoms Delivered by Region and Method, FY 2021

Method	Africa		Asia		LAC		Total	
Injectable Contraceptives: DMPA-IM	\$8,595,290	9,954,100	\$ 4,861,521	6,746,200	\$901,123	1,025,500	\$ 14,357,935	17,725,800
Injectable Contraceptives: DMPA-SC	\$1,002,302	1,059,000	\$36,116	37,000	\$0	0	\$1,038,418	1,096,000
Contraceptive Implants: One-rod	\$6,594,758	738,769	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$6,594,758	738,769
Contraceptive Implants: Two-rod	\$5,804,304	693,900	\$23,176	2,000	\$148,515	20,000	\$5,975,995	715,900
Oral Contraceptives: Combined	\$5,725,638	18,067,088	\$0	0	\$465,981	1,412,352	\$6,191,619	19,479,440
Oral Contraceptives: Progestin-only	\$691,599	1,859,760	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$691,599	1,859,760
Oral Contraceptives: Emergency	\$335,842	809,600	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$335,842	809,600
Male Condoms	\$2,695,572	77,896,200	\$272,306	5,001,000	\$0	0	\$2,967,878	82,897,200
Female Condoms	\$685,434	1,175,000	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$685,434	1,175,000
Intrauterine Devices	\$166,922	213,000	\$3,730	2,100	\$2,746	1,200	\$173,399	216,300
Standard Days Method	\$23,298	6,500	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$23,298	6,500
Grand Total	\$32,320,960		\$5,196,849		\$1,518,365		\$39,036,174	

Annex B. Value of Contraceptives and FP/RH Condoms Delivered Worldwide by Country, FY 2021

Country	Injectable Contraceptives	Contraceptive Implants	Oral Contraceptives	Male Condoms	Female Condoms	IUDs	Standard Days Method
Afghanistan	0	0	0	\$272,306	0	0	0
Angola	\$666,879	\$59,150	\$262,826			\$2,585	
Bangladesh	\$2,612,699	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	0	0	\$113,448	\$169,590	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	0	\$343,681	0	\$616,456	0	0	\$9,068
Burundi	\$465,954	0	\$115,282	0	0	0	0
DRC	\$151,575	\$1,294,559	\$445,839	\$124,958	\$597,436	\$9,346	
Ghana	\$455,633	\$606,088	\$1,163,589	0	0	0	0
Haiti	\$901,123	\$148,515	\$465,981	0	0	\$2,746	0
Liberia	0	\$185,822	0	\$255,203	0	\$15,767	0
Madagascar	\$783,324	\$148,716	\$674,488	\$310,621	0	0	0
Malawi	\$35,741	\$928,728	\$64,577	0	0	\$18,431	0
Mali	\$132,740	\$998,348	\$473,312	\$646,715	\$4,103	\$27,241	\$5,892
Mozambique	\$1,781,248	\$1,245,438	\$361,147	0	0	\$13,389	0
Nepal	\$2,284,938	\$23,176	0	0	0	\$3,730	0
Rwanda	\$670,000	\$1,422,471	\$36,003	0	0	0	0
Senegal	\$740,980	0	\$151,853	\$306,819	\$83,895	0	0
Tanzania	\$1,286,846	\$1,181,980	\$1,865,600	0	0	0	0
Togo	0	0	0	\$265,209	0	0	\$8,338
Uganda	\$2,019,959	\$3,381,128	\$535,951	0	0	\$80,164	0
Zambia	\$406,715	\$602,955	\$489,164	0	0	0	0
Total	\$15,396,352	\$12,570,753	\$7,219,060	\$2,967,878	\$685,434	\$173,399	\$23,298

Annex C. Quantity of Contraceptives and FP/RH Condoms Delivered Worldwide by Country, FY 2021

Country	Injectable Contraceptives	Contraceptive Implants	Oral Contraceptives	Male Condoms	Female Condoms	IUDs	Standard Days Method
Afghanistan	0	0	0	5,001,000	0	0	0
Angola	842,000	6,500	835,920	0	0	1,800	0
Bangladesh	4,330,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	0	0	388,800	6,000,000	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	0	38,100	0	16,709,760	0	0	3,000
Burundi	444,400	0	271,440	0	0	0	0
DRC	163,200	143,600	1,013,760	1,281,000	1,045,000	3,300	0
Ghana	500,000	70,321	4,018,160	0	0	0	0
Haiti	1,025,500	20,000	1,412,352	0	0	1,200	0
Liberia	0	25,000	0	7,407,000	0	10,200	0
Madagascar	1,005,000	17,496	2,890,944	7,309,440	0		0
Malawi	36,000	107,056	158,400	0	0	14,100	0
Mali	119,000	123,100	1,442,160	22,101,000	3,000	33,900	2,000
Mozambique	2,124,500	156,000	1,147,680	0	0	18,300	0
Nepal	2,453,200	2,000	0	0	0	2,100	0
Rwanda	764,500	159,888	84,240	0	0	0	0
Senegal	800,000	0	477,360	9,087,000	127,000	0	0
Tanzania	1,485,500	133,272	4,668,224	0	0	0	0
Togo	0	0	0	8,001,000	0	0	1,500
Uganda	2,292,000	385,304	1,820,160	0	0	131,400	0
Zambia	437,000	67,032	1,519,200	0	0	0	0
Total	18,821,800	1,454,669	22,148,800	82,897,200	1,175,000	216,300	6,500

Annex D. Value of Contraceptive and Condom Shipments by Program Type, by Region, FY 2021

Region	Government	NGO	SMO	Grand Total
Africa	\$24,580,630	0	\$7,740,330	\$32,320,960
Asia	0	0	\$5,196,849	\$5,196,849
Latin America & Caribbean	\$1,518,365	0	0	\$1,518,365
Total	\$26,098,995	0	\$12,937,179	\$39,036,174