



***Donor Support  
for  
Contraceptives  
and  
Condoms  
for STI/HIV  
Prevention***

***2002***

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Condoms for STI/HIV Prevention  
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## List of abbreviations and acronyms

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
BMZ/KfW	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung/Kreditanstalt für Weideraufbau
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CMU	Commodity Management Unit (UNFPA)
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
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSI	Marie Stopes International
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PSI	Population Services International
RH	Reproductive health
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
VFT	Vaginal foaming tablet
WHO	World Health Organization

## SUMMARY

Since 1990, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been monitoring trends and gaps between estimated needs and actual donor support to monitor commodity shortfalls and trends in donor funding.

This report, the latest in a series, highlights trends for the period 1990-2002, and provides information on, for example, donor support by region and product, the top ten countries supported by donors and the quantity of male and female condoms supplied.

- Estimated requirements for contraceptives and condoms for 2002 were \$ 657 million.
- In 2002, donor support for contraceptives amounted to US\$ 197.5 million – a 12 per cent decline from the figure of \$ 224.2 million in 2001.
- Total support for condoms appears to have declined slightly in 2002 compared to 2001. Support for other methods – except implants – also declined.
- In 2002, the Africa region received the largest share of donor support, or 45 per cent, compared with Asia and the Pacific with 34 per cent, Latin America with 14 per cent, and Arab States and Europe with 7 per cent.
- Since the mid-1960s, the contraceptive prevalence rate in developing countries has increased from approximately 10 per cent to almost 60 per cent, with a projected increase in users for the period 2000-2025 of 40 per cent.
- Increased demand for STI/HIV diagnosis, treatment and prevention is also contributing to rising requirements for reproductive health commodities including condoms.
- Between 1990 and 2002, 17 donors and agencies provided support for reproductive health (RH) commodities in the amount of US\$ 1.8 million.
- Compared to 2001, when donors met 25 per cent of estimated needs for all contraceptives including condoms for STI/HIV, they only met 20 per cent in 2002.

## INTRODUCTION

This report is intended for use in planning contraceptive supply, and for advocacy and resource mobilization. It contains country-specific information provided by donors on the type, quantity and total cost of contraceptives they supplied to reproductive health programmes in developing countries during 2002. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) collected information for this report in 2003; as in earlier years, the UNFPA database is especially useful to illustrate commodity shortfalls and changes in funding by donor and country.

The report highlights trends since 1990 and the gap between estimated needs and actual donor support, comparing UNFPA estimates of condom requirements for STI/HIV prevention, and contraceptive requirements for family planning programmes<sup>4</sup>, with actual donor support. It also indicates donor support by region and product, the top ten countries supported by donors and the quantity of male and female condoms supplied.

UNFPA tried to collect information on donor support for antibiotics for prevention of STIs/RTIs. In many cases, however, either donors did not record this information or the countries receiving support did not disaggregate information by commodity. UNFPA's Commodity Management Unit will continue to discuss how to collect this information.

As in the past, information from some donors was missing or incomplete. Some tables and figures in the 2002 Report may differ from those of earlier years because of subsequent information from donors. Support from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in the amount of \$262,000 and a portion of World Bank support of \$1.5 million was estimated on the basis of funding received by UNFPA to procure and supply contraceptives. These amounts were subtracted from the UNFPA total of \$43 million.<sup>5</sup>

To avoid double counting for three social marketing organizations, Marie Stopes International (MSI), DKT International (DKT) and Population Services International (PSI), the report does not include amounts provided to MSI, DKT and PSI that donors report elsewhere.

In 2002, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the CIDA, the European Union (EU), the Government of the Netherlands, Pathfinder, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and the World Health Organization (WHO) did not provide information. For some agencies, it was difficult to separate contraceptive support from total support. Pathfinder, UNAIDS and WHO did not procure contraceptives in 2002. UNFPA will continue to update subsequent annual reports with any information from these donors.

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<sup>1</sup>UNFPA, *Global Estimates of Contraceptive Commodities and Condoms for STI/HIV Prevention 2000-2015* (New York, UNFPA), 2002.

<sup>2</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all currency figures in this report refer to U. S. dollars.

The World Bank provided information for 2002 that was not available in previous years. Developing countries used \$21 million in World Bank loans and grants for contraceptive procurement in 2002.

The governments of the Canada, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom announced substantial increases in support for commodities to UNFPA in 2000, but procurement and delivery were continued until 2002. UNFPA's total of \$41 million<sup>3</sup> includes some continued execution in 2002.

A number of countries used financial support from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) to buy condoms. This support is not included in the database unless UNFPA or any of the agencies in the database, as listed in Table 1, have procured these condoms.

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