

# Global Contraceptive Commodity Gap Assessment

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GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING  
*of the*  
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH  
SUPPLIES COALITION

10-14 OCTOBER 2016

#RHSUPPLIES2016



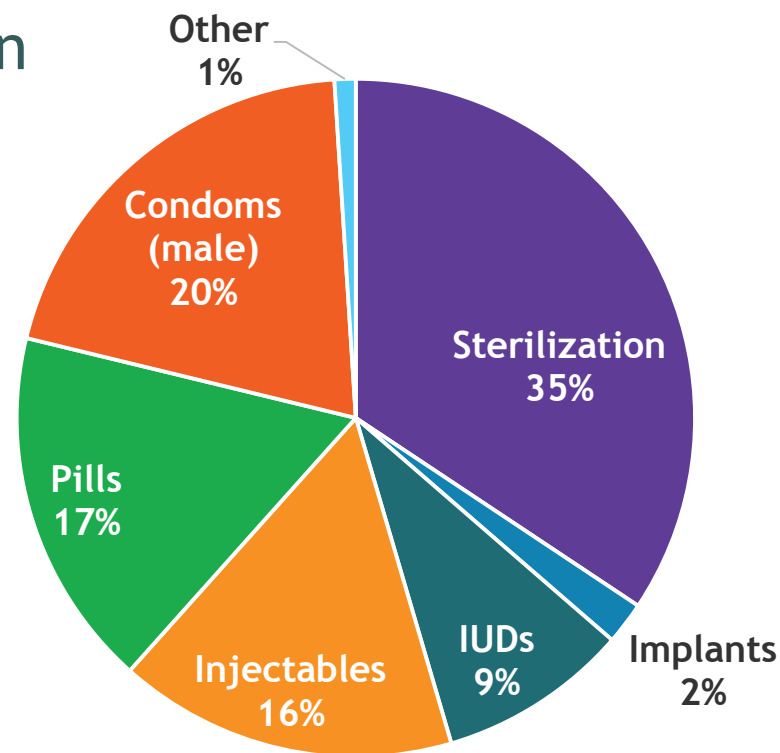
# The Global Contraceptive Commodity Gap Analysis includes:

- **Number of users of contraception in 2016**  
*135 low- and middle-income countries, subset of 69 FP2020 focus countries, public and private sectors*
- **Projected number of users of each method in 2020**  
*Two growth scenarios, shifts in method mix*
- **Quantities of supplies users will consume**
- **Cost of these supplies**
- **Total spending on supplies in 2014**  
*Donors, governments, and private sector (mostly individuals)*
- **Additional spending needed in 2020 (compared to 2014)**  
*Two growth scenarios*
- **Projected country procurement requests 2016 to 2020**  
*20 countries, subset of 11 GFF countries*

In 2016...

452.7 million  
users of modern methods of contraception  
in 135 low- and middle-income countries

What methods of contraception  
are they using?



# A quick look behind the numbers

## How many women will use contraception?

Modeled trends (FPET, UN Population Division) were informed by all available DHS, MICS, PMA2020 and other national surveys, service statistics, and historic patterns of growth.

## What methods will they use?

Shifts in method mix projected based on all available survey data; accounting for observed regional patterns.

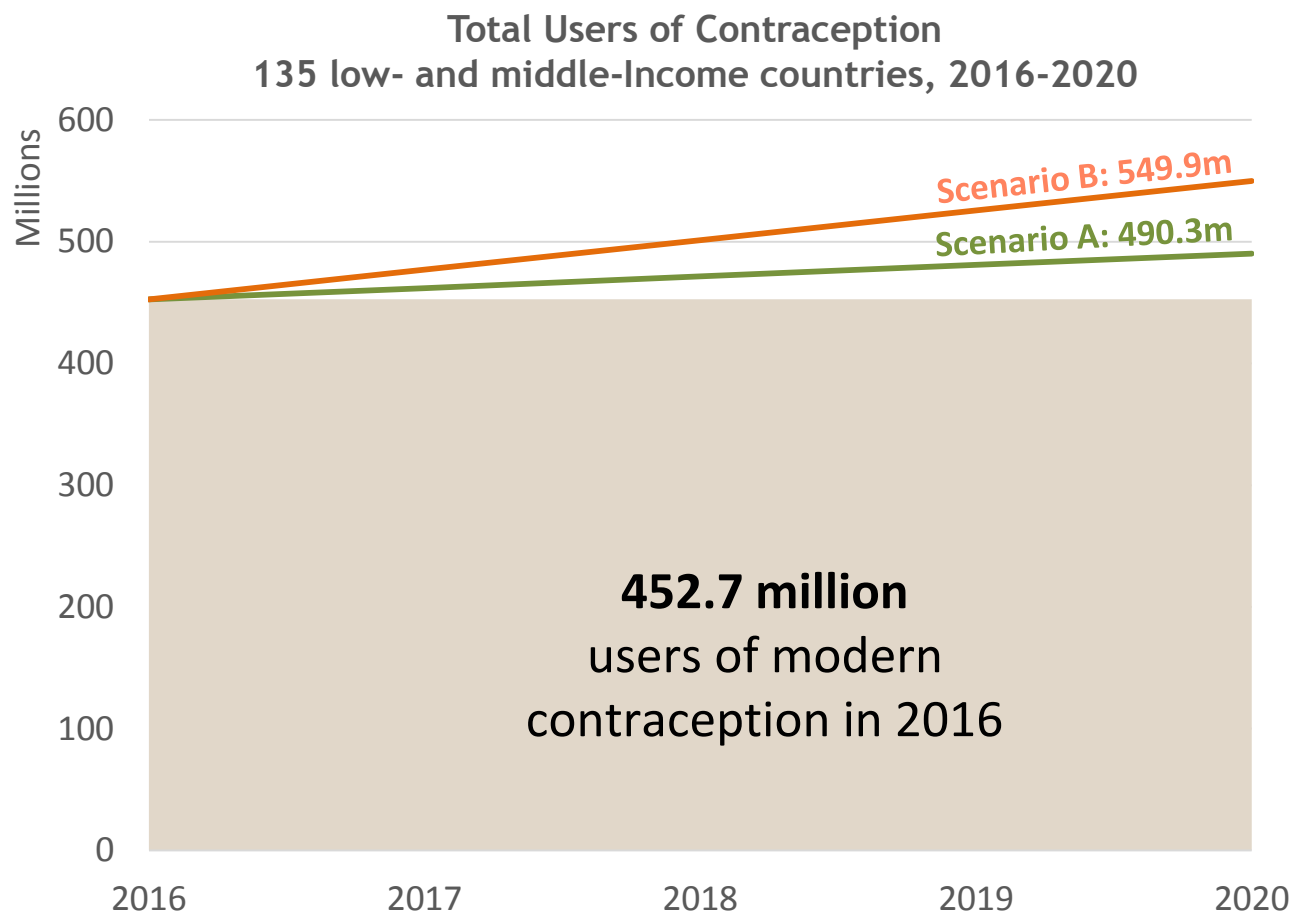
## What volume of commodities will then consume?

Country specific information used for mix of commodities (e.g. duration of injections, types of implants) provided by Guttmacher/Adding It Up.

## What will this consumption cost?

Country specific costs for commodities + associated clinical supplies provided by Guttmacher / Adding it Up.

# Two paths to 2020



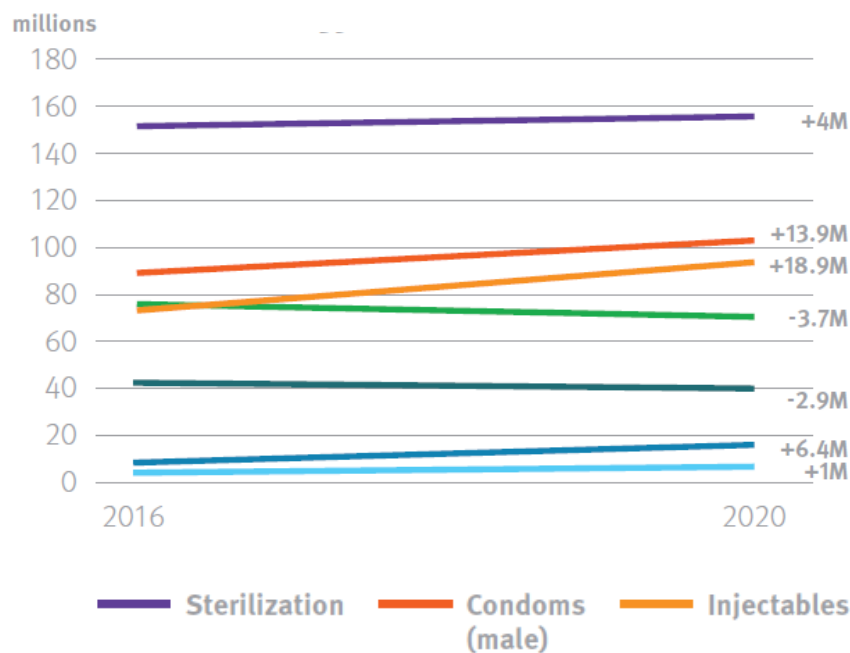
**Scenario A:**  
each country  
continues in its  
current trajectory  
**490.3m users in 2020**

**Scenario B:**  
FP2020 goal achieved,  
with ripple effect in  
non-FP2020 countries  
**549.9m users in  
2020cc**

# Change in the number of users of each method 135 LMI countries, 2016 - 2020

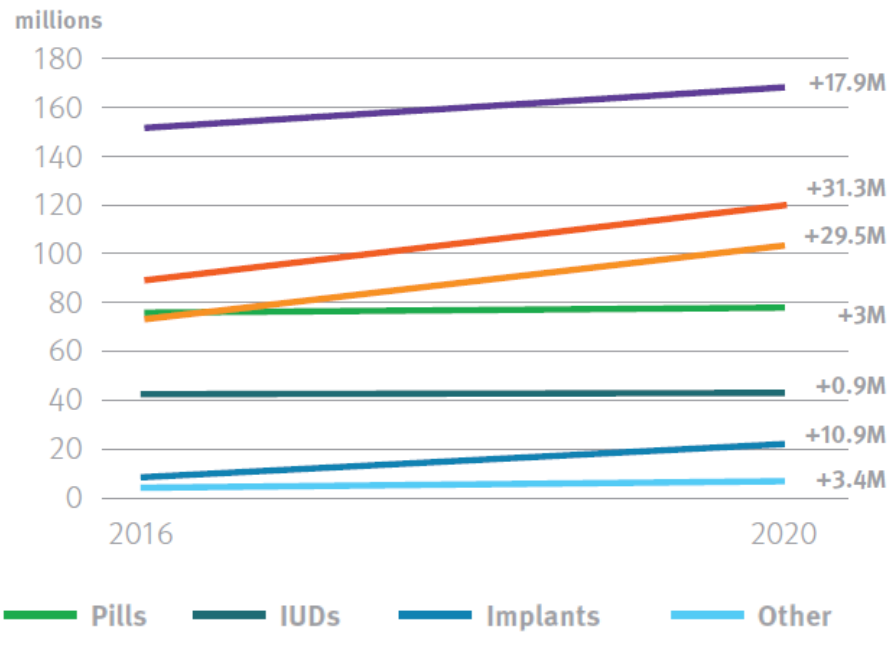
## Scenario A

+37.6m additional users  
in 2020



## Scenario B

+97.1m additional users  
in 2020

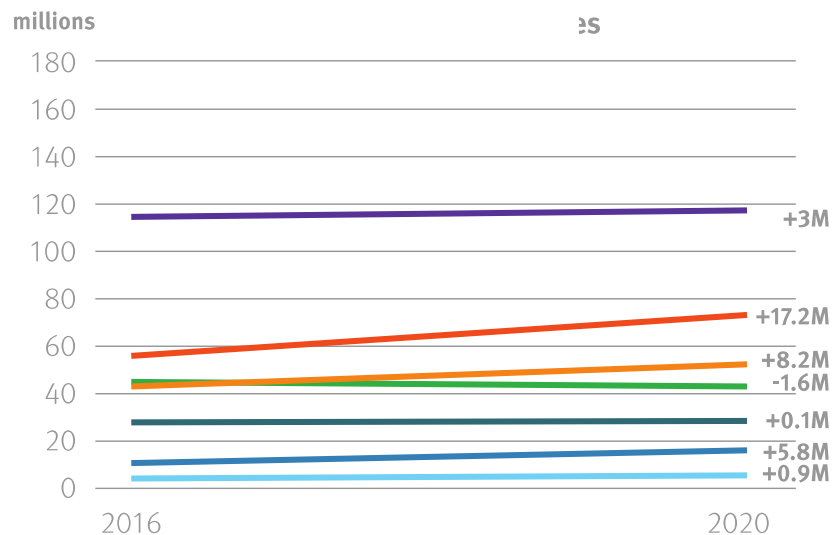


These aggregate changes are driven by different patterns in each of the 135 LMI countries

# Change in the number of users of each method 69 FP2020 focus countries, 2016 - 2020

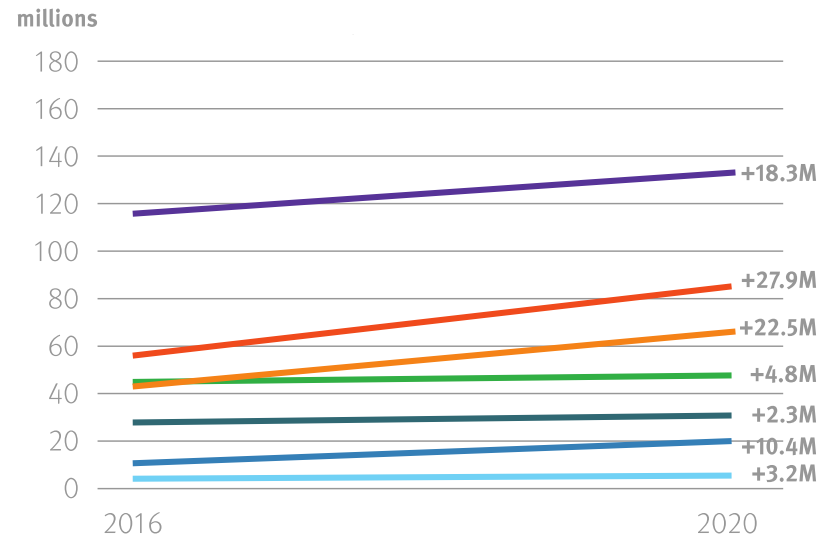
## Scenario A

+33.7m additional users  
in 2020



## Scenario B

+89.8m additional users  
in 2020



— Sterilization   
 — Condoms (male)   
 — Injectables   
 — Pills   
 — IUDs   
 — Implants   
 — Other

These aggregate changes are driven by different patterns in each of the 69 FP2020 countries

## From users to consumption quantities

Quantities of supplies required by users  
Scenario A, 69 FP2020 countries, 2016-2020

	2016	2020	Change	
Sterilization	9.0m	9.2m	+230k	+2%
Implants	3.9m	5.9m	+2.0m	+50%
IUDs	6.2m	6.3m	+30k	+0%
Injectables	228.7m	299.1m	+70.4m	+30%
Pills	623.4m	599.7m	-23.7m	-3%
Male Condoms	3.3b	3.9b	+631.7m	+18%
Other	45.m	62.3m	+17.2m	+38%

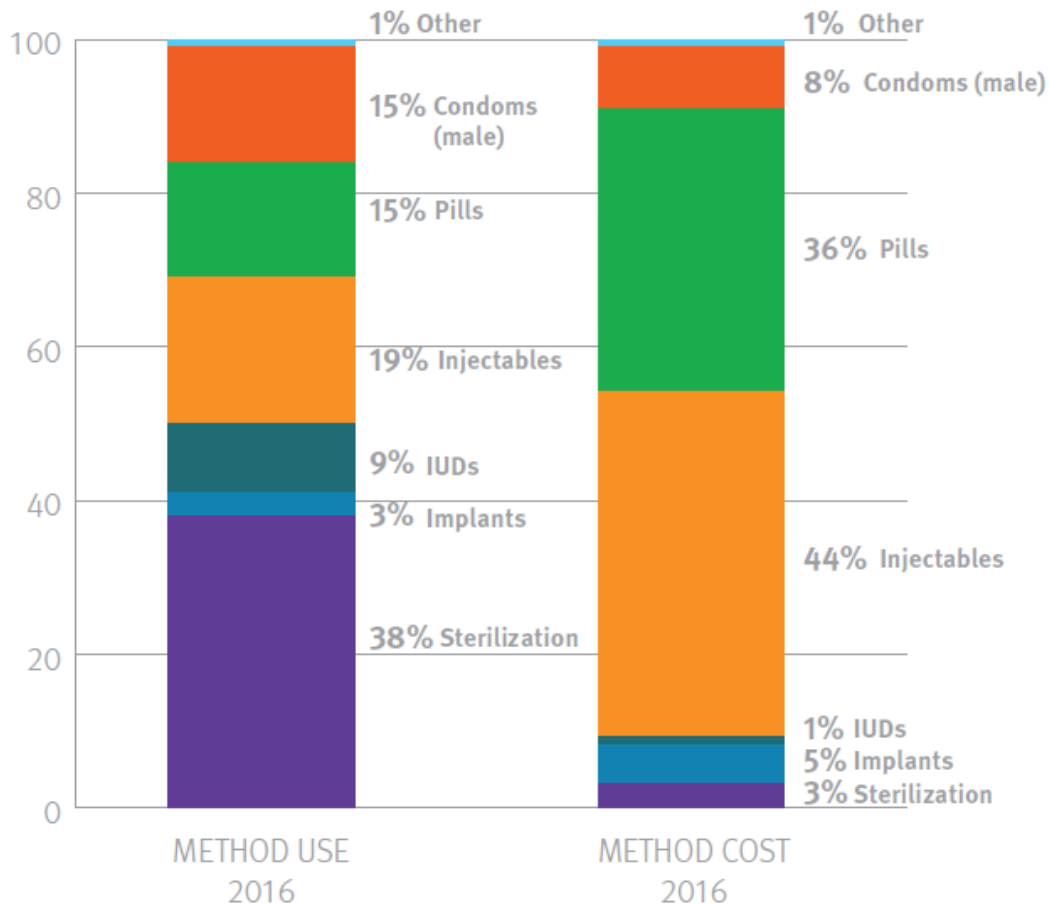
*Similar results available for 135 countries and for Scenario B*



# Use vs Cost in 2016

## 69 FP2020 focus countries

Method mix vs relative consumption cost



**\$895.9 million**

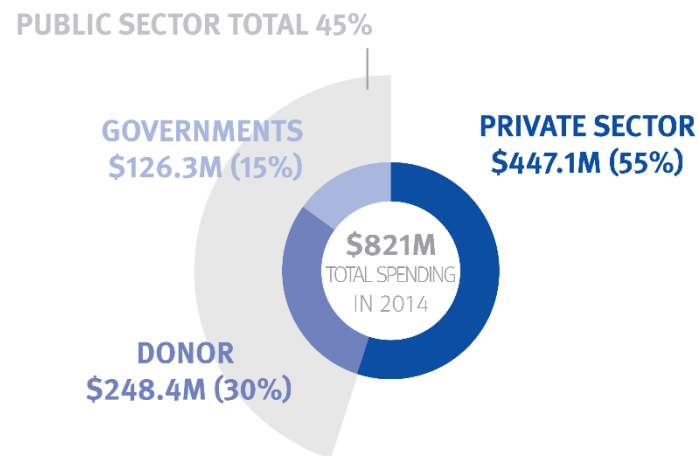
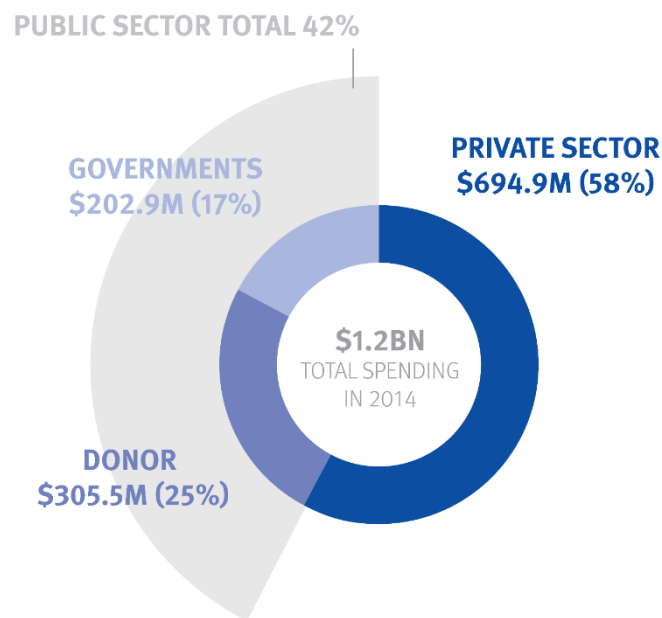
Total consumption cost,  
69 FP2020 focus  
countries

How much is spent now on supplies? How much additional spending is needed?

# Total spending on contraceptive supplies in 2014

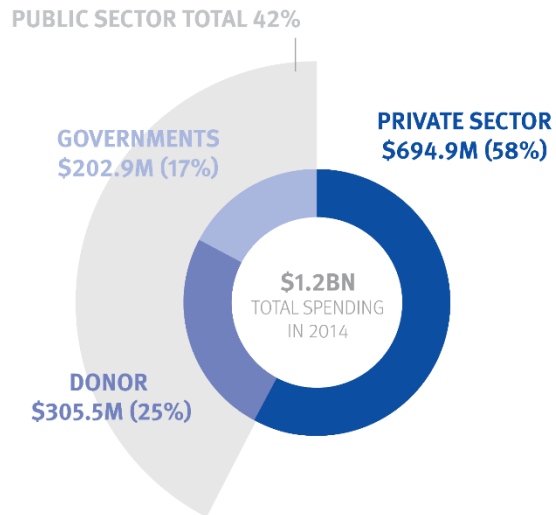
135 LMI countries  
\$1.2 billion in 2014

69 FP2020 countries  
\$821 million in 2014



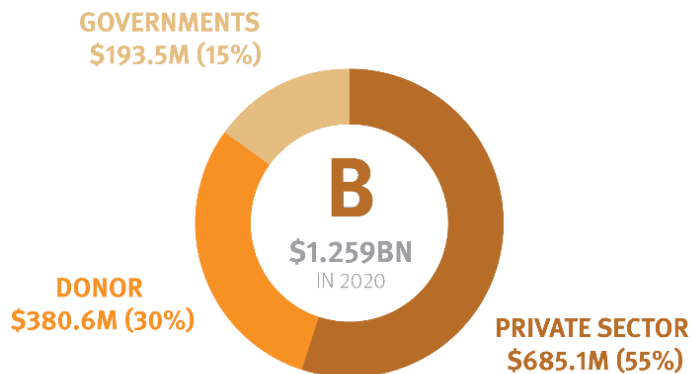
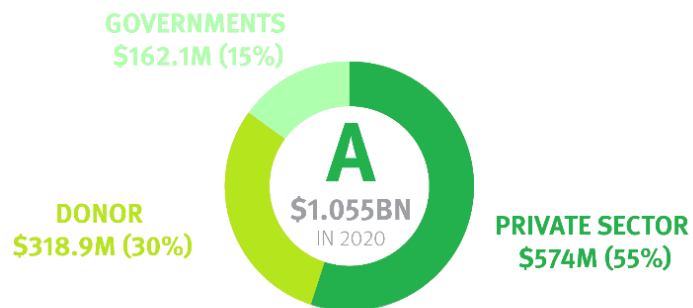
Sources include: NIDI, UNFPA Donor Support Database, CS Indicators, modeled estimates for private out-of-pocket spending

# Additional spending required: 135 LMI Countries



# Additional spending required: 69 FP2020 focus countries

Additional spending required in 2020  
(compared to amount spent in 2014)

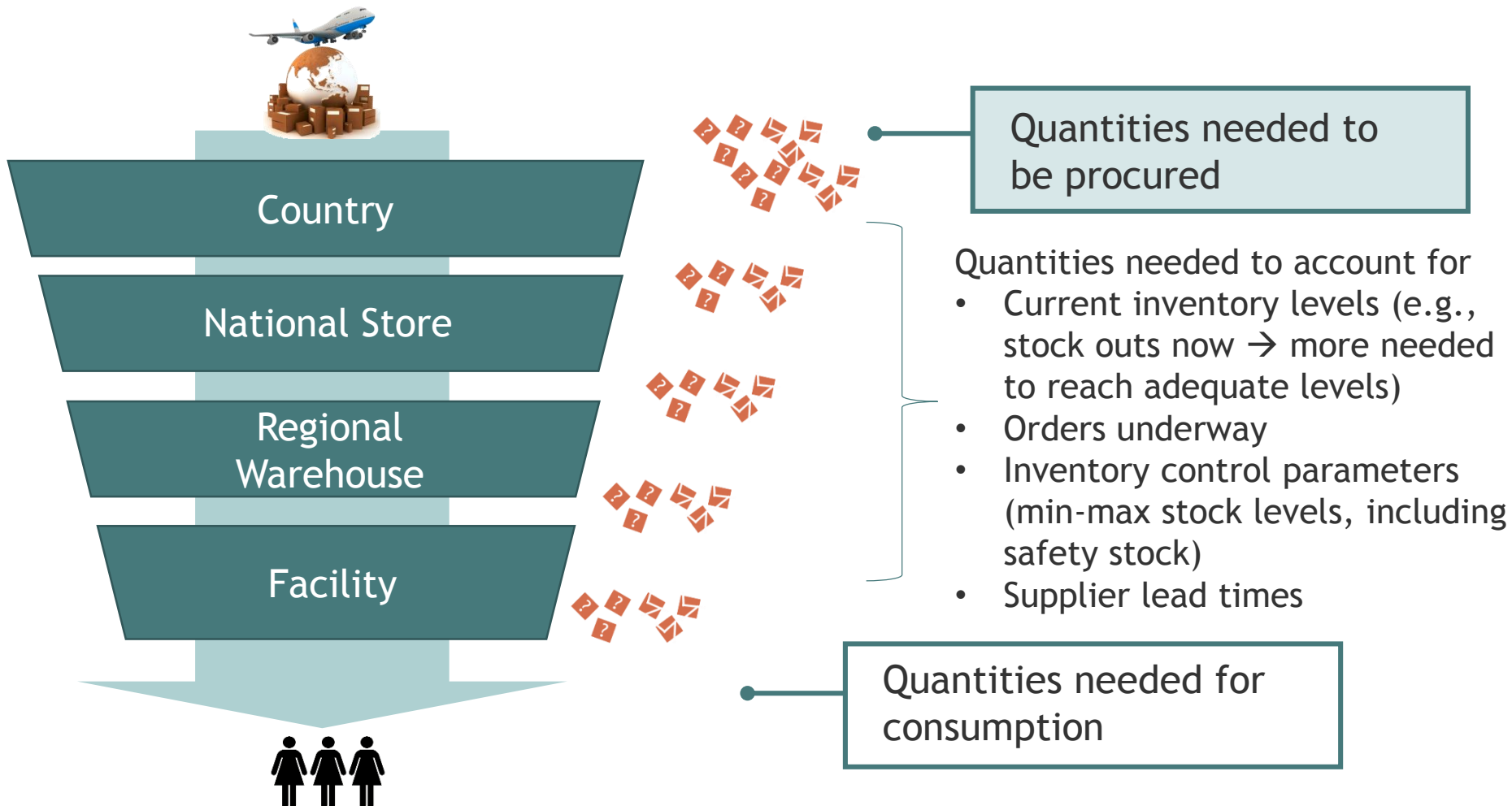


**+\$70.5m** Donors  
**+\$35.8m** Governments  
**+\$126.9m** Private sector

**+\$132.2m** Donors  
**+\$67.2m** Governments  
**+\$238m** Private sector

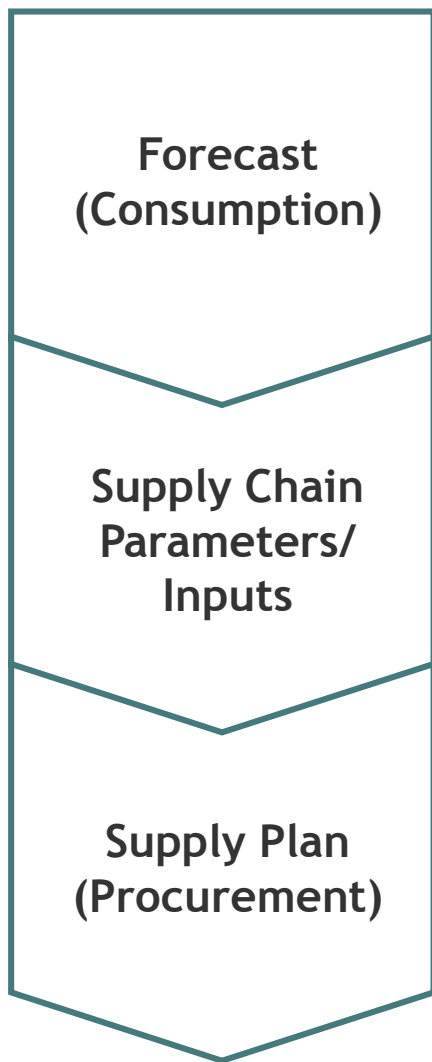
# Procurement Analysis 2016 to 2020

# The focus of our analysis is on the quantities that need to be procured to meet end user needs



# Our analysis extrapolates country-led consumption forecast and supply plans forward to 2020

2015      2016      2017      2018      2019      2020



- Data points taken directly from countries' plans,
  - Forecast consumption
  - Supply chain parameters (e.g. max-min stock levels, actual stock on hand [SOH], projected SOH by end of the period)
  - Planned shipments

- Extrapolate based on linear trend with minimal adjustments
- Use projected stock on hand and extend the supply plan forward to 2020
- Commodity cost: Average USAID and UNFPA unit costs
- Freight: Country-specific

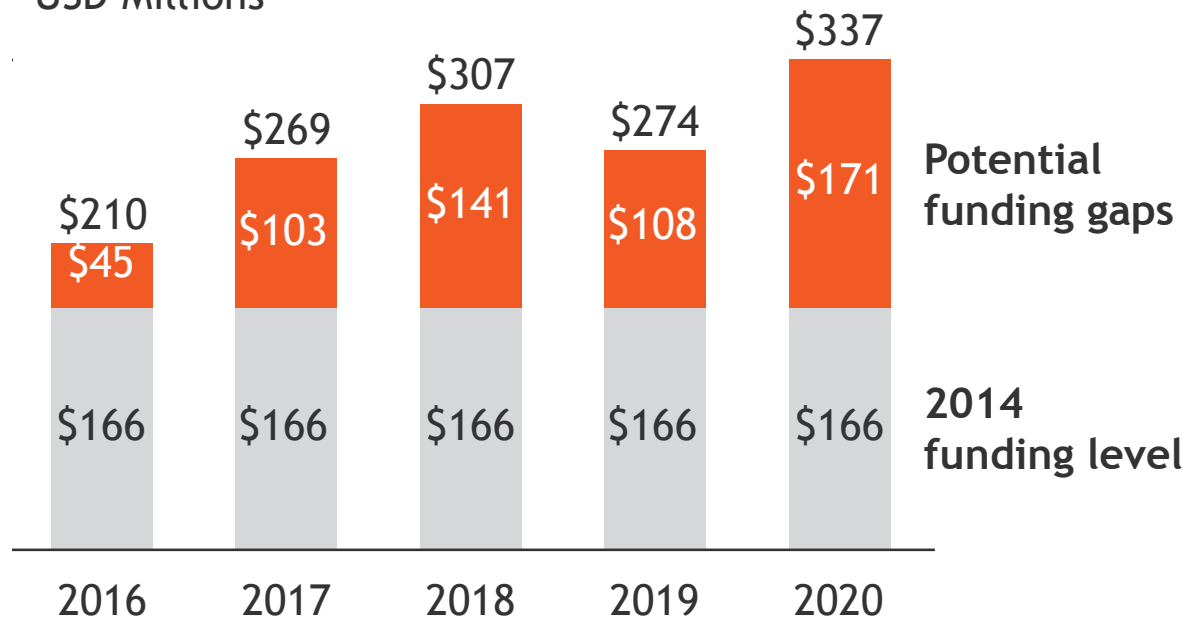


# For a subset of 20 countries, an additional \$170M would be needed to avoid a public sector funding gap in 2020

## Why 20 countries?

- Selected based on data availability (including existence of supply plan)
- Accounted for ~63% of 2011-15 institutional procurement<sup>2</sup>

Estimated procurement funding required<sup>1</sup>  
USD Millions



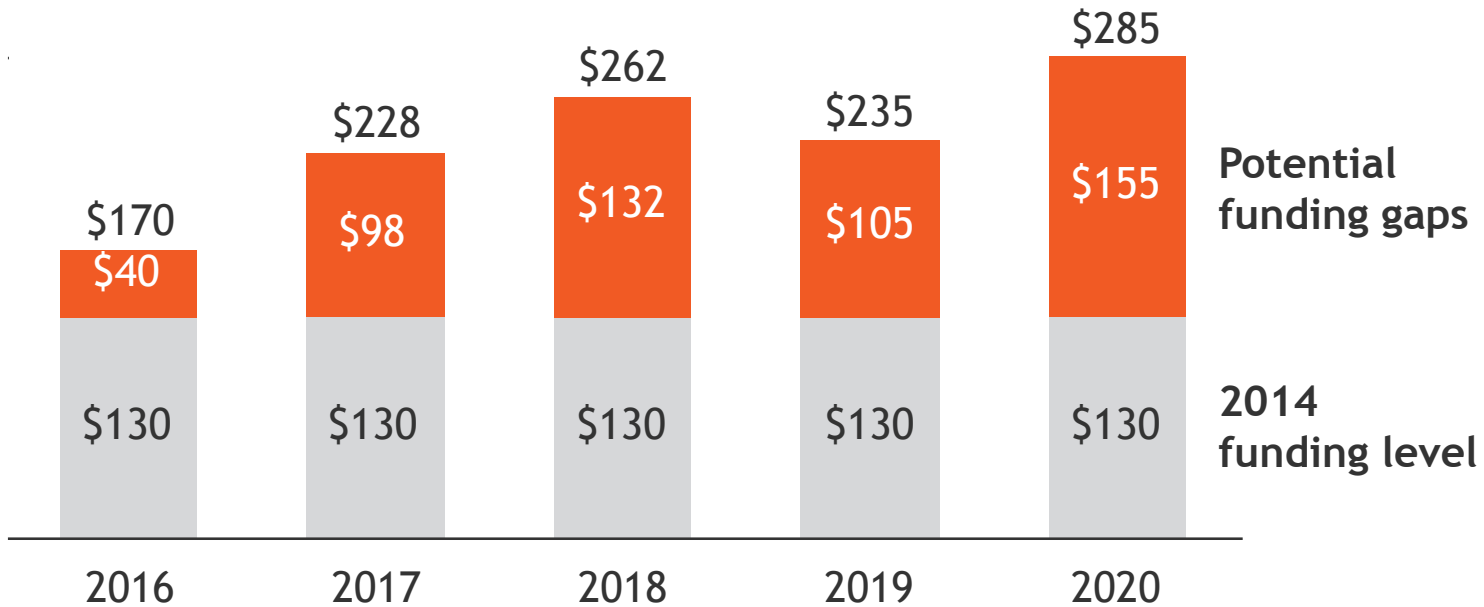
Bangladesh	Côte d'Ivoire	Lao PDR	Mozambique	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Ethiopia	Liberia	Niger	Tanzania
Cameroon	Ghana	Malawi	Nigeria	Togo
DRC	Kenya	Mauritania	Rwanda	Uganda

<sup>1</sup> Include commodities and freight

<sup>2</sup> CHAI Market Report (2015)

# \$155M of that potential funding gap would come from the 11 GFF countries, if funding stays at 2014 levels

Estimated procurement funding required<sup>1</sup>  
USD Millions



Bangladesh Cameroon DRC	Ethiopia Kenya Nigeria	Liberia Mozambique Senegal	Tanzania Uganda
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<sup>1</sup> Include commodities and freight

Source: JSI & CHAI

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## Putting these funding gaps in perspective: the case of DRC

