Global Contraceptive Commodity Gap Assessment
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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?

- Sterilization: 35%
- Condoms (male): 20%
- Pills: 17%
- Injectables: 16%
- IUDs: 9%
- Implants: 2%
- Other: 1%
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

These aggregate changes are driven by different patterns in each of the 69 FP2020 countries
## From users to consumption quantities

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sterilization</td>
<td>9.0m</td>
<td>9.2m</td>
<td>+230k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implants</td>
<td>3.9m</td>
<td>5.9m</td>
<td>+2.0m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUDs</td>
<td>6.2m</td>
<td>6.3m</td>
<td>+30k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injectables</td>
<td>228.7m</td>
<td>299.1m</td>
<td>+70.4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pills</td>
<td>623.4m</td>
<td>599.7m</td>
<td>-23.7m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Condoms</td>
<td>3.3b</td>
<td>3.9b</td>
<td>+631.7m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>45.m</td>
<td>62.3m</td>
<td>+17.2m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Donors: $91.2m
- Governments: $312.6m
- Private sector: $137.3m

Additional funding needed:

- Public sector: $1.2Bn (42%)
- Private sector: $694.9m (58%)
- Donors: $305.5m (25%)
Additional spending required:
69 FP2020 focus countries

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

- **Donors**: +$70.5m
- **Governments**: +$35.8m
- **Private sector**: +$126.9m

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

- **Donors**: +$132.2m
- **Governments**: +$67.2m
- **Private sector**: +$238m

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Procurement Analysis 2016 to 2020
The focus of our analysis is on the quantities that need to be procured to meet end user needs.

Quantities needed to be procured:

Quantities needed to account for:
- Current inventory levels (e.g., stock outs now → more needed to reach adequate levels)
- Orders underway
- Inventory control parameters (min-max stock levels, including safety stock)
- Supplier lead times

Quantities needed for consumption

Source: JSI & CHAI
Our analysis extrapolates country-led consumption forecast and supply plans forward to 2020

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forecast (Consumption)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Supply Chain Parameters/Inputs</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Supply Plan (Procurement)</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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- **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

Source: JSI & CHAI
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

### Estimated procurement funding required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>USD Millions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>$337</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Potential funding gaps

- $45
- $103
- $141
- $108
- $171

### 2014 funding level

- $166

### Source:

JSI & CHAI

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1 Include commodities and freight
$155M of that potential funding gap would come from the 11 GFF countries, if funding stays at 2014 levels

Estimated procurement funding required¹
USD Millions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>$170</td>
<td>$228</td>
<td>$262</td>
<td>$235</td>
<td>$285</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Potential funding gaps
2014 funding level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Include commodities and freight

Source: JSI & CHAI
Putting these funding gaps in perspective: the case of DRC