

Key findings for

Francophone African LMI countries (25)

The global family planning community is on the cusp of a crisis: a widening funding gap threatens to interrupt access to contraceptive supplies for millions of women, and donor funding for supplies is increasingly precarious. RHSC's Contraceptive Commodity Gap Analysis (CGA) contributes vital data and analysis to inform strategies to close the gap and secure future supply availability. The CGA 2018 report estimates funding gaps by comparing the amount currently spent on supplies to the cost of the total volume of supplies consumed by all users of contraception in 135 low- and middle-income countries. These estimates are projected forward for three years (2018-2020), and patterns of spending, consumption, and cost in the public and private sectors are identified and compared.

The full CGA 2018 report, fact sheets, an interactive dashboard, and downloadable data files are available at: <https://www.rhsupplies.org/activities-resources/commodity-gap-analysis/>

Current spending on contraceptive supplies

\$ 134 mn

Total spent annually on contraceptive supplies in the public sector (spending by donors and governments using non-donor funds) and the private sector (spending by individuals to purchase supplies from a private sector source)

Total number of users of contraception, volume of supplies consumed, and cost of supplies

20.1 mn

Number of users of contraception in 2017

23.4 mn

Projected number of users in 2020 - this is an increase of 3.27 million over three years (2018-2020)

\$ 137 mn

Cost of the volume of supplies consumed by all users in 2017

\$ 154 mn

Projected cost of the volume consumed in 2020 - this is an increase of \$16.7 million over three years (2018-2020)

\$ 444 mn

Cumulative cost of the supplies consumed by all users over three years (2018-2020)

Contraceptive supplies funding gap

\$ 8.53 mn

Annual funding gap in 2018 if spending remains at the current level

\$ 19.7 mn

Annual funding gap in 2020 if spending remains at the current level

\$ 42.6 mn

Cumulative funding gap over three years (2018-2020) if spending remains at the current level through 2020

Number of users of each contraceptive method, volume of supplies consumed, and cost of supplies

Sterilization	369 k	Sterilization users in 2017	370 k	Projected users in 2020
	111 k	Kits used (cumulative 2018-2020)	\$753 k	Kits cost (cumulative 2018-2020)
Implant	2.14 mn	Implant users in 2017	3.12 mn	Projected users in 2020
	3.18 mn	Implants inserted (cumulative 2018-2020)	\$31.2 mn	Implants cost (cumulative 2018-2020)
IUD	895 k	IUD users in 2017	901 k	Projected users in 2020
	659 k	IUDs inserted (cumulative 2018-2020)	\$876 k	IUDs cost (cumulative 2018-2020)
Injectable	4.37 mn	Injectable users in 2017	5.48 mn	Projected users in 2020
	65.8 mn	Doses consumed (cumulative 2018-2020)	\$108 mn	Doses cost (cumulative 2018-2020)
Pill	7.7 mn	Pill users in 2017	7.92 mn	Projected users in 2020
	330 mn	Cycles consumed (cumulative 2018-2020)	\$263 mn	Cycles cost (cumulative 2018-2020)
Condom	3.83 mn	Condom users in 2017	4.66 mn	Projected users in 2020
	1.01 bn	Condoms consumed (cumulative 2018-2020)	\$33.2 mn	Condoms cost (cumulative 2018-2020)

Public and Private Sector Analysis

The contraceptive supplies funding gap has the potential to exacerbate inequality in access to family planning. Insufficient public sector funding will leave a growing number of women with just two choices: pay out-of-pocket for supplies sold by the private sector, or go without. Since supplies generally cost more when sold by private sector businesses, a shortfall in public sector funding would disproportionately affect those women least able to pay.

Strategies to close the funding gap or to mitigate its impact must be informed by an understanding of how many users will be affected, whether they obtain their supplies from the public or private sector, and any differences between the sectors in patterns of supply spending, consumption, and cost. We must ask if public sector spending currently serves those with the greatest need, and how many users currently served by the public sector can afford to shift to the private sector. We must also ask whether users will be able find their method of choice in the private sector, and whether the private sector has the capacity to absorb so many additional users.

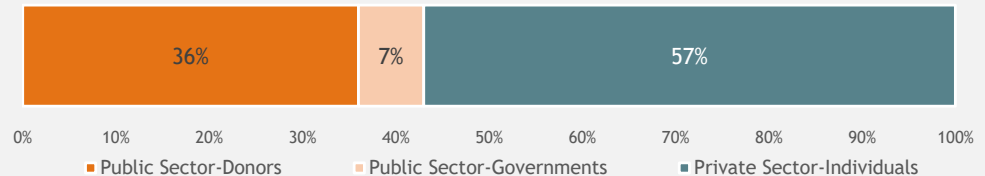
How much does each sector contribute to current spending on supplies

Of the \$134 million currently spent on supplies...

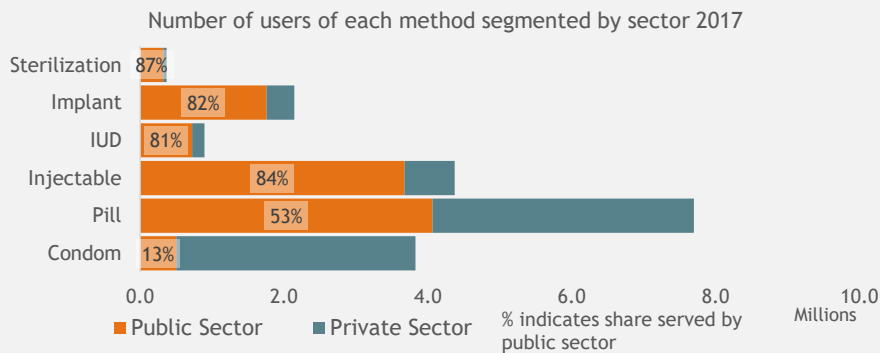
-> Donors spent \$48 million, or 36%

-> Governments spent \$9.22 million, or 7%

-> Individuals who purchased from the private sector spent \$76.6 million, or 57%



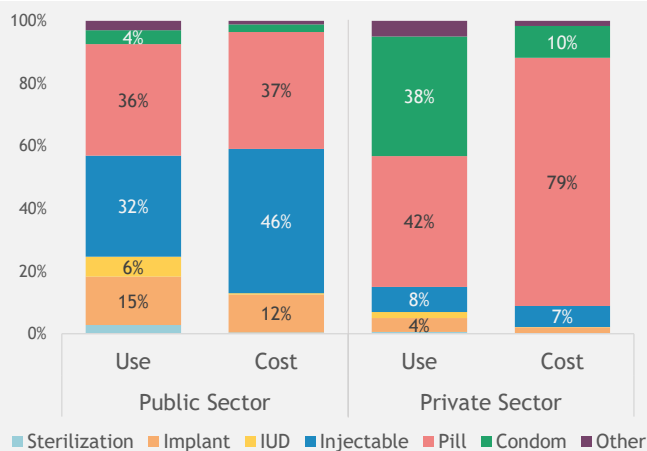
How many users of each method obtain their supplies from the public vs the private sector?



The graph to the left shows the number of users of each contraceptive method represented as a horizontal bar. Each bar is divided into the number of users who obtained their supplies from the public sector (orange) and those who purchased supplies from the private sector (blue).

The public sector tends to provide the majority of long-acting and permanent methods (e.g. sterilization, implants, and IUDs); the private sector provides most of the supplies of the shortest-acting methods (e.g. pills and male condoms).

What methods have the largest share of supply consumption cost in each sector?



Method mix that shows the relative shares of the users of each contraceptive method ("method mix by use") looks quite different from method mix that shows the relative shares of the cost of the volume of supplies consumed by the users of each method ("method mix by cost"). These differences are even more pronounced when you compare method mix by use and cost in each sector.

In this graph, the set of bars on the left represents the public sector; the other set represents the private sector. Within each set, the left bar shows method mix by use, and the right bar shows method mix by cost.

In general the method with the greatest share of users is not the method with the greatest share of the supplies consumption cost. This is because the supplies of some methods are more costly, and are required more frequently, than supplies of other methods. There are also disparities in the method mix by cost between the two sectors, largely because of the different prices in each sector for supplies of the same method.

Can users of public sector supplies shift to purchasing their supplies in the private sector?

In this graph the bar represents all users of contraception. The segments below the line represent the users who live in extreme poverty, and the segments above it represent those who do not. Each group of users is divided into those who obtain their supplies from a public sector (blue) or private sector (orange) source.

Market segmentation models often make the case for shifting those with the ability to pay to the private sector, thereby creating greater opportunities within the public sector to serve those who cannot. The ability to pay, however, may not be a sufficient criterion for understanding the relationship between the sectors. Other factors, such as whether the private sector has the capacity to serve the users of methods that it typically does not provide, should be considered.

