


KEY FINDINGS FOR 135 LMI COUNTRIES




1:4.5 For every **\$1.00** the public sector (international donors and country governments) spent on supplies, individuals spent **\$4.50** to purchase their supplies from private sector retailers.

461 mn In 2017, there were **461 million** users of contraception living in 135 LMI countries.

493 mn The likely addition of **31.4 million** users of contraception over the next three years will raise the number of users of contraception to 493 million in 2020.

 Two long-acting and permanent (**sterilization** and **implant**) and two short-term (**injectable**, **male condom**) methods of contraception will gain users over the next three years.

 There will be slight declines in the number of users of **pills** and **IUDs** over the next three years.

Over the next three years (2018 through 2020), women will . . .



\$ 2.76 bn In 2017, the total volume of supplies consumed by users of contraception cost **\$2.76 billion**.

\$ 2.84 bn In 2020, the total volume of supplies consumed by all users will cost **\$2.84 billion**.

\$ 8.45 bn The cumulative cost of all supplies consumed over the next three years will be **\$8.45 billion**.

If total funding for supplies remains at the current level, while the consumption cost grows...

\$ 238 mn A funding gap of **\$238 million** will emerge in 2018

\$ 290 mn The funding gap will be **\$290 million** in 2020, for that year alone

\$ 793 mn The cumulative funding gap over three years (2018 through 2020) will be **\$793 million**

*Total spending on supplies is the annual average calculated from three years of data (2014–2016).


KEY FINDINGS FOR THE 69 FP2020 COUNTRIES




2/3 Two-thirds of all spending came from individuals who bought supplies from private sector retailers.


309 mn In 2017, there were **309 million** users of contraception living in the 69 FP2020 countries.

337 mn The likely addition of **28.1 million** users of contraception over the next three years will raise the number of users of contraception to **337 million** in 2020.

 Two long-acting and permanent (**sterilization** and **implant**) and two short-term (**injectable**, **male condom**) methods of contraception will gain users over the next three years.

 There will be fewer users of **pills**, and the number of **IUD** users will remain level over the next three years.

Over the next three years (2018 through 2020), women will . . .

2.05 bn 	846 mn 	20.6 mn 	18.2 mn 
Consume 2.05 billion cycles of contraceptive pills	Receive 846 million doses of injectable contraceptives	Receive 20.6 million IUDs	Receive 18.2 million implants

\$ 1.09 bn In 2017, the total volume of supplies consumed by users of contraception cost **\$1.09 billion**.

\$ 1.21 bn In 2020, the total volume of supplies consumed by all users will cost **\$1.21 billion**.

\$ 3.50 bn The cumulative cost of all supplies consumed over the next three years will be **\$3.5 billion**.

If total funding for supplies remains at the current level, while the consumption cost grows...

\$ 93.1 mn A funding gap of **\$93.1 million** will emerge in 2018

\$ 175 mn The funding gap will be **\$175 million** in 2020, for that year alone

\$ 402 mn The cumulative funding gap over three years (2018 through 2020) will be **\$402 million**

*Total spending on supplies is the annual average calculated from three years of data (2014–2016).