



## Top Contraceptive Security Indicators 2011 Findings

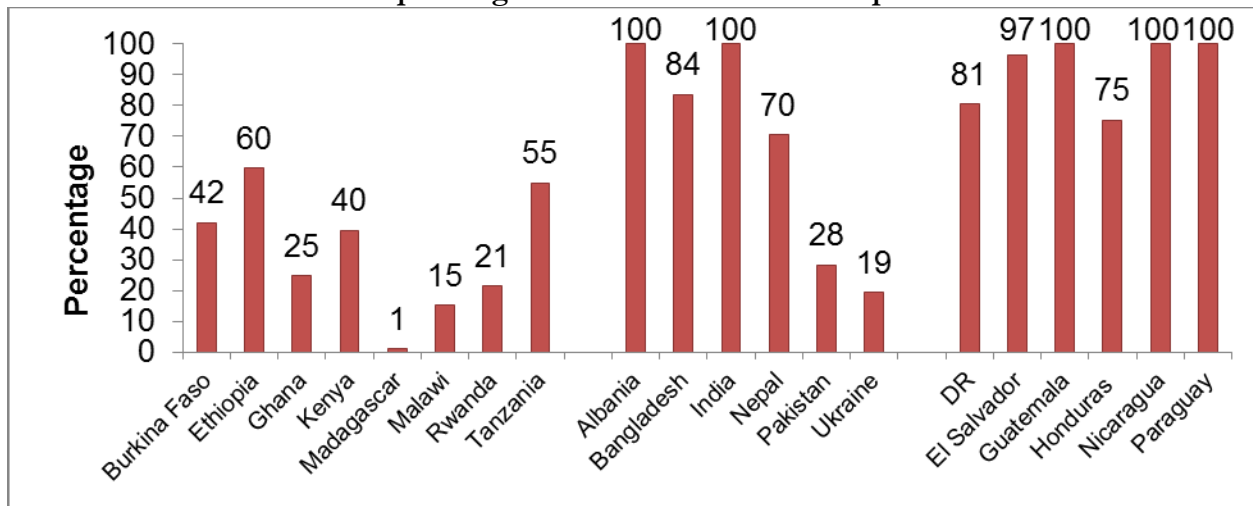
The annual Contraceptive Security (CS) Indicator survey was completed for 40 countries in 2011. Country governments, policymakers, CS committees, and advocates can use the information collected to monitor and foster progress toward CS. Building on the Strategic Pathway to Reproductive Health Commodity Security (SPARHCS) framework, the indicators cover various aspects of CS, including finance for procurement (capital), commodities, policies (commitment), coordination and leadership, and the supply chain.

Key findings include—

### *Finance for Procurement (Capital)*

- In 61 percent of the respondent countries (22 out of 36), government funds were used for contraceptive procurement.
- Only one respondent country (out of 39) used Global Fund grants for contraceptives other than condoms.
- Fifty-five percent of respondent countries' surveys indicated that there was insufficient funding for contraceptive procurement (18 out of 33). On average, 85 percent of the quantified need was covered.
- Financing for many countries varied significantly over time, indicating that financing for contraceptives can be unpredictable and unreliable.
  - In a two-year time period, government financing varied by 100 percent or more in twenty-seven percent of respondent countries (6 out of 22).

### Government Share of Total Spending for Public-sector Contraceptives in Fiscal Year 2010





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## ***Commodities***

- On average, surveyed countries offer at least eight of the 11 assessed contraceptive methods in public sector facilities, seven in nongovernmental organizations facilities, eight in private facilities, and five through social marketing.
- Of the methods assessed, public-sector facilities are least likely to offer CycleBeads, female condoms, and emergency contraceptives. However, more countries are offering these methods than did in 2010.

## ***Policies (Commitment)***

- Ninety-eight percent of surveyed countries (39 out of 40) have at least one contraceptive in their National Essential Medicine Lists (NEML) or equivalent. On average, surveyed countries include six of nine assessed contraceptive methods in their essential medicine list.
- Eighty percent of surveyed countries (32 out of 40) have either a specific contraceptive security (CS) strategy or include CS in a broader national strategy.

## ***Coordination and Leadership***

- Ninety percent of surveyed countries (36 of 40) have a committee that works on contraceptive security issues.
  - Most of the committees include the Ministry of Health, UN agencies, donors, nongovernmental organizations, and social marketing groups. One-third of committees (12 out of 36) include the commercial sector. Only one-quarter of committees (nine out of 36) include a Ministry of Finance or Ministry of Planning counterpart.

## ***Supply Chain***

- Seventy-one percent of respondent countries (25 out of 35) had a central-level stockout at some point during the last year.
- On average, countries reported central-level stockouts of two products (out of an average of six products stocked at the central warehouse).

*For additional information and resources on CS Indicators, please go to <http://deliver.jsi.com>, where you can access CS Indicator data, maps, papers, and a CS Indicators brief.*

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