

Estimating the Impact of USAID-Funded Contraceptives: Madagascar



Overall Contraceptive Use by Method

Estimated Contraceptive Users, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Condoms	42,000	44,000	47,000	49,000	52,000
Pills	196,000	205,000	217,000	230,000	245,000
Injectables	1,491,000	1,559,000	1,652,000	1,749,000	1,860,000
Implants	518,000	542,000	574,000	608,000	646,000
IUD	35,000	37,000	39,000	41,000	44,000
Sterilization	56,000	59,000	62,000	66,000	70,000
Other	42,000	44,000	47,000	49,000	52,000
Total	2,380,000	2,490,000	2,638,000	2,792,000	2,969,000

Source: Method Mix from 2021 DHS applied to modern user estimates from FP2030 2025 Report

USAID's Contribution to Contraceptive Procurement

USAID-Funded Contraceptive Commodities Procured, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Condoms	1,250,640	576,720	1,209,600	0	0
Pills	4,830,672	2,890,944	1,625,040	1,402,560	1,251,360
Injectables	2,500,000	2,127,500	1,741,975	4,366,400	1,900,000
Implants	35,064	17,496	44,928	0	81,072
IUD	0	0	0	0	0
Other	38,000	0	0	0	0

Source: RH Viz, April 2025

Note: "Other" includes emergency contraception, syringes and accessories, standard days method, and trocars. Condom values have been adjusted to exclude condoms procured for HIV programs. For USAID, an assumption was made that 75% of condoms were procured for HIV programs (based on reporting from GHSC-PSM)

Estimating the Comparative Value of USAID's Contraceptive Procurement

Total USD Value of Donor-Funded Contraceptive Products Procured, by Funder, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
UNFPA Supplies	\$7,301,651	\$4,367,276	\$5,458,421	\$5,583,327	\$5,102,771
USAID	\$3,458,563	\$2,505,525	\$2,871,197	\$4,437,284	\$3,931,056
Other Donor	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,188,600	\$1,800,340
NGO/SMO	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$98,580	\$400,482
Other	\$0	\$0	\$12,650	\$0	\$0
UNFPA Co Financing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$10,760,214	\$6,872,801	\$8,342,268	\$12,307,791	\$11,234,648
% USAID	32%	36%	34%	36%	35%

Source: RH Viz, April 2025

Note: Values are only for the commodities and do not include estimates of the shipping and associated costs to get those products to the country. Values exclude personal lubricants. Condom values have been adjusted to exclude condoms procured for HIV programs. For USAID, an assumption was made that 75% of condoms were procured for HIV programs (based on reporting from GHSC-PSM) and for Global Fund, an assumption was made that 100% of condoms were procured for HIV.

Estimating the Impacts of Donor-Funded Contraceptives and USAID's Contribution

Estimated Impacts of Contraceptive Products Procured in 2024

	Impacts of Total Commodities (all funders)	Impacts of USAID-funded Commodities only	Impacts of Total Commodities <u>without</u> USAID-funded Commodities	% of Total Impact that came from USAID
Demographic impacts				
<i>Unintended pregnancies averted</i>	1,468,400	310,200	1,158,200	21%
<i>Live births averted</i>	397,000	83,800	313,200	21%
<i>Abortions averted</i>	924,900	195,400	729,500	21%
Health impacts				
<i>Maternal deaths averted</i>	1,660	357	1,303	22%
<i>Child deaths averted*</i>	9,700	2,050	7,650	21%
<i>Unsafe abortions averted</i>	703,750	148,670	555,080	21%
Couple Years of Protection (CYPs)				
<i>Total CYPs (FP only)</i>	3,259,637	730,377	2,529,260	22%

Notes: Impact estimates are Service-Lifespan impacts based on default Impact2 Model values; RH Viz does not specify implant or injectable type, so implant procurement was split evenly into 5-year and 3-year implants, and injectables were assumed to be 3-month injectables; 2025 commitments (in terms of \$ or products) not available, so 2024 is a proxy to estimate the impact of USAID funded FP commodity procurement

* Estimates of child deaths averted may be unreliable because there is currently very limited data about the linkages between CPR, birth spacing and child mortality. This part of Impact 2 will be updated as improved research becomes available.