

UNFPA Commodity Funding for SRMNH

The UNFPA Supplies Partnership is a global initiative supporting 54 low- and lower-middle-income countries to expand access to quality-assured contraceptives and maternal health medicines. It strengthens health systems through improved supply chains, policy support, financing diversification, and service integration.

The Partnership operates as a catalyst for country-led, system-wide transformation, addressing immediate supply needs while building sustainable systems, particularly in fragile and high-burden settings.

Partner countries include: Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Pacific Island Countries and Territories¹.

What the Partnership Delivers

The Partnership supports governments to lead national commodity security efforts by:

- Strengthening supply chains and last-mile delivery
- Expanding and optimizing method mix availability
- Supporting policy, strategy, and costed introduction plans
- Building provider capacity and facility readiness
- Introducing and scaling new and lesser-used (NLU) products
- Diversifying financing and strengthening domestic resource mobilization

Dedicated funding mechanisms enable both immediate access and long-term sustainability.

Funding Architecture: Three Complementary Streams

Countries can access support through three integrated funding streams designed to reinforce each other:

1. Supplies

¹ The Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu

Funds procurement of contraceptives and maternal health medicines, including humanitarian contexts. Covers commodities and associated costs (e.g., freight, quality assurance), with emphasis on expanding access to both standard and newer products.

2. Transformative Action

Focuses on system strengthening - supply chains, policy, financing, and introduction of new products. Uses tailored, data-driven approaches and includes catalytic funding to bridge short-term access gaps.

3. Performance

Strengthens accountability, monitoring, and last-mile visibility. Supports tracking of commodity distribution, supply chain performance, and capacity building in planning, quantification, and delivery systems.

UNFPA Financing Mechanisms:

The Partnership uses a set of mechanisms to drive accountability, incentivize domestic financing, and align resources:

- **Compacts:** Non-binding agreements between governments and UNFPA to increase domestic financing for reproductive health commodities. Countries commit to minimum annual contributions and long-term financing plans.
- **Match Fund:** Provides a 2:1 match (up to USD 2 million annually) on government spending for quality-assured reproductive health commodities.
- **Bridge Fund:** A revolving fund enabling governments to procure commodities through UNFPA's Third-Party Procurement system for immediate access to quality-assured supplies.
- **Health System Strengthening (HSS):** Supports policy development, budget tracking, advocacy, and interventions that improve sustainable financing and system performance.
- **Strategic partnerships:** Aligns efforts across donors, international financial institutions, and global health partners to maximize financing and program impact.

These mechanisms create accountability frameworks and shared responsibility, while maintaining support where domestic resources remain limited.²

Detail on selected funding mechanisms:

1. UNFPA Compact

- **What it is:** Non legally binding agreements signed by UNFPA, ministries of health and ministries of finance.
- **Access requirements:** Governments must be committed to meeting two requirements by year end. Contingency measures may apply if both requirements are not met.

² <https://www.unfpa.org/unfpa-supplies-partnership#About-UNFPA-Supplies-Partnership>

- To make a minimum domestic financing contribution towards the cost of program-funded commodities
- To re-sign Annex A outlining their commitments to domestic resource mobilization for the next year

2. UNFPA Match Fund

- **How It Works:** The UNFPA Supplies Partnership Match Fund incentivizes governments to increase domestic investment in reproductive health commodities by providing in-kind contributions matched at a 2:1 ratio, up to USD 2 million per country per year. This mechanism supports the procurement of quality-assured sexual and reproductive health commodities, helping countries expand domestic financing and reduce funding gaps for contraceptives and life-saving maternal health medicines.
- **MNCH Commodities Included:** The UNFPA Match Fund provides match funding when governments procure any of the following commodities: oxytocin, magnesium sulfate, calcium gluconate, misoprostol, heat stable carbetocin, tranexamic acid, and contraceptives. Governments may choose to receive in-kind donations from this list of commodities.
- **Access Requirements:** This fund is available for the 54 UNFPA Supplies Partnership countries. To access the Match Fund, governments need to provide evidence they meet three criteria:
 - Maintained or increased expenditure on reproductive health commodities since the previous year.
 - Bought products that are either WHO Prequalified or approved by a Stringent Regulatory Authority.
 - Met the UNFPA Supplies Partnership's other domestic financing requirements.³
- **Public Resources:** The UNFPA Supplies Match Fund webinar provides more information about this fund: <https://www.rhsupplies.org/activities-resources/webinars/unfpa-supplies-match-fund-mobilizing-domestic-resources-for-quality-assured-maternal-health-medicines/>

3. UNFPA New & Lesser Used (NLU) Product Fund

- **How It Works:** The NLU Product Fund is part of the UNFPA Supplies Partnership's broader efforts to improve access to essential reproductive health commodities. The fund focuses specifically on providing access to underused or innovative reproductive health products that are not widely available in UNFPA Supplies Partnership countries. The NLU Product Fund specifically provides funding for the procurement of newer or less common reproductive health products via UNFPA's procurement catalogue. This additional funding that is available to UNFPA Supplies countries on top of their routine UNFPA commodity funding and thereby plays a critical role in helping countries to diversify their product portfolios without having to tap into their routine budget envelopes in the early years of introduction or scale-up.
- **MNCH Commodities Included:** The fund is tailored for innovative or underutilized products that may be new to the market or to a specific country. Currently, the NLU Product fund includes

³ Notes from UNFPA presentation at ICFP 2025

subcutaneous injectable (DMPA-SC), hormonal IUDs, medical abortion combipack, tranexamic acid, heat-stable carbetocin, MVA kits, and non-scalpel vasectomy kits.

- **Access Requirements:** This fund is available to the 54 UNFPA Supplies Partnership countries. To access this funding, a country must demonstrate a) the inclusion of an in-scope product in its National Supply Plans and plans to introduce or expand access to this product b) a plan for partnership and/or co-funding to ensure that availability of the commodity is also linked to necessary programming that leads to increased access and use.⁴

SUPPLIES PROVIDED THROUGH THE UNFPA Supplies Partnership:

- **Contraceptives:**
 - Short-acting contraceptives
 - Combined oral contraceptive pills
 - Progestin only pills
 - Emergency contraceptive pills
 - Injectable contraceptives
 - Male condoms
 - Female condoms
 - Long-acting reversible contraceptives
 - Contraceptive implants
 - Copper intra-uterine devices
 - Hormonal intra-uterine devices
 - Permanent contraceptive methods
 - No-scalpel vasectomy kits
 - Supplies for tubal ligation
- **Maternal health**
 - Oxytocin
 - Carbetocin
 - Tranexamic acid
 - Misoprostol
 - Mifepristone
 - Misoprostol-Mifepristone combined pack
 - MVA kits
 - Magnesium sulfate
 - Calcium gluconate
- **Other supplies: Pre-packaged kits**
 - Emergency reproductive health kits

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- HIV test kits

Eligibility and Resource Allocation Framework

The UNFPA Supplies Partnership determines country eligibility and levels of support using a transparent, data-driven framework designed to prioritize need while supporting long-term sustainability.

Eligibility is assessed using:

- Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (Atlas method)
- Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR)
- Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)

Additionally, countries are categorized through a composite index that reflects both economic capacity and health investment. This includes GNI per capita, World Bank income classification, and where relevant, GDP growth trends to capture broader economic trajectories.

Resource allocation decisions are further guided by an assessment of:

- Health policies, systems, and institutional capacity
- Government commitment to health and family planning
- Service delivery capability, including last-mile reach
- Current financing levels and approaches

A complementary financing index helps set expectations for domestic contributions by assessing government health expenditure as a share of total public spending and overall health investment. This reinforces a core objective of the Partnership: increasing sustainable domestic financing for reproductive health commodities.

Countries access support along a transition pathway reflecting their level of capacity and readiness:

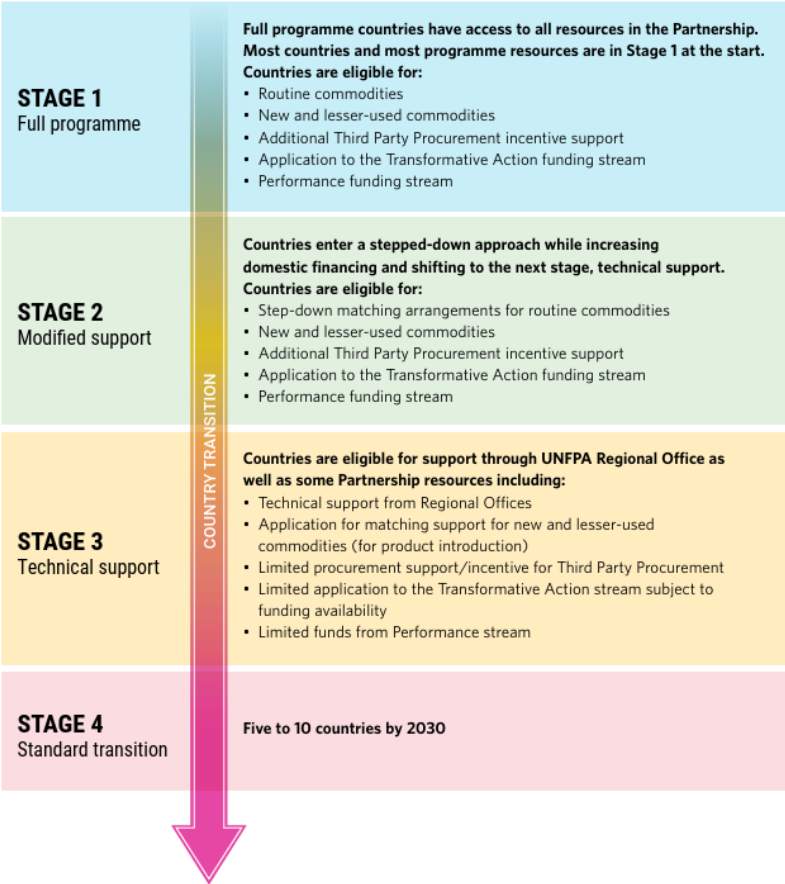
- **Full Program:** Comprehensive support, where most countries and resources are concentrated
- **Modified Support:** Targeted support as countries strengthen systems and financing
- **Technical Support:** Limited support as countries approach self-reliance⁵

Transition is a structured, multi-year process during which countries progressively assume responsibility for financing and procuring reproductive and maternal health commodities. Throughout this period, countries implement government-led transition plans to address system bottlenecks and strengthen sustainability.

⁵ Group 3 countries include Benin, Bolivia, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Kenya, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Timor-Leste, and Zimbabwe.

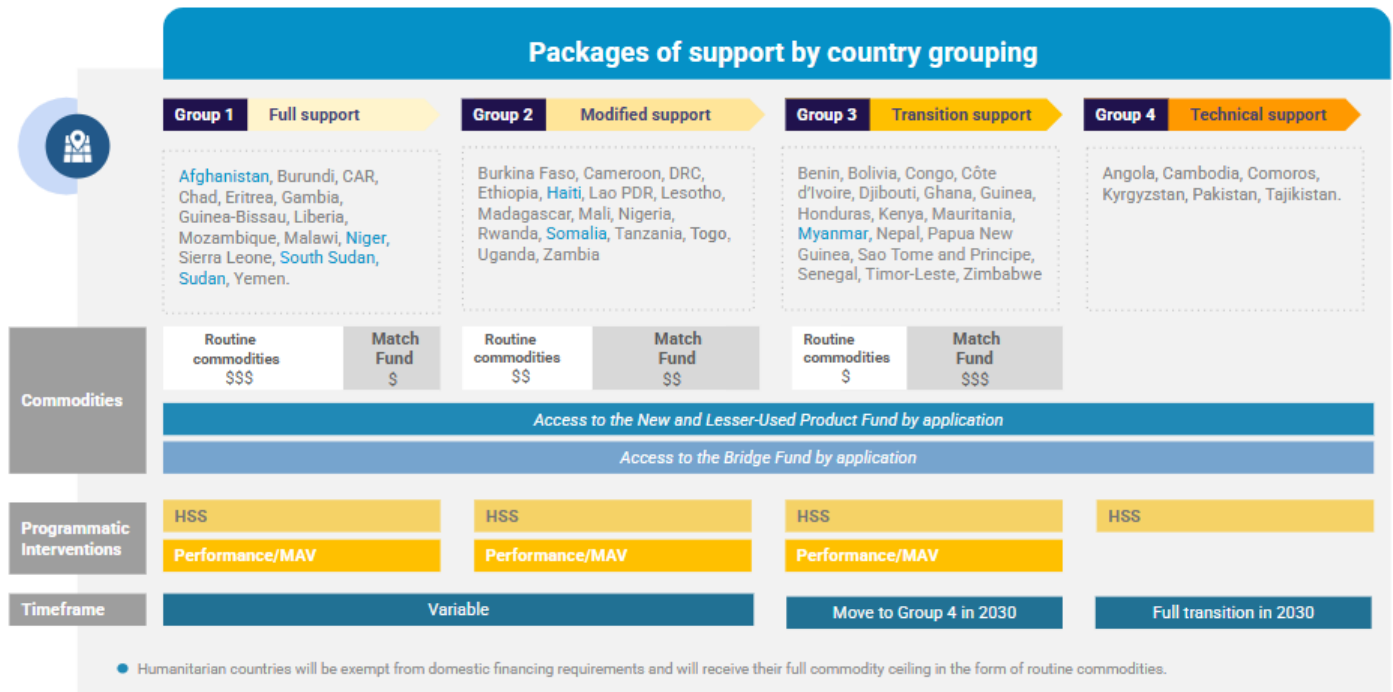
As capacity improves, countries may graduate from the program, with approximately 5-10 countries expected to transition by 2030. This phased approach ensures that resources are directed to countries with the greatest need while supporting long-term system independence.⁶

PATHWAY TO SUSTAINABILITY



⁶ Welcome to the UNFPA Supplies Partnership 2021-2030: Uniting for Transformative Action in Family Planning and Maternal Health; <https://www.unfpa.org/publications/welcome-unfpa-supplies-partnership-2021-2030-uniting-transformative-action-family>

Country Grouping



Key Lessons & Strategic Insights (presented at ICFP 2025)

- Financing mechanisms require active implementation**
 Tools like Match Funds and Compacts are only effective when paired with strong advocacy and execution.
- Multi-sectoral coalitions are critical**
 Engagement across Ministries of Health and Finance is essential to unlock sustainable financing.
- Sustained engagement drives results**
 Aligning advocacy with national budgeting cycles is key—one-off efforts are insufficient.
- The catalytic financing model is scalable**
 The approach has proven effective for family planning and is now being extended to maternal health and other priorities.