Maintaining Access to Contraceptives During COVID-19 Disruptions

Potential impacts and mitigation in Niger

The impact of COVID-19 on contraceptive use will vary depending on the severity and duration of disruptions. Without efforts to mitigate, it is estimated that between 58,300 and 238,000 women could be unable to use contraception resulting in 1,460 to 71,500 unintended pregnancies in Niger.

**Women unable to use contraception:**

**Resulting unintended pregnancies:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact numbers account for declines among current users and loss of additional growth in users that would be expected without COVID-19 disruptions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women unable to use contraception:</td>
<td>58,300</td>
<td>118,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resulting unintended pregnancies:</td>
<td>1,460</td>
<td>17,700</td>
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**What are the risks?**

Risks to maintaining access to contraceptives are likely related to frequency of contact (how often a method needs to be re-supplied) and the intensity of contact (length of time a client needs to spend in a health facility and interacting with a provider). This risk varies widely by method:

- **High frequency and medium intensity**
  - Unless self-injection is available, women using injectables are at high risk as they require regular visits for re-injections.

- **High frequency but low intensity**
  - Women using these methods need re-supply, however methods can be obtained with little face to face contact and advance provision can limit frequency.

- **Low frequency but high intensity**
  - Women already using these methods have low risk as they can continue to be protected without interaction with the healthcare system.

**What can be done to mitigate the risks?**

Strategies like advance provision of short-term methods like oral contraceptive pills help reduce frequency of contact but this could increase the number of oral contraceptive pills dispensed by 2.7x over the next 6 months and dramatically increase out-of-pocket costs for users. Planning and coordination are needed to avoid stock-outs.

Women may also defer using methods like IUDs and implants if they are worried about visiting healthcare facilities. In Niger 16% of users are already covered by a long-acting FP method and do not need resupply. Another 7% of users are due for a replacement method but could continue using their current method to avoid unintended pregnancy. However, before COVID-19, we would have expected a 19% increase in use of LARC over the coming year. These women may need a bridging method if they are unable or unwilling to get their preferred method during the crisis.

Because the private sector delivers 12% of short-term methods in Niger it may prove a more convenient and acceptable source for women to resupply or find bridging methods. However, user fees and the distribution of private facilities may limit this option to wealthier women unless subsidies can be used to address affordability.

Demand-side financing or public purchasing of services from the private sector are strategies that have been successful for improving equity in private-sector FP services. Other strategies for ensuring equity may include the use of mobile outreach or community health workers to bring services closer to clients who face restricted mobility or are experiencing declining house-hold income.