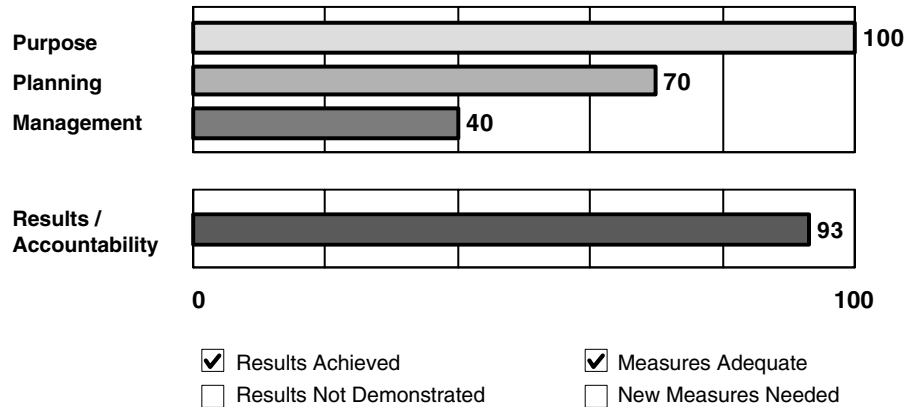


**Program: USAID Development Assistance - Population**

**Agency: United States Agency for International Development**

**Bureau: Global Health**



**Key Performance Measures**

	Year	Target	Actual
Long-term Measure: Percentage of married women across 54 countries receiving population assistance who use modern contraceptives	1999		37.7
	2000		40.6
	2001		41.7
	2007	47.7	
Annual Measure: Percentage of total demand for family planning satisfied among married women across 34 countries receiving population assistance (New measure)	2000		68.9
	2001		70.5
	2002	72.0	
	2003	73.5	
Annual Measure: Percentage of first births to women under age 18 among Married women across 34 countries receiving population assistance (New measure)	2000		16.6
	2001		16.4
	2002	16.2	
	2003	16.0	

**Rating: Moderately Effective**

**Program Type: Competitive Grants**

**Program Summary:**

The USAID Population program supports programs in over 60 developing countries that promote healthy reproductive behavior (e.g. abstinence, fewer partners, treatment for sexually transmitted diseases) and improve access to voluntary family planning services.

The assessment found that the program has been highly effective in increasing contraceptive use in assisted countries, has taken steps to better measure its contribution to improving maternal and child health, but does not allocate resources across regions and countries in an optimal way to respond to highest need. For example, countries in Africa, with high unmet needs, get fewer dollars than countries in Latin America, where the level of health and family planning services has become widespread. Additional findings include:

1. As program success has increased, the purpose has broadened to address other health risks such as HIV/AIDS. This has required the program to begin to integrate its activities with other federal programs that try to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS.
2. The program is decentralized, placing most program design and funding decisions in the hands of technical experts in the field.
3. The program has been successful in preventing resources from being used for prohibited activities such as using abortion as a method of family planning.
4. The program collects useful performance and management information at both country and aggregate levels, although no comprehensive evaluations of the program by outside evaluators have been done in recent years.
5. The most efficient use of funds is not achieved because they are often appropriated for regions with high foreign policy priority but low need for family planning programs relative to other regions.
6. The program has recently adopted new long-term and annual performance measures that better reflect the full impacts of the program.

In response to these findings, the Administration will:

1. Continue to provide resources at the 2003 request level; and
2. Take steps to better align resource allocations with country needs through new performance budgeting efforts.

(For more information on this program, please see the Department of State and International Assistance Programs chapter in the Budget volume.)

**Program Funding Level (in millions of dollars)**

<u>2002 Actual</u>	<u>2003 Estimate</u>	<u>2004 Estimate</u>
425	425	425