middle, while others with top scores have declined over the
decade, also toward the middle. The result is a convergence
of scores. The standard deviation for scores has diminished,
the 25th percentile score has risen and the interquartile
range—the difference between the values found at the 25th
and 75th percentiles—has lessened (not shown).

Differences Within Sub-Saharan Africa

Within the anglophone group, the PEPFAR countries’ aver-
age score was 45% of the maximum, somewhat below the
rating of 48% for the non-PEPFAR countries (Table 3).
Scores for the two groups largely overlap. At the low end,
Nigeria (33%) is matched by Liberia and Eritrea (35% and
38%, respectively); the non-PEPFAR group has the two out-
liers at the high end: Zimbabwe and Mauritius (60% and
61%).

The average family planning effort scores for the entire
PEPFAR and non-PEPFAR groups were equal (46% each);
however, those averages should be approached with cau-
tion, because most PEPFAR countries are anglophone.
Mozambique and Côte d’Ivoire are the only representa-
tives of the francophone PEPFAR group, and their scores
fall well within those of the non-PEPFAR francophone
group, which range from 21% for Mauritania to 64% for
Madagascar.

A more telling comparison within the anglophone group
concerns the types of effort (not shown). The PEPFAR
group was decidedly weaker than the non-PEPFAR group
in two field outreach ratings (community-based distribu-
tion and postpartum programs), in five separate ratings of
program implementation (involvement of the civil bu-
reaucracy in support of the program, strength of the ad-
ministrative structure, training, logistics and staff perfor-
ance of assigned tasks), as well as in five of the ratings
for access to methods (male and female sterilization, the
pill, the IUD and safe abortion). Condom access is a
prominent exception: For this indicator, the PEPFAR coun-
tries scored much higher, reflecting their stronger anti-HIV
programs.

The full anglophone and francophone groups differed
in ways that mirror the above features. The francophone
group was weaker than the anglophone group on every
item listed above, except for access to contraception.
The mean score for the full anglophone and francophone
groups were 47% and 45%, respectively; the lower average
for the francophone countries was because of the low
mean score for its non-PEPFAR members (44%). Differ-
ences among the individual means in the four cells were
not large, but were consistent with the above, given the
quite substantial country differences.

Program Comparisons by Quartiles

The program score quartiles differed greatly by total score:
from a low of 35% to a high of 62% of maximum effort (Fig-
ure 3). By overall component scores, the groups seem to
agree in what they stress most, as each quartile is strongest
in policies and evaluation, and weakest in services and ac-
cess. The top quartile, however, was stronger for particular
components, with its largest advantages among adminis-
trative placement of program leadership, favorable state-
mements by government officials, civil bureaucracy support,
community-based distribution, social marketing, postpar-
tum contraceptive services, workers making home visits, lo-
gistics and supervision of staff (not shown). The bottom

---

**TABLE 3. Total family planning effort scores as percentage of maximum score, by Sub-Saharan group and receipt of PEPFAR aid, 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Saharan Group</th>
<th>PEPFAR Score</th>
<th>Non-PEPFAR Score</th>
<th>Total mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>45.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglophone</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>46.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francophone</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>44.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Notes: PEPFAR is U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief initiative. Countries listed by ascending size of total effort score.