

FY 94-95  
ACTION PLAN  
AID/BRAZIL

February 1993

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## SECTION I STATUS OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIONS

### A. Program Overview

The approval of last year's action plan in May, 1992 was a major event for AID/Brazil. The FY93/94 Action Plan described three strategic objectives which would be the program focus for at least 5 years. New strategies were reviewed and approved for two of those objectives (improved women's reproductive health in target areas; reduced rates of sexually transmitted HIV infection in target populations in two geographic areas). In addition a revised, consolidated strategy for the third objective -reduction of deforestation in the Amazon -was accepted.

The subsequent nine months have been primarily devoted to initial implementation of these new strategies, staffing up to carry out the programs and consolidating mission internal controls. Implementation plans have been finalized and sub-activities are being initiated for the new Family Planning and AIDS strategies. Consolidation of the Environmental strategy is also proceeding well. Considerable work has been devoted to establishing evaluation systems for the three strategic objectives, although in most cases target indicators and baseline data have not yet been finalized. Two new FNPSC staff have been hired and new USDH arrived at post December 1, 1992, so AID/Brazil is now adequately staffed to manage its \$14 million workload with a total of 2 USDH and 8 local hire staff.

The overall objectives of AID/Brazil are a) to be the best (small) donor in Brazil; and (b) "to expand our team". To be the best donor we need to be the donor of first choice in our target sectors, we must have knowledgeable staff, provide high quality TA and training, be responsive and flexible, be willing to take risks and solve problems, and have excellent support from AID/W and regional staff.

As a small donor in a continent-sized country we need to "expand our team" in order to have significant impact. Our "team" expands beyond the small AID/Brazil office to include Embassy ECON, POL and USIS officers who act as project officers or otherwise work in close collaboration with our program. It includes AID contractors and grantees and their NGO sub-grantees, as well as AID/W technical and regional support staff who must be knowledgeable and supportive of our strategic objectives. Finally expanding the team means that we strive to encourage other donors, local NGOs and elements of the Brazilian government to agree to the importance of our strategic objectives and to direct financial resources and policy support towards their achievement. AID/Brazil takes pride in the belief that we have had some success in engendering significant new and innovative programs in our target sectors, but we also believe we can do considerably more to increase the impact of A.I.D. resources in Brazil.

This FY 94-95 Action Plan reflects the decisions of last year's action plan review, with one modification. We propose a major expansion of environmental funding for Brazil as part of the Forests for the Future Initiative (or its Clinton Administration successor program) and raise an issue on how to better coordinate

multi-source environment funding for Brazil.

## **B. Deforestation reduced in the Brazilian Amazon.**

### **1. Refinements or changes in strategic objective and/or program outcome.**

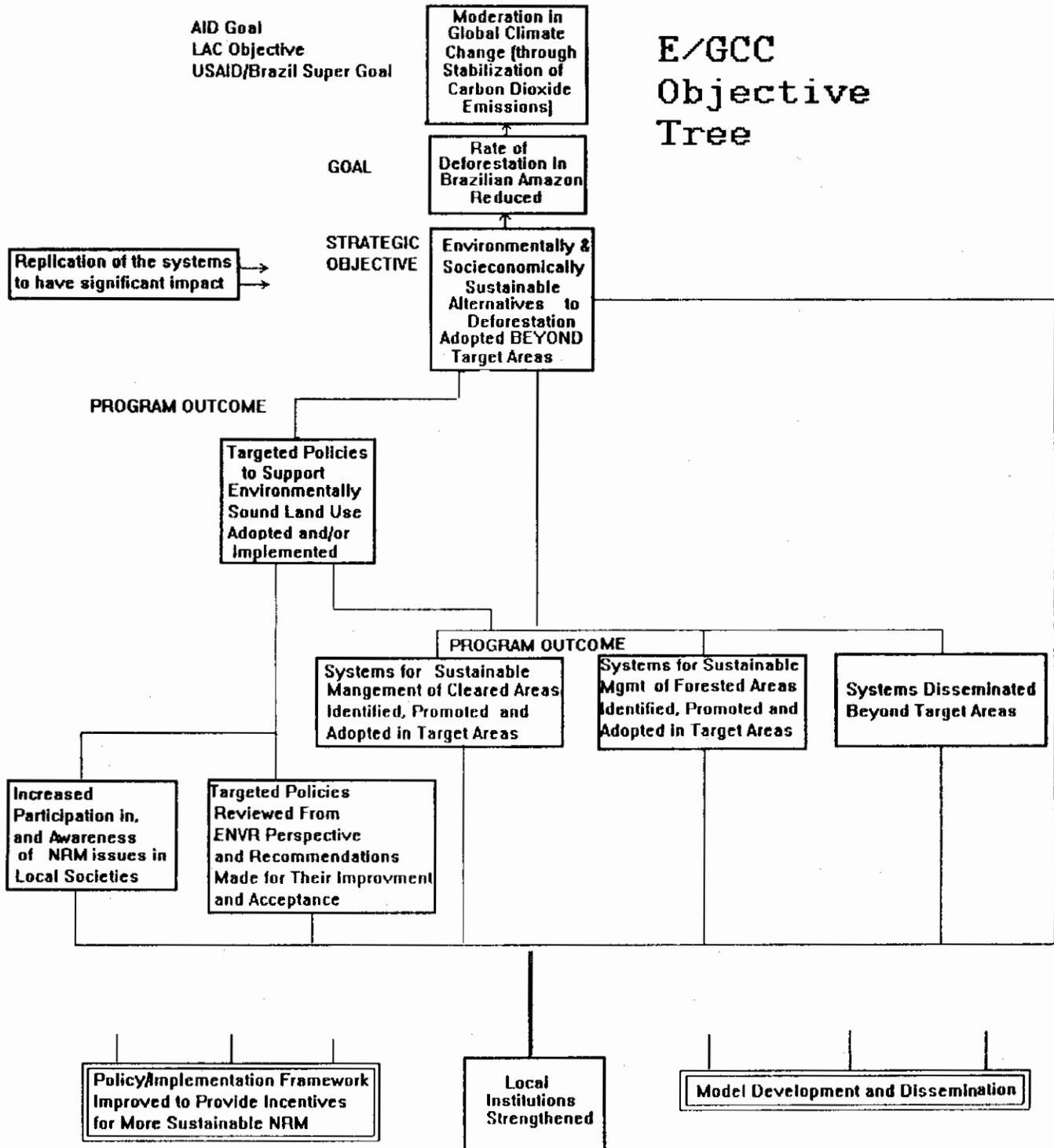
At the Second Global Climate Change Program Coordination Meeting held in Brasilia, January 26-29, 1993 a workshop was held on program performance evaluation with all GCC Program grantees in attendance. Reconsideration of the highest level of program performance that is within the manageable interest of GCC Program actions resulted in modification of the strategic objective from **Deforestation reduced in the Brazilian Amazon** to the following: **Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives to deforestation adopted beyond target areas**. This change also reflects the reality that GCC Program interventions are not directed at the act of forest clearing alone, but are focused on an array of land use practices some of which aggravate deforestation, while others are essential to restoring and maintaining forest cover. Reduction of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon can be viewed as the goal of the GCC Program.

Refinement of USAID/Brazil's environmental strategic objective recognizes that factors beyond the influence of the GCC program, such as the economic recession and seasonal climatic shifts, also affect the rate of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon. However, the GCC Program does intend to influence the adoption of sustainable alternatives to deforestation beyond the targeted sites of demonstration projects. Adoption of these alternatives is widely recognized as the best hope to effect lasting changes in land management practices in the Amazon to turn the tide of deforestation and in some areas, achieve net increase in forest cover.

In order for the GCC Program to have a significant impact, model sustainable land-use systems should be replicated by additional individuals and grass-roots NGOs, by local and state agencies, and by the larger donor community. This rationale forms the framework of the following program outcomes: 1) **Systems for sustainable management of cleared areas identified, promoted, and adopted in target areas;** 2) **Systems for sustainable management of forested areas identified, promoted, and adopted in target areas;** and 3) **Systems disseminated beyond target areas.**

An additional key program outcome is: **Targeted policies to support environmentally sound land use adopted and/or implemented.** The GCC Program, from its initiation, was designed to influence the policy setting and implementation framework needed to alter land-use incentives away from destructive practices, towards sustainable management of natural resources. **Program suboutcomes** growing out of policy review include: 1) **Increased local participation in, and awareness of environment and natural resource management issues;** and 2) **Targeted policies reviewed from an environmental perspective and recommendations**

# E/GCC Objective Tree



**reviewed from an environmental perspective and recommendations made for their improvement and acceptance.**

AID/Brazil, the GCC grantees and the GCC Evaluation contractor (PRISM/MSI) believe these changes are very useful and will aid in program and project evaluations.

## 2. Strategic objective performance.

AID Global Climate Change Program activities in Brazil were initiated in 1990 and are now at the mid-point of the original five-year LOP. Further consolidation of program activities conducted by GCC grantees World Wildlife Fund, University of Florida, Environmental Law Institute, GENESYS, US Environmental Protection Agency, USDA/Forest Service, and SUNY took place in 1992. R&D Bureau funds for associated program activities of Woods Hole Research Center, World Wildlife Fund, and Smithsonian Institution arrived late in the fiscal year, almost disrupting critical ongoing field support for innovative Woods Hole Research Center activities. A new GCC project in the area of processing and marketing of non-timber forest products was initiated through a grant with Cultural Survival (which already holds a loan from the Bureau for Private Enterprise for trading Amazon forest products).

Political instability and the rapid turnover of IBAMA leaders (5 in 18 months) limited progress on two WWF policy-oriented projects (timber policy and natural resource economics) and on finalizing G-7 pilot program activities. However, since the AID GCC program is largely carried out through PVO, NGO and state institutions (rather than the federal government) most AID projects have not been delayed. Brazilian environment policies, which have improved markedly in past years, have not been modified since the June 1992 UNCED Conference despite fears of a "post-UNCED rollback".

### Links to the G-7 Pilot Program

All of the GCC Program activities have been included as associated bilateral projects under the G-7 Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest as part of the U.S. contribution to this program. Individuals active in the GCC Program and locally-supported NGOs participated in World Bank definitional missions to design G-7 Pilot Program component activities. A study was commissioned by the GCC Program to study and report on networking of research NGOs with Science Centers of Excellence in the Brazilian Amazon. This very timely report that outlines mechanisms for financial support to local institutions to expand outreach, has been delivered to the World Bank managers of the G-7 Pilot Program in anticipation of strategic planning at the two Amazonian Centers of Excellence. The agility of the GCC Program to produce quick results gives it a comparative advantage over the slow pace of the G-7 component-by-component appraisals negotiated with the Brazilian government. In addition, in June

1992, \$5 million of AID and Department of State funds were transferred to the Rainforest Trust Fund managed by the World Bank in support of the G-7 Pilot Program.

#### Links to Forests for the Future Initiative

Following the announcement at UNCED, AID/Brazil took the lead in preparing an overview document of possible FFI actions in the Brazilian Amazon and Mata Atlantica. The "forest partnerships" envisioned under FFI match the nature of AID/Brazil actions in the Brazilian Amazon. AID/Brazil is well positioned to take a leadership role in design and oversight of future FFI activities in Brazil.

GCC Program progress and impacts, successes and shortfalls can be summarized by program outcome area:

#### **1) Targeted policies to support environmentally sound land use adopted and/or implemented.**

Identification of timber policies and natural resource economics policies in need of change suffered from political uncertainties in 1992. Background studies on timber policy are near completion. The GCC Program has been most effective in the policy area through support for environmental assessment training, especially to fledgling state environmental agencies. The Environmental Law Institute conducted a very well-received workshop in Belem, September 21-24, 1992, "Mechanisms to Implement Environmental Law: Environmental Impact Assessment and Enforcement". Twenty-four participants from state environmental agencies in the Amazon region attended the workshop.

Washington-based visitational travel has also stimulated the search for new approaches to environmental assessment in the Brazilian Amazon. Twelve Brazilian attorneys and one engineer attended a three-week training program conducted by ELI, "Tools for meeting the Challenge of Global Climate Change", July 27-August 14, 1992 in Washington, D.C. EPA developed plans for a train-the-trainers workshop in Washington for personnel from state environmental agencies and local academic institutions.

#### **2) Systems for sustainable use of cleared areas identified, promoted, and adopted in target areas.**

Because of the concentration of cleared lands in Para State, activities have focused on settlements established over the past two decades along the Belém-Brasília and Transamazon highway corridors. Receptivity among colonists to new agroforestry approaches remains high, but questions remain about economic sustainability of forest commodities in a market economy dominated by paternalistic middlemen and unshielded from devastating inflation (25% per month). New forest crops such as cupuaçu that are popular with small producers still do not have

widespread internal or international market demand. Recently, both cupuaçu and Brazil nuts are starting to be grown on large monoculture plantations, further threatening markets.

Communities in the Rio Capim area of Paragominas, Para have been establishing nurseries for preparation of an average of 20,000 seedlings each for restoration of productivity in cleared areas. Two symposia on uses of native plants were organized by Woods Hole Research Center. A pamphlet was prepared and courses were taught to small-scale farmers on quantitative forest inventories and on land mapping with satellite images. Nine young scientists received training on restoration of productivity to degraded lands as Woods Hole interns.

### **3) Systems for sustainable management of forested areas identified, promoted, and adopted in target areas.**

An important contribution of the GCC Program has been to facilitate dialogue and action to put into effect management plans for protected areas in the Amazon, including National Parks and Forests, and Extractive Reserves. In April, 1992, the Fundação Vitória Amazônica mounted an expedition to Jaú National Park during which an action strategy for development of a management plan for the park and its buffer zone was developed. The multidisciplinary team included specialists in biology, primatology, ecology, zoology, land tenure, entomology, forestry, wetlands management, and planning from IBAMA, the Amazonas State Environmental Agency, INPA, USAIS, GTZ, and FVA. A follow-up trip to develop a cadastre of all park dwellers and their material possessions was carried out in November, 1992, to assure fair compensation upon eventual relocation outside the park.

In August, 1992 a team consisting of Forest Service, NASA, and NCAR (National Center for Atmospheric Research) personnel spent a month in Brasilia collaborating with researchers from IBGE, IBAMA, the University of Brasilia, and EMBRAPA, conducting research on gas emissions from both savanna burning and fires associated with forest clearing, with the end goal of improving detection of and control measures for both types of fire.

### **4) Systems disseminated beyond target areas.**

Replication of GCC activities beyond target areas has been facilitated by interaction amongst grantees and with Brazilian agencies. Woods Hole Research Center was invited by the Research Director of IBAMA to prepare a background study on restoration of productivity to degraded lands through enrichment planting of nutrient-accumulating native species. This request recognizes the leadership of Woods Hole in this area and aims to extend their model in target areas of Para State to other parts of the Amazon through the G-7 Pilot Program.

Dissemination has also been promoted by training project participants in approaches to data collection and survey methodology. A week long Phase I training workshop co-sponsored by PESACRE and GENESYS on socioeconomic methods and gender analysis in rural surveys was presented to 21 participants from ten Amazon NGOs in Rio Branco, Acre in April. A Phase II workshop with 20 participants was held from September 19-27, 1992 in Maraba on the "Sondeio" methodology of rapid rural appraisal. Rural appraisals were prepared for both the Araras settlement near Maraba and Project RECA in Acre.

### C. Monitoring and evaluation status and plans.

A LAC contract with PRISM/MSI has been signed for GCC Program performance evaluation, integrating both the Brazil and Mexico program components. A workshop on performance evaluation, strategic objectives, logframe preparation and indicators was held in Brasilia January 26-29, 1993. The excellent group dynamics of participating grantees resulted in refinement of the strategic objective and a first approximation of activity logframes. Indicators will be defined at a follow-up meeting in Washington on February 22, 1993.

The first full project evaluation, that of the University of Florida grant in support of PESACRE, took place February 1-6, 1993 in Rio Branco, Acre with participation of PRISM/MSI and AID/Brazil. The cooperative evaluation divided tasks among staff from USAID, the University of Florida, and PESACRE. While recognizing PESACRE's many advances in strengthening the inter-institutional setting in Acre, it was concluded that the chief threat to PESACRE's sustainability is its own institutional structure and lack of administrative and management skills. Evaluation results will help guide application of resources for the next phase of USAID support to the University of Florida.

The next step under PRISM will be to equip individual grantees to gather baseline data. It is anticipated that most of this data collection will be the responsibility of individual grantees, with backstopping from MSI staff upon request. An additional resource for assistance collecting economic and social indicators will be the ongoing GENESYS activity in Brazil.

Project evaluations are scheduled over the next 12 months for WWF, GENESYS, USDA/Forest Service, and the Environmental Law Institute.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2 Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives to deforestation adopted beyond target areas.

PROGRAM OUTCOME NO. 2.2 Targeted policies to support environmentally sound land use adopted and/or implemented.

Indicator: see comments

Unit:	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Baseline		-----	
Comments: Indicators and units/sources will be defined at Feb. 22, 1993 meeting in Washington of all GCC Program grantees.	1992		
	1993		
	1994		
	1995		
	1996		
Target	1997		

Indicator:

Unit:	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Baseline		-----	
Comments:	1992		
	1993		
	1994		
	1995		
	1996		
Target	1997		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2 Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives to deforestation adopted beyond target areas.

PROGRAM OUTCOMES NO. 2.2 and 2.3 Systems for sustainable management of cleared (2.2) and forested (2.3) areas identified, promoted, and adopted in target areas.

Indicator: see comments

Unit:	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:		-----	
Comments: Indicators and units/sources will be defined at Feb. 22, 1993 meeting in Washington of all GCC Program grantees.	1992		
	1993		
	1994		
	1995		
	1996		
	1997		
Target			

Indicator:

Unit:	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:		-----	
Comments:	1992		
	1993		
	1994		
	1995		
	1996		
	1997		
Target			

Brazil
Bureau Objective: Support the achievement of broadly-based, sustainable economic growth
Bureau Sub-objective: Encourage preservation and sustainable use of the natural resource base
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2: Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives to deforestation adopted beyond target areas.

PROGRAM OUTCOME NO. 2.1 Targeted policies to support environmentally sound land use adopted and/or implemented.	PROGRAM OUTCOME NO. 2.2 Systems for sustainable management of cleared areas identified, promoted, and adopted in target areas.	PROGRAM OUTCOME NO. 2.3 Systems for sustainable management of forested areas identified, promoted, and adopted in target areas.
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Projects (Number\Title)	Projects (Number\Title)	Projects (Number\Title)
WWF Grant 512-0784-G-00-0043-00	U.Fla. Grant 512-0784-G-00-0040-00	WWF Grant 512-0784-G-00-0043-00
ELI Grant 512-0784-G-00-1046-00	Woods Hole\BSP Grant PDC902D&I	Forest Service PASA 512-0784-P-AG-1044-00
EPA PASA 512-0784-P-EP-1045-00	WWF\BSP Grant PDC902B&J	Cultural Survival Grant 512-0784-G-00-2045-00
GENESYS Buy-In PDC-0100-222-00-9044-00		U. Fla. Grant 512-0784-G-00-0040-00

## **C.. Increase Access to Contraceptive Methods and Intergrated Family Planning Services in Order to Improve women's Reproductive Health**

### **1. Refinements or Changes in Strategic Objective and/or Program Output**

Improved access to family planning and reproductive health care services continues to be of strategic importance to development assistance in Brazil. Economic stagnation and chronic hyperinflation across the country have had a heavy negative impact on health care service delivery. In particular, public sector services are widely viewed by health care professionals as inadequate, of poor quality and desperately short of basic supplies and medicines.

USAID/Brazil is assisting in selected states to construct a decentralized service delivery model for reproductive health that incorporates NGOs and the private sector. USAID has a significant comparative advantage to assist in this area, based on twenty years' support for family planning programs in Brazil, largely through NGOs. In addition, the new legislation included in Section 562 of the 1993 Foreign Appropriations Bill will allow USAID to expand its support to new PVOs and to the commercial sector, which is a dominant actor in health care delivery for all income levels in Brazil. Assisting state-based programs in the Northeast of Brazil to build reproductive health programs that include inputs from NGOs, universities, pharmacies, and private providers may produce a model of good quality, sustainable services which is currently lacking in the public sector.

USAID/Brazil's activities in this area are guided by the family planning strategy developed and approved in 1992. Since the adoption of this strategy, USAID/Brasilia has refined the objective, and its outcomes and indicators, to more properly reflect the specific activities that we are supporting and feasible, cost-effective means of measuring progress. For example, the indicator of maternal mortality has been replaced with indicators that are more easily and affordably measured, and that relate more directly to our program, such as high-risk pregnancies, abortions and unwanted fertility. These revisions are displayed in the Objective Tree in Tables 1 and 2.

However, the central focus of the strategy remains very much the same: to increase access to family planning services and methods in order to improve women's reproductive health. The two major outcomes sought are improved quality of family planning services and improved sustainability. AID's efforts have been concentrated on selected geographic areas and are designed to complete AID's assistance in family planning to Brazil by the year 2000.

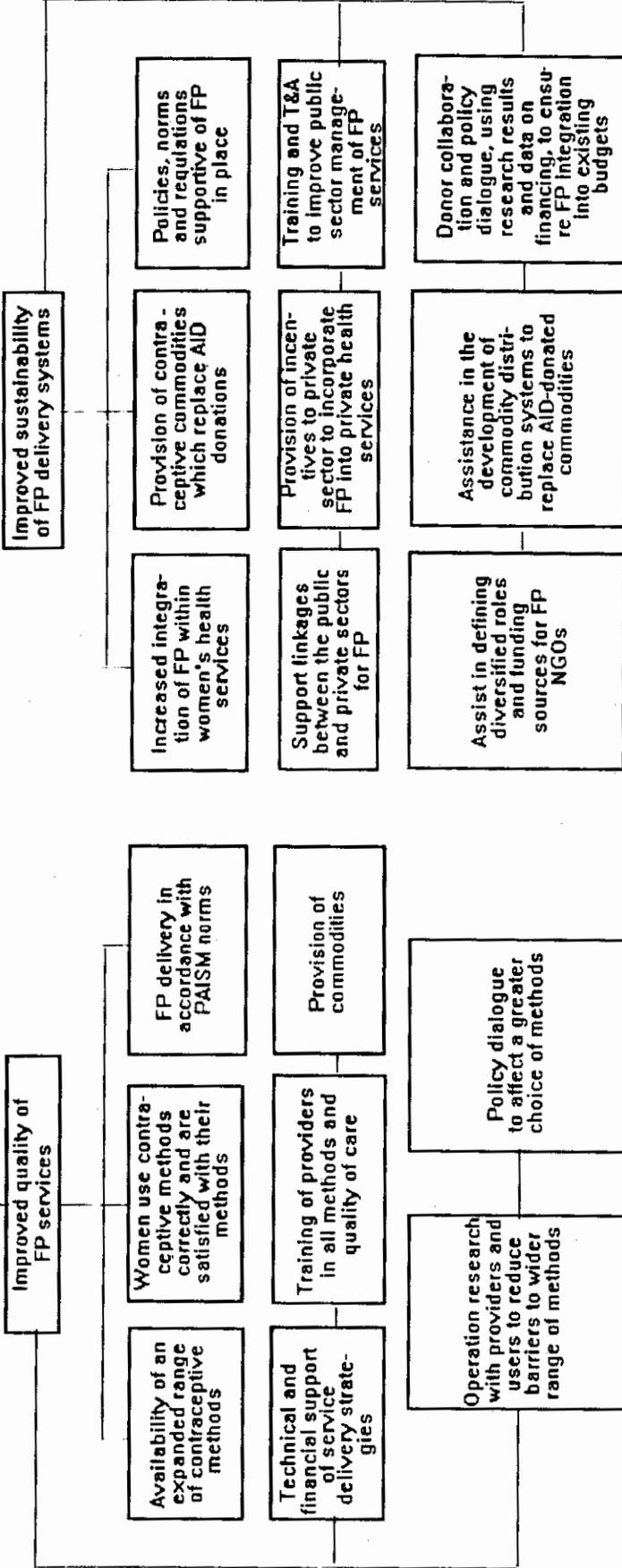
USAID/BRAZIL  
 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TREE  
 POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING

Increase access to contraceptive methods and integrated FP services in order to improve women's reproductive health

PROGRAM  
 OUTPUTS

PROGRAM  
 SUB-  
 OUTPUTS

PROGRAM  
 ACTIVITIES



## 2. Strategic Objective Performance

Since the family planning strategy was approved in May, 1992, USAID/Brasilia has taken a number of implementation steps. Two Northeast states have been selected as the primary areas of activity. These are Ceara and Bahia, states with a combined population of over 20 million people and with stagnant rates of contraceptive use over the past five years. In both Ceara and Bahia, the state public health authorities responsible for women's health care have requested AID assistance in implementing state-wide reproductive health and family planning programs. AID assistance to private sector organizations will be used in the achievement of these state-wide objectives, and will provide inputs in which AID-assisted NGOs have a predominant capability - training, supervision and provision of contraceptives.

USAID/Brasilia has initiated contacts with other donors in Brazil, and is encouraging closer collaboration with UNFPA, in particular. UNFPA and USADI/Brasilia have one Northeast state in common, Ceara, where we will both be concentrating efforts. Particularly, as AID begins again to refund UNFPA, closer collaboration in-country could provide us a mechanism not only to influence the direction of UNFPA's program, but also indirectly, that of COSMI, the federal MOH department in charge of reproductive health. In addition, USAID/Brasilia has made efforts to communicate more with the World Bank and to suggest that some of its loan resources in the Northeast could complement AID and UNFPA efforts in family planning.

An important element in the family planning strategy is encouraging private providers to deliver family planning services, which remains a controversial and largely unprofitable service and one long avoided by large groups of private practitioners. Since approval of the strategy, AID has through its CAs negotiated an agreement with the largest HMO-type organization in Brazil to provide family planning services to its subscribers. This agreement is in the form of a joint venture, with 51% local financial participation, and a break even analysis that shows profits in under two years. The potential benefit of family planning incorporated into the prepaid services for the more than 30 million Brazilians who subscribe to HMOs is enormous, and AID is taking the first steps to realize that potential.

On the management side, one objective of the family planning strategy has been to reduce the number of CAs active in Brazil and to better coordinate their activities in an integrated program. Several CAs have terminated their activities in Brazil and more have planned to phase out their assistance within the next year. More important than this quantitative reduction, however, has been the progress made by USAID/Brasilia and the CAs in ensuring that activities are in line with the strategy and are complementary, not isolated efforts which while laudable will not achieve any measurable impact. A number of the CAs have reoriented their activities to the Northeast; links have been explored between the CAs as they contribute to the state-based programs; and potential contributions by CAs specializing in the strategic planning, evaluation, communication and social marketing areas have been directed to ongoing large-scale efforts led by service delivery CAs. Coordination meetings have been held to facilitate this integration, and mechanisms enumerated to ensure continued collaboration.

### 3. Monitoring and Evaluation Status and Plans

Concern about monitoring and evaluation figured prominently in the development of the family planning strategy. Because this is a phase-out strategy, with a well-defined termination point, efforts have been directed to developing an evaluation plan for the phase-out effort. USAID/Brasilia has been fortunate to receive assistance in the development of this evaluation plan from R&D/POP's Evaluation Project. The objective tree components in Tables 1 and 2 were developed with this project's assistance.

Population-based baseline data for the evaluation plan is available from the 1991 DHS. The DHS did not include information on service delivery sites, so for the states of Ceara and Bahia, AID is supporting a situation analysis the Population Council to provide system-based information. A number of indicators, such as abortion rates, can only be obtained from smaller studies. USAID/Brazil has requested and received confirmation of plans to conduct another DHS in 1996, which will provide data to evaluate progress on the strategy. It may be possible to include service-site data in the follow-up DHS.

All of the CAs working in Brazil have been asked to contribute to the development of the evaluation plan, to ensure that we are able to capture their activities. Discussions with each CA are underway to plan how their own monitoring and evaluation systems can feed into the larger AID evaluation plan.

An important issue for USAID/Brazil is who will be responsible for the data collection and analysis needed to develop a serious evaluation of the large and intricate family planning program. Because there is no bilateral agreement, USAID/Brazil depends completely upon R&D/POP CAs to implement the strategy, and is not staffed at a level to permit in-house assumption of these responsibilities. R&D/POP is aware of this situation, and of our request for special consideration in receiving a disproportionate share of the Evaluation project budget to assist in data collection and analysis in Brazil.

TABLE 1: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE

Brazil					
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 Increase access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.					
Indicators: (1) Unwanted fertility					
Unit:		Year	Planned	Actual	
Source: DHS in Northeast Brazil	Baseline	1.6	-----		
Comments: Measured in Ceara, Bahia and Alagoas		1992			
		1993			
		1994			
		1995			
		1996			
	Target	1997			
Indicator: (2) Mistimed births					
Unit:		Year	Planned	Actual	
Source: DHS in Northeast Brazil	Baseline	45.2	-----		
Comments: Measured in Ceara, Bahia and Alagoas		1992			
		1993			
		1994			
		1995			
		1996			
	Target	1997			

**TABLE 1: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE**

Brazil					
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 Increase access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.					
Indicators: (3) Abortion rate					
Unit:		Year	Planned	Actual	
Source:	Baseline		-----		
Comments:		1992			
		1993			
		1994			
		1995			
		1996			
	Target	1997			
Indicator: (4) High risk pregnancies					
Unit:		Year	Planned	Actual	
Source:	Baseline		-----		
Comments:		1992			
		1993			
		1994			
		1995			
		1996			
	Target	1997			

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 Increase access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.

PROGRAM OUTPUT NO. 1.1 Improved quality of family planning services.

Indicator: Program level: Service delivery point provides range of appropriate methods;  
 Population level: Population has available full range of methods.

Unit:	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Situation analysis; DHS  Comments:	Baseline NA	-----	
	1992		
	1993		
	1994		
	1995		
	1996		
	1997		
	Target		

Indicator: Program level: Number of commodities sold and donated;  
 Population level: CPR within population of approved methods.

Unit:	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Situation analysis; DHS  Comments:	Baseline	-----	
	1992		
	1993		
	1994		
	1995		
	1996		
	1997		
	Target		

Indicator: Program level: SDP quality of care score;  
 Population level: Discontinuation rates; OC compliance; user satisfaction.

Unit:	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Baseline		-----	
Comments:	1992		
	1993		
	1994		
	1995		
	1996		
	Target		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 Increase access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.

PROGRAM OUTPUT NO. 1.2 Improved sustainability of family planning delivery systems

Indicator: Program level: % of public sector SDPs with family planning;  
 Population level: Population having access to public sector SDP with family planning.

Unit:	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Situation analysis; DHS		-----	
Comments:	1992		
	1993		
	1994		
	1995		
	1996		
	Target		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 Increase access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.

PROGRAM OUTPUT NO. 1.2 Improved sustainability of family planning delivery systems

Indicator: Program level: Number of HMOs providing family planning;  
 Population level: Population served by HMOs with family planning.

Unit:	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Baseline		-----	
	1992		
	1993		
	1994		
	1995		
	1996		
Comments:	Target		
	1997		

Indicator: Number of commodities by source.

Unit:	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project data		-----	
	1992		
	1993		
	1994		
	1995		
	1996		
Comments:	Target		
	1997		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 Increase access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.

PROGRAM OUTPUT NO. 1.2 Improved sustainability of family planning delivery systems

Indicator: Public sector resources allocated to family planning services or commodities;		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit:			-----	
Source: Situation analysis; DHS	Baseline	1992		
Comments:		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
		1997		
	Target			

Indicator: AID-supported NGOs that continue without AID funding;

Indicator: AID-supported NGOs that continue without AID funding;		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit:			-----	
Source: Project data	Baseline	1992		
Comments:		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
		1997		
	Target			

**TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PROGRAM "TREE"**

Brazil
Bureau Objective: Support the achievement of broadly-based, sustainable economic growth
Bureau Sub-objective: Encourage increased economic opportunities for the disadvantaged
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1: Increase access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.</b>

<b>PROGRAM OUTCOME NO. 1.1</b> Improved quality of family planning services	<b>PROGRAM OUTCOME NO. 1.2</b> Improved sustainability of family planning delivery systems
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Projects (Number\Title)	Projects (Number\Title)
936-3042 - Pathfinder	936-3056 - PROFIT
936-3045 - JHPIEGO	936-3051 - SOMARC
936-3030 - Pop. Council	936-3035 - Options II
936-3043 - IPPF	936-3043 - IPPF
936-3060 - Evaluation	936-3060 - Evaluation

**PROJECT LIST  
OFFICE OF POPULATION**

<b>Project/Grant title</b>	<b>Number</b>
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**1. Over \$ 500,000**

The Futures Group <b>Contraceptive Social Marketing</b>	936-3051
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IPPF/Western Hemisphere <b>Expansion and Improvement of Family Planning Services in the LAC Region</b>	936-3043
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The Pathfinder Fund <b>Family Planning Services</b>	936-3042
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Deloitte and Touche <b>PROFIT</b>	936-3056
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**2. \$ 200,000 to 500,000**

The Futures Group <b>OPTIONS II</b>	936-3035
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University of North Carolina <b>Evaluation</b>	936-3060
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JHPHEGO <b>Training in Reproductive Health</b>	936-3045
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Population Council <b>INOPAL</b>	936-3030
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**3. Under \$ 200,000**

Johns Hopkins University <b>Population Communication Services</b>	936-3052
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Development Associates, Inc. <b>Family Planning Training for Paramedical, Auxiliary and Community Personnel</b>	936-3031
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AVSC <b>Voluntary Surgical Contraception Program</b>	936-3049
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Georgetown University <b>Natural Family Planning</b>	936-3061
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Institute for Resource Development <b>Demographic and Health Surveys</b>	936-3023
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**D. Reduced Rates of Sexually Transmitted HIV Infection in Targeted Populations in Two Geographic Regions.**

a. Refinements in Strategic Objective and/or Program Output.

Reported cases of the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in Brazil increased almost 65% during last year. Brazil still ranks fourth among countries reporting prevalence of AIDS in the world with 34,000 reported cases. It is estimated that 1 million of 160 million Brazilians are presently infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Under-reporting is still a major concern in several Brazilian regions. Accurate reporting could increase AIDS cases up to five times in some regions. The majority of reported cases are sexually transmitted, (60%), and the infection remains primarily within the 25-34 year old age group (58%).

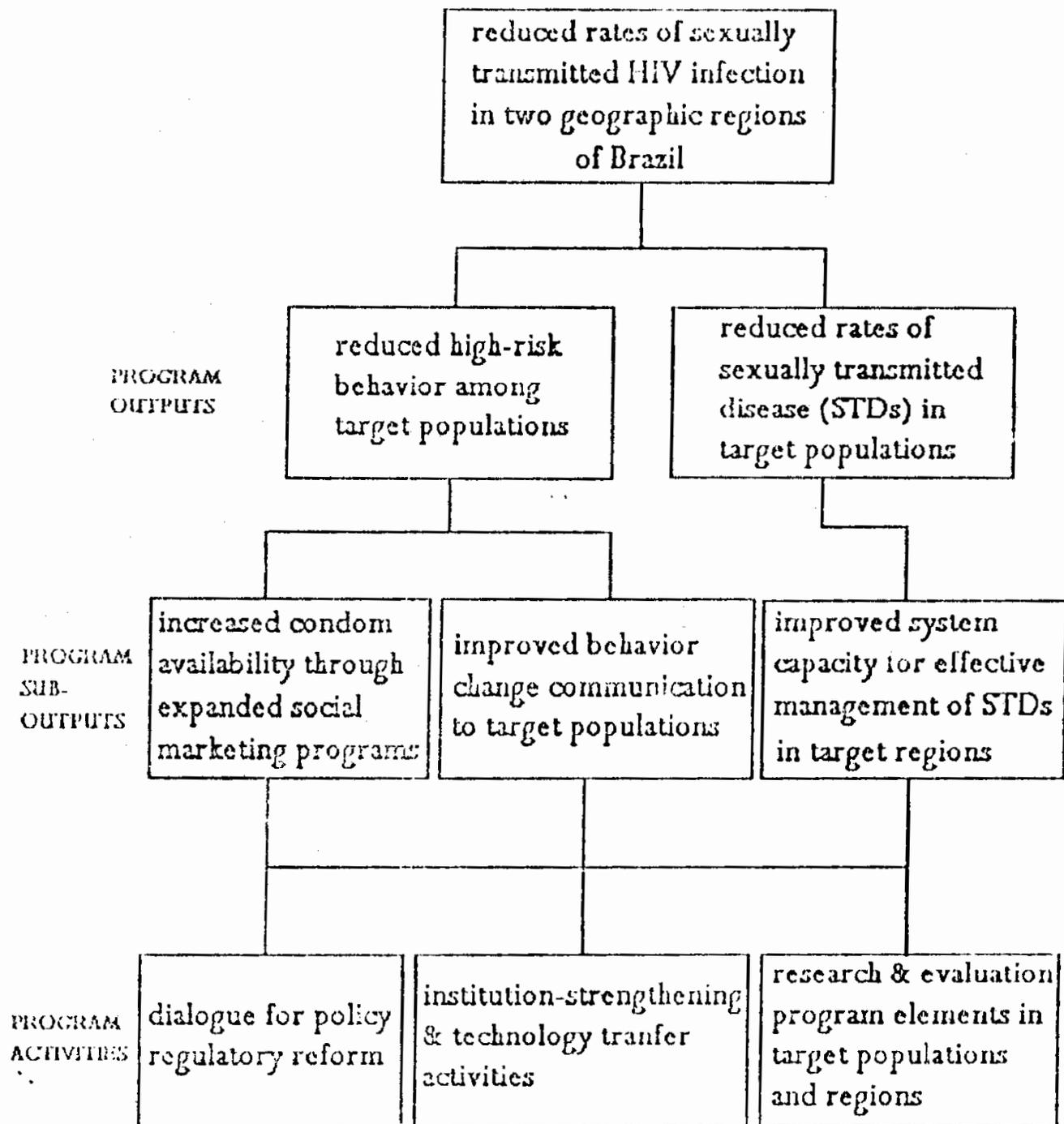
USAID/Brazil, working through the AIDSCAP contract with limited resources, is focusing on the sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS in the geographic areas of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, which currently report 60% of all AIDS cases. Target populations within these regions are: Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs), Men Away From Home (MAFH), Men Who Have Sex with Other Men (MWM), and STD patients (STD). These groups and geographic areas were selected based on the prevalence of high risk sexual behavior, epidemiological profiles, and the potential impact of limited AID resources. Other activities, such as AID prevention services provided by the IPPF affiliate and training for adolescent counselling, will complement major focus.

In May 1992, the World Bank started negotiations with the MOH for a \$125 million loan to fight HIV/AIDS/STDs in Brazil. USAID/Brazil encouraged this initiative, and was instrumental in the inclusion of logistics management and social marketing components within the loan. Brazil counterpart funds of \$125 million have already been approved. The resources will be appropriated as follow - \$92.5 million for prevention, \$75.9 million for treatment, \$14.6 million for institutional development, and \$41 million for surveillance. USAID/Brazil will continue its close collaboration with the World Bank in the design and implementation of complementary prevention programs.

Current USAID activities reflect the experience of the past five years of AIDSTECH and AIDSCOM prevention programs, refinement of previous intervention strategies, and replication of successful pilot projects in Brazil. During the implementation of this program, successful experiences will be shared with other donors and the Brazilian government with the intention of replicating and expanding these programs in other regions of Brazil.

USAID/Brazil's five-year AIDS strategy was approved in May, 1992. In October, a detailed AIDSCAP implementation plan was developed and the AIDS strategic objectives were refined. These

# USAID/BRAZIL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TREE - AIDS



refinements are reflected in a more accurate AIDS strategic objective tree (SEE ATTACHED). For example, the overall objective was revised to include specific program indicators and number of targeted geographic areas.

## B. Strategic Objective Performance

b.1. Reduce rates of Sexually Transmitted HIV infection in targeted populations in two geographic regions.

### a. Narrative

During the first year of the newly approved USAID/Brazil HIV/AIDS program (AIDSCAP), an Implementation Plan was developed and approved by USAID/Brazil and AID/Washington.

AIDSCAP hired a Resident Advisor in April 1992, and established its country office in Sao Paulo in August. In addition, the previous AIDSTECH coordinator was hired as the project advisor for Rio de Janeiro state.

Project activities have been identified and designed; these include intervention in the following priority areas;

- STD Control and Prevention;
- Behavioral Change among specific high-risk populations (CSWs, MAFH, MWM); and
- Condom Social Marketing and Logistics Management.

Secondary areas include:

- Behavioral Change research;
- AIDS prevention and control in the workplace;
- Policy dialogue and reform; and
- NGO/PVO Small Grants program.

Recently, AIDSCAP strategic and implementation plans for Brazil were presented to and reviewed by a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) in Washington. The purpose of this review was to provide technical guidance to the further development of AIDSCAP-USAID/Brazil prevention and control programs. The current program was strongly endorsed by TAG.

Implementation of the above mentioned activities will begin over the next 12 months. A number of complementary activities can be easily managed within the management capacity of USAID/Brazil. These include an integrated AIDS prevention strategy in Campinas; training for adolescent counselling; and AIDS prevention for street children funded through congressionally earmarked resources. In addition, current on-going centrally funded research by ICRW will provide the basis for effective interventions for women at risk of HIV infection. Training activities to improve in-country HIV/STD surveillance will be

provided through the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta and AID/Brazil plans to utilize the R&D funded PASA to complement AIDSCAP activities.

Furthermore, USAID/Brazil will continue its policy dialogue with government on AIDS prevention issues, particularly tariff reduction for condoms. Last year USAID assisted the MOH to develop a condom tax reduction package for submission to Brazil's congress. Building upon the past success of including logistics management and condom social marketing in the World Bank loan, USAID will continue to collaborate in the development of specific World Bank-funded activities.

#### c. Monitoring and Evaluation Status and Plans

Major responsibilities for monitoring and evaluating AIDS activities rest with FHI with the assistance of USAID/Brazil. The monitoring and evaluation procedures for assessing the effective implementation of intervention activities include the following;

(1) Baseline assessment using both qualitative and quantitative methods.

(2) Process evaluations, primarily using quantitative assessment of the effective implementation of the sub-project activities; the development of the target outputs in a timely fashion; and the organization's administrative and financial management of the AIDSCAP sub-projects.

(3) Outcome evaluation, both qualitative and quantitative, to compare the effect of intervention, based on selected indicators, for any difference from the baseline.

(4) Impact evaluation to assess the biomedical monitors such as HIV and syphilis serologies, when feasible.

(5) Control studies of comparison sites and populations where no intervention was implemented to factor out intervening influences that might have affected the outcome indicators measured independent of the sub-project intervention.

During the first 9 months of the program, USAID/Brazil together with FHI began identifying baseline data for the targeted populations and indicators established during last year's Action Plan (see TABLE 1). In addition, an extensive list of qualitative and quantitative evaluation methods were identified during the development of AIDSCAP Implementation Plan.

During the next few months, AIDSCAP will develop and sign evaluation-specific sub-agreements with CEMICAMP (University of Campinas) and a similar Rio institution. These institutions will gather baseline/formative research data, design evaluation protocols for each sub-project and begin to produce evaluation reports.

**TABLE 1: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE (CSWS/SP & RJ)**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Reduced rates of sexually-transmitted HIV in target populations in two geographic regions of Brazil				
Indicator: HIV seroprevalence rates in target populations				
Unit:	Year	Planned	Actual	
Comercial Sex Workers (SP/RJ)	1991/1991	-----	14.3%/11.6%	
Source: US Bureau Census	1992	-----		
Comments: Measured in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro	1993	14.3%/11.6%		
	1994	14.3%/11.6%		
	1995	14.3%/11.6%		
	1996	14.3%/11.6%		
	1997	14.3%/11.6%		
Target				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Reduced rates of HIV infection in targeted pop. in two geographic regions				
PROGRAM OUTPUT NO. 3.1 Reduced high-risk sexual behavior among target populations				
Indicator: Condom use				
Unit:	Year	Planned	Actual	
Comercial Sex Workers (SP/RJ)	1992	-----		
Source: N/A	1993			
Comments: Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan	1994			
	1995			
	1996			
	1997			
Target				

Indicator: Partners-number				
Unit: Comercial Sex Workers (SP/RJ)	Baseline	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: N/A			-----	
Comments: Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

Indicator: STD incidence				
Unit: Comercial Sex Workers (SP/RJ)	Baseline	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: N/A			-----	
Comments: Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

Indicator: STD prevalence over time				
Unit: Comercial Sex Workers (SP/RJ)	Baseline	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: N/A			-----	
Comments: Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Reduced rates of sexually-transmitted HIV infection in targeted populations in two geographic regions of Brazil

PROGRAM OUTPUT NO. 3.2. Reduced rates of sexually transmitted disease (STDs) in targeted populations

Indicator: STD incidence				
Unit: Comercial Sex Workers (SP/RJ)	Baseline	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: N/A			-----	
Comments: Baseline data for this Targeted population was not available during the development of this Action Plan		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

**TABLE 1: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE (MWM/SP & RJ)**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Reduced rates of HIV in target pop. in two geographic regions of Brazil				
Indicator: HIV seroprevalence rates in target populations				
Unit: Men Who Have Sex With Other Men (SP/RJ)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: N/A	Baseline		-----	
Comments: Baseline data for this Targeted population was not available during the development of this Action Plan		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
		Target	1997	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Reduced rates of HIV infection in targeted pop. in two geographic regions				
PROGRAM OUTPUT NO. 3.1 Reduced high-risk sexual behavior among target populations				
Indicator: Condom use				
Unit: Men Who Have Sex With Other Men (SP/RJ)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: N/A	Baseline		-----	
Comments: Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
		Target	1997	

Indicator: Partners-number				
Unit: Men Who Have Sex With Other Men (SP/RJ)	Year	Planned	Actual	
Source: N/A		-----		
Comments: Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan	Baseline			
		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
	1996			
Target	1997			

Indicator: STD incidence				
Unit: Men Who Have Sex With Other Men (SP/RJ)	Year	Planned	Actual	
Source: N/A		-----		
Comments: Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan	Baseline			
		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
	1996			
Target	1997			

Indicator: STD prevalence over time					
Unit: Men Who Have Sex With Other Men (SP/RJ)	Year	Planned	Actual		
Source: N/A		-----			
Comments: Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan	1992				
	1993				
	1994				
	1995				
	1996				
Target					
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Reduced rates of sexually-transmitted HIV infection in targeted populations in two geographic regions of Brazil					
PROGRAM OUTPUT NO. 3.2. Reduced rates of sexually transmitted disease (STDs) in targeted populations					
Indicator: STD incidence					
Unit: Men Who Have Sex With Other Men (SP/RJ)	Year	Planned	Actual		
Source: N/A		-----			
Comments: Baseline data for this Targeted population was not available during the development of this Action Plan	1992				
	1993				
	1994				
	1995				
	1996				
Target					

**TABLE I: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE (MAFH/SP & RJ)**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Reduced rates of sexually-transmitted HIV in target populations in two geographic regions of Brazil				
Indicator: HIV seroprevalence rates in target populations				
Unit: Men Away From Home (SP/RJ)	Year	Planned	Actual	
Source: N/A		-----		
Comments: Baseline data for this Targeted population was not available during the development of this Action Plan	1992			
	1993			
	1994			
	1995			
	1996			
	Target			
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Reduced rates of sexually-transmitted HIV infection in targeted populations in two geographic regions				
PROGRAM OUTPUT NO. 3.1 Reduced high-risk sexual behavior among target populations				
Indicator: Condom use				
Unit: Men Away From Home (SP/RJ)	Year	Planned	Actual	
Source: N/A		-----		
Comments: Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan	1992			
	1993			
	1994			
	1995			
	1996			
	Target			

Indicator: Partners-number				
Unit: Men Away From Home (SP/RJ)	Baseline	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: N/A			-----	
Comments: Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

Indicator: STD incidence				
Unit: Men Away From Home (SP/RJ)	Baseline	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: N/A			-----	
Comments: Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

Indicator: STD prevalence over time					
Unit: Men Away From Home (SP/RJ)	Baseline	Year	Planned	Actual	
Source: N/A			-----		
Comments: Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan		1992			
		1993			
		1994			
		1995			
		1996			
	Target	1997			
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Reduced rates of sexually-transmitted HIV infection in targeted populations in two geographic regions of Brazil					
PROGRAM OUTPUT NO. 3.2. Reduced rates of sexually transmitted disease (STDs) in targeted populations					
Indicator: STD incidence					
Unit: Men Away From Home (SP/RJ)	Baseline	Year	Planned	Actual	
Source: N/A			-----		
Comments: Baseline data for this Targeted population was not available during the development of this Action Plan		1992			
		1993			
		1994			
		1995			
		1996			
	Target	1997			

**TABLE 1: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE (STDs/SP & RJ)**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Reduced rates of sexually-transmitted HIV in target populations in two geographic regions of Brazil

Indicator: HIV seroprevalence rates in target populations

Unit: STDs patients (SP/RJ)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: US Bureau of Census	1991	-----	4.4%/4.4%
Comments: Measured in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro	1992	-----	
	1993	4.4%/4.4%	
	1994	4.4%/4.4%	
	1995	4.4%/4.4%	
	1996	4.4%/4.4%	
	Target	4.4%/4.4%	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Reduced rates of HIV infection in targeted populations in two geographic regions

PROGRAM OUTPUT NO. 3.1 Reduced high-risk sexual behavior among target populations

Indicator: Condom use

Unit: STDs Patients (SP/RJ)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: N/A		-----	
Comments: Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan	1992		
	1993		
	1994		
	1995		
	1996		
	Target		

Indicator: Partners-number				
Unit: STDs Patients (SP/RJ)	Baseline	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: N/A			-----	
Comments: Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

Indicator: STD incidence				
Unit: STDs patients (SP/RJ)	Baseline	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: N/A			-----	
Comments: Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

Indicator: STD prevalence over time				
Unit: STDs patients (SP/RJ)	Baseline	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: N/A			-----	
Comments: Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Reduced rates of sexually-transmitted HIV infection in targeted populations in two geographic regions of Brazil

PROGRAM OUTPUT NO. 3.2. Reduced rates of sexually transmitted disease (STDs) in targeted populations

Indicator: STD incidence				
Unit: STDs patients (SP/RJ)	Baseline	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: N/A			-----	
Comments: Baseline data for this Targeted population was not available during the development of this Action Plan		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

**TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PROGRAM "TREE"**

Brazil
Bureau Objective: Respond to specific challenges
Bureau Sub-objective: Respond to epidemics that threaten the region: AIDS prevention
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3: Reduced rates of sexually-transmitted HIV infection in targeted populations in two geographic regions of Brazil

PROGRAM OUTCOME NO. 3.1 Reduced high-risk behavior among target populations	PROGRAM OUTCOME NO. 3.2 Reduced rates of sexually transmitted disease (STDs) in target populations
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Projects (AIDSCAP)	Projects (AIDSCAP)
Education Intervention on Behavior Change for target populations in SP and RJ	Education Intervention on STD Prevention and Control for target populations in SP and RJ
Social Marketing of condoms intervention among target populations	Logistics Management of condoms and STD drugs among target populations
Institutional strengthening of in-country MOH/NGOs/PVOs working with target populations and Policy Reform	Institutional strengthening of in-country STD clinics/MOH working with target populations and Policy Reform
Private sector leveraging for Education Interventions in the workplace	Behavioral Research among target populations

TARGET POPULATIONS ARE: Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs), Men Away From Home (MAFH), Men Who Have Sex With Other Men (MWM), and STD patients (STDs).

TARGET REGIONS ARE: Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

## **E. Other Activities**

### **1. Narcotics Awareness**

Drug use has increased more rapidly in Brazil than in any other country in Latin America in the last five years. According to research by Paulista School of Medicine/University of Sao Paulo, the use of illicit drugs has increased by about 20% per year. Targeting the drug problem in Brazil is complicated by the size of the country, the large populations, and its ethnic diversity. Because of these factors and limited resources, Brazilian institutions face enormous difficulties related to legislative/policy constraints and demand reduction.

Brazil has been used as a traffic route for cocaine from neighbor countries, such as Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru. The Amazon rivers are used as a primary source for the importation of the drugs. They are then sold in the "expanding Brazilian Market" or re-exported to Europe and North America. The use of drugs is different for each social level in Brazilian society. Cocaine is used by the upper class while other more affordable drugs are consumed by poorer classes. For example, 70 to 80% of Brazilian street children have sniffed glue according to the University of Sao Paulo.

In response to this problem, USAID/Brazil is implementing small but innovative Narcotics Awareness and Prevention programs. Since Brazil is an extremely large and complex country, and the resources available are limited, the program is concentrated in two states, Sao Paulo and Ceara, and focuses on creating state model programs to be replicated in other regions. This "model" is based on the following criteria: 1) modest AID financing with high counter-part contributions; 2) focus on future sustainability; 3) networking of private, non-governmental, and governmental institutions; and 4) attracting additional donor support. Because of legislative restriction, AID assistance is limited to training activities.

Since the start of the program 18 months ago, the institutions working in the project have developed several training interventions in each state. The primary activities are:

- Educational projects among adolescents in schools and slums;
- Training of media professionals to include drug messages in their programs;
- Training of health and education professionals; and
- Educational projects in the workplace.

In addition, USAID/Brazil in collaboration with the Narcotics Awareness Section (NAS) of the US Embassy is working with the federal government and UN agencies on the development of a countrywide strategy for demand reduction activities.

These activities have been successful both in increasing the drug awareness of the targeted communities and in building the capacity of Brazilian institutions to implement narcotics awareness interventions. Improvement in these programs are possible, particularly in planning, monitoring and exchanges across state programs.

This program is presently scheduled to phase out in FY' 94.

## 2. Democratic Initiatives

The revelations of extraordinary corruption at high levels of government emanating from the Collor investigation and impeachment has led to a public outcry in Brazil to tighten up government controls on corruption and increase outside scrutiny of government spending.

As part of a multi-agency Embassy program to assist the Franco government in this area AID/Brazil hopes to begin in FY93 to use resources of the LAC Regional Financial Management Improvement (FMI) Project to complement initial activities funded with our SUNY training project. With SUNY resources we plan to send the director of Brazil's newly created Auditor General office to visit the GAO and related institutions in April to review options for the structuring and operations of his new office. AID/B would then follow on with longer term GAO training for 2-3 key operational directors of the AG in August. We believe FMI can help us identify other discrete interventions that can help Brazil create an effective internal audit and internal control capacity. We request a visit from the new project officer as soon as feasible to assist in identifying additional interventions. We have estimated that a modest \$100,000 will be needed from LAC/DI in FYs93 and 94 for FMI activities in Brazil.

USIS will continue to be active in this anti-corruption effort. The USIS Worldnet featuring Robert Klitgard was heavily attended by key GOB ministry officials on the urging of the Presidency and corruption will be a priority in the USIS international visitors and speakers programs.

As a complement to these efforts, AID/Brazil looks forward to early initiation of the proposed LAC/DI regional grant to the Partners for Strengthening Civic Organizations. We will encourage Partners to work with non-government organizations that provide oversight and monitoring of government budgeting, financing and procurement.

FY93 DA (Partners) and ESF (ICITAP) funds requested last year for Juvenile Justice will not be needed and can be reprogrammed. Although Partners consultants identified an excellent pilot project in Rio de Janeiro - strengthening the faltering half-way house system (CRIAMS) - government responsibility for CRIAMS is now in the process of being transferred from the federal level to the state of Rio and has become entangled with broader political and patronage issues which are unlikely to be resolved in the near future.

AIFLD program activities in Brazil continue to be valuable. Recent accomplishments include the first ever visit of representatives of the large leftist labor organization (CUT) to the U.S., growing contracts between the CUT and more moderate labor organizations traditionally supported by AIFLD (such as the CGT), and improvements in the national organization and financing of the CGT.

### 3. Economic Policy Training

Based on the findings of a TDY by Dr. James Elliott, the concept of a new, albeit modest-sized, economic policy training program was approved during last year's Action Plan review. This new program is managed jointly by the AIDREP and the Embassy Economic Section with support from officers in the consulates in Sao Paulo, Rio, Recife and Porto Alegre. Four areas of program focus were approved by the Ambassador in June, 1992:

- Promotion of Competition (demonopolization, antitrust, regulatory reform);
- Privatization (especially of services);
- Fiscal Reform (tax administration, expenditure efficiencies, budgetary reforms);
- Regional Economic Integration and External Trade Liberalization.

In each of these areas, 2-3 key institutions and interlocuteurs have been identified and discussions initiated on short-term training needs related to priority policy issues. Training will be provided for groups of 3-6 key officials and will be tailored to their specific requirements. We have quickly found that we can reach officials at the highest levels of government for our training. For example, anti-trust training will be provided in March for the director of the Ministry of Justice's Council for the Protection of Economic Rights (CADE-the GOB's trust buster), his senior legal advisor and 2 other key staffers, the personal advisor to President Franco on anti-trust issues, and a key Finance Ministry official.

As part of the fiscal reform agenda, training will be provided in April at the U.S. Congressional Budget Office and related organizations for the three top officials of the Joint Budget Committee of the Brazilian Congress, responsible for providing advice and oversight for all congressional budget activities. Accompanying these three will be the research director of IBASE, a Brazilian NGO with a Ford Foundation grant to monitor the federal budget over the next 3 years, and a University of Brasilia professor who writes prolifically on the deficiencies of the budget system in Brazil. As with all AID/Brazil training programs, we plan to continue to work closely with these individuals after their return to Brazil.

In sum, we believe this carefully structured Economic Policy Training program is off to a good start and will be able to absorb additional resources in future years.

## SECTION II. PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

### A. New Initiative:

#### NEW ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

LAC Bureau Objective: Moderation of Global Climate Change through  
Reduced Net Emissions of Carbon Dioxide.  
Mission Strategic Objective: Environmentally and  
Socioeconomically Sustainable Alternatives to  
Deforestation Adopted Beyond Target Areas.

Activity Title: **Brazil Follow-on to the Forests for the  
Future Initiative.**

Project Number:

Fiscal Years: 1994-1996.

LOP Funding: \$25 million.

Type of Funding: Multi-year incremental.

Implementing Agencies: AID, USDA/Forest Service, EPA, National  
Park Service, U.S. and Brazilian NGOs.

#### A. Consistency with Mission Strategy.

1. Project Goal: Implementation of viable alternatives for conservation and sustainable use of forested land in the Brazilian Amazon and Mata Atlantica.

Preliminary Verifiable Indicators for Goal: Adoption of sustainable management practices by protected areas and private lands targeted for intervention.

2. Project Purpose: Build Brazilian capacity to manage forested areas for sustained future use.

Preliminary Verifiable Indicators for Purpose: Number of Brazilians trained in protected area management; number of young scientists initiated in careers dedicated to sustainable forest management; number of individuals and communities adopting sustainable forest management practices on private land.

#### B. Relationship to AID and other Donor Activities.

USAID/Brazil responded to the June 1992 announcement in Rio de Janeiro at UNCED by President Bush of a new initiative for doubling worldwide support of forest partnerships by preparing an overview of forest needs in the Brazilian Amazon and Mata Atlantica. Through consultation with potential collaborators and cluster group captains in Washington, an FFI/Brazil proposal took shape, leading to formal White House announcement on January 15, 1993 of \$4.1 million in new funding for forest initiatives in Brazil. For FY93 these actions include prompt funding for near term infrastructure needs of the INPA and Museu Goeldi "Centers of Excellence" (part of the G-7 Pilot Program), technical assistance in conservation and sustainable management in the state of Para, and wildfire control in the Mata Atlantica.

Activities called for under this initiative build on ongoing AID GCC Program activities. All of the actions complement the G-7 Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest, but are more flexible than the G-7 approach and emphasize the strategic advantage and participation of U.S. institutions. Training of young scientists in field ecology and sustainable land management is emphasized because U.S. institutions have a strong tradition in this area, and the G-7 structure has effectively locked out new scientists not already employed at the two main "Centers of Excellence".

C. Relationship of Activity to Overall AID Policy Objectives.  
(Including Relationship to Mission's Policy Dialogue Agenda).

USAID/Brazil recognizes that environmental policy change in the area of natural resource management must take a bottom-up approach. Hastily enacted federal decrees that do not take into account the reality of local ecosystems, traditions, and economic patterns have probably done more to destroy Brazilian forests than all the well-meaning enforcement can remedy. Actions proposed under this new initiative recognize that wise policy must be based on thorough understanding of local environmental, social, and economic issues. A new generation of scientists (with encouragement from seasoned U.S. mentors) faces the challenge of setting aside narrow discipline-area research disconnected from local socioeconomic and political realities, to participate with local society in enlightened environmental policy dialogue. In the long term, the only hope for sustainable forest management is if local society, challenged by local leaders (including scientists), demands it.

D. Activity Description - Including Anticipated Results Including Gender/People Level Impact as Appropriate.

**Bilateral Activities:**

A. Next Generation of Scientists.

Training the next generation of Brazilian scientists for the Amazon is key to addressing issues of deforestation, biodiversity, and forest management. It is encouraging that young Brazilians with M.S and M.A. degrees interested in working in the Amazon have increasingly formed fledgling non-profit organizations, often with technical direction from experienced U.S. researchers. Groups such as IMAZON in Pará and PESACRE in Acre, have received initial funding from AID, MacArthur Foundation, Ford Foundation and others. However the number of young researchers being trained are few and needs to be expanded, existing research NGOs need to be strengthened, and financial and technical support for a growing network of research NGOs is desperately needed. FFI could help address these needs. In addition, FFI funding is proposed for expanding successful pilot

courses in tropical field ecology for Brazilian policy makers. Finally, in concert with Ford Foundation and others the program would establish fellowships, traineeships, and internships for young Brazilian scholar/researchers for research in the Amazon with academic training at U.S. institutions.

B. Alternative and Improved Management of Public and Private Lands in Para.

The State of Pará has 55,000 km<sup>2</sup> of land in state and federal protected areas. However, these forests, as well as those in private hands, are some of the most vulnerable in the Amazon. In 1991 alone, 3,780km<sup>2</sup> of forested land were cleared in the state. Effective land management will require a balance between public management of protected areas and development of sustainable-use alternatives for private lands. The recently formed Pará State Secretariat for Science, Technology, and Environment is aware of the critical need for public and private land management guidelines, and has requested technical assistance.

i. Improving Public Land Management - Over a century of experience in federal land management has given the United States a comparative advantage in planning and management of protected areas. The USDA Forest Service and National Park Service have vast experience running district offices in a broad range of forest and rangeland ecosystems. Sharing these experiences can help Brazil turn "paper parks" and national forests into effective "forests for the future". The program could include:

- \* Interchange of protected area managers, park guards and fire fighters between U.S. and Brazilian agencies. Para state agencies and IBAMA (Brazil's forestry and environmental protection institute) will be involved in mutually beneficial technology transfers and training activities with USDA/Forest Service, EPA, the National Park Service, and potentially others;

- \* Training of Brazilian federal and state land managers in analysis of policy issues relating to innovative protected area and forest reserve management systems.

ii. Private Land Management Alternatives - Pilot AID-supported WWF and Woods Hole Research Center projects in Paragominas, Pará (3 hours south of Belém) are demonstrating that: (1) small communities will organize to manage community nurseries and plant perennial tree crops (cupuaçu, açaí, other tropical fruits) in lieu of continuing deforestation through itinerant slash and burn agriculture; (2) the productivity of degraded crop and pasture lands can be restored, decreasing pressure for clearing new forested lands; and (3) commercial timber harvesting can be done on an economically and environmentally sustainable basis. Demand among local communities for expansion of these activities is growing. The expansion would

provide technical and financial support to an additional 5-10 communities. The development of processing and marketing networks would focus on non-timber forest products. In addition, support would be provided for expanding the forest-use policy analysis and reform work coordinated by WWF and IMAZON (a Belem-based research NGO) with AID support.

C. Support for Local Initiatives and Environmental Education in the Brazilian Mata Atlantica Rain Forest.

An environmental movement represented by a growing number of Brazilian NGOs has been expanding in the populous coastal states of Brazil where the Atlantic Rain Forest is located. Increased popular and political support for conserving the forests and biodiversity of the Atlantic Rain Forest is essential to their survival. Though sincere, efforts of these NGOs located in 8 states often appear as fragmented as the forests.

Recognizing the value of more concerted action, these NGOs would welcome assistance from U.S. NGOs, such as WWF, CI, and TNC, to strengthen their managerial capacity and promote local NGO collaboration. Also proposed is significantly raising the level of environmental education in the region through (a) grants and technical support to local groups and institutions which initiate environmental education programs; (b) U.S. Forest Service support for IBAMA efforts to promote wildfire control and alternatives to burning among land owners bordering protected areas; and, (c) EPA assistance to IBAMA for developing environmental education/technical information packages.

**Multilateral Activity:** Continued Support for the G-7 Science Centers of Excellence Component.

The G-7 Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest has singled out two scientific research Centers in the Amazon for strengthening: INPA (Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazonia) and MPEG (Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi). The intent of this component activity is to elevate the two institutions to a level of national and international recognition. To achieve this, both institutions must have working environments that promote strong leadership, high standards of quality, and a strong sense of mission within a system of professional advancement based on merit. In addition, and as part of achieving these goals, the Centers of Excellence program would include: promoting increased outreach and research linkages with other Brazilian public and private research organizations, making the two true centers of leadership.

This activity would also increase the exchange of information among other biological and sustainable development research centers in Latin America, such as the Smithsonian's Tropical Research Station in Panama, the Organization for Tropical Studies station in Costa Rica, the Center for Applied and Experimental

Research in Peru's Manu Biosphere Reserve, and USDA/Forest Service's International Tropical Forestry Research Station in Puerto Rico. By promoting communication and potential collaboration among centers, lessons learned can be spread throughout the Hemisphere.

E. Planned Implementation Arrangements.

Multilateral Activity: Implementation through the World Bank Pilot Program Coordination Unit with AID and the Smithsonian Institution.

Bilateral Activities:

A. Next Generation of Scientists

Implementation through AID, USDA/Forest Service and the Smithsonian Institution with Ford and Fulbright Foundations, and U.S. educational and research institutions.

B. Alternative and Improved Management of Public and Private Lands in Para.

i. Improving Public Land Management

Implementation through AID, USDA/Forest Service, USDI/National Park Service with local IBAMA offices and the Para State Secretariat for Science, Technology, and Environment.

ii. Private Land Management Alternatives

Implementation through AID, WWF, Woods Hole Research Center, Cultural Survival, IMAZON.

C. Support for Local Initiatives and Environmental Education in the Brazilian Mata Atlantica Rain Forest.

Implementation through AID and U.S. NGOs working with SOS-Mata Atlantica and 7 other local NGOs; AID and USDA/Forest Service working with IBAMA, state agencies and NGOs on fire control measures; and AID and EPA working with IBAMA on environmental education/technical information packages.

F. Sustainability of Proposed Activities.

The FFI challenge to double financial assistance in forest management is especially crucial for Brazil. The institutional setting in both the public and private sector is excellent for absorbing additional resources directed to integrated natural resource management.

G. Mission Management Role.

USAID/Brazil intends to incorporate FFI activities in its environment office monitoring and project oversight role. Substantial new funding and/or U.S. agency participation would warrant placement of an additional staff environmental officer in

Brasilia to assist in project design and serve as a liaison with these agencies.

H. Potential Issues and/or Innovative Program Approaches.

Activities described under this initiative would be carried out in areas which are undergoing the strongest deforestation pressure, and have drawn the world's attention to these "hot spots". Innovative management in these areas is critical for turning the tide of current predatory forest use patterns and will be noted by a global community anxious for success stories from the world's rain forests.

B. Status of portfolio Table 3.

**Table 3: USAID/Brazil PORTFOLIO -- PROJECT TIMELINE**

Strategic Objective #1 - Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives to deforestation adopted beyond target areas.

PROJECT NUMBER\TITLE	FY92				FY93				FY94				FY95				FY96				FY97			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
World Wildlife Fund Grant 512-0784-G-00-0043-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
University of Florida Grant 512-0784-G-00-0040-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USDA/Forest Service PASA 512-0784-P-AG-1044-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental Law Institute Grant 512-0784-G-00-1046-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GENESYS Buy-In PDC-0100-222-00-9044-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cultural Survival Grant 512-0784-G-00-2045-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental Protection Agency PASA 512-0784-P-EP-1045-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woods Hole Research Center BSP Grant PDC902D&J	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WWF BSP Grant PDC902B&J	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partners of the Americas ITT Grant 512-0616-G-00-1051	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUNY MDC Training Grant 512-0660-C-00-0050-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Projects (end FY 4th Qtr.)	11				11				11				11				11				10			





**Table 3: USAID/BRAZIL PORTFOLIO -- PROJECT TIMELINE**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE # 3: AIDS PREVENTION	FY92				FY93				FY94				FY95				FY96				FY97			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>																								
AIDSCAP (AIDS CONTROL AND PREVENTION PROJECT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUNY (MDC TRAINING CONTRACT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARTNERS (ITT Grant)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CDC PASA (R&D/Health)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IPPF (AIDS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICRW (R&D/Health)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISPLACED CHILDREN PROG. (R&D/Health)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL PROJECTS (number)</b> (at end of FY 4th Quarter)				5				7				6				5				4				4

OTHER ACTIVITIES Table 3: USAID/(Country Name) PORTFOLIO -- PROJECT TIMELINE

PROJECT NUMBER\TITLE	FY92				FY93				FY94				FY95			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Narcotics Awareness	X							X								
DRUGCOM	X							X								
Suny MDC Training	X							X								
Democratics Initiatives																
REG. FIN. MGT.								X								
Partners Strengthening								X								
Suny MDC Training																
Partners ITT Grant																
AIFLD																
Economic Policy Training																
Suny MDC Training																
Partners ITT Grant																
TOTAL PROJECTS (number) (at end of FY 4th Quarter)																

C. Central and Regional Projects

1. SUPPORTS MISSIONS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

A. Strategic Objectives #1: Deforestation

- |                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1. World Wildlife Fund   | R&D/FENR/BSP |
| 2. Genesys               | WID          |
| 3. Smithsonian Institute | R&D/FENR/BSP |
| 4. Woods Hole Institute  | R&D/FENR/BSP |
| 5. Cultural Survival     | PRE          |

B. Strategic Objectives #2: Women Reproductive Health

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1. IPPF/WHR                                 | R&D/POP |
| 2. Pathfinder Fund                          | R&D/POP |
| 3. PROFIT                                   | R&D/POP |
| 4. JHPIEGO                                  | R&D/POP |
| 5. OPTIONS II                               | R&D/POP |
| 6. SOMARC                                   | R&D/POP |
| 7. Population Concil - INOPAL               | R&D/POP |
| 8. Population Communications Services (PCS) | R&D/POP |
| 9. IRD/DHS                                  | R&D/POP |
| 10. AVSC                                    | R&D/POP |
| 11. Evaluation Project                      | R&D/POP |
| 12. PAC II b (Development Associates)       | R&D/POP |
| 13. Natural Family Planning                 | R&D/POP |

C. Strategic Objectives #3: AIDS Prevention

- |                              |                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. AIDSCAP                   | LAC/ITT and R&D/H |
| 2. IPPF/WHR - AIDS           | R&D/H             |
| 3. Disabled Children Program | R&D/H             |
| 4. CDC PASA                  | R&D/H             |
| 5. ICRW                      | R&D/H             |

2. SUPPORTS MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, BUT NOT MANAGEABLE

None

3. DOES NOT SUPPORT MISSION'S STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Narcotics Awareness

DRUGCOM

R&D/EHR

DEMOCRATIC INITIATIVES

Regional Financial Management Improvement

LAC/DI

ICITAP (terminating)

STATE/PRC

Partners Civic Organization Strengthening

LAC/DI

Other

Program in Science and Technology Collaboration  
OFF/Research

Regional Disaster Preparedness Training

OFDA/LAC

SECTION III. TROPICAL FOREST AND BIODIVERSITY REPORT -  
UPDATE

A. Major conservation challenges.

The June 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was a moment of great pride for Brazilians, instilling a new measure of hope in the national conscience with the success in carrying out the logistics of such a mammoth event almost without a hitch, and for the perception that Brazil, in spite of the continuing conservation challenge, has had some successes to show the world. In a year in which world-renowned energy efficiency advocate Jose Goldemberg became Secretary of Environment, and IBAMA saw four Presidents, the turbulent political year ended on a positive note with the creation of the Ministry of Environment, with Senator Coutinho Jorge from the Amazon state of Para as its first Minister.

B. Progress made during the past year.

In 1992 Brazil became a signator to the Climate Change and Biodiversity conventions and is moving forward to collaborate in the mandated country emissions studies. Congressional deliberation on Intellectual Property Rights legislation was delayed by impeachment proceedings, but a vote is expected by March, 1993.

Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon registered its third straight year of decline, to a still substantial 11,000 km<sup>2</sup> measured in 1991. The tally for 1992 is not in, but the driest year on record in the Eastern Amazon is certain to have aggravated burning. Most analysts would agree that the Amazon forest situation is tenuous at best, with most of the pressures for forest clearing expected to surface with an economic upturn.

The new Minister of Environment has made a personal crusade of getting the World Bank managed G-7 Pilot Program and National Environmental Program back on track. None of the G-7 components have gone to full appraisal, but pre-investment studies are underway, and earlier disputes with environmental NGOs over participation mechanisms seem to have been smoothed over with solidification of the GTA (Amazon Working Group) umbrella structure for Amazon-based NGOs.

C. Recommended follow-up.

With the new U.S. commitment to Brazilian forest conservation announced January 15, 1993 as part of the FY1993 Forests for the Future Initiative, USAID/Brazil will have additional responsibilities to assure implementation and to accompany application of resources. An expanded role is also expected for USAID/Brazil in 1993 in ongoing negotiations in Brasilia on the G-7 Pilot Program. New forestry and environmental initiatives by

U.S. agencies not represented in Brasilia will require increased coordination with USAID in response to legal as well as practical realities.

## SECTION IV RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

### A. Narrative

#### 1. Program

Overall program resources requested from LAC for FY93 are \$440,000 less than anticipated in last year's Action Plan (\$5.225,000 rather than \$5,769,000). This reflects funding reductions for two large GCC projects with hefty pipelines. Resources requested from MDC/ITT and AOJ/DI are straightlined through FY 95 per LAC guidance. Although AID/B has not yet received a formal FY93 OYB for GCC our request of \$2.1 million is below the FY92 level (due to the above-mentioned pipelines) and well within range of GCC funds we understand are presently available to the bureau. Therefore we believe our FY93 request should be fully accomodated. If additional AIDS earmarked funds are available to the bureau, we have an excellent program in Campinas awaiting funding (\$300,000 needed in FYs 93 and 94) but we do not believe these funds should be provided from non-AIDS MDC/ITT resources.

Other AID bureau funds for FY93 are estimated to also be somewhat lower than anticipated in last year's action plan at \$8.65 million rather than \$8.97 million. This reflects a major reduction of R&D/GCC/BSP funds for World Wildlife Fund and Woods Hole Research Institute activities which are essential elements of the Brazil GCC strategy. Funds to ensure continuation of these programs are included in our LAC/GCC request for FY 93-95.

We have added an "Other Program" category to Table 4(a) to incorporate the Forests for the Future Initiative (FFI). In early FY93 President announced a pledge of \$4.1 million in FY93 for the FFI in Brazil. Funding was to be provided from AID (\$2 million), State/OES (\$0.5) and the USDA Forest Service (\$1.6 million). This funding was viewed as an initial contribution to a multi-year FFI program. AID/B, in collaboration with other agencies, had requested \$25 million for FFI over a 3-year period. Our request is summarized in the "new initiative" section of this document. We propose that the remaining funds (\$21 million) be provided in equal tranches in FYs 93-95.

## 2. Operational Expenses

The AID/Brazil program has been structured to minimize OE costs while ensuring appropriate levels of program oversight and management. Our OE budget is equivalent to only two percent of the program resources that we manage in Brazil- certainly one of the lowest overheads in AID. All PSC project officers are project funded. Embassy Economic and Political officers assist in the management of the Economic Policy Training and Democratic Initiatives programs, respectively. Controller, contract and legal services are provided from neighboring USAIDs.

In November 1992, a detailed Internal Control Review was carried out with assistance from USAID/Peru Controller staff. 7 of 14 previously identified weaknesses had been resolved, while 3 additional weaknesses were identified. The AIDREP plans to resolve these weaknesses this FY.

A 3-member IG audit team performed an exhaustive review of AID/B program systems, also in November 1992. The team was surprisingly complementary of AID/B operations and the draft audit recommendations did not call for any major changes.

AID/Brazil strongly supports the proposed consolidation of MDC regional support functions in one location. We have also requested that La Paz provide us with Executive Office backstopping. At present MDCs have nowhere to turn for support on a variety of AID management issues, which are often not congruent with State policies and practices.

The proposed consolidation of State Dept disbursing offices in RAMC/Mexico will severely effect the promptness of AID payments to contractors and venders and will make it difficult to provide timely advances to participants and AID/B travelers. Timely payments are particularly important in a country like Brazil with extraordinarily high inflation (over 1200% in 1992). Since this consolidation affects all South American MDCs we believe LAC should urge State to re-think this proposal.

The arrival of a 2nd USDH at post in December 1992, ensures that an experienced AID officer will be in Brasilia while the AIDREP is traveling (approx 40% of his time) and has resolved a major internal control weakness.

Table 4(b) provides details on OE requirements for FYs 93, 94, and 95. These figures reflect additional costs associated with housing and other support for the 2nd USDH but are still only 2 percent of program expenditures. The slight increase in FY94 is needed to upgrade our copy machine and purchase ADP equipment.

TABLE 4A  
 USAID/BRAZIL  
 SUMMARY PROGRAM FUNDING TABLE  
 DOLLAR PROGRAM

Funding Category	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95
LAC Bureau			
ITP:			
- AIDS (budget transfer to R&D/H for AIDSCAP)	1,400	1,200	1,200
- AIDS (FNESC)	70	75	80
- Drug Educ. (buy-in to DRUGCOM)	200	250	250
- Partners of the Americas	305	305	305
- Economic Policy/Private Sector	0	150	150
TOTAL ITP	1,975	1,980	1,985
MDC TRAINING:			
- SUNY Contract			
AIDS	75	75	75
DRUGS	80	70	60
Economic Policy/P.S.	230	230	230
Democratic Initiatives	170	170	170
Environment (NON-GCC)	40	40	40
FNESC Training Officer	55	60	65
TOTAL MDC TRAINING	650	645	640
TOTAL ITP/MDC TRAINING	2,625	2,625	2,625
AOJ/Democratic Initiatives:			
- Regional Financial Management	100	100	0
- AIFLD	400	400	400
TOTAL AOJ/DI	500	500	400
GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE:			
- World Wildlife Fund (1)	0	0	0
- World Wildlife Fund (2)	400	1,000	1,000
- University of Florida	0	400	400
- USDA/Forest Service	150	150	150
- Environmental Law Institute	250	250	250
- Genesys (WID buy-in)	150	150	150
- Environmental Protection Agency	50	100	100
- Cultural Survival	175	200	200
- Woods Hole Research Center	200	200	200
- Agroforestry Research Network	150	150	150
- SUNY Contract	300	300	300
- USFSC Contract	110	115	120
- FNESC Contract	65	70	75
- GCC Support	100	50	50
TOTAL GCC	2,100	3,135	3,145
TOTAL LAC BUREAU	5,225	6,260	6,170

TABLE 4A  
 USAID/BRAZIL  
 SUMMARY PROGRAM FUNDING TABLE  
 DOLLAR PROGRAM

Funding Category	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95
OTHER BUREAU-FUNDED			
R&D / POP:			
- Various Family Planning Projects	7,500	6,000	4,000
R&D /H/ AIDS:			
- AIDSCAP	750	750	750
R&D/FENV-Biodiversity Support Project:			
- World Wildlife Fund	145	0	0
- Woods Hole Institute	0	0	0
- Smithsonian Institution	55	0	0
WID:			
- Genesys (Maching Funds)	200	200	200
TOTAL OTHER BUREAU-FUNDED	8,650	6,950	4,950
TOTAL AID	13,875	13,210	11,120
OTHER PROGRAMS			
Forests for the Future Initiatives:			
- AID	2,000	0	0
- STATE	500	0	0
- USDA FS	1,600	0	0
- FEI Follow on	7,000	7,000	7,000
TOTAL OTHER PROGRAMS	11,100	7,000	7,000
GRAND TOTAL	24,975	20,210	18,120

CODE:

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)												
		FY 1993 ESTIMATE				FY 1994 ESTIMATE				FY 1995 ESTIMATE				
EXPENS	EXPENSE CATEGORY	FUNC CODE	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Units	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Units	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Units
MISSION NAME : AID/BRAZIL														
U.S Di	U.S Direct Hire													
Othe	Other Salary	U105			0.00				0.00				0.00	
Educ	Education Allowance	U106	15.50		15.50	2	15.50		15.50	2.00	15.50		15.50	2.00
COLA	COLA	U108	7.00		7.00	2	8.00		8.00		8.00		8.00	
Othe	Other Benefits	U110	0.70		0.70		0.70		0.70		0.70		0.70	
Post	Post Assign Trv	U111	3.13		3.13				0.00		2.90		2.90	
Post	Post Assign Frt	U112	10.90		10.90				0.00		11.00		11.00	
Home	Home Lv Trv	U113	5.40		6.40	4	3.10		3.10				0.00	4.00
Home	Home Lv Frt	U114	1.50		1.50	4	1.50		1.50				0.00	4.00
Educ	Education Trv	U115			0.00				0.00				0.00	
R&R	R&R Trv	U116	3.10		3.10	2	6.60		6.60	4.00	3.40		3.40	4.00
Othe	Other Trv	U117	3.20		3.20	2	3.40		3.40	1.00	3.60		3.60	1.00
	Subtotal:	U100	51.43		51.43		38.80		38.80		45.10		45.10	
F.N Di	F.N Direct Hire													
F.N	F.N Basic Salary	U201	17.50		17.50	1.00	18.38		18.38	1.00	19.30		19.30	1.00
Over	Overtime/Holiday Pay	U202			0.00				0.00				0.00	
All	All Other Code 11 FN	U203			0.00				0.00				0.00	
All	All Other Code 12 FN	U204	6.00		6.00		6.30		6.30		6.60		6.60	
Bene	Benefits-Former FN	U205			0.00				0.00				0.00	
Accr	Accrued Severance	U206	2.50		2.50		2.60		2.60		2.70			
	Subtotal:	U200	26.00		26.00		27.28		27.28		25.90		25.90	
Contra	Contract Personnel													
US P	US Psc Sal/Benefits	U302	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	1.00			0.00	1.00
All	All Other US PSC Costs	U303	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00				0.00	
FN P	FN PSC Sal/Benefits	U304	32.40		32.40	2.00	34.00		34.00	2.00	35.70		35.70	2.00
All	All Other FN PSC Costs	U305	0.00		0.00				0.00				0.00	
Manp	Manpower Contract	U306	0.00		0.00				0.00				0.00	
Accr	Accrued Severance	U307	2.60		2.60		0.70		0.70		0.75			
	Subtotal:	U300	35.00		35.00		34.70		34.70		35.70		35.70	

BUDGET BUDGET PLAN CODE: ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FY 1993 ESTIMATE FY 1994 ESTIMATE FY 1995 ESTIMATE

EXPENS EXPENSE CATEGORY FUNC CODE Trust Dollars Funds Total Units Dollars Funds Total Units Dollars Funds Total Units

Housin	Housing													
Res.	Res. Rent	U401	15.00		15.00			15.00		15.00			15.00	
Res	Res Utilities	U402	10.00		10.00			10.50		10.50			11.00	
M &	M & R	U403	7.00		7.00			7.35		7.35			7.72	
LQA	LQA	U404	0.00		0.00			0.00		0.00			0.00	
Secu	Security Guards	U407	0.00		0.00	1.00		0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00		0.00	1.00
ORE	ORE	U408	1.00		1.00			1.00		1.00			1.00	
Repr	Repr Allow's	U409	0.50		0.50			0.50		0.50			0.50	
	Subtotal:	U400	33.50		33.50			34.35		34.35			35.22	

Office	Office Operation													
Offi	Office Rent	U501	0.00		0.00			0.00		0.00			0.00	
Offi	Office Utilities	U502	0.10		0.10			0.20		0.20		0.30	0.30	
Bldg	Bldg.Maint.&Renov.	U503	5.20		5.20			0.40		0.40		0.40	0.40	
Equi	Equip.Maint.& Renov	U508	1.00		1.00			1.05		1.05		1.10	1.10	
Comm	Communication	U509	22.87		22.87			24.50		24.50		26.00	26.00	
Secu	Security Guards	U510	0.00		0.00			0.00		0.00			0.00	
Print	Printing	U511	0.00		0.00			0.00		0.00			0.00	
Site	Site Visit-Mission	U513	30.00		30.00	18.00		33.40		33.40	20.00	33.40	33.40	20.00
Site	Site Visit-AID/W	U514	13.00		13.00	1.00		13.65		13.65	1.00	14.33	14.33	1.00
Info	Info Meeting	U515	0.00		0.00	1.00		0.00		0.00	1.00		0.00	1.00
Train	Training	U516	3.40		3.40	0.00		3.60		3.60	1.00	3.80	3.80	1.00
Conf	Conference Attendance	U517	12.00		12.00			13.00		13.00		14.00	14.00	
Other	Other Ops Travel	U518	15.00		15.00	5.00		15.75		15.75	5.00	16.54	16.54	5.00
Supp	Supplies	U519	4.00		4.00			4.20		4.20		4.40	4.40	
FAAS	FAAS	U520	40.00		40.00			46.00		46.00		48.00	48.00	
Cont	Cont Consult Svcs	U521			0.00								0.00	
Cont	Cont Mgt/Prof Svcs	U522			0.00					0.00			0.00	
Spec	Spec Studies/Analysis	U523			0.00					0.00			0.00	
ADP	ADP H/W Leases/Maint	U525			0.00					0.00			0.00	
ADP	ADP S/W Leases/Maint	U526			0.00					0.00			0.00	
Trans	Trans/Freight	U598			0.00					0.00			0.00	
All	All Other Cont.Svcs	U599	12.00		12.00	4.00		12.60		12.60	4.00	13.23	17.23	4.00
	Subtotal:	U500	158.57		158.57			168.35		168.35		175.50	175.50	

BUDGET	BUDGET PLAN CODE:	ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)												
		FY 1993 ESTIMATE				FY 1994 ESTIMATE				FY 1995 ESTIMATE				
EXPENS	EXPENSE CATEGORY	FUNC CODE	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Units	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Units	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Units
NXP P	NXP Procurement													
Vehi	Vehicles	U601	0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50	
Res.	Res.Furniture	U602	3.00		3.00				0.00				0.00	
Res.	Res.Equipment	U603	0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50	
Offi	Office Furniture	U604			0.00		3.00		3.00				0.00	
Offi	Office Equipment	U605			0.00				0.00				0.00	
Othe	Other Equipment	U606			0.00		8.00		8.00				0.00	
ADP	ADP H/W Purchases	U607			0.00		5.00		5.00				0.00	
ADP	ADP S/W Purchases	U608			0.00				0.00				0.00	
Tran	Trans/Freight	U698			0.00		1.50		1.50				0.00	
	Subtotal:	U600	4.00		4.00		18.50		18.50		1.00		1.00	
Total	Total OE Expense Budget:		308.50		308.50		321.98		321.98		318.42		318.42	
LESS	LESS FAAS:		-40.00		-40.00		-44.00		-44.00		-48.00		-48.00	
Total	Total OE Expense Budget:		268.50		268.50		277.98		277.98		270.42		270.42	

## SECTION V. MISSION INITIATED ISSUES

### A. Coordination of Multi-Source Environmental Programs for Brazil

Issue: USG funds are being made available for development - related environment programs in Brazil from an increasing number of sources. Bilateral funds are provided by LAC and R&D. AID and State have provided \$7.5 million to the G-7 Pilot Program for the Amazon. AID and the USDA Forest Service have pledged funds for Brazil as part of the Forests for the Future Initiative (FFI). In addition the USG provides funds for ITTO and the GEF, some of which are allocated for projects in Brazil. Given the high priority of environment in the new administration, funding for environmental programs in Brazil is likely to increase.

Multi-source funding for environment programs is not, a priori, inefficient and is perhaps inevitable. AID/Brazil and the Ambassador believe, however, that improved coordination in Washington and in Brasilia, can have greater impact on Brazilian environmental policies, can ensure program and project complementarity and can make better use of the limited USG staff available to program and monitor environmental resources.

Coordination in Washington: We believe a single officer in AID/W should be designated as the responsible officer for development-related environmental programs in Brazil on at least a half-time basis. This officer could be located in either LAC or R&D. This officer would serve as the backstop for all AID-funded environmental programs in Brazil, would provide liaison with AID/B's evaluation contractor (PRISM) and would travel to Brazil periodically to assist with program development and evaluation. He/she would ensure that field views were obtained prior to USG votes on multi-lateral environmental projects and would be the Washington contact point for NGO's and other USG agencies regarding AID environment programs and priorities in Brazil.

Coordination in Brasilia: Although three agencies in the U.S. Embassy have some involvement with USG environmental programs (AID, the State Dept. Science Counselor and the USDA Agricultural Attache), AID has been the lead agency for liaison with the G-7 program, has developed proposals for multi-agency programs under the Forests for the Future Initiative, and has developed the strategic objectives (working closely with 7 USG PVO and USG grantees) for a multi-year Global Climate Change program.

The Ambassador believes that AID/Brazil should continue to provide the leadership and inter-agency coordination for USG development-related environment programs in Brazil, including development-related programs funded directly by the Forest Service or by EPA. EPA or other USG-financed scientific research programs will continue to be managed by the Science Counselor. Any significant issues between the USG agencies involved will be resolved by the DCM who chairs the Embassy Science and Technology committee.

SECTION VI EVALUATION PLAN

1. GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

- a) Indicators established by  
Reg. Evaluation Contractor ----- 2nd quarter FY 93
- b) First Program Evaluation with  
Reg. Evaluation Contractor ----- 4th quarter FY 93
- c) Project Evaluations
  - University of Florida / Genesys ---- 2nd quarter FY 93
  - World Wildlife Fund / Genesys ----- 2nd quarter FY 93
  - USDA / Forest Service ----- 3rd quarter FY 93
  - Environment Law Institute ----- 1st quarter FY 94

2. FAMILY PLANNING

- a) First Program Evaluation ----- 4th quarter FY 94

3. AIDS

- a) First Program Evaluation ----- 3rd quarter FY 95

4. DRUG AWARENESS (DURGCOM)

- a) First Program Evaluation ----- 2nd quarter FY 93

To: LAC/DR Peter Bloom

From: AID/Brazil: John Pielemeier

Subject: Semi-annual Reports: AID/Brazil

1. Attached are the semi-annual project reports for Brazil for the period January 1-September 30, 1992. All future reports will be done semi-annually at the end of March and September.

2. These will be last reports for three projects which have been completed: LAC II Training, AIDSCOM and AIDSTECH. We are reporting on one new GCC grant - Cultural Survival. As you know, our portfolio has been greatly consolidated over the past 18 months and we are no longer involved with energy, child survival, disaster preparedness and DOD excess property activities.

3. New AID/Brazil strategies for Family Planning and AIDS were approved in last May's Brazil Action Plan meetings. Last year's Action Plan also described our efforts to better integrate our GCC environment grants to work towards a common strategy. Over the 8 months since that review we've been very much in an implementation mode, focusing on developing Implementation Plans for the Family Planning and AIDS strategies and tightening up our GCC grants. In addition we've moved along reasonably well on developing evaluation systems for these three strategic objectives.

4. The AIDS and Family Planning programs are essentially new and have no pipeline problems. We have drawn down the pipeline on Partners over the past year from \$524,000 to \$289,000 and plan to use the remainder this FY. The SUNY participant training contract is going full throttle and we expect that all FY92 funds will be expended by September 1993.

5. Our analysis shows that some GCC projects do have significant pipelines. For example, expenditures have been slow for two World Wildlife sub-activities because they depend on high level Ministry of Environment decisions and there have been five ministers in the past 18 months. Due to this analysis we are reducing the FY93 funding requested for some GCC activities and are reorienting the tardy sub-activities.

6. I look forward to the DR analysis of our SARS but do not believe there are any major implementation issues that I would raise for the Action Plan review.

AID/BRAZIL

PROJECT STATUS REPORTS

9/30/92

<u>A.</u>	<u>GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCE</u>
	1. World Wildlife Fund	LAC/GCC
	2. World Wildlife Fund	R&D/FENR
	3. USDA Forest Service	LAC/GCC
	4. University of Florida	LAC/GCC
	5. Environmental Law Institute	LAC/GCC
	6. Genesys	WID and LAC/GCC
	7. Smithsonian Institute	R&D/FENR
	8. Woods Hole Institute	R&D/FENR
	9. Cultural Survival	LAC/GCC
<u>B.</u>	<u>FAMILY PLANNING</u>	
	1. IPPF	R&D/POP
	2. Pathfinder Fund	R&D/POP
<u>C.</u>	<u>AIDS</u>	
	1. AIDSTECH (Last Report)	LAC/ITT
	2. AIDSCOM (Last Report)	LAC/ITT
	3. AIDSCAP	LAC/ITT and R&D/H
<u>D.</u>	<u>DRUG AWARENESS</u>	
	1. DRUCCOM	R&D/EHR
<u>E.</u>	<u>TRAINING</u>	
	1. SONY Contract	LAC MDC Training
	2. Partners of the Americas (Last Report)	LAC II
	3. Partners of the Americas	LAC/ITT

BRAZIL ANNUAL PORTFOLIO REPORT

Activity Title Project Number	Implem. Agency	FY Initial Obligation FY Final Obligation Estimate Compl. Date	Planned Life of Project	Cumulative Obligations To date	Planned Counterp. Contrib.	Accrued Expend. Cumula.  Until Mo./Yr.	Pipeline
A. GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE							
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND 598-0784-G-00-0042-00	WWF	90 93 Sep/93	425,000	425,000	425,000	369,354  Dec./92	55,646
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND 598-0784-G-00-1043	WWF	91 95 Sep/95	2,867,700	1,703,000	2,150,770	542,321  Dec./92	1,160,678
MODEL FOREST AND POLICY AGROFORESTRY MANAGEMENT BSP-PDC-902 B & J	WWF	91 N/A N/A	N/A	537,086	N/A	367,540  Sep/92	169,545
FOREST MANAGEMENT PASA NUMBER 512-0784-P-AG-1044-00	Forest Service	91 93 Sep/93	567,000	567,000	1,754,309	191,000  Sep/92	376,000
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA 512-0784-G-00-0040-00	UF	90 93 Sep/93	1,263,640	1,263,640	1,418,784	467,958  Ago./92	795,682
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INSTITUTE 512-0784-G-00-1046-00	ELI	91	356,276	356,276	121,578	134,092  Dec./92	222,184
GENESIS PDC-0100-222-00-9044-00	The Futures Group	91 93 Sep/93	744,691	744,691	446,814	267,209  Sep/92	477,482
BIOLOGICAL DYNAMICS OF FOREST FRAGMENTS PROJECT BSP-PDC-902 C & H	Smithson. Institut.	91 N/A N/A	N/A	150,366	N/A	150,366  Sep/92	0
RESTORAT. AGRICULT. PRODUCT. ON DEGRADED AMAZONIAN LANDS BSP-PDC-902 D & I	WHRC	91 N/A N/A	N/A	399,692	N/A	231,692  Sep/92	168,000
MARKETING AND PROCESSING OF NON TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS 512-0784-G-00-2045-00	Cultural Survival	92 93 Sep/93	267,000	267,000	377,600	0  Sep/92	267,000

BRAZIL ANNUAL PORTFOLIO REPORT

Activity Title Project Number	Implem. Agency	FY Initial Obligation FY Final Obligation Estimate Compl. Date	Planned Life of Project	Cumulative Obligations To date	Planned Counterp. Contrib.	Accrued Expend. Cumula. Until	Pipeline
<b>B. FAMILY PLANNING</b>							
IPPF/WHR	IPPF	86 91 AUG/92	4,300,000	4,300,000	N/A	4,305,115 AUG/92	(5,115)
FP SERVICES	Path- finder	86 91 SEP/92	2,500,000	2,500,000	N/A	Not Submitted	Not Submitted
<b>C. AIDS</b>							
AIDSTEC DPF-5972-A-00-7057	Family Healt Internat.	88 91 Sep/93	770,000	770,000	280,000	657,557 Sep/92	112,443
AIDSCOM DPF-5972-2-00-7070	Academy for Educ. Developm.	88 91 Sep/93	673,000	673,000	167,000	517,590 Sep/92	155,410
AIDSCAP AMEND. 936-5972	Family Healt Internat.	92 96 Sep/97	11,940,000	1,751,000	300,000 (1st Year)	200,000 Dec./92	1,551,000
<b>D. DRUG AWARENESS</b>							
DRUGCOM DPF-5834-Z-00-0008-00	Developm. Associat.	89 94 Sep/95	500,000	500,000	160,000	246,336 Dec./92	253,664
<b>E. TRAINING</b>							
MDC TRAINING CONTRACT BRAZIL 512-0660-C-00-0050	State Univers. New York	90 92 Mar/97	2,250,000	1,335,268	750,000	670,536 Sep/92	664,732
ITI 598-0616	Partners of the America	85 92 Sep/93	1,041,700	1,041,700	540,000	752,289 Dec./92	289,411

**PROJECT STATUS REPORT**

CY 92

January 1 - September 30, 1992

**I. BACKGROUND DATA**

Project Title:	GCC/ World Wildlife Fund	
Program Number:	598-0784	
(I) Grant Number:	512-0784-G-00-0042-00	
Date of Authorization:	August 23, 1990	
Date of Obligation:	September 8, 1990	
PACD:	September 30, 1993	
Implementing Agencies:	Various Brazilian Institutions	
Major Grantee:	World Wildlife Fund	
AID Project Manager:	Angela Bernardes	
Status of CPs/Covenants:	N/A	
(II) Grant Number:	512-0784-G-00-1043-00	
Date of Authorization:	September 20, 1991	
Date of Obligation:	August 31, 1991	
PACD:	September 30, 1995	
Amendment n.1.	Signed September 22, 1992	
Amount obligated:	\$ 875,000	
Date of Obligation:	September 22, 1992	
Data of Last Evaluation:	N/A	Next Evaluation: 2nd qtr. FY 93
Date of Last Audit:	N/A	Next Audit:

**FINANCIAL DATA**Grant nº 512-0784-G-00-0042-00

Amount Authorized:	\$ 425,000
Amount Obligated:	\$ 425,000
Amount Committed:	Period: 09/06/90 - 06/30/92 Cumulative: \$ 329,601
Accrued Expenditures	Period: 01/01/92 - 06/30/92 Actual: \$ 54,830 Cumulative: \$ 301,950 Period - Next : \$ 60,000
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned: \$ 425,000 Actual: \$ 437,048

Grant nº 512-0784-G-00-1043-00

Amount Authorized: \$ 2,867,700  
 Amount Obligated: \$ 1,703,000 (\$ 828,000 + \$ 875,000)  
 Amount Committed: Period: 08/30/91 - 06/30/92  
 Cumulative: \$ 415,858

Accrued Expenditures Period: 01/01/92 - 06/30/92  
 Actual: \$ 257,709  
 Cumulative: \$ 330,917  
 Period - Next : \$ 100,000

Counterpart Contribution: Planned: \$ 2,150,770  
 Actual: \$ 319,162

% LOP Elapsed: N/A  
 % of Total Auth. Oblig.:  
 % of Total Oblig. Exp.  
 % of Total Auth. Exp.

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To implement a comprehensive program of interrelated activities aimed at reducing deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon, through two principal approaches: First, by promoting sustainable land management systems and second, by analyzing and disseminating land management alternatives in a way that policy makers and other decision-makers may have the appropriate basic information to develop policies for sustainable land use.

Relationship to Mission Strategic Objectives

## A. Linkage to strategic objectives:

This project contributes directly to achieve the strategic objective for the Global Climate Change Program: "Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon Reduced", by conducting activities which support the 3 Program Outputs: (1) Environmentally viable alternatives to deforestation adopted; (2) Policies supporting environmentally sound use of forests established and implemented; and (3) An environmental constituency established in local communities.

### III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT. Based on the fact that the EIA process can be improved to become a powerful force against unnecessary deforestation in the Amazon region, three activities were proposed to accomplish the improvement:

(a) Improvement of EIA criteria, to help the environmental agencies of the states of Acre and Para to define criteria for EIAs related to forest use and deforestation;

(b) Training technicians, especially state officials who prepare or evaluate EIA reports, and to provide some funding to support the EIA evaluation division of the state agencies; and

(c) Increase local participation, providing training to one or two NGOs in Acre and Pará.

2. NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS. This component aims to incorporate environmental considerations in economic analysis and decision-making related to natural resources in the Amazon, by working to build the local capacity of researchers, and federal and state officials in this area; and by enhancing linkages among them and policy makers. These goals will be achieved through four activities:

(a) Introductory Course on Applied Ecology and Natural Resources Economics, to the CIPMA members (group responsible for coordinating the policies and actions of all ministries and institutes of federal government) ;

(b) Issue-oriented Workshops to Establish National Policies on Natural Resources Economics. The first two workshop topics include: national income accounting and natural resources; and valuation of non-market goods and services from natural ecosystems.

(c) Training, through four types of training activities:  
(i) bringing in a foreign expert for a short-term intensive course;  
(ii) send Brazilians to the US for short-term training; (iii) sending Brazilians to do graduate studies in the US; and  
(iv) sending leading Brazilian officials and researchers to the US for six-month to one-year post-doctoral studies.

(d) International Workshop, to be held in 1944, with the participation of all the foreign experts and Brazilian researchers and officers involved in this component.

3. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING. The overall goal of this component is to support and strengthen the Amazonian conservation movement, through:

3.1 Strengthening NGOs - through WWF's Organizational Development Program (ODP), offering training workshops: Proposal Design, Financial Management and Human Resources Development. Strategic Management Workshop will also be offered. ODP staff may also provide technical assistance on specific organizational needs. Two types of grants are provided: (i) complementary grants support

activities that enable organizations to increase their effectiveness and capability; and (ii) seed grants, made on a one-year basis and are designed to support community-based organizations that have emerged to address specific environmental problems.

3.2 Institutional Support to Government Organizations, focus on strategic planning and policy, involving three components: training, technical assistance, and grants. ODP will further assess the needs of SEMAM and IBAMA in order to outline a long-term strategy for the agencies.

#### 4. MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS

##### 4.1 Model Management of Conservation Units and their Buffer Zones

The Fundação Vitória Amazônica seeks to bring environmental education, ecotourism, and the development of sustainable economic alternatives to rural residents in the buffer zone of the Jaú National Park. The main activities to be developed are: management plan; presentation of the management plan to IBAMA; expand the volume of ecologically appropriate tourism to the park and its adjacent area; assess the handcraft potential among local artisans in the region; development of agroforestry and extractive activities in the buffer zone; and increase public awareness of the value of the natural resources.

4.2 Amapá Extractive Reserves which will develop ecologically appropriate models of forest use for the region that can provide an alternative to converting the standing forest to pasture or shifting agriculture. The project is being developed with the National Council of Rubber Tappers (CNS) and Institute of Amazon Studies (IEA), to: (i) improve the ability of CNS to communicate with relatively isolated communities of extractivists; (ii) promote community organization and training so that reserve residents are aware of legal, social, and economic aspects of reserve consolidation; and (iii) conduct applied research on resource utilization and socioeconomic constraints to improving basic services and markets for forest products.

5. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES, are developed to maximize the impact of combined efforts in the region by reducing duplication of activities, building mutual awareness and communication among different projects, and promoting interactions and joint efforts among program components. Three types of coordinating activities will be developed: (i) site visits and meetings; (ii) promoting interaction between grantees; and (iii) establishment of an electronic network to improve communications and interaction among all grantees.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION. This new component is designed for project executants of GCC projects in the Amazon which have an environmental education component or are in need of developing one. This project will seek to establish a network of environmental educators in the Amazon region for technical information exchange; train environmental educators in methods to develop and eventually evaluate their projects; establish evaluation components in GCC projects; determine and disseminate the effectiveness of environmental education projects; create impetus for additional systematically designed and executed environmental education in the Amazon; and increase the credibility of environmental education efforts in the Amazon.

#### IV. PROJECT STATUS

##### A. PLANNED EOPS

1. Sustainable land management systems (timber management, integrated forest resources management, protected area management) that provide an economically viable alternative to pasture and slash-and-burn agriculture, maintain forest cover, and decrease pressure for continued forest clearing.

2. On-the-ground integrated demonstration of social, economic, and environmental viability of these land uses. Dissemination of resulting information to local communities and researchers.

3. Decision makers informed about how to develop integrated policies that encourage sustainable land use in the region.

## B. MAJOR OUTPUTS

### 1. Environment Impact Assessment

- a. EIA criteria
- b. Training technicians
- c. Training NGOs

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### 2. Natural Resources Economics

- a. Introductory Course
- b. Issue-oriented Workshop
- c. Training
  - . Bring foreign expert
  - . Short term training
  - . Graduate studies
  - . Pos-doctor
  - . Follow up
- d. International Workshop

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### 3. Institutional Strengthening

- a. Training (5 days workshop)
- b. Workshop (strategic planning)
- c. Follow up

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### 4. Management of Protected Areas

#### 4.1 Jaú National Park

- a. Elaboration of the management plan
- b. Discussions with IBAMA
- c. Schedule of activities
- d. Ecotourism activities proposal
- e. Handcraft potential survey
- f. Resource management development
- g. Environmental education development

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#### 4.2 Amapá Extractive Reserves

- a. Technical assistance
- b. Survey of natural resources
- c. Level of exploitation definition
- d. Marketing and processing studies completed
- e. Definition of the sustainable use of one or more product
- f. Training

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### 5. Coordination Activities

- a. Site visits and meetings
- b. Interaction between grantees
- c. Electronic network

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### 6. Environmental Education

- a. 10-day workshop
- b. 5-day follow-up meeting

## c. OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENT AND OVERALL STATUS

### 1. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

WWF participated in a number of meetings with the ELI, EPA and the USFS. As a result, a joint strategy was established, with WWF being assigned the following responsibilities: (a) Establishment and improvement of EIA procedures through policy dialogue involving state agencies, interest groups, and industries; (b) Streamlining the EIA review process by state agencies; (c) Training to increase effectiveness of NGOs in EIA process; and (d) Identifying opportunities for interface between NGOs and government prosecutors.

The last three activities will be developed jointly with ELI.

WWF discussed with Nelson Ribeiro (head of the environmental agency of Pará state) to determine the best strategy to support his agency in the improvement of the EIA process. Mr. Ribeiro is interested in opening sub-regional offices in the states on a pilot basis. These offices would include staff from other department such as the extension service. WWF and Mr. Ribeiro discussed the possibility of supporting a state-level workshop to define the feasibility of his proposal. Mr. Ribeiro was scheduled to meet with the President of IBAMA to define the necessary support from the federal agency for the event. However, the changes in the federal government forced Mr. Ribeiro to cancel the meeting, and consequently, WWF to postpone preparations for the event until a new team is in place at IBAMA.

WWF collaborated with ELI in the preparation of the workshop: "Mechanisms to implement Environmental Law: Environmental Impact Assessment and Enforcement", held in Belém, in 21-24 September. The workshop was designed to train state agency officials on the basic legal and technical aspects of reviewe impact assessment, and was attended by 24 participants from Amazon states.

### 2. NATURAL RESOURCES ECONOMICS

SEMAM (National Environmental Secretariat) and the Economy Ministry have jointly created a task force responsible for designing an alternative system for national income accounting which uses the environmental economics approach. This project intends to define the best strategy and methodology to complete the environmental account for an entire region.

An environmental economics pilot project is being developed for the valuation of a watershed in the state of Acre. The project is being executed by the task force led by SEMAM, and supported by WWF/USAID; UNDP and the Brazilian federal government.

This component has been the most adversely affected during the still ongoing major changes in the federal environmental agencies of the Brazilian government. During the past three months Garo Batmanian and José Carlos Libanio (WWF-Brazil office) held several

meetings with Helen Negret and other UNDP officials regarding the possible continuation of the project.

The work of all consultants for the pilot project is about 90% completed. However, the consultants have suspended their work until they receive more guidance from SEMAM. Final reports can be completed in few weeks, when the project restarts.

WWF staff met with Congressman Fábio Feldman, and intend to explore the possibility of supporting a workshop on natural resources economics, conceived by Mr. Feldman, for policy-makers at the state and federal level.

### 3. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

#### 3.1 Strengthening NGOs

INEA - A Strategic Planning Workshop was conducted with the Institute of Ethnobiology of the Amazon (INEA), February 6-11, 1992, and attended by 13 INEA members. The objectives of the Strategic Management Workshop, as set by INEA, were to clarify their vision and strategic directions, identify obstacles and strengths, and develop a plan of action to achieve their organizational goals. WWF conducted a Strategic Plan- Phase II Workshop with INEA during July 14-16.

PESACRE - A Strategic Planning Workshop was conducted with PESACRE, in Rio Branco during February 14-19, 1992. The participants included staff members, board members, and project coordination. A follow-up work Strategic Planning - Phase II Workshop was conducted with PESACRE during June 24-27, when its members reviewed the "Director Plan" document that was a result of the original Strategic Planning Workshop.

FVA - A Strategic Planning Phase I Workshop was conducted with Fundação Vitória Amazônica (FVA) in August. FVA was awarded with an institutional strengthening grant for \$15,000 in order to continue a previously awarded grant which provides urgently needed operational funding.

SOS AMAZÔNIA - A Strategic Planning Workshop was conducted with SOS Amazônia in May 15-17. The participants included staff members, board members, and project coordinators, totalling 11 people. The Strategic Planning - Phase II Workshop was conducted during August 18-20.

The "Guide to Design Effective Proposals" and the corresponding training workbook has been revised and adapted to Portuguese, and is going to the final review process before publication.

The "Guide to Financial Resource Development" going through the final stages in English and will be translated into Portuguese in September/October.

WWF staff met with representatives from Conselho Nacional dos Seringueiros - CNS in Rio Branco, Acre to discuss future organizational development activities.

### 3.2 Institutional Support to Government Organizations

A date and organizational details will be set by WWF and IBAMA in order to conduct the "Proposal Design Workshop" for IBAMA staff.

For state-level environmental organizations, WWF has designated the Para State Agency as a priority organization within the Brazilian Amazon strategy, and intends to conduct workshops which will strength the Agency.

## 4. MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS

### 4.1 Model Management of Conservation Units and Their Buffer Zones

In January, John Butler went over final project details with Carlos Miller (FVA Coordinator) in Washington. John Butler also met with Leonardo Lacerda (FVA Projects Coordinator), Andrew Murchie (FVA Informational System Coordinator) and IBAMA staff to complete preparations for FVA expedition to Jaú National Park.

During the fourth week of April, FVA mounted its first expedition to Jaú with a multidisciplinary team that consisted of 11 members with specialization in biology, primatology, ecology, zoology, land tenure, entomology, forestry, wetlands management, and planning. The team included representatives from the following institutions: IBAMA, Amazonas State Environmental Agency, INPA, USAID, GTZ, and FVA. A preliminary action plan for work in the Park was developed during the trip. This action plan define activities to be developed for one-year period within the National Park boundaries, and in its buffer zone.

The Action Plan was already sent to IBAMA for its analysis.

### 4.2 Amapá Extractive Reserves

The CNPT (National Center for Traditional Populations) was created by IBAMA to work with non-Indian extractivist populations living in the Amazon, particularly those in the extractive reserves.

A meeting was held in Amapá in the CNS (Rubber Tapper National Council) office and the IEA (Institute for Amazon Studies) office that included representatives from WWF, CNPT/SEMAM/IBAMA, Konrad Adenauer Foundation, GENESYS, the Denmark Labor Forum (AIF). The focus of the meeting was to discuss coordination of efforts in the region.

Following the meeting the group traveled to the extractive reserves. Another meeting was held in Macapá, where the agency's representatives met to discuss logistic for supporting the proposed nut factory in the community of Santa Clara (Cajari). CNS-Amapá will put together a comprehensive plan for the factory.

Specifically WWF-supported activities included:

- Regularly monthly community meetings inside each extractive reserve are held for planning and project discussion.

- The completion of the registration (Cadastro) of reserve residents which will take place within the coming months. The majority of reserve residents who came together last year to form the extractive reserve community association were registered at that time but some remote communities have not still been registered.

- The community associations identified basic buying and selling co-ops as a primary need. A small network of "cantinas" are now being established at key points within each reserve. The site of the "cantinas" were selected in part with the aid of WWF-supported socio-economic register (cadastro) of reserve residents. Two of the cantinas are currently functioning in facilities donated by the community.

The communities with the cantinas will also be involved in the processing and marketing of Brazil nuts.

A consultant hired by CNPT/IBAMA worked with extractive reserves communities to develop a plan for a network of small processing centers.

WWF promoted the exchange between the Alto Juruá Reserve and Amapá Reserves to discuss cadastre questionnaires as a means to collect resource-use information and the development of use plans for the reserve. Use plans of how local reserves residents propose to manage resources are required by IBAMA for each reserve. WWF has also promoted a number of training courses to improve reserve resident's ability to manage local resources.

#### D. PROBLEMS AND DELAYS

. The still ongoing changes in the environmental agencies at federal level is greatly contributing to delay activities related to the components: Environmental Impact Assessment; Natural Resources Economics; Institutional Support to Government Organization, and Management of Conservation Units and their Buffer Zone.

#### E. MAJOR ACTIVITIES OR CORRECTIVE ACTIONS DURING THE NEXT SIX MONTHS

##### 1. Environment Impact Assessment:

Major activities: To maintain contact with the government of the state of Para, in order to support EIA initiatives in the state.

Corrective actions: To contact the new Governor of Acre state in order to discuss the issue related to the EIA criteria already

established for the state, and the existing possibilities to have these criteria implemented. The new state Secretary for Environment visited Brasília and stated the new government's interest in discuss the issue.

## 2. Natural Resources Economics.

Corrective actions: To contact the new federal agency for environment, and establish strategies to deals with the problem if other changes occur.

## 3. Institutional Strengthening

### 3.1 NGOs strenghtening

Major activities: Coordination with PESACRE for conduction of Phase II of the strategic planning process.

Coordination with Fundação Vitória Amazônica for a follow-up activity to their previous strategic planning workshop.

### 3.2 Institutional Support to Government Organization

Major activities: Conduct IBAMA Proposal Design Workshop with state organizations in the Amazon region.

To contact the new Ministry for Environment and IBAMA's President, to explain the projects which are being developed and planned to be implemented in these agencies, at the same time that possible problems and delays should be solved.

Corrective actions: After the contact with the new federal agency staff, to follow-up the activities maintaining contacts with the IBAMA's technical staff.

## 4. Management of Protected Area

### 4.1 Jaú National Park

Major activities: Field trip with John Butler (WWF), Carlos Miller (FVA) and Howard Clark, AID Regional Environmental Advisor to carry on the necessary environment impact analyses. A socio-economic questionnaire on natural resources used by park residents will be tested.

Define among the activities stated in the Preliminary Action Plan, which ones can be developed by WWF/FVA initiative.

Corrective actions: Contact with IBAMA in order to clarify the issue related to the National Park Management Plan/PNMA, and to require the necessary permit to carry on activities within the area.

## 5. Coordination Activities

Major activities: Garo Batmanian will meet AID/Brasilia staff to better clarify which activities are involved in this component.

## PROJECT STATUS REPORT

CY92

### I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: GCC: **Model Forest/Agroforestry Management and Forest Policy (R&D/BSP funded)**  
Program Number: 598-0784  
Date of Authorization:  
Date of Obligation:  
PACD:  
Implementing Agencies: Various Brazilian institutions for individual subprojects.  
Major Grantee: **World Wildlife Fund**  
AID Project Manager: Eric Stoner (for USAID/Brazil)  
Status of Cps/Covenants: N/A

date of last evaluation: N/A next evaluation:  
date of last audit: N/A next audit:

### FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: \$537,086  
Amount Obligated: \$537,086  
Amount Committed: Period: FY91  
Cumulative: \$537,086  
Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: N/A  
Period - Actual: N/A (R&D Project)  
Cumulative: \$367,540.20  
Period - Next: N/A

Counterpart  
Contribution: Planned: N/A  
Actual: N/A

% LOP Elapsed: (as of Sept. 30, 1992): 80%  
% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%  
% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 68%  
% of Total Auth. Exp.: 68%

### II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The project purpose is to conduct demonstration projects and pilot tests of sustainable agroforestry systems in community settings and carry out research on sustainable natural forest management to provide information for review of forest policy.

#### Relationship to Mission Strategic Objectives

##### A. Linkage to strategic objectives:

This project contributes directly to the AID/Brazil strategic objective, "Deforestation reduced in the Brazilian Amazon", by conducting activities which support 3 program outputs:  
1) Environmentally viable alternatives to deforestation adopted;

2) Policies supporting environmentally sound use of forests established and implemented; and 3) An environmental constituency established in local communities.

### III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Two community agroforestry pilot projects are being conducted:

1) Araras community near Marabá, Pará in a recent settlement with the natural forest largely intact. Initial emphasis here is harvest and commercialization of cupuaçu fruit collected largely from natural stands, but also from recently planted agroforestry plots. Depulping of cupuaçu is conducted at harvest and the pulp is preserved in freezers maintained by the community, for off-season sale at higher prices. 2) Four settlements along the Capim River in Paragominas municipality, Pará where there is a mix of intact forest and degraded pasture land and regrowth forest. Community nurseries are established and the 69 participating colonists families are encouraged to introduce agroforestry practices that restore degraded land while reducing the pressure to clear additional land.

Through the Belém-based research NGO IMAZON, Institute for Man and the Environment in the Amazon, WWF is tracking timber harvest being conducted near Paragominas according to current federal regulations which require a management plan for sustainable forest use. Regrowth potential of desirable timber species is being conducted as well as the effect of interventions aimed at reducing damage and increasing regrowth, such as careful siting of logging roads and vine removal. Results of these studies are critical as information for the timber policy task force which is reviewing current federal timber policy with the intent of suggesting options for change.

### IV. PROJECT STATUS

The project is in its second year of activities. There is strong ground support through the activities of agronomists hired on-site in Marabá and Paragominas with the local workers syndicates, and through IMAZON, a strong NGO with a serious research perspective. IMAZON has established the timber study site on a 2000ha tract 20km from Paragominas. The sawmill owner agreed to cede 200ha for a demonstration project. The 200ha area is divided into two 100ha blocks, one logged in the usual fashion and one with improved harvest and post-harvest practices.

#### A. Planned EOPS

1. Sustainable land management systems (timber management, integrated forest management, protected area management) that provide an economically viable alternative to pasture and slash-and-burn agriculture, maintain forest cover, and decrease pressure for continued forest clearing.

2. On-the-ground integrated demonstration of social, economic, and environmental viability of these land uses. Dissemination of resulting information to local communities and researchers.

3. Decision makers informed about how to develop integrated policies that encourage sustainable land use in the region.

#### B. Major Outputs

1. Local processing, storage, and marketing of cupuaçu successfully developed for Araras community.

2. Nurseries installed in Capim communities.

\* number of communities reached.

\* number of small farmers engaged.

4. Timber tracts delineated and measured.

5. Estimates made of timber regrowth.

6. Timber policy studied and modifications that assure sustainable harvest prepared for legislative action.

#### C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

IMAZON has completed inventory of the 200ha pilot area, 100ha of which will be managed according to a model management plan, and 100ha that will be managed by the logging company using its traditional methods. Logging has started in this second area and management problems such as toppled trees, trees pulled down by a network of vines, and excessive bulldozing damage were evident. IMAZON has a complete survey of this area and will apply its model method to estimate the cost-benefit that the logging company would have realized had it used IMAZON's plan in that area.

The forest policy activities have been limited to compilation of bills related to deforestation and forestry activities proposed by law-makers. Three changeovers in the Presidency of IBAMA during this period have made it difficult for the timber policy task force to be reconvened.

The community agroforestry activities in the Paragominas municipality have been more successful in Sao Sebastiao and Nazaré, where the communities are more organized and more families are involved in the project from the beginning. The communities are starting the preparation of seedlings for the next rainy season, with an average of 20,000 seedlings produced by each community. In the Araras community near Marabá, CEPASP has opened an office for commercialization and has provided a small rotating capital fund to allow the co-op to buy more cupuaçu pulp from farmers.

D. Problems and Delays

With the expected restructuring of IBAMA under the new Ministry of Environment, it is hoped that the timber policy task force can be reconvened.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Funding for the WWF/BSP activities was not renewed as requested from BSP in FY92. Some slack exists because of the slow rate of spending for the timber policy activities, but the matter of continuity of this project as a GCC component activity will have to be resolved early in FY93.

AID/Brazil continues to urge that this project and other GCC-related R&D projects be evaluated as a multi-year approach and funded accordingly.

The local WWF office in Brasília should be actively involved in timber policy working group activities.

ERS - 10/15/92

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

CY92

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: GCC: **Forest Management and Research**  
Program Number: 598-0784  
PASA Number: 512-0784-P-AG-1044-00  
Date of Authorization: August 29, 1991  
Date of Obligation: August 29, 1991  
PACD: December 30, 1993  
Implementing Agencies: IBAMA, EMBRAPA, INPA  
Major Grantee: **USDA/Forest Service**  
AID Project Manager: Eric Stoner  
Status of Cps/Covenants: N/A

Date of Last Evaluation: N/A                      Next Evaluation: 2nd qtr. FY93  
Date of Last Audit: N/A                      Next Audit:

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: \$267,000 + \$300,000  
Amount Obligated: \$267,000 + \$300,000  
Amount Committed: Period: FY91  
Cumulative: \$267,000 + \$300,000  
Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected:  
Period - Actual:  
Cumulative: \$191,000  
Period - Next: \$76,000 (CY92)  
Counterpart  
Contribution: Planned: \$135,000 + \$649,500  
Actual: N/A

% LOP Elapsed (as of Sept. 30, 1992): 66%  
% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%  
% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 72%  
% of Total Auth. Exp.: 72%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The project purpose is to assist in developing forest management strategies aimed at sustainable use of natural Amazonian forests and conduct research on the role of fire in global climate change.

Relationship to Mission Strategic Objectives

A. Linkage to strategic objectives:

This project contributes directly to the AID/Brazil strategic objective, "Deforestation reduced in the Brazilian Amazon", by conducting activities which support 3 program outputs: 1) Environmentally viable alternatives to deforestation adopted; 2) Policies supporting environmentally sound use of forests established and implemented; and 3) An environmental constituency

established in local communities.

### III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Natural Forest Management: The forest management component addresses both the operational management of National Forest Lands as well as the research information needed by managers. Operational management will focus on collaboration with IBAMA on National Forest organization, planning, administration, and management and related needs. An information exchange system involving training and reciprocal site visits will be established to allow for cooperation and interaction on policy issues.

Emphasis is given to on-site assistance to forest land managers in the operational aspects of administering forest land, including forest land and resource survey, boundary demarcation, forest planning, harvesting and wood utilization, as well as development of non-timber forms of revenue from forest land and employment generation for people living in the forest. Initial activities will be carried out in the Tapajos National Forest near Santarem and will feature technical exchanges between IBAMA forest managers and scientists at the Institute for Tropical Forestry in Puerto Rico.

B. Training in Environmental Assessment: In coordination with the World Wildlife Fund, EPA, and the Environmental Law Institute, the Forest Service is developing a training program on the implementation, processing, and management of environmental assessments.

C. Natural Resource Management Training Course: Forest Service has been requested by IBAMA to provide a technician-level course on the administration and management of national forests. A "train the trainer" approach will be used to transmit concepts involving administrative procedures, personnel issues, policies, leadership training, how to encourage public participation, group dynamics, participatory management, and communications skills.

D. Fire Research and Management: The fire component addresses both fire research (implications for global climate change, remote sensing and GIS for fire pinpointing and areal extent measurement) and management aspects such as firefighting techniques and disaster preparedness. Fire assessment procedures will be researched combining satellite-and aircraft-based remote sensing of fire physical and chemical properties and wildfire impacts on air, soil, water.

Fire management activities will concentrate on training and technical assistance. Objectives are to establish a fire danger rating system and zoning system for wildfire control, establish a fire information/extension system, and establish a firefighter exchange training program.

## V. PROJECT STATUS

### A. Planned EOPS

1. Environmental Impact assessment completed for Tapajos Forest.
2. Alternatives to burning developed; wildfire damage reduced.
3. Training course delivered on natural resource management in National Forests.
4. Environmental impact assessment training program delivered.

### B. Major Outputs

1. Brazilian firefighters trained in US National Forests.
2. Research advanced on control of savanna and forest wildfires.
3. Exchange of forest managers between IBAMA, INPA and ITF.
4. Strengthen EIA process for areas over which IBAMA has jurisdiction.
5. Increased capacity of EMBRAPA to develop altered land use alternatives.

### C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

A major seminar on wildfire and burning was held in Brasília in April, 1992. This seminar was followed by a planning workshop between Forest Service, IBAMA, IBGE, the University of Brasília, EMBRAPA, Corpo de Bombeiros, and other collaborators to outline research needs in the area of fire control.

An agreement between USDA Forest Service and IBAMA was signed during UNCED in Rio de Janeiro on June 11, 1992. This implementing arrangement for forest-related science and management establishes a cooperative program to promote scientifically-based forest management. Cooperation under this implementing arrangement will include forest related and socio-economic assessments, scientific exchanges, technical support, and forest science and management demonstrations.

In August, 1992 a team consisting of Forest Service, NASA, and NCAR (National Center for Atmospheric Research) personnel spent a month in Brasília collaborating with researchers from IBGE, IBAMA, the University of Brasília and EMBRAPA, conducting research on gas emissions from fires, both in the savanna zone as well as in the Amazon. An NCAR plane outfitted with numerous sensors was the primary data collection platform. Early rains made data collection difficult over planned burns, but the mission was considered to be an overall success.

There was no progress reported during this period on natural forest management, environmental assessment training, or natural resource management training activities.

#### D. Problems and Delays

A call for technical assistance for specialists in three areas relating to the Tapajos natural forest management activities was issued by Forest Service within its own ranks in May 1992:

1) database specialist; 2) rural development/income generation; and 3) nature tourism/recreation. Even though it was stated that these activities should have been completed by September 1992, none of them were initiated.

Additional problems: Absence of full time permanent Forest Service coordinator for GCC activities; lack of follow-up on details of Tapajos activities.

#### E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

- \* Restructure USDA assistance to Tapajos to focus on preparation of an EIA in collaboration with IBAMA.

- \* Focus USDA activities on program objectives rather than inputs.

- \* Establish structure for periodic USDA reporting to AID.

- \* Identify overall Forest Service coordinator and individual activity task managers.

- \* Work with John Reddington/USDA-FAS and Ambassador to facilitate placement of Forest Service coordinator in Brazil.

ERS-10/15/92

**PROJECT STATUS REPORT**

CY 92

January 1 - September 30, 1992

**I. BACKGROUND DATA**

Project Title:	GCC/ University of Florida	
Program Number:	598-0784	
Grant Number:	512-0784-G-00-0040-00	
Date of Authorization:	August 23, 1990	
Date of Obligation:	August 31, 1990	
PACD:	September 30, 1993	
Implementing Agencies:	PESACRE	
Major Grantee:	University of Florida	
AID Project Managers:	Angela Bernardes	
Status of CPS/Covenant:	N/A	
Data of Last Evaluation:	N/A	Next Evaluation: 2nd qrt FY93
Date of Last Audit:	N/A	Next Audit:

**FINANCIAL DATA**

Amount Authorized:	\$ 1,263,640
Amount Obligated:	\$ 1,263,640
Amount Committed:	Period:
	Cumulative:
Accrued Expenditures	Period : 01/01/92 - 08/31/92
	Actual: \$ 293,605
	Cumulative: \$ 467,958
	Period - Next: \$ 110,000
Counterpart	
Contribution:	Planned: \$ 1,418,784
	Actual: \$ 786,388

% LOP Elapsed: N/A  
 % of Total Auth. Oblig.:  
 % of Total Oblig. Exp.  
 \$ of Total Auth. Exp.

## II. PROJECT PURPOSE

This project seeks to develop and implement alternatives for diversifying sustainable use practices in the forest and small scale agroforestry practices by forest populations in order to contribute to higher levels of income for indians, rubber tappers and settlers willing to use sustainable agro-forestry use systems.

### Relationship to Mission Strategic Objectives

#### A. Linkage to strategic objectives:

This project contributes directly to achieve the strategic objective for the Global Climate Change Program: "Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon Reduced", by conducting activities which support 2 Program Outputs: (1) Environmentally viable alternatives to deforestation adopted and (2) An environmental constituency established in local communities.

## III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### A. Forest Resource Management

This sub-project has as its main objectives:

(a) Characterize the structure and composition of the ecosystems of various areas of the state in order to identify species with potential for use in agriculture and agroforestry systems;

(b) to promote collection, identification, evaluation and preservation of genetic resources of species with economic potential;

(c) experiment with economic uses of plants that have the potential to contribute to the diversification of agroforestry and extractive systems;

(d) train personnel who can develop a critical consciousness with regard to environmental, social and economic issues of the region.

These objectives will be reached throughout the following activities:

1. Collection, Conservation and Study of Native Fruit Trees
2. Forestry Extension Course
3. Forest Enrichment Planting of Native Rubber Trees
4. Palms of Acre: Floristic and Economic Potential
5. Environment Planning Course
6. Image Analysis of Plant Communities in Humaitá Area

### B. Integrated Agroforestry Systems

The objectives to be reached are to:

(a) identify new and existing agroforestry practices and evaluate the sustainability of agroforestry systems;

(b) indicate agroforestry practices capable of improving production systems through the use of fallow fields; and

(c) train producers in techniques for managing available natural resources.

Activities:

1. Characterization and Monitoring of Agroforestry Systems and Practices in Acre
2. Training and Establishment of Agroforestry Systems
3. Apiculture Course
4. Agroforestry Systems for Control of Burning and Recuperation of Degraded Areas
5. Participatory Research in Agroforestry Systems in the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve
6. Evaluation of Agroforestry Systems for Small Producers in Acre

C. Technical Assistance and Rural Extension

The objective of this sub-project is to provide technical assistance, training and social promotion to the rural communities where PESACRE is carrying out research. Activities:

1. Provide technical assistance, training and social promotion to the rural communities where PESACRE is carrying out research.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

1. Land use alternatives in place for conservation of humid tropical forests in the Brazilian Amazon through: (a) ecologically appropriate use of intact forests, and (b) rehabilitation and use of already cleared lands for economically sustainable livelihood of local populations.

2. Government policies (federal and state) that contribute to adoption of a more sustainable and environmentally sound economic development model in forested areas.

3. Effective participation of local institutions and individuals in the Amazon in the democratic initiatives for change through links forged among researchers, information disseminators, forest dwellers, community leaders, and government officials and through increased overall environmental awareness

B. MAJOR OUTPUTS

.Consolidation of capacity of the PESACRE group to carry out research and extension projects, to coordinate inter-institutional activities, and to continue as a forum for dissemination of research results and policy debates.

- . Local researchers and extensionists trained and with experience in develop research in an integrated, interdisciplinary approach to work with small producers, including women.

- . Generation of research results for sustainable resources management, tested and implemented by collaborating forest families in Acre.

## C. OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENT AND OVERALL STATUS

### 1. General

PESACRE produced a three-year Directive Plan, elaborated a 9 month strategic plan and defined a proposal to extend the USAID-supported research and training program for an additional two years.

A Strategic Planning workshop for PESACRE, promoted by WWF was held at the end of February.

In April, PESACRE's first internal evaluation was carried out by a team of three persons: John Butler of the World Wildlife Fund, Christopher Uhl of IMAZON and Jorge Viana of Centro de Trabalhadores da Amazônia. The team spent a week working with PESACRE in Rio Branco and produced a written evaluation, which was studied by PESACRE's officers and UF project managers, who proposed a plan of action addressing the major problems highlighted in the evaluation. PESACRE's Directive Plan for the next three years was concluded and defines concrete, attainable goals for PESACRE's programs and projects.

WWF consultants held the second phase in the Strategic Planning process in June, which was attended by 16 technicians

The Deliberative Council, PESACRE's elected decision-making body, met twice during the quarter.

PESACRE signed a formal agreement with the UFAC, to provide for technical, administrative and financial cooperation between the two institutions. The agreement formalizes the already-established relationship; PESACRE has had its office on the university campus for two years.

Through a second agreement with the UFAC and the Ford Foundation, PESACRE will provide administrative support for the Arboretum project of the Zoobotanical Park of the UFAC, with financing from Ford Foundation.

A formal agreement was also signed with the PMACI program (Protection for the Environment and Indigenous Communities) of the Inter-American Development Bank. Through this agreement, PESACRE will receive funding for the acquisition of a field vehicle and a micro-computer.

PESACRE was visited by Hubert and Jonta Tandt, consultants to Canada's aid agency (CIDA) to discuss the possibility of collaboration in technical aspects of CIDA's project in the Chico Mendes extractive reserve.

PESACRE continued its collaboration with UNICEF in

carrying out socioeconomic research in Acre, and discussed the possibility of a research project on children in rural Amazônia..

In late April, a week-long training workshop co-sponsored by GENESYS and PESACRE was offered to 26 participants representing the Brazilian organizations involved in work supported by the GCC program.

PESACRE's Socioeconomic Commission met once to plan future activities following from the plan of action developed during GENESYS-sponsored workshop on gender and social science methods.

A survey was carried out in June at the RECA community with technical and financial support from GENESYS. Twelve PESACRE technicians participated in this training/research project during which over 60 producer families were interviewed.

Two PESACRE members participated in a training course at the University of Florida on Participatory Research and Non Conventional Extension Methods in Agroforestry System. PESACRE's Executive Coordinator also visited the UF.

The first monthly informational bulletin (BIP) was published in June.

A team of two PESACRE economists and a consultant - Richard Wallace- conducted a marketing research on the Rio Branco market for cupuaçú.

## 2. Research and Extension Activities

The project team studying native fruit trees made eight visits to producers to deliver seed and to inspect the areas to observe seedling production conditions, seedling quality, planting conditions, and the producer's performance in carrying out planned activities. Twenty participating producers were each visited three times.

With technical assistance from GENESYS, the native fruit trees Project Coordinator received training in socio-economic methods and gender analysis while working on modifications to his on-going project.

The project focusing on palms of Acre continued with a visit to the Seringal Dois Irmãos, where a meeting was attended by fifteen male rubber tappers, ten women and fifteen children. They discussed several examples of the economic importance of palms in Acre, in Brazil, and in other parts of the world. During the botanical collection, two rare species were identified, Desmoncus and Geonoma camana. This is probably the first register of these species in this part of Acre.

During the visit mentioned above three nurseries were built and a group took charge of seedling production.

The agroforestry system project coordinate by EMBRAPA has also concentrated on seedling production. A nursery was built on a producer's lot and another was recuperated at EMBRAPA's station.

Visits were made to several areas where PESACRE is involved in

research, to provide technical assistance.

A meeting also was held with rubber tappers in Xapuri to discuss the establishment of observation units for the agroforestry project to be carried out with the Agroextractive Cooperative of Xapuri.

D. PROBLEMS AND DELAYS

None

E. MAJOR ACTIVITIES OR CORRECTIVE ACTIONS DURING THE NEXT SIX MONTHS

Discuss the proposal to extend the UF grant for an additional two years.

Conduct a simplified course on palm collection for adults and young people in Seringal Dois Irmãos.

Finalize the preparation and conduct the Speciation Course on Planning and Environment, which was postponed for the second semester of 1992, given the complexity of organizing a post-graduate course and securing experienced instructors.

Prepare and carry out the socio-economic diagnostic survey in communities where PESACRE is presently working.

Carry on the evaluation process together with AID staff, in order to accomplish the stated at the Project Evaluation Summary.

**PROJECT STATUS REPORT**  
CY 92

January 1 - September 30, 1992

**I. BACKGROUND DATA**

Project Title:	GCC/ Environmental Law Institute
Program Number:	598-0784
Grant Number:	512-0784-G-00-1046-00
Date of Authorization:	August 11, 1991
Date of Obligation:	August 30, 1991
PACD:	March 31, 1993
Implementing Agencies:	Various Brazilian Institutions
Major Grantee:	Environmental Law Institute
AID Project Managers:	Angela Bernardes
Status of CPs/Covenants:	N/A

Data of Last Evaluation: N/A  
Date of Last Audit: N/A

Next Evaluation: 1st qrt FY 94  
Next Audit:

**FINANCIAL DATA**

Amount Authorized:	\$ 116,276
Amount Obligated:	\$ 116,276
Amount Committed:	Period:
	Cumulative:

Accrued Expenditure	Period:	03/01/92 - 08/31/92
	Actual:	\$ 37,388
	Cumulative:	\$ 71,146
	Period - Next:	\$ 70,000

Counterpart		
Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 121,578
	Actual:	\$ 47,208

% LOP Elapsed: N/A  
% of Total Auth. Oblig.:  
% of Total Oblig. Exp.  
% of Total Auth. Exp.

## II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To assist in developing environmental policy in Brazil by providing technical assistance in support of the ongoing activities of the GCC Program.

ELI proposes to work in collaboration with World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the University of Florida (UF) to identify and provide the legal technical assistance necessary to support their current activities. Three key areas were identified:

(1) institutionalization of extractive reserves, (2) environmental impact assessment, and (3) assistance in developing and delivering environmental training courses.

In addition, ELI proposes to work with the existing project teams to identify additional needs for legal and policy assistance.

### Relationship to Mission Strategic Objectives

#### A. Linkage to strategic objectives:

This project contributes directly to achieve the strategic objective for the Global Climate Change Program: "Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon Reduced", by conducting activities which support 2 Program Outputs: (1) Policy supporting Environmentally sound use of forests established and implemented, and (2) "An environmental constituency established in local communities"

## III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 1. Extractive Reserves.

GCC activities in support of the establishment of extractive reserves are currently being conducted by WWF and UF in Amapa and Acre in collaboration with local groups such as the Conselho Nacional dos Seringueiros (CNS) and Instituto the Estudos Amazônicos (IEA). ELI will work in concert with these groups to identify and analyze legal and policy issues, and provide options and recommendation to promote the establishment and effective implementation of the extractive reserves under Brazilian national, state and local and other indigenous laws. ELI's team of Brazilian and US environmental attorneys will provide this assistance through a year-long program of consultation, information exchange, and research and analysis.

### 2. Environmental Impact Assessment Activities

Based on the discussion during the Environmental Impact Assessment segment of the coordination meeting, ELI will provide assistance in three specific ways: (i) coordinating the EIA activities of the GCC program; (ii) developing and presenting EIA

training courses, seminars or briefings; and (iii) providing technical assistance in the development of specific guidelines.

### 3. Training course in Brazil

ELI will support the courses provided by WWF for NGO officials from Acre and Para. The objective of these courses is to provide these local officials with the legal education and tools necessary to enhance government implementation of the environmental assessment process. ELI proposes to provide the legal and technical support necessary to the effective preparation and presentation of these training programs, including legal research and analysis, course material preparation and delivery, and follow-up analysis. ELI's team will also provide insights garnered from practical experience of its members in drafting and implementation of related laws and policies, working with communities to develop legal and policy training courses, and the delivery of training courses.

#### Providing general support for on-going GCC activities.

ELI in coordination with WWF and UF is identifying additional legal and policy issues associated with ongoing GCC activities. During the project period, ELI is working cooperatively with the existing project teams to begin developing appropriate legal and policy options and strategies to address these issues.

## IV. PROJECT STATUS

### A. Planned EOPS

1. Options and recommendations for the institutionalization (establishment and implementation) of extractive reserves.
2. EIA process more effective in Acre and Pará states, with NGO officials trained.
3. Appropriated legal and policy options and strategies to address the identified issues associated with GCC activities.

### B. MAJOR OUTPUTS

- Legal framework related to Extractive Reserves solidified.
- Workshop and Training Program related to environmental assessment.
- Legal and police issues associated with ongoing GCC activities.

## C. OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENT AND OVERALL STATUS

### 1. SOLIDIFYING THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF EXTRACTIVE RESERVES

Field trip in February to the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve in Acre to identify specific legal and policy issues involved when implementing an extractive reserve and identification of courses in action. ELI has identified two avenues of legal and policy research related to the successful implementation of extractive reserves: (1) Fundamental aspects of their implementation , and (2) Options to economically benefit from genetic resources.

#### 1.1 Extractive Reserves: Fundamental aspects of their Implementation

ELI's visit to Curitiba, Brasília and Rio Branco reaffirmed previous understandings and provided new insight into the issues involved in turning the concept of an extractive reserve into a functioning reality. ELI has continued its legal, economic and policy issues concerning the implementation of the reserves. For each of the two research topics ELI has selected to focus its research on, the ELI team, together with two Brazilian consultants, has prepared a preliminary outline of issues to be examined. The research on the topics is being conducted through consultation with state and federal agencies in Brazil, local and international NGOs, and review of relevant legal documents.

ELI staff and Brazilian consultants visited the newly created extractive reserve "Quilombo do Frexal", located in the northern part of the State of Maranhão from September 26 through September 29. The trip was to draw a comparison with Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve visited by ELI team last February.

#### 2.2 Mechanisms for Generating Income from Genetic Resources Located in the Extractive Reserves

A research paper on mechanisms for generating income from genetic resources in the extractive reserves will examine: (i) the need for income related to the genetic resources within the extractive reserves; (ii) the direct and indirect options available for economically benefitting from the plant and animals resources within the reserves; (iii) cases studies of the use of these mechanisms in different countries of the region, including Merck pharmaceutical company deal in Costa Rica, and (iv) legal and other considerations involved in the implementation of these mechanisms.

In addition to ELI staff, a Costa Rican environmental attorney at the Institute and a US attorney specializing in intellectual property law are working as consultant in this project.

## 2. DEVELOPING AND DELIVERING ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING COURSES

### 2.1 Environmental Impact Assessment/Enforcement Training Course

The ELI team of US and Brazilian attorneys (and a professional land use planner) completed selection, preparation and translation of materials for the environmental impact assessment and enforcement course delivered in São Paulo and Belém. ELI worked in partnership with WWF.

In São Paulo, the course "Mechanisms to Implement Environmental Law: Environmental Impact Assessment and Enforcement" was conducted from September 14 to 18 and was attended by public prosecutors, judges and non-governmental organization's attorneys. State represented in the course in addition to São Paulo, included Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Santa Catarina e Rio Grande do Sul.

The local co-sponsors in São Paulo were: Ministério Público do Estado de São Paulo, Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil-Seccional São Paulo, Associação Paulista de Magistrados and the Instituto Brasileiro de Direito e Política Ambiental (IBDPA).

The course occurred in Belém during the week 21-25 of September. It was attended by engineers, lawyers and geologists representing most of the states of the Amazon region. In addition to the state of Pará, the following states sent representatives: Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Roraima, Maranhão and Tocantins.

The local co-sponsors were: the Secretaria de Estado de Ciência, Tecnologia e Meio Ambiente do Estado do Pará and the IBDPA.

### 2.2 Training Program for Brazilian Attorneys

ELI coordinate a three-week training program "Tools for Meeting the Challenge of Global Climate Change" (July 27-August 14) for twelve Brazilian attorneys and one engineer, head of the environmental agency of the state of Pará. The program was sponsored by SUNY and conducted with the assistance of WWF, EPA and US Forest Service.

### 2.3 Visiting Scholar

ELI sponsored Mr. Luis Carlos Ros Filho as a visiting scholar at the Institute for summer. Mr. Ros is a Brazilian economist, and focused his research on economic instruments for pollution control.

D. PROBLEMS AND DELAYS

None

E. MAJOR ACTIVITIES OR CORRECTIVE ACTIONS DURING THE NEXT SIX MONTHS

Development of the research paper on fundamental aspects of implementation of the extractive reserves.

In relation to EIA component, there will be the continuity of discussions related to coordination training efforts and beginning the development of specific guidelines for different sectorial activities.

ELI teams plan to make findings on generation income research paper available for public discussion in Brazil through a series of roundtables or workshops so to have the input from all interested parties. ELI will be working over the next few months with representatives from WWF and other GCC grantees to determine the timing, agenda, format and participation list for these events.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

CY92

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: GCC: **Gender Issues Related to Preservation and Sustainability of Natural Res. in Brazil**  
Program Number: 598-0784  
Buy-in Number: PDC-0100-222-00-9044-00  
Date of Obligation: June 28, 1991  
PACD: March 31, 1993  
Implementing Agencies: Various Brazilian institutions  
Major Grantee: **PPC WID/GENESYS (The Futures Group)**  
AID Project Manager: Eric Stoner  
Status of Cps/Covenants: N/A  
Date of Last Evaluation: N/A Next Evaluation: 2nd qtr. FY93  
Date of Last Audit: N/A Next Audit:

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: \$297,877 (GCC) + \$446,814 (WID)  
Amount Obligated: \$744,691  
Amount Committed: Period: FY91  
Cumulative: \$744,691  
Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: N/A (FY91)  
Period - Actual: N/A (FY91)  
Cumulative: \$267,208.96  
Period - Next: N/A (FY92)  
Counterpart  
Contribution: Planned: N/A  
Actual: N/A  
% of LOP Elapsed (as of Sept. 30, 1992): 66%  
% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%  
% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 36%  
% of Total Auth. Exp.: 36%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The project purpose is to integrate gender into activities of the Global Climate Change Program, focusing on the sustainable use of Amazon forest resources, institution building, and policy reform. GENESYS will work with Amazon-based NGO's to strengthen their capabilities to include socioeconomic considerations in the design, implementation, and evaluation of sustainable activities in extractive reserves, park buffer zones, and community agroforestry projects supported by the GCC Program.

## Relationship to Mission Strategic Objectives

### A. Linkage to strategic objectives:

This project contributes directly to the AID/Brazil strategic objective, "Deforestation reduced in the Brazilian Amazon", by conducting activities which support 2 program outputs:

- 1) Environmentally viable alternatives to deforestation adopted;
- and 2) An environmental constituency established in local communities.

## III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Research design and implementation: Technical assistance in research design will be provided in two forms. First, workshops will be designed focusing on research methods, including questionnaire design and testing, interview methods, data collection, and data base setup. Workshops will provide a basis for including a strong socioeconomic component to work being conducted by various NGO's in the Brazilian Amazon under the GCC Program, and will assure that skills in incorporating gender differences in the collection and analysis of data are strengthened. It is expected that the workshops will result in a gender difference "minimum data set" which can be used by all participating NGO's and which will contribute to the evaluation component of the GCC Program.

A second type of research design and technical assistance will be provided through the hiring of social science researchers for key project sites in the Amazon. These social scientists will work with NGO groups to incorporate gender considerations into any field studies and provide continuity in attention to gender issues in the collection and analysis of data.

B. Special studies: Market studies will be conducted on production-level economics using cupuaçu as a "sentinel" crop. Studies will also be conducted of employment generation potential of alternative forest management strategies and alternative uses of forest products. These assessments will include an analysis of employment opportunities for both men and women in activities such as harvesting and processing of extractive products for domestic and export markets and forest management. Special attention will focus on the comparative advantage of various levels of labor input in the process of developing product opportunity profiles.

## IV. PROJECT STATUS

### A. Planned EOPS

1. Stabilized land use as an outgrowth of emphasis on equitable roles of individuals in their family and community context.
2. Changes in employment patterns favoring sustainable use of forest resources.

## B. Major Outputs

1. Gender roles institutionalized. Data disaggregated by gender.
2. Non-timber forest products marketed.
3. Income alternatives developed.
4. NGOs plan and manage projects which are gender sensitive.
5. NGOs influence policies.

## C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

From April 26 to May 2, 1992 the second Phase I workshop on Gender Analysis and Social Science Methods was delivered in Rio Branco, Acre. Workshop objectives included: 1) teaching gender analysis, 2) teaching socio-economic analysis, 3) teaching social science research methods, and 4) facilitating networking and exchange between Amazonian NGOs. Twenty-one participants from ten NGOs attended the intensive 5 day course.

GENESYS finalized the selection of five Gender/Social Science Specialists to represent GENESYS in five local NGOs: STR, Paragominas; CNS, Macapá; CEPASP, Marabá; FVA, Manaus; and PESACRE, Rio Branco. The local gender specialists are the main on-site resource people for: working with project personnel in designing and implementing socio-economic research, providing expertise on gender considerations or social science research or requesting technical assistance, implementing the NGO socio-economic action plan, carrying out baseline research and monitoring research, assisting later phase workshops, and working directly with community leaders.

A subcontract between GENESYS and REBRAAF (Rede Brasileiro Agroflorestral) was finalized in early April and a GENESYS Brazil office was established in time to handle logistical arrangements for the Rio Branco workshop.

From September 19-27, 1992 a GENESYS Phase II workshop was held in Marabá on the "Sondeio" methodology. The 20 workshop participants carried out a survey of the Araras community near Marabá, concentrating on cupuaçu fruit as a potential income generating crop that can effectively improve smallholder livelihoods so that deforestation pressure is reduced. An extensive document detailing the findings of this sondeio has been prepared.

A final draft has been prepared of the proposal for the research/special study on "Community-based marketing potentials for Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)". The GENESYS marketing study has as an overreaching goal to assist small-scale Amazonian communities in their marketing assessments and marketing planning for sustainably produced non-timber forest commodities, represented

by a single "sentinel" commodity, cupuaçu, and its various products, in a single "sample unit", the Araras community near Marabá. The GENESYS study will focus on local and regional markets.

#### D. Problems and Delays

Workshops have proceeded only slightly behind schedule and most support personnel have now been contracted. Delay in starting the marketing study should allow for closer collaboration with the recently-approved Cultural Survival activities on marketing and processing of NTFPs.

#### E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

- \* A local marketing study for cupuaçu will be conducted, with field work in Marabá (Araras) and Nova Califórnia (RECA).

- \* Decide on project close-out or no-cost extension.

- \* Consider option of continuing WID involvement through PRISM program performance evaluation contract.

- \* Schedule final/mid-term evaluation.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT

CY92

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: GCC: **Enhanced Outreach and Training for the Biological Dynamics of Forest Fragments Project. (R&D/BSP funded)**

Program Number: 598-0784  
Grant Number: 935-5554  
Date of Authorization: N/A  
Date of Obligation:  
PACD:  
Implementing Agencies: Alfa (NGO), INPA  
Major Grantee: **Smithsonian Institution  
National Museum of Natural History**

AID Project Manager: Eric Stoner (for USAID/Brazil)  
Status of Cps/Covenants: N/A

Date of Last Evaluation: N/A                      Next Evaluation:  
Date of Last Audit: N/A                              Next Audit:

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: \$74,183 + \$76,183  
Amount Obligated: \$150,366  
Amount Committed: Period: FY91  
Cumulative:  
Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: N/A  
Period - Actual: N/A (R&D Project)  
Cumulative: \$150,366  
Period - Next: N/A

Counterpart  
Contribution: Planned: N/A  
Actual: N/A

% LOP Elapsed (as of Sept. 30, 1992): 100%  
% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%  
% of Total Oblig. Exp. : 100%  
% of Total Auth. Exp.: 100%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

Increasing development pressure is transforming contiguous forest areas into a patchwork of forested and deforested land. These landscape changes have significant effects on local flora and fauna and may affect regional, continental, and global climate patterns. Currently in its thirteenth year, the Biological Dynamics of Forest Fragments project is a large scale ecological study which seeks to understand the effects of forest fragmentation in Amazonian rainforests. Results from this large-scale study will assist conservation planners and wildlife managers to set up and maintain effective biological reserves in areas experiencing human

development pressure.

### Relationship to Mission Strategic Objectives

#### A. Linkage to strategic objectives:

This project contributes directly to the AID/Brazil strategic objective, "Deforestation reduced in the Brazilian Amazon", by conducting activities which support the program output: create an environmental constituency for defense of the Amazon, by training young Brazilian scientists.

### III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Funding under the AID BSP Program supports five activities:

- 1) Thesis research of two Brazilian PhD students investigating the processes of forest regeneration in abandoned pastures;
- 2) Field course for Brazilian graduate students;
- 3) Data analysis of microclimate measurements and satellite imagery to enhance abilities to monitor forest dynamics across large reaches of the Amazon basin;
- 4) Follow-up to the Four Neotropical Rainforests Workshop to be held in Manaus; and
- 5) Field excursion to Brazil by the Project Director of the BDFP project at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

### IV. PROJECT STATUS

Fragmentation of 1, 10, and 100ha forest patches allows studying the presence and absence of patterns of biota before and after isolation through time, 12 years in the current project. Numerous thesis research projects have developed out of this project and collaboration with INPA has allowed a relationship to develop which favors establishment of a graduate training program in Manaus modeled after the long-running programs offered by the Organization for Tropical Studies.

#### A. Planned EOPS

1. Decision makers informed on alternatives for allocation of land for protected areas.
2. Land owners informed about undesirable patterns of land clearing (block fragmentation) and need for maintenance of natural forest corridors.

#### B. Major Outputs

1. Thesis research completed.
2. Students trained in forest dynamics.
3. Approaches developed for basin-wide forest dynamics monitoring.
4. Neotropical workshop proceedings.

### C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Project status was reviewed with project director Rob Bierregaard at the December, 1991 GCC coordination meeting. Contacts have been made by the project director with the Woods Hole group in Belem to discuss complementary efforts and research approaches to take advantage of the degraded areas surrounding the forest fragments for study of regrowth potential. Effective exchange has taken place between personnel of the BDFP project north of Manaus and the Woods Hole project in Paragominas.

Project staff participated in the September 10-11, 1992 Symposium in Washington, D.C., "Forest Remnants in the Tropical Landscape: Benefits and Policy Implications". Some of the most informative presentations at this meeting were made by personnel associated with the GCC Program - Rob Bierregaard of Smithsonian, Dan Nepstad of Woods Hole, and Virgilio Viana of USP/Piracicaba who has consulted for WWF on timber policy and environmental assessment. This emphasizes the importance of continuity of long-term field-based activities to understanding Amazon development issues.

### D. Problems and Delays

Funding from AID/BSP for the Smithsonian BDFP Project was not renewed in FY92.

### E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

With the cutoff in funding to this project, the importance of this long standing field-based activity to the GCC Program should be evaluated early in FY93 for assessment of funding alternatives.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT

CY92

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: GCC: **Restoration of Agricultural Productivity on Degraded Amazonian Lands. (R&D/BSP)**  
Program Number: 598-0784  
Grant Number: 7502  
Date of Authorization:  
Date of Obligation:  
PACD:  
Implementing Agencies: EMBRAPA, Museu Goeldi, FCAP  
Major Grantee: **Woods Hole Research Center**  
AID Project Manager: Eric Stoner (for USAID/Brazil)  
Status of Cps/Covenants: N/A

Date of Last Evaluation: N/A                      Next Evaluation:  
Date of Last Audit: N/A                              Next Audit:

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: \$93,818 (FY90) + 137,874 (FY91)  
+ 168,000 (FY92) = \$399,692

Amount Obligated: \$399,692  
Cumulative:

Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: N/A  
Period - Actual: N/A  
Cumulative: \$231,692  
Period - Next: N/A

Counterpart  
Contribution: Planned: N/A  
Actual: N/A

% LOP Elapsed (as of Sept. 30, 1992): 100% (of FY90/91 amounts)  
% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%  
% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 100%  
% of Total Auth. Exp.: 100%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

More than 20 million hectares of abandoned pastures and agricultural lands in Amazonia represent a unique opportunity to redirect agricultural activity away from intact forests, for most of these lands are not badly degraded by soil erosion, nor are soil stocks of essential nutrients particularly low. Agricultural production can be restored to these lands through knowledge of specific barriers to plant growth. This project proposes to consolidate existing information about land use systems in Para State, and conduct applied research to evaluate and promote promising agricultural systems.

## Relationship to Mission Strategic Objectives

### A. Linkage to strategic objectives:

This project contributes directly to the AID/Brazil strategic objective, "Deforestation reduced in the Brazilian Amazon", by conducting activities which support the program output: identify environmentally viable alternatives to deforestation, by identifying systems which stabilize shifting cultivation through research on stable agroforestry systems.

### III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Spatial and historical patterns of agricultural development in the State of Pará are studied by consolidating existing information in a statewide geographical information system data base. A second data base is being compiled of little-known tree species that have economic or home-use potential for small-scale farmers.

Applied research to evaluate and promote promising agricultural systems is conducted in four areas:

1) Municipality case studies of comparative economic, ecological, and social performance of agricultural production systems. The goal is to identify production systems that are economically productive and secure, environmentally benign, and socially just.

2) Intensifying shifting cultivation through fallow management. Farmers in the Zona Bragantina have been deriving their livelihoods from slash and burn cultivation of secondary regrowth forests for almost 100 years. Any impediment to forest regrowth could destabilize this system and drive farmers to intact forest land, therefore management of the fallow regrowth cycle is critical to the success of this system.

3) Nutrient-concentrating trees as alternatives to chemical fertilizer and burning. Despite the poor nutrient status of Amazonian soils, some trees are capable of growing rapidly without chemical fertilization. These species are capable of absorbing and accumulating nutrients for recycling in agroforestry systems.

4) Silvo-pastoral tree trials. Pastures continue to be the end use of much cleared Amazonian land. Introduction of trees in small-scale pastures could partially restore the ecological function of tree cover to pasture land.

### IV. PROJECT STATUS

Field projects are well underway, mostly in the Paragominas area. Institutional collaboration is outstanding, with researchers from the EMBRAPA/CPATU Agroforestry Research Center, Museu Goeldi, and IMAZON participating in studies. One researcher from FUNTAC in Acre has been trained at Woods Hole in remote sensing and GIS and another researcher from EMBRAPA's Soil Service regional office in Belem is scheduled to receive similar training.

Co-Principal Investigators Daniel Nepstad and Foster Brown are doing an outstanding job of motivating young Brazilian researchers, directing one of the BSP funded support activities best integrated into overall LAC Bureau GCC objectives.

A. Planned EOPS

1. Alternatives to use of deforested lands in place.
2. Productive potential of degraded lands restored.

B. Major Outputs

1. Statewide GIS data base compiled.
2. Ethnobotanical tree data compiled.
3. Municipality case studies completed.
4. Fallow management alternatives in place.
5. Nutrient-concentrating trees promoted.
6. Silvo-pastoral systems in place.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Data acquisition continued on an Amazon-wide geographical information system database. The database on the native trees of eastern Amazonia expanded and studies proceeded to identify the native trees most threatened by forest conversion.

Woods Hole organized two symposia on uses of native plants and established experiments on the management of two plants with commercial value. Three new studies were initiated on the potential role of fast-growing trees as alternatives to chemical fertilizer. Courses were taught to small-scale farmers on quantitative forest inventories and on land mapping with satellite images. Medicinal plant gardens were established in several colonists' backyards.

Nine young scientists received training with AID/BSP support and two Brazilian government agencies (IBAMA and SUDAM) approached the Woods Hole research team to define the governmental agenda on studies of land recuperation in Amazonia, including the G-7 Pilot Program component on degraded lands restoration. One paper and one edited volume are in press and several others are to be submitted over the next six months.

#### D. Problems and Delays

Uncertainties of AID/BSP funding caused Woods Hole to dismiss staff members and reduce their activities during the second and third quarters of CY92. Approval of \$168,000 in funding for Woods Hole by AID/R&D at the end of September, 1992 should remedy the situation for now, but funding continuity for Woods Hole as a component activity of the GCC Program should be discussed early in FY93. Again, it should be stated that this is the only activity underway in the Brazilian Amazon that has as its focus the restoration of degraded lands - a critical component of the G-7 Pilot Program, but not in line for G-7 funding in the foreseeable future.

#### E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

AID/Brazil urges that a multi-year approach be adopted for evaluation and funding of the AID/BSP projects because of the need for continuity of local effort and commitment to research trainees.

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## PROJECT STATUS REPORT

CY92

### I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: GCC: **Marketing and Processing of  
Non-Timber Forest Products**  
Program Number: 598-0784  
Grant Number: 512-0784-G-00-2045-00  
Date of Authorization: August 1992  
Date of Obligation: September 11, 1992  
PACD: September 30, 1993  
Implementing Agencies:  
Major Grantee: **Cultural Survival**  
AID Project Manager: Eric Stoner  
Status of Cps/Covenants: N/A

Date of Last Evaluation: N/A                      Next Evaluation:  
Date of Last Audit: N/A                              Next Audit:

### FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: \$265,000  
Amount Obligated: \$265,000  
Amount Committed: Period: FY92  
Cumulative: \$265,000  
Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected:  
Period - Actual  
Cumulative:  
Period - Next:

Counterpart  
Contribution: Planned: \$377,600  
Actual: N/A

% LOP Elapsed (as of Sept. 30, 1992):  
% of Total Auth. Oblig.:  
% of Total Oblig. Exp.:  
% of Total Auth. Exp.:

### II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The project purpose is to develop value added and marketing oriented activities for non-timber forest product commodities that will lead to increased income generation in forest communities, thus protecting intact forests and their biodiversity.

#### Relationship to Mission Strategic Objectives

##### A. Linkage to strategic objectives:

This project contributes directly to the AID/Brazil strategic objective, "Deforestation reduced in the Brazilian Amazon", by conducting activities which support 2 program suboutputs:

- 1) identify new forest products, processes and markets, and
- 2) identify and promote improved natural forest management systems.

### III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Cultural Survival's work will focus on four activities:

1. A series of research projects will be undertaken that will identify and screen projects to be supported in the future that have commodity foci on Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) from the Amazon region, with proven markets. Research will focus on four areas - collection of the trade histories for 20 priority NTFPs of the past century, identification of ways to reduce post-harvest losses for 5 types of NTFPs (including improved harvesting techniques), collection of chemical as well as health and safety data on 6 to 10 key commodities, and study of the current marketing systems for 3 to 4 key but lesser traded commodities.

2. Two background papers will be prepared of a more general nature that will shape the overall strategy of AID and other donors working in the region. One paper will focus on the potential and problems of adding value to products in the region, taking a critical look at where it is advisable to intercede and where changes should be avoided at this time. This research will emphasize community, regional, and commodity differences. The second background paper will explore and evaluate financial mechanisms available to donor agencies working in the region, pointing out the strengths and weaknesses of each depending on the type of program being considered.

3. Jason Clay, Director of Cultural Survival Enterprises, will participate in the World Bank team in the pre-appraisal and appraisal missions to determine how to utilize G-7 funds for component activities involving natural resource management and extractive reserves. Dr. Clay will emphasize the need for programs that link income generation and conservation of biodiversity.

4. Model processing and value-added initiatives will be identified and funded by Cultural Survival for commodities that are not currently being exported by local communities in the Amazon. Cultural Survival will identify the types of local organizational capacity that must be strengthened if forest residents are to enter the market economy more on their own terms. Local NGOs that can provide such technical assistance will be identified.

### IV. PROJECT STATUS

#### A. Planned EOPS

1. NTFP commodities produced, processed, and marketed by local communities in the Amazon.

2. Forested areas conserved and enriched by land stewardship directed at sustainable harvest of NTFPs.

#### B. Major Outputs

1. Promising NTFP commodities identified and marketing systems described.

2. Value-added processes identified for specific commodities, geared to local community needs and capabilities.

3. Financial mechanisms identified for funding local conservation and income generation projects.

4. Position papers and research reports prepared on the following topics:

- \* Adding value locally.
- \* Financial mechanisms for local environmental initiatives.
- \* History of currently traded NTFPs and current commodity marketing systems.
- \* Improved harvesting techniques for NTFPs and reduction of post-harvest losses.
- \* Health and Safety information and chemical analysis.

5. Key marketing considerations included in G-7 strategy.

#### C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

This project will begin in October 1992.

#### D. Problems and Delays

The G-7 appraisal mission on natural resource management will not be held in October 1992 as originally scheduled and rescheduling cannot be predicted because of the recent changeover in the GOB.

#### E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

\* As soon as the G-7 Pilot Program gets back on track, participation in World Bank missions will have to be rescheduled.

\* Receive and review CVs of individuals proposed for studies and position papers.

\* Evaluate request for funding of cold chamber in Porto Velho.

**PROJECT STATUS REPORT  
CY 1992**

**1. BACKGROUND DATA**

Project Title: *Expansion and Improvement of Family Planning Services in Latin America and the Caribbean - IPPF/WHR*  
Project Number: 936-3043  
Coop. Agreement Number: DPE 3043-G-SS-7062-00  
Date of Authorization: FY 86  
Date of Obligation: FY 86  
PACD: August 1992  
Implementing Agencies: IPPF/WHR  
Major Contractors: N/A  
AID Project Manager: Anne Wilson (R&D/POP)  
Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A

Date of Last Evaluation: \_\_\_\_\_ Next Evaluation: Qtr. 4, FY 94  
(Brazil FP Program-wide Evaluation)  
Date of Last Audit: CY 1990 Next Audit: CY 1993

***FINANCIAL DATA***

Amount Authorized: \$ 26.976 million (LOP - AID funds only)  
\$ 4.3 million Matching Grant for Brazil (est.)  
Amount Obligated: \$ 4.3 million MG for Brazil (est.)  
Amount Committed: \$ 4.3 million MG for Brazil (est.)  
Period: CY 1992  
Amount Programmed: \$ 512,000  
Accrued Expenditures:  
Period: CY 1992  
    Projected: \$ 512,000  
    Actual: \$ 512,000  
    Cumulative: \$ 4,305,115  
    Next six months: N/A  
Counterpart Contribution: N/A  
LOP Elapsed (Matching Grant): 100%  
% of Total Authorization Obligated: 100%  
% of Total Obligation Expended: 100%  
% of Total Authorization Expended: 100%

**II. PROJECT PURPOSE (Project Purpose Statement)**

To increase the delivery and use of acceptable, affordable family planning services (FPAs) throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

**III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

***A. OVERALL OBJECTIVES***

1992 was the final year of the Matching Grant II Project, a five-year grant by A.I.D. to IPPF/WHR to expand and improve family planning services in Latin America and the Caribbean. A.I.D. provided \$27 million over the life of the project to carry out this objective. The Matching Grant ended on August 30, 1992. A new cooperative agreement, the Transition Project, was initiated with IPPF/WHR in September, 1992.

In Brazil, the Matching Grant supported the Brazilian IPPF affiliate BEMFAM (Sociedade Civil de Bem-Estar Familiar) in its efforts to increase contraceptive prevalence in the Northeast of Brazil and among low-income, high-risk populations with a significant unmet demand for family planning. This objective responded to the 1987 USAID/Brazil Family Planning Strategy, which had as its first strategic objective expanding access to family planning.

[REDACTED]

#### **IV. PROJECT STATUS**

##### **A. Planned EOPS**

1. Improved IE&C materials produced and information disseminated
2. Health professionals trained in counselling and clinical skills
3. Expanded linkages with public sector for family planning service delivery

##### **Program to date**

1. Successful design, testing and production of educational materials for clients, physicians and health professionals. Dissemination of Demographic and Health Survey data to decision-makers and health authorities.
2. Over 86 doctors and 2,104 health professionals trained to provide family planning in public sector health facilities. 431 refresher courses for BEMFAM and public/private sector health professionals.
3. Over 737 convenios (agreements) with municipal governments in Northeast states and over 100 in other parts of the country. BEMFAM has convenios with 90% to 100% of all municipalities in seven major Northeast states, covering 26% of the total number of municipalities nationwide.

## **B. Major Outputs**

<b>Planned (CY 1992)</b>	<b>Outputs Accomplished (% of Target)</b>	
1. IE&C materials produced and disseminated	1. Successful production of over 10,000 counselling and informational brochures	
2. In-service training		
a) 250 workshops/courses	285	(114%)
b) 300 health professionals trained	533	(177%)
c) 800 health agents trained	1,571	(196%)
3. FP services provided under MG program		
a) 280,000 new clients	338,100	(120%)
b) 800,000 continuing clients	1,016,096	(127%)
c) CYPs provided (N/S)	199,241	
d) 15 central supervisory visits	24	(160%)
e) 20,000 field supervisory visits	23,076	(115%)
f) 300 school presentations held	264	(88%)
g) 5,000 talks on family planning	9,523	(105%)

N/S = Not Specified

N/A = Not Applicable

### **C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status**

In 1992, BEMFAM delivered the following services in its 10 clinics:

Family Planning	102,931
Counselling	67,276
Gynecological Services	33,501
Cancer Screening	26,585
Prenatal	6,317
STD	3,698
Infertility	2,646

The larger part of BEMFAM's services are delivered through the public sector and private sector institutions with which BEMFAM has agreements. In 1992, BEMFAM had agreements with 1,208 municipal governments and supplied methods or services to a total of 2,800 health care centers. Through these convenios, the following family planning methods were supplied:

Condoms	15,637,844
OCs	2,971,904
VFTs	150,342
Foam	19,892
Spermicidal Jelly	21,940
IUDs	9,767
Diaphragm	1,127

In addition, over 2 million condoms were supplied to AIDS/STD prevention groups.

### **D. Problems and Delays**

In 1992, BEMFAM had to cope with state and federal level inquiries into their activities, particularly the charge that BEMFAM has perpetrated "mass sterilizations" of Brazilian women. These enquiries are politically motivated, and often leave issues unresolved despite the presentation of data and well-prepared answers to refute such charges. Responding to these enquiries requires an inordinate amount of senior staff time and resources.

In addition, BEMFAM has begun to think about its long-term prospects without funding from A.I.D. in a poor economic climate. Much energy has been spent by BEMFAM in building a network of convenios with local health authorities for the supply of services and commodities. It is unlikely, given the overall status of these systems, that BEMFAM could depend upon these convenios for enough income to support the organization. New activities will have to be developed and staff changes may be required to implement these new activities.

### **E. Major Activities During the Next Six Months**

As the Transition Project begins, IPPF/WHR will need to devote resources to assist BEMFAM in activities required by the new A.I.D. family planning strategy for Brazil. In particular, BEMFAM must develop a sustainability plan, and must outline activities that will contribute to replacing donor funds. BEMFAM will need to consolidate its activities in areas where A.I.D. does not intend to continue support.

**PROJECT STATUS REPORT**  
**CY 1992**

**I. BACKGROUND DATA**

Project Title: *Family Planning Services: The Pathfinder Fund*  
Project Number: 936-3042  
Coop. Agreement Number: DPE 3042-A-00-5045  
Date of Authorization: FY 86  
Date of Obligation: FY 86  
PACD: September 1992  
Implementing Agencies: Pathfinder Fund  
Major Contractors: N/A  
AID Project Manager: Craig Carlson (R&D/POP)  
Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A

Date of Last Evaluation: \_\_\_\_\_ Next Evaluation: Qtr. 4, FY 94  
(Brazil FP Program-wide Evaluation)  
Date of Last Audit: CY 1990 Next Audit: CY 1993

***FINANCIAL DATA***

Amount Authorized: \$ 67 million (LOP - Worldwide)  
\$ 2.5 million for Brazil (est.)  
Amount Obligated: \$ 2.5 million for Brazil (est.)  
Amount Committed: \$ 2.5 million for Brazil (est.)  
Period: CY 1992  
Amount Programmed: N/S  
Accrued Expenditures:  
Period: CY 1992  
    Projected: N/S  
    Actual: N/S  
    Cummulative: N/S  
    Next six months: N/S  
Counterpart Contribution: N/A

LOP Elapsed (CAW/Brazil): N/S  
% of Total Authorization Obligated: N/S  
% of Total Obligation Expended: N/S  
% of Total Authorization Expended: N/S

**II. PROJECT PURPOSE (Project Purpose Statement)**

To support and expand voluntary family planning services, information, and training in Brazil and make existing family planning service systems more effective in both public and private sectors.

### **III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

#### ***A. OVERALL OBJECTIVE***

A.I.D. has provided support to the Pathfinder Fund for activities in Brazil for over 10 years. Pathfinder's program in Brazil includes the following major activities:

- o Service provision in the Northeast of Brazil, primarily through BEMFAM and the public sector network;
- o Technical assistance provided to NGO grantees in the areas of clinical training, quality of care, logistics, service delivery management and adolescent programs;
- o Commodities support to grantees;
- o Institutional development to PVOs such as ABEPF, CEPECS and CPAIMC;
- o Postpartum family planning programs in the Northeast.

Pathfinder's long-term strategy for Brazil emphasizes increasing access to high-quality family planning services and education; expansion of work with HMOs; improving the availability of family planning to women in the postpartum period; support for training; and young adults.

#### ***B. SPECIFIC CY 1992 ACTIVITIES***

In September, 1992, Pathfinder's five-year project with R&D/POP ended and a new cooperative agreement was signed. With the conclusion of some activities from the old project, Pathfinder in Brazil began to shift effort to some new areas. In 1992, Pathfinder negotiated an agreement to provide assistance to the State Secretariat of Health in Bahia (SESAB). Bahia is a very large state, with a population of over 13 million people. The CPR is about 59%, unchanged from 1986, with a heavy reliance on female sterilization. The state government has traditionally had an ambivalent attitude toward family planning, but currently seems eager to implement a state-wide program, using technical and financial assistance from Pathfinder and other CAs.

Pathfinder assisted USAID in developing its family planning strategy for Brazil in 1992, and is developing plans for the next Pathfinder fiscal year. A number of Pathfinder activities may change in the future, in line with these new plans.

In 1992, Pathfinder began assisting BEMFAM in three Northeastern states to expand the method mix. Post-partum family planning programs were extended to a wider network of hospitals in the Northeast, particularly Bahia. The activities with FEBRASGO were terminated, as the project director proved unable to effectively manage the project.

Pathfinder has continued to support ABEPF at a modest level in 1992, to sell or distribute existing stocks of materials and to publish the newsletter Planejamento Agora.

#### IV. PROJECT STATUS

##### A. Planned EOPS

1. Improved quality of family planning services through increased training for FP providers and greater user awareness regarding a variety of FP methods available

##### Program to date

1. Moderate success in expanding training for medical students and health professionals. Improved IE&C materials produced and policy-level information disseminated through a series of conferences/symposia

##### **B. Major Outputs**

###### **Planned (CY 1992)**

###### **Outputs Accomplished (% of Target)**

1. CAW/BRA 071-1  
BEMFAM (3 State Programs)
  - a) 274 health professionals trained 299 (109%)
  - b) 26,106 CYPs provided 32,777 (126%)
  - c) hold 433 educational talks 763 (176%)
  - d) inform 13,472 people on those talks 36,822 (273%)
2. CAW/BRA 063-2  
ABEPF Institutional Support
  - a) 33,333 IE&C materials produced 0 (0%)
  - b) Assist with staff support/transition Yes N/A
3. CAW/BRA 075-1  
Post-Partum/Post-Abortion FP, especially IUDs
  - a) 240 physicians trained 26 (11%)
  - b) 21,840 CYPs provided 34,138 (156%)
  - c) 620 other health professionals trained 87 (14%)
  - d) 12 maternity hospitals participate 9 (75%)
4. CAW/BRA 070-1  
FEBRASGO - NE University Training Centers

Project ended on January 15, 1992.

5. CAW/BRA 072-1  
Commodities Management and Distribution

a) 38 doctors trained	0	(0%)
b) 38 other health professionals trained	19	(50%)
c) T.A. supervisory visits	11	(N/A)
d) 36,500 CYPs distributed	56,659	(155%)
e) 66,358 CYPs supplied	92,046	(139%)

6. CAW/BRA TIN 024-1  
BIG TIN (Travel and Training Grants)

a) 54 health professionals trained	149	(276%)
b) 10 workshops held	11	(110%)

N/A = Not Applicable

N/S = Not Submitted

### **C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status**

A number of Pathfinder's subprojects were very much on target and successful in CY 1992. One project is the Post-partum/Post-abortion family planning program, which has been implemented in various hospitals in the Northeast and which emphasizes the IUD, helping to expand the choices women have for contraception. The long-standing subprojects on commodities management and travel and training grants have also been conducted well, contributing to ongoing developments in family planning in Brazil. Pathfinder's support to BEMFAM has resulted in higher than expected outputs in every category.

A number of other Pathfinder subprojects were less successful. The FEBRASGO activity to incorporate family planning into medical school curricula ended in January, 1992, and was disappointing in its implementation. At USAID's request, Pathfinder has expended much time and energy in attempts to revive ABEPF and assist them in defining a mission and a future without complete support from USAID. There has been some success in this process, but it is as yet unclear what ABEPF's future role will be.

The abrupt closing of CPAIMC in December 1992 presents Pathfinder with new challenges and a shortened timetable for phasing over commodity distribution to a commercial venture.

### **D. Problems and Delays**

In December, CPAIMC closed and Pathfinder was left without a local institution for the distribution/sale of commodities. In the first half of 1993, Pathfinder will directly assume these responsibilities while planning with the PROFIT project for a transition to a commercial venture.

The agreement with SESAB took quite a long time to finalize, in part because SESAB is unfamiliar with the requirements of a proposal for donor funding, and in part because USAID/Brazil had a number of questions and issues that required revision.

As a number of Pathfinder's traditional activities come to a close (ie, commodities grants; support for services through BEMFAM), and as the time for USAID support to Pathfinder in Brazil is limited to the next five years, it seems appropriate that Pathfinder should be engaged in an exercise to determine what they wish to accomplish over this final assistance period, and what their ultimate objectives are. This does not appear to be happening; planning seems limited to the next fiscal year. As Pathfinder is one of the major CAs active in Brazil, and the CA which has pioneered assistance to the state of Bahia, their activities are critical to the success of the USAID strategy.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

CY 92

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: AIDSTECH  
Contract Number: DPE-5972-A-00-7057  
Date of Authorization: August 31, 1988  
Date of Obligation: FY' 88  
PACD: Sept. 30, 1992  
Implementing Agencies: BEMFAM, IMPACT, CCII, CULTURAL CONCEPTS, and DKT  
Major Contractors: FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL - FHI  
AID Project Manager: Mr. Miguel Fontes  
Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: \$770,000

Amount Obligated: \$770,000

Amount Committed:	Cumulative: \$770,000
Accrued Expenditures	Period - Projected: \$350,000 (6 months)
	Period - Actual: \$360,592 (9 months)
	Cumulative: \$657,557
	Period - Next \$112,443

Counterpart

Contribution:	Planned: 260,000
(LOP)	Actual: 120,000 (French Embassy, MOH, Local Communities)

% of LOP Elapsed (as of Sept 30, 1992): 100%

% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%

% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 85%

% of Total Auth. Exp.: 85%

Date of Last Evaluation: N/A

Date of last Audit: N/A

Next Evaluation: December, 1992

Next Audit: N/A

## II. PROJECT PURPOSE

AID/Brazil buy-ins to the worldwide AIDSTECH project was designed to focus on: (1) training of Brazilian Health professionals in management skills and to improve services for AIDS prevention; (2) institutional development through training, organizing workshops with various organizations: NGO's, private sector and governmental entities; and (3) development of experiments with local NGO's through Small Projects targeted to specific high-risk population segments.

### RELATIONSHIP TO COUNTRY STRATEGY:

The AIDSCOM project is part of the third strategic mission objective, described on the "MODIFIED PROGRAM OBJECTIVES DOCUMENT AND ACTION PLAN/AID/BRAZIL (FY 93-94)", April, 1992.

## III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### SUMMARY:

The AIDS Technical project (AIDSTECH) was created to support developing countries to organize effective public health educational approaches among groups and individuals whose behaviors place them at risk of the AIDS disease in specific locations. The project tries to determine together with their "host counter-parts" in each country (e.g. national AIDS committees and government policy, NGOs, and private sector) to determine which peer-education interventions most effectively influence these individuals in ways that will encourage them to try and sustain specific behaviors that prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS.

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING THE PERIOD:

AIDSTECH worked during the second semester of FY' 92 on six different projects in Brazil:

A. HIGH RISK POPULATION PROJECT (PROSTITUTES): This project was developed with the support of INTERAIDE/IMPACT, a French NGO, in Fortaleza and Sao Luiz. The program accomplished all educational goals established in subject sub-agreement. One group of peer-educators in each state was responsible to provide speeches, condoms, and educational insights at brothels locations for low-income women. The groups target more than 15 areas in each city focused. The program is now being extended to two other setting in the Northern and Northeast areas of the country supported by the French Embassy, European Community, and MOH. In addition, the program will be continued in Fortaleza and Sao Luiz with a "final" one year sub-agreement with AIDSCAP and MOH.

B. UMBANDA PROJECT: This project was developed through Cultural Concepts, a Brazilian NGO directed by an anthropologist, who has developed several research studies with UMBANDA (Afro-Brazilian religion) populations in the Northeast. The main purpose of the project is to train "pais-de-santo" (UMBANDA priests) to act as health agents at UMBANDA ceremonies. However, due to timing limitations, only a training video was developed during the LOP, targeting training scenes combining scientific and popular languages on AIDS prevention.

C. CCII PROJECT (LOW INCOME MOTHERS AT DAYCARE CENTERS): The Center for Immunological Control in Campinas has a new location. The Center is now attending approximately 600 HIV+ patients each month. The "COLMEIA" project with AIDSTECH has trained over 1,000 low-income mothers at daycare centers. Training activities were developed once a month in each daycare center (seven) selected in the beginning of the program during a one-year period. Implementation also included the development of materials targeting women and training of "technical leaders" by UNICAMP. The program ended in September, 1992, and final evaluation is being developed by AIDSTECH.

D. SOCIAL MARKETING OF CONDOMS PROJECT: This project, which has the main objective to provide imported low cost, high-quality condoms to AIDSTECH community based programs in Sao Paulo and Fortaleza through an American NGO (DKT do Brasil), had several implementation problems. Since the program was extremely delayed due to in-country bureaucratic problems regarding importation of condoms from Korea, AIDSTECH proposed to cancel the project. However, the parties agreed to fund a low cost implementation activity in Sao Paulo, which started in August, 1992, using only 20% of the total amount obligated for this program and the rest of the money to be used to support other sub-agreements and evaluations under the project. Results and final evaluation are being prepared by DKT and AIDSTECH.

E. BEMFAM TRAINING PROJECT: During this second semester, BEMFAM has developed 8 training activities on AIDS prevention and education in the Northeast. Training focused on interchange of experiences and "formal" education among over 1,000 community leaders, doctors, and peer-educators, etc.

F. AIDS RESEARCH AT FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS: AIDSTECH conducted a research activity in Rio de Janeiro and Recife targeting women at family planning clinics on AIDS messages. This activity was developed through BEMFAM. The research was conducted in one clinic in each city. The program ended in September, 1992, and final results will be published by BEMFAM shortly.

#### IV. PROJECT STATUS

##### A. Planned EOPS

1. Increase awareness among target groups, through improved information, education systems
2. Reduced risky sexual behavior among target populations
3. Increase condom availability

##### Progress to Date

several activities developed related to awareness increase among target populations, such as: prostitutes, UMBANDA, MWM, low-income women, and others. Final reports show that awareness increased, although behavioral change continues limited

peer-education work with target populations using group's "language" for understanding of AIDS epidemic and practice of "save sex" (e.g. condom use). There was an increase on use of public health clinics among low-income populations in Campinas, Ceara, and Sao Luiz

use of social marketing strategies in specific sites where program has developed activities through DKT do Brasil, providing to target populations high quality, low-cost condoms.

##### B. Major Outputs

	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>Planned</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>Accomplished</u>
1. development of educational materials and training of peer-educators				
a. Sub-agreement (IMPACT)	provide training to 13 peer-educators to work at brothels in		26 CSWs received training, providing AIDS counseling and	

Fortaleza and Sao preventive methods to  
 Luiz, acting over 10,000 other  
 as health agents CSWs in Sao Luiz and  
 Fortaleza. Program being  
 expanded to 2 other  
 Brazilian cities with  
 French, European Community,  
 and MOH support

b. Sub-agreement develop education Educational "video"  
 (CULTURAL materials for combining UMBANDA and  
 CONCEPTS) UMBANDA community technical languages on  
 in Ceara, and AIDS prevention  
 train 10 UMBANDA developed in Ceara. No  
 priests to act training of peer  
 as peer-educators educators was developed  
 and AIDS prevent-  
 ion consulter

c. Sub-agreement train 600 disad- 1,000 disadvantaged  
 (CCII) vantaged mothers mothers trained at  
 on AIDS and STDs 7 daycare centers in  
 at daycare center Campinas. Informal  
 educational materials  
 were developed

## 2. Training

a. Sub-agreement training of 150 8 workshops organized  
 (BEMFAM) health profes. in 5 cities in the  
 in five in- Northeast, training  
 country states over 160 health  
 professionals

## 3. Research

a. Sub-agreement Development of research developed and  
 (BEMFAM) 1 research among final report will be  
 low-income women published soon by  
 at BEMFAM FP BEMFAM  
 clinics in Recife  
 and RJ

## 4. Social Marketing

a. Sub Agreement distribute through 2 majors CSWs areas in  
 (DKT do cost-recovering Sao Paulo with the  
 Brasil) initiatives 1 support of  
 million condoms to professionals from  
 high risk pop. in the state Department  
 Sao Paulo, Santos of health were focused.

and Fortaleza

No interventions were developed in Santos and Fortaleza. Final evaluation will be received by mission shortly

#### C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The AIDSCOM project in Brazil ended in September, 1992, and overall final evaluation of the program is being developed by Family Health International. This report will focus on goals achieved, programs developed, and lessons learned to be used as a "guide" for the new AIDS prevention program assistance for Brazil, AIDS Communication and Prevention Project, AIDSCAP.

#### D. Problems and Delays

Some sub-agreement had problems in submitting final sub-project evaluation to FHI prior to the final date of the AIDSTECH project in-country, September 15, 1992. This will delay AIDSTECH final evaluation report, which was expected to be developed by the end of October, 1992; now being transferred to December, 1992. In addition USAID/office has not received close-out financial report from FHI in order to finalize and update its financial records.

#### E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Following there is a list of corrective actions and major activities to be organized in the next six months:

1. USAID/Brazil is following-up with ex-representatives from the AIDSTECH project in and out of country to complete the final evaluation report of the project by December, 1992, according to cronogram developed during last Fiscal Year and to provide final numbers on expenditures during the LOP.
2. USAID/Brazil will request AIDSTECH to send a first "draft" of their evaluation report and provide AID/W and FHI with mission comments.
3. USAID/Brazil will contact AID/W project manager to determine what will be required from Brazil for overall AIDSTECH Closing-out procedures;

4. USAID/Brazil project manager will prepare and submit all documents required to initiate AIDSTECH closing-out procedures to AID/W.
5. USAID/Brazil will ensure that all remaining activities and sub-agreements are completed and all bills submitted within 3 months of PACD to AID/W.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

CY 92

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: AIDSCOM  
Contract Number: DPE-5972-2-00-7070  
Date of Authorization: August 31, 1988  
Date of Obligation: FY' 88  
PACD: September 30, 1992  
Implementing Agencies: FIESP, BEMFAM, SOS Crianca, ATOBA, CAIXA ECONOMICA FEDERAL, PAORJ (Prostitute Association), and MOH.  
Major Contractors: ACADEMY FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT - AED  
AID Project Manager: Mr. Miguel Fontes  
Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: \$673,000

Amount Obligated: \$673,000

Amount Committed: Cumulative: \$673,000  
Accrued Expenditures Period - Projected: \$245,233 (6 months)  
Period - Actual: \$89,823 (9 months)  
Cumulative: \$517,590  
Period - Next: \$155,410

Counterpart

Contribution: Planned: \$167,000  
(LOP) Actual: \$90,000 (Caixa Economica Federal,  
FIESP, Bankers group)

% of LOP Elapsed (as of Sept 30, 1992): 100%

% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%

% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 77%

% of Total Auth. Exp.: 77%

Date of Last Evaluation: N/A

Date of last Audit: N/A

Next Evaluation: December, 1992

Next Audit: N/A

## II. PROJECT PURPOSE

AID/Brazil buy-ins to the worldwide AIDSCOM project were designed to focus on: (1) training of Brazilian Health professionals and Institutions and developing AIDS prevention materials; (2) development of AIDS in the workplace programs; (3) organization of social marketing strategies to develop AIDS educational awareness among high risk populations; and (4) behavioral research among target populations.

### RELATIONSHIP TO COUNTRY STRATEGY:

The AIDSCOM project is part of the third strategic mission objective, described on the "MODIFIED PROGRAM OBJECTIVES DOCUMENT AND ACTION PLAN/AID/BRAZIL (FY 93-94)", April, 1992.

## III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### SUMMARY:

The AIDS Communication project (AIDSCOM) was created to support developing countries to organize effective public health communication approaches interacting it between the interventions and individuals whose behaviors place them at risk of the AIDS disease in specific locations. The project tries to determine together with their "host counter-parts" in each country (e.g. national AIDS committees and government policy, NGOs, and private sector) to determine which interventions most effectively influence these individuals in ways that will encourage them to try and sustain specific behaviors that prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS.

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING PERIOD:

A. RESEARCH PROJECT: As part of a USAID/WID supported cross-regional effort to develop programs targeting women, AIDSCOM has initiated an operation research project with BEMFAM, an affiliate of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, targeting women attending their clinics in Rio de Janeiro. In addition, peer-education was developed during the LOP among the disadvantaged women. Final report is being developed on lessons learned and evaluation of this activity.

B. AIDS IN THE WORKPLACE: AIDSCOM supported a MOH multi-disciplinary committee which will develop an AIDS in the workplace effort. The purpose of this committee is to assist in the development of AIDS in the workplace projects and initiatives in-country. The first priority was to develop a proposal for a seminar targeting business leaders in order to increase their commitment to and involvement in workplace policy and education. This committee

had the participation of four Brazilian "Banking Consortium" professionals, which represents the largest 8 banks and 2 unions in Brazil, two consultants from AIDSCOM, and three from the Ministry. In addition, during the last AIDSCOM visit to Brazil, the project lead a one day workshop on social marketing for the Caixa Economica Federal and other institutions involved in the banking consortium. Finally, AIDSCOM developed a final analyses of FIESP behavioral research with employees from several State of Sao Paulo large industries.

C. SOCIAL MARKETING TRAINING AND MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT: AIDSCOM has also established a program for training three local NGOs (ATOBA, SOS crianca, and Association of Rio de Janeiro Prostitutes) in material development process and implementation of interventions with select target populations, such as: Homosexuals, Street Children, and prostitutes through BEMFAM. The final evaluation of these interventions and lessons learned were presented at a conference organized locally in March, 1992; in addition, some results of these interventions were presented at the Amsterdam Conference on AIDS in June, 1992.

D. RESEARCH PROJECT WITH BISEXUALS: AIDSCOM conducted a research activity in Rio de Janeiro targeting bisexuals. This activity was developed with the support of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and its researchers. The research was conducted in various locations in Rio and through a "hot-line", which helped specially the bisexuals to maintain their anonymity and the project to receive accurate information needed for the success of the activity. Final results were published by BEMFAM.

#### IV. PROJECT STATUS

##### A. Planned EOPS

1. Increase awareness among target groups, through improved information, education and communications systems

2. Reduced risky sexual behavior among target populations

##### Progress to Date

several activities developed related to awareness increase among target populations, such as: prostitutes, illiterate, MWM, labor, street children, low-income women, and others. Final reports show that awareness increased, although behavioral change continues limited

production of materials developed with group's "language" for practice

of "save sex". There was an increase on use of public health clinics among low-income populations and bankers in the workplace

3. Increase condom availability

use of social marketing strategies in specific sites where program has developed activities, providing to target populations high quality, low-cost condoms.

B. Major Outputs

OUTPUTS Planned

OUTPUTS Accomplished

1. AIDS in the work place interventions

- |                                      |  |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| <p>a. Sub-agreement (FIESP/SESI)</p> | <p>increase awareness in Target Areas. production of mat. for 1 million large industries employees in the state of Sao Paulo</p> | <p>Development of research identifying areas and companies to stimulate AIDS interventions through FIESP/SESI; final results analyzed and final report developed. research developed with 510 large industries employees in the state of Sao Paulo</p> |
| <p>b. Sub-agreement (Con. Banks)</p> | <p>develop 4 workshops on SM for prof., who work at banks partic. in the BG (480)</p>  | <p>a workshop developed training 120 professionals participating in the Bankers group on Social Marketing strategies</p>   |
| <p>c. Tech. Assist. (MOH/others)</p> | <p>develop AIDS IN THE WORKPLACE policies with MOH/BG and develop workshop on cost X benefit with MOH/BG for 60</p>              | <p>Financial group developed a basic policy document for in-country financial Institutions and large companies through FEBRABAN (Brazilian</p>   |

executives

Federation of Banks); and together with the Coordinator for the MOH Workplace program a workshop was organized to sensitize large industries executives in-country

2. Material development and inform. serv. for target pop.

- a. Sub-agreement Inst. Strength (BEMFAM/SOS crianca) train 15 prof. on SM and produce 200 tee-shirts
- b. Sub-agreement Inst. Strength (BEMFAM/ATOBA) train 20 prof. on SM and produce inform. materials on save-sex
- c. Sub-agreement Inst. Strength (BEMFAM/PAORJ) train 13 prof. on SM, produce SM materials, and organize a local community radio at a prostitution site
- d. Sub-agreement Inst. Strength (BEMFAM) train 6 peer-educ. on AIDS prevention and SC, and organize AIDS prevention activities for low-income women at FP clinics in RJ

training of 20 professionals on social marketing for program development. 200 tee-shirts were made and distributed to street-children

training of 12 professionals on social marketing. Booklets produced and "hot-line"

20 health prof. were trained on SM. Three types of materials produced on save sex and awareness increase. 1 community radio organized with AIDS messages

10 health professional trained on AIDS prev. issues. Informal FP/ AIDS materials developed

3. Behavioral Research

- a. Sub-agreement Development of (BEMFAM/UFRJ) research among

Report developed and final results

target population                      published  
(Men who have sex  
with men)

#### C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The AIDSCOM project in Brazil finished in September, 1992, and overall final evaluation of the program is being developed by the Academy for Educational Development. This report will focus on goals achieved, programs developed, and lessons learned to be used as a "guide" for the new AIDS prevention program assistance for Brazil, AIDSCAP. Miguel Fontes, USAID/Brazil AIDS project officer, made a final program review in July and sent a copy to the AED to support their final evaluation report.

#### D. Problems and Delays

Some sub-agreements had problems in submitting final sub-project evaluation to AED prior to the final date of the AIDSCOM project in-country, September 15, 1992. This will delay AIDSCOM final evaluation report, which was expected to be developed by the end of October, 1992; now being transferred to December, 1992. In addition, USAID/office has not received close-out financial report from AED in order to update its records.

#### E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Following there is a list of corrective actions and major activities to be organized in the next six months:

1. USAID/Brazil is following-up with ex-representatives from the AIDSCOM project in and out of country to complete the final evaluation report of the project by December, 1992, according to cronogram developed during last Fiscal Year and to provide final numbers on expenditures during the LOP.
2. USAID/Brazil will request AIDSCOM to send a first "draft" of their evaluation report and provide AID/W and AED with mission comments.
3. USAID/Brazil will contact AID/W project manager to determine what will be required from Brazil for overall AIDSCOM Closing-out procedures;
4. USAID/Brazil project manager will prepare and submit all documents required to initiate AIDSCOM closing-out procedures to AID/W.

5. USAID/Brazil will ensure that all remaining activities and sub-agreements are completed and all bills submitted within 3 months of PACD to AID/W.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

CY 92

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: AIDSCAP  
Project Number (Amendment): 936-5972  
Date of Authorization: March 18, 1991  
Date of Obligation: FY' 92  
PACD: September 30, 1997  
Implementing Agencies: N/A  
Major Contractors: FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL - FHI  
AID Project Manager: Mr. Miguel Fontes  
Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: \$11,040,000

Amount Obligated: \$1,751,000

Amount Committed: Cumulative: \$1,000,000

Accrued Expenditures Period - Projected: \$0

Period - Actual: \$0

Cumulative: \$0

Period - Next \$451,000

Counterpart

Contribution: Planned for sub-projects (1st year): 300,000

Actual: 0

% of LOP Elapsed (as of Sept 30, 1992): 0%

% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 16%

% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 0%

% of Total Auth. Exp.: 0%

Date of Last Evaluation: N/A

Date of last Audit: N/A

Next Evaluation: November, 1994

Next Audit: N/A

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

AID/Brazil buy-ins to the worldwide AIDSCAP project were designed to focus on: (1) expansion of access to HIV prevention and control programs in-country; (2) development of institutional

networking in target areas for development of behavioral change strategies in target populations; and (3) organization and development of major program components: Social Marketing of condoms, Behavioral Change Communication, and Reduction of Sexually Transmitted Diseases.

#### RELATIONSHIP TO COUNTRY STRATEGY:

The AIDSCAP project is part of the third strategic mission objective, described on the "MODIFIED PROGRAM OBJECTIVES DOCUMENT AND ACTION PLAN/AID/BRAZIL (FY 93-94)", April, 1992.

## II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### SUMMARY:

The AIDS Technical Support project is a broad-based, umbrella project under which a wide range of activities and subprojects are undertaken to prevent and control HIV infection worldwide. This "new" project strategy involves the development of a targeted "AIDS strategic plan" in ten priority countries including Brazil.

### ACCOMPLISHMENT DURING THIS PERIOD:

The AIDSCAP project in Brazil was designed to implement a multi-disciplinary, multifaceted approach to all aspects of AIDS prevention and identifies some key areas for intervention, and within each major program component incorporates programming to address the crucial issues of communication, condoms, and STD control. All program components work to reduce risky behaviors, and control the spread of STDs among specific target populations.

Strategic and Implementation plans have been developed for Brazil. They identify two key regions (Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro) and four populations (CSWs, MWM, STD, and MAFH) for program development. Activities and sub-agreements have not been implemented due to the lack of resources during the first six months of the project (FY' 92). However, in-country institutions (NGOs, Private Sector, and Government) have been identified and collaboration efforts initiated. For FY' 93, it is expected that all activities planned will be implemented and first overall evaluation be made in July, 1993.

## IV. PROJECT STATUS

### A. Planned EOPS

1. Reduced risky sexual behavior among target

### Progress to Date

Strategic and  
Implementation plans

populations (CSW,  
MWM, and MAFH)

developed

2. Reduced STD in target  
areas

Strategic and  
Implementation plans  
developed

B. Major Outputs

	<u>OUTPUTS</u> <u>Planned</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u> <u>Accomplished</u>
1. CSWs Interv.	Behavioral Change	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Material Develop. and distribut.	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Increase Condom Demand	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Instit. Develop.	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Policy Support	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Evaluation/research	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	STD reduction	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
2. MWM Interv.	Behavioral Change	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Material Develop. and distrib.	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Increase Condom Demand	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Instit. Develop.	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Policy Support	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Evaluation/research	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	STD reduction	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
3. MAFH Interv.	Behavioral Change	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Material Develop. and distrib.	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Increase Condom Demand	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Instit. Develop.	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Policy Support	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Evaluation/research	Strat. and Impl. Dev.

	STD reduction	Strat. and Imp. Dev.
4. STD Interv.	Behavioral Change	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Material Develop. and distrib.	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Increase Condom Demand	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Instit. Develop.	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Policy Support	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	Evaluation/research	Strat. and Impl. Dev.
	STD reduction	Strat. and Impl. Dev.

#### C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

AIDSCAP/USAID project plans to increase its impact by also developing program supportive activities with the National AIDS Department (MOH) and State Secretariats of Health through logistics management and integrate programs with World Bank activities to be developed with MOH in specific target areas. In addition, with close collaboration of the Brazilian private sector, the program will provide Technical Assistance for AIDS in the workplace interventions.

#### D. Problems and Delays

Sub-agreements have not been developed. They will be developed after Implementation plan receives final approval from FHI, USAID/Brazil, and LAC Bureau in Washington. Final approval for the IP is expected to be completed in late November, 1992.

#### E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Following there is a list of corrective actions and major activities to be organized in the next six months:

1. USAID/Brazil is following-up with representatives from the AIDSCAP project in and out of country to complete the final Implementation Plan of the project by December, 1992, according to cronogram developed during last Fiscal Year.
2. USAID/Brazil will request AIDSCAP to send second "draft" of their Implementation plan to AID/W. Mission will

aggregate all comments and provide either final approval or request changes in the Implementation Plan.

3. USAID/Brazil will ensure that all activities and sub-agreements are signed by the first semester of FY' 93 in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Fortaleza.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

CY 92

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: DRUGCOM

Contract Number: DPE-5834-Z-00-0008-00

Date of Authorization: June 15, 1989

Date of Obligation: FY' 89

PACD: Sept. 30, 1995

Implementing Agencies: Fundo Social de Solidariedade, Secretariat of Education and Health (Sao Paulo & Ceara), CONEN (Ceara & Sao Paulo), GREA, PROAD, IMESC, Fundacao Victor Civitta, Comunicarte, Pastoral do Menor, Federal University of Ceara, Institute for Family Studies, "Cearense" Foundation on Narcotics Awareness, and Desafio Jovem

Major Contractors: DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES - DA

AID Project Manager: Mr. Miguel Fontes

Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: \$500,000

Amount Obligated: \$500,000

Amount Committed: Period: \$150,000

Cumulative: \$500,000

Accrued Expenditures Period - Projected: \$100,000 (6 months)

Period - Actual: \$28,362 (9 months)

Cumulative: \$100,362

Period - Next \$224,638

Counterpart

Contribution:

Planned: 160,000

(LOP)

Actual: 220,000 (Fundo Social, Fundacao Victor Civitta, UNDCP, UNESCO, Ceara and Sao Paulo Governments, Paulista Group, private funds)

% of LOP Elapsed (as of Sept 30, 1992): 66%

% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%

% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 25%

% of Total Auth. Exp.: 25%

Date of Last Evaluation: N/A  
Date of last Audit: N/A  
Next Evaluation: July, 1993  
Next Audit: N/A

## II. PROJECT PURPOSE

AID/Brazil buy-ins to the worldwide DRUGCOM project were designed to focus on: (1) training of Brazilian Health professionals and Institutions, which have been developing Drug Awareness materials; (2) development of institutional networking in Drug Awareness related programs; and (3) organization of social marketing strategies to develop Drug educational awareness in schools.

### RELATIONSHIP TO COUNTRY STRATEGY:

The DRUGCOM project is related to Terminating Activities, described on the "MODIFIED PROGRAM OBJECTIVES DOCUMENT AND ACTION PLAN/AID/BRAZIL (FY 93-94)", April, 1992, Section III (D).

## III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### SUMMARY:

Legal restrictions applicable to Brazil limit AID financing Drug activities to training only. DRUGCOM/USAID is working closely with other USG agencies and international donors concerned with the drug problem to ensure as much complementarity as possible. DRUGCOM is providing training to further integration and collaboration among lead persons involved in prevention or related subjects affecting narcotics awareness, helping them to become a credible and effective force through relationships with government, the media, and other political forces within the society.

The "start-up" activities of this project centered around the formation of two informal groups of talented Brazilians, predominantly leaders in prevention from a variety of institutions, but also including journalists, political representatives, etc. The decision of working with two specific regional groups in the states of Sao Paulo and Ceara was developed after one year of extensive needs assessment work. Both groups have been developing a positive environment for working together and an agenda of critical problems and activities in each state is being organized.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR THIS PERIOD:

**SAO PAULO**

In Sao Paulo 08 projects were developed with state entities and initiated in late July, 1992. Major counterpart resources were negotiated with Institutions involved in this program. Following there is the description of each activity and the level of "impact" that they are projected to achieve:

A. PAULISTA GROUP PROJECTS (PROAD, IMESC, AND GRE): These activities which had an effective date July 01, 1992, consist in the design and implementation of training activities with more than 300 key private and public sector leaders, researchers, organization directors, and business leaders on drug-related problems. In addition, they have the purpose to encourage these professionals to develop and implement community and/or institutional drug abuse prevention programs, and increase the quality of work of professionals in more quantitative and qualitative type drug prevention research. The projects, to be completed within one year will have its first evaluation document in November, showing follow-on actions taken by professionals engaged in these activities in their daily work.

B. FUNDO SOCIAL DE SOLIDARIEDADE PROJECTS: These activities which had an effective date in August 30, 1992, consist in the design and implementation of two training activities. The first is to provide necessary resources to design and implement a training project to train 10 trainers who will subsequently train 280 technical officers from different secretariats and municipalities within the state. And the second will support the State department of Education to design and produce a series of educational materials for drug prevention trainers, to be used by approximately 300 drug prevention trainers. The projects, to be completed within one year, will have its first evaluation document in December.

C. PASTORAL DO MENOR PROJECT: This activity which had an effective date in August 01, 1992, consist in training activities to Pastoral do menor grassroots level change agents in drug prevention content, and communication and education strategies, to help them to be more efficient in reaching families adolescents and street children living in "favelas". The program was designed to train 50 trainers in the poor sectors (favelas) of Sao Paulo State and with Street Children, who will train over a period of 1 year, 5,000 people in Sao Paulo's depressed areas. The first evaluation document is projected to be developed in November.

D. COMUNICARTE PROJECT (Media professionals training): This activity which had its effective date in July 01, 1992, consists in training communication personnel, media owners, journalists, television producers, scriptwriters and artists, in drug related issues emphasizing prevention, so they become agents of change and

multipliers of concepts and practices favoring drug prevention. The program was designed to train 100 communicators from different media but emphasizing television, with the intention that once trained they develop, produce and diffuse drug related messages that could reach systematically and at different times, 10 million people in Sao Paulo State, and 30 million people in Brazil. The project, to be completed in one year, is projected to have its first evaluation document developed in October.

E. FUNDACAO VICTOR CIVITTA TRAINING PROJECT: This activity which had its effective date in July 01, 1992, consists in training, through a distance education system based in printed media (Nova Escola Magazine), 250,000 teachers and education officers in drug prevention and other related drug issues, so they can teach about 5 million primary and secondary education students on same subjects. The project, to be completed in one year, is projected to have its first evaluation document ready in October.

#### **CEARA**

In Ceara, 05 projects were developed with state entities and initiated in late September, 1992. Major counterpart resources were negotiated with Institutions involved in this program. Following there is the description of each activity and the level of "impact" that they are projected to achieve:

A. CEARENSE FOUNDATION ON NARCOTIC AWARENESS PROJECT: This activity which had its effective date in September 30, 1992, consists in training a total of 54 educators from 18 schools (9 private and 9 public) in drug prevention; and to develop three video tapes for use both in schools and in the long distance education program "Tele-Enfoque". The project, to be completed in one year, is projected to have its first evaluation developed in January.

B. CENTER FOR FAMILY STUDIES PROJECT: This activity which had its effective date in September 30, 1992, consists in strengthen the capability of a consortium of six institution to initiate and expand drug abuse prevention activities in Ceara State. The program was designed to train a total of 80 individuals from six different institution in drug abuse prevention issues and strategies. Subsequently, it is expected that approximately 19,000 community and school representative will receive some type of training on drug abuse by the institutions involved. The project, to be completed in one year, is projected to have its first evaluation developed in January.

C. CEARA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH PROJECT: This activity which had its effective date in September 30, 1992, consists in implementing a training project designed to train 50 adolescent leaders from 10 "favelas", in drug prevention. Every leader is supposed to train 30 adolescents, which will make a total of 1,500 adolescents trained

on the subject of drug abuse prevention in 12 months. The first evaluation report will be developed in January.

D. UNIVERSITY OF CEARA PROJECT: This activity which had its effective date in September 30, 1992, consists in implementing a training project to train a core group of 20 consultants, in a one year post-graduate course in drug prevention. The first evaluation report will be developed in January.

E. DESAFIO JOVEM (CEARA NGO) PROJECT: This activity which had its effective date in October 01, 1992, consists in implementing a training project to train 240 interested professionals in drug abuse prevention matters, who in turn will work with 8,500 adolescents and 4,000 children in Fortaleza on drug abuse prevention activities. The first evaluation report will be developed in January.

#### IV. PROJECT STATUS

##### A. Planned EOPS

##### Progress to Date

##### **SAO PAULO and CEARA**

1. Increase awareness among target groups, through improved information, education and communications systems
2. Reduced Drug use/abuse behavior among teenagers

several training activities developed related to awareness increase among target populations with various health and educational professionals in the states of Ceara and Sao Paulo. In addition, technical assistance for several groups in both states have been provided

Development of first strategies with the support of several community based institutions in Ceara and Sao Paulo and state governments. Increase in the number of training activities developed in each state related to drug prevention in school through Educational Foundations and Departments of health

3. Increase educational material availability

use of social marketing strategies with specific government and private institutions through technical assistance, providing training of trainers materials to target group of professionals. Two books have been published with the state agency in Sao Paulo on Drug Awareness training

B. Major Outputs

OUTPUTS      Planned                      OUTPUTS      Accomplished

**SAO PAULO**

1. Development of Drug in School interventions

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| a. Sub-agreement (Fundacao Educacional)    | support the State department of Education to design and produce a series of educational materials for drug prevention trainers, to be used by 300 drug prevention trainers   | sub-agreement developed and approved by USAID/Brazil |
| b. Sub-agreement (Fundacao Victor Civitta) | training, through a distance education system based in printed media (Nova Escola Magazine), 250,000 teachers and education officers in drug prevention and other related drug issues, so they can teach about 5 million primary and secondary education students on same subjects | sub-agreement developed and approved by USAID/Brazil |

2. Material Development and Info. Serv. to other target pop.

a. Sub-agreement (IMESC) development of one train of trainers manual for professionals from the state secretariats sub-agreement developed and approved by USAID/Brazil

b. Sub-agreement (Pastoral do Menor) The program was designed to train 50 trainers in the poor sectors (favelas) sub-agreement developed and approved by

of Sao Paulo State and with Street Children, who will train over a period of 1 year, 5,000 people in Sao Paulo's depressed areas USAID/Brazil

c. Sub-agreement (COMUNICARTE) The program was designed to train 100 communicators from different media but emphasizing television, with the intention that once trained they develop, produce and diffuse drug related messages that could reach systematically and at different times, 10 million people in Sao Paulo State, and 30 million people in Brazil sub-agreement developed and approved by USAID/Brazil

d. Tech. Assist. (FUSSESP) to provide necessary resources to design and implement a training project to train 10 trainers who will subsequently train 280 technical officers from different secretariats and municipalities within the state sub-agreement developed and approved by USAID/Brazil

3. Training of State professionals and project coordinators

a. Sub-Agreement (PROAD) to design and implement training activities with sub-agreement developed and

more than 300 key private and public sector leaders, organization directors, and business leaders on drug-related problems approved by USAID/Brazil

#### 4. Research

- a. Sub-Agreement (GREA) to design and implement training activity with more than 30 researchers on drug-related social marketing related issues sub-agreement developed and approved by USAID/Brazil

#### CEARA

##### 1. Development of Drug in School interventions

- a. Sub-Agreement (Cearense Foundation) training a total of 54 educators from 18 schools (9 private and 9 public) in drug prevention; and to develop three video tapes for use both in schools and in the long distance education program "Tele-Enfoque" sub-agreement developed and reviewed by USAID/Brazil PO

##### 2. Material Development and Info. Serv. to other target pop.

- a. Sub-agreement (Department of Health) train 50 adolescent leaders from 10 "favelas", in drug prevention. Every leader is supposed to train 30 adolescents, which will make a total of 1,500 adolescents trained on the subject of drug abuse prevention sub-agreement developed and reviewed by USAID/Brazil PO
- b. Sub-agreement (Desafio Jovem) to train 240 interested professionals in drug abuse prevention matters, who in turn will work with 8,500 adolescents and 4,000 children in Fortaleza on drug abuse prevention activities sub-agreement developed and reviewed by USAID/Brazil PO

3. Training of  
State professionals  
and project  
coordinators

- a. Sub-agreement to train a total of 80 sub-agreement  
(Center for individuals from six developed and  
Family different institution in reviewed by  
Studies) drug abuse prevention USAID/Brazil PO  
issues and strategies.  
Subsequently, it is expected  
that approximately 19,000  
community and school  
representative will receive  
some type of training on  
drug abuse by the  
institutions involved
- b. Sub-agreement to train a core group of sub-agreement  
(University 20 consultants, in a one developed and  
of Ceara) year post-graduate course reviewed by  
in drug prevention USAID/Brazil PO

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The DRUGCOM project in Brazil has been divided into two sub-projects, which are developed with collaboration of multi-disciplinary groups in two States, representing local Brazilian entities and NGOs. All activities are being developed, and objectives regarding integrative efforts have been well accomplished. These activities have received major support from local governments (MOE, Fundo Social de Solidariedade/Sao Paulo & Ceara) and other international organizations (UNDCP, UNESCO, French Embassy, etc.). Some donors have also showed interest in scaling up activities developed by USAID in the two states focused and receiving support from USAID to develop new Drug prevention efforts with the Brazilian Federal Narcotics Council (CONFEM), strengthening their technical capacity.

D. Problems and Delays

Some sub-agreements approved in draft by USAID/Brazil have not yet been signed by DRUGCOM and institutions involved in the programs. In Sao Paulo, two programs were not signed yet by the State Department of Education and one not signed by Fundacao Victor Civitta. All sub-agreements in Ceara, approved in draft by USAID/Brazil have not received final approval by cable.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Following there is a list of corrective actions and major activities to be organized in the next six months:

1. USAID/Brazil will review all sub-agreement developed in Ceara and advise DRUGCOM in writing its final approval.
2. USAID/Brazil will ensure that DRUGCOM is following-up with representatives of Sao Paulo government and Fundacao Victor Civitta to finalize projects papers and receive their final signature approvals for activities immediate implementation middle November, 1992.
3. USAID/Brazil will request R&D/AID/W to prepare a scope of work for an evaluation of the DRUGCOM project next year. AID/W will determine team composition with close collaboration of mission and contractor (Development Associates).

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

CY 92

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: MDC TRAINING/BRAZIL  
Project Number: 512-0660-C-00-0050-00  
Date of Authorization: August 21, 1989  
Date of Obligation: FY' 90  
PACD: March 31, 1997  
Implementing Agencies: SUNY/BRAZIL  
Major Contractors: RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF  
NEW YORK - SUNY  
AID Project Manager: Mr. Miguel Fontes  
Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: \$2,250,000

Amount Obligated: \$1,335,268

Amount Committed:

Period: \$530,000

Cumulative: \$1,335,268

Accrued Expenditures

Period - Projected: \$352,000 (6 months)

Period - Actual: \$216,908 (9 months)

Cumulative: \$670,536

Period - Next \$399,732

Counterpart

Contribution:  
(LOP)

Planned: \$750,000

Actual: \$170,000 (IBAMA, Private funds,  
SUNY, Personal)

% of LOP Elapsed (as of Sept 30, 1992): 29%

% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 59%

% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 50%

% of Total Auth. Exp.: 31%

Date of Last Evaluation: N/A

Date of last Audit: N/A

Next Evaluation: March, 1993

Next Audit: N/A

## II. PROJECT PURPOSE

LAC Regional ADC Training funds are being used by AID/Brazil to train Brazilian professionals in the US (short and long-term) in priority areas of USAID/Brazil, such as: AIDS prevention, Global Climate Change, Drug Awareness, Democratic Initiatives, and Economic Development.

### RELATIONSHIP TO COUNTRY STRATEGY:

The MDC Training Contract supports all strategic mission objectives, described on the "MODIFIED PROGRAM OBJECTIVES DOCUMENT AND ACTION PLAN/AID/BRAZIL (FY 93-94)", April, 1992.

## III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### SUMMARY:

The MDC training project is to provide resources for participant training in the five participating More Developing countries: Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay. All of the training are consistent with the overall MDC program objectives of promoting commercial, institutional, and political relations and facilitating technology transfer.

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PERIOD:

The project started in FY' 91. During period covered by this PSR, following there is a list of activities accomplished:

A. ENVIRONMENTAL LAW WORKSHOP IN THE US: This training activity was a follow-on program to the I Environmental Law Workshop in the US, sponsored by Fulbright Commission in FY' 91. A multi-disciplinary group from the Northern region of Brazil, representing the most important NGOs and governmental agencies in-country working on Environmental Law was trained in the US. This training was linked to follow-on technical assistance from USAID/Brazil office of Global Climate Change to support them develop new program proposals for future activities in Brazil.

B. GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE SHORT-TERM TRAINING IN THE US: MDC training project has also trained nine professionals on Global Climate Change issues in the US. These efforts have lead Brazilian professionals to better understand the programs developed on Environment protection in the US. In addition, they have promoted interchange of experiences among Brazilian/US environmentalists.

C. AIDS IN THE WORKPLACE WORKSHOP IN THE US: The main purpose of this activity was to train Brazilian health professionals working in programs related to AIDS in financial companies. This was a follow-on activity to the II international AIDS in the workplace seminar held in Rio de Janeiro in 1990. The trainees received technical support from AIDSCOM and the MOH for follow-on actions in country.

D. DRUG AWARENESS TRAINING FOR TWO PAULISTA PROFESSIONALS: This activity was developed to follow-on professional networking among Brazilian and Americans on Drug Awareness programs. The two "Paulista" professionals selected for this activity are responsible to implement DRUGCOM/State of Sao Paulo sub-programs and will be receiving training on social-marketing and administration strategies. Participants will travel in late November, 1992.

E. AIDS SHORT-TERM TRAINING IN THE US: One participant from AIDSTECH/IMPACT sub-agreement was selected to travel to the US for a training program in November, 1992. The participant is responsible to manage this program in two Northeast cities of the country, targeting Commercial Sex Workers and Homosexuals. The program includes visits at areas where US NGOs develop high-risk population projects and training on social-marketing and administration strategies.

F. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZATION WORKSHOP IN THE US: A Brazilian especial congress committee on Intellectual Property Rights visited the US, receiving partial funds from the AIDS training contract. This activity focused on interchange of views and knowledge between them and US officials on how US legislation have assured and developed products and technology registration procedures. After their return, participants were able to implement some overall concepts learned at the Brazilian House of Representatives. In addition, some other professionals have been identified to receive training in the US under this contract for ED; however, there is no clear agenda and planning, which is expected to be developed shortly.

G. JUVENILE JUSTICE SHORT-TERM TRAINING PROGRAM IN THE US: USIS will sponsor a two week training seminar in the US for a group of Brazilian professionals working with Juvenile Justice reform and policies. This seminar will have the participation of 7 Brazilians, whom will be financed by USIS and ICITAP. USAID/Brazil will finance the 7th participant, whose background is focus on Rio de Janeiro Juvenile Justice legislation. The seminar will begin in middle October, 1992.

IV. PROJECT STATUS (Revised as of Sept. 92)

<u>A. Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress to Date</u>
1. 8 Long-term training according to AID/Brazil Priority areas (ACAD)	6 participants on Global Climate Change
2. 49 Short-term training according to AID/Brazil Priority areas (TECH-1 to 3 months)	9 participants on Global Climate Change
3. 145 Short-term training according to AID/Brazil Priority areas (TECH-3 weeks)	1 group on AIDS in the workplace; 1 group on Economic Development; 1 group on Environmental law; 1 group on Global Climate Change; and 4 individuals; 1 group on Drug Awareness; and etc. Total number of 69 "Fellows"
4. 36 In-country Participants	No participant trained

B. Major Outputs (Revised as Sept. 92)

	<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>									
	<u>LOP</u>		<u>PERIOD</u>		<u>Cum.</u>		<u>Next Period</u>		<u>Period</u>		<u>Cum.</u>		<u>% of LOP</u>	
1. Train.	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
	142	96	39	30	142	96	36	24	28	18	53	31	37%	32%

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The MDC training contract in Brazil has been divided into sub-training activities according to USAID/Brazil priority areas (Long-term, Short-term/TECH AND ACAD). All activities were well defined, and objectives is been well accomplished. However, changes in the planned training numbers were necessary to respond to immediate Brazilian economic and social needs in the priority areas, increasing short-term and decreasing long-term activities. In addition, program now includes training for third-countries and in-country to expand training opportunities outside the US and maximize follow-on impact after Fellows' return.

#### D. Problems and Delays

Because of contract's limited resources, Long-Term/Academic programs were reduced under this contract, responding to USAID/Brazil immediate needs on rapid follow-on activities in-country through its technical programs. In addition, since the new USAID Thomas Jefferson Fellowship program asks for missions to ensure that all returned participants have engaged in some follow-on activity in-country, USAID/Brazil amended the contract to include in-country training to expand and create a multiplier affect together with returnees.

#### E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Following there is a list of corrective actions and major activities to be organized in the next six months:

1. USAID/Brazil is following-up with ex-representatives from the MDC training project in and out of country to resolve pending budget issues, not discussed during last amendment of the contract, including administrative costs and staff timing.
2. USAID/Brazil will request NAPA to initiate training activities related to Economic modernization and Democratic Initiatives during the next reporting period.
3. USAID/Brazil will review and update FY' 93 Country Training Plan for Brazil together with representatives of SUNY, Albany.
4. Former USAID/Brazil Training Officer will support and train New Training Project Manager, who will start working in November, on all training procedures and activities within the office in Brasilia. Both professionals will participate in Training Officers Workshop in Annapolis, Maryland, sponsored by the Officer for International Training (OIT).
5. USAID/Brazil will ensure that all remaining activities and sub-agreements are completed and all bills submitted within 3 months of PACD to AID/W.
6. A mid-term evaluation will be carried out during the next reporting period regarding accomplishment of the project during the first two years. In addition, a newsletter will be published presenting follow-on activities developed and distributed to all USAID/Brazil Grantees, contacts, and several in-country institutions.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

CY 92

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER - ITT  
Project Number: 598-0616  
Date of Authorization: September 30, 1985  
Date of Obligation: FY' 85  
PACD: N/A  
Implementing Agencies: Associação Brasileira dos Companheiros das Américas  
Major Contractors: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PARTNERS OF THE AMERICAS - NAPA  
AID Project Managers: Mr. Miguel Fontes  
Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A

FINANCIAL DATA

GRANT No. 598-0616-G-00-6002-00 (FY' 86)

Amount Authorized: \$645,000

Amount Obligated: \$645,000

Amount Committed:	Cumulative: \$645,000
Accrued Expenditures	Period - Projected: \$0
	Period - Actual: \$0
	Cumulative: \$645,000
	Period - Next \$0

Counterpart

Contribution:	Planned: \$210,000
(LOP)	Actual: Not Available

% of LOP Elapsed (as of Sept 30, 1992): 100%

% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%

% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 100%

% of Total Auth. Exp.: 100%

Date of Last Evaluation (Financial Review): August, 1991

Date of last Audit: N/A

Next Evaluation: N/A

Next Audit: N/A

GRANT No. 598-0616-G-SS-7002 (FY' 87)

Amount Authorized: \$582,000

Amount Obligated: \$582,000

Amount Committed: Cumulative: \$582,000  
Accrued Expenditures Period - Projected: \$0  
Period - Actual: \$0  
Cumulative: \$582,000  
Period - Next \$0

Counterpart

Contribution: Planned: \$190,000  
(LOP) Actual: Not Available

% of LOP Elapsed (as of Sept 30, 1992): 100%

% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%

% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 100%

% of Total Auth. Exp.: 100%

Date of Last Evaluation (Financial Review): August, 1991

Date of last Audit: N/A

Next Evaluation: N/A

Next Audit: N/A

GRANT No. 598-0616-G-SS-8002-00 (FY' 88)

Amount Authorized: \$300,000

Amount Obligated: \$300,000

Amount Committed: Cumulative: \$300,000  
Accrued Expenditures Period - Projected: \$0  
Period - Actual: \$0  
Cumulative: \$300,000  
Period - Next \$0

Counterpart

Contribution: Planned: \$100,000  
(LOP) Actual: Not Available

% of LOP Elapsed (as of Sept 30, 1992): 100%

% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%

% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 100%

% of Total Auth. Exp.: 100%

Date of Last Evaluation (Financial Review): August, 1991

Date of last Audit: N/A

Next Evaluation: N/A

Next Audit: N/A

GRANT No. 598-0616-G-SS-9003 (FY' 89)

Amount Authorized: \$473,000

Amount Obligated: \$473,000

Amount Committed: Cumulative: \$473,000  
Accrued Expenditures Period - Projected: \$116,807  
Period - Actual: \$53,995  
Cumulative: \$410,188  
Period - Next \$62,812

Counterpart

Contribution: Planned: \$180,000  
(LOP) Actual: \$120,000 (ATLANTIC, PRIVATE  
COMPANIES, IBM,  
American Airlines)

% of LOP Elapsed (as of Sept 30, 1992): 100%

% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%

% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 87%

% of Total Auth. Exp.: 87%

Date of Last Evaluation (Financial Review): August, 1991

Date of last Audit: N/A

Next Evaluation: N/A

Next Audit: N/A

GRANT No. 598-0616-G-00-0041-00 (FY' 90)

Amount Authorized: \$470,000

Amount Obligated: \$470,000

Amount Committed: Cumulative: \$470,000  
Accrued Expenditures Period - Projected: \$256,591  
Period - Actual: \$83,843  
Cumulative: \$297,252  
Period - Next \$172,748

Counterpart

Contribution: Planned: \$180,000  
(LOP) Actual: \$110,000 (USIS, ATLANTIC, PRIVATE  
COMPANIES, American  
Airlines)

% of LOP Elapsed (as of Sept 30, 1992): 100%

% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%

% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 63%

% of Total Auth. Exp.: 63%

Date of Last Evaluation: August, 1991

Date of last Audit: N/A

Next Evaluation: N/A

Next Audit: N/A

GRANT No. 598-0616-G-00-1051 (FY' 91)

Amount Authorized: \$307,800

Amount Obligated: \$307,800

Amount Committed: Cumulative: \$307,800  
Accrued Expenditures Period - Projected: \$291,641  
Period - Actual: \$28,690  
Cumulative: \$44,849  
Period - Next \$262,951

Counterpart

Contribution: Planned: \$100,000  
(LOP) Actual: \$ 20,000 (PRIVATE COMPANIES)

% of LOP Elapsed (as of Sept 30, 1992): 100%  
% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%  
% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 15%  
% of Total Auth. Exp.: 15%

Date of Last Evaluation: N/A  
Date of last Audit: N/A  
Next Evaluation: N/A  
Next Audit: N/A

GRANT No. 512-0616-G-00-2042-00 (FY' 92)

Amount Authorized: \$260,430

Amount Obligated: \$260,430

Amount Committed: Cumulative: \$260,430  
Accrued Expenditures Period - Projected: \$0  
Period - Actual: \$0  
Cumulative: \$0  
Period - Next \$30,000

Counterpart

Contribution: Planned: \$80,000  
(LOP) Actual: N/A

% of LOP Elapsed (as of Sept 30, 1992): 0%  
% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%  
% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 0%  
% of Total Auth. Exp.: 0%

Date of Last Evaluation: N/A  
Date of last Audit: N/A  
Next Evaluation: N/A  
Next Audit: N/A

## II. PROJECT PURPOSE

ITT project was developed to train Brazilian professionals in the US and in-country, through participant training, seminars, international travel and networking, linking these training activities to USAID/Brazil priority areas: AIDS prevention, Narcotics Awareness, and Global Climate Change.

### RELATIONSHIP TO COUNTRY STRATEGY:

The Intercountry Technology Transfer project/ITT supports through training all strategic mission objectives, described on the "MODIFIED PROGRAM OBJECTIVES DOCUMENT AND ACTION PLAN/AID/BRAZIL (FY 93-94)", April, 1992.

## III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### SUMMARY:

This project consists of the financing of long and short term training in the United States and in-country, for private and public sectors individuals from Brazil, addressed to economic, social, and political development areas of concern by mission, and with priority attention to long term leadership potential of the individuals selected.

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PERIOD:

This project has been extremely successful in training Brazilian professionals in USAID/Brazil priority areas in the US and in-country; several activities were developed with a major impact among health professionals working in areas, such as: Drug awareness and AIDS during this second Fiscal Year Semester. Following there is a description of the major activities developed during this period:

A. II INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON DRUG AWARENESS IN RIO DE JANEIRO (Grant FY' 89 and 90): This activity was a follow-on to the 1st International Seminar held in Sao Paulo in previous years. More than 200 professionals attended the seminar in Rio de Janeiro, from 20 Brazilian different states. In addition, it had the support of CONFEM, the Brazilian Government agency for drug control, several community based institutions, and the private sector. The seminar had also the participation of the president of CONFEM, US Ambassador, consulate general of Rio, and other State authorities. The seminar was an combined effort between USAID and USIS (United States Information Services), which collaborated helping on agenda development, provision of funds for international speakers, and others logistical support.

B. UNIVERSITY LINKAGES PROGRAM (Grant FY' 89, 90, and 91): the ITT project stimulated links between Brazilian and American Universities, developing an interchange of experiences between them through Partners brotherhood states in the US and Brazil. This activity trained about 8 academic professionals in the priority areas of USAID/Brazil.

C. AIDS IN THE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP IN THE US (Grant FY' 89): The purpose of this activity was to train Brazilian professionals on key positions in Brazilian NGOs to interchange experiences with other US organizations in specific areas of AIDS prevention in the community program development. 10 (ten) professionals were trained under this activity. The program was a success and follow-on activities include a number of improvements in the development of AIDS activities with target populations in several Brazilian states.

D. III INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON AIDS IN THE WORKPLACE IN SAO PAULO (Grant FY' 90): The seminar will occur from December 02 to 05, 1992, at the Ca' D'oro Hotel in Sao Paulo. This activity will be a follow-on to the 1st and 2nd International Seminars held in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro in previous years. This III Seminar will have the participation of over 200 Brazilian professionals from various states working on AIDS prevention in the workplace. The participants will be representatives from government agencies (e.g. MOH Department of STD/AIDS), the private sector, and community based organizations.

E. DENGUE TRAINING IN PUERTO RICO (Grant FY' 89): ITT financed this training activity to support **three** Brazilian MOH professionals to receive training in Puerto Rico on Dengue prevention. Final evaluation report will be provided by NAPA next PSRP.

#### IV. PROJECT STATUS

<u>A. Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress to Date</u>
1. 95 training in USAID/Brazil priority areas (AIDS, Drugs, GCC, and FP)	101 short-term train. participants in the US and Puerto Rico
2. Development of 6 workshops in-country according to AID/Brazil priority areas	2 seminars on AIDS in the workplace; and 2 seminars on Drug Awareness developed in-country in the states of RJ and Sao Paulo
3. 47 exchange experiences act. through University Linkages program	linkages with more than 30 Brazilian Universities and Colleges and partner

States in the US; 42  
 professionals sent to  
 training

B. Major Outputs

	<u>Planned</u>						<u>Accomplished</u>					
	<u>LOP</u>		<u>PERIOD</u>		<u>Cum.</u>		<u>Next Period</u>		<u>Period</u>	<u>Cum.</u>	<u>% of LOP</u>	
1. Train.	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
	68	47	13	14	81	61	12	6	14	07	83	58
											100%	95%

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The Intercountry Technology Transfer/NAPA project in Brazil has been divided into sub-training activities according to USAID/Brazil priority areas. All activities were well defined, and objectives have been well accomplished. Close-out procedures for FY' 86 and 87 Grants have been requested by mission to RCO/Quito.

D. Problems and Delays

Close-out procedures for FY' 88, 89, and 90 Grants have been delayed due to extensions required by the Grantee.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Following there is a list of corrective actions and major activities to be organized in the next six months:

1. USAID/Brazil is following-up with representatives from NAPA in and out of country to reduce Administrative/program costs "ratio", which has shown to be increasing over the last three years.
2. USAID/Brazil will request NAPA to send a first "draft" of plans of major activities under this project during the next 6 months.
3. Programs' expenditures, which occurred after Mr. Christian financial review, will be examined by USAID/Brazil Training officer. If no problems identified, closing-out procedures request for FY' 88 Grant under ITT will be sent to Quito by USAID/Brazil.

4. USAID/Brazil is discussing with representatives from NAPA in and out of country the future options for program development regarding "Democratic Initiatives". A plan of major tasks and activities will be developed during the next reporting period.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

CY 92

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: LAC II Training  
Project Number: 598-0640  
Date of Authorization: February 11, 1985  
Date of Obligation: FY' 85  
PACD: September 30, 1992  
Implementing Agencies: Associação Brasileira dos Companheiros das Américas  
Major Contractors: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PARTNERS OF THE AMERICAS - NAPA  
AID Project Manager: Mr. Miguel Fontes  
Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A

FINANCIAL DATA

GRANT No. 598-0640-G-SS-5069-00 (FY' 85)

Amount Authorized: \$450,000

Amount Obligated: \$450,000

Amount Committed:	Cumulative: \$450,000
Accrued Expenditures	Period - Projected: \$0
	Period - Actual: \$0
	Cumulative: \$450,000
	Period - Next \$0

Counterpart

Contribution:	Planned: \$165,000
(LOP)	Actual: Not Available

% of LOP Elapsed (as of Sept 30, 1992): 100%

% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%

% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 100%

% of Total Auth. Exp.: 100%

Date of Last Evaluation (Financial Review): August, 1991

Date of last Audit: N/A

Next Evaluation: N/A

Next Audit: N/A

GRANT No. 598-0640-G-SS-6001 (FY' 86)

Amount Authorized: \$450,000

Amount Obligated: \$450,000

Amount Committed: Cumulative: \$450,000  
Accrued Expenditures Period - Projected: \$0  
Period - Actual: \$0  
Cumulative: \$450,000  
Period - Next \$0

Counterpart

Contribution: Planned: \$165,000  
(LOP) Actual: Not Available

% of LOP Elapsed (as of Sept 30, 1992): 100%  
% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%  
% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 100%  
% of Total Auth. Exp.: 100%

Date of Last Evaluation (Financial Review): August, 1991  
Date of last Audit: N/A  
Next Evaluation: N/A  
Next Audit: N/A

GRANT No. 598-0640-G-SS-7001 (FY' 87)

Amount Authorized: \$400,000

Amount Obligated: \$400,000

Amount Committed: Cumulative: \$400,000  
Accrued Expenditures Period - Projected: \$0  
Period - Actual: \$0  
Cumulative: \$400,000  
Period - Next \$0

Counterpart

Contribution: Planned: \$118,000  
(LOP) Actual: Not Available

% of LOP Elapsed (as of Sept 30, 1992): 100%  
% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%  
% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 100%  
% of Total Auth. Exp.: 100%

Date of Last Evaluation (Financial Review): August, 1991  
Date of last Audit: N/A  
Next Evaluation: N/A  
Next Audit: N/A

GRANT No. 598-0640-G-SS-8003 (FY' 88)

Amount Authorized: \$400,000

Amount Obligated: \$400,000

Amount Committed: Cumulative: \$400,000  
Accrued Expenditures Period - Projected: \$21,654  
Period - Actual: \$21,654  
Cumulative: \$400,000  
Period - Next \$0

Counterpart

Contribution: Planned: \$118,000  
(LOP) Actual: Not Available

% of LOP Elapsed (as of Sept 30, 1992): 100%

% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%

% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 100%

% of Total Auth. Exp.: 100%

Date of Last Evaluation (Financial Review): August, 1991

Date of last Audit: N/A

Next Evaluation: N/A

Next Audit: N/A

GRANT No. 598-0640-G-SS-9001-00 (FY' 89)

Amount Authorized: \$317,000

Amount Obligated: \$317,000

Amount Committed: Cumulative: \$317,000  
Accrued Expenditures Period - Projected: \$86,070  
Period - Actual: \$72,449  
Cumulative: \$303,379  
Period - Next \$13,621

Counterpart

Contribution: Planned: \$105,000  
(LOP) Actual: \$ 42,000 (ATLANTIC and American  
Airlines)

% of LOP Elapsed (as of Sept 30, 1992): 100%

% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%

% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 95%

% of Total Auth. Exp.: 95%

Date of Last Evaluation (Financial Review): August, 1991

Date of last Audit: N/A

Next Evaluation: N/A

Next Audit: N/A

## II. PROJECT PURPOSE

LAC Training project funds were used by USAID/Brazil to train Brazilian professionals in the US (short and long-term) in priority areas of USAID/Brazil, such as: AIDS prevention and Drug Awareness.

### RELATIONSHIP TO COUNTRY STRATEGY:

The LAC II training project supports all strategic mission objectives, described on the "MODIFIED PROGRAM OBJECTIVES DOCUMENT AND ACTION PLAN/AID/BRAZIL (FY 93-94)", April, 1992.

## III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### SUMMARY:

This project consists of the financing of long and short term training in the United States, for approximately 770 public and private sector individuals from selected countries in the Caribbean Basin and South America (Brazil = 93 professionals), addressed to economic, social, and political development areas of concern, and with priority attention to long term leadership potential of the individuals selected.

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING THE PERIOD:

The LAC Training project was scheduled for completion in FY' 90, but has been extended until September, 1992. Several activities have been developed under this project, and the most important, during this reporting period, are:

A. CEARENSE GROUP TRAINING IN THE US (Grant FY' 89): This training activity was a follow-on program to the I International seminar on Drug Awareness in the State of Sao Paulo (see above). The idea was to train a multi-disciplinary group from Ceara, representing the most important institutions working on Drug Awareness in the state, helping them to develop program proposals for future activities in the state. The 1st lady of Ceara also traveled with the group.

B. MOREHOUSE AIDS/DRUGS WORKSHOP I & II (Grant FY' 88/89): USAID/Brazil has stimulated training programs of Brazilian professionals in HBCUs. Two groups of Brazilian health professionals have been selected to participate in workshops at Morehouse University on AIDS/Drugs prevention. Programs were reported satisfactorily, but not successfully due to Morehouse University limitations on academic facilities; however, site-visits were considered interesting by the participants.

#### IV. PROJECT STATUS

##### A. Planned EOPS

##### Progress to Date

1. 93 Technical training according to AID/Brazil priority areas

97 Brazilian professionals trained during LOP

##### B. Major Outputs

	<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>									
	<u>LOP</u>		<u>PERIOD</u>		<u>Cum.</u>		<u>Next Period</u>		<u>Period</u>		<u>Cum.</u>		<u>% of LOP</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
1. Train.	52	41	0	0	52	41	0	0	15	18	53	44	100%	

##### C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The LAC II training/NAPA project in Brazil has been divided into sub-training activities according to USAID/Brazil priority areas. All activities were well defined, and objectives have been well accomplished.

##### D. Problems and Delays

Close-out procedures for FY' 88 and 89 Grants have been delayed due to extensions required by the Grantee.

##### E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Following there is a list of corrective actions and major activities to be organized in the next six months:

1. Programs' expenditures, which occurred after Mr. Christian financial review (August, 1991), will be examined by USAID/Brazil Training officer. If no problems identified, closing-out procedures request for remaining Grants under LAC II will be sent to Quito by USAID/Brazil.
2. USAID/Brazil will ensure that all grants which mission has requested RCO/Quito to initiate closing-out procedures have been executed (FY' 85 to 87).