

PD-ABI-859

1993-1994

USAID/BRAZIL

SEMI-ANNUAL

PROJECT STATUS REPORTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 1993

ANNEX II

AID/BRAZIL

PROJECT STATUS REPORTS

09/30/93

<u>A. GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCES</u>	<u>PROJECT OFFICER</u>
1. World Wildlife Fund	LAC/GCC	AM
2. World Wildlife Fund	R&D/BSP	AM
3. Genesys	WID and LAC/GCC	AM
4. USDA Forest Service	LAC/GCC	AM
5. Environmental Law Institute	LAC/GCC	AM
6. Environmental Protection Agency	LAC/GCC	AM
7. University of Florida	LAC/GCC	ES
8. Woods Hole Res. Center	R&D/BSP	ES
9. Smithsonian Institute	R&D/BSP	ES
10. Cultural Survival	LAC/GCC	ES
 <u>B. FAMILY PLANNING</u>		
1. IPPF	R&D/POP	JA
2. Pathfinder Fund	R&D/POP	JA
3. Profit	R&D/POP	JA
 <u>C. AIDS</u>		
1. AIDSCAP	LAC/ITT and R&D/II	EB
 <u>D. DRUG AWARENESS</u>		
1. DRUGCOM	LAC/ITT	EB
 <u>E. TRAINING</u>		
1. Suny Contract	LAC/ITT	RF
2. Partners of the Americas	LAC/ITT	RF

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
FY 93

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	GCC: World Wildlife Fund
Program Number:	598-0784
Grant Number:	512-0784-G-00-1043-00
Date of Authorization:	September 20, 1991
Date of Obligation:	August 31, 1991
PACD:	September 30, 1995
Implementing Agencies:	Various Brazilian Institutions
Major Grantee:	World Wildlife Fund
AID Project Manager:	Adriana G. Moreira
Status of CPS/Covenants:	N/A

Data of Last Evaluation:	July, 1993
Next Evaluation:	FY95
Date of Last Audit:	N/A
Next audit:	N/A

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	\$ 3,630,459
Amount Obligated:	\$ 2,418,572
Amount Committed:	N/A
Period:	\$ 715,572
Cumulative:	\$ 2,418,572
Accrued Expenditures	
Period Projected:	\$ 160,000
Period Actual:	\$ 185,191
Cumulative:	\$ 1,201,059
Period - Next :	\$ 211,000

Counterpart Contribution:	
Planned:	\$ 2,200,000
Actual:	\$ 1,072,961

% LOP Elapsed:	50%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.:	67%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	50%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	33%

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: "Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives to deforestation adopted beyond target areas", by conducting activities which support the 4 Program Outcome: (1) Target policies to support environmentally sound land use adopted and/or implemented; (2) Systems for sustainable management of cleared areas identified, promoted, and adopted in target areas; (3) Systems for sustainable management of forest areas identified, promoted, and adopted in target areas; and (4) Systems disseminated beyond target areas.

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

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.

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

2. Natural Resources Economics

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

3. Institutional Strengthening

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

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

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 products
- f. Training

5. Coordination Activities

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

6. Environmental Education

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

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Accomplishments of the Period

1. Environmental Impact Assessment

The World Wildlife Fund (WWF), in collaboration with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Environmental Law Institute, and USDA/Forest Service, sponsored a three week intensive training course on environmental impact assessment (EIA), from August 17 through September 3, 1993.

The purpose of the course was to build local capacity to facilitate EIA workshops in the Amazon region and ensure that the local experts that participated in the course (18 participants) would have ample information and techniques to become trainers in EIA issues. Participants spent 11 days in the Washington Metropolitan area, 5 days in Philadelphia, and 3 days in Harrisonburg, Virginia. A working group of four trainees and one trainer was formed to conduct the process of fine-tuning the current Portuguese version of the materials and to add some key information about Brazilian legislation. WWF will participate in the process by providing input and by supporting a consultant who will come to assist in conducting the work.

2. Natural Resources Economics

During this period, Eduardo Martins from WWF/Brazil has held several meetings with government officials in an attempt to re-start the ongoing projects that have been stalled. Contacts were made with Mr. Sergio Bruni of IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics), and they are interested in participating in the development of methodologies for environmental accounting. The Ministry of Environment (MMA) and UNDP, were also contacted following previous discussions, but so far MMA has not taken any formal action, despite UNDP encouragements to re-start the project.

3. Institutional Strengthening

3.1 Strengthening NGOs: In April, WWF staff completed an Organizational Diagnostic with the Conselho Nacional dos Seringueiros (CNS) in Macapá, Amapá. Four full-time CNS staff members, 12 "lideranças" from Cajari and Macapá Extractive Reserves, and 2 volunteers participated in the workshop. WWF published the first of a series of self-paced managerial guides, translated and adapted to Portuguese, entitled "Um Guia para Elaboração de Propostas", approximately 100 books have been distributed to Amazon regional organizations with another 400 to be distributed to NGOs and government organizations over the next year. WWF also completed the translation of the Financial Resource Development Guide. During Organizational Diagnostics and Strategic Planning Workshops with four NGOs (INEA, PESACRE, FVA, SOS Amazonia) in the Amazon region, WWF identified a general organizational need for adequate financial accounting systems and personnel training. During this period, WWF contacted three Brazilian accounting firms capable of providing auditing and financial technical assistance to grassroots organizations.

3.2 Institutional Support to Government Organizations: WWF staff met with

IBAMA representatives in Brasilia to reexamine potential institutional strengthening activities within IBAMA. This meeting reestablished the collaboration efforts between WWF and IBAMA Personnel Department to implement technical assistance and training support. Regional IBAMA staff attended the Proposal Design Workshops in Belém, Rio Branco, Recife and Campos do Jordão. Besides gaining proposal design skills, the workshops created a forum for a positive interchange of ideas and interaction between IBAMA staff and local NGOs.

4. Management of Protected Areas

4.1 Model Management of Conservation Units and Their Buffer Zones: During this period the socio-economic survey of the 300 families living in the Jau National Park (JNP) was completed. This work was done by Fundação Vitória Amazônica (FVA). The most economically important resources coming out of the Park, in order of importance, include turtles, manioc flour, sap used for boat caulk (breu), a vine used for furniture (cipó titica), ornamental fish, and logs used for lamp posts. The data is now being reviewed and analyzed. FVA has established a research team and a permanent base inside JNP. FVA and INPA scientists visited the Park together to identify specific research sites to collect data for the park management plan.

4.2 Amapá Extractive Reserves: WWF staff met with IEA to discuss ways to continue work together in Amapá in providing training and logistic support to the Extractive Reserve Association. WWF also approved a new proposal to support CNS-Amapá, that includes: a) increased organizational training and technical assistance in administration and financial management, b) increased technical assistance in agroforestry systems and management of reserve extractive resources (principally Brazil nuts and palm heart), c) assistance to establish small processing plants for Brazil nuts and palm heart, d) technical and financial assistance with commercialization of these products, and e) provide technical and financial support for the completion of a socio-economic survey of natural resource use of reserve residents.

5. Environmental Education

WWF and IBAMA signed a memorandum of understanding whereby IBAMA agreed to coordinate collection of information from the state and federal government agencies and to maintain the resulting database as a regular IBAMA activity. Participants in the November 1992 WWF-supported IBAMA environmental education workshop are collecting the information for the survey in their states, thus increasing their networking.

B. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

In July 1993, AID and WWF held an extensive cooperative evaluation of the project's eleven activities, including also the former BSP-funded ones. The evaluation's final report will be available in November. The eleven activities are: environmental impact assessment, natural resource economics, institutional strengthening, forest management, integrated

forest management, management of protected areas, environmental education, dissemination, marketing and coordination. Given the wide range of areas that these activities encompass the implementation process has proceeded at a reasonable pace. However, in some areas such as extractive reserves, forest policy and natural resource economics progress has been significantly slower than expected. There is a need for a substantial improve in WWF's field presence and in-country contact with its local counterparts.

C. Problems and Delays

The still ongoing changes in the environmental agencies at the federal level is greatly contributing to delay activities in the policy related components: Environmental Impact Assessment, Natural Resources Economics, Institutional Strengthening, and Management of Conservation Units.

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

- . Prepare and schedule EIA training workshops in Brazil in collaboration with co-sponsors.
- . Submit to AID/Brazil the joint action plan for GCC activities on EIA.
- . Submit to AID/Brazil the Action Plans for the Forest Policy, Natural Resource Economics, Processing and Marketing of NTFPs, and dissemination activities, as agreed during the mid-term evaluation.
- . Submit to AID/Brazil reviewed plans for timber management and forest policy, as agreed during the mid-term evaluation.
- . Translate and prepare for publication the next two self-paced managerial guides: "Financial Resource Development Guide" and "Human Resource Development Guide".
- . Develop individualized organizational development activities action plans with FVA, PESACRE, SOS Amazonia, CNS-Amapá, ASKARJ, GTA and CEPASP.
- . Quantify logging and management operations performed by the logging company, and monitor October timber harvest in managed tracts.
- . Follow-on with the FSC assembly resolutions and with the policy working group.
- . Hold Environmental Education workshop.
- . Hold agroforestry workshop.
- . Submit to AID/Brazil a time-frame for WWF-led workshops.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
FY 93

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	GCC: Model Forest/Agroforestry Management and Forest Policy (R&D/BSP)
Program Number:	598-0784
Date of Authorization:	(not on file - BSP transaction)
Date of Obligation:	(not on file - BSP transaction)
PACD:	
Implementing Agencies:	Various Brazilian institutions for individual subprojects.
Major Grantee:	World Wildlife Fund
AID Project Manager:	Adriana G. Moreira (for USAID/Brazil)
Status of Cps/Covenants:	N/A
Date of last evaluation:	July, 1993
Next evaluation:	N/A
date of last audit:	N/A
Next audit:	N/A

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	\$ 537,086
Amount Obligated:	\$ 537,086
Amount Committed:	N/A
Period:	- 0 -
Cumulative:	\$ 537,086
Accrued Expenditures:	
Period Projected:	(not reported)
Period Actual:	N/A (R&D Project)
Cumulative:	\$ 537,086
Period Next:	N/A
Counterpart Contribution:	
Planned:	N/A
Actual:	N/A
% LOP Elapsed:	100%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.:	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.:	100%
% of Total Auth. Exp.:	100%

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II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The multiple project activities have the following purposes:

1. Sustainable management of cleared forest margins identified, promoted, and adopted in target areas.
2. Targeted policies reviewed from an environmental perspective and recommendations made for their improvement and acceptance.

Relationship to Mission Strategic Objectives

A. Linkage to strategic objectives:

This project contributes directly to the AID/Brazil strategic objective, "Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives to deforestation adopted beyond target areas", by conducting activities which support 4 program outcomes: 1) Targeted policies to support environmentally sound land use adopted and/or implemented; 2) Systems for sustainable management of cleared areas identified, promoted and adopted in target areas; 3) Systems for sustainable management of forested areas identified, promoted and adopted in target areas; and 4) Systems disseminated beyond target areas.

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 siding 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.

A. Planned EOPS

1.1 Number of hectares or number of farmers using improved management systems in the Araras settlement; number of systems being tried by individual farmers by 1996.

1.2 Recommended systems installed by thirty families of four communities along the Capim River by 1995.

2.1 Recommendations to improve forestry policy in the Amazon made by 1995.

2.2 Recommendations to change policies that encourage unsustainable use of forests made by 1995.

2.3 Criteria for two types of forest management made by 1995.

B. Major Outputs

1.1 NTFP production expanded in Araras community.

1.2 Agroforestry training provided in Araras community.

1.3 Nursery established in Araras community.

1.4 NTFP marketing expanded for Araras community.

1.5 CEPASP administrative infrastructure installed.

2.1 Agroforestry systems for shifting plots promoted Capim.

2.2 Agroforestry systems for secondary growth areas promoted in Rio Capim communities.

2.3 Systems to manage small animals promoted in Capim communities.

2.4 Community members trained on seedling production techniques and planting in Rio Capim communities.

2.5 Value-added schemes installed in Rio Capim communities by 1995.

3.1 Background (existing) information about the issue collected and analyzed.

3.2 Focused research designed, implemented and completed.

3.3 Recommendations to overcome "loopholes" in the existing federal legislation regarding forest management plan prepared.

3.4 Ecologically and economically sustainable management plan prepared.

3.5 Plan implemented by logger/sawmill.

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3.6 Ecological and economical monitoring of managed and non-managed areas conducted.

3.7 Guide prepared on how to sustainably manage forests.

3.8 Results disseminated to other loggers/sawmill owners.

4.1 Formation of a forum for forest policy.

4.2 Forest policy bottle-necks identified.

4.3 Other sectorial policies that encourage deforestation identified.

4.4 Studies to propose recommendations completed.

4.5 The concept of reforestation association applied for the Amazon region.

4.6 Studies to define labeling criteria defined.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Accomplishments of the Period

After inventorying the 200ha pilot area, IMAZON began logging and monitoring the activities in both areas, the 100ha that will be managed by the logging company using its traditional methods, and the 100ha of which will be managed according to a model management plan. IMAZON also began development of a computer model program that will allow loggers to plan a sustainable harvest by entering ecological and economic data of the target area. They also completed a study showing that chain-saw operators waste about 2m³ of wood per tree cut in the forest. This represents as much as 4,000 hectares that could be saved per year in the region of Paragominas alone. The study also present the appropriate techniques that should be used by the chain-saw operators.

The forest policy activities started to move forward in May, when WWF organized a meeting with other NGOs involved in forest policy to establish mechanisms of collaboration. Attending the meeting were IEA, FUNATURA, CEDI, NDI, IMAZON, REBRAAF, and GREENPEACE. As a result of the meeting, a Brazilian position was defined regarding the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), and a delegation was selected to attend the founding assembly of FSC in early October. The first goal of this NGO working group in forest policy is to prepare a diagnosis of the possibilities and concerns of having a sustainable label certification process in Brazil.

The community agroforestry activities in the Paragominas municipality in this period were centered on the maintenance of the newly planted plots. The project executant (STRP) staff surveyed the plots to asses the survival rate of the seedlings and provide on-site technical assistance to the farmers. The field coordinator, William Assis, has moved to the Nazare

community to direct the implementation of this year's plating cycle. Nurseries are being reactivated and seeds are being acquired. STRP was also involved on the preparation for a public hearing regarding the EIA report of a caolim mining project on the upper Capim river. They were able to generate enough attention about the issue that it forced the establishment the public hearing, where the EIA report was rejected (public hearings are required by law, but most often are only held for those cases that stir controversy or public attention).

The Araras community is highly motivated by their initial success in the marketing of cupuassu and are eager to begin pilot efforts with other species (Brazil nut and babassu). The region suffered an specially harsh dry season which added seedling mortality, however, extension of agroforestry systems will be intensified this year.

B. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Third year funding from BSP did not come through, but the USAID/Brazil GCC Program will support the continuing activities on forest management and policy, under Grant 512-0784-G-00-1043-00. A participatory mid-term evaluation of activities was conducted in July 1993, and the final report will be ready in November.

C. Problems and Delays

There has been some delays in reporting of activities.

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

. Contact BSP Office on close-out procedures, since the activities are going to continue under GCC Grant 512-0784-G-00-1043-00.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
FY 93

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: GCC: Gender Issues Related to
Preservation and Sustainability of
Natural Resources in Brazil

Program Number: 598-0784

Buy-in Number: PDC-0100-Z-00-9044-00

Date of Obligation: June 28, 1991

PACD: September 30, 1995

Implementing Agencies: Various Brazilian institutions

Major Grantee: **PPC WID/GENESYS (The Futures Group)**

AID Project Manager: Adriana G. Moreira

Status of Cps/Covenants: N/A

Date of Last Evaluation: N/A

Next Evaluation: 2nd qtr. FY94

Date of Last Audit: N/A

Next Audit:

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	\$ 447,877 (GCC)
	+\$ 666,175 (WID)
Amount Obligated:	\$ 1,114,052
Amount Committed:	N/A
Period:	\$ 150,000
	+\$ 219,361
Cumulative:	\$ 1,114,052
Accrued Expenditures:	
Period Projected:	\$ 257,000
Period Actual:	(not informed)
Cumulative:	\$ 508,191
	(as of 04/93)
Period - Next:	(not informed)
Counterpart Contribution: Planned:	N/A
Actual:	N/A
% of LOP Elapsed:	52%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.:	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.:	46% (as of 04/93)
% of Total Auth. Exp.:	46% (as of 04/93)

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II. PROJECT PURPOSE

Enhance socio-economic sustainability of sub-projects activities by:

- 1) Improving the integration and application of gender and socio-economic considerations into sub-projects; and
- 2) Strengthening Amazonian institutional capacities.

Relationship to Mission Strategic Objectives

A. Linkage to strategic objectives:

This project contributes directly to the AID/Brazil strategic objective, "Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives to deforestation adopted beyond target areas", by conducting activities which support 2 program outcomes: 1) Targeted policies to support environmentally sound land use adopted and/or implemented; and 2) Systems disseminated beyond target areas.

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

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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.

A. Planned EOPS

1.1 Gender institutionalized within NGOs, i.e. gender and socioeconomic issues incorporated in NGO planning, data collection and reporting.

1.2 NTFPs are marketed.

1.3 Income alternatives are developed.

1.4 Proportion of pilot project's household income from sustainable vs. non-sustainable sources increased.

2.1 NGO staff have improved administrative, management, and research skills and experience.

2.2 NGOs plan and manage projects that are gender sensitive.

B. Major Outputs

1.1 Up to four workshops successfully conducted.

1.2 Development of socio-economic action plans for five NGOs.

1.3 Gender considerations integrated into five NGO social research, project design, and evaluation activities.

2.1 NGO local specialists and staff trained in gender analysis and socio-economic research methods.

2.2 Up to 175 days of short-term TA delivered to NGOs.

2.3 At least five socio-economic research proposals prepared and submitted to GENESYS.

2.4 At least five socio-economic NGO baseline surveys completed.

2.5 At least three NGO targeted and applied special studies completed.

3.1 Gender disaggregated socio-economic research results informs the NGO project and planning cycle.

4.1 Improved NGO staff capabilities to produce: needs assessments, action plans, research designs, research reports, other reports.

5.1 Guidelines and results from the GENESYS NTFP special study disseminated to NGOs.

5.2 One workshop conducted on marketing issues based on the special study.

5.3 NTFP marketing assessment research model developed.

6.1 NGOs develop indicators for pilot project outputs.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Accomplishments of the Period

During this period, the GENESYS/TFG Brazilian subcontractor REBRAAF oversaw the activities on its own because of the departure of the two Washington-based project leaders, Judith Lysansky and Lee Martinez. Sueli Anderson of REBRAAF made a presentation of the Brazil activity to the GENESYS staff at the Futures Group in Washington, she also accompanied TFG consultant Joan Wolfe on a visit to several NGOs that work with women-related issues throughout Brazil.

GENESYS/REBRAAF continued to work closely with six gender specialists at five GCC NGOs, provided technical assistance to STR Paragominas, and also negotiated logistical support for the socio-economic research done by the Rubber Tappers Council (CNS) at the Cajari extractive reserve. GENESYS/TFG worked on the cupuaçu marketing plan, and incorporated a methodology to include socio-cultural considerations and environmental impact.

The main activities at the five GCC participating NGOs, during this period, were:

- . After inputs and suggestions from Woods Hole Research Center (WHRC) and others, and technical assistance of ISPN, STR-Paragominas revised and improved the questionnaire to be used as the baseline for measurement of socio-economic impact. STR plans to do a pilot version on the questionnaire to all residents of two Capim river communities.

- . CNS also revised its questionnaire and trained two research teams. At Cajari extractive reserve 628 questionnaires were filled in 18 days of field work. The Cajari questionnaire and code book were distributed to all GCC NGOs as examples.

- . Staff changes and departure of Lee Martinez led to delays in completing the marketing document on cupuaçu for CEPASP, the Caixa Agrícola de Araras and WWF. CEPASP continued with data tabulation of the socio-economic research done in 1992 in Araras. TFG consultant Joan Wolfe visited CEPASP.

- . FVA made progress on the document summarizing socio-economic research at Jau National Park, although feedback from UFAM indicated a need for revisions. A final version of the document will be published in "Acta Amazonica".

- . PESACRE has been involved in an internal evaluation which resulted in a set of recommendations for future projects, such as, to incorporate community participation, socio-economic and gender issues in future project approval.

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B. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The GENESYS/TFG project is now in a transition phase. During Phase I GENESYS used a multifaceted approach to strengthen NGO socio-economic research skills, and initiated needed socio-economic research. Phase II activities will concentrate efforts on institutionalizing the capacities to design, implement, and evaluate projects within GCC participating NGOs. In Phase I a training sequence in basic socio-economic research methods was completed for five GCC participating NGOs. Phase II will build on this by focusing on workshops on monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of project progress, increasing NGO's capability and strengthening their capacity to work more effectively with WWF, WHRC, University of Florida and other GCC grantees.

C. Problems and Delays

GENESYS team leader Judith Lysansky left the project in May, 1993. The new team leader, Eileen Muirriagui, was only hired on October, 1993. The delay to hire a new coordinator have been very detrimental to the project.

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

- . Hold workshop to present the final results of the marketing studies.
- . Hold participatory mid-term evaluation of activities with AID/Brazil.
- . Submit to AID/Brazil a Work Plan for future activities.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
FY 93

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	GCC: Forest Management and Research
Program Number:	598-0784
PASA Number:	512-0784-P-AG-1044-02
Date of Authorization:	August 29, 1991
Date of Obligation:	August 29, 1991
PACD:	September 30, 1994
Implementing Agencies:	IBAMA, EMBRAPA, INPA
Major Grantee:	USDA/Forest Service
AID Project Manager:	Adriana G. Moreira
Status of Cps/Covenants:	N/A
Date of Last Evaluation:	N/A
Next Evaluation:	1st qtr. FY94
Date of Last Audit:	N/A
Next Audit:	N/A

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	\$ 717,000
Amount Obligated:	\$ 717,000
Amount Committed:	N/A
Period:	\$ 150,000
Cumulative:	\$ 717,000
Accrued Expenditures:	
Period Projected:	(not reported)
Period Actual:	\$ 379,800
Cumulative:	\$ 379,800
Period - Next:	(not reported)
Counterpart Contribution:	
Planned:	\$ 984,500
Actual:	\$ 600,700
% LOP Elapsed :	66%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.:	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.:	53%
% of Total Auth. Exp.:	53%

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II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The two main activity areas have as project purposes:

- 1) Develop strategies to mitigate the impact of fire related gases on the atmosphere; and
- 2) Develop a forest management plan as a model to other National Forests in the Amazon.

Relationship to Mission Strategic Objectives

A. Linkage to strategic objectives:

This project contributes directly to the AID/Brazil strategic objective, "Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives to deforestation adopted beyond target areas", by conducting activities which support 3 program outcomes: 1) Targeted policies to support environmentally sound land use adopted and/or implemented; 2) Systems for sustainable management of forested areas identified, promoted and adopted in target areas; and 3) Systems disseminated beyond target areas.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

A. Planned EOPS

For the two main activity areas, EOPS are:

1. Strategies for fire prevention and control adopted by Brazilian environmental agencies.
2. Forest management plans implemented in target areas.

B. Major Outputs

For the two main activity areas, outputs are:

- 1.1 Estimates of fire extent, radiant energy release, biomass consumption, and mass emission flux (cerrado, transition forest, and moist tropical forest);
- 1.2 Determination of atmospheric deposition, biogenic emissions, nitrogen and carbon mass balance.
- 1.3 Policy-makers, managers, and fire fighters acquire skills to develop and implement strategies for fire prevention and control in natural ecosystems in Brazil.
- 2.1 Forest management plan for the Tapajos National Forest.
- 2.2 Brazilian environmental agency professionals trained in forest management.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Accomplishments of the Period

1. Fire Research and Management

The USDA/Forest Service is continuing its activities on fire assessment with remote sensing, collecting data on green house gases emissions, particulates, carbon flux, biomass consumption, and energy release in the states of Amazonas, Para, Rondonia, Goias, Mato Grosso, and Minas Gerais.

In September 1993, the Forest Service, in collaboration with IBAMA and the University of Brasilia, delivered a two-week course on "Fire Ecology and Use of Prescribed Burning in Conservation Units", in Brasilia, from September 13 to 24, 1993. The course had 20 participants including IBAMA park managers and graduate students.

Specialists from the Forest Service and other USG Agencies are assisting IBAMA/PREVFOGO in developing management plans for five conservation units in Brazil. IBAMA technicians received training at the USFS Fire Forest Laboratory in Riverside CA, in July 1993. A large team of USFS researchers and technicians visited Brazil in September, 1993 to install instruments in some conservation units and to discuss details of the ongoing experiments on biomass consumption. They also began to install air quality monitoring stations in Rondonia and Goias, as part of the implementation of monitoring network of burnings in the Amazon.

2. Training in Environmental Assessment

The USDA/Forest Service in a joint effort with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and Environmental Law Institute (ELI), and in cooperation with the State University of New York (SUNY), delivered an intensive three-week "train the trainers" course for Brazilian environmental professionals on the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process, from August 17 through September 3, 1993. Through an integrated program of training workshops, seminars and site visits, the course participants were exposed to various aspects of the EIA process.

The course had eighteen participants representing a variety of disciplines and sectors, the participants committed themselves to conduct future EIA training workshops, particularly in the Amazon Region. Participants visited the George Washington National Forest in Virginia, where examples of the NEPA process for the forest management plan were presented and discussed.

B. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The Forest Service is responsible for providing assistance in three basic areas: fire research and management, forest management, and training in environmental assessment. Fire research and management activities have been very successful, with a extensive collaboration with IBAMA and a few Brazilian universities. The Forest Service also have an intensive training

program for firefighters on wildfire prevention and control, this collaboration also includes technical assistance on fire danger rating system, fire safety, and public education.

The environmental assessment activities had just started in a joint training course held in September (see A). However, there is a lack of progress on the forest management activities.

C. Problems and Delays

The Forest Service activities planned for September-October 1993, were disrupted by the Brazilian Government refusal to give permit for data collection by USFS Airplanes. There was also a delay on IBAMA's administrative procedures that impeded the participation of four Brazilian Park Managers on a training course on tropical forestry management held at the International Institute for Tropical Forestry (ITTF). The Forest Service reporting on Brazil activities has been erratic and incomplete.

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

- . Establish better definition of forest management activities in Tapajos.
- . Follow-up with co-sponsors on EA "Train the Trainers" Course.
- . Schedule EIA training workshops in Brazil in collaboration with co-sponsors.
- . Hold participatory mid-term evaluation of activities.
- . Visit of 2 communications specialists/consultants to the Tapajos National Forest.
- . Visit of 3 specialists on ecotourism and one rural development specialist to the Manaus/Santarem area for three weeks.
- . Submit to AID/Brazil the joint action plan for GCC activities on EIA.
- . Improve reporting on activities by establishing a "quarterly report" system.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
FY 93

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:	June 30, 1995
Implementing Agencies:	Various Brazilian Institutions
Major Grantee:	Environmental Law Institute
AID Project Managers:	Adriana G. Moreira
Status of CPs/Covenants:	N/A
Date of Last Evaluation:	N/A
Next Evaluation:	2nd qrt FY 94
Date of Last Audit:	N/A
Next Audit:	

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	\$ 606,451
Amount Obligated:	\$ 606,451
Amount Committed:	N/A
Period:	\$ 250,175
Cumulative:	\$ 606,451
Accrued Expenditure	
Period Projected:	\$ 70,000
Period Actual:	\$ 46,958
Cumulative:	\$ 180,554
Period - Next:	(not reported)
Counterpart Contribution:	
Planned:	\$ 205,011
Cumulative:	\$ 119,749
% LOP Elapsed:	44%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.:	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.:	30%
% of Total Auth. Exp.:	30%

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 other GCC grantees 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: "Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives to deforestation adopted beyond target areas", by conducting activities which support the 4 Program Outcome: (1) Target policies to support environmentally sound land use adopted and/or implemented; (2) Systems for sustainable management of cleared areas identified, promoted, and adopted in target areas; (3) Systems for sustainable management of forest areas identified, promoted, and adopted in target areas; and (4) Systems disseminated beyond target areas.

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 de 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

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(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.

4. 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.

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

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

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Accomplishments of the Period

1. Solidifying the Legal Framework for Institutionalization of Extractive Reserves

1.1 Draft report on implementation of the Extractive Reserve System

In this period the ELI team, in collaboration with consultants in Brazil, began compiling and editing the draft report on the implementation of the extractive reserve system. This report describe the constitutional and legal framework for extractive reserve, the specific legal mechanisms for expropriating and condemning land to be included in the reserves, transferring the right to use the lands in the reserves, governmental and non-governmental organizations involved in the reserves, and the current status of implementation of the reserves. The report also contain sectors analyzing some of the legal and institutional barriers to effective implementation of the goals of extractive reserves and recommendations for overcoming those barriers.

On June 1, 1993, ELI sponsored a seminar in Washington for ELI associates and the general public on the extractive reserve system. The seminar was titled, **Conserving Brazil's Amazon Rainforest: The Extractive Reserve System**. ELI attorneys John Pendergrass and Alberto Ninio, along with policy analyst Fernando Allegretti and anthropologist Steven Schwartzman from the Environmental Defense Fund made presentations on the legal, institutional, social and economic aspects of the extractive reserves. An audience of over thirty people, composed of lawyers and members of environmental NGO community attended the seminar.

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

The ELI team continued its research on options within the existing framework of intellectual property rights(IPR) and contract law for securing economic benefits from genetic resources for local communities. ELI reviewed the latest draft version of the paper prepared by Rachel Biderman, Fernando Nabais da Furriela and Fernando Tadeu Remor, on **Intellectual Property Rights for Indigenous People**. Mr. Furriela was one of the attorneys involved in drafting of one of the bills submitted to the Brazilian Congress for reforming the Indian Statute. The paper main focus is a legal analysis of the IPR section of Bill 2057 that is now before the Brazilian Congress. This segment includes an explanation of the viability of patenting indigenous products under the Brazilian law and the standards which should be adopted to achieve this objective. ELI plans to incorporate portions of this paper on its IPR report.

ELI is also reviewing the preliminary outlines prepared by Laurinda Hicks, an attorney with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and Marianne Guerin, a French intellectual property attorney, on U.S. and European IPR laws. Meanwhile, ELI attorney Susan Bass and Alberto Ninio continued coordinating and reviewing some of the case study research that has been conducted by ELI team members and pro-bono contributors. The case studies include The Merck and Co./Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad (INBio) Agreement, The National Cancer Institute's Screening Program, Shaman Pharmaceuticals Inc., and the Kuna Indians of Panama.

2. Assistance in Developing and Delivering Environmental Training Courses

2.1 Intensive "Environmental Assessment" Train the Trainers Program

ELI, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and the USDA/Forest Service, in cooperation with the State University of New York (SUNY), delivered an intensive three-week "train the trainers" course for Brazilian environmental professionals on the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process, from August 17 through September 3, 1993. Through an integrated program of training workshops, seminars and site visits, the course covered a wide range of EIA issues including: the scientific basis for the EIA process, the legal framework for EIA in Brazil and the U.S., public participation in the EIA process, and application of the EIA process.

The course had eighteen participants representing a variety of disciplines and sectors, the participants committed themselves to conduct future EIA training workshops, particularly in the Amazon Region.

ELI was responsible for conducting two days of the EIA course, focusing on the legal aspects of EIA in Brazil and in the U.S., and on public participation on the EIA process.

ELI, EPA, and WWF will work during the coming months with the training recipients to develop and present EIA training workshops in Brazil.

2.2 Comparative Environmental Law Seminars

ELI consultant Roberto Vieira, in partnership with ELI staff members John Pendergrass and Suellen Keiner delivered a short-course comparing U.S. and Brazilian Environmental Law at the Federal University of Amazonas in the city of Manaus, from September 27 to 30, 1993. The course was co-sponsored by the Federal University of Amazonas and the Instituto Brasileiro de Direito e Política Ambiental (IBDPA). The audience was composed mainly by law students and practicing attorneys from governmental and non-governmental organizations. The seminar addressed topics such as the national environmental policy laws, enforcement mechanisms, citizen suits, environmental impact assessment, protected areas, pollution control, and natural conservation laws. The course was attended by 50 students.

On September 29 and 30, Keiner and Pendergrass participated on a seminar organized by Jose Roque Nunes Marques (one of the participants of the EIA course) on "Comparing Brazilian and United States Environmental Laws", for the Public Prosecution of the State of Amazonas. The seminar had over a hundred participants, including the Brazilian Attorney General. The main topics discussed were: Legal and procedural tools for environmental protection, and analysis of environmental cases from the U.S. and Brazil.

After the seminar, the ELI team met with some Brazilian Judges and the Environmental Law Committee of the Brazilian Bar Association, in Brasilia, to discuss a future training program on environmental law for judges.

B. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

ELI is responsible for providing assistance in two key areas: institutionalization of the extractive reserves and assistance in developing and delivering training courses. They have completed the academic and field research on the basic legal and institutional issues

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related to implementation of the extractive reserve system in Brazil, but did not finish the draft report. After completion of the report, the next step will be to disseminate its recommendations to relevant federal and state agencies, NGOS, academic institutions and other groups involved in managing extractive reserves.

ELI has been delivering training courses on environmental impact assesement and environmental law, and other legal outreach issues, providing information on environmental law and policy to resource management to Brazilian institutions.

C. Problems and Delays

ELI has been having a limited presence in Brazil lately, with staff members coming once a year for short visits. Alberto Ninio, a staff attorney of the Brazil Program left ELI causing a delay on delivery of draft the report on implementation of the extractive reserve system.

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

- . Complete draft report on implementation of the extractive reserve system.
- . Continue researching and reviewing options within the existing framework of intellectual property rights (IPR) and contract law for securing economic benefits from genetic resources for local communities.
- . Hold participatory mid-term evaluation of activities.
- . Schedule EIA training workshops in Brazil in collaboration with co-sponsors.
- . Prepare and present a pilot course for the training program for Brazilian judges.
- . Submit to AID/Brazil the joint action plan for GCC activities on EIA.
- . ELI staff and AID/Program Officer will explore additional ways that ELI can help achieve GCC objectives.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
FY 93

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	GCC: Environmental Assessment Training
Program Number:	598-0784
PASA Number:	512-0784-P-EP-1045-00/512-0784-P-EP-3006
Date of Authorization:	August 30, 1991
Date of Obligation:	August 30, 1991
PACD:	September 30, 1995
Implementing Agencies:	IBAMA
Major Grantee:	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
AID Project Manager:	Adriana G. Moreira
Status of Cps/Covenants:	N/A
Date of Last Evaluation:	N/A
Next Evaluation:	FY95
Date of Last Audit:	N/A
Next Audit:	

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	\$ 100,000
Amount Obligated:	\$ 100,000
Amount Committed:	N/A
Period:	\$ 50,000
Cumulative:	\$ 100,000
Accrued Expenditures:	
Period Projected:	(not reported)
Period Actual:	\$ 35,591
Cumulative:	\$ 45,591
Period - Next:	(not reported)
Counterpart Contribution:	
Planned:	\$ 65,200
Actual:	(not reported)
% LOP Elapsed:	50%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.:	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.:	46%
% of Total Auth. Exp.:	46%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The project purpose is to improve the environmental assessment process in the Brazilian Amazon region.

Relationship to Mission Strategic Objectives

A. Linkage to strategic objectives:

This project contributes directly to the AID/Brazil strategic objective, "Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives to deforestation adopted beyond target areas", by conducting activities which support the program outcomes: "Targeted policies to support environmentally sound land use adopted and/or implemented" and "Systems disseminated beyond target areas."

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency intends to adapt a generic environmental assessment training module to Brazil's needs. The objective of the environmental assessment module is to provide assistance to IBAMA and to state environmental agencies in Pará, Acre and Rondônia to incorporate the benefits of an EA process into the existing planning and decision-making processes. The module, based on a "train the trainer" concept, focuses on the elements involved in preparation and review of documents which allow responsible officials to make informed project and permit decisions. The EPA approach emphasizes the procedural and technical, rather than legal aspects of the EA process.

A. Planned EOPS

For at least two Amazon states:

1. Improved use of Environmental Assessments.
2. Improved quality of Environmental Assessment reports approved by state agencies.
3. Increased, more effective participation of NGOs in the EA process.

B. Major Outputs

1. Improved capacity of Amazon groups to use the EA process.
2. Improved capacity for Amazon groups to participate in the EA process.
 - a. At least 12 Brazilians trained as EA trainers by 9/1993.

- b. At least 3 courses delivered in Brazil by FY95.
 - c. Twenty-four Amazon officials trained in EA and enforcement principles.
 - d. Thirty Brazilian attorneys trained in EA/enforcement principles.
 - e. At least 10 Brazilian attorneys trained (US) in EA principles.
3. Improved targeted standards.
- a. Research on pasture and forestry indicators completed by 12/94.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Accomplishments of the Period

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in cooperation with the Environmental Law Institute, World Wildlife Fund, and USDA/Forest Service, sponsored a three week intensive training course on environmental impact assessment (EIA), from August 17 through September 3, 1993.

The purpose of the course was to build local capacity to facilitate EIA workshops in the Amazon region and ensure that the local experts that participated in the course (18 participants) would have ample information and techniques to become trainers in EIA issues. Participants spent 11 days in the Washington Metropolitan area, 5 days in Philadelphia, and 3 days in Harrisonburg, Virginia. During the period they received facilitator training in order to teach the **EPA Principles Environmental Assessment Course**, as well as received the WWFs terms of reference for EAs seminar, portions of the USFS EA field course, the ELI Public Participation Strategies Workshop and portions of its Mechanisms to Implement Environmental Law Course.

The EPA course presents fundamental principles of EA that have contributed to the success of environmental project planning and management in the U.S.. It is taught through a facilitated approach. Brazilian participants learned by participating in interactive discussions using realistic case studies that incorporated current environmental problems in Amazonia: mining, logging, protected area management, development of hydropower, and road construction.

Course participants responded positively to the three-week training, with 16 participants giving the course a rating of excellent or good. Each participant had to commit to working with other Brazilian facilitators to deliver at least two EA courses in the Amazon by 1995.

B. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

EPA is responsible for providing assistance to Brazilian government and

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non-government organizations to make the EIA process more effective, discouraging economically unsustainable practices. EPA collaborates with other GCC grantees in three main activities: training, development and review of sector-specific EIA criteria and guidelines, and technical assistance. The training activities have been very successful, despite some delays. However, there is a need for improvement in participation on the other activities and a more effective presence in Brazil.

During this period, EPA participated in other non-GCC supported activities related to climate change, the most significant being the undertaking of a greenhouse gas emission inventory. This work is being done under the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

C. Problems and Delays

EPA original PASA was extended to September 30, 1993, to allow for completion of planned activities (training course was delayed). There were bureaucratic delays in EPA's signature of the PASA amendment.

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

- . Follow-up to the EA "train the trainers" course with co-sponsors.
- . Work with co-sponsors and training recipients to develop and schedule two training workshops in Brazil.
- . Start the investigation phase for development of sector-specific evaluation guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment.
- . Submit to AID/Brazil the joint action plan for GCC activities on EIA.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
FY 93

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	GCC: Agroforestry Development Program for Small Producers in the State of Acre.
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:	February 28, 1995
Implementing Agencies:	PESACRE
Major Grantee:	University of Florida
AID Project Managers:	Eric R. Stoner
Status of CPs/Covenant:	N/A
Data of Last Evaluation:	February 1993
Next Evaluation:	February 1995
Date of Last Audit:	Internal audit, September, 1993
Next Audit:	September, 1994 (internal)

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	\$ 1,263,640
Amount Obligated:	\$ 1,263,640
Amount Committed:	
Period:	-0-
Cumulative:	\$ 1,263,640
Accrued Expenditures:	
Period-projected:	\$ 110,000
Actual:	\$ 122,676
Cumulative:	\$ 734,781 (to
7/30/93)	
Period-next:	\$ 140,000
Counterpart:	
Contribution:	
Planned:	\$ 1,418,784
Actual:	\$ 851,657
% LOP Elapsed:	68%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.:	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.:	58%
% of Total Auth. Exp.:	58%

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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: "Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives to deforestation adopted beyond target areas", by conducting activities which support the 4 Program Outcomes: (1) Target policies to support environmentally sound land use adopted and/or implemented; (2) Systems for sustainable management of cleared areas identified, promoted, and adopted in target areas; (3) Systems for sustainable management of forest areas identified, promoted, and adopted in target areas; and (4) Systems disseminated beyond target areas.

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

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- 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.

D. 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.

E. 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.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PERIOD

During the period March-May, 1993 nine different organizations, including groups from Peru and Bolivia approached PESACRE seeking technical advising, training, or research collaboration. FUNAI (Indigenous agency) invited PESACRE to participate in a planning conference on indigenous reserve management. REBRAAF (Brazilian Agroforestry Network) requested collaboration in developing agroforestry training materials appropriate to the region. EMBRAPA/Acre included PESACRE on a permanent commission to evaluate EMBRAPA projects. FETACRE (Federation of Acre Rural Workers Unions) requested help in developing projects directed at colonists and rubber tappers. The Rio Branco mayor's office requested collaboration in the design and implementation of agroforestry poles and backyard gardens around the municipality. Training in farming systems and extension methodology was requested by PORVENIR in Bolivia, Madre de Dios in Peru, and IPHAE and EMBRAPA in Rondonia. Requests for technical assistance have forced PESACRE to begin developing organizational policies regarding outside consulting.

PESACRE received two requests for training programs on strategic planning, a topic in which PESACRE only recently received training. Resources received from one of the training courses was sufficient to purchase a new and powerful printer for the PESACRE office computer. Other requests for similar courses have been received suggesting that training courses may be a future source of income for the group. PESACRE also agreed to a request from the Zoobotanical Park at the University of Acre to administer a large grant from the Ford Foundation for a 30% overhead charge. SEBRAE (the Small Business Development Service) is financing research and grant funds to cover the salary of one researcher to expand marketing research on cupuaçu, açaí, and cajá in Acre. PESACRE also submitted a second grant proposal to PMACI (an Interamerican Development Bank fund for rural development work) for purchase of GIS equipment. Their first proposal to PMACI was accepted and used to purchase a vehicle.

In June-July, 1993 Marianne Schmink, University of Florida Coordinator, spent six weeks discussing with the PESACRE group details of the transition to Phase II of their GCC project. A draft proposal for Phase II was prepared and shared with USAID/Brazil. University of Florida professor Jim Jones discussed with PESACRE members how to take advantage of Geographic Information System (GIS) capabilities and computer modeling to organize data relative to land cover and land use. Dr. Ken McDermott, University of Florida professor emeritus, spent two weeks in Acre in June consulting with the group on general administrative procedures for improvement of PESACRE project management.

In July, 1993 PESACRE completed the first inhouse evaluation of all PESACRE projects. A report has been prepared on evaluation of individual projects and as of August 31 all PESACRE projects funded through the grant with the University of Florida were officially closed.

PESACRE Phase II will concentrate efforts on a focused, integrated multidisciplinary and interinstitutional approach targeted to three communities characteristic of the rural population of Acre: 1) an indigenous community, Apurinã, on the road to Boca do Acre; 2) a rubber tapper community, Seringal São Miguel, near the Cachoeira Extractive Reserve; and 3) a colonist community, Granada, in the Pedro Peixoto colonization project. These communities were selected after a series of meetings with community representatives, at the recommendation of the PESACRE Executive Coordinators, and with the approval of the Deliberative Council. All projects will be identified by the communities and all research will be on-site, in the communities, participatory, and directly linked to extension.

During this period PESACRE members received training in marketing of non-timber forest products (from GENESYS), participatory rural development (from Roland Bunch, WWF consultant), two courses in Geographic Information Systems (from Foster Brown of Woods Hole Research Center and Conservation International/FUNATURA), environmental impact assessment (joint ELI, EPA, WWF, USDA/Forest Service), palm taxonomy (from the New York Botanic Garden), and project elaboration and administration (from WWF).

In September, PESACRE prepared and offered its annual in-house training course in farming systems and extension methodology (PESA IV). Twenty-two people participated from 10 different organizations. The course dealt with agroforestry, participatory rural development, interview and observation techniques, participatory research, non-conventional extension, farming systems methodology in general and PESACRE's operational philosophy. A sondeio was carried out in the community of Granada in the Pedro Peixoto colonization project. The PESA IV training program is part of PESACRE's plan to ensure sustainability of the organization through intensive training of new members.

Seven interns from the Federal University of Acre's agronomy department have now graduated after participating in various PESACRE projects and learning about participatory research.

The PESACRE marketing research team, made up of two PESACRE fellows and a University of Acre economist expanded their focus from cupuaçu fruit in Rio Branco and Porto Velho, to production and marketing research on cajá and açai.

On September 3, 1993 PESACRE held general elections, electing the following individuals as Executive Coordinators:

Exec. Coordinator:	Francisco Rildo Cartaxo Nobre (agronomist)
Vice-Coordinator:	Nilton Luis Cosson Mota (agronomist)

Secretary: Denise Regina Garrafiel (sociologist)
 Treasurer: Maria Helena Duarte Maia (geographer)

B. OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND OVERALL STATUS

The February 1993 mid-term evaluation recommended that Florida and PESACRE pay special attention to strengthening the administrative structure of PESACRE. Several steps were taken to accomplish this. The consultancy of Ken McDermott in June 1993 focused on improvement of general administrative procedures of PESACRE. Three individuals from the executive coordination of PESACRE were scheduled to travel to Florida and Washington in October 1993 to further discuss administrative improvements.

A principal recommendation of the mid-term evaluation was the abandonment of individual ad-hoc research projects in favor of an integrated approach to agroforestry systems focusing on typical rural communities in Acre. This is exactly what PESACRE and Florida have done in reorganizing their AID-funded project for Phase II. Three representative communities have been chosen and a participatory research approach is being designed around teams of specialists depending on the community's needs.

Also following recommendations of the mid-term review, PESACRE made contact with several organizations that expressed interest in contracting the services of PESACRE to conduct training courses, thus bringing in additional revenue to help make PESACRE financially sustainable.

C. PROBLEMS AND DELAYS

The decision on the part of the University of Florida and PESACRE to close out individual Phase I research projects and shift focus in Phase II to community-based participatory research projects reduced the original expectations of rate of spending of project funds, leading to the mutually-agreed decision of Florida and USAID/Brazil not to add financial resources to the project in FY93. Additional resources will be needed as implementation of Phase II activities picks up the pace.

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

- * University of Florida delivers final proposal to USAID/Brazil on Phase II activities.
- * Final report and internal critique of Phase I activities delivered to USAID/Brazil.
- * Final definition of mix of projects to be conducted in the three PESACRE target communities.
- * Final version of logframe delivered to USAID/Brazil based on new PESACRE Phase II focus.
- * Baseline data on program indicators collected and provided to USAID/Brazil and MSI/PRISM GCC Program performance contractor.

* Three PESACRE members train at Florida and in Washington on project management in October, 1993 and two PESACRE members train at Florida in January, 1994 in GIS methodology.

* PESACRE members participate in organization of environmental assessment follow-on course in Acre.

* PESACRE members participate in WWF agroforestry workshop.

* John Haydu established in Rio Branco as on-site coordinator.

* Additional University of Florida faculty interchanges occur with PESACRE staff (ex. Steve Sargent, UF Horticulturalist to Rio Branco in November, 1993).

* Encourage additional follow-up on mid-term evaluation.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
FY 93

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:	December 31, 1993
Implementing Agencies:	
Major Grantee:	Cultural Survival
AID Project Manager:	Eric Stoner
Status of Cps/Covenants:	N/A
Date of Last Evaluation:	none
End of Project Review:	December, 1993
Date of Last Audit:	Internal audit, Sept. 1993
Next Audit:	Sept. 1994 (internal)

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	\$ 265,000
Amount Obligated:	\$ 265,000
Amount Committed:	
Period:	-0-
Cumulative:	\$ 265,000
Accrued Expenditures:	
Period:	
Actual:	
Cumulative:	\$ 214,903
Period - Next:	\$ 50,097
Counterpart Contribution:	
Planned:	\$ 377,600
Actual:	
% LOP Elapsed:	80%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.:	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.:	81%
% of Total Auth. Exp.:	81%

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II. PROJECT PURPOSE

Increase income to forest residents through the sustainable harvest and sale of forest products.

Relationship to Mission Strategic Objectives

A. Linkage to strategic objectives: This project contributes directly to the AID/Brazil strategic objective, "Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives to deforestation adopted beyond target areas", by conducting activities which support 2 program outcomes: 1) Systems for sustainable management of forested areas identified, promoted and adopted in target areas, and 2) Systems disseminated beyond target areas.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Cultural Survival's work focuses 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. Cultural Survival Enterprises was scheduled to participate on World Bank pre-appraisal and appraisal missions to determine how to utilize G-7 funds for component activities involving natural resource management and extractive reserves.

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.

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B. Planned EOPS

1. CSE sales of Brazil nuts reaches 300 t/year in FY93 with 140 t sourced from local groups. Price paid to nut collectors doubled from prior to CSE involvement.
2. CSE sales of vegetable oils from Amazon reaches 45 t in 1993, with 15 t coming from local groups; harvesters receive 50% more than before CSE initiative.
3. CSE sales of Amazonian fruits reach 60 t in 1993 with 30 t coming from local groups who earn 30% more than prior to CSE involvement.

C. Major Outputs

- 1.1 Disseminate research findings to producer groups, NGOs, foundations, mulit- and bi-lateral agencies.
- 2.1 Provide working capital to producer groups.
- 3.1 Promote NTFP marketing/trade issues within G-7 Pilot Program.
- 4.1a Certify products "wild" or "organic".
- 4.1b Finance a fruit processing plant.
- 4.1c Finance oil presses.
- 4.2 Provide technical assistance to local groups on marketing potential, appropriate technology, financial analysis/planning, and marketing.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PERIOD

The research component of the grant has been completed. In addition to sections on the history of currently traded non-timber forest products; a review of current commodity marketing systems for 12 species producing rubber, food, and oil; recommendations for reducing post-harvest losses and improving harvesting techniques for 6 species; and a report on health and safety considerations for 12 products, CS has compiled a background section describing 8 important non-timber forest product species, their principal products and current economic importance. USAID/Brazil does not yet have copies of the draft reports. After the reports are finalized, dissemination may be accomplished with the assistance of WWF.

A draft position paper has been prepared on the potential and problems of adding value locally to non-timber products of the region. This draft will serve as a working document for evaluation of field projects and final recommendations. James LaFleur is completing a position paper on financial mechanisms to support local processing and marketing efforts.

Two of the three components for local processing and value added initiatives are complete or nearly complete. Work on the cupuaçu processing plant is nearly complete. IPHAE, an environmental NGO in

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Rondonia, established a mini-processing plant in Porto Velho. The new plant affords a level of quality control superior to smaller plants using manual labor while at the same time not requiring the large quantities of fruit needed to sustain production in larger, more complex systems. This plant processed 40 t of fruit during the 1993 season, and expects to process between 150 and 200 t of raw fruit in the 1993-94 season, with expected peak capacity of 300 t.

In order to reach full operating capacity, the operation needs to improve two factors. First, it needs the ability to freeze large size lots of pulp thereby becoming more cost-effective while catering to international buyers. Secondly, as it currently has the capacity of storing only one container of frozen pulp, the plant needs to acquire a greater storage capacity for its end product. The most cost-effective means of increasing storage capacity is to install two loading docks upon which freezer containers would be kept until they are fully loaded and shipped.

Organic certification has been obtained by two groups for two products. Brazil nuts produced by the Xapuri Agro-extractive Cooperative (CAEX) have been certified as wild/organic and cashews produced by groups in Serra do Mel have been certified as organic.

Expected Rockefeller funding for an oil-pressing plant was not obtained, but funds are expected from another source (K-2). The oil-pressing plant will be located in Humaitá, Amazonas State.

B. OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND OVERALL STATUS

Activities are on track approximately as scheduled given that most field activities were subcontracted well before the organizational changes at Cultural Survival. USAID/Brazil is concerned that deemphasis on the part of Cultural Survival and termination of this important activity on processing and marketing will leave a void that needs to be filled to fulfill the GCC Program strategic objective.

C. PROBLEMS AND DELAYS

As surmised in the previous SAR, a major change in staffing at Cultural Survival took place in April, 1993 with Jason Clay leaving the organization to form an NGO working along similar lines, "Rights and Resources". Dominique Irvine assumed duties as Field Program Coordinator for this grant and submitted a formal request for extension to December 31, 1993 in order to complete activities called for under this grant. All field work and studies in Brazil continued as originally planned, but funds (\$9,976.50) for the component on participation in the G-7 Pilot Program appraisal (cost element 3) were shifted at the request of Cultural Survival to cost element 4 - implementation.

D. MAJOR ACTIVITIES OR CORRECTIVE ACTIONS DURING THE NEXT 6 MONTHS

* All activities and closeout of the project will have to occur during the next 6 months.

* Travel to Brazil by Field Program Coordinator Dominique Irvine will take place during the first half of December, 1993 to verify local implementation and proceed with closeout. Participants in this evaluation will include James LaFleur, Wim Groeneveld, Dominique Irvine, and other members of Tropic Trading and IPHAE.

* All reports from Cultural Survival should be received by USAID/Brazil in final form by January 30, 1994.

* Summary report on Cultural Survival project prepared by March, 1994.

* Possibilities for support on processing and marketing of non-timber forest products examined for FY94.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
FY 93

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: GCC: Restoration of Agricultural Productivity on Degraded Amazonian Lands. (R&D/BSP)

Program Number: 598-0784 (Biodiversity Support Program)

Grant Number (BSP): 7502

Grant Number: 512-0784-G-00-3007

Date of Authorization (BSP): (not on file - BSP transaction)

Date of Obligation (BSP): (not on file - BSP transaction)

Date of Authorization: September 28, 1993

Date of Obligation: September 28, 1993

PACD: September 30, 1993

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: BSP Program evaluation conducted January 1992.

Next Evaluation: Early Fy 95

Date of Last Audit: Internal Audit, September, 1993

Next Audit: September, 1994 (internal)

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: \$ 93,818 (FY90) + \$ 137,874 (FY91)
+ \$ 167,856 (FY92) = \$ 399,548

Amount Obligated:
Period: \$ 250,000 (FY93 E/GCC
Program funding)

Cumulative: \$ 649,548

Accrued Expenditures:
Period - Projected: \$ 167,856 (year 3 total)

Actual: \$ 189,810
(year 3 expense total; includes
\$ 21,954 covered by WHRC)

Cumulative: \$ 399,548

Period - Next: \$ 125,000

Counterpart
Contribution:
Planned: not BSP requirement

Actual: not BSP requirement

% LOP Elapsed: 100%

% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%

% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 113% (covered by WHRC)

% of Total Auth. Exp.: 113% (covered by WHRC)

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II. PROJECT PURPOSE

Systems for sustainable management of cleared, degraded forest margins identified, promoted, and adopted in target areas.

Relationship to Mission Strategic Objectives

A. Linkage to strategic objectives:

This project contributes directly to the AID/Brazil strategic objective, "Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives to deforestation adopted beyond target areas", by conducting activities which support the program outcomes:

1) Systems for sustainable management of cleared areas identified, promoted and adopted in target areas; and 2) Systems disseminated beyond target areas.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. 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.

B. Planned EOPS

1. Resource base of producers diversified with non-timber forest products.
2. Local organizations gain technical skills to participate in research and implementation of new forest products.
3. Participation of Brazilian collaborators in conferences related to Amazonia and in policymaking decisions.
4. Publications in Portuguese and English.

C. Major Outputs

1. Essential information for diversification of resource base.
2. Education of local residents and representatives of local organizations for generating such information.
3. Identification of effective grassroots organizations in eastern Amazonia.
4. Amazon-wide map of forest sensitivity to land-use.
5. Essential information for evaluating land use impacts.
6. Training of Brazilian researchers in assessment of ecological impacts of land-use.

IV. PROJECT STATUS**A. ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PERIOD****Agricultural land use and natural resources in the Eastern Amazon: local patterns and basin-wide changes.**

A new map of Amazon forests, based on canopy seasonality (as detected by NOAA satellites) and drought intensity, was incorporated in a manuscript recently submitted to *Science*. Gustavo Negreiros developed this map while in Woods Hole on USAID-sponsored training as a visiting scholar. Negreiros and Dan Nepstad have tested this map's predictions in southeastern Pará (Santana do Araguaia) and Northern Pará (Trombetas).

Ima Vieira, while a visiting scholar in Woods Hole supported by USAID, produced a vegetation classification and change detection study for a 15 x 25 km area of Peixe Boi municipality. This map, although requiring additional ground verification, is already being used by the regional office of FASE (an NGO that helps farm communities organize and secure credit).

Marli Mattos (WHRC) and Jefferson Barata (Paragominas Rural Workers Union) started mapping fire damage in the Del Rei community near the Belém-Brasília highway. This work will be the focus of Marli's effort while in Woods Hole from November, 1993 to February, 1994 as a USAID-supported visiting scholar. In support of this work, lot-by-lot mapping of Nazaré and Quiandea communities was initiated by Mattos, Gustavo Negreiros, and Leda Luz.

The Native Flora of Eastern Amazonia:
Rescuing Ethnobotanical knowledge

Ethnobotanical interviews of residents along the Capim River and near Peixe Boi were completed, and are currently being summarized by Patricia Shanley (WHRC).

Fernando Rabelo (WHRC) has now entered information on economically-useful plants from the literature and interviews in a database following a format developed at Kew Royal Botanic Garden. WHRC is now deciding how to maintain and provide access to this database. Attempts to raise additional funds for an illustrated manual of native plants that are utilized in northeastern Pará have not been successful to date.

In related work not supported by the AID/BSP grant, phytochemist Domingus Nunes (Federal University of Pará) is assisting Patricia Shanley, Leda Luz and Irene Hohn in producing a document, "Recipes without words", an illustrated, educational handbook featuring 15 species of medicinal trees with broad distribution in the Amazon Basin. WHRC helped the "Clube das Mães" of Quiandea assemble a community medicine chest from the barks, roots, and oils of local species. One important source of these products are the felled trunks of trees piled on loading platforms along the shore of the Capim River.

Living Library of Useful Plants: The Economic plant Trail.

The one hectare plot of native forest established in Nazaré is being monitored for harvest of all fruit, vines, medicines and game. It has been visited by farmers from distant communities. The Quiandea community has requested that WHRC help establish a 50-ha forest reserve "library" on their land. The educational handbook for the plant trail is still in production, and should go to press in 3 to 4 months. Drawings are being done by Antonio Valente da Silva.

Sustainable Harvest of Non-Timber Forest Products

Inventories were completed in the 2000-ha community forest of Quiandea for five tree species including: bacuri (*Platonia*), copaíba (*Copaifera*), piquiá (*Caryocar*), andiroba (*Carapa guianensis*) and uchi (*Endopleura uchi*). Two hundred trees have been mapped as a basis of phenological and yield studies. Size class distribution of these species are being studied. This work is being carried out by Patricia Shanley, Leda Luz, and Fernando Rabelo.

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Fruit yield data were gathered in 1993 for uchi and piquiá. Yields were very low, apparently because of the El Niño weather phenomenon. Yields will be measured in 1994 for the five species listed.

Thirty households in Quiandeuá and Nazaré are tracking daily consumption of game, vines, forest fruits, and medicines through illustrated notebooks. This data set illustrates better than any found in the literature the importance of non-market, household consumption of non-timber forest products. For example, the 50-household community of Quiandeuá consumes an average of 200 kg of game meat each month.

One year of *Clusia* (cebolão vine) data are now available on seedling introduction into tree canopies and root sprout responses to cutting (growth is greater than 6 m per year). Densities of the liana are low along the Capim River. This study is being conducted by Fernando Rabelo and Claudio Reis de Carvalho.

Market Study

WHRC has hired Antoninho Brito dos Santos, a professional forest product trader, to monitor weekly prices of açaí (completing a study initiated by John Rombold of Museu Goeldi), and another 20 non-timber forest products (and some medicinals), in the Belém river markets. David McGrath and Patricia Shanley are coordinating this study.

Forest Timber Inventories

One course on measuring land area was given in the São Sebastião community, at their request, led by Marli Mattos. After the Quiandeuá community sold off most of their prime timber, a neighboring community (Joíra) requested that WHRC present the timber valuation course. WHRC will teach a group of 40 extension agents from across the Amazon how to teach this course to farmers at a workshop that will take place at CAT in Marabá, November 11-12, 1993. This activity is conducted by Marli Mattos, Dan Nepstad, and Ima Vieira.

Socio-economic Study

The socio-economic study of Quiandeuá and Nazaré will provide information on the household economy, family structure, education, migration, health, life quality, production systems, extraction, land-use dynamics, and community organization. After numerous meetings with farmers and after training sessions with volunteer interviewers from the communities, the questionnaire is now ready for execution. It has had input from ISPN (Donald Sawyer, Johnny Sydenstricker), Deborah Lima (Museu Goeldi) and Miguel Piñedo. The questionnaires will be applied in November, 1993. GENESYS (under a USAID GCC buy-in) is a key supporter of this study being conducted by Marli Mattos and Irene Hohn.



Promising Processes and Production Systems for Degraded Land:

Nutrient-concentrating Trees as Alternatives to Chemical Fertilizer and Burning.

After numerous discussions with farmers in the Rio Capim area, organic matter trials were established on four farms using seven types of organic matter applied to three target plants (coffee, orange, and cashew). After 120 days (including a very severe dry period), a significantly greater rate of growth was observed for coffee plants receiving organic matter. The discarded leaves of manihot, *Cassia*, *Cecropia*, *Inga edulis* and cow manure had the largest impacts on seedling growth. This work is being carried out by Cassio Pereira and William Santos Assis.

Secondary Forest Enrichment

Ima Vieira has selected tree species for enrichment studies in the secondary forests near Peixe Boi (Zona Bragantina). This work is part of her doctoral dissertation. She was also awarded a \$15,000 grant from the Biodiversity Support Program for her dissertation work on secondary forests. WHRC has prepared a manuscript on tree species changes in the Bragantina Zone that will be submitted for publication in November, 1993.

Silvo-Postoral Tree Trials

Agro-silvopastoral tree trials (15 species) continue at the Fazenda Poderosa in Paragominas. Using the residual effect of the 1992 fertilization treatment, 2600 kg/ha of corn were produced in the lines between the tree plantings in 1993. Mahogany (2.4 m/yr), mango, and cashew seedlings are achieving excellent growth within the experiment, conducted by Cassio Pereira, Jonas Viegas, and Adilson Serrão.

Impacts of Land-Use on Ant Diversity

An article on the impacts of ants on forest regeneration was published in *Ciência Hoje* as was an article on preliminary results of studies of cutter ant effects on forest biogeochemistry. The first article generated considerable interest in the press, and led to articles in *New Scientist*, *Folha de São Paulo*, and a German magazine. Work continues on ant diversity changes, sampling ants with different bait systems and on trees. The cutter ant work continues as Paulo Moutinho's dissertation.

Impacts of Land-Use on Biomass

Rafael Salomão has completed calculation of biomass for 3 one-ha plots in the Peixe Boi primary forest and 30 secondary forest plots of different ages. Aboveground biomass in the secondary forests accumulates at approx. 5 Mg/ha/yr in this region, a surprisingly high rate given that these are 8th to 10th cycle fallows.

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Dissemination of Information to Farmers' Organizations and Extension Workers and to the Scientific Community

Outreach has continued through on-going participatory research with the Paragominas Rural Workers Union, through presentations at meetings and conferences, and through publication of handbooks and scientific articles.

Training through Intensive Internships

AID/BSP funded several Brazilian scientists and professionals in 1993: Cassio Pereira, Marli Mattos, Leda Luz, Fernando Rabelo, Andrea Bach (biomass study), Antoninho Brito dos Santos, Kirly Araújo, and Gustavo Negreiros.

Unexpected Opportunities

The largest mining company in South America (Companhia Vale do Rio Doce) is planning a kaolin mine along the Capim River that would, among other effects, direct a portion of the river to its processing plant, and would release sulfuric acid into the environment. Led by Marli Mattos and Gustavo Negreiros (WHRC/EMBRAPA), the team solicited technical evaluations of the firm's poorly-written environmental impact assessment, encouraged the Rural Workers Union of Paragominas to request a public hearing on the EIA, and successfully defeated the request for a license to mine. This was the third public hearing on an EIA in Eastern Amazonia, and the first that resulted in an EIA rejection.

FASE, an international NGO devoted to helping local communities organize and form cooperatives, has requested WHRC assistance in developing a network of local community technical assistance projects in the ecologically impoverished Bragantina Zone of northeastern Pará State. This effort, that involves an unprecedented collaboration between rural workers unions and municipal governments, has already attracted international funding for GTZ.

B. OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND OVERALL STATUS

Field projects are well underway, having been initiated with three years of support from the Biodiversity Support Program. FY 93 funding from the E/GCC Program assures continuity of these activities. Institutional collaboration is outstanding, with researchers from the EMBRAPA/CPATU Agroforestry Research Center, Museu Goeldi, the Federal University of Pará and AMAZON participating in studies. Numerous Woods Hole interns have received training at the Woods Hole Research Center in Massachusetts under an associated GCC Program training component (SUNY contract). The Woods Hole approach is a model for research and extension by dedicated young professionals. AID should encourage and support a longer term proposal from WHRC featuring additional internships for the next generation of scientists in the Brazilian Amazon.

C. PROBLEMS AND DELAYS

BSP funds for the activities described above were fully expended as of June 30, 1993. WHRC had to resort to emergency appeals to foundations to carry the project to September 30, 1993. USAID/Brazil funds under the GCC Program for continuation of these activities only became available on September 30, 1993 when the grant agreement with WHRC was signed by USAID/La Paz. WHRC is fully committed to an active field program supported by an outstanding dedicated group of young Brazilian scientists, and deserves timely assistance to avoid interruption of field activities.

The process of committing funds to WHRC through a carefully prepared PIO/T sent by USAID/Brazil to USAID/La Paz in June, 1993 met with much delay and second guessing on the part of the Contracts Office before being signed on the last day of the fiscal year. USAID/Brazil should make a serious attempt to work with USAID/La Paz to commit FY94 resources to WHRC early in the FY94 funding cycle to reduce some of the uncertainty and anxiety caused by waiting until the last day of the fiscal year to act on grant authorization.

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

- * Schedule visit of Mark Renzi (MSI/PRISM) to Belém to work on development of log frame of WHRC activities with field personnel.
- * Present course to 40 extensionists in Marabá in November, 1993 on timber measurement and valuation.
- * Continue to collect data on ethnobotanical use of native plants in Capim River communities.
- * Marli Mattos participates in visiting scholar program at Woods Hole and travels to Washington to discuss with USDA/Forest Service support for fire prevention training for small land holders, November, 1993 - February, 1994.
- * Silvio Brienza (EMBRAPA/CPATU) travels to Woods Hole with USAID/Brazil support to study remote sensing and GIS techniques and the effect of land use alterations on carbon cycles in the Amazon.
- * Ima Vieira continues activities in the Peixe Boi reserve, multiplying her efforts under the GCC grant with the recently-acquired BSP small grant for the study, "Restoration of threatened Tree Flora in the Bragantina Region, Pará, Brazil: Low-Cost Enrichment of Secondary Forests by Small-Holders."
- * Handbook published by WHRC as a guide to the plant trail in the 50-ha Quiandeuá forest reserve "living library".
- * Additional agroforestry field trials installed in Rio Capim communities and at Fazenda Poderosa.
- * Proposals for on-going FY94 activities and preliminary budget request

discussed with USAID/Brazil.
ERS - 10/20/93

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
FY 93

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 (Biodiversity Support Program)
Grant Number(BSP):	935-5554
Grant Number:	512-0784-G-00-3008
Date of Authorization (BSP):	(not on file - BSP transaction)
Date of Obligation (BSP):	(not on file - BSP transaction)
Date of Authorization:	September 28, 1993
Date of Obligation:	September 28, 1993
PACD:	September 30, 1994
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:	BSP Program evaluation conducted in January 1992.
Next Evaluation:	October, 1994
Date of Last Audit:	none
Next Audit:	October, 1994 (internal)

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	\$ 183 + \$ 76,183	
	+ \$ 150,172 = \$ 300,538	
Amount Obligated:	\$ 150,366	
Amount Committed:		
Period:	\$ 150,172 (FY93 E/GCC Program Funding).	
Cumulative:	\$ 300,538	
Accrued Expenditures:		
Period:	no FY92 funding	
Actual:		
Cumulative:	\$ 150,366	
Period - Next:	\$ 75,086	
Counterpart Contribution:		
Planned:	Not a BSP requirement	
Actual:	Not a BSP requirement	
% LOP Elapsed:		100%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.:		100%

% of Total Oblig. Exp. :	100%
% of Total Auth. Exp.:	100%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

Increased knowledge of tropical forest ecosystems applied to improved forest management in the Amazon.

Relationship to Mission Strategic Objectives

A. Linkage to strategic objectives:

This project contributes directly to the AID/Brazil strategic objective, "Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives to deforestation adopted beyond target areas", by conducting activities which support the program outcome: Targeted policies to support environmentally sound land use adopted and/or implemented.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. 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.

B. Planned EOPS

1. Remote sensing publication disseminated to relevant parties and internalized.
2. Brazilian students trained by BDFP apply their findings to management problems.
3. Research protocols implemented at BDFP research site by 1993.

C. Major Outputs

- 1.1 University of Washington research on remote sensing incorporates data from BDFP.
- 1.2 Brazilian PhD and masters students carry out research in tropical ecology.
- 2.1 OTS (Organization of Tropical Studies) field course held.

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3.1 Research protocols established for a coordinated system of tropical forest research sites.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PERIOD

Funds remaining from the FY92 BSP grant were used to hold a month-long Organization for Tropical Studies field course in tropical ecology at the BDFP field site north of Manaus during August, 1993. Bruce Williams from the Louisiana Botanic Gardens led the course that was presented to 24 participants from Brazil (20), Ecuador (1), Colombia (1), Argentina (1), and Peru (1).

B. OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND OVERALL STATUS

Third year funding from BSP did not come through, but FY93 funding from the USAID/Brazil E/GCC Program will support activities focused on regeneration of secondary forests in the fourth year. Rob Bierregaard, US Director of the BDFP Project, plans to initiate an effort to synthesize the many research results acquired over the years into guidelines for tropical forest conservation management.

C. PROBLEMS AND DELAYS

Funding from AID/BSP for the Smithsonian BDFP Project was not renewed in FY92. USAID/Brazil will fund BDFP activities relating to regeneration of secondary forests through support for four thesis research projects of Brazilian PhD students during FY94 (with FY93 E/GCC funds).

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

- * Four Brazilian students conduct field research on secondary forest regeneration.
- * Encounter with Woods Hole Research Center scientists based in Belem scheduled and carried out at Manaus headquarters and BDFP site at km 41.
- * Logframe refined and baseline data collected for program indicators.

ERS - 10/20/93



PROJECT STATUS REPORT
FY 1993

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project title: Expansion and Improvement of Family Planning Services in Latin America and The Caribbean: The Transition to Sustainable Programs - IPPF/WHR

Project number: 936-3065

Cooperative Agreement number: CCP-3065-A-00-2018-00

Date of Authorization: FY 92

Date of Obligation: FY 92

PACD: June, 1997

Implementing Agencies: IPPF/WHR

Major Contractors: N/A

AID Project Manager: Anne Wilson, R&D/POP/FPSD

Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A

Date of Last Evaluation: N/A

Next Evaluation: Qtr. 4, FY 1994 - Brazil FP Program-wide Evaluation

Date of Last Audit: CY 1992

Next Audit: CY 1993

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: \$ 13,942 million (AID Transition Project for 2 years) \$ 1,206 million for Brazil (est.)

Amount Obligated: \$.623 million for Brazil (est.)

Amount Committed: \$.623 million for Brazil (est.)

Period: FY 93 (April-September, 1993)

Amount Programmed: \$ 623,125

Accrued Expenditures: \$ 623,125

Period: FY 93 (April-September, 1993)

Projected: \$ 623,125

Actual: \$ 623,125

Cumulative: \$ 1,206,250

Next 6 months: \$ 603,125

Counterpart contribution:

Local (BEMFAM)	600,000 (est.)
IPPF	1,300,000 (est.)
TOTAL	1,900,000 (est.)

LOP Elapsed: 20%

% of Total Authorization Obligated: 100% of FY 1993

% of Total Obligation Expended: 100% of FY 1993

% of Total Authorization Expended:

100% of FY 1993

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II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To increase the delivery and use of high quality family planning services, including an expanded choice of methods, and to improve sustainability.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Overall Objectives

1993 was the first year of the Transition Project, a five-year cooperative agreement between AID and IPPF/WHR, which is a follow-on project to the Matching Grant designed to expand and improve family planning services in Latin America and the Caribbean. AID will provide up to \$ 68 million over the life of the project to carry out this activity.

The Transition Project focuses on a select number of Latin American countries, including Brazil. In addition to expanding high-quality services to low-income populations, the project also seeks to assist the affiliates in selected countries to develop the capability to become more self-reliant. The Transition Project was conceived in part because AID funding of population programs in selected countries will be phased out over the next five to seven years.

In Brazil, the Transition Project will support the Brazilian IPPF affiliate BEMFAM (Sociedade Civil do Bem-Estar Familiar) in its efforts to increase contraceptive prevalence in the Northeast of Brazil and among low-income, high-risk populations. In response to USAID/Brazil's new family planning strategy, which plans for a phase out of AID assistance to Brazil by the year 2000, the Transition Project also emphasizes the development of a sustainability plan by BEMFAM, and the implementation of income-generating activities designed to facilitate sustainability. The Transition Project builds upon the achievements of the Matching Grant in modernizing BEMFAM's management so that decisions are made based on accurate and timely information. Computerized MIS systems are being implemented in the areas of accounting, budget, bank control, inventory and sales, personnel and payroll, fixed assets and clinic management.

B. Specific Activities April-September, 1993

Support from IPPF/WHR to BEMFAM is provided for seven BEMFAM state programs, including 10 clinics, to stimulate the expansion of family planning services.

In this period, BEMFAM continued work on their sustainability plan, which was due at the end of September. An important input to this plan was a condom marketing study that was commissioned for BEMFAM by SOMARC. The possibility that BEMFAM could import and sell condoms, either through its existing network of clinics and convenios, or through a

commercial venture, is the subject of the study and will help to form the plan.

Staff from USAID/Brazil met several times with BEMFAM over this period to discuss the need for a more active approach to sustainability issues, including hiring an advisor; the need for a commodity phase-out plan; and the need for improved indicators that reflect USAID's priorities. The last meeting was also attended by Karen Anderson from LAC.

The Options project began providing assistance to BEMFAM for dissemination of the DHS results. This assistance is geared toward improving the presentation of the data, and targeting policy makers and journalists.

Activities continued in the Northeastern states of Alagoas, Rio Grande do Norte and Paraíba in order to emphasize expanding the range of methods provided to BEMFAM clients through a Pathfinder-assisted IUD insertion training and services program.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

In this period BEMFAM initiated the first year of a projected 3-year AIDS awareness and prevention project financed through a R&D/Health buy-in. The project will increase the information and attention given to HIV/AIDS prevention in BEMFAM's clinics and, through a pilot project, in selected secondary schools.

The project officer for R&D/POP's Cooperative Agreement with IPPF/WHR, Anne Wilson, visited Brazil in this period and was able to see a number of BEMFAM's services in the Northeast. Ms. Wilson was impressed with the quality of BEMFAM's services and with their attention to follow-up issues.

BEMFAM continued to deliver services both in their own clinics and in the municipalities and other organizations where they have convenios. Total service statistics for this period for BEMFAM's 10 clinics are:

Family Planning	55,134
Counseling	37,005
Gynecological Services	16,179
Cancer Screening	9,208
Prenatal	2,468
STD	1,769
Infertility	915

The larger part of BEMFAM's services are delivered through the public and private sector institutions with which BEMFAM has agreements. During the reporting period, BEMFAM had agreements with 2,470 health care centers in 1,155 municipal governments. Through these agreements, BEMFAM supplied the following family planning methods:

Condoms	7,304,194
OCs	1,720,027
VFTs	66,343
Foam	10,703
Spermicidal jelly	15,526
IUDs	5,709
Diaphragms	618

In addition, 240,000 condoms were supplied to AIDS/STD prevention groups.

D. Problems and Delays

Legislation prohibiting private organizations from entering into agreements to provide family planning to the public sector was proposed at both houses of the Congress in this period. If signed into law by the President, this legislation would curtail BEMFAM's agreements with over 1,000 municipal governments. BEMFAM has not requested any action by USAID about this legislation, and indeed has suggested that any action by USAID might be misinterpreted by Brazilian authorities and inhibit BEMFAM's own efforts to have the legislation fail. If the legislation passes, BEMFAM will try to get the President of the Republic to veto the language regarding family planning provision by private organizations.

BEMFAM has not made concrete progress as rapidly as expected in developing plans to deal with the phase out of USAID assistance. The sustainability plan has taken over a year to produce. A Sustainability Advisor was hired, but was rapidly fired and has not been replaced. A trip by Pathfinder and USAID/Brazil staff to BEMFAM to discuss commodity forecasts and phase-out plans with BEMFAM and IPPF staff was largely unsuccessful due to BEMFAM and IPPF's insistence that donated commodities remain at the same level until the year 2000. However, a multi-agency team to visit BEMFAM in January will develop different commodity phase-out scenarios assuming that the level of commodity donations to BEMFAM will drop in the coming years of the new USAID/Brazil family planning strategy.

E. Major Activities within the Next Six Months

Key BEMFAM staff will participate in the IPPF/WHR regional seminar on cost accounting in Rio de Janeiro in November, 1993.

BEMFAM's sustainability plan will be forwarded by IPPF/WHR to USAID/Brazil and AID/Washington for review and comments and any additional follow-up actions required.

A team consisting of IPPF, Pathfinder, and USAID representatives will work with BEMFAM staff during a one-week period in January, 1994 to outline alternative commodity scenarios, and to begin to develop a plan for the phase out of USAID-donated commodities.

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Also in January, as result of the Pathfinder/USAID discussions about the phase-out, staff from Pathfinder, BEMFAM and USAID will conduct an evaluation of the Pathfinder-assisted BEMFAM programs in the Northeastern states of Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba and Alagoas.

BEMFAM will begin a series of presentations to Northeast state health care authorities about the 1991 DHS results, using software and methodologies supplied by the Options project. A second report based on the 1991 DHS data will be published in March. This will be a technical report directed mainly to demographers and health professionals with a University degree.

Development Associates will continue to work with BEMFAM/Bahia in the development of a training manual and standard curriculum to train low-literacy community workers in family planning. TOT courses will be offered to the State Health Secretary personnel and to staff of Municipal Health Secretariats in municipalities that have convênios with BEMFAM.

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IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

1. Increased sustainability levels by augmenting local income to funding from 100% non-AID sources by 2000.

2. Increased quality of services, including under-used methods.

3. Integration of service delivery with local public sector networks, especially state reproductive health programs of Ceara and Bahia.

Program to Date

1. Increase 1987-91 of local income from \$30,000 to \$600,000. Establishment of income-generating services (Ceara cytopathology lab). Internal discussions and development of strategic plan focused on solutions to sustainability question.

2. Santa Catarina Clinic fully self-sustaining without donor funding.

3. Sustainability Department created and temporarily staffed.

1. Two-week courses to public physicians in IUD insertion.

2. Increase efforts to assure that all BEMFAM staff are not inadvertently serving as barriers to IUD use.

3. Continue training of staff in issues related to quality such as counseling, importance of education on side-effects vs. contraindications, correct OC use, supervision techniques, logistics principles, etc.

4. Client-profile study completed and client satisfaction study under negotiation.

5. HIV/STD training now being integrated with FP.

1. Over 820 agreements with municipal governments in Northeast States and in other parts of the country. BEMFAM has agreements with 90-100% of all municipios in 7 Northeast states, covering 26% of the total number of municipalities nationwide. 55 new agreements were signed and 246 were renewed in the first half of FY 1993.

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B. Major Outputs

Planned (FY 1993)

1. IE&C materials produced and disseminated.

2. In-service training

a) workshops/courses

b) health professionals trained

c) health agents trained

3. FP services provided under MG program

a) new clients

b) continuing clients

c) CYP provided

d) central supervisory visits

e) field supervisory visits

f) school presentations held

g) talks on family planning

Outputs Accomplished

1. Successful production of over 258,000 counselling and informational brochures, 70,000 leaflets, 6,000 posters and 11 videos.

246

283

1,333

335,221

1,133,706

209,689

11

13,335

474 (8,029 participants)

3,741 (67,136 participants)

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
FY 1993

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project title:	Family Planning Services Pathfinder International
Project number:	936-3062
Cooperative Agreement number:	CCP-3062-A-00-2025-00
Date of Authorization:	FY 1992
Date of Obligation:	FY 1992
PACD:	July, 1997
Implementing Agencies:	Pathfinder International
Major Contractors:	N/A
AID Project Manager:	Craig Carlson, R&D/POP/FPSD
Status of CPs/Covenants:	N/A
Date of Last Evaluation:	N/A
Next Evaluation	Qtr. 4, FY 1994 - Brazil FP Program-wide
Evaluation	
Date of Last Audit:	FY 1993 (133 audit of subgrantees)
Next Audit:	FY 1994 (133 audit of subgrantees)

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	\$ 136 million (LOP - Worldwide)	\$
0 million for Brazil (est.)		
Amount Obligated:	\$ 0 million for Brazil (est.)	
Amount Committed:	\$ 2.46 million for Brazil (est.)	(est.)
Period:	FY 93 (April-September, 1993)	
Amount Programmed:	\$ 550,000 (subprojects only)	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period:	
FY 93 (April-September, 1993)		
Projected:	\$ 1.23 million for Brazil (est.)	(est.)
Actual:	\$ 496,700 for Brazil (actual)	
Cummulative:	\$ 653,772 for Brazil (actual)	
Next 6 months:	\$ 581,000 for Brazil (est.)	
Counterpart contribution:	NA	
LOP Elapsed:	20%	
% of Total Authorization Obligated:	N/A	
% of Total Obligation Expended	N/A	
% of Total Authorization Expended:	N/A	

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Overall Objectives

AID 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:

- Service provision in the Northeast of Brazil, primarily through BEMFAM and the public sector network;
- Technical assistance provided to NGO grantees in the areas of clinical training, quality of care, logistics, service delivery management and adolescent programs;
- Commodities support to grantees;
- Institutional development to PVOs such as ABEPF;
- 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 Activities April-September, 1993

During this period, Pathfinder developed a phase-out plan for USAID-supported activities in Brazil. Staff from the headquarters and regional office worked with Pathfinder/Brazil to finalize the plan and present it to USAID/Brazil.

In conjunction with JHPIEGO, Pathfinder conducted a series of training of trainers workshops for SESAB staff.

Pathfinder updated the price schedule and distribution list of CPAIMC commodities, and continued discussions with the PROFIT project about a time frame for the phase out of Pathfinder's sales.

An evaluation form of Planejamento Agora was prepared by ABEPF and was sent to subscribers as part of an effort to assess the role and impact of this newsletter.

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Pathfinder continues to provide commodities to CPAIMC clients while issues surrounding CPAIMC's bankruptcy proceedings are resolved. Pathfinder will be one of the recipients of any of CPAIMC's remaining assets at the conclusion of the proceedings.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Pathfinder continued to successfully implement the post-partum/post-abortion family planning program, which had been implemented in hospitals throughout the Northeast; the subprojects on commodities management and travel and training grants; and support to BEMFAM in three Northeastern states.

D. Problems and Delays

A certain amount of confusion exists about Pathfinder's position vis a vis other CAs in the expansion of a family planning program by SESAB. Other CAs are interested in assisting SESAB in various technical areas but are unsure of how their work relates to SESAB's overall plans and Pathfinder support. Pathfinder does not wish to be responsible for follow up actions for other projects. To address this issue, the CAs meeting planned for November in Bahia will include a presentation of an annual workplan and schedule of TDY visits by the CAs with plans to work in Bahia.

E. Major Activities within the Next Six Months

Pathfinder will present for R&D/POP's approval their phase-out plan for Brazil, which was already approved by AID/Brazil. After approval by Washington the plan will start to be implemented.

As a result of the Pathfinder/USAID discussions about the phase-out, staff from Pathfinder, USAID and BEMFAM will conduct an evaluation in January of the Pathfinder-assisted BEMFAM programs in the states of Rio Grande do Norte, Paraiba and Alagoas. AID/Brazil will prepare the scope of work by the end of November and submit it to BEMFAM and Pathfinder for comment. Also as a result of these discussions, Pathfinder will investigate the possibility of organizing meetings in preparation for the U.N. Conference on Population in Cairo. These meetings would involve family planning organizations and Brazilian feminist groups.

In January Pathfinder will participate with IPPF and USAID in a mission to develop a commodity phase-out plan for BEMFAM.

Pathfinder routinely requires 133 audits of sub-grantees. AID/Brazil will formally request copies of future audits for our review files.

Together with ABEPF Pathfinder will analyze the results of the readership survey; after hearing Pathfinder recommendations, AID/Brazil will review with Pathfinder the nature and level of future support for ABEPF.



IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned Status

1. Improved quality of family planning services, including an expanded range of methods.

2. Transition from donated commodities to a commercial system.

3. State-wide family planning program initiated in Bahia incorporating both public and private services, and able to operate successfully without ongoing donor assistance.

Program to date

1. Subprojects ongoing in post-partum IUD insertion and assistance to BEMFAM in 3 Northeast States for a wider range of methods in BEMFAM services.

2. Price schedule and distribution list of CPAIMC commodities updated. Agreement reached with PROFIT regarding transition of responsibility for commodity provision starting January 1st, 1994. Commodity phase-out plan approved by AID/Brazil and being submitted to AID/Washington.

3. Agreement signed with IMIC and training in progress for SESAB family planning program.

B. Major Outputs

<u>Planned (FY 1993 - Apr/Sep)</u>	<u>Outputs Accomplished (% of Target)</u>	
1. CAW/BRA-TIN 024-1 Travel and Training Grants (Apr/Jun 93)		
a) Subgrants in this period	6	N/A
2. NCA/BRA-TIN 078-2 Travel and Training Grants (Jul/Sep 93)		
a) Subgrants were approved in this period	0	N/A
3. CAW/BRA/063-2 ABEPF Institutional Support (Apr/Jun 93)		
a) IE&C material produced	0	0%
b) Assist with staff support and transition	Yes	N/A
4. NCA/BRA-063-3 ABEPF Institutional Support (Jul/Sep 93)		
a) Project recently approved	N/S	N/A
5. CAW/BRA 071-2 BEMFAM (Apr/Jun 93)		
a) 23,375 CYP	22,443	96%
b) 155 health professionals trained	336	215%
c) 353 educational talks	349	98%
d) 12,425 people informed	14,351	115%
6. NCA/BRA 071-3 BEMFAM (Jul/Sep 93)		
a) no programmatic data received as of today	N/S	N/A
7. CAW/BRA-075-1 IUD Post-Partum (Apr/Jun 93)		
a) 9,542 CYP	5,611	59%
b) 60 physicians trained	95	158%
c) 9 maternity hospitals participate	12	133%
8. NCA/BRA-075-1 IUD Post-Partum (Jul/Sep 93)		
a) no programmatic data received as of today	N/S	N/A

9. CAW/BRA-072-1

Commodities Distribution

a) 5 doctors trained	0	0%
b) 12 other health professionals trained	0	0%
c) TA supervisory visits	6	N/A
d) 23,683 CYPs	16,793	70%

10. NCA/BRA-072-2

Commodities Distribution

a) 5 stockroom keepers	0	0%
b) TA Supervisory Visits	8	N/A
c) 23,683 CYP	9,161	39%

11. NCA/BRA-076-1

SESAB

a) no programmatic data received as of today	N/S	N/A
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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
FY 1993

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project title:	Promoting Financial Investments and Transfers PROFIT
Project number:	936-3056
Cooperative Agreement number:	DPE-3056-C-1040/1041-00
Date of Authorization:	September 27, 1991
Date of Obligation:	September 27, 1991
PACD:	September 27, 1996
Implementing Agencies:	Deloitte & Touche
Major Contractors:	N/A
AID Project Manager:	Craig Carlson, R&D/POP/FPSD
Status of CPs/Covenants:	N/A
Date of Last Evaluation:	N/A
Next Evaluation Evaluation	Qtr. 4, FY 1994 - Brazil FP Program-wide
Date of Last Audit:	N/A
Next Audit:	N/A

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	\$ 36,393,000 (LOP - Worldwide)	\$
4,000,000 for Brazil (est.)		
Amount Obligated:	\$ 3,000,000 for Brazil (est.)	
Amount Committed:	\$ 1,527,123 for Brazil (est.)	
Period:	FY 93 (April-September, 1993)	
Amount Programmed:	\$ 1,328,000	
Accrued Expenditures:		
Period:	FY 93 (April-September, 1993)	
Projected:	\$ 1,800,000	
Actual:	\$ 1,527,123	
Cumulative:	\$ 1,882,211	
Next 6 months:	\$ 600,000	
Counterpart contribution:	\$ 1,354,102 (programmed over LOP)	
LOP Elapsed:	40%	
% of Total Authorization Obligated:	75%	
% of Total Obligation Expended	62.74%	
% of Total Authorization Expended:	47.06%	

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To mobilize the resources of the for-profit private sector for family planning services and to achieve the greatest for-profit sector contribution possible for the support and funding of family planning services in selected developing countries.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Overall Objectives

The PROFIT project was initiated in 1992 by R&D/POP with the following mission: to catalyze sustainable family planning projects by facilitating private sector involvement; and to create and use a set of innovative financial and investment techniques to leverage USAID funds. PROFIT responds to escalating pressures to use USAID money more effectively to bridge the growing resource gap for family planning services. The tools and methods of the private sector are used to create effective prototypes for how non-profit organizations may operate more cost-effectively and utilize financial techniques appropriately.

In Brazil, PROFIT operates through a local subsidiary, the SUMMA Foundation, to support three projects. The first two projects are joint ventures with Brazil's largest private insurance company, UNIMED. Private insurance covers over 20% of the Brazilian population; UNIMED has over 8 million subscribers, mostly paid for by employers. PROFIT and UNIMED are collaborating in the operation of a small hospital and diagnostic lab in Maceio, Alagoas; and a MCH clinic and diagnostic service in Aracaju, Sergipe. Financial contributions total \$3 million for the Maceio project (49% by PROFIT and 51% by UNIMED) and \$800,000 for the Aracaju project (same percentages). PROFIT's third project in Brazil is the establishment of a commodity procurement organization, which will assist USAID in phasing out of contraceptive donations in Brazil and replacing these donations with commercially available and affordable products. The CPO will include among its products IUDs, diaphragms, and injectables; non-contraceptive products such as vitamins, drugs for STD treatment, and surgical gloves will also be included in the CPO's sales to assure adequate income. PROFIT is collaborating with SOMARC, another R&D/POP project, in the execution of the CPO.

B. Specific Activities April-September, 1993

1993 is the first year of PROFIT's operations in Brazil. Members of PROFIT's headquarters team made a number of visits to Brazil to negotiate joint ventures with UNIMED and to begin to gather information about the market for contraceptives in Brazil. PROFIT established a local subsidiary, SUMMA-Brazil, to be able to enter into in-country joint ventures. A local representative, Mr. Ronaldo Tavares, was hired.

Agreements were signed with UNIMED/Maceio and UNIMED/Aracaju and



arrangements were made for the disbursement of PROFIT's share of the investment. In addition, PROFIT arranged for training of key UNIMED personnel in the establishment and operation of women's health facilities through the Saza Lattes network in Curitiba. Local consultants assisted in the development of operational plans for the clinics. A baseline survey was designed and an evaluation plan developed.

Over a period of months, PROFIT negotiated agreements with various suppliers of contraceptive commodities, including Finishing Enterprises for IUDs, SEMINA for diaphragms, London Rubber for condoms and Upjohn for injectables. The arrangements with each supplier are different, in terms of PROFIT's role, but all are designed to provide affordable contraceptives to the Brazilian market and to provide income for the CPO to become a self-sustaining entity.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

In addition to subproject development work, PROFIT participated in medical trade fairs in Brazil, displaying a number of the products to be offered through the CPO. PROFIT also supported Brazilian partners, such as Maria Luisa Eluf from SEMINA, to participate in regional conferences aimed at expanding access and choice in family planning methods.

D. Problems and Delays

The establishment of a mechanism to commercially import and sell contraceptives is linked to a phase-out of donated product by USAID. This phase-out involves a number of other Cooperating Agencies and a wide range of Brazilian subgrantees, who have operated with donations for many years. As such, it is a complicated process with ramifications for most USAID-supported programs in Brazil, and has met with some resistance. A number of meetings have been held in Brazil and in Washington to explain the strategy of phasing out donations and to begin to develop a detailed timeline for a reduction in donations and replacement by commercially available product.

E. Major Activities within the Next Six Months

In conjunction with SOMARC, PROFIT will recruit and hire a director for the CPO in October/November, 1993. The CPO should initiate its activities by January 1st, 1994.

PROFIT will host a CA meeting for groups working in Bahia in November, 1993. At this meeting, PROFIT and SOMARC will present to other CAs and to USAID a proposed schedule for the commercial sales of the various products included in the CPO.

UNIMED services in women's health care in Maceió and Aracaju are expected to begin by January, 1994.

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IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned Status

1. Expansion of private sector involvement in family planning activities, including service delivery and product distribution.

2. Establishment of commercially-based and financially sustainable contraceptive commodity organization in Brazil.

3. Improvement of contraceptive product mix in Northeast Brazil to include IUDs, injectables and barrier methods.

B. Major outputs

(Planned, April-September, 1993)

1. Satisfactory completion of funding and legal activities to implement UNIMED projects.

2. Definition of family planning and MCH policies for UNIMED projects.

3. Design and implementation of an evaluation plan for UNIMED projects.

4. Develop training program in IUD insertion for UNIMED physicians.

5. Development and structuring of Commodity Procurement Organization.

Program to date

1. Implementation of 2 subprojects with UNIMED, largest Brazilian HMO, to provide family planning services to its clients in Maceió and Aracaju.

2. Agreement reached with SOMARC and Pathfinder to establish the Commodity Procurement Organization (CPO) on a commercially sustainable basis.

3. Initial agreements to include IUDs and injectables in the Commodity Procurement Organization - CPO.

Outputs Accomplished (% of target)

1. Completed (100%)

2. Completed (100%)

3. Design developed; implementation planned for first quarter, FY 1994.

4. Training component designed; to be provided in first quarter of FY 1994.

5. Initial planning with SOMARC and Pathfinder completed. Formal establishment and operational start-up planned for January, 1994.

Project Status Report
FY 93

I. Back Ground data

Project Title: AIDSCAP
 Project Number (amendment): 936-5976
 Date of authorization: March 18 , 1991
 Date of obligation: FY92
 PACD: September 30, 1997
 Implementing agencies: Associação Saúde da Família; Impact-Inter-AIDE; ABIA and Pela Vida; PSI/DKT do Brasil; JSI; OASIS; União Brasileira Contra DSTs; ISER; Furnas; São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro Department of Health, Italian Association for Cooperation and Development; Wellcome Foundation; MOH; Center for AIDS Prevention Studies.
 Major Contractors: **Family Health International, FHI**
 AID Project Manager: Miguel Fontes until Aug.93
 Maria Etelvina Barros from Sep. 93

Financial Data

Amount Authorized :	\$ 10,000,000
Amount Obligated:	\$ 4,000,000
Amount Committed:	
Cumulative:	\$ 4,000,000
Accrued Expenditure:	
Period-Projected:	\$ 500,193
* Period-Actual (through 8/31/93):	\$ 458,510
Cumulative (through 8/31/93):	\$ 460,220
Period next :	\$ 1,479,431
*Does not include expenditures from AIDSCAP core contributed by Global Bureau Counterpart Contribution:	
Planned for sub-projects (1st year):	\$ 1,148,412
Actual:	-0-
% of LOP Elapsed (as of September, 1993):	20%
% of total auth., oblig.:	40%
% of total oblig. exp.:	11,5%
% of total auth. exp.:	4,6%
Date of last evaluation:	N/A
Date of last audit:	N/A
Next evaluation:	November, 1994
Next Audit:	N/A

II-Overall objectives

The R&D/Health AIDSCAP project is a broad based umbrella project under which a wide range of activities and sub-projects are undertaken to prevent and control HIV infection worldwide. The project includes the development of a targeted AIDS prevention strategic plan in 14 priority countries, including Brazil.

AIDSCAP in Brazil is designed to implement an integrated approach to HIV/AIDS prevention, including the components of behavior change communication, condom promotion and use and STD control. All program components are designed to address high-risk behavior and control the spread of STDs among specific target populations.

Strategic and implementation plans have been developed for Brazil. They identified two key regions, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, and four target populations: commercial sex workers, men who have sex with men, men away from home and STD patients.

In designing and implementing HIV/AIDS prevention programs, USAID/AIDSCAP in Brazil seeks to establish effective partnership with and between non governmental organizations, governmental and the private sector.

III-Accomplishment during this period

A- Associação Saúde da Família (Association for Family Health)

AIDSCAP project was legally established in the country through the foundation of a non profit organization with the assistance of USAID/BRAZIL lawyers. The Association for Family Health is the official recipient of AIDSCAP resources in the country and the umbrella organization for the sub-projects activities. The Association for Family Health is playing a major role on the institutional development and capacity building of implementing agencies. The country office is located in São Paulo and is directed by a Resident Advisor, who coordinates a staff of three administrative professionals and the finance services. In addition, AIDSCAP has a project advisor in Rio de Janeiro to monitor the day by day activities being implemented in that state. A data manager was hired for project related cohort studies and the overall AIDSCAP activities. The scope of work of all AIDSCAP Brazil country office was performed. In addition, USAID /BRAZIL approved the position of a program officer and the procurement of a vehicle for the country due to the amount of activities.

Start date :	October ,1,92
Budget:	\$138,046.00 Expenditures
to date:	\$ 88,996.00
Counterpart:	

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B-Impact-interaide

Project: Extension of AIDS Prevention Education Campaign Focused on Specific Target Groups in Fortaleza and São Luis, Brazil

AIDSCAP/USAID approved a sub-agreement extension to support IMPACT-INTERAIDE program on AIDS prevention among prostitutes in Fortaleza/São Luis. Until July 93, the project provided intervention to 10135 female prostitutes and 10064 clients of prostitutes in the target cities. To evaluate the intervention, the project applied standard questionnaire (interviews) with 27 objective questions to 347 intervention project participants through 27 trained interviewers (14 in São Luis and 13 in Fortaleza).

Results: 25 percent of the prostitutes are under 15 years of age; 73 percent are between 15 and 30 ; over 50 percent have participated in the project for more than 3 months; 85 percent know how STD and AIDS are transmitted; 80 percent know the symptoms of AIDS , and 95 percent know there is no cure; 80 percent know that an HIV carrier may not have symptoms, condoms are used most of the time by 84 percent, but half of them do not require it with their sweethearts. Over 66 percent had used a condom int their most recent sexual relationships. The main difficulty of the project involved the procurement and selling of condoms through condom social marketing.

Start date:

Budget:	\$38,467.00
Expenditures to date	\$43,178.00
Counterpart Contribution:	\$50,000.00

C- ABIA -Associação Brasileira Interdisciplinar de AIDS

Project: AIDS Prevention for men who have sex with men (MWM)

Brazilian Interdisciplinary AIDS Association with Group Pela Vidda/Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo started to implement an intervention project for men who have sex with other men in the cities of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. Intervention sites have been identified and specific places selected for intervention from a complete and detailed guide/map put together by project staff. The documents have a list of all saunas, bars, night-clubs, movie theaters, hotels and public locations such as street corners, squares, bathrooms and parks including a description of the sexual activities which take place, the type of individuals that attend and the availability of AIDS information and condoms.

The proposed intervention for the identified sites are safer sex workshops, expressionist theater sessions, dissemination of information through the use of printed and audio visual materials, application of the KAPB survey and condom promotion. The safer sex workshops have been initiated during August /93 with a very good response. In addition, 3 public clinics were contacted to provide STDs diagnosis and treatment for this specific target group. These activities have been published in the local press with a positive impact.

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Start date:	June 1, 1993
Budget:	\$ 140,000.00
Expenditure to date :	\$ 42,387.00
Counterpart contribution:	\$ 40,200.00
Amount sent by FHI until Oct. 93:	\$ 42,387.00

D- JOHN SNOW INC. (JSI)

Project: JSI's Logistics Management Implementation Plan for Brazil

Since January 1993 JSI has worked with the MOH and state level (Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo) in order to provide TA in the area of logistics and management of condoms and pharmaceutical supplies.

Start date:	April 1993
Budget:	\$ 585,000.00
Expenditures to date:	\$ 155,467.00
Counterpart:	

E- DKT do Brazil, São Paulo

Project: PSI Brazil Condom Social Marketing

Trough a formal agreement with PSI , DKT do Brazil is the AIDSCAP Condom Social Marketing Agency. DKT is selling an average of 1 million condoms per month, what represents 10% of the national market. The three promoters are working to cover areas of Rio, São Paulo and Santos according to a list of addresses provided by AIDSCAP sub projects (ABIA, Pela Vidda and OASIS). DKT's promoters are concentrating their efforts to cover the locations of these lists. During the month of September the promoters worked a total of 676 outlets, mainly pharmacies and hotels/motels: 276 in São Paulo, 289 in Rio and 89 in Santos. The lower figure for Santos is due to time wasted to promoter having to travel to Santos on public transportation. DKT has produced posters, and radio spots for the Prudence condoms announcement (or advertising).

The basic constraint the condom social marketing is facing in Brazil is the huge amount of regulations and norms to follow under INMETRO (Control of Quality of Imported Condoms).

Start date:	April ,93
Budget:	\$ 295,000.00
Expenditures to date:	\$ 53,348.00
Counterpart:	\$ 180,000.00

F-Brazilian Union Against Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Project: Training Program on Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Management in São Paulo, Brazil

This agency has worked in close cooperation with the School of Public Health, University of São Paulo and the State Department of Health in order

to expand the diagnosis and the treatment of STDs in three urban areas. During July, 93 a one month course was provided to 25 health care providers.

Constraint: The money was received from FHI only in October 93 due to bureaucratic procedures mistakes.

Start date :	June, 1 1993
Budget:	\$ 53,040.00
Expenditures to date:	\$ 30,185.00 Counterpart:

G-OASIS-Organization for the Support of HIV Positive People in _____ the City of Santos

Project: Education Intervention for Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs) and Their Clients in the Municipality of Santos, São Paulo

This project is in full progress and going well according to the workplan established. Health agents were recruited and trained. Currently they are developing a census of prostitution locations and a census of number of prostitutes per area.

Start date:	June 1 ,1993
Budget:	\$ 75,000.00
Expenditures to date:	\$ 33,687.00
Counterpart:	

Project: Control and Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases in the Municipality of Santos , Sao Paulo

Equipment for the laboratory were bought and training was provided to 32 health care providers.

In addition, as a counter part activity it has performed a 5-day seminar on AIDS epidemiology, prevention and care to 250 health providers. Wellcome Foundation cooperated with the seminar.

Start date:	June 1, 1993
Budget:	\$ 71,240.00
Expenditures to date:	\$ 50,387.00
Counterpart:	\$246,072.00

Both projects are in conjunction and under the responsibility of the Municipality of Santos

H-FURNAS

Project: HIV/AIDS/STD Prevention and Control among Men Away from Home (MAFH)

A main electrical company in the country is going to develop an intervention for 5000 men away from home in the city of Angra dos Reis, Rio

de Janeiro. The project includes the promotion of safer sex activities, access to condoms and STDs diagnosis and treatment.

Start date:	N/A
Budget:	\$ 48,600
Expenditures to date:	
Counterpart contribution:	\$177,480

Constraint: For project signature and implementation the president of Furnas asked for a sworn translation. The sworn translation to Portuguese was performed and we are awaiting his signature.

I- ISER Institute for Religious Studies

Project: Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs) AIDS Prevention in the Metropolitan Area of Rio de Janeiro , Brazil

Constraint: This project started to be negotiated in December 1992. In January 1993 , the first version was sent to Washington. During the period of January to June many questions were answered. Finally , in June a basic problem on sustainability was raised. During the visit of Dr. Ricardo Calderon in July, ISER was visited and AIDSCAP/Washington, USAID/ Brazil and AIDSCAP /Brazil decided to renegotiate this specific sub-project. It was renegotiated by project advisor in Rio and right now we are waiting for AIDSCAP/W approval before submission to the Mission.

Start date :	N/A
Budget:	
Counterpart:	

J- State Department of Health AIDS/STD Division Rio de Janeiro

Project: Prevention and Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Constraint:
This project is still being reviewed by AIDSCAP/Latin America and the Caribbean Region since July.

Start Date:	N/A
Budget:	
Contribution:	

K- PVO

Project: Childhope

The PVO small grant competition resulted in the selection of a proposal by Childhope/ State University of Rio de Janeiro which targets STD/AIDS prevention among street children and at risk youth in Rio de Janeiro. Details of the award are being negotiated, and should result in an approved and signed subproject.

Start date: N/A
 Budget:
 Counterpart:

L- Ministry of Health Support

In'the first year of AIDSCAP project in Brazil USAID/ AIDSCAP provided resources and technical expertise in the areas of logistics and management, private sector leveraging, condom programming , planning and surveillance training at CDC.

Start Date: January ,1993
 Budget: \$. 100,000
 Expenditures to date: \$ 52,871
 Counterpart:

Constraint:Lack of a efficient channel of closer communication between AIDSCAP/ and MOH on the areas mentioned above.

M- Behavioral Research

Project: Cohort Study of High Risk Populations for HIV Infection in Brazil

The CAPS have identified two concept paper out of 12 to develop Cohort Studies in Brazil. One in the city of Sao Paulo with young adults and the second in the city of Santos with harbor workers.The two projects are being implemented within the workplan. Questionnaires were developed and pre tested.

Constraint: Due to strike on public schools the project dealing with schools may be delayed.

Start date : January 1993
 Budget: \$ 412,656
 Expenditures:
 Counterpart: \$ 180,000

VI-Other accomplishments to date

A-Private sector leveraging:

Wellcome Foundation has translated two AIDSTECH prevention manuals which are now being reviewed at AIDSCAP/Brazil. After revision , Wellcome Foundation will produce 3000 copies of each and will disseminate the information according to a list of addresses provided by AIDSCAP/ Brazil and the State Departments of Health in Rio and Sao paulo. Part of the samples will be sent to MOH for distribution in key areas in Brazil. In addition, Wellcome will be translating the CDC business kit and a seminar for the private sector has been planned.

B- Rapid response grant

The Brazilian Interdisciplinary Association for AIDS (ABIA) produced newsletter and distributed to 100 institutions country wide in the first year of AIDSCAP/Project in Brazil.

C- Policy Support

USAID/Brazil , AIDSCAP/WASHINGTON and AIDSCAP/Brazil have met with several state and federal government representatives on issues related to tariff reduction for condoms, logistics and other programmatic issues. The Ministry of Health AIDS/STD division has produced a formal document which was submitted to several administrative areas of the government to have the exemption of taxes and tariffs on condoms .The American Ambassador also is supporting this effort in his contacts with federal authorities

In addition AIDSCAP/Washington Policy Unit is producing a document to support verbal communication with authorities in the state of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

D- Others Donors:

It is projected that the MOH will implement next year (first semester) its new program with World Bank resources (250 millions dollars).The MOH, AIDS/STD Division is still waiting for the approval of the Brazilian Congress and other federal authorities of counterpart resources.

During this process USAID/Brazil and AIDSCAP Project provided to the MOH support on the development of proposals for condoms and logistics management. In addition, the plan for the state of Mato Grosso , a particularly difficult area was performed with the TA assistance of AIDSCAP/Brazil.

USAID/Brazil is playing a major role networking efforts with other national and international donor agencies (eg World bank, UNICEF, European Community AIDS task force) to replicate successful AIDSCAP experiences in Brazil.

E- AIDSCAP Resident Advisor performance

Dra Maria Eugênia Fernandes is a member of the CONEPI- Comitê Nacional de Educação Preventiva Integral a Ministry of Education Committee that will prepare a plan for the national school system on prevention policies.

V- Problems and delays

Projects approval

The process of subagreement approval is taking too long. From the point that AIDSCAP/Brazil sends the sub-projects to AIDSCAP/ Washington it is taking 6 months until they are submitted to mission approval in Brazil.

Project Evaluation Sub-Agreement:

The evaluation sub-agreement was not negotiated in this period, in part due to lack of staff in AIDSCAP headquarters office to accompany the process. It is important to initiate the evaluation component as quickly as possible, before many activities are already implemented.

Condoms Availability:

Other identified problem is the lack of condoms for free distribution in the public sector at federal and state levels.

The state of Sao Paulo is buying 300 000 condoms for free distribution to specific target groups. The federal level is buying 18 million for distribution all over the country, but during 1993 it was observed a great constraint due to lack of condoms.

AIDSCAP and USAID staff held discussions and eventually requested about 7 million donated condoms from R&D/POP for use by the state health departments of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. The offer of (to) donated condoms to the MOH was eventually declined because of the MOH's requirements that these condoms be submitted to further tests in Brazil before they could be accepted. These condoms had been donated to the family planning program in Pakistan; as USAID is curtailing activities in Pakistan, condoms should be re-shipped to other locations, upon request and approval by R&D/POP. USAID/Brazil has received concurrence from R&D/POP for use of 7 million condoms but they have not yet been released from Pakistan.

VI- Overall Project Management

A new AIDS/Drugs project officer, Maria Etelvina Barros, was hired by USAID/Brazil to replace Miguel Fontes who left to pursue a M.A. in the USA.

Administrative issues:

Difficulties persisted in defining the roles of the Resident Advisor and the project representative in Rio. AIDSCAP director for Latin America, Mr Ricardo Calderon, visited Brazil in July to define a scope of work and schedule for the Rio representative, and to assist in developing adequate intra-project communication mechanisms.

VII-Major activities during the next six months

1-USAID/Brazil is following -up with representatives from AIDSCAP the actions to assure condoms taxes reduction in the federal and state levels.

2-USAID/Brazil will ensure that additional subagreements on evaluation component, and private sector leveraging are signed by January 1994.

3-USAID/Brazil and AIDSCAP/Brazil will meet with FIESP/Federação das Indústrias do Estado de Sao Paulo to decide on a possible cooperation

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agreement on HIV/STDs prevention in the work place.

4-USAID/Brazil will be donating 7 000 000 condoms to the state of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro and will ensure that this donation is followed by logistics and management plan.

5- USAID/Brazil will work with AID/W to obtain necessary funds (\$400,000) for activities in Campinas deemed a very high priority by the AIDs Strategy Implementation team.

6- USAID/Brazil AIDS&Drugs project officer will begin a series of visits to AIDSCAP and to AID /W, and to subgrantee organizations as a part of an orientation plan.

7- As the World Bank loan is scheduled for its first disbursement in the next six month period, AIDSCAP will need to intensify its efforts to keep the MOH informed of its activities and collaborate with programs planned under the World Bank financing. The TA provided by AIDSCAP to the MOH in logistics and contracts by the AID/B Project Officer should assist in the regular exchange of information.

8- On November financial TA will be provided by USAID/La Paz controller to AIDSCAP office in Sao Paulo to review draft AIDSCAP financial management procedures.

9- On January AIDSCAP Senior Management and AID office of R&D will perform a Country Review.

Project Status Report
CY 93

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
 PADC: Sept. 30, 1995
 Implementing Agencies: Fundo Social de Solidariedade de São Paulo, GREA, PROAD, Comunicarte, Pastoral do Menor, Universidade Federal do Ceará, Centro de Estudos da Família, Fundação Cearense de Combate às Drogas, Desafio Jovem, Hoje and State Department of Health Ceará.

Major Contractor: **Development Associates -DA**
 AID Project Manager: Miguel Fontes until August 93
 Maria Etelvina Barros from September 93
 Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A

Financial Data

Amount Authorized:	\$ 700,000
Amount Obligated:	\$ 700.00
Amount Committed:	\$ 700,00
Accrued Expenditures	
Period projected:	\$ 125,000
Period actual:	\$ 24,288
Cumulative:	\$ 469,508
Period- next:	\$ 125,000 (*)

Counterpart Contribution:

(LOP)

Planned:

\$ 160,000

Actual:

\$ 220,000

% of LOP Elapsed(as of September 30, 1993)

70%

% of Total Auth. Oblig.:

100%

% of Total Oblig. Exp.:

67%

% of Total Auth. Exp.:

67%

Date of last Evaluation :

March, 1993

Date of last audit:

N/A

Next Evaluation:

N/A

Next Audit:

N/A

(as of December 31st, 1993)

II-Overall Objectives

AID/Brazil buy-ins to the worldwide DRUGCOM project were designed with the purpose of increase drug awareness among target groups, through improved information, education, and communication systems.

Relationship to Country strategy:

The DRUGCOM project is related to Terminating Activities , Narcotics Awareness, described on the "Modified Program Objectives Document and Action Plan/AID/BRAZIL (FY93-94)", April 1992, Section III (D).

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 as complementarily 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 São Paulo and Ceará was developed after one year of extensive needs assessment work. Both groups have been developing a positive environment for working together in a series of activities not covered by AID funding.

III-Accomplishments for this period (April/Sep 93)

São Paulo projects

A-Paulista group projects:

GREA-Grupo Interdisciplinar de Estudos de Alcoolismo e Outras Drogas-Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo

Project: Pesquisa Qualitativa e Quantitativa Aplicada a Projetos de Prevenção ao Abuso de Drogas

Start date:	March, 1993
Budget:	\$ 3,000
Expenditures to date:	\$ 3,000.
Counterpart:	\$ 6,000

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Activity accomplished in March, when 29 researchers were trained.
We are waiting for printed material to be released.

PROAD-Programa de Orientação e Assistência ao Dependente-Escola Paulista de Medicina

Project:Encontros sobre Prevenção ao Uso Indevido de Drogas

Start date:	Nov, 92
Budget:	\$ 17,500
Counterpart:	\$ 14,000
Expenditures to date:	\$ 17,500

Seminars directed to professionals and special organizations whose current or possible future work might have a marked and beneficial effect on the drug prevention area. Training sessions (10) ended in August,93. Printed material is being printed and distributed to the participants of the project and key persons and institutions of the drug prevention area. Final report not available.

B-Pastoral do Menor

Project:Treinamento e Capacitação de educadores de base na área de prevenção do uso indevido de drogas

start date:	August ,92
Budget:	\$ 10,600
Counterpart:	\$ 2,000
Expenditures to date:	\$ 10,600

The activities ended in January,93
Printed material is being prepared for distribution.

C-Comunicarte

Project:Capacitação de Profissionais de Comunicação na Prevenção do Uso indevido de drogas

Start date:	July, 92
Budget:	\$ 16,000
Counterpart:	\$ 990,000 (pending verification)
Expenditures to date:	\$ 15,955.53

Media professionals (284) have been trained under this sub-agreement. Final report is being evaluated by the contractors in order to determine the need for continuity of this project.

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D-Fundo Social de Solidariedade de São Paulo

Project: Training activities on drug prevention in the State of São Paulo

Start date: July, 92,
Budget: N/A no contract/
no direct funding
only TA

Counterpart:

Accomplishments include: Development of a State Prevention Plan, two booklets, logo, posters and a 2 major training events of trainers for 624 municipalities.

Ceará ProjectsA- Desafio Jovem

Project: Treinamento para prevenção ao uso indevido de drogas

Start date: October ,1992
Budget: \$ 12,780
Counterpart: \$ 11,150
Expenditures to date: \$ 7,650

Activity designed to train 240 interested professionals from community based organizations. Training in process.

B- Fundação Cearense de Combate às Drogas

Project: Sim à Vida

Start Date: June ,93
Budget: \$ 12,800
Counterpart: \$ 57,000
Expenditures to date: \$ 9,165

This project trained 54 educators from 18 schools (9 private and 9 public) in drug prevention issues.

Project: Pós-Graduação em prevenção às drogas e AIDS

Start date: February ,93
Budget: \$ 15,346
Counterpart: \$ 11,593
Expenditures to date: \$ 9,246

Project to train a core of 40 staff members through a pos-graduate course in close collaboration with the State University of Ceará.

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C-Centro de Estudos da Família

Project: Grupo de formação, assessoria e supervisão

Start Date:	October, 1992
Budget:	\$ 10,000
Counterpart:	\$ 6,200
Expenditures to date:	\$ 8,200

Training completed .Individuals (80) from six different institutions were trained.

D- HOJE

Project: Drogas e Trabalho- Uma proposta de capacitação nas empresas

start date:	June 1993
Budget:	\$ 13,360
Counterpart:	\$ 15,180
Expenditures to date:	

This project aims to train top level employees from 25 out of 300 corporations.

Constraints:

The majority of the projects have not send the reports as request in due time. Following up the overall status of the activities is difficult and to keep asking for reports is extremely time consuming.

Counterpart contributions should be well specified and reported.

E- Secretaria da Saúde

Project: O adolescente como agente multiplicador no processo de valorização da vida

start date:	April ,93
budget:	\$ 11,800
counterpart:	\$ 3,400
Expenditures to date:	\$ 1,600

This project is underway training 50 adolescents leaders from 10 favelas.

F - Universidade Federal do Ceará

Project: Curso de Especialização para Consultores em Problemas de Abuso de Drogas

Start date:	June ,93
budget:	\$ 16,320
counterpart:	\$ 13,500
Expenditures to date:	\$ 5,400

Training in process. Post graduate course (360 hours) training
20 staff members.

IV-Other accomplishments

Drugcom consultants have provided constant TA to Fundo Social de Solidariedade de São Paulo and the Secretaria do Trabalho e da Ação Social in Ceará where a State Prevention Plan will be launched on November,16, 1993.

A Narcotics Awareness Evaluation Team prepared an evaluation report focused on goals achieved , programs developed and lessons learned to be used as a reference document for future NA interventions in Brazil. USAID /Brazil will prepare a commented report about the suggestions made by the team.

The Paulista Group and the Ceará Group both attended the ICCA- The International Council on Alcohol and Addictions - in August in São Paulo presenting papers, coordinating sessions and exchanging experiences, with the USAID/Brazil support.

The Paulista Group sent to DRUGCOM 13 drug related projects to be appreciated, last June. After being selected they will be reviewed by USAID/Brazil for final approval.

Mr Miguel Fontes USAID/Brazil NA project officer left AID office in August ,93 to complete his Master's Degree in the US. USAID/Brazil hired Maria Etelvina Barros last September.

Major activities during the next six months

1-USAID/Brazil will ensure that Drugcom is following-up with the representatives of São Paulo and Ceará implementing agencies to finalize pending projects papers and receive quarterly reports from all sub agreements being implemented by Dec, 93.

2-USAID/Brazil will work close with DA to develop a detailed expenditure plan and schedule for future programs(TA, workshops) being implemented in São Paulo and Ceará.

3-USAID /Brazil will study the possibility of contracting two local consultants , one in São Paulo and the order in Ceara to provide sustainability for the activities performed this last two years.

4-USAID/Brazil will performed a follow up of the projects implemented in São paulo and Rio in order to measure the multiplier effect of the activities.

5-USAID/BRAZIL will continue to work close with UNDCP and other international donors in order to provide funds for drug prevention activities.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT**FY 93****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 Contractor:	RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - SUNY
AID Project Manager:	Mr. Ricardo S. Falcao
Status of CPS/Covenants:	N/A

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	\$ 2,250,000
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Amount Obligated:	\$ 2,230,268
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Amount Committed:	
Period:	\$ 895,000
Cumulative:	\$ 2,230,268

Accrued Expenditures	
Period - Projected:	\$ 350,000
Period - Actual:	\$ 409,043.61
Cumulative:	\$ 1,214,311.61
Period - Next:	\$ 400,000

Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 750,000
(LOP)	Actual:	\$ 462,500 (Atlantic, IBM, Private Companies, American Airlines)

% of LOP Elapsed (as of September 30, 1993):	60%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.:	99%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.:	54%
% of Total Exp.:	54%

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

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II. PROJECT PURPOSE

LAC Regional ADC Training funds are being used by AID/Brazil to achieve its strategic objectives in the priority areas: AIDS Prevention, Narcotics Awareness, Global Climate Change, Economic Modernization and Democratic Initiatives.

The project objective is to train Brazilian professionals in the US, in-country and third-countries (short and long term), through participant training (tech. or acad.), seminars and workshop.

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 - MDC: 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 SAR, following there is a list of activities accomplished:

A. GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE - GCC TRAINING IN THE US: MDC training project has trained 29 professionals on GCC 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.

B. DRUG AWARENESS: In this activity 10 professionals were trained on Drug abuse prevention in the US and as a follow-on was developed a 3-day in-country seminar where AID/Brazil support 13 participants from different states.

C. AIDS PREVENTION: AID/Brazil trained a total of 7 professionals. 3 participants in STDs in relation to AIDS, 2 participants went to present papers at the AIDS International Conference in Berlin and the other 2 went to present papers at the HIV Child International Conference in London.

D. DEMOCRATIC INITIATIVES: The first training in this area was the International Financial Fraud Training Program, where four professionals were trained.

E. ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM: MDC training project has trained five professionals in the budget analysis and protection/over-sight capacity of Brazilian congress at the Congressional Budget Office.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

Progress to Date

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. 9 Long-term training according to AID/Brazil priority areas.</p> <p>2. 49 Short-term training according to AID/Brazil priority areas (TECH- 1 to 3 months)</p> <p>3. 145 Short-term training according to AID/Brazil priority areas (TECH- up to 3 weeks)</p> <p>4. 36 In-country Participants</p> | <p>9 participants on Global Climate Change.</p> <p>27 participants on GCC; 13 participants on DI; 01 participant on AIDS.</p> <p>1 group on AIDS in the workplace and 7 indiv.; 1 groups on Democratic Initiatives; 3 groups on Economic Modernization; 1 group on Environment law; 2 groups on GCC and 5 individuals; 1 group on Non GCC; 2 groups on Drug Awareness. Total number of 113 "Fellows"</p> <p>1 seminar on Drugs, total of 13 "Fellows"</p> |
|--|---|

B. Major Outputs(revised as September 93)

	PLANNED						ACCOMPLISHED							
	LOP		PERIOD		CUM.		NEXT PERIOD		PERIOD		CUM.		% LOP	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Train.	142	96	18	10	141	100	35	30	44	36	106	70	75	73

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

USAID/Brazil developed the FY'94 Country Training Plan for Brazil together with representatives of SUNY, Albany.

SUNY program mid-term evaluation was carried out in September reviewing accomplishments of the project during the first three years.

Auditors sent in July, 1993 the draft audit report including recommendations for the training area. USAID/B began necessary actions to close-out recommendations.

According to AID/Representative request, SUNY will submit a selection memorandum for all participant prior to final approval.

D. Problems and Delays

Because the contracts authorized amount has been obligated and will be utilized approximately one year before the PACD, USAID/Brazil will have to bid a new contract during FY 94.

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

1. USAID/Brazil will ensure that all remaining activities and sub-agreements are completed and all bills submitted within 3 months of PACD.
2. Mid-term evaluation report completed and sent to Washington.
3. Implement all the mid-term evaluation report recommendations.
4. USAID/B, RCO/La Paz and LAC/DR/EHR obtain approval for the new training project and prepare the bid documents.
5. USAID/B Local order issued for participant training.
6. SUNY will review environment training objectives for FY'94 with all GCC grantees at the USAID/Brazil Annual GCC Meeting.
7. For the next 6 months confirmed groups training includes one Democratic Initiatives Group to Bolivia, one Economic Policy Reform group to USA and the possible support two In-country seminar as follow-ups to a Economic Policy Reform group (CBO) and a Democratic Initiatives group (GAO).

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
FY 93

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER - T
Project Number:	598-0616
Date of Authorization:	September 30, 1985
Date of Obligation:	FY'85
PACD:	N/A
Implementing Agencies:	Associacao Brasileira dos Companheiros das Americas
Major Contractor:	National Association of the Partners of the Americas - NAPA
AID Project Manager:	Mr. Ricardo S. Falcao
Status of CPs/Covenants:	N/A

FINANCIAL DATA

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:	\$ 30,834
Period - Actual:	\$ 30,834
Cumulative:	\$ 473,000
Period - Next:	N/A

Counterpart	
Contribution:	
Planned:	\$ 180,000
(LOP)	
Actual:	\$ 120,000 (Atlantic, IBM, Private

Companies, American Airlines)	
% of LOP Elapsed (as of September 30, 1993):	100%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.:	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.:	100%
% of Total 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-00-0041-00 (FY'90)

Amount Authorized:	\$ 470,000
Amount Obligated:	\$ 470,000
Amount Committed:	
Cumulative:	\$ 470,000
Accrued Expenditures	
Period - Projected:	\$ 38,891
Period - Actual:	\$ 64,541
Cumulative:	\$ 425,650
Period - Next:	\$ 44,350

Counterpart

Contribution:

Planned:	\$ 180,000
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(LOP)

Actual:	\$ 126,000 (Atlantic, USIS, Private Companies, American Airlines)
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% of LOP Elapsed (as of September 30, 1993):	80%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.:	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.:	90%
% of Total Exp.:	90%

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-00-1051 (FY'91)

Amount Authorized:	\$ 307,800
Amount Obligated:	\$ 307,800
Amount Committed:	
Cumulative:	\$ 307,800
Accrued Expenditures	
Period - Projected:	\$ 37,308
Period - Actual:	\$ 18,735
Cumulative:	\$ 145,227
Period - Next:	\$ 158,573

Counterpart

Contribution:

Planned:	\$ 100,000
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(LOP)

Actual:	\$ 20,000 (Private Companies)
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% of LOP Elapsed (as of September 30, 1993):	75%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.:	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.:	48%
% of Total Exp.:	48%

Date of Last Evaluation :	August, 1994
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Date of Last Audit:	N/A
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Next Evaluation: N/A
 Next Audit: N/A

GRANT No. 598-0616-G-00-2042-00 (FY'92)
 Amount Authorized: \$ 628,430
 Amount Obligated: \$ 628,430
 Amount Committed:
 Cumulative: \$ 628,430
 Accrued Expenditures
 Period - Projected: \$ 30,000
 Period - Actual: \$ 81,428
 Cumulative: \$ 101,831
 Period - Next: \$ 76,599
 Counterpart
 Contribution:
 Planned: \$ 80,000
 (LOP)
 Actual: N/A

% of LOP Elapsed (as of September 30, 1993): 50%
 % of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%
 % of Total Oblig. Exp.: 16%
 % of Total Exp.: 16%
 Date of Last Evaluation : August, 1994
 Date of Last Audit: N/A
 Next Evaluation: N/A
 Next Audit: N/A

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

ITT project was developed to support USAID/BRAZIL in achieving its strategic objectives in the priority areas: Global Climate Change, AIDS Prevention, Narcotics Awareness, Economic Modernization, Democratic Initiatives and Street Children.

The project objective is to up date skills and encourage interchanges among Brazilian professionals in the US and in-country, through seminars, international travel, university linkages and networking.

RELATIONSHIP TO COUNTRY STRATEGY

The Intercountry Technology Transfer project/ITT supports through training all mission strategic 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

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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 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. DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION IN THE COMMUNITY SEMINAR IN THE US:

This seminar occurred from May 10 to 21, 1993. This activity was a follow-on to August/92 program. It had the participation of ten Brazilian professionals most of them from states of Ceara and Sao Paulo, because these are the target states for devising "model" drug prevention programs. The seminar provided an opportunity for all the participants to learn about innovative approaches to drug prevention in the US as well as for the participants from Ceara and Sao Paulo to share with participants from other states information about the types of programs being developed in the targeted states.

B. AIDS PREVENTION AND THE YOUTH SEMINAR IN SAO PAULO - BRAZIL:

The seminar occurred from September 22 to 25, 1993, at the Ca' D'oro Hotel in Sao Paulo. The purpose of this activity was to discuss the AIDS prevention among the youth using the Brazilian Educational System and the Sao Paulo Educational System. The seminar also permitted that Brazilian professionals from different institutions interchange their experiences.

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 Family Planning).	120 short-term train. participants in the US
2. Development of 6 workshops in-country according to AID/Brazil priority areas	3 seminars on AIDS in the workplace;1 seminar AIDS and the youth;and 2 seminars on Drugs Awareness developed in-country in the states of RJ and SP.
3. 47 exchange experiences act. through University Linkages program.	Linkages with more than 30 Brazil. Universities Colleges and partner States in the US; 49 professionals sent to training.

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B. Major Outputs

	PLANNED								ACCOMPLISHED					
	NEXT								PERIOD		CUM.		% LOP	
	LOP	PERIOD	CUM.	PERIOD	PERIOD	CUM.	%	LOP	PERIOD	CUM.	%	LOP		
M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F		
1.Train.	81	61	18	12	93	79	5	5	02	08	88	74	108	121

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

USAID/B discussed with NAPA president, William Reese, in September, new alternatives to reduce the administrative/program cost.

A plan of major tasks and activities for FY'94, including 2 Democratic Initiatives Seminars and a new area "Street Children and At-Risk Youth", was developed.

It was decided that the Grants for FY'90 and 91 will not be extended beyond September 30, 1994.

In lieu of a new FY'93 Grant the Fy'92 Grant was extended until September 30, 1995 adding \$368,000 in FY'93 funds by the amendment #3 dated Sep.28, 1993.

In the last six years NAPA/USAID Grants have trained over 240 Brazilian professionals through in-country seminars and short-term training in the US.

D. Problems and Delays

Close-out procedures for FY'89, 90, 91 and 92 Grants have been delayed due to extensions required by the Grantee.

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

1. Drug Prevention Workshop will occur from Dec 02 to 05, 1993, in Ceara - Brazil. Where Sao Paulo and Ceara professionals will interchange experiences among themselves and will also disseminate their projects with professionals from other Brazilian states.

2. Natural Resource Management/Economics Seminar will occur from March 20 to April 02, 1994 in USA. Brazilian professionals will be trained in how evaluate the full economic value of natural resources, especially forest resources.

3. USAID/Brazil will continue to follow-up with NAPA representatives the administrative/program cost "ratio".

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4. USAID/Brazil and USAID/La Paz will close-out the FY'89 Grant under ITT.

5. USAID/Brazil will develop, from April 1 to September 30, 1994, a total of 6 seminars. The three in Brazil will be on the areas of AIDS, Street Children and Democratic Initiatives, and the three in USA will be on the areas of Environment, Drugs and Democratic Initiatives.

6. USAID/Brazil will evaluate Partners FY'91 and FY'92 Grants in August, 1994.

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