

PD-ABS-099

USAID/BRAZIL

SEMI-ANNUAL PROJECT STATUS REPORT

OCTOBER 1, 1993 - MARCH 31, 1994

Jim O'Sullivan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

Date: June 8, 1994

From: John Pielemeier, AIDREP Brazil

To: LAC/DR Eric Zallman

Subject: SARS: AIDREP's overview

1. Attached is a package of SARs for the Brazil portfolio for Oct 1, 1993-March 30, 1994, and a financial summary table. Three of my Brazilian staff have finally received project management training during the past 6 months and I hope their training is partially reflected in more informative and more concise SARs.

2. As you know the AID/Brazil portfolio has been quite stable over the past few years. Our focus has been to initiate implementation of multi-year strategies for our three strategic objectives: 1) Global Climate Change; 2) Family Planning; and 3) AIDS prevention.

As discussed at our Action Plan meetings in April, I feel that implementation of these strategies is proceeding quite well thus far and AID-financed programs are among the most successful donor programs in Brazil. We're also pleased that financing for these three strategies has been secured at proposed levels for FY94.

3. Working closely with NGOs and the private sector, AID/Brazil has avoided most implementation problems faced by other donors: the Ministerial revolving door, absence of GOB counterpart funding for projects, molasses-like project approvals by the Brazilian Agency for Cooperation. Our counterparts remain in place and on the job, NGO counterpart funding is generally available as planned, and any delays in project or sub-project approvals are usually due to internal A.i.D. problems or those of our grantees or contractors.

4. Pipeline: Overall the AID/Brazil pipeline is quite small. As we discussed at the Action Plan meeting, in my view only two projects have excessive pipelines: World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and EPA. The pace of WWF spending should increase with recent steps to decentralize decision making on several activities to WWF/Brazil and the transfer of two key WWF staffers from Washington to Brazil. In the meantime, we have reduced our planned FY94 grant to WWF.

The EPA pipeline is not large (only \$51,000) but it has been very slow disbursing. A major training Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) workshop was carried out in

the Amazon in May by EPA (and two other GCC grantees) and follow up activities have now been scheduled which should draw down this pipeline over the next nine months.

Three other projects appear to have healthy pipelines, but in fact, don't. The Pathfinder pipeline of \$1.7 million results from the way G/Pop accounts for its worldwide grants to Cooperating Agencies (CAs). Approx. \$2.4 million in a global grant to Pathfinder has been earmarked for work in Brazil through FY96. We don't know whether these funds are actually obligated or will be obligated incrementally by G/POP. In any case, the program here is being carried out on schedule.

The AIDSCAP (FHI) pipeline of approx. \$1 million is now being drawn down quickly since fourteen sub-grants have been approved over the past year and are now well into implementation. Our review of anticipated expenditures during a recent AIDSCAP program review indicates that all obligated funds are earmarked for anticipated expenditures within a reasonable period.

Problem Projects: This mission has only two projects which I would deem "problem" projects at this time: Cultural Survival and GENESYS.

Cultural Survival: CS provided top quality support to Amazon groups exporting non-timber forest products to the U.S. and Europe until the organization "imploded" a year ago. The Board of Directors and leadership of CS changed as part of an internal coup. The marketing experts working with USAID/Brazil left CS and have not been replaced by equally qualified staff. The project PACD has been extended to June, 1994 since several major studies financed under the USAID grant have not yet been submitted to USAID, despite repeated promises. We now expect to receive these studies in June. No additional USAID funding has been provided in FY93 or 94.

GENESYS: USAID/Brazil's buy-ins to WID's Genesys project over the past three years have financed the introduction of gender-specific analysis and improved social science research at a dozen sites in the Amazon where the GCC program is operating at a community level. Although Futures Group costs were quite high, we were willing to continue to use this buy-in to support the GCC program. The Problem with this project is that, in all-too typical A.I.D. fashion, the contract is now terminating in September, 1994 with no follow-on WID contract in place to continue the valuable activities initiated in Brazil. We understand from the WID office that a new contract will probably be competed during FY95 and available for buy-ins later that year.

To cover an anticipated one-year (minimum) hiatus we have encouraged other GCC grantees to develop proposals to continue the work begun by Genesys. Both the University of Florida and WWF have developed concept papers which will be submitted for Mission review shortly. Through this process we hope we will ensure continuation of the most successful gender activities begun in the Amazon by Genesys.

BRAZIL ANNUAL PORTFOLIO REPORT

Activity Title Project Number	Implement. Agency	FY Initial Obligation FY Final Obligation Estimate Comp. Date	Planned Life of Project	Cumulative Obligation to Date	Planned Counterpart Contribution	Accrued Expenditure Cumulative	Pipeline
A. Global Climate Change							
World Wildlife Fund 512-0784-G-00-1043-00	WWF	91 95 Sep/95	3,630,459	2,418,572	2,200,000	1,016,100	1,402,472
Forest Management Pasa Number 598-0784-P-AG-1044-02	USDA Forest Service	91 93 Sep/94	717,000	717,000	984,500	536,500	180,500
University of Florida 598-0784-G-00-0040-00	UF	90 93 Feb/95	1,263,640	1,263,640	1,418,784	847,776 Feb.28,1994	415,864
Environmental Law Institute 512-0784-G-00-1046-00	ELI	91 93 Sep/95	606,451	606,451	205,011	284,546	321,905
Genesis PDC-0100-222-00-9044	The Futures Group	91 93 Sep/95	1,114,052	1,114,052	N/A	748,713	365,339
Biological Dynamics of Forest Fragments Project BSP-PDC-902 C & H	Smithsonian Institute	91 N/A N/A	N/A	150,366	150,000	112,379	37,987
Restorat. Agricult. Product on Degraded Amazonian Lands BSP-PDC-902 D & I	WHRC	91 N/A N/A	N/A	649,548	250,000	540,371	109,177
Marketing and Processing of Non Timber Forest Products 512-0784-G-00-2045-00	Cultural Survive	92 93 Jun/94	265,000	265,000	377,600	235,064	29,936
Environmental Assessment Training 598-0784-P-EP-3006	EPA	91 93 Sep/95	100,000	100,000	65,200	48,715	51,285
Technical Assistance in Evaluation 512-0784-C-00-3009	MSI	93 93 N/A	N/A	39,399	N/A	12,908	26,491

BRAZIL ANNUAL PORTFOLIO REPORT

Activity Title Project Number	Implement. Agency	FY Initial Obligation FY Final Obligation Estimate Comp. Date	Planned Life of Project	Cumulative Obligation to Date	Planned Counterpart Contribution	Accrued Expenditure Cumulative	Pipeline
B. FAMILY PLANNING							
IPPF/WHR 936-3065	IPPF	92 96 Jun/97	6,819,000	2,066,000	3,200,000	2,052,000	14,000
FP Services 936-3062	Pathfinder	92 96 Jul/97	N/A	2,460,000	N/A	766,194	1,693,806
PROFIT 936-3056	DELOITTE TOUCHE	92 95 Sep/96	4,000,000	3,000,000	1,354,102	2,141,976	858,024
C. AIDS							
AIDSCAP 936-5976	Family Health International	92 96 Sep/97	6,321,000	2,401,000	981,674	693,611	1,707,389
D. DRUG AWARENESS							
DRUGCOM DPE-5834-Z-00-08-00	Development Associates	89 94 Sep/95	700,000	700,000	160,000	520,101	179,899
E. TRAINING							
MDC Training Contract Brazil 512-0660-C-00-0050	State University New York	90 93 Mar/97	2,250,000	2,230,268	750,000	1,592,564	637,704
ITT 59800616	Partners of the Americas	85 93 Sep/95	1,406,230	1,406,230	360,000	871,861	534,369

1 PROJECT NO. AND NAME	2 DATE OF PRIMAL OBLIGATION	3 PROJECT DENOMINATION (A, B, C)	4 STATUS OF CPs (One only if State are as yet under CP's order: then 12 months)	5 SIZE OF PIPELINE (CPs if pipeline subject 2 years accrued average annual obligations)	6 AGE OF PIPELINE (CPs if any obliga- tion remains more than 50% are reported 4 years after initial obligation)	7 ACCUMULATED EXPENDITURES (CPs if accrued expenditures are over 50% of total obligation)	8 UNCOMMITTED BALANCE (CPs if balance exceeds 50% of obligation 12 months after the initial period)	9 EOPs A. (CPs if mission has been that is the status of existing EOPs before current PACO)	10 EOPs B. (CPs if EOPs are being approved at a higher level or lower rate than planned)
BRUCON NFX-5834-2-00- 0000-00	FY '89	A	NA	-	-	YES (50%)	-	-	YES
AIDSCAP RENEWED 936-5972	FY '92	B	NA	-	-	-	-	-	NO

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4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
LIST OF CPs (See also and CP's man in list)	SIZE OF PIPELINE (On a project between 2 years and 5 years average annual obligations)	AGE OF PIPELINE (On a project has complete work Plan 50% are opened 4 years after initial obligation)	ACCUMULATED EXPENDITURES (On a project over 50% of total planned)	UNCOMMITTED BALANCE (On a balance owed to 60% of obligation in months after the start year)	EOPS A. (On a project to over 50% of total amount of planned EOPS have: current PACO)	EOPS B. (On a project are being followed at a higher level or lower rate than planned)	AUDIT A. (On a project ALIS has not been done in last 12 months)	AUDIT B. (On a project are uncorrected recommendations older than six months)	EVALUATION A. (On a project Plan not been evaluated in last 12 months)	EVALUATION B. (On a project Plan not been evaluated in last 12 months)
NA	—	—	YES (50%)	—	—	YES	—	—	—	—
NA	—	—	—	—	—	NO	—	—	—	—

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1 PROJECT NO. AND NAME	2 DATE OF FISCAL OBLIGATION	3 PROJECT DESIGNATION (F.B.C.)	4 STATUS OF CPs (Do only if there are at least 2 CP's older than 25 months)	5 SIZE OF PIPELINE (Do it if pipe exceeds 2 years without average annual obligations)	6 AGE OF PIPELINE (Do it if any obli- gation remains more than 20% unexpended 4 years after initial obligation)	7 ACCUMULATED EXPENDITURES (Do it if actual expenditures are less than 50% of planned)	8 UNCOMMITTED BALANCE (Do it if balance exceeds 50% of obligation or remains after the 5th year)	9 SOFS A. (Do it if minimum to meet these 4 criteria is more than \$200,000) B. (Do it if SOFS balance exceeds PACG)	10 SOFS A. (Do it if SOFS are being achieved at 100% level or higher rate than planned)	11 A. (Do it if no data is available)
MINEL FOREST RSP-FDC-902 R-2	FY '91	A	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	YES	
WOODS HOLE FDC 902 B-1	FY '91	A	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	YES	
SMITHSONIAN RSP-FDC-902-C-8	FY '91	B	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	
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4 ID OF CP wyd to as not CP's on day	5 SIZE OF PIPELINE (Dio if pipeline exceeds 2 years estimated average annual obligations)	6 AGE OF PIPELINE (Dio if any obliga- tion remains more than 50% unperformed 4 years after initial obligation)	7 ACCUMULATED EXPENDITURES (Dio if current expenditures are less than 50% of planned)	8 UNCOMMITTED BALANCE (Dio if balance exceeds 50% of obligation 12 months after the obligation)	9 BOPS A. (Dio if mission to review there is the absence of satisfactory BOPS before or after PACO)	10 BOPS B. (Dio if BOPS are being reviewed at higher level or lower one than planned)	11 ALIBIT A. (Dio if financial ALIBIT has not been done in last 12 months)	12 ALIBIT B. (Dio if there are unexplained recommendations under than 60 months)	13 EVALUATION A. (Dio if project has not been evaluated in last 12 months)	14 EVALUATION B. (Dio if activity has PES recommendations scored 8 or more over past PES target: 2.50 for quality)
/A	--	--	--	--	--	YES	--	--	--	--
/A	--	--	--	--	--	YES	--	--	--	--
/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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1 PROJECT NO. AND NAME	2 DATE OF FISCAL OBLIGATION	3 PROJECT DENOMINATION (A, B, C)	4 STATUS OF CPs (Do only if there are no yet annual CP's older than 15 months)	5 SIZE OF PIPELINE (Do if pipeline exceeds 2 years contract average annual obligations)	6 AGE OF PIPELINE (Do if any obliga- tion remains more than 60% unexpended 4 years after initial obligation)	7 ACCUMULATED EXPENDITURES (Do if accrued expenditures are less than 80% of amount)	8 UNCOMMITTED BALANCE (Do if balance exceeds 80% of obligation 10 months after the initial year)	9 EDPS A. (Do if amount is over \$100k in the amount of unexpended EDPS before current PAGE)	10 EDPS B. (Do if EDPS are being reviewed at higher level or have are more planned)	11 ALL A. (Do not have more than one in each)
NEF 512-0784-C-0043-00	42- FY '90 FY '91	A	N/A	--	--	YES	--	--	--	1
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA 512-0784-C-00- 0040-00	FY '90	B	N/A	--	--	YES	--	--	--	
NEI 512-0784-C-00- 1046-00	FY '91	B	N/A	--	--	YES	--	--	--	
GENEYS FHC-0100-222-00- 9044-00	FY '91	B	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	
WDA/FOREST SERV. 512-0784-F-AC- 1044-00	FY '91	B	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	
RPA 512-0784-F-EP- 1045-00	FY '90	B	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	
CULTURAL SURVIVAL 512-0784-C-00- 2045-00	FY '92	B	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	

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1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NO OF CPs IN AS OF CPs IN AS	SIZE OF PIPELINE (Do I pipeline exceeds 2 years contract average annual obligations)	AGE OF PIPELINE (Do I any obliga- tion remains more than 60% unexpired 4 years after initial obligation)	ACCURED EXPENDITURES (Do I accrued expenditures in over PAS 60% of planned)	UNDISMUTED BALANCE (Do I balance exceeds 50% of obligation 10 months after the last payment)	EDPS A. (Do I reason to over there is the amount of authorizing EDPS before current PASO)	EDPS B. (Do I EDPS are being achieved at higher level than are than planned)	ALDW A. (Do I Planned ALDW has not been done in last 10 months)	ALDW B. (Do I there are unexplained increases in order than the planned)	EVALUATION A. (Do I project has not been approved in last three years)	EVALUATION B. (Do I ability to PES unexplained growth of 5% more than past PES target: 5% for contract)
1/A	-	-	YES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/A	-	-	YES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/A	-	-	YES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
FY 1994 (October 93-March 94)

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 936-3065
Project number:	936-3065
Cooperative Agreement number:	CCP-3065-A-00-2018-00
Date of Authorization:	FY 92
Date of Obligation:	FY 92-FY 93
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:	To be determined

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	\$68,809 million (LOP - Worldwide)
	\$ 6,819 million for Brazil (est.)
Amount Obligated:	\$ 2,066 million for Brazil (est.)
Amount Committed:	\$ 2,066 million for Brazil (est.)
Period:	July 92-March 94 (LOP elapsed)
Amount Programmed:	\$ 2,066 million
Accrued Expenditures:	\$ 2,052 million
Period:	FY 94 (October 93-March 94)
Projected:	\$.628 million
Actual:	\$.630 million
Cumulative:	\$2,052 million
Next 6 months:	\$.600 million
Counterpart contribution:	Local (BEMFAM) 1,000,000 (est.)
	<u>IPPF 2,200,000 (est.)</u>
	TOTAL 3,200,000 (est.)

LOP Elapsed:	30%
% of Total Authorization Obligated:	30.3%
% of Total Obligation Expended	99.32%
% of Total Authorization Expended:	30%

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

The Transition Project, a five-year cooperative agreement between AID and IPPF/WHO, is 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 supports 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 also provides assistance to modernize 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/WHO to BEMFAM is provided for seven BEMFAM state programs, including 10 clinics, to stimulate the expansion of family planning services. In this period, BEMFAM completed their sustainability plan, which was submitted to IPPF and AID/W for review. The plan addresses cost containment and additional income generation in light of the planned phase out of AID resources. Income generation focuses on fees for clinic services, cytopathology laboratories and most importantly a condom marketing venture. After receiving a feasibility study that was commissioned for BEMFAM by SOMARC, BEMFAM decided to move ahead with a plan to import and sell condoms through a commercial venture, which has been designed by the IPPF consultant Hector Miron, in two lengthy visits to Brazil.

A sustainability advisor, Mr. Sebastiao Viera, was hired during this period. In addition, a team from IPPF, Pathfinder, AID/W and USAID/Brazil spent a week at BEMFAM in January to review contraceptive requirements to 1997 and make recommendations regarding commodity supplies and donations. The team also developed a time line for contraceptive phase-out. Staff from USAID/Brazil met several times with BEMFAM over this period to discuss sustainability issues, and the condom marketing venture.

With assistance from the Options project, BEMFAM produced the first of six state-specific presentations of the 1991 DHS results. These presentations are geared toward improving the dissemination of the data, targeting policy makers and journalists. Presentations have been made in Ceara and Bahia, and the Ceara booklet published in draft.

Activities continued in the Northeastern states of Alagoas, Rio Grande do Norte and Paraiba 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 began implementation of a 3-year AIDS awareness and prevention project financed through a R&D/Health buy-in. The project monitor at IPPF visited the Northeast sites in March and reported impressive progress and acceptance of the project, which is designed to increase the information and attention given to HIV/AIDS prevention in BEMFAM's clinics and in selected secondary schools.

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 in BEMFAM clinics:

Family Planning	54,764
Gynecological Services	15,657
Cancer Screening	7,497
Prenatal Care	2,255
STDs	1,520
Infertility	789

Family Planning Methods:

Condoms	8,437,614
Condoms for AIDS/DST	
Prevention groups	305,605
OCs	1,684,017
VFTs	74,267
Foam	13,355
Spermicidal Jelly	17,998
IUDs	5,887
Diaphragms	604

D. Problems and Delays

Legislation prohibiting private organizations from entering into agreements to provide family planning to the public sector remains dormant in the Congress. 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 as time has passed with no Congressional action, it appears more likely that the proposals will be overtaken by electoral events this year. A key staff member and very articulate advocate for BEMFAM in international circles, including the preparatory committees for the 1994 Cairo conference, Advogada Mirna Dalcolmo, was killed in a car crash during Carnival.

BEMFAM has made some concrete progress in this period in preparing for the phase out of USAID assistance. The sustainability plan was submitted and a Sustainability Advisor was hired. A feasibility study for the condom venture led to the use of a consultant to devise a marketing plan. However, it appeared during meetings by USAID/Brazil with this consultant that a number of fundamental issues, which could significantly affect the venture, were unresolved and that the responsibility for the marketing plan had not been assumed by BEMFAM leadership. In addition, the sustainability plan does not address in detail areas other than the condom marketing venture, which on its own will be unable to provide adequate income to sustain BEMFAM's operations. IPPF has indicated that it will send a staff member to develop overall projections of income and expenditure with BEMFAM in May.

E. Major Activities within the Next Six Months

Key BEMFAM staff will visit PROFAMILIA in Colombia to learn about their innovative income generating activities.

BEMFAM's and IPPF will submit to AID/W their workplan for the next fiscal year. This will be received in AID/W in April.

Pathfinder and USAID/Brazil will follow up on the visit of the contraceptive commodity team in January, and in particular to monitor progress according to the time line developed with BEMFAM.

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 continue its 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.. This will be a technical report directed mainly to demographers and health professionals with a University degree.

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 underused methods.

Program to date

1.1. Increase 1987-93 levels of local income from \$30,000 to over \$1.2 million, as a result of sustainability efforts.

1.2. Santa Catarina Clinic and Rio Integrated Program fully self-sustained without donor funding.

1.3. Sustainability Department created and fully staffed; commercial manager hired.

2.1. Two-week courses to 203 public physicians in IUD insertion, in 1993.

2.2. Continued efforts to improve BEMFAM staff support of improved method mix.

2.3. Physicians of all BEMFAM clinics attended TOT in IUD insertion; number fo IUD insertions increased by 12.2% in 1993.

2.4. Continue staff training in issues related to quality, such as counselling, side-effects vs. contraindications, correct OC use, supervision techniques, logistics principles, etc.

2.5. Client profile and client satisfaction studies completed.

2.6. HIV/STD training being integrated with family planning; first phase of TP AIDS/STD TOT completed, having reached all of BEMFAM staff.

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

3.1. Over 1300 agreements with municipal governments in Northeastern states and other parts of the country. BEMFAM has agreements with 90-100% of all municipalities in 7 Northeastern states, covering 37% of the total number of municipalities nationwide. 169 agreements were signed and 802 were renewed in 1993.

B. Major Outputs

Outputs Accomplished

Planned (Oct. 93-Mar 94)

1. IE&C materials produced and disseminated.

1. Successful production of over 2300 counselling and informational brochures, 30000 leaflets and 20000 posters.

2. In-service training

- a) Workshops/courses
- b) Health professionals trained
- c) Health agents trained

108
125
633

3. FP services provided under MG program

- a) New clients
- b) Continuing clients
- c) CYPs provided
- d) Central supervisory visits
- e) Field supervisory visits
- f) School presentations held
- g) Tasks on family planning

190,386
695,088
119,798
4
3,819
128 with 1,873 participants
3,009 with 54,522 participants

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
FY 1994 (October 93-March 94)

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:	Jim Kaminsky, 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.)
Period:	FY 94 (October 93-March 94)
Amount Programmed:	\$ 550,000 (subprojects only)
Accrued Expenditures:	
Period:	FY 94 (October 93-March 94)
Projected:	\$1.23 million for Brazil (est.)
Actual:	\$112,422 for Brazil (actual)
Cummulative:	\$766,194 for Brazil (actual)
Next 6 months:	\$591,921 for Brazil (est.)
Counterpart contribution:	NA
LOP Elapsed:	30%
% 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 Northeast 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;

Commodity support to grantees;

Institutional development to PVOs;

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 October, 1993 - March, 1994

Pathfinder continued to implement its major program of family planning services with SESAB, including inputs from other CAs such as JHPIEGO and Options.

Pathfinder's phase-out plan was submitted to AID/W for review.

Pathfinder, along with UNFPA, hosted a meeting of Brazilian experts in family planning and reproductive rights as preparation for the 1994 population conference in Cairo.

Pathfinder participated with IPPF, AID/W and USAID/Brazil in the development of a contraceptive commodity phase-out plan for BEMFAM.

As part of a renewed effort within the population community to reach adolescents, the largest age group in Brazil among whom fertility has not dropped over time, Pathfinder attended two international meetings on adolescent services.

Based on an evaluation of ABEPF's journal, Planejamento Agora, conducted among its readership, Pathfinder decided to continue to fund this publication.

Pathfinder continued to collaborate with the CPO in plans for phase-over of contraceptive sales.

C. OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND OVERALL STATUS

Tension between Pathfinder and other CAs over assistance to SESAB's Pathfinder family planning program seemed to abate in this period, after a state-level CAs meeting in November at which workplans were discussed. Pathfinder also attended and made important contributions to the process of strategic planning by the SESAB, with assistance from the Options project. This process was initiated in March, 1994.

Pathfinder continued support to BEMFAM in three Northeastern states, and its training and travel grants.

D. PROBLEMS AND DELAYS

A scheduled evaluation of Pathfinder's assistance to BEMFAM did not take place.

An increasingly large amount of time is spent by the Pathfinder representative in Brazil, Dr. Jose de Cotas, on TDYs and other assignments outside of Brazil.

E. MAJOR ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE NEXT SIX MONTHS

Pathfinder will submit to USAID/Brazil a three-year project proposal for continued assistance to SESAB.

Pathfinder will begin to implement its phase-out plan and will continue to monitor its commodity donations to BEMFAM in light of the time-line developed by the phase-out team in January.

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.

Program to date

1. Subprojects ongoing in: a) post-partum/ post abortion IUD insertion; b) assistance to BEMFAM in 3 Northeast States for a wider range of methods in BEMFAM services, including IUD insertion training and services; and c) model clinic at CEPARH .

2. Seven hundred clinics registered to date. Two-tiered price structure: subsidized prices for PVOs and near market prices for the private sector. Commodity phase-out plan submitted to

AID and approved. Awaiting PROFIT/CPO installation to begin phase-over.

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

3. SESAB project already in place and objectives being met. 120 health unites with functioning family planning programs. Training activities continue on schedule.

B. Major Outputs

Planned (FY 1993 - Apr/Sep)

Outputs Accomplished (% of Target)

1. NCA/BRA-TIN 078-2 Travel and Training Grants

a) Subgrants approved in this period	6	60%
b) Train 40 health personnel	0	N/A
c) Train 10 managers	4	40%
d) Train 10 trainers	0	N/A

2. NCA/BRA:063-3 ABEPF IE&C Activities

a) To support a reader's survey of Planejamento Agora
b) To publish 12 monthly issues of Planejamento Agora
c) To increase the number of affiliates
d) To increase the distribution of IE&C materials by 50%

3. NCA/BRA:071-3 BEMFAM

a) 90,368 CYPs
b) Train 866 health personnel
c) 158,000 new users
d) 337,000 re-visits
e) 1,350 talks
f) 61,000 talk participants

4. NCA/BRA:075-2

Post-Partum IUD

- a) Consolidate family planning service provision at 12 maternity hospitals
- b) Provide refreshment training to 84 health professionals
- c) Train 70 health professionals in family planning
- d) 39,589 CYPs
- e) Produce 200 posters
- f) Produce 10000 IUD cards

5. NCA/BRA:072-2 Commodities Distribution

- a) 20 stockroom keepers
- b) TA supervisory visits
- c) 94,732 CYPs

6. NCA/BRA:076-1 SESAB

- a) Implement family planning in 65 health units
- b) Train 688 state health personnel
- c) 11,475 new users
- d) 17,025 re-visits
- e) 23,723 CYPs

7. NCA/BRA:077-1 Slides

- a) Project activities to be started

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
FY 1994 (October 93-March 94)

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	Qtr. 4, FY 1994 - Brazil FP Program-wide Evaluation
Date of Last Audit:	N/A
Next Audit:	To be determined

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:	\$ 1,918,555 for Brazil (subprojects only)
Period:	FY 94 (October 93-March 94)
Amount Programmed:	\$ 259,765
Accrued Expenditures:	
Period:	FY 94 (October 93-March 94)
Projected:	\$600,000
Actual:	\$259,765
Cumulative:	\$2,141,976
Next 6 months:	\$ 500,000
Counterpart contribution:	\$1,354,102 (programmed over LOP)
LOP Elapsed:	50%
% of Total Authorization Obligated:	75%
% of Total Obligation Expended	71.4%
% of Total Authorization Expended:	53.6%

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 objectives of the PROFIT project are 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.

B. Specific Activities October, 1993 - March, 1994

In March, a manager for the CPO was hired, after a lengthy search and agreement by both PROFIT and SOMARC on this candidate who will now set up the project offices in Sao Paulo. The CPO will then begin to implement its agreements with various contraceptive suppliers for sales at affordable prices in Brazil.

After remodelling of the physical plant and a series of seminars on women's reproductive health and family planning services, services began in the UNIMED facility in Maceio. Women's health care services in the MCH/FP clinic are due to start in April.

PROFIT began preliminary discussions with the Odebrecht groups of companies in Bahia about initiating employer-provided family planning services.

In November, PROFIT hosted a CA meeting for groups working in Bahia and presented their proposal for the CPO. This presentation was repeated in March for BEMFAM at IPPF's request.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

PROFIT has continued to closely monitor their activities in Brazil, and to visit the sites with regularity. As the projects become operational and more active, they may require the services of an additional part-time staff member in Brazil with greater expertise in family planning.

D. Problems and Delays

The PROFIT agreement for services in women's health care in Arracaju was terminated by legal action on the part of UNIMED/Arracaju. The UNIMED/Arracaju suit seeks to dissolve the UNIMED/PROFIT partnership based on allegations about the past business activities of PROFIT's staff member in Brazil. PROFIT's reaction, in addition to producing evidence to disprove the UNIMED claims, has been to take counter action to recover the funds invested in the joint venture.

The operation of the CPO was delayed by several months because of the difficulty in finding a project manager for the COP who was willing to move to Salvador. After discussions with USAID and SOMARC, PROFIT chose to renegotiate with its preferred candidate for the job and relocate the CPO headquarters in Sao Paulo.

E. Major Activities within the Next Six Months

PROFIT's new CPO general manager will set up an office and begin operations in Sao Paulo.

Dr. Fernanda Kaplan, PROFIT's family planning advisor, will visit Brazil to review the operational plan of the Maceio clinics and monitor start-up of services.

PROFIT will send a staff member or consultant to Bahia to discuss potential collaboration with Odebrecht.

PROFIT will recruit a part-time family planning expert to supplement their in-country staff.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned Status

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

2. Establishment in Brazil of a commercially-based and financially sustainable contraceptive commodity organization (CPO).

Program to date

Implementation of 1 subproject with UNIMED, the largest Brazilian HMO, to provide FP services in Maceió. Discussions were initiated with a large employer in Northeast Brazil (Odebrecht Foundation).

CPO implementation activities initiated.

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

Supplier agreement negotiated between the CPO and Finishing Enterprises, Inc. for IUD provision. Provider training in IUD insertion developed for UNIMED Maceió providers.

B. Major Outputs

Planned for Oct/93-Mar/94

Outputs Accomplished
(% of target)

1. Completion of core hospital activities of the UNIMED Maceió subproject.

100% completed

2. Completion of MCH/FP component of the UNIMED Maceió subproject:

(% by output)

- . purchase of land
- . renovation of premises
- . initial staff training in family planning
- . staff training in IUD insertion
- . implementation of MCH/FP program

100% completed

20% completed

100% completed

20% completed

0% completed

3. Completion of baseline survey of UNIMED Maceió population.

100% completed

4. Development of workshop series on FP issues for UNIMED Maceió providers.

100% completed

5. Resolve dissolution of UNIMED Aracaju.

Filed legal papers and met with UNIMED headquarters in São Paulo

6. Implementation of the CPO

- . supplier agreements
- . distributor agreements
- . recruitment of General Manager
- . office establishment

(% by output)

100% completed

50% completed

100% completed

70% completed

Project Status Report
FY 94

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
Vidda; PSI/DKT do Brasil; JSI;
OASIS; União Brasileira Contra
DSTs; ISER; São Paulo and Rio
de Janeiro Department of
Health; MOH; Childhope; Center
for AIDS Prevention Studies/USP

Major Contractors: Family Health International, FHI

AID Project Manager: Maria Etelvina Barros

Financial Data

Amount Authorized :	\$ 6,321,000
Amount Obligated:	\$ 2,401,000
Amount Committed:	\$ 1,776,256
Accrued Expenditure: Period-Projected:	\$ 1,304,597
* Period-Actual (through 3/31/94):	\$ 610,986
Cumulative (through 3/31/94) :	\$ 693,611
Period next : FY 95	\$1,151,464

*Does not include expenditures from AIDSCAP core contributed by
Global Bureau

Counterpart

Contribution: Planned for sub-projects (2nd year):	\$ 981,674
Actual:	\$ 818,062

% of LOP Elapsed (as of march 31, 1994):	46%
% of total auth., oblig.:	38%
% of total oblig. exp.:	111%
% of total auth. exp.:	42%

Date of last evaluation:	1/94 (Program Review)
Date of last audit:	N/A
Next evaluation:	4q/95
Next Audit:	N/A

II-Project Purpose

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-Project Description/Summary/Accomplishment during this period

A- Brazil Program Management

Associação Saúde da Família (Association for Family Health)

AIDSCAP continued operations through its legally constituted Brazilian PVO, Associação Saúde da Família which is the official recipient of AIDSCAP resources in the country and the umbrella organization for the sub projects activities. In this period, the Country Office received financial TA from the USAID/LA PAZ controller Mr Goughnour on administrative and financial procedures. An evaluation officer was hired to implement the evaluation component of the overall AIDSCAP contract. Projects were submitted to an external auditing firm.

Start date :	October, 1992		
Budget LOP :		US \$	1,250,000
Expenditures to date:		US \$	531,537
Counterpart:		n/a	

B-IMPACT-Inter aide

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

During the project educational activities were carried out among prostitutes and their clients in the commercial sex areas of Fortaleza and São Luis ,with the aim of encouraging behavior change and the consistent use of condoms. From 1990 through 1993, outreach workers made 112,722 informal contacts on AIDS prevention, and distributed 59,789 educational materials. The project has distributed 503,735 condoms, indicating that these efforts have produced behavioral change.

This project ended November 1993. The activity will be submitted for future funding under MOH/World Bank loan.

Start date:	12-01-92
Budget:	US \$ 96,467
Expenditures to date	US \$ 38,299
Counterpart Contribution:	US \$ 50,000

C- ABIA -Associação Brasileira Interdisciplinar de AIDS and Grupo Pela Vidda(Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo)

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

AIDS Prevention activities are conducted by ABIA and Grupo pela Vidda in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro through outreach activities for peer education, information dissemination, condom distribution, referrals for STD treatment , and safe sex workshops for men who have sex with men.

In this period project team conducted 141 interventions at selected sites, 35 safe sex workshops and expressionists group sessions; elaborated and printed 6 different types of informational materials which promoted safe sex and the use of condoms; distributed more than 72,512 sets of informational materials at 12 sites; developed and initiated distribution of STD treatment referral cards; distributed 5,260 condoms during group sessions and outreach activities; completed video production focused on homosexuality; planned, developed and initiated KAPB survey with MWM; participated on financial management training conducted by AIDSCAP for implementing agencies.

Start date:	June 1, 1993
Budget:	\$ US 180,200
Expenditure to date :	\$ US 106,878
Counterpart contribution:	\$ US 40,200

D- JOHN SNOW INC. (JSI)

Project: JSI's Logistics Management Implementation Plan for Brazil

The AIDSCAP Logistics and Management Plan was designed to support AIDSCAP intervention in target geographic areas for specific groups, improving logistics system, condom and pharmaceutical supplies.

Main activities in this period included various TA visits by JSI staff to the MOH and state and municipal Health Departments , STD/AIDS Division (Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo) in order to establish and improve logistics cycles and management systems for essential commodities such as condoms, pharmaceuticals, test kits for AIDS prevention and STD control efforts.

In this period, JSI was also responsible for preparation of a logistic distribution plan for 7 million donated Pakistan condoms for Rio and São Paulo states , which arrived in March.

Start date: March 1993

Budget: \$ US 679,858

Expenditures to date: \$ US 125,662

Counterpart: \$ US 94,858

E- DKT do Brazil, São Paulo

Project: PSI Brazil Condom Social Marketing

Through 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, which represents 10% of the national market. The 7 promoters are working to cover areas of Rio, São Paulo and other towns trying to reach target populations under the AIDSCAP sub projects efforts.

The basic constraint the condom social marketing is facing in Brazil is the amount of regulations and norms to follow under INMETRO (Control of Quality of Imported Condoms) which do not follow ISO 4074 .In this period DKT had frequent contact with MOH and INMETRO officials to determine the appropriate regulating authority for commercial condoms, which appears to be INMETRO.

Start date: April ,93

Budget: \$ US 725,000

Expenditures to date: \$ US 211,849

Counterpart: \$ US 180,000

F-Brazilian Union Against Sexually Transmitted Diseases

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

This agency -BUASTD is working to improve STD management in three urban areas of São Paulo by training health care providers, strengthening laboratories services , developing educational materials , condom distribution systems and establishing a managerial information system at STD clinics.BUASTD has worked in close cooperation with the School of Public Health, University of São Paulo and the State Department of Health / São Paulo.

The basic constraint in the implementation of this project is the constant political changes in the State Department of Health that cause a negative impact on the state STD/AIDS program. The main activity accomplished was a STD/AIDS training course for 28 health care providers last December, in São Paulo.

Start date :	July, 04, 1993
Budget:	\$ US 648,440
Expenditures to date:	\$ US 49,681
Counterpart: St. Dep. of Health	\$ US 293,000
Sch. of Public Health	\$ US 82,000

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

The ten trained health agents mapped areas, planned and conducted CSWS Census on 104 streets and 263 blocks in four different neighborhood by the harbor area. Interviewed 285 CSWs collecting demographic data, sexual practices and drug use. Identified meeting points: bars (39), porno movie theaters (4), night clubs (5), hotels/motels (56), escort girls agencies (4) and saunas (2) involved with sex industry. Identified 19 prostitution leaders to be selected and hired as peer educators. Established liaison with UNICEF -project "Girls of Santos" working with children and adolescents prostitution in the harbor area.

Main constraint is in the administrative management of the health agents's salary and lack of condoms for distribution.

Start date:	June 1, 1993
Budget:	\$ US 372,700
Expenditures to date:	\$ US 63,991
Counterpart:	\$ US 79,660

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

Project aims to strengthen and improve STD services through the purchase of new equipment, further training of clinic staff and improved logistics and record-keeping management in four clinics located near zones of commercial sex work.

OASIS conducted two STD training courses for 46 HCPS to expand the diagnosis and treatment of STDS in 7 polyclinics.

Laboratory equipment and the official inauguration of the facilities took place in March, 94. OASIS conducted the III AIDS Seminar in the city of Santos for 300 participants. In addition, OASIS distributed STDs drugs, condoms and performed VDRL exams in patients seeking treatment or counselling.

Start date:	June 1, 1993
Budget:	\$ US 617,113
Expenditures to date:	\$ US 66,274
Counterpart:	\$ US 246,072

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)

Current status of the activity:

Sub project canceled due to recent Brazilian Federal Government decision to include FURNAS in their privatization plans.

I- ISER Institute for Religious Studies

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

Project will conduct outreach and counseling activities promoting the adoption of safer sex behaviors and personal risk assessment by male and female CSWs at 15 sites and 3 municipalities of Rio de Janeiro .

ISER distributed 12,000 informational material, trained 48 HCP, performed 20 group sessions, established 900 personal contact, and made 17 mass media spots.

There was a considerable delay in the implementation due to extensive design, negotiation and approval process.

Start date :	January, 1 , 94
Budget:	\$ US 428,151
Expenditures to date:	\$ US 33,334
Counterpart :	ISER \$ US 69,554
	MOH \$ US 46,588

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

Project: Prevention and Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases-

The project proposes to expand the access and improve the quality of HIV/AIDS/STD services management, diagnosis and treatment in 6 municipalities in the state of Rio de Janeiro, including the geographical areas which other AIDSCAP projects are being implemented.

The State Department of Health/ STD Division distributed 150,000 informational material, 186,168 free condoms, trained 78 HCPs, reached 20,000 people in collective intervention, and produced 12 mass media spots.

Start Date:	January, 1 , 94
Budget:	\$ US 303,325
Expenditures to date:	\$ US 16,929
Counterpart :	\$ US 84,400

K- PVO

Project: AIDS Among Street Children and Low Income Youth-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.

While approved in theory, AIDSCAP/Washington continues to review and negotiate this proposal to become a AIDSCAP/Brazil subagreement. This negotiation process has been extremely lengthy and time-consuming.

Start date:	N/A
Budget:	\$ US 318,018
Counterpart:	N/A

L- Ministry of Health Support

The Brazil Implementation Plan includes an annual line item of \$ 100,000 to be allocated as discretionary funds by the MOH. In this period, communication and collaboration with MOH were extremely difficult despite intense efforts by AIDSCAP and USAID/Brazil at collaboration. The work plan for MOH support has not been discussed or negotiated. Under MOH request for TA on Social Marketing, AIDSCAP sent Dr Carlos Ferreros, to Brazil to provide the consultancy, which was declined by MOH upon his first contact with the STD/AIDS Division.

Start Date:	January/93
Budget:	\$ US 400,000
Expenditures to date:	\$ US 57,490
Counterpart:	N/A

M- Behavioral Research

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

Under this project UCSF/CAPS is currently conducting two longitudinal behavioral studies of population considered to be important for the future potential spread of HIV in Brazil. One is with dock workers in the port of Santos and the other is with lower class adult night school students in poor neighborhoods of São Paulo. Both projects have launched field work in this period. In Santos the project began subject recruitment, and over two hundred have been enrolled, received HIV testing and completed a detailed behavioral interview. In São Paulo baseline data is being collected in all four schools and intervention activities will start next month.

Start date :	April, 1993	
Budget:	\$ US	679,996
Expenditures:	N/A	
Counterpart:	\$ US	180,000

N-Program Monitoring and Evaluation

AIDSCAP will not be using an implementing agency for evaluating Brazil subprojects. An evaluation officer has been hired to work with implementing agencies to perform subproject evaluations. Evaluation officer hired and sent to US to a training period at FHI/W.

Start date:	November , 1993	
Budget :	\$ US	416,000
Expenditures to date:	\$ US	30,000
Counterpart:	N/A	

VI-Other accomplishments and overall status

Policy Support

-Tariff reduction

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 .

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

As a partial success on March 17, Brazilian president signed an administrative decree eliminating federal taxes on condoms which have been among the most expensive in the world at approx. \$ 1 each.

No success was reached regarding the exemption on ICMS- internal tariff, by the National Council of Treasures Secretaries.

-Condom Task force

As recommended by the Country Review team, AIDSCAP/FHI, USAID/BRAZIL, DKT and JSI established a condom task force to coordinate condom policy, needs and programming.

-Pakistan condoms

USAID/Brazil has received concurrence from R&D/POP for use of 7 million condoms from the former Pakistan family planning program. The Pakistan condoms arrived in March. Distribution being processed in Rio and São Paulo.

-Country review

On January 23-30, 1994 a team comprised of USAID R&D/H/HIV/AIDS Division, LA/C Bureau, USAID/BRAZIL and FHI/ AIDSCAP Senior Staff conducted a comprehensive review of the AIDSCAP Program in Brazil. The team had the opportunity to meet the AIDSCAP Brazil staff and to visit all the intervention sites. Meetings were also held with the MOH at federal level, state and local levels and with other donors and key players in AIDS prevention in Brazil. A report was prepared by the Director of the Program Management summarizing major findings, reviews issues and recommendations.

-World Bank & Other donors

MOH began implementing a country wide program with World Bank resources (250 millions dollars). The Government of Brazil's counterpart is of US \$ 90 million. From the total amount: 41% will be for prevention, 34% for treatment services, 7% for surveillance and 18% for institutional development.

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.

During country review a meeting was held with international agencies and other donors to inform them on AIDSCAP strategic plan, current activities and also to establish a future channel of collaboration.

Training Visit-

AID/Brazil AIDS & Drugs Coordinator Maria Etelvina Barros went to FHI/W for a week training at FHI offices in December/93.

-Problems and delays

1- Delays in discussing the MOH support work plan for FY95.

2-The process of subagreement approval is taking too long, eg Childhope negotiations.

3-Evaluation and monitoring activities are behind schedule. Difficulties on establishing evaluation strategy.

II-Major activities during the next six month

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 negotiations for additional subagreements with Shell (MAFH) and private sector leveraging will be one of AIDSCAP main efforts.

3-USAID/Brazil and AIDSCAP/Brazil will meet with FIESP/Federação das Indústrias do Estado de Sao Paulo to decide on a possible cooperation agreement on HIV/STDs prevention in the work place.

5- As the World Bank loan is being disbursed, 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.

6- Establish a work plan to implement the MOH support in order to set priorities and avoid delays.

7- The urgent approval of CHILDOPE subagreement.

8- Review and design the evaluation baseline data of all subagreements. Efforts will concentrate to refine the indicators, develop the Mission 's data gathering and reporting system.

9-Accomplish requirements regarding the conversion of AIDSCAP from a cooperative agreement to a contract.

10- Prepare PIO/T and complete buy-in to AIDSCAP contract with \$ 1.2 million in FY 94 funds.

**Project Status Report
FY 94**

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
PADS: May, 8 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, State Department of Health, CE and State Department of Labor and Social Action, CE

Major Contractor: DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES -DA
AID Project Manager: Maria Etelvina Barros
Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A

Financial Data

Amount Authorized : \$ US 700,000
Amount Obligated : \$ US 700,000
Amount Committed : \$ US 700,000
Accrued Expenditures:

Period projected: \$ US 125,000
period actual: \$ US 74,821
Cumulative: \$ US 520,101
through sep 94
period- next: \$ US 100,000

Counterpart Contribution:
(LOP) Planned: \$ US 160,000
Actual: \$ US 220,000

% of LOP Elapsed(as of March 31, 1994) 79%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 74%
% of Total Auth. Exp.: 74%

Date of last Evaluation : March, 1993
Date of last audit: N/A
Next Evaluation: 3/q- 95
Next Audit: N/A
(as of March 31, 1994)

II-Project Purpose

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- Project Description /Accomplishments of the period

São Paulo Projects

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

A-Project: To conduct training seminar on drug abuse problems for Medical Students

Start date:	December/93
Budget: AID/NAE	\$ US 3,200.
Expenditures to date:	\$ US 800.
Counterpart:	\$ US 2,850.

B-Project: To design, to develop and to distribute a "Program evaluation manual for drug abuse prevention projects"
The main objective of this project is to provide drug prevention coordinators with evaluation guidelines and how to measure the impact of the prevention interventions.

Start date : December/93
Budget:AID/NAE \$ US 4,325.
Expenditures to date: \$ US 1,087.
Counterpart: \$ US 3,250.

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

Project: To conduct 60 drug prevention training workshops

Start date: March/94
Budget:AID/NAE \$ US 12,500.
Counterpart: \$ US 19,200.
Expenditures to date: n/a

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.

3-Pastoral do Menor

A-Project: Training for 50 community based social workers and educators in drug prevention issues

This project target population are social workers from various Pastoral do Menor community centers throughout São Paulo in drug prevention content, communication and education strategies .Project aims to prepare them to be more efficient in reaching families, adolescents and street children living in poor conditions.

Start date: December/93
Budget:(AID/NAE) \$ US 7,500.
Counterpart: \$ US 1,200.
Expenditures to date: n/a

Activities will start in August/94

B-Project: "Capoeira"- Training of trainers in drug abuse prevention using "capoeira" as a tool for improving self esteem.

A key element of this project is the use of values and lessons learned from participating in the cultural practice of "capoeira "(a traditional fight/dance)

Start date: May /94.
Budget: AID/NAE: \$ US 9,944.
Counterpart: \$ US 4,560.
Expenditures to date: n/a

4-Comunicarte

Project: To carry out training and communication/social marketing activities in drug abuse prevention programs

This project has three objectives: training workshops for professionals engaged in the government drug prevention program, designing and developing a "Drug prevention implementation program manual" and mobilizing mass media leaders to include drug prevention messages in their programming.

Start date: April/94
Budget: AID/NAE \$ US 8,400.
Counterpart: \$ US 198,000.
Expenditures to date: n/a

5-Fundo Social de Solidariedade de São Paulo

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

Start date: January/94
Budget: AID/NAE \$ US 3,600.
Counterpart: n/a

DA provided constant technical assistance to FUSSSP, strengthening the state drug prevention program, which brings together the efforts and resources of the state secretariats in a coordinated and integrated approach designed to stimulate participation by community and social organizations in the fight against drug abuse in the State of São Paulo. Activities included the printing of T-Shirts.

Ceará Projects

1- Desafio Jovem

Project: Training on drug prevention issues

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

Activity designed to train 240 interested professionals , mainly social workers from governmental and community based organizations in drug prevention topics. Training in process.

2-Fundação Cearense de Combate às Drogas

A-Project: Sim à Vida

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

This project trained 54 educators from 18 schools (9 private and 9 public) in drug prevention issues. Also designed, produced and broadcasted two videos with drug prevention messages, and realized a successful community mobilization event.

B-Project: Post-graduate course- Universidade Estadual do Ceará

Start date:	February ,93
Budget:	\$ US 17,854
Counterpart:	\$ US 11,593
Expenditures to date:	\$ US 15,356

Project to train a core of 40 staff members through a pos-graduate course in close collaboration with the State University of Ceará. Training course has been completed. Graduate theses are due to be completed by the end of May,94.

3-Centro de Estudos da Família

A-Project: Drug awareness group to provide capacity building, technical assistance and supervision

Start Date:	October,1992
Budget:	\$ US 12,309
Counterpart:	\$ US 6,200
Expenditures to date:	\$ US 10,509

Community leaders, (80) from six different institutions and community based organizations were trained on how to deal with drug abuse issues in those Fortaleza low income districts .A community mobilization event, painting walls with drug prevention messages was performed on September ,7 , the Brazilian National Holiday.

B-Project : Training workshops for the Secretaria do Trabalho e Ação Social

This project provided training workshops from government professionals as strategic component of the State Plan

Start Date: September/93
Budget: \$ US 2,500
Counterpart : n/a

4- HOJE

Project: Drugs in the workplace- A proposal to implement drug abuse intervention programs in the workplace.

Start date: June, 1993
Budget: \$ US 13,360
Counterpart: \$ US 15,180
Expenditures to date: \$ US 8,724

This project is training top level employees from 25 out of 300 corporations.

5- State Department of Health-Ceará

Project: To train adolescents leaders from 10 low income districts in drug prevention activities.

Start date: April ,93
Budget: \$ US 11,800
Counterpart: \$ US 3,400
Expenditures to date: \$ US 4,100

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

6- Universidade Federal do Ceará

Project: Graduate Program on Drug Abuse Prevention

Start date: June ,93
Budget: \$ US 16,320
Counterpart: \$ US 13,500
Expenditures to date: \$ US 8,754

The course is conducted over a 1-year period and presents a balance of theory and practice. This post graduate course is training a core group of 20 staff members from 13 leading public and private institutions on drug related issues.

7- Secretaria do Trabalho e Ação Social

Project : To design and conduct training activities in day care centers in Fortaleza

Start date: January/94
Budget: \$ US 7,250
Counterpart: \$ US 6,500

This project is a part of the State Plan launched last year in Ceará , with TA provided by DA/AID consultants. The target population are families of children in day care centers in two neighborhoods with the greatest need for social interventions.

IV-Other accomplishments and overall status

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

In November, NAE Project conducted social marketing workshops in Ceara and São Paulo for news media and for selected agencies of the government. In Ceara the workshop was in support of the launching of the Ceará State Plan. In São Paulo , the workshop was designed to facilitate the cooperation and collaboration between news media and the state agencies.

One notable result of the technical assistance and the training visit was the idea to promote more interest in publicizing drug awareness and education activities.

A USAID funded conference showcasing community level drug prevention programs in São Paulo and Ceará was held in December, 93, attracting 125 professional from ten other states. Keynote presentations by the wives of the governors demonstrated their continuing personal involvement in these two model programs. AID funded projects from both states were presented which could be adapted/replicated in other states.

USAID /Brazil contracted two local consultants , one in São Paulo and the other in Ceara to provide sustainability for the activities performed this last two years.

Dr Karen Moore from AID Bureau for Research and Development - Office of Education visited Brazil in February. John Garcia from DA accompanied her, visiting the projects in Ceara and São Paulo when they had the opportunity to discuss with project coordinators the main issues regarding drug prevention demand reduction efforts.

Problems and delays

Some projects coordinators 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. Also counterpart contributions should be well specified and reported.

DA/AID proposed to the FUSSSP, TA on preparing a State Plan as provided to the State of Ceará. FUSSSP did not reply the proposal.

DA consultants should work in close connection with AID/Brazil AIDS & Drugs project officer in order to avoid future project approval problems, raising expectations that could not be accomplished.

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.

2-USAID /Brazil will study the possibility of funding a project contracting a local consultant , in São Paulo in order to provide TA to the Grupo Paulista in establishing a NGO .

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

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

5-USAID/BRAZIL will establish close working collaboration with NAS coordinator in order to provide sustainability for past AID/DA funded projects.

6-USAID/Brazil will continue its efforts on replicating the successful drug programs into other southern Brazilian state

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

October 1, 1993 - March 31, 1994

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	GCC: Environmental Law Institute
Program Number:	598-0784
Grant Number:	512-0784-G-00-1046
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
Data of Last Evaluation:	N/A
Date of Last Audit:	N/A
	Next Evaluation: 3 rd qrt FY 94
	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:	(not reported)
Period Actual:	\$ 106,992
Cumulative:	\$ 284,546
Period - Next:	\$ 100,000

Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 205,011
Cumulative:		\$ 112,294

% LOP Elapsed:	66%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.:	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.:	47%
% of Total Auth. Exp.:	47%

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 Country Strategy

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 University of Florida (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 (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.

Accomplishments of the Period

In this period the ELI team, in collaboration with consultants in Brazil, completed the first draft of its research report entitled "Extractive Reserves: Fundamental Aspects of their Implementation". 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.

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 attorney Susan Bass coordinated and reviewed the case study research completed by ELI team members and pro-bono contributors on ways on which local communities are profiting from pharmaceutical research occurring on their lands.

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), developed a follow-up course in Brazil to "train the trainers" on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The one week course will take place from May 2-6, 1994 in Rio Branco, Acre. ELI received 71 applications for the course and selected 25 participants from several amazonian states. The course will be taught by Brazilian faculty trained during the "train the trainers" course given in August, 1993 in the U.S., and IBAMA and PESACRE are the local co-sponsors.

In February 1994, ELI staff met with key personnel on the Magistrates Association in Brazil to discuss the content of a training program on Brazilian environmental law for federal and state judges under the auspices of the National School for Judges.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

Planned EOPS

1. Extractive Reserves

.leading officials in IBAMA/CNPT are familiar report's recommendations measured by questions/answers with them

2. Environment Impact Assessment

For at least two Amazon States

.improved use of EA

.improved quality of EA reports approved by state agencies

.increased/more effective participants of NGOs in the EA process

Major Outputs

1. Extractive Reserves

.research paper delivered/received by Brazilian interested parties by 7/93

.at least one roundtable discussion held by 12/93

2. Environment Impact Assessment

.at least 12 Brazilians trained as EA trainers by 9/93

.at least 3 courses delivered in Brazil by 1995

.24 Amazon officials trained in EA and enforcement principles

.30 Brazilian attorneys trained in EA principles in the US

.at least 10 Brazilian attorneys trained in EA principles in the US

.research on indicators for pasture and forestry completed by 12/94

.at least 50 Brazilian attorneys trained on Brazil/US environmental law, including law governing EIA

.at least 10 judges trained in a special judges training course by

6

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 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 assessment and environmental law, and other legal outreach issues, providing information on environmental law and policy to resource management to Brazilian institutions.

Problems and Delays

ELI has been having a limited presence in Brazil, with staff members coming once a year for short visits. There is a need to establish a more strong relationship with a local partner organization. The delivery of the report on implementation of the extractive reserve system has been delayed for almost a year, causing problems to other GCC grantees depending on the report (e.g. WWF). These problems will be addressed in the upcoming evaluation.

Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

. Complete and deliver 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.

. 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.

. Provide baseline data for reporting on evaluation system.

Relationship to Country Strategy

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.

Accomplishments of the Period

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Environmental Law Institute, World Wildlife Fund, and USDA/Forest Service, in cooperation with the State University of New York (SUNY), developed a follow-up course in Brazil to "train the trainers" on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The one week course will take place from May 2-6, 1994 in Rio Branco, Acre. The course received 71 applications from which 25 participants were selected from several amazonian states. The course will be taught by Brazilian faculty trained during the "train the trainers" course given in August, 1993 in the U.S., and IBAMA and PESACRE are the local co-sponsors.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

Planned EOPS

For at least two Amazon States

- .improved use of EA
- .improved quality of EA reports approved by state agencies
- .increased/more effective participants of NGOs in the EA process

Major Outputs

- .Improved capacity of Amazon groups to use the EA process
- .Improved capacity for Amazon groups to participate in EA process
 - .at least 12 Brazilians trained as EA trainers by 9/93
 - .at least 3 courses delivered in Brazil by 1995
 - .24 Amazon officials trained in EA and enforcement principles
 - .30 Brazilian attorneys trained in EA principles in the US
 - .at least 10 Brazilian attorneys trained in EA principles in the US
- .Improved targeted standards
- .research on indicators for pasture and forestry completed by 12/94

Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

EPA is responsible for providing assistance to Brazilian government and 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).

Problems and Delays

EPA has been having a very limited presence in Brazil lately, with staff members coming less than once a year for short visits. There were bureaucratic delays in EPA's signature of the new PASA.

Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

- .Work with co-sponsors and training recipients to develop and schedule another training workshop 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.
- .Prepare a no-cost extension and amend the existing PASA.
- .Provide baseline data for reporting on evaluation system.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

October 1, 1993 - March 31, 1994

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:	Dec. 1993 Next Evaluation: N/A
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: \$ 156,700
Cumulative: \$ 536,500
Period - Next: \$ 150,000

Counterpart Contribution: Planned: \$ 984,500
Actual: \$ 734,950

% LOP Elapsed :	82%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.:	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.:	75%
% of Total Auth. Exp.:	75%

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 Country Strategy

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.

Accomplishments of the Period

1. Natural Forest Management

Three Forest Service specialists visited Brasilia, Santarem, and Belem, and developed an Tourism Assessment of the Tapajos National Forest region. The document was translated into Portuguese and provided to IBAMA officials in Santarem and Brasilia for comments. A final version will incorporate their comments and serve as a guide to the implementation of tourism related activities at the Tapajos national Forest. Bryce Stokes (Forest service) and Chris Uhl (IMAZON) have initiated contacts related to Forest Service assistance to IMAZON in the development of a Forest Management Manual for Eastern Amazon, based on IMAZON's research.

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), developed a follow-up course in Brazil to "train the trainers" on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The one week course will take place from May 2-6, 1994 in Rio Branco, Acre. The course received 71 applications from which 25 participants were selected from several amazonian states. The course will be taught by Brazilian faculty trained during the "train the trainers" course given in August, 1993 in the U.S., and IBAMA and PESACRE are the local co-sponsors.

3. 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, particulate, carbon flux, biomass consumption, and energy release in the states of Amazonas, Para, Rondonia, Goias, Mato Grosso, and Minas Gerais. In October, 1993 a team lead by Roger Ottmar contacted Brazilian cooperators to discuss the project on biomass accumulation, activities within this project includes the development of a fire risk photo guide relating characteristics of Biomass accumulation and levels of wildfire risk. Cooperation has been established with the University of Brasilia. The Fire

Project Annual Coordination Meeting was held from March 21-25, in Brasilia, with over 30 participants from all institutions involved in this collaborative effort. Forest Service officials met with officials from the State Secretary for Environment (SECTAM) of the Para State, in order to discuss the implementation of the project on community exposure to smoke. Initial assessments will include two localities, Maraba and Rondon do Para, a formal agreement between USFS and SECTAM will be signed in late April. The project will complement the Environmental Control Program launched by SECTAM.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

Planned EOPS

For the two main activity areas:

.Strategies for fire prevention and control adopted by Brazilian environmental agencies.

.Forest management plans implemented in target areas.

Major Outputs

For the two main activity areas:

.Estimates of fire extent, radiant energy release, biomass consumption, and mass emission flux (cerrado, transition forest, and moist tropical forest);

.Determination of atmospheric deposition, biogenic emissions, nitrogen and carbon mass balance.

.Policy-makers, managers, and fire fighters acquire skills to develop and implement strategies for fire prevention and control in natural ecosystems in Brazil.

.Forest management plan for the Tapajos National Forest.

.Brazilian environmental agency professionals trained in forest management.

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, 1993 and a follow-up course in Brazil scheduled for May, 1994. However, there is a lack of progress on the forest management activities, with many of the

originally proposed activities not being carried out. Forest Service and IBAMA officials held meetings in late February, 1994 in order to discuss the problems preventing the implementation of the forest management activities, but no official communication of the results of these meetings were received to date.

A collaborative mid-term evaluation was carried out in December 1993.

Problems and Delays

The Forest Service activities planned for September-October 1993, were disrupted by the Brazilian Government refusal to give permission 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.

Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

.Define the forest management activities in Tapajos.

.Work with co-sponsors and training recipients to develop and schedule another training workshop 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.

.Improve reporting on activities.

.Provide baseline data for reporting on evaluation system.

.Review Forest Service proposal for FY94 funding, prepare PIO/T and amend PASA to include additional funding.

Relationship to Country Strategy

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 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.

Accomplishments of the Period

During this period, the new Washington-based team leader became familiar with the project, she also dealt with some major management and sub-contract issues that had not been taken care of since the departure GENESYS/TFG Brazilian subcontractor REBRAFOversaw the activities on its own because of the departure of the previous team leader Judith Lysansky in May 1993.

GENESYS/REBRAFF 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/TGF 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:

. STR - 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/AMAPÁ - The first draft of the report on the socio-economic survey of the Cajari reserve was completed and revised by a consultant, John Sydenstricker from ISPN. In addition, a brief survey was organized to define the communities inside the Cajari Extractive Reserve (Marinho, Boa Esperança and Açaizal) and identify 30 families that will receive direct technical assistance from WWF on natural resources management.

. CEPASP - The report on the socio-economic survey of the Araras community was revised, incorporating the suggestions provided by John Sydenstricker. Another consultant, Wim Groeneveld concluded a feasibility study for a business plan on cupuaçu marketing.

. FVA - A second version of the report on the socio-economic survey of the Jaú National Park was produced, incorporating most of the reviewer's suggestions.

. PESACRE - A rapid rural appraisal (sondeio) was performed in three communities where PESACRE will focus its agroforestry research and extension work.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

Planned EOPS

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

.NTFPs are marketed.

.Income alternatives are developed.

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

- .Staff have improved administrative, management, and research skills and experience.
- .NGOs plan and manage projects that are gender sensitive.

Major Outputs

- .Up to four workshops successfully conducted.
- .Development of socio-economic action plans for five NGOs.
- .Gender considerations integrated into five NGO social research, project design, and evaluation activities.
- .NGO local specialists and staff trained in gender analysis and socio-economic research methods.
- .Up to 175 days of short-term TA delivered to NGOs.
- .At least five socio-economic research proposals prepared and submitted to GENESYS.
- .At least five socio-economic NGO baseline surveys completed.
- .At least three NGO targeted and applied special studies completed.
- .Gender disaggregated socio-economic research results informs the NGO project and planning cycle.
- .Improved NGO staff capabilities to produce: needs assessments, action plans, research designs, research reports, other reports.
- .Guidelines and results from the GENESYS NTFP special study disseminated to NGOs.
- .One workshop conducted on marketing issues based on the special study.
- .NTFP marketing assessment research model developed.
- .NGOs develop indicators for pilot project outputs.

Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The GENESYS/TGF 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.

Problems and Delays

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

Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

.Plan and present the results of the business plan to the Araras community.

.Hold workshops on gender analysis and monitoring and evaluation.

.Provide final technical assistance to the marketing research team at PESACRE

.Draft GENESYS/Brazil Lessons Learned brief.

.Provide baseline data for reporting on evaluation system.

.Submit to AID/Brazil a final report on GENESYS activities in Brazil since 1991.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

October 1, 1993 - March 31, 1994

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 Eval.: 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: \$ 140,000
Actual: \$ 112,995
Cumulative: \$ 847,776 (to 02/28/94)
Period-next: \$ 140,000

Counterpart Contribution: Planned: \$ 1,418,784
Actual: \$ 595,667 (UF funds*)

* does not include updated PESACRE match

% LOP Elapsed: 80%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 67%
% of Total Auth. Exp.: 67%

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.

A. PURPOSE AND RELATIONSHIP TO COUNTRY STRATEGY

Linkage to strategic objective:

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. SUMMARY

Phase I of the University of Florida/PESACRE project terminated in August, 1993 with an internal evaluation carried out by the PESACRE Advisory Council. Phase II calls for the redirection and refocusing of PESACRE activities in three communities, one colonist (Granada - Placido de Castro), one rubber tapper (São Miguel - Xapuri) and one indigenous (Apurinã - Boca do Acre). The methodology being used is community-based, participative research and extension in agroforestry with emphasis on facilitating community organization and development. All projects are identified and subsequently approved by the communities, involve multidisciplinary research and extension teams (from both the biophysical sciences) and are made up of members of at least two or three different institutions. A fourth area (RECA/ASPRUVE - Nova California/Extrema) was selected as a site for technical assistance only.

Work in the three communities is part of an overall five point program for the development of PESACRE and its activities over the next five years. A logframe matrix has been developed for each of the five categories:

1) Appropriate Agroforestry Technology - Developing and disseminating agroforestry technologies that provide economic returns in an ecologically sustainable manner to small-scale producers in Acre. Includes both biophysical and socioeconomic research and extension.

2) Training of Professionals - Strengthening the capacity of PESACRE members to carry out their PESACRE and home institution activities. Includes provisions for the training of non-PESACRE personnel.

3) Dissemination - Disseminating PESACRE and community project experiences locally, regionally, and internationally. Includes publications, conferences, seminars, networking, and farmer to farmer activities.

4) Community Self-management - Strengthening community organization and capacity to direct self-development activities.

5) Sustainability of PESACRE - Insuring the sustainability of the PESACRE group in terms of both human and financial resources.

B. ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PERIOD

Phase II activities began in September, 1993 with meetings and a "sondeio", or rapid participative diagnostic appraisal of the Granada and São Miguel communities. Projects responding to the needs identified by the communities have been started in all three areas.

Highlights of the period include a first of its kind agroecology course for producers, participation in a successful multi-institutional effort to halt and punish illegal mahogany logging, participation in the GCC coordination meeting in Belém and the short term training of three PESACRE members in the United States.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. PLANNED EOPS

1. Appropriate Agroforestry Technology.

* Appropriate technologies and practices adopted first by 71 producer families (primary contact) and later by 490 producer families (secondary contact).

2. Training of Professionals.

- * 21 technical courses held.
- * 12 technical-scientific visits made.
- * participation in 10 congresses/seminars.
- * 4 seminars organized.
- * Exchange of information with 20 local, national, and international organizations.
- * 25 consultancies.

3. Community Self-management.

- * 3 organized communities practicing new management concepts.

4. Dissemination.

- * 3 communities (primary contact) adopting and exchanging participative research and extension experiences amongst themselves.

- * 3 communities (primary contact) extending participative research and extension experiences to producers from 5 secondary contact communities.

- * 50 institutions participating in the PESACRE Information Exchange Network (RTIP).

5. Sustainability of PESACRE.

- * 35 professionals dedicated to the work of PESACRE.
- * 15 professionals acting directly for PESACRE maintenance.
- * Establishment of adequate infrastructure.

B. MAJOR OUTPUTS

1. Appropriate Agroforestry Technology.

- * Technologies adopted.
- * Practices adopted.
- * Deforestation pressure reduced.
- * Technologies generated and/or adopted.
- * Biophysical and socio-economic data generated and analyzed.

2. Training of Professionals.

- * Technicians trained.
- * Technicians prepared to conduct participative research and extension, planning, management and training.
- * Scientific interchange established.

3. Community Self-management.

- * Producers trained in accounting, administration and planning.
- * Community association strengthened.
- * Producers trained in agroforestry research/extension.
- * Producers able to identify and strengthen commercial relations.
- * Experiences shared.

4. Dissemination.

- * Experiences exchanged amongst project communities.
- * Experiences extended to neighboring communities.
- * Experiences revealed to technicians and institutions working with small holder development at the local, national, and international level.

5. Sustainability of PESACRE.

- * Leaders able to guide PESACRE.
- * New professionals acting in PESACRE:
- * PESACRE participants motivated.
- * PESACRE headquarters with adequate working conditions.
- * Institutional ties to PESACRE strengthened.
- * Sources of financial resources diversified.

C. OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND OVERALL STATUS

1. Appropriate Agroforestry Technology

In December, the Granada field team held discussions with the community to define development priorities and reinforce understanding of the PESACRE methodology. One of the needs expressed was bridge repair to facilitate transportation and marketing. The field team helped community members explore options, leading to a meeting with the mayor of Acrelândia, the municipality in which Granada is located. A deal was worked out, proposed by community members, to repair the bridge themselves with the mayor's office providing fuel for the PESACRE truck. The agreement resulted in the repair of six bridges. This exercise in self-help added confidence in the community to be able to face their own problems and reach joint solutions. It also has made the local government aware of community needs and their willingness to meet half-way on issues.

2. Training of Professionals

In January, two agronomists from PESACRE travelled to Gainesville, Florida to initiate a three-month training program at the University of Florida in Geographic Information Systems and computer modelling. Karla da Silva Rocha and Reginaldo Silveira de Lima will head PESACRE's GIS unit when they return to Rio Branco in April. The unit will be responsible for developing and analyzing land use alternatives for producers in the three PESACRE target communities.

3. Community self-management

PESACRE continues to provide technical advice and support to organizations representing small-scale producers. Members of the PESACRE Executive Coordination group participated actively in a legal challenge organized by the Comitê Chico Mendes, an umbrella group representing more than 30 small organizations, in response to an illegal mahogany harvest on the Rio Iaco (IBAMA had authorized cutting of 1000 trees, and the Pará-based company cut more than 4000 trees). The group managed to stop the sale of timber, publicize the activity on a national level, and have the owner arrested. This was a first of its kind event in Acre, carried out by NGOs who used their contacts to force government officials to take action and carry out the law.

4. Dissemination

PESACRE has been a lead organizer of the first non-timber forest products (NTFP) fair of Rio Branco, "FLORA I". The idea for the fair arose during discussions between representatives from GENESYS and the PESACRE marketing team about how to stimulate markets for local NTFPs. As a result, the marketing team invited relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations (those working with NTFPs) to participate. Over 15 different local groups and institutions backed by the municipal government are supporting the May 13-15, 1994 event.

In February, the marketing team held a strategic planning session to "organize the organizers" of the fair and was elected to coordinate the event along with the mayor's office, CNS and UFAC. The primary objectives of the fair are to promote the use of local NTFPs and to stimulate interaction and collaboration between all sectors dealing with these products (producers, intermediaries, distributors, processors, buyers, and consumers).

5. PESACRE Sustainability

PESACRE participated in the February, 1994 GENESYS project evaluation. PESACRE hopes to continue its activities in socioeconomic research and extension after termination of the GENESYS project in October, 1994.

In March, PESACRE made a contact with a multi-organization group in Puerto Maldonado, Peru. The Peruvian group requested that PESACRE organize a strategic planning course and a course in the PESA methodology. Funds received for delivering these courses will be used to buy equipment for PESACRE. One of the major factors driving this cross-border collaboration is the future construction of a road linking the two countries. Both groups are concerned that impact of the road on local people and the environment be minimized.

PESACRE members began preparing papers for an agroforestry conference to be held in Porto Velho in July.

A proposal has been submitted to PMACI requesting support for the PESACRE social extension program.

D. PROBLEMS AND DELAYS

Continued crowded conditions at the PESACRE office at the University of Acre required that action be taken to purchase a headquarters house. A house has been identified and the group should move to the new location in early May.

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

- * NTFP fair held May 13-15, 1994 in Rio Branco.
- * Approval of Phase II proposal and funding secured for FY 94.
- * John Haydu and family relocate to Rio Branco in July, 1994.
- * Gender and socioeconomic support under the GCC Program defined.
- * Data on indicators at output level (and input level, as appropriate) provided as of 6/30/94 (due 8/31/94).

ERS - 02/05/94

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

October 1, 1993 - March 31, 1994

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: June 30, 1994
Implementing Agencies: ECOTEC
Major Grantee: Cultural Survival
AID Project Manager: Eric Stoner
Status of Cps/Coven.: N/A

Date of Last Eval.: 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-Projected: \$ 50,097
	Actual: \$ 20,161
	Cumulative: \$235,064
	Period-Next: \$ 29,936

Counterpart

Contribution:	Planned:	\$377,600
	Actual:	not reported

% LOP Elapsed:	90%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.:	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.:	89%
% of Total Auth. Exp.:	89%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

A. PURPOSE AND RELATIONSHIP TO COUNTRY STRATEGY

Linkage to strategic objective: 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. SUMMARY

Cultural Survival has recognized expertise in the area of processing, marketing, and trade of non-timber forest products (NTFPs). Cultural Survival Enterprises holds a \$3 million loan from USAID for trade in NTFPs. The principal commodity being traded is Brazil nuts from the Western Amazon state of Acre. Cultural Survival, Inc. entered into a grant agreement with USAID/Brazil in September 1992 to produce a report on different facets of trade in a variety of NTFPs from the Brazilian Amazon, including harvest and post-harvest losses, chemical, health, and safety data, model processing systems and value-added strategies, marketing systems, NTFP trade histories, and financial mechanisms for community processing and marketing.

B. ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PERIOD

A no-cost extension was granted to Cultural Survival to June 30, 1994. The draft of the final report, which was expected at the time of the late February, 1994 GCC coordination meeting in Belém, has not been delivered to USAID/Brazil.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. PLANNED EOPS

1. Cultural Survival Enterprises (CSE) sale of Brazil nuts reaches 300 mt/year in FY 1993, with 140 mt sourced from local groups. Price paid to collectors doubled from prior to CSE involvement.

2. CSE sales of vegetable oils from Amazon reaches 45 mt in 1993, with 15 mt coming from local groups; harvesters getting 50% more than before CSE initiative.

3. CSE sales of Amazonian fruits reaches 60 mt in 1993, with 30 mt coming from local groups who earn 30% more than prior to CSE involvement.

B. MAJOR OUTPUTS

1.1 Disseminate research findings to producer groups, NGOs, foundations, multi- and bi-lateral agencies.

2.1 Provide working capital to producer groups.

3.1 Promote the GCC Program within G-7 Pilot Program activities.

4.1a Certify products "wild" or "organic".

4.1b Finance a fruit processing plant.

4.1c Finance an oil press.

4.2 Provide technical assistance to local groups (re: marketing potential, appropriate technology, financial analysis/planning, and marketing).

C. OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND OVERALL STATUS

No activity was reported this period.

D. PROBLEMS AND DELAYS

Delay in delivery of the Cultural Survival report has delayed planning of follow-on activities in the area of processing, marketing, and trade of NTFPs under the GCC Program.

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

* Receipt and approval of draft final report.

* Closeout of project.

ERS-02/05/94

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

October 1, 1993 - March 31, 1994

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: GCC: Restoration of Agricultural Productivity on Degraded Amazonian Lands.
Grant Number: 512-0784-G-00-3007
Date of Authorization: September 28, 1993
Date of Obligation: September 28, 1993
PACD: September 30, 1995
Implementing Agencies: EMBRAPA, Museu Goeldi, FCAP
Major Grantee: Woods Hole Research Center
AID Project Manager: Eric Stoner (for USAID/Brazil)
Status of Cps/Coven.: N/A

Date of Last Eval.: BSP Program evaluation conducted January 1992 (formerly BSP funded).
Next Evaluation: Early FY95
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) + 250,000 (FY93) = \$649,548
Amount Obligated: Period: \$250,000 (FY93 E/GCC Program funding)
Cumulative: \$649,548
Note: Following data refer to FY93 funds only.
Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: \$125,000
Actual: \$140,823
Cumulative: \$140,823
Period - Next: \$109,177
Counterpart Contribution: Planned: \$250,000
Actual: \$124,000

% LOP Elapsed: 50%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 56%
% of Total Auth. Exp.: 56%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

A. PURPOSE AND RELATIONSHIP TO COUNTRY STRATEGY

Linkage to strategic objective:

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. SUMMARY

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 with 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. ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PERIOD

Major accomplishments for the period are listed by Objectively Verifiable Indicator (OVI) in item IV.C. Resources for Woods Hole Research Center are fully committed to on-going field activities and to the additional and unexpected activities related to the

kaolin mine environmental assessment process. Even though the license to mine has been granted to CVRD, major changes have taken place in the state of Pará in the way industrial development projects are viewed. Whereas in the past, major mining companies wrote their own tickets in the Amazon (with little return even to the local tax base), local citizen's groups are now demanding development geared to the environmental, social, and economic conditions of the region.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. 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.

B. 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.

C. OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND OVERALL STATUS

OVI 1.1 Inventories of useful plants in Rio Capim region and Zona Bragantina.

The results of these inventories, conducted by Patricia Shanley, continue to be entered in a computer database by Fernando Rabelo.

OVI 1.2 Simple and inexpensive methods to enhance agroforestry systems and crop productivity in trials with farmers in three communities.

Cassio Pereira and William Assis are carrying out these on-farm experiments to monitor the effects of organic mulches on the growth of tree seedlings. After one year, coffee and cashew seedlings are showing significant growth responses to organic mulches from manihot leaves and a weedy leguminous tree (Cassia sp.).

OVI1.3 Studies of biotic impoverishment at the ecosystem and population levels in Paragominas and the Bragantina Zone.

Several measures of biotic impoverishment (canopy seasonality, fire resistance, ant diversity, biomass) were compared for primary forest, pasture and secondary forest in Paragominas in a paper that is now in press.

Paulo Moutinho prepared a research proposal to study the effects of cutter ants on deep soil structure. This proposal was submitted to the US National Science Foundation.

Ima Vieira, Rafael Salomão, and Julio Roma continue their thesis/dissertation research at the Monte Verde ranch near Peixe Boi, Bragantina Zone, on changes in floristic composition, biomass, and avifauna (respectively) that accompany prolonged (greater than 50 years) shifting cultivation.

Patricia Shanley and Leda Luz continue their study of forest fruit tree yields and household consumption of fruit, game, fish and medicinals for Quiandea and Nazaré communities.

OVI 1.4 Socio-economic survey of two communities in Rio Capim region.

Questionnaires were administered to all of the families in the Quiandea and Nazaré communities in November, 1993 by Marli Mattos, Irene Hohn, Gustavo Negreiros, Margaret Cymers, Ana Alencar and several other "monitores" from these communities. Data analysis is underway. One of the early results: more than half of the families in these communities incurred fire damage to forests and crops during the 1992 El Niño drought. The Quiandea community used data from the survey to justify continuation of Ipixuna prefect support for this community's school. This survey is a joint project with GENESYS and STRP.

OVI 1.5 Maps of land-use in Rio Capim region, Zona Bragantina and E. Amazonia.

The Capim region land-use maps were prepared by Mendonça et al. Maps are now being prepared for individual community lands. The Quiandea community has employed its map, developed using a satellite image and a Global Positioning System, to help delimit a 500-ha community forest reserve.

Ima Vieira and Paul Lefebvre (WHRC) have analyzed land-use change for the Peixe Boi region, revealing large areas of stable vegetation (39%) and agricultural land returning to secondary forest (16%). Ground-truthing of this study will continue in June, 1994.

Paulo Lefebvre, Tom Stone and Dan Nepstad are analyzing land-use change for the Paragominas region (1988 to 1991) using Landsat TM imagery. This analysis reveals a drastic regional reduction in forest-pasture conversion, and a dramatic increase in the area of mechanized pasture. Logging scars and fire scars are visible for only brief periods in TM imagery, signifying that current estimates of deforestation greatly underestimate the area of forest impoverishment. For example, a single burn in a logged forest north of Paragominas in 1988 covered 1,000 km², which is 10% of the current estimate of Amazon-wide deforestation for that year. Ground truthing of this study will proceed in June, 1994.

OVI2.1 Forty local residents in six communities and rural worker's syndicate representatives trained for mapping, inventories, and surveys.

The timber inventory course was given to 18 extension agents from across the Amazon, in Marabá, November, 1993 by Marli Mattos and Ima Vieira.

Non-timber forest product inventory and valuation studies conducted at the Quiandeua community were presented to the community (30 participants) through a "teatro informativo", in which different members of the community communicated the importance of forest products through role-playing. In early May, this course will be repeated for representatives of Nazaré community and for STR Paragominas.

Cassio Pereira taught a module on organic matter and weed management in a "Curso de formação de monitores das comunidades de pequenos agricultores de Paragominas". Other instructors in this course were the technical staff of the STR Paragominas. Monitores from seven communities participated in the course, held on April 9 and 10 in Paragominas. The course included a field trip to the Fazenda Vitoria research station.

OVI 2.2 Twelve recent university graduates, three extension agents, and six federal employees participating in research and training.

Recent university graduates: Marli Mattos (recent visiting scholar to WHRC in fire prevention), Katia Oliveira de Carvalho (Capim socio-economic studies), Henrique Cattanio (deep roots), Teresa Restom (deep roots), Walter Mendes (deep roots), Gustavo Negreiros (Amazon map, community mapping), Fernando Rabelo (furniture vines), Julio Roma (birds), Arley Castro (ants), Ana Alencar (undergraduate, Amazon map), Elza Lilia Gomes (undergraduate,

kaolin), Marileia Reis (undergraduate, deep roots), Edmar Castro (undergraduate, organic matter). Extension agents: Willian Santos de Assis, Irene Hohn, Nazaré. Federal employees: Silvio Brienza (visiting scholar at WHRC, studying soil organic matter), Ima Vieira, Rafael Salomão, Paulo Moutinho, Adilson Serrão (agrosilvicultural trials), Claudio Reis de Carvalho (EMBRAPA, deep roots), Tatiana Sá (EMBRAPA, hydrology), Plínio Camargo (CENA/USP, soil carbon), Luiz Martinelli (CENA/USP, soil carbon).

OVI 2.3 Eight courses on natural resource management for local communities, extension agents, and researchers.

See OVI 2.1.

OVI 2.4 Four "how-to" handbooks on inventories, surveys, and mapping for local communities.

None completed during this period (several already prepared and in use).

OVI 3.1 One survey of grass-roots communities in eastern Amazonia.

Rui Rocha (MS student at UFRJ) assembled a list of more than 200 organizations (syndicates, associations, cooperatives and government organizations) in northern Pará that work directly with small-scale farmers, and gathered descriptive information for several of these organizations.

OVI 4.1 Amazon GIS database of forest types, soil types, drought intensity, canopy seasonality, and deforestation.

Gustavo Negreiros has digitized the RADAMBRASIL soils database. The first version of the Amazon forests/deforestation/drought intensity map was recently accepted for publication in Nature.

Update on Kaolin mine activities (not in logical framework).

Three public hearings have been held on the request from CVRD to license a major kaolin mine just upstream from the Rio Capim caboclo communities. Woods Hole and citizen groups have been active contesting the weak environmental impact reports and have accomplished the following:

The Pará State Secretariat of the Environment (SECTAM) asked the companies to revise the second environmental impact assessment (January, 1994). CVRD subsequently addressed some of the criticisms of EIA in a document submitted to SECTAM. A document proposing (a) changes in the kaolin project, (b) a process of monitoring implementation of the project, and (c) the possible creation of a fund for local development projects as a percentage of mine profits was personally presented to Nelson Ribeiro, Secretary of the Environment, by STRP, STR Barcarena, SPDLH, the Ministério Público

and a number of other governmental and non-governmental organizations. Cassio Pereira and Gustavo Negreiros coordinated the preparation of this document.

This document, along with various other concerns presented by SECTAM, was the basis of a statement prepared by Ribeiro, presented at a meeting of the Conselho Estadual do Meio Ambiente (COEMA). At this meeting, the license to implant the kaolin mine was granted to CVRD on a conditional basis pending clarification of several concerns raised at the public hearings. A commission has been designated to evaluate documents presented by the citizen action groups at the public hearings.

Nelson Ribeiro left office in early April, 1994 and was replaced by Sérgio Leão (a recent USAID trainee in EIA). SECTAM continues to request information from the WHRC group. Across the state of Pará, the role of CVRD in state development is being questioned. At issue is the possible requirement that 8% of the CVRD profits be channeled to local and state government. These discussions have received ample coverage in the local and regional media.

D. PROBLEMS AND DELAYS

There have been no major problems or delays, however, involvement of WHRC in the on-going kaolin mine issue has resulted in greater expenditure of human and financial resources than programmed through either the USAID or any of the matching grants. Since this issue is of extreme importance from the development and policy perspective, WHRC cannot abandon the leadership it has shown to date. Additional resources should be considered to help expand the capability of WHRC to build capacity in appropriate citizen action groups to be able to question misguided industrial development projects in the region.

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

* Define FY95-96 activities under the GCC Program. Receive/review WHRC grant proposal; prepare PIO/T and amend grant to provide FY94 funds.

* Consider additional funding for a mentoring position in Belém in support of gender and socio-economic studies.

* Define a plan for dissemination of applied research results, including citizen participation in the EIA process.

* Data on indicators at output level (and input level, as appropriate) provided as of 12/31/93 (due April, 1994) and as of 6/30/94 (due 8/31/94).

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

October 1, 1993 - March 31, 1994

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: GCC: Enhanced Outreach and Training for the Biological Dynamics of Forest Fragments Project.
Grant Number: 512-0784-G-00-3008
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/Coven.: N/A
Date of Last Eval.: BSP Program evaluation conducted in 01/92. (Project previously funded under BSP).
Next Evaluation: October, 1994
Date of Last Audit: none
Next Audit: October, 1994 (internal)

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: \$74,183 + \$76,183
+ \$150,172 = \$300,538
Amount Obligated: \$150,366
Amount Committed: Period: \$150,172 (FY93 FIE/GCC Program Funding).
Cumulative: \$300,538
Note: Following data refer to FY93 funds only
Accrued Expenditures: Period-Projected: \$ 75,000
Actual: \$112,379
Cumulative: \$112,379
Period - Next: \$ 37,793
Counterpart
Contribution: Planned: \$150,000
Actual: \$121,690
% LOP Elapsed: 50%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 75%
% of Total Auth. Exp.: 75%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

A. PURPOSE AND RELATIONSHIP TO COUNTRY STRATEGY

Linkage to strategic objective:

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. SUMMARY

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 BDFF project at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

B. ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PERIOD

Student thesis work continued and preliminary planning took place for the tropical ecology course to be held in August, 1994.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. PLANNED EOPS

Government makes available financial assistance to implement alternatives.

B. MAJOR OUTPUTS

1. Support four research projects.
2. Student training.
3. Support scientific interchange.

C. OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND OVERALL STATUS

Rita Mesquita's work continued on vegetation survey of intact second growth habitat as well as canopy openings of various tree removal indices in second growth habitat to experimentally control the size of the forest gap. Environmental variables measured include soil nutrient availability, decomposition rates, litter fauna

composition, and tree biomass estimates, both before and after tree cutting and gap formation.

Heraldo Vasconcelos is investigating the importance of leaf-cutter ants in the process of forest regeneration. Results suggest an increase in the number of leaf-cutter ant nests in cutover areas and in second growth as compared to intact forests. The ant density in second growth areas may be as high as 20 times that of undisturbed primary forest. Indications are that leaf-cutter ants are a serious limiting factor for natural regeneration in second growth areas.

Gislene Ganade is investigating the importance of biotic (fungi and insects) and abiotic factors (nutrients) on the success of germination of seeds in primary forest and disturbed areas. Results show that the presence of high secondary growth promotes the establishment of seedlings of primary forest species. Predation of seeds by small mammals was very high in controlled experiments and represents the most important biotic limiting factor to seed survival.

In conjunction with her own research, Ms. Mesquita has developed a collaborative effort with Niwton Leal Filho to study the contribution of the seed bank and seed rain to forest regeneration in second growth clearings.

These four projects contribute to understanding of the process of forest regeneration and the factors that promote or impede the return of forest on abandoned pastureland: changes in microclimate, changes in soil nutrients and decomposition rates, size of gap formation, presence of insects and fungi, rates of carbon flow in the system, herbivory by leaf-cutter ants, composition of seed bank, and seed rain.

D. PROBLEMS AND DELAYS

No problems or delays were reported.

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

* Define FY 94 needs; define BDFP project dissemination strategy; prepare and process PIO/T and amend grant.

* Organize tropical ecology course in Manaus for August, 1994.

* Arrange for exchange with Woods Hole personnel coincident with field ecology course in August, 1994.

* Recruit Brazilian trainees for tropical ecology course.

* Data on indicators at output and input level provided as of 12/31/93 (due April, 1994) and as of 6/30/94 (due 8/31/94).

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

October 1, 1993 - March 31, 1994

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: GCC: Technical Assistance in Evaluation, Data Collection and Management.
Program Number: 598-0784
Contract Number: 512-0784-C-00-3009
Date of Authorization: September 28, 1993
Date of Obligation: September 30, 1993
PACD: not specified
Implementing Agencies: MSI
Major Contractor: Management Systems International (MSI)
USAID Project Manager: Eric R. Stoner
Status of CPs/Covenant: N/A

Date of Last Eval.: N/A
Next Evaluation: N/A
Date of Last Audit: N/A
Next Audit: September, 1994

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: \$39,399.00
Amount Obligated: \$39,399.00
Amount Committed: Period:
Cumulative: \$39,399.00
Accrued Expenditures: Period-projected: \$20,000.00
Actual: \$12,907.80
Cumulative: \$12,907.80
Period-next: \$26,491.20

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

% LOP Elapsed: 50%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 33%
% of Total Auth. Exp.: 33%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

This contract provides for project evaluation services and continued support for GCC Program performance monitoring and evaluation, through workshop participation at the annual GCC coordination meeting.

A. PURPOSE AND RELATIONSHIP TO COUNTRY STRATEGY

Linkage to strategic objective:

This contract is a support activity of the principal contractor for PRISM, Management Systems International (MSI), with primary responsibility for assisting USAID/Brazil to monitor and evaluate performance of the GCC Program. As such, this contract contributes directly to the strategic objective of the Global Climate Change Program: "Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives to deforestation adopted beyond target areas".

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. SUMMARY

This activity is associated with the LAC Bureau MSI/PRISM buy-in PDC-0085-G-00-1142-00. It intends to extend services called for under the PRISM buy-in to provide for specific project evaluation tasks, and data management support for overall GCC Program monitoring and evaluation.

B. ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PERIOD

All tasks scheduled during this period were completed as planned. (see IV.C.)

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. PLANNED EOPS

1. USAID/Brazil and LAC Bureau receive data from grantees on logical frameworks.
2. USAID/Brazil and LAC Bureau able to report on program level progress.

B. MAJOR OUTPUTS

1. Develop consensus on GCC Program logframe.
2. Develop consensus on GCC Program-level indicators.

C. OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND OVERALL STATUS

1. Mid-term Evaluation of the USDA/Forest Service Project

As provided in the contract, services of David Chandler were provided to assist in the preparation of the mid-term evaluation of USDA/FS. David helped in the conceptualization of the tasks, interviews, field work, and analysis of the data. In response to a special request from USAID/Brazil, David also provided two days after the completion of his work to assist in the drafting of the

report. This was not required under the contract. The evaluation was considered a success. All work on this task is now complete.

2. Mid-term Evaluation of the Environmental Law Institute Project

This work was scheduled to begin in April. Accordingly, the only work undertaken during this period was very preliminary evaluation planning and suggestion by MSI that Daniel Gustafson replace Mark Renzi as the external evaluator. That recommendation has been approved and Dan has been working on the evaluation.

3. Participation as Data Management Consultants in the Global Climate Change Coordination Meeting.

As provided in the contract, Mark Renzi participated in the GCC coordination meeting held in Belém in late February, 1994. Renzi led a workshop on program-level data collection and facilitated preliminary planning on a number of broader issues, such as planning for dissemination. A preliminary summary of findings and agreement on next steps which emerged from the workshop were shared with all participants during the following days of the workshop. Feedback was integrated into a final report which was submitted to USAID for approval. All work on this task is now complete.

D. PROBLEMS AND DELAYS

No problems or delays were reported this period.

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

* Communicate to MSI formal approval of draft report of MSI GCC coordination meeting participation and consensus reached amongst GCC grantees.

* Evaluate needs for MSI services in FY94-95; USAID/Brazil provide input to LAC Bureau to arrange for MSI services still available under the MSI/PRISM buy-in.

ERS - 02/05/94

Relationship to Country Strategy

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 Para.

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 1994, 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. Community Agroforestry

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.

5. Forest Management and Policy

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.

6. Management of Protected Areas

6.1 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.

6.2 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

Accomplishments of the Period

1. Environmental Impact Assessment

The World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Environmental Law Institute, and USDA/Forest Service, in cooperation with the State University of New York (SUNY), developed a follow-up course in Brazil to "train the trainers" on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The one week course will take place from May 2-6, 1994 in Rio Branco, Acre. ELI received 71 applications for the course and selected 25 participants from several amazonian states. The course will be taught by Brazilian faculty trained during the "train the trainers" course given in August, 1993 in the U.S., and IBAMA and PESACRE are the local co-sponsors.

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. Dr. Peter May of Rural Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, was contacted and is going to conduct a case study that builds up on current field projects. The case study will provide a hands-on experience for Brazilian researchers in field of Natural Resources Economics.

3. Institutional Strengthening

Strengthening NGOs: The Strategic Planning Training of Trainers Guide is being developed, final edits were completed in December 93. A Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop was held in Brasilia in October 93 with participation of FVA staff. The accounting firm hired, Moreira Accountants, provided limited accounting technical assistance to the Conselho Nacional dos Seringueiros (CNS) in Macapá, Amapá. However, their services were considered unsatisfactory and WWF continued to seek appropriated accounting firm.

4. Community Agroforestry

WWF continues to identify and provide opportunities in agroforestry and agricultural training for CEPASP, that participated on an agroforestry workshop in Maraba, in October 93 and in another workshop in agroecology in December, 93. The second annual cupuaçu festival was held in Araras. As a result of the Caixa Agricola's seedling distribution, many Araras residents now seek out other species on their own trading with neighbors. Fifty

different types of trees (fruit and hardwood) have been planted on over 96 different farm plots.

Over the last 6 months the Capim river communities project had several meetings to discuss the approach to be taken regarding the beekeeping effort, and to select the families interested in the project. It was decided that 12 families would participate in a pilot effort. In December 93, a 3-day training was provided to the families on how to install and manage the hives, and collect and process the product. The Project Coordinator in Paragominas gave a short course on agroforestry systems for small farmers to ASSEMA, another grassroots organization, and to 65 small farmers from 10 different counties of the Maraba region. The state extension agency, EMATER, is replicating the agroforestry model in 11 other communities in the neighboring counties.

5. Forest Management and Policy

The field work for the timber harvesting has been completed. The last steps were inventories of damage to non-harvested trees and existing regenerating seedlings and saplings. The latter inventory will be the basis for ongoing monitoring of forest recovery following the two types of harvesting. Work continues on the survey of sawmills to determine the degree and causes of processing inefficiency. Recommendations to improve efficiency will be made in two categories: training and capital investment.

IMAZON's results were used as a baseline for a new regulation of one of the articles of the Brazilian Forestry Code. Article 15 that states the concept of sustainable forest management.

6. Management of Protected Areas

Model Management of Conservation Units and Their Buffer Zones: During this period Fundação Vitória Amazônica (FVA) signed mutual cooperation agreements with IBAMA and the University of Amazonas Foundation. The IBAMA agreement provides for jointly implementation of the Jau National Park (JNP) management. FVA helped organize a local festival to promote environmental awareness in the buffer area, the festival do Peixe Boi (named after the Amazon's endangered manatee). The festival took place in December 1993 at Novo Airão county.

Amapá Extractive Reserves: A socio-economic census was carried out for both reserves, final data summaries are expected in May 1994 for Cajari and August 1994 for Maraca. Three agricultural extensionists were hired and began working in the reserves in January. research has been carried on management and marketing (including a business plan) of açai palm in the reserves fruit and palm heart.

7. Environmental Education

The second annual workshop in "Evaluation and Documentation of Environmental Educational Programs" was conducted in October 25-30 with participation of 22 ongoing environmental education in NRM projects in 14 states, including 3 Amazon projects and the IBAMA EE division. WWF finalized its plans for multi-phased training workshop to develop new EE components of NRM field projects, 15 projects were identified and the workshop is going to take place in

Novo Airão, Amazonas. Plans were also finalized for a consensus building workshop with IBAMA with the participation of interagency teams (IBAMA EE nuclei, state environment agency, and state education agency) from 7 Amazonian states to be held in May. A survey of environmental education projects in 6 Amazonian states was completed in collaboration with NGOs and IBAMA, 138 projects were identified and the data base is maintained at IBAMA.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

Planned EOPS

1. Environmental Impact Assessment

For at least two Amazon States

- .improved use of EA
- .improved quality of EA reports approved by state agencies
- .increased/more effective participants of NGOs in the EA process

2. Natural Resource Economics

- .15 mid-level government officials use NRE lessons in their everyday planning activities
- .15 researchers use NRE lessons in their research projects

3. Institutional Strengthening

- .level of funding of NGOs stable or increasing

4. Community Agroforestry

- .25 farmers harvesting, marketing, and planting NTFPs on their own land by 1995
- .30 families of four communities along the Capim River install recommended systems by 1995

5. Forest Management and Policy

- .criteria for two type of forest management made by 1995
- .recommendations to improve forestry policy in the Amazon made by 1995
- .recommendations to change policies that encourage unsustainable use of forest made by 1995

6. Management of Protected Areas

- .IBAMA implements management plan for Jau National Park by 1997
- .community associations begin to implement resource use plans for Extractive Reserves by 1997

7. Environmental Education

- .local target publics of 8 field projects increase: level of awareness, level of interest, level of participation and support for Natural Resource Management (NRM) project targets by 1997
- .priorities and action plans for environmental education activities in one Amazon state developed with the participation of environmental educators and other stakeholder in the region

Major Outputs

1. Environment Impact Assessment

- .at least 12 Brazilians trained as EA trainers by 9/93
- .at least 3 courses delivered in Brazil by 1995
- .24 Amazon officials trained in EA and enforcement principles

2. Natural Resource Economics

- .15 mid-level government officials trained on NRE by 1995
- .15 researchers trained on NRE by 1995
- .method for income accounting defined by 1993
- .method for valuation of protected areas defined by 1995
- .20 decision makers have increased awareness regarding NRE by 1994

3. Institutional Strengthening

- .organizational diagnostic conducted and organizational development plans complete with 7 organizations by 1994
- .strategic plans developed and 50% of planned activities implemented in 5 organizations by 95
- .75% of 32 organizations representatives demonstrate increased proposal writing skills by 93
- .5 organizations utilizing a computerized Financial Management System by 1995
- .18 organizational representatives trained at the Financial Resource Development Workshop by 1994
- .75% of 18 organizational representatives exhibit increased ability to secure funding, plan budgets, monitor cash flow, and account for fund. by 1994
- .skills exchange and networking increased between conservation groups within and outside the Amazon region by 1995

4. Community Agroforestry

- .2 Caixa Agricola de Araras members supported by 1995
- .2 Agroforestry Workshops held by 1995
- .Quantity of cupuaçu processed and NTFP products used increases by 1995
- .Cupuaçu Festival held 4 times by 1995
- .number of farmers selling NTFPs through the caixa agricola increases by 50% by 1994
- .dissemination materials produced by 1995
- .90 families of four communities along the Capim river planted 0.5 ha of agroforestry systems in shifting cultivation plots
- .4 nurseries capable of producing a total of 40,000 seedlings operational from 1991
- .75 families of four communities along the Capim river planted 0.5 ha of agroforestry systems on secondary growth areas
- .beekeeping units installed in 8 farms by 1994
- .two model henpens and two model pigpens installed by 1995
- .40 members of the communities trained on seedling preparation and planting by 1993
- .marketing and processing methods to add 25% more value locally to agroforestry products in place by 1995

5. Forest Management and Policy

- .study on logging intensity for the forest type present in Paragominas completed by 1992
- .300 ha of forest inventory in Paragominas completed by 1992
- .best vine elimination method to the forest type present in Paragominas determined by 1993
- .determination of most appropriate logging techniques for the region completed by 1993
- .determination of the most appropriate sawing techniques for the most common sawmill type existing in Paragominas completed by 1994
- .review of existing federal forestry policies for the Amazon completed by 1993
- .review of policies that encourage deforestation presented to CONAMA and to Congress by 1992
- .studies related to forestry policies and improve land productivity evaluation criteria made by 1994
- .one reforestation association created in Paragominas by 1994
- .studies to define criteria for sustainable mahogany management completed by 1995
- .studies to define criteria for sustainable management of mixed species in upland forest completed by 1994

6. Management of Protected Areas

- .permanent research base established at the Jau National Park by 1993
- .FVA assemble multi-disciplinary team and infrastructure to run project by 1993
- .Survey of resource use in the JNP completed, analyzed and distributed to IBAMA by 1993
- .7 research projects to identify JNP resource use and how to protect them in the Park or use in buffer area developed and carried out by 1996
- .2 community associations formed at the Extractive Reserve by 1992
- .NTFP processing tested in Amapa by 1995
- .community resource management plan prepared by reserve communities by 1995
- .2 cooperative stores fully functioning by 1995
- .agroforestry training and cooperative store training provided by 1995

7. Environmental Education

- .executants of 3 Amazonian NRM environmental education projects complete project evaluation and implement improvements between 1994-1995
- .executants of additional 5 Amazonian NRM environmental education projects complete project evaluation and implement improvements between 1995-1996
- .executants of 8 NRM field project trained in evaluation of environmental education projects by 1996
- .new systematically designed environmental education components initiated in 5 NRM field projects completed by 1995
- .IBAMA environmental education personnel in 9 Amazonian states trained in basic concepts of environmental education and project design by 1993

.IBAMA and state environmental agency environmental education personnel trained in participatory planning, consensus building, and workshop facilitation by 1995
.informal network of professional environmental educators active in NRM in the Amazon functioning by 1994

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. 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. It was detected a need for a substantial improve in WWF's field presence and in-country contact with its local counterparts. The recent (February, 1994) placement of a WWF officer in Belem (Robert Bushbacher) and the future placement of another (John Butler) in Brasilia in September, is an attempt to solve this problem.

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. There has been some delays in reporting of activities.

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.

.Publish the "Guide to the Field of Environmental and Natural Resources Economics".

.Finalize selection of case study topic in NRE.

.Print and distribute to NGOs via GTA network the Portuguese version of the "Proposal Design" publication.

.Finalize discussions on the cupuaçu business plan for the Araras community and start implementation phase.

.Develop with IMAZON the Forestry Manual for Sustainable Management of Amazon Terra Firme Forests.

.Develop with FVA the Fibra Arte Project with artisans in the Novo Airão area (JNP buffer zone).

.Submit to AID/Brazil a time-frame for WWF-led workshops.

.Provide baseline data for reporting on evaluation system.

.Review WWF proposal for FY94 funding, prepare PIO/T and amend grant to include additional funding.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER - ITT
Project Number: 598-0616
Date of Authorization: September 30, 1985
Date of Obligation: FY'85
PACD: N/A
Implementing Agencies: 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-00-0041-00 (FY'90)

Amount Authorized: \$470,000
Amount Obligated: \$470,000
Amount Committed: Cumulative: \$470,000
Accrued Expenditures Period - Projected: \$44,350
Period - Actual: \$44,350
Cumulative: \$470,000
Period - Next: N/A

Counterpart
Contribution: Planned: \$180,000
(LOP) Actual: \$126,000 (Atlantic, USIS, Private
Companies, American
Airlines)

% of LOP Elapsed (as of March 30, 1994): 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-00-1051 (FY'91)

Amount Authorized: \$307,800
Amount Obligated: \$307,800
Amount Committed: Cumulative: \$307,800
Accrued Expenditures Period - Projected: \$158,573
Period - Actual: \$87,895
Cumulative: \$237,122
Period - Next: \$70,678

Counterpart

Contribution: Planned: \$100,000
(LOP) Actual: \$20,000 (Private Companies)

% of LOP Elapsed (as of March 30, 1994): 87%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 77%
% of Total Exp.: 77%

Date of Last Evaluation : N/A
Date of Last Audit: N/A
Next Evaluation: September/94
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: \$76,599
Period - Actual: \$62,908
Cumulative: \$164,739
Period - Next: 118,000

Counterpart

Contribution: Planned: \$80,000
(LOP) Actual: N/A

% of LOP Elapsed (as of March 30, 1994): 62%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 26%
% of Total Exp.: 26%

Date of Last Evaluation : N/A
Date of Last Audit: N/A
Next Evaluation: September/94
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, seminars and workshops all mission strategic objectives, described on the "MODIFIED PROGRAM OBJECTIVES DOCUMENT AND ACTION PLAN/AID/BRAZIL (FY 94-95)", February, 1993.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY:

This project consists of the financing of short term training in the United States and in-country, for private and public sectors individuals from Brazil, addressed to economic, social, and political development areas of concern by mission, and with priority attention to long term leadership potential of the individuals selected.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PERIOD:

This project has been successful in training Brazilian professionals in USAID/Brazil priority areas in the US and in-country; several activities were developed. Following there is a description of the major activities developed during this period:

A. DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION WORKSHOP IN CEARA - BRAZIL:

The workshop occurred from Dec 02 to 05, 1993 in Ceara. Sao Paulo and Ceara professionals interchanged experiences among themselves and disseminated their projects to professionals from other Brazilian states.

B. NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT/ECONOMIC SEMINAR IN USA:

The seminar occurred from March 20 to April 02, 1994. The purpose of this activity was to train nine Brazilian professionals in how to evaluate the full economic value of natural resources, especially forest resources. The seminar also permitted Brazilian professionals from different institutions to exchange their experiences.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

1. 95 training in USAID/Brazil priority areas(AIDS,Drugs,GCC, and Family Planning).
2. Development of 6 workshops in-country according to AID/Brazil priority areas
3. 47 exchange experiences act. through University Linkages program.

Progress to Date

129 short-term train. participants in the US

3 seminars on AIDS in the workplace;1 seminar AIDS and the youth;and 3 seminars on Drugs Awareness developed in-country in the states of RJ,CE and SP.

Linkages with more than 30 Brazil. Universities Colleges and partner States in the US; 49 professionals sent to training.

B. Major Outputs

	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.	93	69	5	5	107	84	12	8	7	2	95	76	102	110

* We trained more professionals than was planned.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

A plan of major tasks and activities for FY'95, including 1 Democratic Initiatives Seminar, 1 Economic Modernization training in US, 1 At-Risk Children seminar, 1 AIDS and Drugs Seminar and a new area "PVO Leadership", was developed.

In the last six years NAPA/USAID Grants have trained over 250 Brazilian professionals through in-country seminars and short-term training in the US.

USAID/B prepared close-out requirements and transmitted them to La Paz requesting formal close-out for FY'89 Grant.

D. Problems and Delays

Close-out procedures for FY'90 waiting for Grantees' final report.

Close-out procedures for FY'91 Grant have been delayed due to extension to September 1994, required by the Grantee.

Due to FY'92 extension to September/95 USAID/Brazil will evaluate Partners FY'91 and FY'92 Grants in May, 1995.

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

1. At-Risk Children Workshop will occur from Apr.20 to 23, 1994, in Recife - Brazil. Professionals will interchange experiences among themselves and will also disseminate their projects.

2. Drug Prevention Training will occur from May 9 to 20, 1994 in Washington and others american cities. It will show to ten Brazilian professionals how the US is developing its drug prevention programs at the federal, state and city level.

3. A democratic Initiatives Seminars will take place by the end of August in Brasilia. It will discuss how to strengthen the NGO's in this area and provide an opportunity for the exchange of experiences among professionals from other countries.

4. AIDS Prevention Seminar will occur in Rio de Janeiro by the end of September. This seminar will discuss AIDS and Women.

5. USAID/Brazil and USAID/La Paz will close-out the FY'90 Grant under ITT.

6. USAID/Brazil will initiate the FY'91 Grant close-out procedures.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

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

Amount Obligated: \$2,230,268

Amount Committed:	Period: \$895,000
	Cumulative: \$2,230,268
Accrued Expenditures	Period - Projected: \$400,000
	Period - Actual: \$378,252
	Cumulative: \$1,592,564.08
	Period - Next: \$637,703.92

Counterpart

Contribution:	Planned: \$750,000
(LOP)	Actual: \$593,072 (Atlantic, IBM, Private Companies, American Airlines)

% of LOP Elapsed (as of March 30, 1994): 72%

% of Total Auth. Oblig.: 99%

% of Total Oblig. Exp.: 71%

% of Total Exp.: 71%

Date of Last Evaluation : September, 1993

Date of Last Audit: N/A

Next Evaluation: N/A

Next Audit: N/A

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 94-95)", February, 1993.

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 14 professionals on GCC issues in the US and 1 professionals in a third country. In Remote Sensing (Digital Processing of Satellite Data) and Environment Sustainability. These efforts have led 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. AIDS PREVENTION: AID/Brazil trained a total of 3 professionals. 2 participants in STDs in relation to AIDS and 1 participant in logistics. The first two went to the Dominican Republic and the other one went to US.

C. DEMOCRATIC INITIATIVES: AID/Brazil sponsored five participants to observe the Bolivian Financial Management project being implementing by the Bolivian government since 1988 - The SAFCO LAW.

E. ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM: MDC training project has trained ten professionals in privatization projects via concession of services.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

Progress to Date

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 9 Long-term training according to AID/Brazil priority areas. | 11 participants on Global Climate Change. |
| 2. 49 Short-term training according to AID/Brazil priority areas (TECH- 1 to 3 months) | 35 participants on GCC; 13 participants on DI; 03 participant on AIDS. |
| 3. 145 Short-term training according to AID/Brazil priority areas (TECH- up to 3 weeks) | 1 group on AIDS in the workplace and 10 indiv; 2 groups on Democratic Initiatives; 4 groups on Economic Modernization; 1 group on Environment. Law; 2 groups on GCC and 10 individuals; 1 group on Non GCC; 2 groups on Drug Awareness. Total number of 141 "Fellows" |
| 4. 36 In-country Participants | 1 seminar on Drugs, total of 13 "Fellows" |

B. Major Outputs(revised as March 94)

	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	35	30	140	110	10	31	24	9	130	79	91	82

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Per AID/Representative request, SUNY has submitted a selection memorandum for all participants prior to final approval.

SUNY program mid-term evaluation final report was received in February.

USAID/B and RCO decided to process a justification for other than full competition to increase the authorized amount of the SUNY contract instead of initiate a new contract during FY'94.

USAID/B Local order was issued for participant training.

SUNY reviewed environment training objectives for FY'94 with all GCC grantees at the USAID/Brazil Annual GCC Meeting.

All the mid-term evaluation report recommendations were implemented.

D. Problems and Delays

Because the contract 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, if the request for a justification for other than full competition is not approved.

USAID/B did not meet the goal of 10% of all participant trainee new stars at Historically Black Colleges and Universities - HBCU goal.

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.

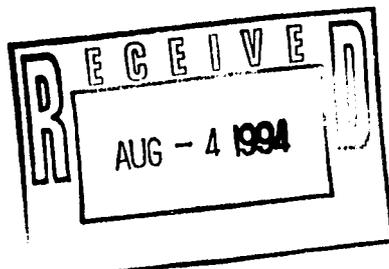
2. Mid-term evaluation report (PES) completed and sent to Washington.

3. USAID/B and RCO/La Paz obtain approval for contract amendment.

4. For the next 6 months confirmed group training includes one Democratic Initiatives Group to US to visit PVO's, one Economic Policy Reform group to be trained at the IRS in US and one Global Climate Change in the area of Public Policy.

5. Prepare PIO/T and amend contract to add additional funds. (approx. US\$895,000).

6. Work with SUNY to maximize opportunities to use HBCU and send to OIT explanation that 10% training in HBCU's is not possible because academic training represents less than 5% of USAID/B program.



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