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USAID/BRAZIL

ACTION PLAN

FY 1995 - 1996

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SECTION I. STATUS OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

A. Strategy Overview

The ongoing USAID/Brazil program has an uncanny fit with the objectives of the new Administration. Our three Strategic Objectives - Environment, Family Planning, and AIDS Prevention - are key administration foci. Eighty percent of the USAID/Brazil program is implemented by American PVOs and Brazilian NGOs carrying out programs in poor communities in the Amazon, the impoverished Northeast and the favelas of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

These PVO/NGO programs may be useful models for other missions that have traditionally worked primarily with government entities. For example, USAID/Brazil's environment program is an excellent model of how USAID and nine American PVOs can jointly design and implement a strategy which has impact at the community, regional and national levels. USAID/Brazil's drug awareness program is another interesting and successful model for PVO/NGO collaboration. By encouraging joint collaboration between NGOs and state governments, a state Drug Awareness program which places most program implementation responsibility and funding in the hands of local NGOs has been prepared and approved by the Governor of Ceará. This plan is now distributed by UNDCP as a model for all Brazilian states.

Given Brazil's immense size, each strategy is limited to a region or only a few key states. The GCC Environment program is limited to the Amazon region and primarily to two states in that region. Family planning is focused on the Northeast and primarily on the states of Ceara and Bahia. AIDS Prevention activities are carried out only in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro states where the disease is most prevalent. Close collaboration with other donors and dissemination of program and project results to other NGOs and to government entities are therefore key elements of our overall strategy (see Annex I for examples of collaboration with other donors).

Multi-year strategies for these three strategic objectives are now two years into implementation. According to the results of four mid-term evaluations of the major GCC environment sub-grants, and a recent Washington-led Program Review of the AIDSCAP program, these USAID programs are progressing well and are among the most effective in Brazil.

Since 1991 USAID/Brazil has tightened the focus of its program due to management and funding limitations. Child Survival and Disaster Preparedness activities were terminated and the Mission turned down opportunities to initiate new programs in Energy Efficiency, Cholera, and Vitamin A.

At the same time small, highly focused Democratic Initiatives and Economic Policy Training activities have been started with the strong enthusiasm and participation from the U.S. Embassy and the four Consulates in Brazil. These programs were initiated in the absence of new LAC funding by reprogramming existing Mission resources. However, any significant expansion of these efforts to encourage (a) Accountability and transparency in Governance and (b) Economic Liberalization and Policy Reform will require modest additional resources.

A new $3 million At-Risk Children project, approved by USAID/W in early March, 1994, will enable the USG to provide U.S. expertise and to support NGOs which will target youth at risk of becoming street children, discourage adolescent prostitution and encourage innovation in the juvenile justice systems in three Northeast cities.

Reductions in ITT funding have threatened continuation of the USAID's successful drug awareness activities focused on Sao Paulo and Ceara states and poised to expand to two new states. We are pleased that UNDCP and INM are now beginning to follow USAID's model of providing assistance to states and NGOs rather than federal level programs and we look forward to closer coordination with these agencies. Nevertheless we believe USAID should continue to play it successful catalytic role in this sector if modest funding ($350,000/yr) is available.

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

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

B. Deforestation reduced in the Brazilian Amazon

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

The strategic objective of the USAID/Brazil environmental program continues, **"Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives to deforestation adopted beyond target areas"**. The success to date of certain pilot efforts under the E/GCC Program and the fact that much of this work is the best (if not the only) work in the Amazon on many key fronts increases the importance of disseminating these successful approaches. During the February 22, 1993 meeting in Washington, D.C. between the MSI/PRISM E/GCC Program performance contractor and most of the GCC grantees, the program outcomes in the E/GCC objective tree were slightly modified to better reflect the coordinated activities underway in the Brazilian Amazon. These refinements included new program-level indicators for the USAID/Brazil E/GCC strategy. Although behavioral modification and the sustainability of management systems are difficult to quantify, it was decided that monitoring the area of land, the percentage of land area, and number and percentage of adopters of improved management systems best reflect positive changes necessary to conserve the Brazilian Amazon.

The program outcomes are: **1) Targeted policies to support environmentally sound land use adopted and/or implemented; 2) Systems for sustainable management of cleared areas identified, promoted, and adopted in target areas; 3) Systems for sustainable management of forested areas identified, promoted, and adopted in target areas; 4) Systems disseminated beyond target areas, and 5) Targeted institutions strengthened.**

2. Strategic objective performance

The USAID/Brazil Global Climate Change Program continued to make valuable contributions to the development setting of the Brazilian Amazon in 1993 despite reductions in funding from the Global and LAC Bureaus. A cutoff in funds from the BSP Program required USAID/Brazil to assume financial support of three former RD/ENR projects: the Woods Hole Research Center grant, the Smithsonian (BDFF) grant, and a portion of the WWF grant. Continued funding for these critically important activities was possible only because of the unexpected shakeup at Cultural Survival and the existing pipeline for the University of Florida grant which negated the need for additional funds for these two activities in 1993.

Numerous personnel changes affected GCC activities: two former GCC project leaders were contracted by the World Bank coordination unit responsible for administration of the G-7 Pilot Program, while a former USAID/Brazil environmental advisor was hired as local representative of a leading American environmental NGO. Closer ties were created with the G-7 Pilot Program with the successful negotiation of short term assistance ($2 million USAID; $0.5 million State) under the Forests for the Future Initiative (FFI) for two Science Centers of Excellence in the Brazilian Amazon.

Links between public participation and environmental protection:

Joint action of four GCC grantees (WWF, ELI, EPA, and USDA/Forest Service) in an August, 1993 environmental assessment training program reached key individuals from all nine Amazon states committed to passing on understanding of environmental assessment procedures to their home institutions. Shortly after his return, one of these participants organized a series of public hearings in his home state that led to the first ever rejection (for the Brazilian Amazon) of a license request for an ill-conceived industrial development project. Another GCC grantee, Woods Hole Research Center was instrumental in organizing community leadership in opposition to the plan, contesting faulty environmental assessment reports with scientific findings. These activities demonstrate the importance of public participation in natural resource management issues as well as highlight the role environmental activities should play in developing civic procedures and institutions.

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

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

In August, 1993 WWF, ELI, EPA and USDA/Forest Service in cooperation with the State University of New York, delivered an intensive three-week "train the trainers" course for 17 Brazilian environmental professionals from nine Amazon states and three other states on the environmental impact assessment process. The course was held in Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and George Washington National Forest in Virginia. The participants are personally committed to conduct future EIA training workshops in Brazil, with the first scheduled for early May, 1994 in Rio Branco, Acre. The four collaborating GCC grantees are committed to developing course materials for the follow-up courses and will provide technical backstopping to the Brazilian instructors.

In September 1993, the Environmental Law Institute delivered a seminar in Manaus, Amazonas to law students and practicing attorneys comparing U.S. and Brazilian environmental law. The seminar covered national environmental policy laws, enforcement mechanisms, citizen suits, environmental impact assessment, protected areas, and pollution control. A parallel seminar for almost 100 government attorneys and members of the private bar in Manaus was also held on "Legal and procedural tools for environmental protection" and "Analysis of environmental cases from the United States.

As a result of the mid-term review of the WWF project, USAID/Brazil stipulated that WWF submit action plans for revitalizing the stalled forest policy and natural resource economics activities. It is hoped that WWF/Brazil will take the lead to get these two activities moving.

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

Agroforestry systems hold the potential of keeping small farmers on degraded land already cleared of forests so that they do not move on to clear additional forested land. Organic residue trials were established in clearings on four farms in the Capim River using 7 types of organic matter applied to three target plants (coffee, orange, cashew). The discarded leaves of manihot, *Cassia*, *Cecropia*, *Inga edulis* and cow manure had the largest impacts on seedling growth. These organic residues are readily available to small farmers at a cost considerably lower than chemical fertilizers. Agro-silvopastoral tree trials continue focusing on 15 species of economic value. Mahogany, mango and cashew seedlings are achieving excellent growth in degraded pasture lands. Accidental fire and how to control it has become cause for concern during the establishment phase of these tree species.

Reforestation enrichment studies in the long-deforested Bragantina Zone in Eastern Pará State are utilizing seedlings from a 200-ha primary forest remnant in the Peixe Boi Municipality. This on-going study received a $15,000 award from the Biodiversity Support Program to extend results to small holders in the region whose livelihoods still depend on wood harvest for charcoal production.

PESACRE has reorganized Phase II activities to focus on agroforestry needs in three very different communities in Acre State: a recent settlement, a rubber tapper extractive reserve, and an indigenous area. One of these communities, Granada in the Pedro Peixoto colonization project, has already undergone severe deforestation, with much of the cleared land already in degraded pastures. Agroforestry systems are being tailored to colonists's reality - which includes pasture as a necessary component for livestock and small animals.

3) ***Systems for sustainable management of <u>forested</u> areas identified, promoted, and adopted in target areas.***

Better management of logging activities can generate income while saving forests and reducing waste. IMAZON completed logging activities on the 200 ha pilot area with 100 ha logged using traditional methods and 100 ha logged according to a model management plan. Excellent response was obtained from industry representatives who loaned a skidder and logging tractor designed to reduce forest damage. Local timber company representatives were exposed to the new management techniques during a November 1993 field day held at the end of logging activities (see details below). Management costs are minimal and even increase efficiency (thereby decreasing costs) of logging operations given high profit margins while no other plans exist in the region for (legally stipulated) sustainable forest management. Timber representatives expressed respect for IMAZON's work and interest in adopting sustainable logging practices (required by law, but little followed to now).

A new map of Amazon forests (produced by Woods Hole Research Center) based on canopy seasonality and drought intensity has revealed potential vulnerability to wildfire on a much larger

scale than previously understood. This is cause for special concern because the zone of vulnerability coincides with the "arc of deforestation" where road access has exposed forests to logging damage and outright clearing, leading to the "savannafication" of much of the Eastern Amazon (i.e. permanent conversion from forest to grassland due to fire). Fire damage mapping during a severe drought (1992-93 El Niño year) indicated major economic loss of community-held secondary forests and fire scars in logged areas of standing forest. This information is being used to design a community-oriented fire prevention strategy for small holders in the Paragominas area.

"Recipes without words", an illustrated, educational handbook, has been compiled by Woods Hole scientists, featuring 15 species of medicinal trees with broad distribution in the Amazon basin. A one-hectare forested plot established in the Capim River village of Nazaré is being monitored for harvests of fruit, vines, medicines, and game and has been visited by farmers from distant communities. Thirty households in Quiandeua and Nazaré are tracking daily consumption of game, forest fruits and medicines through illustrated notebooks. Average household game consumption is 20 kg each month. It would cost the average household $300 to purchase in the market the fruits they eat of bacurí, piquiá and uchí in one year. This study demonstrates to local communities the economic return of intact Amazonian forests compared to the very undervalued prices from one-time sale of timber.

An educational pamphlet for the plant trail in a 50-ha forest reserve "library" on community land in Quiandeua is under production. Inventories were completed in the larger 2000-ha community forest for five widely occurring tree species: bacurí (*Platonia insignis*), copaíba (*Copaifera*), piquiá (*Caryocar villosum*), andiroba (*Carapa guianensis*) and uchi (*Endopleura uchi*). Fruit yield for uchi and piquiá were very low in 1993 because of the strong El Niño drought. Two of these species reveal a complete lack of seedlings and saplings, reinforcing the need for enrichment planting.

4) ***Systems disseminated <u>beyond</u> target areas.***

The political and economic climate in the Brazilian Amazon is such that producers and consumers are looking for natural resource management solutions that work, as the days of subsidized wasteful development fade. Dissemination of economically viable and environmentally sound solutions is critical to prevent rural exodus or continued lawless exploitation of Amazon resources.

A November 1993 field day highlighted the IMAZON sustainable timber harvest pilot demonstration area. Twenty-five leading timber company representatives, 3 consulting foresters, and 10 logging equipment representatives attended the field day organized by six IMAZON staff members. All aspects of forest management, timber harvest, and calculation of management costs were covered. Numerous timber owners commented that the open approach and <u>rare partnership between an environmental NGO (IMAZON) and industry representatives</u> had convinced them that forest management is a cost-effective workable option for them to stay in business in the long run. Participants expressed interest in publication of a forest manual and in

creation of a pilot system for forest extension in the region. A video production featuring this successful timber management approach was prepared by Brazil's leading TV network for broadcast on its popular Sunday morning science slot.

WWF organized a May 1993 meeting of leading Brazilian environmental NGOs to establish a Brazilian position regarding the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). Brazilian participation in the October 1993 FSC founding assembly (threatened by the walkout of major environmental groups) was crucial to salvaging the concept of a sustainable harvest label certification process including producer groups. Two Brazilians and the field coordinator of the Cultural Survival GCC grant (and loan) were named to the FSC interim board. These actions help disseminate the important message that the labeling process must be a partnership between consumers and producers in the spirit of promoting sustainable business practices.

The Woods Hole course on measuring land area and timber valuation was given at the São Sebastião and Joíra communities and later was presented to a group of 20 extension agents from across the Amazon at a workshop held at the Tocantins Agroecological Center in Marabá, November 11-12, 1993. Several communities have now decided not to sell community timber tracts based on awareness of full timber value.

5) ***Targeted institutions strengthened.***

In an excellent example of the link between public health and environment, the PREVFOGO (fire prevention) group within IBAMA benefitted from short term assistance of USDA/Forest Service collaborators to design and implement a network of detection stations to monitor health hazards to local populations of the extensive burning common to Amazon forest margins. This action gives new impetus to the fight against wasteful forest burning, with the recognition that the lingering pall of smoke that accompanies large fires in the Amazon presents an immediate and serious health risk to forest and urban dwellers, as well as the future long-term consequences for global warming.

WWF institutional strengthening activities focused on completion of a series of self-paced managerial guides (in Portuguese) on proposal writing and financial resource development planning. WWF held an organizational diagnostic with the National Rubber Tappers Council staff in Macapá, Amapá in April, 1993.

NGOs continue their partnership with IBAMA to develop management plans for protected areas. The Fundação Vitória Amazônica effort in Jaú National Park has become a model for scientific-based inventory of both human needs and environmental conditions in the region. The Amapá extractive reserves continue to search for economic viability with support from the National Rubber Tapper's Council and the Institute for Amazon and Environmental Studies.

Internships offered by Florida/PESACRE and the Woods Hole Research Center through GCC grants enabled 12 promising young Brazilian researchers to get hands-on participatory development experience in the Brazilian Amazon in 1993. Many of these individuals are already

assuming leadership roles in these institutions, as is the case of the two Woods Hole interns who are organizing community participation in opposition to the Capim River kaolin mine, giving a voice to forest dwellers who until now had been left out of the decision-making process.

3. Monitoring and evaluation status and plans

The February 22, 1993 meeting in Washington, D.C. between GCC grantees and the MSI/PRISM contractor led to the establishment of program-level indicators for the five program outcome areas of the GCC Program. Most of these indicators will have to be verified by project surveys conducted specifically for the GCC Program by local NGOs and community groups. USAID/Brazil plans to work with MSI to build local NGO capability for data collection, possibly through workshops with individual subgrantees. To date, little data collection has occurred except for market-oriented surveys sponsored by GENESYS. At the recent GCC Program Coordination meeting held February 23-26, 1994 in Belém, implementing organizations pledged to provide the first tranche of data to USAID/Brazil by April 1994.

Four mid-term project evaluations were conducted during 1993 (and early 1994) for the activities of: University of Florida/PESACRE, WWF, USDA/Forest Service, and GENESYS.

Findings from the University of Florida evaluation helped them refocus their actions for Phase II activities, designed to be more responsive to the needs of forest dwellers in the state of Acre.

The WWF mid-term evaluation coincided with an important shift in project responsibility to the new WWF/Brazil office, opening new perspectives for policy action growing out of very coherent field programs. The strength of WWF action has been in participative field demonstration projects conducted through subgrantees. The link between these successful field activities and policy advocacy has been weak, with WWF encountering little consistent leadership on the part of the almost-inoperable IBAMA.

The Forest Service evaluation highlighted the successful model of multi-institutional collaboration on fire research and management while alerting to the lack of progress on forest management issues, leading to a call for a high level workshop in March 1994 between Forest Service and IBAMA to rethink collaboration on National Forest management. The GENESYS evaluation is charged with identifying means of incorporating gender sensitivity into on-going projects without the need to continue funding a separate gender-awareness project.

Additional project mid-term evaluations are scheduled over the next 12 months for the Environmental Law Institute and Woods Hole Research Center.

Table 1: Strategic Objective Performance

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

PROGRAM OUTCOME NO. 2.1 Targeted policies to support environmentally sound land use adopted and\or implemented.

Indicator: Forest policy adopted by fed. agencies by 1996; labeling criteria for 2 types of forest mgmt. by 1995

Unit:		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Policies published in official press; criteria adopted by Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).	Baseline		------	
Comments: Data is expected by 04/94 for all but PESACRE.		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

Indicator:

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

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

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

Indicator: Land (ha) under improved management systems; % of land under IMS; # of adopters; % of adopters.

Unit:		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project surveys	Baseline		------	
Comments: Data is expected by 04/94 for all but PESACRE.		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

Indicator:

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

E/GCC Objective Tree

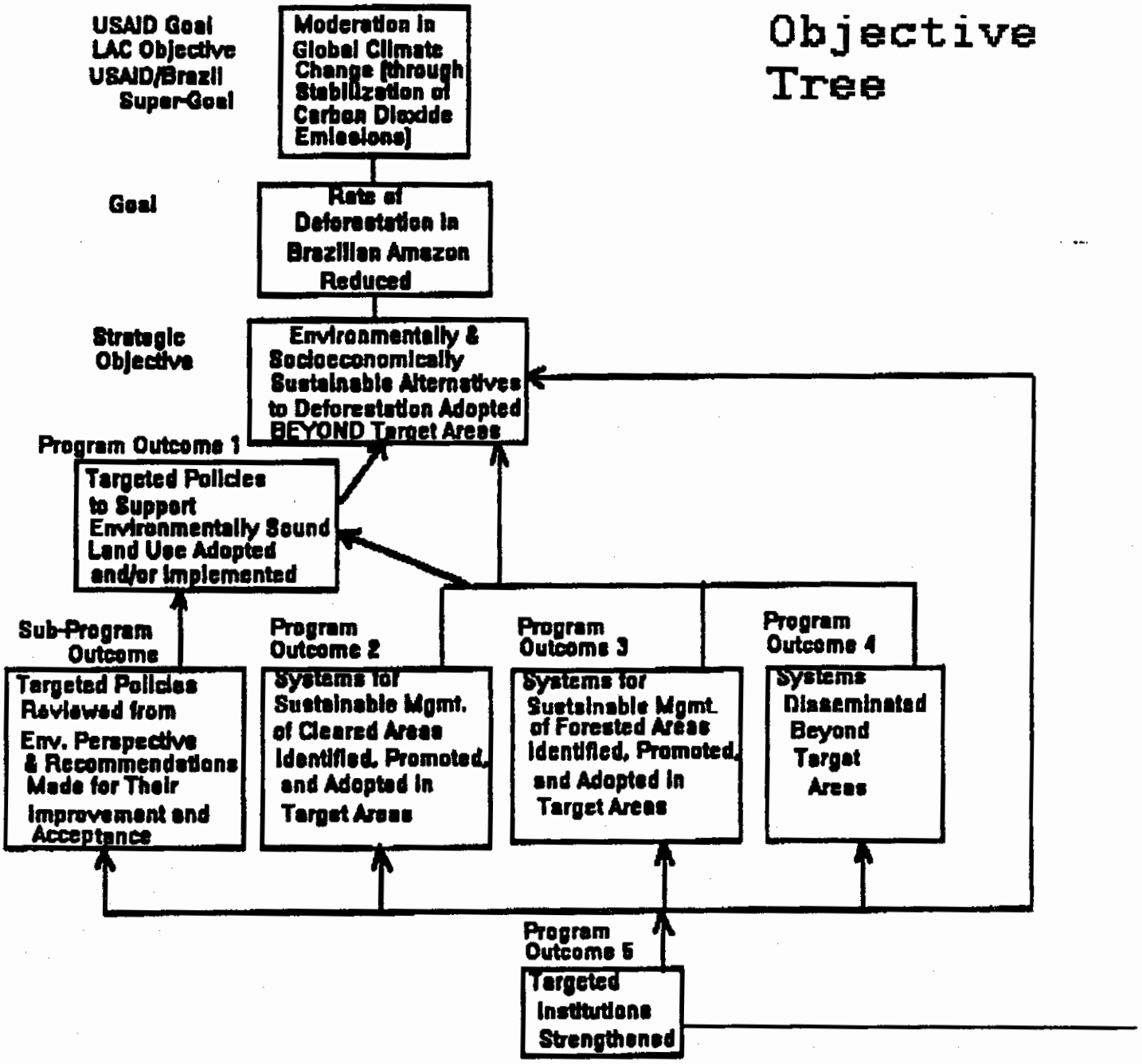

TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PROGRAM" TREE"

Brazil
Bureau Objective: Support the achievement of broadly-based, sustainable economic growth
Bureau Sub-objective: Encourage preservation and sustainable use of the natural resource base
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2: Deforestation reduced in the Brazilian Amazon

PROGRAM OUTCOME NO. 2.1 Environmentally viable alternatives to deforestation identified and promoted	PROGRAM OUTCOME NO. 2.2 Policies supporting environmentally sound use of forests established and implemented	PROGRAM OUTCOME NO. 3.3 An environmental constituency established in local communities
Projects (Number\Title)	Projects (Number\Title)	Projects (Number\Title)
WWF Grant 512-0784-G-00-0043-00	U.Fla. Grant 512-0784-G-00-0040-00	WWF Grant 512-0784-G-00-0043-00
ELI Grant 512-0784-G-00-1046-00	Woods Hole Grant 512-0784-G-00-3007	Forest Service PASA 512-0784-P-AG-1044-02
EPA PASA 512-0784-P-EP-1045-00	Smithsonian Grant 512--0784-G-00-3008	Cultural Survival Grant 512-0784-G-00-2045-00
GENESYS Buy-In PDC-0100-Z-00-9044-00		U. Fla. Grant 512-0784-G-00-0040-00

C. Increase Acess to Contraceptive Methods and Integrated Family Planning Services in Order to Improve Women's Reproductive Health

1. Agency Goal and Strategic Objective

USAID/Brazil is implementing the Agency goal of stabilizing population growth and protecting human health through a strategic objective of increasing access to family planning services and methods in order to improve women's reproductive health.

Brazil has a contraceptive prevalence rate of over 55%. The high aggregate rate, however, masks regional variations and serious distortions in the family planning sector that have important implications for reproductive health. Over 90% of contraceptive users rely on only two methods, female sterilization and oral contraceptives.

The focus of USAID's family planning assistance is, therefore, improving the quality of distorted family planning services which have a negative impact on women's reproductive health, and ensuring that a balanced, high-quality program exists in target areas by the end of this final assistance period, 1993-2000. The USAID strategy, carefully developed with U.S.-based PVOs and local NGOs, concentrates on:

- expanding the limited range of family planning methods,

- increasing the information available in Brazil about reproductive health care, and

- integrating family planning with viable service delivery systems in the public and private sector.

An important component of the strategy is collaboration with Brazil's private commercial sector as a major provider of contraceptives and services.

In the next few years, if resources are available, USAID/Brazil would propose adding research activities to investigate factors affecting fertility decisions by Brazilian women. It is clear that family planning in Brazil is skewed (ie, method mix issues and high sterilization rate). What is not clear is why this situation exists. Population based surveys such as the DHS have not served to provide qualitative information about women's reproductive choices. Information from Brazilian women on these issues is critically needed.

2. Strategic Objective Performance

The key program outcomes of population assistance in Brazil are (a) improved quality of family planning services and (b) improved sustainability of family planning delivery systems. Activities are undertaken by 12 Cooperating Agencies of the Office of Population, and carefully

coordinated by USAID/Brazil to ensure the most efficient use of resources. Since USAID/Brazil's population strategy was approved in 1992, and especially in the last year, a number of important implementation steps have occurred.

Activities have been increasingly concentrated in two target states in Northeast Brazil, Bahia and Ceara. These two states have a combined population of over 20 million. In both states, USAID-supported CAs are providing assistance to state-wide reproductive health and family planning programs. These programs are led by the state public health authorities, and include efforts by private sector organizations which are supported by USAID's CAs. In the past year, assistance was provided to the state programs in baseline data collection (situation analysis of public and private reproductive health services); strategic planning; training of service providers; and the provision of commodities. In other Northeast states, USAID has continued to support service delivery through NGOs, including BEMFAM, Brazil's IPPF affiliate, and UNIMED, Brazil's largest HMO.

A critical component of the strategy to complete USAID's assistance in family planning to Brazil by the year 2000 is phasing over the provision of contraceptive commodities to non-USAID sources. This is a particularly important issue in Brazil, where over 90% of contraceptive users rely on sterilization or oral contracepives. Donations of commodities such as IUDs and diaphragms account for a large proportion of use and commercial sources must be arranged as USAID curtails donations. In 1993, a number of CAs concentrated on establishing a Commodity Procurement Organization which will import and sell at affordable prices contraceptive commodities currently donated by USAID. The CPO is scheduled to begin operations in mid-1994.

For many years an acrimonious division has existed between family planning service delivery organizations and feminist groups concerned with reproductive rights for women. As part of preparatory activities for the Population and Development Conference in Cairo in 1994 and the Women in Development Conference in Beijing in 1995, USAID/Brazil has been able to encourage greater dialog between these two groups. Individual meetings and an initial seminar will be followed up by smaller meetings on specific topics of common interest.

On the management side, progress was made in the past year in coordinating the activities of the CAs active in Brazil into a more integrated program. Coordination meetings were held in Washington and in Brazil to plan links between CAs and with the state programs; and to work together on common issues such as evaluation and commodity provision.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation Status and Plans

At coordination meetings over the past year, all of the CAs working in Brazil were asked to submit information about their project monitoring and evalution systems to help construct the larger AID evaluation plan.

Baseline data on a number of the indicators for the population strategic objective were compiled from the 1991 DHS data base and can be found on the attached table. Data for the remaining indicators will be drawn from situational analyses in the states of Ceara and Bahia. The analysis in Ceara has been completed and values should be available soon. The survey in Bahia is underway, and analysis should be completed by the third quarter of 1994.

Table 1: Strategic Objective Performance

Brazil

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

Indicators: (1) Unwanted fertility					
Unit:			Year	Planned	Actual
Source: DHS in Northeast Brazil	Baseline:	Ceará	1991 1.6	-------	
Comments: Measured in Ceará, Bahia and Alagoas		Bahia	1991 1.5		
	Target		1997		
Indicators: (2) Mistimed births					
Unit:			Year	Planned	Actual
Source: DHS in Northeast Brazil	Baseline:	Ceará	1991 19.9	-------	
Comments: Measured in Ceará, Bahia and Alagoas		Bahia	1991 18.1		
	Target		1997		
Indicators: (3) Abortion rate					
Unit:			Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	Baseline:	Ceará		-------	
Comments: Analysis under way		Bahia			
	Target		1997		
Indicators: (4) High-risk pregnancies					
Unit:			Year	Planned	Actual
Source: DHS in Northeast Brazil	Baseline:	Ceará	1991 57.8	-------	
Comments: Measured in Ceará, Bahia and Alagoas		Bahia	1991 63.2		
	Target		1997		

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

PROGRAM OUTPUT NO. 1.1 Improved quality of family planning services

Indicators: Program level - Service delivery point provides full range of appropriate methods;

Unit:		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Situational Analysis, Ceará and Bahia	Baseline: Ceará	1993	-------	
Comments: Ceará Situational Analysis results	Bahia	1994		
to be released in early 1994; Bahia				
Situational Analysis under way.	Target	1997		

Indicators: Population level: Population has available full range of methods.

Unit:		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Situational Analysis, Ceará and Bahia	Baseline: Ceará	1993	-------	
Comments: Ceará Situational Analysis results	Bahia	1994		
to be released in early 1994; Bahia				
Situational Analysis under way.	Target	1997		

Indicators: Program level - SDP quality of care score.

Unit:		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Situational Analysis, Ceará and Bahia	Baseline: Ceará	1993	-------	
Comments: Ceará Situational Analysis results	Bahia	1994		
to be released in early 1994; Bahia				
Situational Analysis under way.	Target	1997		

Indicators: Population level - Discontinuation rates

Unit:		Year		Planned	Actual
Source: PSFNe 1991	Baseline: Ceará	1991	49.5	-------	
Comments:	Bahia	1991	52.0		
	Target	1997			

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

PROGRAM OUTPUT NO. 1.1 Improved quality of family planning services

Indicators: Population level - OC compliance

Unit:		Year		Planned	Actual
Source: PSFNe 1991	Baseline: Ceará	1991	42.1	-------	
Comments:	Bahia	1991	49.8		
	Target	1997			

Indicators: Population level - Users satisfaction

Unit:		Year		Planned	Actual
Source: PSFNe 1991	Baseline: Ceará	1991	82.8	-------	
Comments:	Bahia	1991	87.9		
	Target	1997			

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 Increase access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.				
PROGRAM OUTPUT NO. 1.2 Improved sustainability of family planning delivery systems				
Indicators: Program level - % of public sector SDPs with family planning services				
Unit:		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Situational Analysis, Ceará and Bahia	Baseline: Ceará	1993	-------	
Comments: Ceará Situational Analysis results to be released in early 1994; Bahia Situational Analysis under way.	Bahia	1994		
	Target	1997		
Indicators: Population level - Population having access to public sector SDPs with family planning				
Unit:		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Situational Analysis, Ceará and Bahia	Baseline: Ceará	1993	-------	
Comments: Ceará Situational Analysis results to be released in early 1994; Bahia Situational Analysis under way.	Bahia	1994		
	Target	1997		
Indicators: Program level - Number of HMOs providing family planning				
Unit:		Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	Baseline: Ceará		-------	
Comments:	Bahia			
	Target	1997		
Indicators: Population level - Population served by HMOs with family planning				
Unit:		Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	Baseline: Ceará		-------	
Comments:	Bahia			
	Target	1997		

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

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

Indicators: Number of commodities by source

Unit:		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project data	Baseline: Ceará	1994	-------	
Comments:	Bahia	1994		
	Target	1997		

Indicators: Public resources allocated to family planning services or commodities

Unit:		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Situational Analysis, Ceará and Bahia	Baseline: Ceará	1993	-------	
Comments: Ceará Situational Analysis results to be released in early 1994; Bahia Situational Analysis under way.	Bahia	1994		
	Target	1997		

Indicators: AID-supported NGOs that continue without AID funding

Unit:		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project data	Baseline: Ceará	1995	-------	
Comments:	Bahia	1995		
	Target	1997		

USAID/BRAZIL
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TREE
POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING

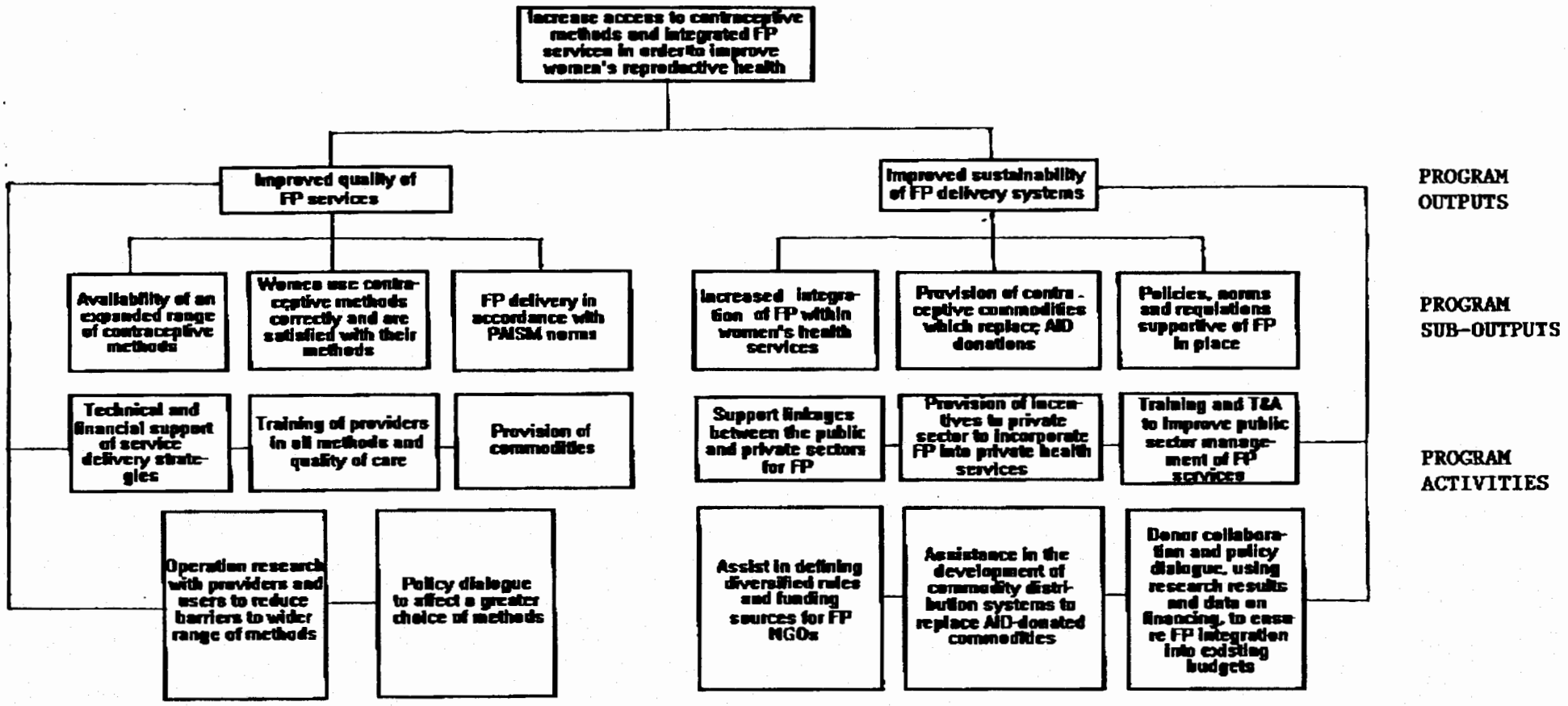

TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PROGRAM "TREE"

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

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

PROJECT LIST
OFFICE OF POPULATION

Project/Grant title	Number
1. Over $ 500,000	
The Futures Group **Contraceptive Social Marketing**	936-3051
IPPF/Western Hemisphere **Expansion and Improvement of Family Planning Services in the LAC Region**	936-3043
The Pathfinder Fund **Family Planning Services**	936-3042
Deloitte and Touche **PROFIT**	936-3056
2. $ 200,000 to 500,000	
The Futures Group **OPTIONS II**	936-3035
University of North Carolina **Evaluation**	936-3060
JHPIEGO **Training in Reproductive Health**	936-3045
Population Council **INOPAL**	936-3030
3. Under $ 200,000	
Johns Hopkins University **Population Communication Services**	936-3052
Development Associates, Inc. **Family Planning Training for Paramedical, Auxiliary and Community Personnel**	936-3031
Institute for Resource Development **Demographic and Health Surveys**	936-3023

D. REDUCED RATES OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED HIV INFECTION IN TARGET POPULATION IN TWO GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS

1. Agency Goal and Strategic Objective

USAID/Brazil is implementing the Agency goal of stabilizing population growth and protecting human health through a strategic objective of reduced rates of sexual transmission of HIV infection. The major vehicle for implementing this strategic objective is the AIDSCAP program, which in Brazil focuses on four groups with high-risk behaviour (commercial sex workers, men who have sex with men, men away from home, and STD patients) in the states of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. Other AIDS prevention activities in Brazil include HIV/AIDS prevention services offered by the IPPF affiliate, training for adolescent counselling, and an annual Partners of the Americas seminar for practioners nationwide.

Brazil ranks fourth among countries reporting AIDS cases (45,859 reported AIDS cases as of January 1, 1994). It is estimated that over one million Brazilians are currently infected with HIV, with 60% of cases sexually transmitted and 58% in the age group 25-34. High-risk groups, such as prostitutes, show accelerated HIV trans mission rates: in a 1991 seroprevalence study, the infection rate for prostitutes in Santos was 28%; for Sao Paulo 12%; and for Campinas 14%.

The major interventions of USAID/Brazil's 5-year strategy for AIDS Prevention are:

(1) STD prevention and control, through strengthening the local capacity to provide treatment and prevention services;

(2) behaviour change communication, including the use of various types of media and the development and distribution of IEC materials regarding STD treatment, partner reduction and condom use for those at high risk of HIV infection; and

(3) condom distribution, in conjunction with GOB and through social marketing, to increase the availability and reduce the price of condoms, and encourage regular and correct condom use.

In addition, the program includes supporting interventions such as logistics management to improve condom and STD drugs supply; private sector leveraging to promote AIDS prevention activities in the workplace; and a behavioral research grants program focusing on populations at risk. Smaller amounts of support are provided to the MOH, PVOs and local NGOs to strengthen their capacity to implement AIDS prevention activities. Policy reform is a critical activity, especially in the area of condom availability. Issues such as importation, taxation and tariffs, and domestic regulation are addressed under policy reform.

The five year budget for the AIDSCAP program in Brazil totals $10.3 million, 65% of which is distributed among the three major progam areas of STDs, BCC and condom distribution among the four target populations, and 35% comprising complementary activities in behaviour research, PVO/NGO grants, MOH support, evaluation and program support.

It is important to note that USAID/Brazil supports the AIDSCAP project with ITT funds. If a shortfall were to occur in funding for this project, USAID/Brazil would hope to access additional funds from LAC/HPN to ensure achieving project objectives.

2. Strategic Objective Performance

The past 12 months was an exceedingly busy and important period for the AIDS program in Brazil. The AIDSCAP Brazil office developed 14 subagreements with NGOs, state level governments and the private sector. Three more subagreements are being finalized. Most of these 3-year subprojects are in their first year of implementation.
AIDSCAP also conducted a PVO/NGO competition for Brazilian organizations interested in expanding work in AIDS Prevention. The entry selected by the review committee was submitted by Childhope in collaboration with the State University of Rio de Janeiro. The project will provide outreach services on STD/AIDS prevention to poor adolescents in the favelas of Rio de Janeiro. A subagreement for this $300,000 project will be signed soon.

In January, 1994, a Country Program Review of the AIDSCAP program in Brazil was conducted by R&D/H, USAID/Brazil and AIDSCAP headquarters and local staff. The reviewers were impressed with progress to date and affirmed the current strategy and scope of activity. The Brazil AIDSCAP program was the first major program initiated in Latin America and is among the most advanced in U.S. AID's global attack on HIV/AIDS. The team identified the following issues for special attention:

(1) Condom availability. Working with the Ministry of Health, USAID and AIDSCAP efforts to encourage elimination of taxes on high-priced condoms have not yet been successful, despite country-wide publicity on the issue in January-February, 1994. Tho bring this policy issue to closure, a special USAID/AIDSCAP Task Force will be created to ensure more coordinated and sutained effort.

(2) Evaluation and Dissemination. Evaluation efforts are behind schedule. Plans for dissemination of results of pilot projects should be developed in the second year of project activities.

(3) Donor Coordination. As the pioneer donor in AIDS prevention in Brazil, USAID/Brazil has agressively encouraged other donor involvement. USAID/AIDSCAP consultancies were essential in ensuring that Social Marketing, Logistics and Condom Provision components would be included in the new IBRD AIDS loan to Brazil. Despite the availability of this new loan, USAID is aware of good proposals (especially from NGOs) which remain unfunded. We plan to introduce newly interested donors, such as the ELI and Germany, to these NGOs.

(4) Sub-Project Approval. AIDSCAP/W Subproject approval has been slow. AIDSCAP reported that new procedures at headquarters are now being established to decrease the lengthy approval process experienced the first year. USAID/Brazil agreed to communicate decisions on final subproject approval within two weeks of receipt.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation Status and Plans

The monitoring and evaluation of the AIDS prevention program requires measurement of process, outcome and impact. The selected indicators are found in Table I. Baseline values are available for a number of indicators, but are still in the process of collection for others.

Evaluation for AIDSCAP sub-projects was initially intended to be implemented via a subagreement with a suitable Brazilian institution. After several months of negotiation, it became clear that this approach would be too time-consuming and expensive. As a more cost-effective alternative, in December 1993, a full-time evaluation officer was hired by AIDSCAP to coordinate the subproject evaluation components and to provide technical assistance to those subgrantees who required assistance in developing and implementing evaluation plans.

Baseline data was gathered for a number of subprojects in this initial year of implementation. With the evaluation officer now on board, all baseline data will be collected and assessed in the next few months.

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

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

Indicator: HIV soroprevalence rates in target populations

Unit: Comercial Sex Workers (SP)		Year	Planned	Actual (SP/RJ)
Source: US Bureau Census	Baseline	1991/1991	------	14.3%/11.6%
Comments: Measured in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. 1992 data, seroprevalence rates in target populations		1992	------	60.7%
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

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

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

Indicator: Condom use

Unit: Comercial Sex Workers (SP/RJ)		Year	Planned	Actual (SP/RJ)
Source: State Health Department	Baseline	1190/1991	------	66%/74.5%
Comments: Sao Paulo data measured in 3 urban areas: Sao Paulo city, Santos and Campinas. Survey conducted with UCSF, USA. 1993 data from a study conducted by AIDSCAP/Brazil in collaboration with the Santos Municipal Health Institute of Religious Studies (ISER)		1992		
		1993		83%/--
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

Indicator: Number of Partners				
Unit: Comercial Sex Workers (SP/RJ)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: State Department of Health	Baseline	1990/1991	------	
Comments: Study conducted in collabortion with UCSF, Center for AIDS Prevention, USA.		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

Indicator: STD incidence				
Unit: Comercial Sex Workers (SP/RJ)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: N/A	Baseline	1990/1991	------	
Comments: Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

Indicator: STD prevalence over time				
Unit: Comercial Sex Workers (SP/RJ)		Year	Planned	Actual (SP/RJ)
Source: N/A	Baseline	1990/1991	------	66%/--
Comments: Syphillis seroprevalence study conducted among 300 low-income prostitutes in 3 urban areas (São Paulo city, Santos and Campinas)Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
	Target	1997		

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

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

Indicator: STD incidence

Unit: Comercial Sex Workers (SP/RJ)		Year	Planned	Actual (SP/RJ)
Source: State Department of Health	Baseline	1990/1991	------	
Comments: Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

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

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

Indicator: HIV soroprevalence rates in target populations

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

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

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

Indicator: Condom use

Unit: Men Who Have Sex With Other Men (SP/RJ)		Year	Planned	Actual (SP/RJ)
Source: Parker, R; Souza, D.: Sexuality, Policies and AIDS. Falmer Press.	Baseline	1989	------	--/62.4%
Comments: Chapter: "After AIDS: Changes in Homosexual behavior"		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

Indicator: Number of Partners				
Unit: Men Who Have Sex With Other Men (SP/RJ)		Year	Planned	Actual (SP/RJ)
Source: Parker, R; Souza, D.: Sexuality, Policies and AIDS. Falmer Press.	Baseline		------	--/48.1%
Comments: Same as above. 48.1% of the subjects in Rio reported having a single regular partner.		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

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

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

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

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

Indicator: STD incidence

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

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

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

Indicator: HIV soroprevalence rates in target populations

Unit: Men Away From Home (SP/RJ)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: AIDSCAP Project and implementing agencies	Baseline		------	
Comments: Study will be conducted along the second half of 1994		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

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

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

Indicator: Condom use

Unit: Men Away From Home (SP/RJ)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: AIDSCAP Project and implementing agencies	Baseline		------	
Comments: Study will be conducted along the second half of 1994		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

Indicator: Number of Partners

Unit: Men Away From Home (SP/RJ)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Source: AIDSCAP Project and implementing agencies	Baseline		------	

Comments: Study will be conducted along the second half of 1994		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

Indicator: STD incidence				
Unit: Men Away From Home (SP/RJ)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: N/A	Baseline		------	
Comments: No study will be conducted during LOP		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

Indicator: STD prevalence over time				
Unit: Men Away From Home (SP/RJ)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: AIDSCAP Project and implementing agencies	Baseline		------	
Comments: Study will be conducted along the second half of 1994		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

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

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

Indicator: STD incidence

Unit: Men Away From Home (SP/RJ)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: N/A	Baseline		------	
Comments: No study will be conducted over LOP		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

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

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

Indicator: HIV soroprevalence rates in target populations

Unit: STDs patients (SP/RJ)		Year	Planned	Actual(SP/RJ)
Source: US Bureau of Census	Baseline	1991	------	4.4%/4.4%
Comments: Measured in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro		1992	------	
		1993		11.6%/--
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

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

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

Indicator: Condom use

Unit: STDs Patients (SP/RJ)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: AIDSCAP Project and implementing agecies	Baseline		------	
Comments: Will be measured as part of the evaluation plan for target geographic areas.		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

Indicator: Partners-number

Unit: STDs Patients (SP/RJ)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: N/A	Baseline		------	

Comments: Baseline data for this Target Population was not available during the development of this Action Plan		1992		
		1993		
		1994		
		1995		
		1996		
	Target	1997		

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

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

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

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

Indicator: STD incidence

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

USAID/BRAZIL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TREE - AIDS

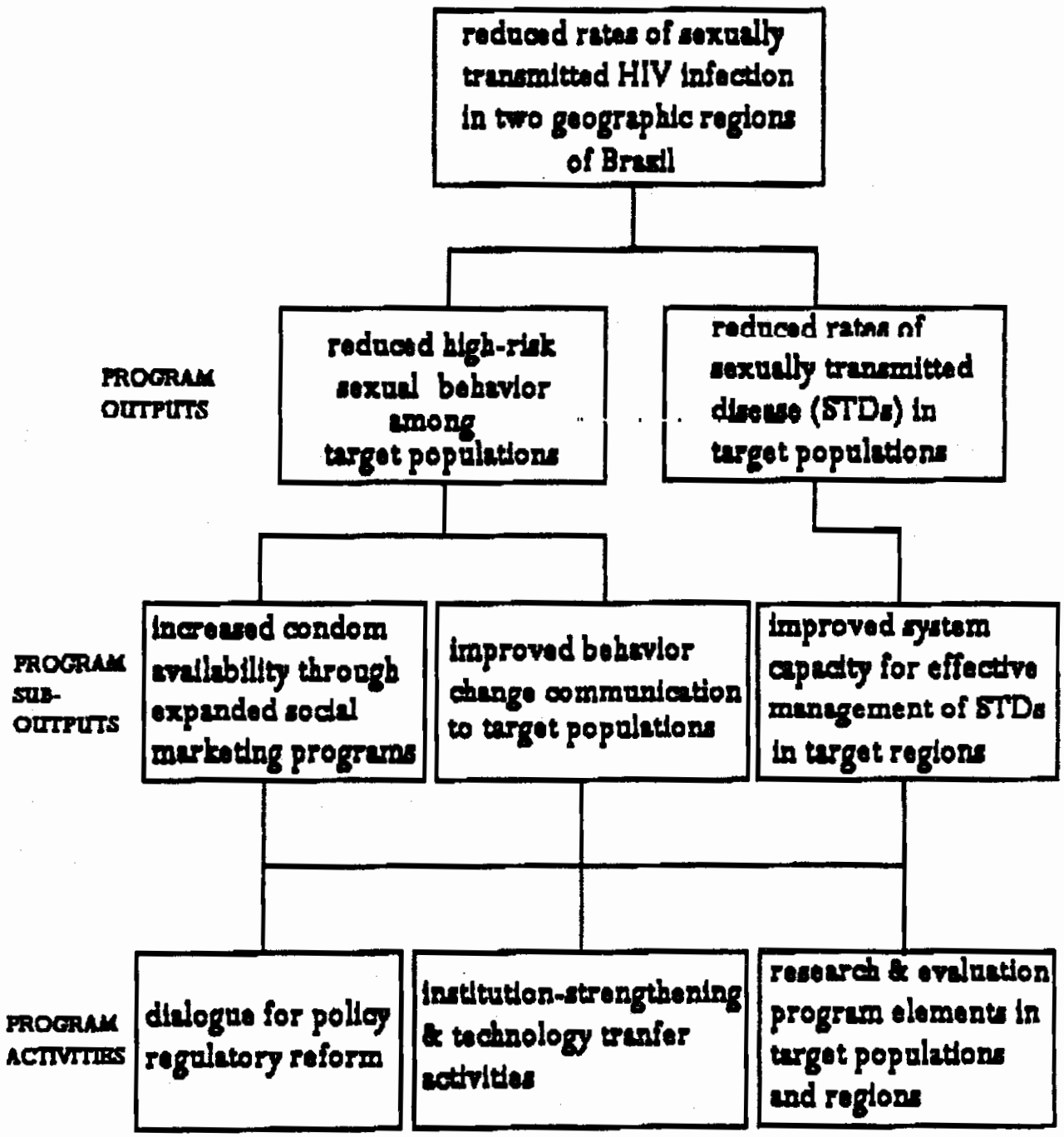

TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PROGRAM "TREE"

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

PROGRAM OUTCOME NO. 3.1 Reduced high-risk sexual behavior among target populations	PROGRAM OUTCOME NO. 3.2 Reduced rates of of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in target populations
Projects (AIDSCAP)	Projects (AIDSCAP)
Education intervention on behavior change for target populations in SP and RJ	Education intervention on STD prevention and control for target populations in SP and RJ
Social marketing of condoms intervention among target populations	Logistics management of condoms and STD drugs among target populations
Institutional stregthening of in-country MOH/NGOs/PVOs working with target populations and policy reform	Institutional strengthening of in-country STD clinics/MOH working with target populations and policy reform
Private sector leveraging for education interventions in the workplace	Behavioral research among target populations

TARGET POPULATIONS ARE: Commercial Sex Workers (CSMs), Men Away from Home (MAFH), Men Who Have Sex with Other Men (MWM) and STD patients (STDs).

TARGET REGIONS ARE: São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro states

E. Other activities

1. Narcotics Awareness

USAID/Brazil has included a small drug awareness program in its portfolio since 1990. Drug use in Brazil is a serious but underreported health problem, and has grown by approximately 20% per year. In addition, Brazil has a major problem with drug trafficking, money laundering and precursor chemicals.

Activities in Brazil are financed: (a) through a $200,000 buy-in to R&D/Education's Narcotics Awareness and Education Project (DRUGCOM); (b) SUNY-funded short-term training of community leaders in the U.S.; and (c) Partners-funded seminars in Brazil for country-wide audiences. USAID/Brazil's activities are restricted to training as other activities are proscribed under Sections 669 and 670 of the Foreign Assistance Act. DRUGCOM activities have been conducted in the highly motivated states of Ceara and Sao Paulo via coordinated DRUGCOM subgrants to NGOs and state agencies. The main objectives for USAID/Brazil's drug awareness program are (1) increasing awareness of narcotics abuse as a domestic problem; and (2) developing leadership that is committed to demand reduction within Brazil and that will seek innovative solutions and expand attention to the issue. The 1993 final report of the Evaluation of the LAC Narcotics Demand Reduction Program, commissioned by LAC/SAM concluded that "A.I.D. is achieving benefits far out of proportion to the limited financial input involved. . . A.I.D.'s experience in Brazil proves that it is possible to do something about the drug problem without large U.S. inputs. High motivation of the kind found at the state level in Brazil, facilitates creative means of collaboration and the provision of significant in-kind contributions".

With DRUGCOM technical assistance in 1993 Ceará prepared Brazil's first State Drug Awareness Plan and is now eligible for UNDCP assistance. Based on the success of the USAID program, both UNDCP and INM are now willing to move more of their resources from ineffective federal activities to state-level programs.

Initially, USAID/Brazil had intended to phase out drug awareness activities in FY94. However, given the very positive results of the Evaluation, and the continued potential of significantly leveraging very limited resources through collaboration with key states and other donors, USAID/Brazil proposes continuing the modest funding of these activities to target two new states. Through such a strategy, USAID would disseminate its successful low-cost model further throughout Brazil, making increased use of local consultants previously trained by USAID to work with states with high motivation and with institutions capable of conducting awareness and prevention programs. State interest is high following a Partners seminar in December, 1993 which showcased the results of the Sao Paulo and Ceará subgrants.

New state governors will be elected throughout Brazil in November, 1994. We propose to continue modest involvement in the ongoing drug awareness programs in Sao Paulo and Ceara, past the elections, to ensure continued support by the new state administrations.

USAID/Brazil's Narcotics Awareness activities are funded solely from the ITT project. If a proposed 43 percent reduction in the FY 94 ITT allocation for Brazil is sustained, this very successful USAID program will need to be abruptly terminated. Only $350,000 is required to continue our effort via DRUGCOM, SUNY and Partners.

2. Democratic Initiatives

After more than twenty years of military rule, Brazil reinstituted a democratic system of government in 1976. Despite the overwhelming support of Brazilian citizens, the road to effective democratic government in Brazil has been as bumpy over the past eight years as for any country in the South America.

Selecting where to focus a very limited USAID DI program is a daunting task in a country as large as Brazil and with many institutional weaknesses. However, USAID/Brazil's experience in other sectors clearly demonstrates that a carefully prioritized program can have significant impact and we should not shy away from providing carefully tailored support to the continent's largest democracy.

Working closely with Embassy colleagues, USAID/Brazil proposes continued program focus on two LAC priority areas:

a) *Accountability and Transparency in governance*

Major Corruption scandals in the executive and legislative branches of government have over the past year impeached a President, forced 25 Congressmen to leave the congress and have severely reduced citizen confidence in government budgeting, accounting and auditing procedures. The Embassy's first DI priority is therefore to support more intense GOB and NGO efforts to reduce the opportunities for corruption in government. Our interventions will focus on the both the public and private sectors.

USAID is encouraging public sector reform at the federal government level by introducing key GOB officials to US systems of budgeting, and internal audit. Nine key executive and legislative branch officials received short-term training with the GAO and Congressional Budget Office in August, 1993 and are planning a follow-on seminar in Brasilia to further disseminate what they believe to be appropriate systems to consider for Brazil. A leading congressman and 2 Ministry IGs visited Bolivia to observe the Bolivian SAFCO law and a major IBRD and USAID supported financial reform program. Using the expertise of LACs Regional Financial Management Improvement project, we intend to provide US experts for follow-up seminars in Brasilia focusing on the budget process and much needed internal audit reforms. One goal is to stimulate sufficient GOB interest to lead to a formal GOB request for an IDB program (the IDB Resrep believes $20 million could be made available) which could be implemented with operational support from RFMIP.

At the same time USAID plans to encourage NGOs to more actively monitor government performance working with the new LAC-funded Partners program for strengthening civic organizations. We anticipate that support for five NGOs will begin in late FY94 and others might receive support in future years. USAID/Brazil strongly urges complementary WID office financial support for this Partners program since several Brazilian women's groups could benefit.

We will continue to use the SUNY training program to provide short-term training for 40 DI participants over the next year to complement the above efforts and will finance a second Partners seminar in Brazil on Citizen Participation and Government Efficiency.

b) *Respect for Internationally Recognized Labor Rights*

AIFLD program activities in Brazil continue to be valuable in encouraging contacts between leftist and moderate labor organizations and encouraging labor-management problem resolution.

3. Economic Policy Training

Brazil's "bad boy" reputation on economic policy is only partially warranted. Over the past two years, tariffs have been slashed to an average 14%, all government steel and fertilizer parastatals have been privatized, an accord has been reached with USTR on IPR, an unparalleled effort has been instituted to reduce delinquent tax payments, and a new economic program has recently been established (against major odds) to reduce inflation and the budget deficit. Despite mind-bending 2400% year inflation, real GDP grew 5.5% in 1993, which in part indicates the strength of Brazil's private sector even in the absence of a strong federal government fiscal adjustment program. Brazil's economy is important to the U.S. for trade and investment. Brazil is the world's ninth largest economy with the GDP of greater Sao Paulo city equivalent to that of Mexico. Brazil is also the largest destination for U.S. foreign investment in the third world.

In 1992 USAID offered Brazil's public and private sectors a small economic policy training program designed to provide short-term state-of-the-art training to first and second echelon Brazilian economic leaders. (Legislative restrictions limited USAID's intervention to training). Somewhat to our surprise the program was unanimously accepted. The vast majority of the present generation of Brazilian economists have received all their academic training in Brazil. To their credit they recognize their insularity and welcome the opportunity to review economic policy options available in the U.S. and elsewhere in Latin America.

This new program was initiated without a penny of new money from AID/W by revising USAID/Brazil's program-wide training contract with SUNY. Program direction was carefully structured to encourage the full involvement of the Embassy economic staff in Brasilia and four consulates as well as the Treasury and Commercial Attaches (the Embassy economic team). Four priority areas of program focus were approved by the Ambassador in June, 1992:

- Promotion of Competition (demonopolization, antitrust, regulatory reform);

- Privatization (especially of services);

- Fiscal Reform (tax administration, expenditure efficiencies, budgetary reforms);

- Regional Economic Integration and External Trade Liberalization.

Although modest in size ($300,000/year) the program seems to be having impact. 24 Brazilians have already been trained directly through the program and several follow-on multiplier activities in Brazil (80% Brazilian funded) are being planned. A few examples:

Tax Administration

An unprecedented effort to end the culture of tax evasion has been underway for 15 months under the direction of Osiris Lopes, a career employee of the Receita Federal (Brazilian IRS). Tax revenues have increased by 45%. After initial USAID discussions with Osiris four key officials of the Receita Federal (Brazilian IRS) were included in an IRS International Financial Fraud Training Program in October, 1993. Using IRS materials they later translated, these officials have, in turn, trained 100 Receita employees via four regional seminars. USAID will finance visits by two IRS trainers to support a follow-on training program for the newly created elite Receita Intelligence Unit this summer. A series of additional follow-on programs has been agreed upon. By the end of 1994 the Intelligence Unit will be fully trained and operational and all senior Receita managers will be trained in IRS techniques. Cost to USAID - $90,000.

Anti-Trust

During 1993 USAID and SUNY also sent the Director and 3 professionals of the Brazilian

Antitrust Program (CADE) for training with the U.S. Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission. CADE's brief is to encourage competition and eliminate long-entrenched oligopolies. The multiplier effort was not immediate. After 6 months of work by SUNY, in-country seminars are now being designed with CADE for federal judges who handle anti-trust cases, for economic journalists and for CADE staff. USAID costs are limited to the travel and per diem of trainers for each program.

Privatization

In 1993 USAID and the Embassy determined that the major push for privatization was now coming from the very important state of Sao Paulo rather than from the federal government. Ten professionals from the Sao Paulo public and private sectors were provided a 3-week training program in the U.S. and Mexico focused on private sector concessions (esp. in highways, electrical energy and urban transportation) and on regulation of privatized utilities. The participants have proposed follow-up workshops in Brazil for a) the staff of Sao Paulo state government agencies; b) private sector representatives; c) local government (county) officials; and d) representatives from other states interested in state-level privatization and concessions. Again, if funds are available, USAID will fund the costs of U.S. trainers for these workshop. All other costs will be Brazilian funded.

USAID and the Embassy believe this small program is extremely cost-effective and could be a major instrument of Embassy encouragement for economic reform before and after the November Presidential elections. We plan to review the four program priorities with the new U.S. Ambassador to Brazil in light of new Administration guidelines and will propose an additional focus: assessing the impact of public sector investments on reducing poverty.

SECTION II. PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

A. New Initiatives

A.1. At-Risk Youth

NEW ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

1. Basic Data

(a) At-Risk Youth Project
(b) R&D/H Sub-Project No. 936-6004.50
(c) Orphans and Displaced Children's Fund
(d) 3 years
(e) US$3 million

2. Strategic Fit with Agency Goals

The At-Risk Youth project is a proposed three-year project to support organizations assisting at-risk youth in the three largest Northeast cities in Brazil - Recife, Salvador and Fortaleza. The project will target youth (in about the 10-18 age range) who are at risk of becoming involved in drug use, prostitution, delinquency and/or living on the streets. The project is comprised of the following three components:

(1) Protection of Children's Rights and Improvement of Juvenile Justice;

(2) Preventive Youth Development Projects in Low-Income Urban Areas;

(3) Support for Young Women At Risk of Sexual Abuse or Exploitation.

The project therefore fits with two of the Agency's goals. Most importantly, the project addresses critical issues of human rights and justice. In Brazil street children have often been victims of violence and abuse perpetrated both by other citizens and by police. The project will assist organizations whose purpose is to define and publicize children's rights, and to offer a recourse when those rights are violated. The juvenile justice system in Brazil often functions in a punitive manner that has few mechanisms for reintegrating juvenile offendors into family or community life, and offers little in the way of counselling, training or services to assist young offendors. The project will work with selected elements of the juvenile justice system to improve the capacity for dealing with youth in a manner that responds to their needs and aims at reintegration with society, not simply incarceration.

The project also addresses the Agency's population and health goals. Among the risks for at-risk youth, particularly girls, are sexual abuse, prostitution, STD/HIV infection and unwanted pregnancy. The At-Risk Youth project will support organizations in northeast Brazil that assist young women who are victims of abuse; and will promote among organizations that deal with youth an assumption of reproductive health concerns and an awareness of the needs of young women.

3. Consistency with Mission Strategy

The At-Risk Youth project proposal grew out of activities previously supported by other Mission projects such as AIDSCAP, Drug Awareness and juvenile justice. Assisting at-risk children

through a new project will serve to integrate these previously unrelated activities and will allow for a more specific focus on a special population.

The project will contribute to the ongoing strategic objectives of the mission through providing health care and information, educational services, and counselling and rehabilitation that will complement activities now undertaken by AIDSCAP and the drug awareness program. Because these programs are in full operation, it may in fact be possible to take advantage of their existing structural and organizational arrangements to make a more rapid and effective initiation of activities under the new project.

In addition, the overall concern of the Mission for protection of children's rights is translated into appropriate and timely action by the initiation of this project. Activities that increase public awareness and enhance the resources of child advocacy and service agencies fit into the U.S. government's commitment to improve human rights generally and children's rights specifically.

(a) *Goal:* To assist youth in three target cities at risk of or already involved in delinquency, drug abuse, prostition, and human rights violations.

(b) *Purpose:* To expand NGO and governmental organization's capacity in three target cities to deliver services and defend the legal rights of at risk youth.

Verifiable indicators which will be tracked by the project include: (1) number of officials trained and number of publications/events disseminated in the area of children's rights; (2) number of NGO activities approved in low-income urban areas that focus on youth development; and (3) number of young women assisted who are victims of abuse, are adolescent mothers or are involved with prostitution. The proposed project activities relate most closely to the existing Mission ojective of reducing sexually-transmitted HIV infection, and the program outcome of reduced high-risk behaviour and reduced sexually transmitted diseases.

A U.S. based PVO will be selected to implement and administer the project. This organization will be responsible for (1) overall project management and financial administration; (2) grants management and selection of subgrantees, in collaboration with USAID/Brasilia; and (3) coordination among the subgrantees. The U.S. PVO may partner with a local Brazilian NGO.

(c) *Impact on Poverty Alleviation, Access and Participation, Including Gender Level:* The phenomenon of children living on the streets of Brazil is infamous. In the 1980s the number of street children grew with a worsening economic crisis, an increase in urbanization, and a breakdown in family structure. Estimates of the number of children actually living on the streets (a difficult population to measure) are on the order of 700-1,100 in Rio de Janeiro; 1,170-3500 in Fortaleza; and 1,500-2400 in Salvador. A much larger population of children maintain some contact with their families or community, but work on the streets. All of these children are poor, many working in the informal sector, and the targets of exploitation, abuse and violence. In most cases, they lack access to basic health services and lack any political influence. Young women and girls face special difficulties, including involvement with prostitution. Estimates of the number of children in Brazil under 18 involved with prostitution range from 250,000-500,000.

The At-Risk Youth Project is designed to address poverty alleviation and access/participation issues through the protection of children's rights, including improvement of the juvenile justice system and the provision of services through youth development projects in low-income urban areas. The emphasis in these activities is on changing existing systems to recognize and address the needs of at-risk youth, preferably before they are on the street. Preventive services, including stengthening family ties,

educational development, and access to basic health services, are key to addressing the long-term issues of children living and working in the streets. The project has a component to deal specifically with the special needs of adolescent women, who are at risk of sexual abuse or exploitation, including prostitution.

(d) *Dialog Agenda:* The Brazilian Statute of the Child and Adolescent of 1990 is recognized as one of the most progressive and thorough statutes protecting children's rights in Latin America. Much progress has been made over the past ten years in reforming the laws and policies pertaining to at-risk youth. Implementation of these policies, however, has lagged. Implementation occurs at the state and municipal level, where institutions may be unable to implement policies and where staff may be uninformed or untrained. The At-Risk Youth project will address policy issues at the state and municipal level in the major urban areas targeted by the project. Issues include the designation of proper judicial authorities to deal with minors; and establishment of legal recourse for youth who are victims of organized violence from official sources, including police.

(e) *Donor Coordination:* UNICEF is currently the principal international organization providing assistance in the area of street children. The IDB recently initiated a project for street children which is confined to Rio de Janeiro. USAID/Brazil has asked for the participation of these donors on the technical selection committee for the implementing agency. In addition, the project will include a review committee for proposals received from organizations working in the component areas; USAID/Brazil will involve the other donors, especially the UNICEF field offices in Northeast Brazil, in the review process.

4. Policy and Design Issues

(a) *Sustainability:* A general but accurate characterization of the support for street children and at-risk youth in Brazil is that a large number of NGOs are implementing high-quality, model service and advocacy programs that affect small numbers of children; while on the other hand, the state and local governments are implementing underfunded, outdated and even repressive programs that are responsible for a large numbers of the 56 million children under age 16 (of which 55% are designated as living in a state of poverty). USAID/Brazil is structuring the project to provide for exchanges between governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and will work to disseminate successful but small-scale models of assistance to the public organizations which must assume this responsibility. In addition, the few successful examples of the potential contribution of local industry to community development projects, training and employment for at-risk youth will be investigated and assessed.

(b) *Potential Issues/Innovative Approaches:* Selecting a geographic focus for this project was a design issue. Street children are most associated with the cities of Rio and Sao Paulo; however, these cities also have a far greater governmental and nongovernmental capacity to deal with urban problems than the states in Northeast Brazil, a large and very poor region of the country. The three largest Northeast cities were selected as a geographic focus because of their high concentration of urban poverty and the relatively low number of organizations working with street children. A focus on the Northeast also takes advantage of USAID/Brazil's contacts and collaboration with other projects in these cities. The project will not be exclusively confined to these cities, however. With USAID/Brazil approval, the project can pursue interesting and unique opportunities in other geographic areas.

(c) *Management and support requirements:* In order to successfully implement this new project, USAID/Brazil requires the services of a full-time project officer. We propose that a Brazilian project officer be hired. R&D/Health has confirmed that program funds may

be accessed for this purpose. In designing this project, USAID/Brazil used the services of consultants suggested and provided by R&D/H. We would like to count upon a modest amount of continued technical assistance by these experts, who might serve as part of the project's TAG.

(d) *Timetable:* The project paper, prepared with the assistance of the USAID/La Paz project design officer, will be reviewed by LAC representative, USAID/Brazil and the R&D/Health project officer who manages the Orphans and Displaced Children's fund at a meeting scheduled for March 4. Resource requirements will also be reviewed at that meeting.

(e) *Delegation of Authority:* We recommend that further review and approval of the project be delegated to the Representative, USAID/Brazil.

A.2. Next Generation of Professionals as Leaders of Sustainable Development in the Amazon

NEW ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

USAID Strategy for Sustainable Development: Protecting the Environment.

LAC Bureau Objective:	Moderation of global Climate Change trhough Reduced Net Emissions of Carbon Dioxide
Mission Strategic Objective:	Environmentally and Economically Sustainable Alternatives to Deforestation Adopted Beyond Target Areas.
Activity Title:	**Next Generation of Professionals as Leaders Sustainable Development in the Amazon.**
Project Number:	
Fiscal Years:	1994-1999
LOP Funding:	$15 million.
Type of Funding:	Multi-year incremental.
Implementing Agencies:	USAID, U.S. Foundations, U.S. and Brazilian NGOs.

1. Consistency with Mission Strategy

a) Project Goal: **Equip young professionals with public policy awareness, participatory research experience, and project management and interpersonal skills to establish careers dedicated to sustainable natural resources management and decision making in the Amazon.**

Preliminary Verifiable Indicators for Goal: Adoption of improved management practices and local policies growing out of participatory research projects.

b) Project Purpose: Build Brazilian capacity to manage natural resources for sustained future use.

Preliminary Verifiable Indicators for Purpose: Number of Brazilians offered traineeships and internships in career fields dedicated to sustainable resource management; number of individuals and communities adopting sustainable natural resource management practices.

2. Relationship to USAID and Other Donor Activities

USAID participates in the G-7 Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forests, both through contribution to the Rain Forest Trust Fund as well as through direct assistance to two Science Centers of Excellence in the Brazilian Amazon. Unfortunately, the Pilot Program has missed the mark in terms of contributing to careers of young scientists, choosing to equip existing laboratories that have shut out new talent. Also, the G-7 science effort still stresses classical collection work, not community involvement. A more flexible approach is needed, based on an assessment of candidates willing to delve into real development issues, and on the merit of proposed participatory research.

USAID/Brazil continues to support the concept of a joint US/Japan environmental center in the Brazilian Amazon focusing on biodiversity conservation. Although Japanese interest has not been explicit, the strong comparative advantage of US institutions for such a center would be in academic training and mentoring of field research activities on sustainable development and biodiversity conservation issues.

Recently, the Ford Foundation in Brazil in conjunction with WWF/Brazil established an awards program for young scientists interested in conducting thesis research on sustainable development issues in Brazil. USAID/Brazil is interested in expanding on this concept together with LASPAU and the Fulbright Commission.

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

Of literally hundreds of federal researchers and academics in the Brazilian Amazon, few venture beyond the classroom, laboratory or experimental plot to confront the reality of wasteful resource exploitation. Ecosystem impoverishment continues in Brazil but not because of inadequate public policy or lack of researchers up to the scientific challenge. Fortunately, more and more professionals recognize that society benefits when they intervene in public policy issues related to natural resource management. Success stories coming out of the GCC Program invariably involve strongly self-motivated individuals with the necessary professional background, awareness of public policy issues, leadership traits, and humility to get involved with rural dwellers as participants in the development process.

There are no short cuts to wise public policy in the natural resource area that do not pass through field validation of development alternatives. Leadership traits and awareness of these public policy issues are best cultivated in the flexible, creative environment that certain Amazon-based research NGOs have been observed to possess. Young professionals exposed to an integrated, holistic development-oriented research approach are well equipped to intervene in public policy issues and advocate policy change from a seasoned perspective. USAID/Brazil has found support for training of young professionals to be a worthwhile investment fully consistent with USAID strategy to protect the environment, protect human health, build democracy, and encourage broad-based economic growth.

4. Activity Description - Including anticipated Results Including Gender/People Level Impact as Appropriate

Training the next generation of professionals as leaders of sustainable development in the Brazilian Amazon is key to addressing issues of deforestation, biodiversity conservation, forest management, and sustainable agriculture and fisheries. Over the past 20 years considerable Brazilian and international resources have been directed toward the formation of a permanent critical mass of researchers and basic/applied scientific knowledge based at institutions within the Brazilian Amazon. However, these efforts have been isolated and mostly uncoordinated, lacking linkages of research results and articulation of public policies, and the formation of a permanent cadre of young researchers with roots in the region. This activity will adopt a pro-active and opportunistic strategy to facilitate a scientific career sequence that will develop a cadre of permanent researchers at local institutions. It will also organize integrated strategic planning by institutions that fund programs in the region and promote linkages of accumulated scientific knowledge about the region's problems to those decision makers involved in sustainable development activities.

An ideal training ground for these individuals are the research NGOs and academic institutions that have developed in the Amazon in response to the need for more concerted action to face serious resource depletion issues. Direct funding of academic degree programs, thesis enrichment grants, and field research grants can encourage many young professionals with varied backgrounds in natural science, economics, sociology, law, education, etc.

In-country training for dissemination of research results for non-academic professionals, policy makers, extensionists, and grassroots organizers is also an instrument to be used in this activity,

fostering the necessary synergy for coordination and cooperation of the different institutions and organizations involved in the region's development.

Several Amazon based research NGOs have an outstanding track record for attracting and hiring talented individuals as interns to conduct well-defined problem-solving research. Internships should favor individuals who have an association with one of these research NGOs, and also individuals who are initiating their careers with associated federal and state research, development and legal agencies and the private sector in the Amazon. Management skills, familiarity with policy issues and legal procedures, and basic understanding of market forces are just as important as scientific knowledge to well-rounded professionals.

Internships currently supported by the USAID/GCC Program (through PESACRE and Woods Hole) include a large percentage of women professionals. Many of these interns have served as GENESYS gender specialists, so the impact on women in rural communities has been multiplied beyond original expectations. Because of the requirement of prospective interns to "buy into" the participatory development approach, this training program should have a major impact on adoption of improved management practices by rural resource managers.

5. Planned Implementing Arrangements

Implementation would be through USAID in collaboration with WWF, Ford Foundation, the Fulbright Commission, LASPAU and cooperating US educational and research institutions, with seed grants and management of internship funds managed by US and Brazilian NGOs. All of these institutions already have incipient scholarship/grant programs underway in the Brazilian Amazon and have collectively expressed interest in joint coordination.

6. Sustainability of Proposed Activities

International donors and development foundations are increasingly aware that viable Amazon development alternatives must come from individuals <u>from</u> the region who are willing to make an additional investment in their professional careers to move beyond academic research to action on public policy issues.

7. Mission Management Role

USAID/Brazil intends to incorporate these activities in its environmental office monitoring and project oversight role. Substantial new funding and/or US agency participation would warrant placement of an additional staff environmental officer in Brasília to assist in project design and serve as a liaison with these agencies.

8. Potential Issues and/or Innovative Program Approaches

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

Table 3: USAID/Brazil PORTFOLIO -- PROJECT TIMELINE

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

	FY92				FY93				FY94				FY95				FY96				FY97			
PROJECT NUMBER\TITLE	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
World Wildlife Fund Grant 512-0784-G-00-0043-00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
University of Florida Grant 512-0784-G-00-0040-00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USDA/Forest Service PASA 512-0784-P-AG-1044-00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental Law Institute Grant 512-0784-G-00-1046-00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GENESYS Buy-In PDC-0100-222-00-9044-00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)											
Cultural Survival Grant 512-0784-G-00-2045-00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Environmental Protection Agency PASA 512-0784-P-EP-1045-00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woods Hole Research Center BSP Grant PDC902D&J	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WWF BSP Grant PDC902B&J	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																

(1) Will continue as buy-in if new WID Global project available; if not via PSC

Table 3: USAID/Brazil PORTFOLIO -- PROJECT TIMELINE
Strategic Objective #1 - Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives to deforestation adopted beyond target areas.

	FY92				FY93				FY94				FY95				FY96				FY97			
PROJECT NUMBER\TITLE	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Partners of the Americas ITT Grant 512-0616-G-00-1051	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUNY MDC Training Grant 512-0660-C-00-0050-00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Nature Conservancy New Grant												—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Training Next Generation of Amazon Scientists New Grant												—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL PROJECTS (number) (at end of FY 4th Quarter)				11				11				12				10				10				10

(2) New Contractor selected.

Table 3: USAID/BRAZIL PORTFOLIO -- PROJECT TIMELINE
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 - WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

	FY92				FY93				FY94				FY95				FY96				FY97			
PROJECT NUMBER\TITLE	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
963-3041 - FHI	—	—	—	—																				
963-3046 - RAPID IV	—	—	—	—																				
963-3046 - BuCen	—	—	—	—																				
963-3061 - NFP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																	
963-3049 - AVSC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																
963-3031 - PAC IIb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
963-3045 - JHPIEGO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
936-3035 - Options II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
936-3038 - FPLM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
936-3052 - PCS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
936-3056 - PROFIT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
936-3060 - Evaluation					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
936-3030 - Population Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
936-3023 - IRD/DHS					—	—	—	—									—	—	—	—				

Table 3: USAID/BRAZIL PORTFOLIO -- PROJECT TIMELINE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 - WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

	FY92				FY93				FY94				FY95				FY96				FY97			
PROJECT NUMBER\TITLE	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
963-3042 - Pathfinder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
963-3043 - IPPF/WHR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
963-3051 - SOMARC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL PROJECTS (number) (at end of FY 4th Quarter)				14				13				11				09				07				03

Table 3: USAID/Brazil PORTFOLIO -- PROJECT TIMELINE
Strategic Objective #3 - AIDS Prevention

	FY92				FY93				FY94				FY95				FY96				FY97			
PROJECT NUMBER\TITLE	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
AIDSCAP (AIDS Control and Prevention Project			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUNY (MDC Training Contract)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PARTNERS (ITT Grant)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CDC PASA (R&D/Heath)				—	—	—	—	—	—															
IPPF (AIDS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ICRW (R&D/Health)					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Displaced Children Program											—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2)		
TOTAL PROJECTS (number) (at end of FY 4th Quarter)				-5				-7				-6				-5				-5				-5

(1) New Contractor Selected

(2) Possible Phase II

Table 3: USAID/Brazil PORTFOLIO -- PROJECT TIMELINE
Other Actvities

	FY92				FY93				FY94				FY95				FY96				FY97			
PROJECT NUMBER\TITLE	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Narcotics Awareness																								
DRUGCOM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUNY MDC Training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partners ITT Grant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Democratic Initiatives																								
Reg. Fin. Mgt.									—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Partners Civil Organiz.										—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
SUNY MDC Training					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partners ITT Grang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AIFLD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Economic Policy Training																								
SUNY MDC Training			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partners ITT Grant			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL PROJECTS (number) (at end of FY 4th Quarter)				-4				-4				-6				-6				-6				-6

(*) New Contractor Selected

C. Central and Regional Projects

1. Supports Missions Strategic Objectives

A. Strategic Objectives # 1: Deforestation

1. Genesys	WID
2. Cultural Survival	PRE

B. Strategic Objectives #2: Women Reproductive Health

1. IPPF/WHR	Global/POP
2. Pathfinder Fund	Global/POP
3. PROFIT	Global/POP
4. JHPIEGO	Global/POP
5. OPTIONS II	Global/POP
6. SOMARC	Global/POP
7. Population Council - INOPAL	Global/POP
8. Population Communications Services (PSC)	Global/POP
9. IRD/DHS	Global/POP
10. Evaluation Project	Global/POP
11. PRIME (Development Associates)	Global/POP
12. Natural Family Planning - Georgetown University	Global/POP

C. Strategic Objectives #3: AIDS Prevention

1. AIDSCAP	LAC/ITT and Global/H
2. IPPF/WHR - AIDS	Global/H
3. CDC PASA	Global/H
4. ICRW	Global/H

2. SUPPORT MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, BUT NOT MANAGEABLE

None

3. DOES NOT SUPPORT MISSION'S STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

<u>Narcotics Awareness</u>

DRUGCOM	Global/EHR

<u>Democratic Initiatives</u>

Regional Financial Management Improvement	LAC/DI
Partners Civic Organization Strengthening	LAC/DI

<u>At-Risk Children</u>

Orphans and Displaced Childrens Fund	Global/H

SECTION III. TROPICAL FOREST AND BIODIVERSITY REPORT - UPDATE

A. Major conservation challenges.

Environmental affairs in Brazil were not exempt from the difficult economic and political climate in 1993, but federal government commitment to environmental protection stayed the course with the surprising nomination of former Brazilian Ambassador to the U.S., Rubens Ricupero, as Minister of the Environment and the Legal Amazon. This final appendage to the Environment Ministry came as a reaction to a renewed flurry of criticism from certain sectors over fears that the Amazon is the target of alleged international intervention schemes, especially involving indigenous affairs.

It was a difficult year to sort out actual facts on environmental degradation from misinformation on environmental affairs planted by posturing political candidates and business interests intent on devolving resource control to individual States in the constitutional reform now underway. However, a diagnostic study released by the respected Brazilian Geographic and Statistics Institute (IBGE) rated fully 60% of the land area in the statutory Amazon as in "critical" to "very critical" environmental condition. There is renewed concern over uncontrolled mahogany harvest.

B. Progress made during the past year.

Brazil's Senate approved the Climate Change and Biodiversity Conventions in early 1994. The new Ministry of the Environment and the Legal Amazon created a Secretariat for Biodiversity Affairs, nominating a respected scientist (and on-going collaborator of GCC-supported fire control efforts) for the position. A plan for biodiversity conservation in Brazil is expected before the current administration leaves office at the end of 1994.

Minister Ricupero has pledged his support to keeping the G-7 Pilot Program on track and extending the World Bank-funded National Environmental Program for three more years. USAID/Brazil participated in two World Bank missions to define short term emergency support to two science centers of excellence in the Brazilian Amazon, but unfortunately transfer of the $2 million in FFI funds for this purpose is still not finalized between USAID and IBRD (as of 03/94). Appraisal of individual components of the G-7 Pilot Program has begun after two full years of preliminary negotiation. The demonstration project small grant component should begin soon, providing additional funding support to numerous Amazon-based NGOs that are partners in the GCC Program.

C. Recommended follow-up.

With reduced funding for the GCC Program, the U.S. government is falling short of its pledged commitment to the G-7 Pilot Program ($15 million over five years). Additional funding support is needed for the G-7 Pilot Program, especially for the demonstration projects and the directed research small grants fund.

IV. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Narrative

1. Program Resource Requirements

The final FY94 OYB for Brazil has not been transmitted and the USAID budget, according to LAC/DPP is "somewhat in flux". The FY94 budget contained in Table 4a represents what we understand from LAC and Global is available for Brazil as of March 6. Under this budget funding for the Mission's three strategic objectives -Environment, Family Planning, AIDS Prevention - is as requested in last year's Action Plan. Over the three year period FY94-96 USAID/Brazil is requesting a doubling of the GCC budget, halfing Family Planning funding, and constant AIDS prevention resources.

Funding for complementary Training programs (MDC Training, Partners of the Americas) which are essential for overall program success, and funding for DI, Economic Policy Training and Drug Awareness activities were severely threatened by the proposed 43% reduction in the FY94 ITT allocation to Brazil.

We fully appreciate desk and DPP efforts to capture and allocate additional Agency resources to cover this shortfall. $250,000 has been added for a new PVO Leadership Training program to be announced by Vice President Gore during his March visit to Brazil. AIDS funding has been increased and $350,000 will be used for narcotics awareness programs for target groups (youth, prostitutes, drug users) also of high risk of contracting AIDS.

Despite these improvements, funding for DI and Economic Policy training activities is only $350,000, about $200,000 below the minimum requested. With additional funding USAID and the Embassy will have a greater opportunity to encourage anti-corruption and economic reform efforts of the new President who will be elected in November, 1994.

Brazil's recent ratification of an international agreement allowing IAEA inspection of nuclear facilities has eliminated one of two legislative restrictions on USAID assistance to Brazil. USAID-GOB signature of a memorandum of understanding on repayment of GOB debt to AID, under the 1992 Paris Club agreement, would eliminate the remaining restriction. Reconciliation of debt records should be complete by April, 1994 and the Mission is hopeful that the debt accord can be signed during late FY94. Elimination of restrictions would allow USAID to provide assistance other than training (TA, research, conferences, etc) to broaden the scope of DI, economic policy and drug awareness activities. Additional ITT funding will be needed to take full advantage of this opportunity.

Despite the proposed doubling of GCC resources and the initiation of the new At-Risk Children program total USAID funding for Brazil is projected to decline by 18 percent between FY94 and FY96 - from $14.6 million to $11.9 million. This primarily reflects reductions in Family Planning - USAID's single largest program at present.

2. Program Management Requirements

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

A 3-member RIG audit team performed an exhaustive review of AID/B program systems in November 1992. The team was surprisingly complementary of AID/B operations. The draft audit recommendations primarily required the establishment of written USAID local orders on several topics. All recommendations have been resolved by USAID actions taken since the audit.

The proposed consolidation of State Dept disbursing offices in RAMC/Mexico will severely affect the promptness of AID payments to contractors and vendors and will make it difficult to provide timely advances to participants and AID/B travelers. Timely payments are particularly important in a country like Brazil with extraordinarily high inflation (over 2400% in 1993). Since this consolidation affects all South American MDCs we believe LAC should continue to urge State to re-think this proposal.

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

Table 4(b) provides details on OE requirements for FYs 94, 95, and 96.

After a thorough review, the USAID/Bolivia Controller and Deputy Controller recommended a $280,000 OE level for FY 94. We believe this level can be maintained in FYs 95 and 96 if there is no significant change in the rough parity between increases in inflation and increases in the dollar/cruzeiro exchange rate.

This rough parity which has existed over the past 3 years may not continue. On March, 1994 the Unit of Real Value (URV) was announced by the Minister of Finance as an "exchange marker" which will gradually evolve into a new currency, the "Real". The URV is pegged at one dollar in value and, with its creation, a process of dollarization of the Brazilian currency, is being initiated. If this program is implemented successfully, the Embassy financial officer anticipates increased OE costs especially for local-hire salaries.

The AIDREP hopes to have more information on the impact of this new financial system on the FY 94, 95 and 96 OE budgets for discussion during the Action Plan review.

Staffing

USAID/Brazil has a very small staff of ten to manage its $14.6 million program. FSN staff levels (7) have been limited not by funding constraints (since most are project-funded), but by limits established by the previous Ambassador. The Chargé has agreed that a new FSN will be needed to manage our new $3 million At-Risk Children project, unless other sectoral programs are eliminated because of budget cuts. A major increase in the environment program (doubling) would also require an additional project funded FSN environment specialist.

USAID/Brazil has one USPSC and no TCNPSCs on its staff. This USPSC, environmental specialist Eric Stoner, has been a major architect of the GCC program over the past three years and cannot be readily replaced with an FSN. The Mission is anxiously awaiting LAC approval to continue this position.

TABLE 4a
USAID/BRAZIL
SUMMARY PROGRAM FUNDING TABLE
Dollar Program

Funding Category	FY94	FY95	FY96	SO#
LAC Bureau				
ITT:				
AIDS (Budget transfer to Global/H for Aidscap)	1,500	1,500	1,200	3
AIDS (FNPSC)	60	70	70	3
Drug Education	(AIDS) 200	200	200	3
Partners of the Americas	350	350	350	1+3+Oth
- PVO Leadership	(100)	(100)	(100)	
- AIDS	(60)	(60)	(60)	
- Drugs	(AIDS) (75)	(75)	(75)	
- Econ/DI	(115)	(115)	(115)	
ITT Support	25	25	25	
FNPCS Training Officer	75	80	80	1+3+Oth
MDC Training Contract	567	580	580	1+3+Oth
- AIDS	(80)	(80)	(80)	
- Drugs	(AIDS) (75)	(75)	(75)	
- Economic Policy	(137)	(150)	(150)	
- Democratic Initiatives	(100)	(100)	(100)	
- Environment (Non GCC)	(25)	(25)	(25)	
- PVO Leadership Program	(150)	(150)	(150)	
TOTAL ITT	**2,777**	**2,790**	**2,790**	
AOJ/DEMOCRATIC INITIATIVES				
Regional Financial Management	100	100	100	Oth
AIFLD	400	400	400	Oth
TOTAL AOJ/DI	**500**	**500**	**500**	

TABLE 4a
USAID/BRAZIL
SUMMARY PROGRAM FUNDING TABLE
Dollar Program

Funding Category	FY94	FY95	FY96	SO#
LAC Bureau				
GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE				
World Wildlife Fund	700	1,000	1,000	1
University of Florida	265	450	450	1
Woods Hole Research Center	300	400	500	1
The Nature Conservancy	185	250	250	1
USDA/Forest Service	150	200	200	1
Environmental Protection Agency	-0-	50	100	1
Environmental Law Institute	-0-	200	200	1
Gender Support	100	150	150	1
Smithsonian	65	150	150	1
Next Generation of Amazon Scientists	-0-	800	800	1
MSI/PRISM	50	50	50	1
Training contract	200	300	300	1
USPSC	110	115	115	1
FSNPSC	85	90	90	1
GCC Support/New Activities	40	295	250	1
TOTAL GCC	**2,250**	**4,500**	**4,675**	
TOTAL LAC BUREAU	**5,527**	**7,790**	**7,965**	

TABLE 4a
USAID/BRAZIL
SUMMARY PROGRAM FUNDING TABLE
Dollar Program

Funding Category	FY94	FY95	FY96	SO#
Other Bureau Funded				
GLOBAL/POP:				
Various Family Planning Projects	6,200	4,300	3,000	2
FNPSC	25	60	60	2
GLOBAL/H:				
AIDSCAP	*750*	*750*	*750*	*3*
At-Risk Children	*2000*	*1000*	*0*	-
WID:				
Genesys - follow on (Matching funds)	120	175	175	1
TOTAL OTHER BUREAU-FUNDED	**9,095**	**6.285**	**3,985**	
TOTAL AID	**14,622**	**14,075**	**11,950**	

TABLE 5
USAID/BRAZIL
OE Funding Requirements
($000)

OE/TRUST FUNDED LEVELS			
BY MAJOR FUNCTION CODE:	FY 94	FY95	FY96
U100 U.S. DIRECT HIRE	80.80	41.80	42.20
U200 F.N. DIRECT HIRE	27.00	31.00	33.00
U300 CONTRACT PERSONNEL	49.00	51.00	53.00
U400 HOUSING	25.30	31.30	32.30
U500 OFFICE OPERATIONS	98.10	106.10	116.50
U600 NXP PROCUREMENT	0.00	19.00	3.00
SUB-TOTAL-CORE COSTS	280.00	280.00	280.00
DOWNSIZING COST: U100	0	0	0
U200	0	0	0
U300	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	0	0	0
DOWNSIZING COSTS			
TOTAL OE/TF COSTS	280.00	280.00	280.00

Mission Staffing Requirements

	FY 94				FY 94				FY 94			
	USDH	USPSC	FSN	OTHER	USDH	USPSC	FSN	OTHER	USDH	USPSC	FSN	OTHER
Total FTEs or workyear	2	1	7	0	2	1	9	0	2	1	9	0
of which Program funded	0	1	4	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	6	0

SECTION V. MISSION INITIATED ISSUES

A. Increase in funding for environmental programs in Brazil.

Issue: The USAID Global Climate Change Program in Brazil has been successful at empowering local groups in the Amazon to find their own way to improved management of forest resources. A model of collaborative participatory research and community action is emerging that is very cost effective from the donor point of view, while causing major impact at the local level. Frequently these activities are the best if not the only donor efforts in key areas.
The GCC Program implemented these successful activities on a budget of just $2.25 million in FY93, while the LAC Bureau spent $89 million overall on environmental programs. Brazil is listed as a key country for global climate change and biodiversity concerns according to the draft USAID environmental guidelines, but financial support has been minuscule compared to the global dimension of Brazil's environmental challenges. The development setting in Brazil and emerging democratic participation in local environmental decision making processes after years of autocratic rule deserve better support.

The successful model for environmental action developed under the GCC Program involves partnerships between research-oriented NGOs, government regulatory agencies, and local producer groups. Dedicated professionals in the natural sciences, economics, and the legal profession join forces through representative groups to study local issues, propose solutions, and become engaged in implementing change. Curiously, even otherwise inoperative federal agencies such as IBAMA, have made major contributions to collaborative efforts when new structures are formed within the agency to deal with specific problems (ex. PREVFOGO dealing with fire and CNPT dealing with extractive reserves). A minimum of seed money is needed to get these efforts underway and assure their continuity.

At the February 23-26, 1994 GCC Program Coordination Meeting in Belém, participants agreed that the time is right to expand on early successes of the GCC Program by developing a coordinated dissemination strategy, while filling in gaps in existing activities. Individual grantees will present dissemination plans in new proposals and USAID/Brazil will consider funding efforts that best achieve economy of scale in multiplying lessons learned. An information network and bibliographical data collections need to be formed and maintained at key sites in the Amazon. Gaps were identified in the areas of: 1) legal/judicial system training and integration with pilot field projects; 2) marketing and socio-economic analysis; 3) environmental assessment policies and procedures and review process; 4) impacts of other policies and land use (ex. cattle ranching); 5) links between field data and policy (ex. INCRA land reform agency assessment of land productivity).

The Amazon region is home to remarkably sophisticated research institutions (both government and NGO) and fledgling environmental and human rights NGOs. The scientific output of the research NGOs and certain groups within the large federal research centers reflects high quality work and dedication to Amazon development issues. What is lacking is the means for additional concerned scientists and other professionals to work together with local populations to develop viable development alternatives. Many local NGOs are ready and able to participate in this process, but need venture capital to risk new initiatives.

Dissemination should follow the multi-institutional partnership model that has been successful under GCC Program support. Small grant funding directed to the right individuals and NGOs can go a long way to establishing needed institutional links to effect change. Examples of donors who adhere to this model are: USAID/Brazil (indirectly in pass-through from U.S. NGOs), Ford Foundation, InterAmerican Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, and the Canadian Government Purple Martin Fund.

USAID/Brazil needs additional funding (at least $3 million per year for 5 years) and increased flexibility (to grant funds directly to Brazilian NGOs) to expand on these efforts. Existing GCC grantees (U.S. PVOs, science centers, and academic institutions) should form the core of this dissemination effort, providing important technical and institutional backstopping, training opportunities, and mentoring functions. Local NGOs should receive grants for problem-solving efforts carried out by Brazilian development interns equipped to articulate solutions with local communities. The multiplication effect can only be as great as the number of talented individuals that are engaged in the process - a step that requires both ample NGO base support and generous internship funding.

SECTION V. EVALUATION PLAN

FY 1994 - 1995

1. Global Climate Change

a) Project Evaluations

- University of Florida . . . . . 2nd quarter FY 95
- World Wildlife Fund . . . . . 4th quarter FY 95
- USDA/Forest Service . . . . . 2nd quarter FY 94
- Environment Law Institute . . . . . 3rd quarter FY 94
- Genesys . . . . . 2nd quarter FY 94
- Woods Hole Research CenteR . . . . . 1st quarter FY 95

2. Family Planning

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

3. AIDS

a) First Program Evaluation . . . . . 4th quarter FY 95

4. Drugs Awareness (DRUGCOM)

a) Second Program Evaluation . . . . . 1st quarter FY 95

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

Date: October 14, 1993

From: AID/Brazil: John Pielemeier

To: LAC/SAM Babette Prevot

Subject: AID/B interaction with other donors

The AID/Brazil program is very much linked to other donor programs in all sectors. We spend a good deal of time on this and have been successful in orienting MDB and UN programs to working in several of our focus areas. Examples follow:

Environment: We have actively participated in the design of the G-7 Pilot Program for the Amazon, managed by the IBRD. AID/Brazil staff and several reps of PVOs we work through have played major roles in the various IBRD-led missions to develop this $150 million G-7 program. GCC pilot projects and applied research programs in agroforestry and rehabilitation of degraded lands have been used as models for the G-7 program.

AIDS Prevention: Consultants financed under our AIDSCAP program were instrumental in designing the Social Marketing, Condom Procurement and Logistics Management components of an upcoming $150 million IBRD loan for AIDS. Our program in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro states has shown the MOH how it can use IBRD money to effectively work with Brazilian NGOs and the Brazilian private sector on AIDS prevention.

Family Planning: AID/Brazil and UNFPA (UN Family Planning Agency) are providing coordinated support for a new innovative program in the Northeastern state of Ceara -"Viva Mulher" focusing of Women's Reproductive Health. Like Ceara's "Viva Criança" program which won UNICEF awards for reducing infant mortality, this program could become a model for the rest of Brazil.

Narcotics Awareness: Our state-level programs with the states of Sao Paulo and Ceara have been very successful. We have been trying (with limited success) to convince the UNDCP (UN Drug Control Program) to move its focus from the moribund federal level to support state programs similar to ours.

Democratic Initiatives: Based on a very recent TDY by John Davison, LAC/DI, we hope to work with the IDB to design a program which by improving GOB auditing and accounting systems would reduce opportunities for corruption. The IDB/Brazil rep is excited about the prospects and has funds available; but says the IDB doesn't know how to operationalize a program of this nature. AID has gained this expertise thru the LAC Regional Financial Management Improvement project. which can be applied here.

Women in Development: WID is providing assistance to coalitions of women's NGOs in LAC countries to prepare for the 4th World Conference on Women to be held in Beijing in 1995. In Brazil where our contacts with women's groups has been limited we have taken the initiative to join forces with UNIFEM (UN Program for Women in

Development) and the UNDP to help the Brazilian NGOs prepare for Beijing. The contacts gained with these groups should prove useful for our family planning and AIDS prevention programs.