

R4

USAID/BRAZIL

Results Review and
Resource Request (R4)

4 APRIL 2000

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Cover Memo

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Memorandum

Date: April 4, 2000
To: AA/LAC, Carl Leonard
From: Janice M. Weber, USAID/Brazil Director
Subject: USAID/Brazil R4 2002 Submission

USAID/Brazil is pleased to submit its results review for FY 1999 and resource request for FY 2002. The program focuses on Agency goals of Protecting the Environment, Reducing World's Population Growth, and Protecting Human Health, implemented through four Strategic Objectives (SOs) and one Special Objective (SpO). SOs either exceeded or met expectations.

Brazil's geographic, economic and social diversity poses numerous challenges to a small mission operating with little budget. USAID/Brazil has made every effort to maintain USAID's political/technical leadership in critical areas such as Global Climate Change (GCC) and AIDS prevention. Nonetheless, USAID cannot maintain its lead role with comparatively meager resources relative to other donors.

Environmental issues, including GCC, conservation of biodiversity, prevention of forest fires, renewable energy, and energy efficiency, make up the bulk of USAID's activities in Brazil. Among such activities, is the 1997 Presidential \$2.0 million annual commitment for six years to the G-7's Pilot Program for Conservation of the Brazilian Rainforest (PPG-7). This program has raised USAID's profile as the bilateral agency most capable of providing technical guidance to this multi-donor effort led by the IBRD. However, technical recognition sometimes means little compared to extremely generous donations by others. USAID may be missing an opportunity to have a stronger voice in this very sensitive policy area of key importance not only to the U.S., but also to the world. Though we have been extremely successful in leveraging other donors' funds, USAID has been gradually losing ground to them, particularly unfortunate when the U.S. has the scientific and technological comparative advantage. Therefore, in order to complete the kinds of interventions we believe necessary by the end of the strategy period, we are requesting an additional \$2.5 million in FY 2002 in the environment area (See Budget Annex).

The Mission continues to pursue the GOB's participation in the Tropical Forestry Conservation Act of 1998. We have held a series of briefings on the Act throughout the country, as well as with relevant NGOs and ministries. We hope to have a positive response over the next months but, understandably, GOB attention has been focused on the recent economic crisis.

The most critical issue affecting the Mission's performance is the funding level for SO2, Energy, which has been over 50% short of levels approved in the 1998 strategy and agreed to in our

management contract. In FY 1999, the Mission began experiencing an inability to meet targets agreed to with USAID/W. In order to bring SO2 funding to a minimal level to make sense to fund the activity, in the last two FYs the Mission transferred funds from Environment to Energy, as the latter had been upgraded from a SpO to a full SO (see Budget Annex). To meet minimal requirements, the Energy SO needs an additional \$1.5 million in FY 2002.

52% of the AIDS cases in the LAC region are concentrated in Brazil. Since Brazil borders most countries in South America, it is a potential epicenter for the epidemic. The Ministry of Health (MOH) decision to treat HIV-infected individuals with free provision of the AIDS cocktail has been depleting resources critical to AIDS prevention activities. The AIDS prevention program is confronting a difficult situation: cast into an artificial ceiling of \$2.0 million/year set by the former Administrator, USAID was charged with influencing the application of the \$163 million IBRD loan to the Ministry of Health (MOH). USAID has been successful in ensuring effective use of IBRD resources through technical assistance in monitoring and evaluation, management capacity building, and condom social marketing. Our funds have enabled state governments to develop annual plans for use of IBRD funds. However, it has become increasingly clear that service provision is the key area where USAID can and has made a difference. In partnership with the IBRD, USAID's best chance for fighting the epidemic is by addressing issues through prevention activities targeted at adolescents and women and educational interventions directed at high-risk groups such as commercial sex workers. As mentioned in last year's R4, indicators were being modified; new indicators are included herein. The Mission gratefully acknowledges LAC's contribution to this important effort through higher control figures in FYs 2001 and 2002, and hopes these levels will be maintained in future years.

The Reproductive Health program will phase-out at the end of FY 2000. The Mission is engaged in writing a final report that will include not only a history of USAID's activities, but also the evolution of the Government's policies, lessons learned and recommendations for how successful programs can be replicated by Government, NGOs, other donors and, indeed, other countries in the region or Portuguese-speaking Africa. USAID will also launch this final report through a number of activities designed to create an increased public awareness of this important area, as well as to ensure proper attention is paid to replication of successful programs. We also strongly recommend that the Bureau consider funding the next Demographic Health Survey, giving continuation to a successful effort USAID started some years back, which will actually help demonstrate the impact of our long, successful contribution in the health area in Brazil.

USAID considers itself extremely fortunate that our new Ambassador, Anthony S. Harrington, has developed considerable interest in our program. Ambassador and Mrs. Harrington's interest in USAID activities (especially in justice, education, family planning and women's reproductive health) will be key to opening new opportunities for policy dialogue with the GOB, but may also result in a request for the Mission's expansion into former program areas. The Ambassador also has expressed strong interest in USAID's establishment of a Small Development Fund. Brazil's economic downturn and the number of requests for support for small activities that do not fit under our current SOs are two significant factors that justify this fund. The country's needs (45 million people under the poverty line, more than the entire population of Central America), added to the USG's economic and political interests here also point to the need for such a fund. There is no better way of improving our profile and strengthening our relationship with the

Brazilian people in the aftermath of the severe economic crisis. Our program is well integrated into the FY 2000 Mission Performance Plan, demonstrating that it contributes significantly to the achievement of Broad Based Growth, Open Markets, Democracy, Environment, Population and Health goals.

A February sub-regional USAID meeting in La Paz confirmed that all Missions are experiencing a lack of attention from LAC Bureau management to our programs. Brazil is a key GCC country; shelters one of the most complex mix of biodiversity in the world; has the second highest rates of HIV/AIDS infection in the Western Hemisphere; and, through USAID, has developed an at-risk youth showcase model for the region. Brazil is the fifth largest country in the world; the U.S.' thirteenth largest commercial partner; and the most active third world leader in promoting a free market economy and democratic governance not only in this hemisphere but globally. Further, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency has been focusing increasingly on preventing Brazil from becoming a significant drug trafficking route from South America to the U.S. and Europe, and one of the most promising money laundering havens in the sub-region.

We understand the Agency/LAC's focus on a devastated Central America and on Colombia's well-known problems; however, Brazil's critical importance to the U.S. should not be undervalued. We would very much like to see an increased number of key LAC staff visiting Brazil who would then understand the country's issues and the Mission's problems, while witnessing firsthand the results we achieve with an average annual budget of just \$13.0 million for a continent-sized country. An example of why this is necessary: additional funds became available in an area crucial to Brazil, AIDS. The Bureau told us we were not considered for these funds because we had not previously requested additional funds. The Mission had not been aware of the availability of increased AIDS funding, but it should have been obvious that greater AIDS levels would be crucial to the country dealing with the highest incidence of HIV/AIDS in the region. The only way to improve this situation is for USAID/W personnel to see our programs on the ground. We are so concerned about this situation that we stand ready to fund travel (or cost-share) from our scarce resources to promote increased understanding of the local situation. Brazil is two countries: the one that is extremely poor and under-served is where much of our program operates, making a real difference. We are confident that field visits and sound knowledge of conditions affecting the lives of the 45 million Brazilians living below the poverty line, plus attentive reading of the attached success stories, would ensure stronger advocacy for our program.

On OE, the Mission will need increased levels starting FY 2002. Transfer/replacement costs of our two USDHs in FY 2002 are estimated at \$75,000. Mission OE-funded FSN costs have increased, with creation of a Program Assistant position and transfer from Program to OE of our Program Officer, whose primary responsibilities were that of a technical officer previously. Increased OE personnel expenses resulted from internal control assessment recommendations by the Regional Support Mission to bring Brazil in line with the Agency's rules and regulations.

USAID/Brazil activities have been tremendously successful, especially considering the resource levels applied to enormous problems of this vast country. We ask that the Bureau give serious consideration to additional resources requested herein which are merited not only on the basis of

our accomplishments, but also are further justified on the basis of ours being “key” Agency and foreign policy priority programs in the areas in which we are requesting additional funding.

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<i>First signs of INCRA changing its ways on new human settlements in Amazonia! - Jildo, an INCRA (The Brazilian Agency for Land Reform) employee responsible for extractive communities in Acre's Jurua valley, was invited to a PESACRE participatory methods seminar, and accompanied a rapid rural appraisal of the São Salvador rubber tapping community together with a PESACRE multidisciplinary team. After the fieldwork, he told the team "I want to invite PESACRE to visit the Victoria agroextractive settlement project to help us work with the local organization and develop a settlement plan using participatory methods. I also want to start a discussion of participatory methods for appraisal and extension within INCRA's Cruzeiro do Sul office (where he works). It is important that my colleagues have the opportunity to learn this approach to working with rural communities, it's the appropriate path for conservation and development."</i>	74

Hands-on volunteer game wardens take their job very seriously - The river dwellers who now double as volunteer game wardens in Jau National Park (size of Massachusetts), trained by IBAMA under the FVA/WWF project, have been very active in monitoring fishing boats that enter the park. Soon after the course took place, one park resident, 43-year old fisherman Chico de Oliveira, rowed his canoe alone for twelve hours to the IBAMA outpost at the park's edge to report an illegal fishing boat. Mr. Oliveira's food rations for the trip consisted only of a bag of manioc flour. On arriving at the post, he was met by the FVA executive director, Muriel Saragoussi, and IBAMA's superintendent for Amazonas State, Mr. Hamilton Casara on a joint visit to the park (his is a rare appearance). Oliveira proudly said "I am glad I found you here

because I came all the way to report these people and now I know, as a result of the training course, that I am entitled to report these illegal poachers to the authorities because they are taking away the food I need to provide for my children”. As a result of Mr. Oliveira’s commitment and herculean effort, IBAMA fined that boat owner and apprehended all the fishing gear.74

 “A computer running on solar energy?” 76

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Glossary

AA – Assistant Administrator
AEAI - Advanced Engineering Associates International
AIDS – Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ANEEL – National Regulatory Agency for the Power Sector
BEMFAM – Civil Society for Family Welfare in Brazil
BETOP - Brazil Energy Training and Outreach Program
BNDES – Brazilian National Social and Economic Development Bank
CA – Cooperating Agency
CA – Cooperative Agreement
CDM – Clean Development Mechanism
CI - Conservation International
CU – Conservation Unit
CY- Calendar Year
DHS – Demographic and Health Survey
ETIP - Energy Technology Innovation Program
FHI – Family Health International
FP – Family Planning
FY – Fiscal Year
GCC – Global Climate Change
GHG – Greenhouse Gases
GOB – Government of Brazil
GOs – Governmental Organizations
HIV – Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
IBAMA - Institute of Environment and Renewable Resources
IBRD – International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDB – Inter-American Development Bank
IESB - Institute for Socio-Environmental Studies of Southern Bahia
IIE - Institute for International Education
IIEC - International Institute for Energy Conservation
IMAZON - Amazon Institute of Man and the Environment
INPE - National Space Research Institute
IPAM - Amazon Institute for Environment Research
IPPF – International Planned Parenthood Federation
IQC - Indefinite Quantity Contracts
IR – Intermediate Result
LAC – USAID/W Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau
MME – Ministry of Mines and Energy
MOH - Ministry of Health
MPP – Mission Performance Plan
NASA - National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NGOs – Non-Governmental Organizations

NOAA - National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
NSF - National Science Foundation
OCP – The Organic Commodity Project
PAHO - Pan-American Health Organization
PROCEL – National Program for Electrical Energy Conservation
PRODEEM – National Program for Energy Development in States and Municipalities
PROQUALI - Quality Improvement Project
PSI – Population Services International
PVO – Private Voluntary Organization
REPSO - Winrock/Renewable Energy Project Support Office
RFA - Request for Applications
RH – Reproductive Health
SESA/CE - Ceará State Secretariat of Health
SESAB - Bahia State Secretariat of Health
SO – Strategic Objective
SPVS - Society for Wildlife Research and Education
SpO – Special Objective
STI – Sexually-Transmitted Infection
TCAPP - Technology Cooperation Agreement Pilot Project
TFF -Tropical Forest Foundation
TNC – The Nature Conservancy
U.N. – United Nations
U.S. – United States
UNAIDS – United Nations Fund for AIDS
UNDCP - United Nations Drug Control Program
UNDP - United Nations Development Program
UNESCO – United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization
UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund
USEA - United States Energy Association
USFS - United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service
WHO - World Health Organization
WHRC - Woods Hole Research Center
WWF - World Wildlife Fund

R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance

Brazil's importance to the United States has been steadily increasing over the last few years. In spite of the economic crises that periodically affect the country's ability to progress rapidly toward sustainable growth, Brazil has consolidated its status as the leading economic and political power in South America. Brazil's preponderant weight in Mercosur, the Common Market of the South, composed of Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay -- is indisputable. Recently, the country became one of the largest emerging market members of the World Trade Organization, an example of positive economic change that can come from selected policy improvements. Brazil has impressed international financial markets by its capacity to react quickly and take measures to minimize the effects of the economic turmoil that began in Asia, moved to Russia and then confronted the nation in mid-1998/99. Thanks to the country's relatively successful fiscal and monetary policies, Brazil continues to be an attractive market for foreign investment. Trade relations with the U.S. are significant. In 1999, the balance of trade between Brazil and the U.S. was slightly favorable to the U.S., with a total of \$25 billion, and a \$1.9 billion U.S. surplus. Brazil ranks as the U.S.'s thirteenth largest trade partner. As the world's tenth largest economy, Brazil has emerged as a strong, dependable partner in the hemisphere. Brazil is critically important to U.S. citizens because of such issues as the global effects of environmental degradation in Brazilian rainforests, the rate of population (160 million) growth and the spread of infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS. The most recent emerging threat is Brazil's growing role as a drug trafficking route from Latin America to the U.S. and Europe and a money laundering haven.

Brazil has been working to tackle structural problems that have limited more vigorous sustainable development. The Government of Brazil (GOB) has re-scheduled payments of its \$237 billion official debt to all countries. Most USAID official debt was negotiated into a Loan Consolidation Agreement at the start of the year and it is current on all loan payments. Besides the administrative, political and fiscal reforms being analyzed by the Brazilian Congress, the GOB has made considerable efforts to open its markets; improve the living conditions of Brazil's population; decentralize decision-making; and promote enforcement of environmental legislation. By deconcentrating development from previously favored regions, the Cardoso Administration has attempted to reduce social inequalities and regional disparities. Despite some marked success in the health and education sectors, the dire effects of years of poor economic, environmental and social management still persist and represent the core of USAID's development challenge in the country.

USAID's strategy for Brazil has been contributing to the achievement of the Agency's goals 4 and 5 - Stabilize World Population and Protect Human Health and The World's Environment Protected for Long-Term Sustainability, respectively. Given the scope of global problems which could be addressed in the country, USAID/Brazil has chosen to concentrate on two key goal areas: in the environment area, on the protection of globally important biodiversity and reduction of greenhouse gases (GHGs) associated with Global Climate Change (GCC); and in the health area, on support for HIV/AIDS prevention, women's reproductive health and services to at-risk children and youth. USAID's program is an essential component of and is integrated with other Embassy programs within the FY 2000 Mission Performance Plan's (MPP) strategic goals of Broad Based Growth, Open Markets, Democracy, Environment, and Population and Health.

USAID's programs are either on track or exceeding expectations. The Mission's strategy, approved in December 1997, is being followed in general but underwent modifications in the areas of energy efficiency, HIV/AIDS prevention and at-risk youth, approved by the LAC Bureau in 1998. Strategy changes related mostly to refinements of SO statements and indicators, in order to bring proposed goals in line with actual funding levels. Operating under the lowest funding scenario of the three presented in the strategy, the Mission continues to seek least cost alternatives for implementing its programs and has increased efforts to leverage funds from other international and local donors that have more generous budgets. Low USAID funding, combined with the noticeable effects of the economic crisis, among which are decreased GOB investments in health, education and social programs, has had a considerable impact on the Mission's ability to achieve the results agreed to in its management contract.

In 1999, environmental affairs in Brazil presented both positive new developments and new concerns. Two U.S. businesses committed a total of \$15.4 million to restore forest cover and sequester carbon in southern Brazil, built around the base of support of USAID's Parks in Peril project through The Nature Conservancy (TNC). Also, the GOB cycle of biodiversity priority setting exercises was completed with three major workshops. USAID supported the Amazon biodiversity priority setting workshop that laid out a realistic scenario of conservation opportunities, as well as threats, to remaining forests in the region. These workshops and the series of state level consensus building seminars held throughout the Amazon bring new hope for engaging broad-based societal support for science-based conservation and sustainable development. However, among those threats looming in the near future is the attempt by rural legislators to water down the on-farm forest reserve requirement stipulated under Brazil's 1965 Forest Code. This and the new roads and waterways planned under the GOB's "Avança Brasil" infrastructure development program could have major impacts on the forested landscape as Brazil's economy recovers and the agricultural frontier expands. USAID/Brazil has a major opportunity to influence future development of Brazil's fragile ecosystems by continuing to support sustainable forest management and training , expanded fire preparedness actions and model park management.

The restructuring of the Brazilian energy industry has created a welcome environment for USAID's Clean and Efficient Energy initiatives. As the Brazilian energy sector moves towards a deregulated market with greater private sector participation, energy prices have increased and demand for energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies are expected to increase as well. In addition, as GCC negotiations move forward, the GOB has expressed interest in concentrating its climate change efforts on energy projects. In spite of the lack of funding that prevented the program from fully addressing its technology intermediate result (IR), USAID has been able to take advantage of this momentum. Significant results were achieved in FY 99, such as release of several GOB regulations supportive of clean and efficient energy technologies by the National Regulatory Agency for the Power Sector (ANEEL) and the leveraging of \$32.6 million from multilateral banks, which resulted in implementation improvements for both the National Program for Electrical Energy Conservation (PROCEL) and the National Program for Energy Development in States and Municipalities (PRODEEM). Subject to adequate funding, in FY 02 SO2 has the potential to stimulate, through its training and technical assistance activities, even greater private sector interest in clean and efficient energy and GCC projects.

1999 was the second year of implementation of our AIDS prevention strategy. The estimated number of infected persons in Brazil is 850,000, making AIDS the most pressing public health problem in the country. Working in close collaboration with the MOH, USAID leverages funds from the second World Bank loan (IBRD AIDS II) by providing technical assistance to the public health sector and helping to institutionalize sustainable and effective interventions. USAID's relationship with the MOH was intensified in FY 99 through technical assistance and active participation in the UNAIDS Thematic Group. With the IBRD, U.N. agencies and bilateral donors, USAID shares the leadership in the NGO Sustainability Discussion Group, a group that brings together donors, the GOB, civil society and the private sector to discuss and implement sustainable AIDS activities capable of ensuring continued, quality work by local NGOs when the flow of IBRD loan resources ceases. In 1999, funds were used to institutionalize USAID-supported activities, replicate and disseminate effective interventions, build management capacity, integrate HIV/AIDS and reproductive health services, and enhance evaluation and condom social marketing activities. USAID/Brazil has also begun a dialogue with other USAID Missions in the sub-region on possible collaborative activities on cross-border transmission of HIV.

USAID has been providing reproductive health and family planning (RH/FP) assistance to Brazil since the 1960's. The close-out strategy for end FY 00 is moving forward as planned. The final report of USAID's contribution and accomplishments will focus on lessons learned and should be disseminated nationally and internationally by September 2000. During the RH/FP program continued to improve quality of and access to RH services in Brazil. Last year's program highlight was the successful integration of RH/FP and STD/HIV/AIDS services in USAID-supported projects in the states of Ceará and Bahia through the public health network. The quality certification project for public health units – PROQUALI - was expanded from five initial pilot sites to 29 sites, clearly demonstrating institutionalization by the state governments. USAID's efforts to strengthen the sustainability level of the local International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) affiliate Sociedade Civil Bem-Estar Familiar do Brasil (BEMFAM) consolidated service provision in 14 Brazilian states and surpassed sustainability targets established for the fiscal year.

The At-Risk Youth program has been most heavily affected by the economic crisis that hit the country in 1998-1999. Unemployment rates increased sharply, placing increased difficulties on the actual placement of activity-trained youth in income earning activities. Furthermore, as anticipated in last year's R4, the social sector was the GOB's target for the deepest budget cuts in 1999, due to the GOB's priority for fiscal reform. None of these factors, however, deterred the program from achieving excellent results, particularly in the areas of improved school performance and coalition building. USAID strengthened relations with local foundations and the National Economic and Social Development Bank (BNDES). The latter, the single largest GOB agency applying resources to at-risk youth initiatives, invited USAID to be part of the team elaborating its annual work plan for the year 2000, which gives us a potentially large leveraging capacity. That invitation was the direct result of USAID's efforts to demonstrate to BNDES the feasibility of innovative models, which leveraged \$1,000,000 from BNDES in 1998. In 1999, USAID also consolidated its position as the main focal point in Brazil in the area of art education as a powerful tool in addressing at-risk youth needs. Increasingly, local foundations, state governments and NGOs have been relying on USAID for advice and technical assistance on

issues affecting the lives of disadvantaged children and youth.

R4 Part II Results Review by SO

Text for SO a

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Objective ID: 512-001-01

Objective Name: Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: The Mission's progress in implementing this SO has exceeded expectations. SO results were consistently above target levels, and the majority of IR results were either above target, or on target, with only one IR below target level.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society
(please select only one) 5.1 Global Climate Change

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

The USAID/Brazil environment program addresses two issues of global environmental concern: biodiversity loss and the threat of global climate change (GCC). The purpose of this strategic objective is to increase protection and sustainable use of natural resources in the ecosystems that house much of Brazil's globally important biodiversity: the Amazon, the Atlantic Coastal Rainforest, the Pantanal wetlands and the Cerrado (savanna), and to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from land conversion and burning in these ecosystems. Brazil is an Agency "key" biodiversity and climate change country because it has one of the world's greatest numbers of animal and plant species and, according to a recent paper published in the international weekly journal of science, "Nature", it produces approximately ten percent of the world's carbon dioxide emissions, the latter primarily a consequence of unsustainable land use (fire and forest clearing).

Key Results:

By supporting a strategy of awareness building in the GOB itself, USAID hopes that lessons learned by carbon sequestration projects underway and being implemented by both private sector and NGO institutions in Brazil will counterbalance continued resistance on the part of Brazilian climate negotiators to include forests in GCC mitigation efforts. Although the Brazilian Government is opposed to carbon trading involving natural forests, private groups are leading the way in Brazil to close three major carbon action forest preservation deals in 2000. Two of these projects are a direct outcome of the USAID-funded Parks in Peril (PiP) project being carried out by The Nature Conservancy (TNC)/Society for Wildlife Research and Education (SPVS) in Guaraqueçaba, Paraná State. PiP is an effort to safeguard the most imperiled natural ecosystems, communities, and species in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). The July 1999 visit by former USAID LAC Assistant Administrator, Mark Schneider, helped solidify Paraná's support for integrating these actions into regional development efforts. There is new receptivity in the Ministry of Environment to forest carbon deals, in tune with the Minister's positive declarations on forests and GCC in Cochabamba, Bolivia, at the meeting of the Ministers of Environment and Forestry of the Amazonian countries on Clean Development Mechanism in 1999.

The April 1999 article, "Large-scale impoverishment of Amazonian forests by logging and fire" published in "Nature" by USAID-funded scientists from the Woods Hole Research Center (WHRC), Amazon Institute for Environment Research (IPAM), Amazon Institute of Man and the Environment (IMAZON), National Space Research Institute (INPE) and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), caught the attention of Brazilian authorities by questioning the routine INPE methodology for estimating deforestation in the Amazon and by pointing out that present satellite-derived estimates of Amazon deforestation rates (averaging 15,000 km²/yr. of forest clearing) may capture less than half of the forest area that is impoverished each year by logging and accidental fire.

A diagnosis of the timber sector by IMAZON and Friends of the Earth revealed that 86% of Amazon timber is consumed in Brazil. Growing awareness of the need for a domestic solution to unsustainable timber harvesting spurred thirteen of Brazil's largest timber buyers to form the Brazilian Buyers Group of Certified Timber (i.e., sustainably extracted), an important step towards sustainable forest management. USAID-supported studies by the Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF) and U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USFS) showed that reduced-impact forest management (certified for timber buyers through USAID-supported Forest Stewardship Council standards) can be 20% more profitable than damaging conventional

harvest practices that leave forests vulnerable to fire and eventual conversion to pasture or cropland. These results gave new impetus to donor and Brazilian Government efforts to mobilize society against illegal logging and in favor of fire prevention measures.

In 1999, three major biodiversity priority setting workshops were held, completing a cycle of events designed to define Brazilian responsibilities under the Convention on Biological Diversity (one of the three international environmental agreements resulting from the June 1992 Rio de Janeiro United Nations Conference on Environment and Development). USAID supported the September 1999 workshop to define conservation priorities for the Amazon. The Brazilian Government, in partnership with the World Bank and World Wildlife Fund (WWF), is using results of these priority-setting workshops to identify conservation needs to fulfill President Cardoso's commitment to protect at least ten percent of Brazil's tropical forest ecosystems. This commitment extends to all of Brazil's forest biomes and, in the case of the Amazon, it provides for the establishment of 25 million hectares in full-protection conservation units (CUs).

Performance and Prospects:

Quick response by USAID during the 1998 Amazon fire season made possible the mobilization of 120,000 small farmers, using simple fire prevention/combustion training techniques to prevent local fires from spreading out of control. Mobilization efforts continued during 1999, adding to lessons learned on community fire prevention.

USAID/Brazil's pioneering support for Conservation International (CI) and Institute for Socio-Environmental Studies of Southern Bahia (IESB) efforts to protect biodiversity in the Atlantic Rain Forest was the subject of a recent article in "Time" magazine. USAID actions in the region have also assisted in the chartering of small farmer community associations in the Una Municipality to meet prerequisites for Banco do Nordeste (Northeast Bank) to grant approximately \$1.4 million in small farmer loans in 1999 to plant forest-restoring tree crops. A memorandum signed between IESB and the Organic Commodity Project (OCP) of Cambridge, Massachusetts, to promote agroforestry product commercialization includes a commitment from OCP to buy 40 tons of cocoa from IESB cooperators this crop year at a premium of approximately 25 percent over the local market price. A biocontrol agent against witches' broom (cocoa disease), using the anti-fungal fungus *Trichoderma*, has been developed by M&M Mars Co. and will be tested by IESB with USAID support. Scientific testing of *Trichoderma* treatments will be conducted on selected farms among 18 community associations in Una. As a result of this disease, harvest and export to the U.S. of Brazilian cocoa beans from Bahia have plummeted from 430,000 tons in 1985-86 to about 130,000 tons today. If this activity proves successful, there is a real potential to control this disease.

With support from USAID, NASA, and the National Science Foundation (NSF), WRHC researchers are excluding rainfall to force drydown of a hectare of woodland in the Tapajós National Forest and hope to discover the point at which forests lose their natural defense against fires. Forests that lose their natural "fire proofing" may burn out of control, as occurred in Roraima in March 1988. Community-based resource management initiatives, implemented by WHRC/IPAM, include: satellite-based mapping taught to communities; development of a management plan submitted to the Institute of Environment and Renewable Resources (IBAMA); and production of a color-illustrated guide to community-based fire prevention.

With USAID support, Smithsonian Institution's successful training program has attracted interest of conservation professionals in the Amazon. The second "Decision-Makers Course" involved influential individuals from various governmental, non-governmental and private sector organizations. The "Ecology of the Amazon Rain Forest" field course is a vital component of undergraduate and post-graduate practical training in forest ecology and serves as an important stepping-stone for early graduate students. The substantial publications record of the project's research provides the local population with a basis for conserving Amazon biodiversity and its natural resources, by helping to understand the far-reaching ecosystem effects provoked by habitat fragmentation and their implication for land-use management.

USAID also supports the WWF in Brazil in establishing a management plan for the first community-owned, operated and managed (açai) palm heart factory in the eastern Amazon State of Amapá. Açai is a key economic and biological resource in Amapá State. The major weak point of extractive reserves, that of economic viability, is now being addressed by this activity and is ready for replication to other areas of the Amazon.

In FY 00, USAID/Brazil will carry out a comprehensive, externally-conducted impact evaluation of its achievements at the SO level. This evaluation, along with a strategic planning meeting to be held in September, will enable the Mission to develop a follow-on strategy.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

USAID/Brazil plans to use additional resources made available for fire activities on three fronts complementary to on-going fire preparedness activities: 1) demonstration of productive on-farm alternatives to slash-and-burn agriculture, including participatory field testing/synthesis of existing research ; 2) enhancement of links between satellite-derived fire spotting, fire prediction technologies and on-ground observations of fire danger conditions and community-level opportunities to combat fire; 3) further study and dissemination of the cost to property owners of accidental fire and quantification of fire damage to vulnerable forest fragments.

Other Donor Programs:

Activities under the USAID environment program leverage those of multilateral donors, especially the \$331 million PPG-7 Program (1992-2004) where USAID, despite being one of the smallest overall contributors, is the lead donor in both the science and fire prevention components. USAID has also leveraged funds from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and the Brazilian Fund for Biodiversity (FUNBIO). The Dutch Embassy has expressed interest in working with USAID in areas such as climate change where the Dutch Government may apply considerable amount resources to the environment in Brazil.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID implements its activities through U.S. PVOs such as WWF, TNC, CI, WHRC, TFF and their Brazilian affiliates; USG agencies such as the USFS and Smithsonian; and U.S. academic institutions (University of Florida and the State University of New York at Albany).

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.	
Objective ID: 512-001-01	
Approved: June 1993	Country/Organization: USAID Brazil
Result Name: SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas	
Indicator: Number of conservation units (CUs) in which government or private owners adopt aspects of sustainable management systems in addition to target areas	
Unit of Measure: Number of CUs (cumulative)	of CUs. Effectively managed CUs in highly threatened regions such as the Atlantic Forest may be weighted as more important than CUs (which may be much larger in size) in the Amazon. The area covered by these units will also be reported, but no specific area targets will be set. * FY98 actual figures were revised due to double counting by more than one partner. ** Previous targets were decreased after discussions during the Environment Partners Meeting in November 1999 as some CUs had been previously double counted by partners. As grantees do not have specific funding to monitor this indicator, starting in FY2000, USAID will contract a consultant to monitor this indicator.
Source: Survey of conservation units	
Indicator/Description: This indicator is used to report on the adoption of sustainable management practices in those CUs that do not directly benefit from the USAID program (i.e., potential for replication).	
Comments: Primary candidates are CUs where USAID's partners are working without direct support (due to ease of monitoring, adoption of sustainable mgt. practices in such areas). CUs include National/State Parks, Biological Reserves, Extractive Reserves, National Forests, Private Natural Reserves. Broader dissemination activities are supplemented by targeted efforts (e.g., workshops/site visits) aimed at informing government officials and representatives of local NGOs operating in CUs of results of USAID's pilot efforts. These representatives are subsequently surveyed to identify the extent to which sustainable management practices have been adopted. To be counted, CUs are required to adopt the following aspects of sustainable management practices: 1) mgt. plan approved by Federal Government Environmental Agency; 2) implementation of management plan initiated (with participation by local communities/stakeholders where appropriate). The indicator for the number of sites is, in this case, even more important than the number of hectares covered by those sites. The strategy of USAID/Brazil and its partners will be to expand the sustainable mgt. approach to a broad range	

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	Baseline	3
1998	5	7*
1999	10	11

2000	16**	
2001	22**	
2002	27**	
2003	32**	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.	
Objective ID: 512-001-01	
Approved: June 1993	Country/Organization: USAID Brazil
Result Name: SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas	
Indicator: Number of families outside target area who have adopted improved sustainable management systems	
Unit of Measure: Number of families (cumulative)	endemic species, e.g., fruit trees such as pupunha, açai and cupuaçu.)
Source: USAID partners (UF, WHRC, CI)	*Total achievement was miscalculated in 1998. 1998 actuals had already accumulated previous year's figures (should have read 206 not 246.)
Indicator/Description: The focus of this indicator is on the adoption of sustainable management systems in areas bordering USAID-supported target areas.	**Targets were revised due to a USAID partner's new project, separately funded from other sources, that involves direct partnership with federal, state and local government agencies as well as NGOs.
Comments: Target areas were identified by our partners as being Northeastern Pará, the buffer zone of the Una Biological Reserve in Bahia, and several communities in Acre and Rondonia. While USAID's broad dissemination efforts (via radio and television) may have a significant indirect impact, it is beyond USAID's capacity to measure. By focusing primarily on areas bordering USAID-supported target areas, we can rely on on-site partners for this information. Data collection monitoring includes field visits, reports, and follow-up contacts with producers/persons trained as extensionists. Sustainable management systems include agroforestry (cultivation of native fruit and oil-bearing trees), intensification of agriculture and fire management. Sustainable management systems vary by USAID partner. Each partner reports rates of adoption beyond its target area based on a scale peculiar to their specific program area. Adoption is determined by: 1) selection and implementation of agroforestry, intensification of agriculture, or fire management system by local farmers; and 2) introduction of alternative products into local markets (alternative products are those not traditionally traded in the market and are from	Grantees do not have means to monitor this indicator due to lack of programmed funding. In FY2000 USAID will hire a consultant to monitor this indicator.

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	Baseline	40
1998	130	206*
1999	220	524

2000	506**	
2001	656**	
2002	726**	
2003	796**	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.	
Objective ID: 512-001-01	
Approved: June 1993	Country/Organization: USAID Brazil
Result Name: IR 2: Target institutions and local human capacity strengthened	
Indicator: Number of persons trained (those without a high school diploma)	
Unit of Measure: Number of person-months of training given/Number of persons trained (cumulative): Persons trained who do not have a high school diploma (person months of training/number of individuals trained/gender breakdown)	<p>data.</p> <p>* After submission of last year's R4 errors were detected in actual FY1988 figures due to miscalculations. Numbers have, therefore, been corrected.</p> <p>Targets for FY2000 on have been established accordingly.</p>
Source: Grantee's reports (CI, UF, WHRC, WWF, TFF, USFS and Smithsonian)	
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures how many people have been trained under USAID training initiatives.	
<p>Comments:</p> <p>The trainees are key individuals working on the front line on top environmental issues. The results-oriented training includes resource management, project design and implementation, enforcement of environmental laws, dissemination of technical and/or general environmental information to target audiences, the building of information networks, and advocacy of policy change.</p> <p>Number of persons is disaggregated by gender. F= female, M = male</p> <p>The reason for dividing this indicator by persons with and without diploma is because USAID partners wanted to highlight the fact that they work with different levels of individuals (Ph.D.s, technicians, field workers, etc.)</p> <p>One person-month is equivalent to 173 hours (one person-day is equivalent to 8 hours). Calculation is limited to one year, i.e., same person in different years counts for each year's</p>	

Year	Planned	Actual
1991-96	Baseline	72.2 p/m 1138 persons (405F; 733M)
1997	115.4 p/m 1315 persons (480F; 835M)	184.9 p/m 1752 persons (574F;1178 M)
1998	185.6 p/m 1582 persons (587F; 995M)	436.52 p/m 2565 persons* (781F; 1784M)
1999	246.3 p/m 1872 persons (706F; 1166M)	692.65 p/m 3238 persons (1349F; 1889M)

2000	970.65 p/m 4164 persons (1726F; 2438M)	
2001	1260.47 p/m 5190 persons (2143F; 3047M)	
2002	1550.29 6216 persons (2560F; 3656M)	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.	
Objective ID: 512-001-01	
Approved: June 1993	Country/Organization: USAID/Brazil
Result Name: IR 2: Target institutions and local human capacity strengthened	
Indicator: Number of persons trained (those with a high school diploma)	
Unit of Measure: Number of person-months of training given/Number of persons trained (cumulative): Persons trained who have a high school diploma (person months of training/number of individuals trained/gender breakdown)	* After submission of last year's R4 errors were detected in actual FY1988 figures due to miscalculations. Numbers have, therefore, been corrected. Targets for FY2000 on have been established accordingly.
Source: Grantee's reports (CI, UF, WHRC, WWF, TFF, USFS and Smithsonian)	
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures how many people have been trained under USAID training initiatives.	
<p>Comments: The trainees are key individuals working on the front line on top environmental issues. The results-oriented training includes resource management, project design and implementation, enforcement of environmental laws, dissemination of technical and/or general environmental information to target audiences, the building of information networks, and advocacy of policy change.</p> <p>Number of persons is disaggregated by gender. F= female, M = male The reason for dividing this indicator by persons with and without diploma is because USAID partners wanted to highlight the fact that they work with different levels of individuals (Ph.D.s, technicians, field workers, etc.)</p> <p>One person-month is equivalent to 173 hours (one person-day is equivalent to 8 hours). Calculation is limited to one year, i.e., same person in different years counts for each year's data.</p>	

Year	Planned	Actual
1991-96	Baseline	1932.8 p/m 1340 persons (654F; 686M)
1997	2503 p/m 1622 persons (778F; 844M)	2727 p/m 1961 persons (943F;1018 M)
1998	3165.4 p/m 1876 persons (889F; 987M)	3676.39 p/m* 3017 persons (1520F; 1497M)
1999	3871.4 p/m 2164 persons (1021F; 844M)	6134.74 3864 persons (1679F; 844M)

	1143M)	2185M)
2000	7091.07 2122 persons (2122F; 2867M)	
2001	8049.40 6119 persons (2567F; 3552M)	
2002	9010.73 3012 persons (4237F; 7249M)	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.	
Objective ID: 512-001-01	
Approved: 06/93	Country/Organization: USAID Brazil
Result Name: IR3: Target policies adopted and/or implemented that support environmentally sound land use	
Indicator: National and local policies which support biodiversity conservation and natural resources management implemented and/or policy implementation improved	
Unit of Measure: Number of policy-related activities that have met at least 80% of their annual "benchmarks" divided by the total number of policy-related activities underway (cumulative*)	improve policies and their implementation."
Source: USAID partners (WWF, WHRC, CI)	
Indicator/Description: This indicator is used to report the progress of selected policy-related initiatives supported by USAID.	
<p>Comments: Policy agenda includes: a. Monitoring environmental impact of the Itacaré Road; b. Creation of Itacaré Park (Conduru State Park); c. Adoption of "ICMS (value-added tax) Ecológico" in Bahia; d. Improvement of the "ICMS Ecológico" policy at national level and replication to additional states; e. Improvement/ revision of Federal Forest Policy (e.g., changing forestry code); f. Reform of national system of CUs; g. Creation/initiation of activities in Brazil, by the Forest Stewardship Council (certifies timber firms using sustainable management practices); h. Improvement of national, state, and local fire management policy; i. Implementation of Agrarian Reform in Bahia; j. Reduction/elimination of permits for logging in remaining Atlantic Forest in Bahia; k. Issuing a Presidential Decree regulating use of fire; l. IBAMA's regulations temporarily suspending burning; m. Constituency building, public debate on issues including fire prevention policies.</p> <p>An index of steps required (target benchmarks) to achieve the specified policy objectives has been developed for each initiative, together with a timetable for meeting each requirement. Annual benchmarks and progress in each policy area will be reviewed each year to determine, based on the index, whether each given policy activity has met its benchmark. Program performance is reported as ratio of number of policy initiatives meeting "benchmarks" divided by total number of initiatives with which USAID-supported partners are working. Additional policy areas will be added during the life of the SO.</p> <p>*Cumulative: policies meeting specified objectives will remain. New targets were set for FY00 through FY02 during the Environment Partners Annual Meeting in November 1999.</p> <p>**One step necessary to achieve policy item 'g' was not accomplished: "communication and educational activities to</p>	

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)		10
1997	10	9
1998	10	12

1999	14	13**
2000	18	
2001	18	
2002	18	

Text for SO b

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Objective ID: 512-002-01

Objective Name: Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use.

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: USAID's Clean and Efficient Energy Strategic Objective is on track. A new program, FY 99's major results came from efforts originally funded under the former Energy SpO. USAID re-oriented those activities so as to address new intermediate results, as follows: policy, finance, technology and capacity building. Policy, finance and capacity building results have exceeded established targets. Results under the technology IR were underachieved due, in great part, to the lack of sufficient funding for activities.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.1 Private Markets
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): US Exports

Summary of the SO:

USAID's Clean and Efficient Energy SO directly supports Agency goal 5 "The World's Environment Protected for Long-Term Sustainability." Under that goal, the program supports two USAID objectives: "threat of global climate change reduced," and "use of environmentally sound energy services increased." In addition, the Energy SO is one of the highest priorities for the U.S. Mission in Brazil and is linked to the Mission's MPP goal 2: "to ensure that economic reforms open trade and investment opportunities for U.S. business" and goal 3: "to optimize Brazilian cooperation in achieving U.S. global and hemispheric objectives." Brazil is currently the largest emitter of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in Latin America. As Brazil reshapes its existing energy industry and diversifies its energy sources to supply the growing energy demand, it is likely that GHG emissions from energy production will increase at a fast pace. The purpose of this SO is to reduce the threat of GCC through increased adoption by key GOB and private sector actors of concepts, methods and technologies, such as biomass, solar energy and efficient energy use. Four IRs support the achievement of this SO: 1) policy and regulatory initiatives to support clean energy production and efficient energy use; 2) training of key Brazilian institutions' personnel to facilitate their access to markets, financing and technologies; 3) increased availability and use of financing; and 4) enhanced technology cooperation between U.S. and Brazilian firms. Beneficiaries of this SO are: U.S. businesses; Brazil's energy sector in terms of efficiency, policy and economy; and Brazil's population, especially, 20 million people in 60,000 rural communities not connected to the electricity grid.

Key Results:

In 1999, results exceeded targets in the policy area: inclusion of a renewable energy component under the recently launched Ministry of Mines and Energy's Rural Electrification Program (Luz no Campo Program), and issuance of seven regulations by the National Regulatory Agency for the Power Sector (ANEEL) that provide incentives for energy generation through clean energy sources. Excellent results achieved under the finance IR were: the leveraging of \$32.6 million from multilateral banks, making possible project implementation improvements for both the National Program for Electrical Energy Conservation (PROCEL) and the National Program for Energy Development in States and Municipalities (PRODEEM). Under the technology IR, the target for FY99 was not achieved due, in great part, to the lack of funding. Although the target was the establishment of two cooperation initiatives to facilitate the application of clean and efficient energy technologies, the amount of resources provided the SO were sufficient to fund only one cooperation initiative, which was established between the Technology Cooperation Agreement Pilot Project (TCAPP) and PRODEEM. TCAPP is an initiative supported by USAID, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy designed to provide a vehicle for clean energy companies to remove barriers and accelerate investment in new energy markets. Brazilian counterparts maintain that the SO has demonstrated its capacity to add considerable value to focused initiatives in the Brazilian energy sector. Beneficiaries also agree that it is unlikely that the above-reported results would have happened without USAID support.

Performance and Prospects:

As stated above, results under the policy, finance and capacity building IRs have exceeded targets. However, the target under the technology IR was underachieved. Major accomplishments in FY99 derived from three existing activities: technical assistance provided to PRODEEM, the Winrock/Renewable Energy Project Support Office (REPSO), and the U.S.-Brazil Regulatory Partnership.

In FY 99, USAID initiated its direct assistance to PRODEEM. Established in 1994 with the purpose of deploying decentralized renewable energy systems to off-grid remote areas of Brazil, PRODEEM has not been successful in implementing financially sustainable renewable energy projects. USAID's assistance, provided by a Resident Energy Advisor, has proved fundamental in implementing both management and structural changes toward a market-oriented approach. As one of the main results of this assistance, the advisor succeeded in leveraging \$6.3 million in additional support of new non-USAID funds for PRODEEM's Action Plan implementation for the years 2000 to 2004, with the expectation of another \$4 million yet to be contributed during this period; plus another \$135 million in new international funding for PRODEEM projects between 2004-2008. For the next reporting period, among other activities, it is expected that the funds leveraged will catalyze clean energy demonstration projects, build capacity within PRODEEM management staff, and develop a renewable energy market assessment.

USAID activities, through a Cooperative Agreement (CA) with Winrock/REPSO, addressed policy and capacity building issues within the renewable energy sector on both the policy and practical levels. By participating in regulatory public hearings and by providing technical assistance to both the MME and ANEEL, of seven regulations that had REPSO's involvement, at least three incontrovertibly can be attributed to its assistance and advocacy. One such regulation established ceiling values for the purchase of electricity by distribution utilities from renewable energy sources. These ceiling values will be accepted by the regulatory agency as valid to be passed on to final consumers' electricity tariffs, providing a clear signal to the market that environmental externalities will be embedded in the energy prices to the final consumer. On the practical level, the REPSO continued to consolidate a network of Brazilian NGOs by building capacity to install, operate and maintain several renewable energy systems.

USAID, through the U. S. Energy Association (USEA), carried out activities under the U.S.-Brazil Regulatory Partnership. Established in FY98 between ANEEL and three U.S. state-level public utilities commissions (Iowa, Florida, and Oregon), the partnership has been successful in promoting exchanges on regulatory experiences in the areas of clean and efficient energy production and use, planning and market regulation. As a result of workshops and internships supported in FY 99, ANEEL is currently analyzing the possibility of adopting several policy initiatives and regulations such as implementing multi-disciplinary groups on quality standards and topics related to rural customers; and promoting supplementary power production through alternative sources, cogeneration and small power producers.

USAID's efforts in FY99 also focused on the design, procurement and initial implementation of two project implementing mechanisms: the Energy Technology Innovation Program (ETIP) and the Brazil Energy Training and Outreach Program (BETOP). USAID designed ETIP based on the identified need for building the bridge between clean and efficient energy projects and their financing. ETIP intends to provide technical assistance for the establishment of an investment

fund for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. Deemed essential to the accomplishment of the SO, BETOP was developed based on the identified need for dissemination and capacity building in areas such as GCC, clean energy and energy efficiency. Subject to availability of funds, BETOP will focus on: enhancing the capacity of energy regulatory bodies; promoting private sector involvement in implementing clean and efficient energy projects; and building the capacity of bankers and project developers to successfully structure the financing of clean energy projects.

Additional funds being requested would enable USAID to fully address the technology component of the SO as well as to fund BETOP in FY02. Subject to the availability of funds, USAID's Energy SO intends to facilitate the financing of clean and efficient energy projects through the use of USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA). As a result of increasing interest expressed by several Brazilian banks in using the DCA as a loan guarantee tool coupled with the fact that USAID's Energy Technology Innovation Program has supported the establishment of an investment fund for clean and efficient energy projects, USAID/Brazil anticipates that DCA will be used to guarantee loans for these types of projects from both private and public financial institutions. Finally, using the requested resources for FY02, USAID also intends to undertake an external assessment of the SO with the purpose of evaluating accomplishments under the current strategy, and proposing changes, if any are found to be necessary, to the current SO approach.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

USAID has issued a Request for Applications (RFA) to award a new Cooperative Agreement (CA) in the last quarter of FY00. This CA will address policy (IR1), finance (IR3) and technology (IR4) issues, while BETOP will address training and outreach activities (IR2). Activities under this planned RFA will start in early FY01 and to be funded until the closure of the SO. The objective of this RFA, among others, is to allow for more efficient management of the Energy SO portfolio by concentrating implementing mechanisms, as well as to use resources more efficiently by stimulating competition among potential implementers. The funding level to date has prevented the program from implementing a number of activities approved in the Mission's strategy using Indefinite Quantity Contracts (IQCs) due to their high cost.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID provided assistance to both the GOB and the World Bank on the preparation of two major loan requests: one targets energy efficiency projects and the other targets renewable energy technologies. The energy efficiency loan was approved by the Bank and disbursement will start in CY 00. The renewable energy loan targets 60,000 isolated rural communities and is still to be approved. USAID also cooperated with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) by supporting the establishment of a Management Unit in PRODEEM. The establishment of this Management Unit was an important step towards the implementation of PRODEEM's Action Plan, enabling it to receive funding from most international donors.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID implements its activities through U.S. (PVOs) and IQCs with Winrock; the International Institute for Energy Conservation (IIEC); USEA; Advanced Engineering Associates International (AEAI); the Institute for International Education (IIE); and Hagler Bailly Services.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use	
Objective ID: 512-002-01	
Approved: April 1998	Country/Organization: USAID Brazil
Result Name: Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use	
Indicator: Incorporation of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use in the operations of key actors	
Unit of Measure: Number of key actors who have met 60 per cent of their annual benchmarks (cumulative)	potential areas for cooperation, both USAID contractors/cooperating agencies and key actor establish an annual plan with benchmarks for adopting clean and efficient energy to be achieved by the end of one year. In FY99, USAID supported “clean and efficient energy” activities with two Brazilian key actors, as follows: the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) and the National Agency for Electric Power (ANEEL). Through a full-time Senior Energy Advisor, 100% of the benchmarks established with MME were achieved. Through a regulatory partnership between ANEEL and three U.S. state-level public utilities commissions, benchmarks established also were fully achieved.
Source: Contractors, cooperating agencies and key actors.	
Indicator/Description: Indicator will be the number of key actors who have met in that year 60 percent of their annual benchmarks for adopting clean and efficient energy production and use. Key actors may include the Ministry of Mines and Energy, PRODEEM/MME, PROCEL/MME, Energy Service Companies, Brazilian National Association for Energy Service Companies (ABESCO), Energy Efficiency Agencies or Institutes, MME's Centers of Excellence and related universities, National Research Center for Power Research (CEPEL), investor and public owned power utilities (concessionaires), rural cooperatives, power permissionaires, NGOs, Renewable Energy Developers and their associations, ANEEL and selected State regulatory agencies, selected development and commercial banks and financial/investment institutions. The term “clean and efficient energy production and use” is interpreted as “any market-oriented and sustainable generation process or appropriate end-use of energy that implies close-to-zero or less-than-zero emission of green house gases.”	
Comments: Before activities initiate, USAID-sponsored contractors/cooperating agencies identify points within the key actors’ annual plans that relate to adoption of clean and efficient energy. After identification of	

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	Baseline	0
1999	2	2
2000	3	

2001	5	
2002	7	
2003	9	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use	
Objective ID: 512-002-01	
Approved: April 1998	Country/Organization: USAID Brazil
Result Name: IR1 - Targeted policies promoted that foster clean and efficient energy production and use	
Indicator: Advancement of policies and regulations by key actors that contribute to the adoption of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use	
Unit of Measure: Number of steps accomplished in policy formation (cumulative)	<p>identifying (1 step) opportunities for renewable energy technologies during the development of the National Rural Electrification Program (Luz no Campo Program), and by presenting those opportunities to Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) officials, USAID made it possible for renewable energy applications to be included in such program. Through the development of a methodology for investments' evaluation for renewable energy projects, a renewable energy component was included in the Rural Electrification Plan of the State of Bahia. Such adoption (1 step) will foster the development of clean energy production.</p>
Source: Contractors, cooperating agencies and key actors	
Indicator/Description: Steps are defined as: identification, analysis, development, validation, promotion, training, adoption, implementation and enforcement. The term “clean and efficient energy production and use” is interpreted as “any market-oriented and sustainable generation process or appropriate end-use of energy that implies close-to-zero or less-than-zero emission of green house gases.” Key actors may include the Ministry of Mines and Energy, PRODEEM, PROCEL, ESCOs, ABESCO, Energy Efficiency Agencies or Institutes, MME's Centers of Excellence and related universities, CEPEL, investor and power utilities, rural cooperatives, power permissionaires, NGOs, Renewable Energy Developers, ANEEL and State regulatory agencies, development and commercial banks and financial/investment institutions.	
Comments: By developing technical studies, analyzing ANEEL's draft regulations, adapting relevant international policy/regulatory experience to the Brazilian conditions, participating in public hearings and proposing recommendations, USAID has influenced the development (1 step) of several policy/regulatory outcomes supportive of clean and efficient energy technologies. By	

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	Baseline	0
1999	1	3
2000	2	

2001	3	
2002	4	
2003	5	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use	
Objective ID: 512-002-01	
Approved: April 1998	Country/Organization: USAID Brazil
Result Name: IR3 - Increased availability and use of financing for clean and efficient energy production and use	
Indicator: Clean and efficient energy projects under development, which are funded by mechanisms created, leveraged or supported by USAID	
Unit of Measure: Number of projects (cumulative)	Germany. Through a full-time Senior Energy Efficiency Advisor, USAID provided technical assistance to PROCEL on the preparation of both a loan request to the World Bank (WB) and a grant request to the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). Although USAID's assistance to PROCEL was provided in FY97, final negotiations between the WB and GOB took place in FY99. However, considering that the loan and grant requests were only formally approved on October 5th, 1999, USAID will report such result in next year's R4. The approved loan and grant amounts are \$43.4 million and \$15 million respectively.
Source: Project surveys, contractors, cooperating agencies and key actors.	
Indicator/Description: The indicator shows clean and efficient energy projects that are actually being implemented, which are funded by mechanisms created, leveraged or supported by USAID. Eligible projects will be any clean and efficient energy project funded by mechanisms created, leveraged or supported by USAID. Examples of types of "mechanisms" USAID plans to create/leverage/support to provide funding are: promotion of USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA), technical assistance to the Brazilian Government on the preparation of loan requests, promotion of the developers' portion of cooperators cost-shares funds, etc.	
Comments: A project is considered "leveraged" by USAID when USAID directly participates in the process by providing technical assistance, guarantees, or other inputs. Through a full-time Senior Renewable Energy Advisor, USAID achieved financing for numerous components of PRODEEM's Action Plan due to the direct contribution of the advisor to formulate the proposal documents. Project funds were approved for implementation of Action Plan elements by DOE/NREL, the European Regional Technical Cooperation Fund, JSF and MIF (IDB), United Nations Development Programme, and CDG/Government of	

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	Baseline	0
1999	1	1
2000	2	

2001	4	
2002	6	
2003	8	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use	
Objective ID: 512-002-01	
Approved: April 1998	Country/Organization: USAID Brazil
Result Name: IR4 - Increased technology cooperation between U.S. and Brazilian firms for clean and efficient energy production and use	
Indicator: Cooperation initiatives that facilitated the application of clean and efficient energy technologies and know-how under Brazilian conditions	
Unit of Measure: Number of cooperation initiatives (cumulative)	<p>More specifically, TCAPP has helped PRODEEM to issue a solicitation for a Renewable Energy Field Test, which intends to provide an opportunity for international and national manufacturers of renewable-energy-powered desalinization, refrigeration, and ice-making equipment to test their equipment under actual operating conditions in Brazil, receive certificates for successful testing, and obtain market identification and development support for certified applications. The lack of funding prevented the SO from supporting other cooperation initiatives under the technology IR.</p>
Source: Contractors, cooperating agencies, and key actors	
Indicator/Description: Cooperation initiatives are defined as pilot programs, research/development delegations, cooperative agreements between American and Brazilian organizations, U.S.-Brazil industry partnerships, executive exchanges, internships, etc. The cooperation initiatives to be counted are those: (i) directly or indirectly supported by USAID; (ii) targeted to promote “clean and efficient energy production and use.” Various generation technologies are available, including small hydro, solar, biomass, wind and others. The feasibility of the implementation of such technologies in Brazil depends not only on technical issues but also on macroeconomic assumptions. The term “clean and efficient energy production and use” is interpreted as “any market-oriented and sustainable generation process or appropriate end-use of energy that implies close-to-zero or less-than-zero emission of green house gases.”	
Comments: Through the USAID-sponsored Technology Cooperation Agreement Pilot Project (TCAPP), one cooperation initiative on clean energy technologies was established in FY99. TCAPP established a cooperation initiative with PRODEEM with the purpose of identifying and developing markets for new energy technologies in rural areas of Brazil.	

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	Baseline	0
1999	2	1
2000	3	

2001	4	
2002	5	
2003	6	

Text for SO d

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Objective ID: 512-003-01

Objective Name: Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among major target groups

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Of the four SO and IR level indicators being tracked for this R4, two have only established baseline data in 1998 or 1999, as expected. Actual results data will be collected and reported in FY00. One indicator met its targets, while the second one fell short of its targets.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.4 HIV/AIDS
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

The majority (52%) of AIDS cases in Latin America and the Caribbean are found in Brazil, a disproportionate amount of AIDS victims given the fact that Brazilians account for only one-third of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean. The United Nations Fund for AIDS (UNAIDS) estimates that AIDS will be the most important cause of death in the region in the year 2000, surpassing traffic accidents. 170,073 cases of AIDS were reported by the Brazilian Ministry of Health (MOH) from 1980 to 1999, still reflecting severe under-reporting. It is estimated that 850,000 persons are infected with HIV/AIDS in Brazil, with women estimated at 41,000 (24%) of reported cases. HIV/AIDS transmission in Brazil is predominantly sexual (75%), as opposed to drug or transfusion-related. Transmission happens increasingly by heterosexual means. Infection rates are also increasing among young people and those with the lowest level of education, resulting in the HIV/AIDS epidemic's concentration among the poorest and most marginalized populations. Bordering most South American countries, Brazil is a potential epicenter for the spread of the disease. Factors that increase the risk of spreading the HIV epidemic across borders are the flow of tourists and immigrants, plus prostitution and drug trafficking routes, allied to precarious health services.

The purpose of the USAID/Brazil HIV/AIDS strategy is to increase sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS among target groups, which include low income populations, women and adolescents. This new strategy continues to focus attention on other major high risk populations, including selected male groups and commercial sex workers. The integration of reproductive health services with HIV/AIDS programs at the state and local level is a primary focus of this strategy.

Key Results:

Two of the four indicators reported in the FY 00 R4 were revised to better respond to strategic needs. In FY 99, the Mission, USAID/W and partners worked together to modify the SO indicator "Number of effective interventions adopted by USAID-funded and non-funded programs" to "Number of programs /organizations demonstrating low, medium or high levels of effectiveness in HIV/AIDS program planning and implementation". Last year, the Mission also reported against an indicator measuring results achieved under the FY 97 bridge grant to Pathfinder. Under the new strategy, that indicator, "Most effective program interventions identified and disseminated" has been replaced with "Percentage of health units with capacity to provide quality integrated STI/HIV/AIDS prevention and family planning (FP) services", following the inclusion of integrated STI/HIV/AIDS and FP services as a strategic priority.

USAID's five-year strategy was designed to support the MOH's needs for technical assistance to institutionalize sustainable and effective HIV/AIDS programs funded with the World Bank AIDS II loan of \$163 million, in four target states (Bahia, Ceará, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro) for beneficiaries in nine state and municipal HIV/AIDS programs. In spite of the economic downturn experienced in 1999 which, among other things, affected the MOH's ability to implement its health agenda, the USAID program is roughly on track. New strategic planning tools provided by CAs assisted clients to build solid AIDS prevention strategies and develop annual operation plans with budgets (referred to as POAs by GOB) to tap IBRD loan funds. As a result, the inclusion of future training in the Secretariats' POAs reflects partners' commitments to the USAID program to achieve the institutionalization of those actions.

Performance and Prospects:

1999 was the second year of implementation of USAID's five-year strategy to increase the use of improved responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. While quantitative results, in most cases, were not reported during FY 99, it was a year of significant activity, the results of which we will only begin quantifying in FY 00. In order to establish baseline data for SO and IR indicators, Family Health International (FHI) initiated the use of two tools to allow partners to undertake self-evaluations of their managerial and technical capacities to effectively implement HIV/AIDS programs. The major accomplishments of these tools have been to contribute to simplifying the program evaluation process and a diagnosis of state and municipal programs indicating strategic planning skills are needed to enhance quality and management of programs towards sustainability. These tools show that five programs are operating at a low level and four are demonstrating a medium level of effectiveness in planning and implementation. As originally scheduled, in FY 2000, future year targets will be established based on the new baseline data.

By the end of 1999, 120 health professionals of the state and municipal health secretariats from the states of Bahia and Ceará received training in clinical skills to promote the integration of family planning services within new HIV/AIDS programs. As a result, 10,000 low-income women are benefiting from the integrated family planning/HIV/AIDS services in 20 health units within these two states. As more health posts are selected for an expansion phase in FY2000/2001, the number of women beneficiaries will increase even further.

In 1999, USAID sponsored social marketing activities through DKT, Population Services International's (PSI) branch in Brazil. DKT's social marketing activities target increased access and use of female and male condoms, making them available at low prices to the general population. Although this program was able to achieve the target of 86% sustainability (costs covered by revenues), it was achieved extremely difficult conditions as the country's currency suffered a 42% devaluation but condom prices increased only 20% to keep them affordable. Cost cutting measures were undertaken: reducing salaries, cuts in operational costs and elimination of a few marketing programs. DKT reported total national sales of 42 million units of male condoms, an increase of 2.6% over 1998. Of total male condom sales, 98% correspond to the Prudence brand, a low price condom introduced with USAID's support, which has contributed to the expansion of the country's condom market and, through competition, has lowered the prices of other brands. Also, the sales tax exemption for male condoms, negotiated with the GOB by USAID, through the Brazilian NGO Family Health Association (ASF) and DKT, was extended for another year. DKT also increased the female condom market by 2.8% and, by the second half of 1999, the female condom brand Reality began gaining significant customer acceptance. Supported by USAID, the MOH has initiated its own negotiations for the procurement of two million imported female condoms. In addition, as Brazil recovers from its 1999 economic downturn, the potential for expanding male condom sales should increase significantly during FY 2000.

USAID, with a \$75,000 grant to the Population Council in FY98, financed the study "Acceptability and User's Perspectives of the Female Condom among Female Sex Workers" in Campinas, São Paulo. Initial acceptance of the method was surprisingly high. Due to the fact that the project's condom supplies were limited, USAID made a donation of 25,000 female

condoms to continue and expand this study in FY 2000. This expansion will evaluate the willingness of users to continue using the female condom after the end of the project, which will measure the acceptability of its use, effectively contributing to the decrease of the epidemic.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

During program implementation, USAID has identified opportunities to further increase the impact of our HIV/AIDS strategy in Brazil. Additional AIDS funds are required during the life of this five-year strategy to increase female condom social marketing; to increase NGOs' skills to make them sustainable; to improve policy environment for AIDS/Family Planning integration activities; to transfer Behavior Surveillance Survey methodology to the Social Behavior Monitoring Unit in the MOH; and to increase cooperation with border countries. Due to the size of the AIDS epidemic in Brazil, the AIDS orphans problem is becoming extremely serious. If additional funds should become available, USAID has identified excellent NGOs who are addressing this issue in the country.

The IBRD AIDS II loan was originally scheduled to be fully disbursed by 2002. Given slow initial disbursements, it is probable that loan funds will be available through calendar year 2003, the last year of USAID/Brazil's HIV/AIDS strategy. There will not be another IBRD AIDS loan. As a result, achievement of self-sustaining HIV/AIDS programs by the local NGO sector and effective planning and use of annual state and municipal AIDS budgets have become all the more critical in the context of USAID's strategy.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID works closely with other international donors to achieve the results within this S.O. Coordination with the MOH is done through the United Nations AIDS Program Thematic Group (UNAIDS - \$ 374,000 for 1997-2000) which includes, in addition to USAID, the IBRD (\$163 million for 1998-2002, plus GOB counterpart of \$137 million), the United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP - \$851,000 in 2000), the World Health Organization/Pan-American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO), the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF - \$11 million for health activities) and bilateral donors.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

SO activities are implemented through three main U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs): Family Health International, Population Services International/DKT and Pathfinder Fund, and their sub-grantees, which include local NGOs.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target groups.	
Objective ID: 512-003-01	
Approved: Dec/97	Country/Organization: USAID Brazil
Result Name: Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target groups.	
Indicator: SO - Number of programs/organizations demonstrating low, medium or high levels of effectiveness in HIV/AIDS planning and implementation.	
Unit of Measure: Number of programs/organizations	planning and implementation was implemented in these programs.
Source: FHI	
Indicator/Description: Number of programs scoring at each level (low =<50%; medium = from 51% until 71%; high > 75%) of a composite score that measure key elements of planning and implementation capacity. Instruments are APROGE and FACT.	
Comments: FHI's IMPACT Project developed two tools for situation analysis and needs assessment of local programs. FACT (self-evaluation of technical capacity) uses a participatory methodology that focuses on technical areas and the development of team work. It maps indicators graphically, provides groups techniques for identifying areas that need to be strengthened, and empowers health staff in the development of participatory step by step process for constructing benchmarks. APROGE (self-evaluation of management capacity) evaluates and improves staff's management skills of HIV/AIDS programs in order to achieve program sustainability. The baseline was established in FY99/2000 using APROGE and FACT tools on nine public sector health programs (State Secretariats of Health in Bahia, Ceará and São Paulo, Municipal Secretariats of Fortaleza, Salvador, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Santos and Campinas). To measure the number of programs which are demonstrating effectiveness in planing and implementation, a table of criteria with scores for each elements of	

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	N/A	N/A
1999	N/A	5 low 4 medium
2000	4 programs increase by one level	
2001	6 programs increase by one level	
2002	5 programs	

	increase by one level, 4 programs maintained at high level	
2003	9 programs maintained at high level	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target groups.			
Objective ID: 512-003-01			
Approved: December/97		Country/Organization: USAID Brazil	
Result Name: SO - Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target groups.			
Indicator: Percent of financial sustainability achieved by DKT do Brasil condom social marketing programs			
Unit of Measure: percent of financial sustainability	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997	78	78
Source: DKT do Brasil	1998	82	90
Indicator/Description: Percentage of total operating costs absorbed by revenues	1999	86	86
	2000	90	
	2001	95	
Comments:	2002	100	
	2003	100	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target groups.			
Objective ID: 512-003-01			
Approved: Dec/97		Country/Organization: USAID Brazil	
Result Name: IR 2 - Strengthened institutional capacity to provide integrated family planning and STI/HIV services in Bahia and Ceará.			
Indicator: Percentage of program health units with capacity to provide quality integrated STI/HIV/AIDS prevention and family planning services			
Unit of Measure: Percentage of health units with high quality services	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998	N/A	15
Source: Pathfinder	1999	30	*
Indicator/Description: Quality of care assessment checklist to be completed by outgoing patients/clients and performance improvement tools will be used to measure quality of integrated service delivery and selected clinical procedures.	2000	50	
	2001	75	
	2002	100	
	2003	100	
<p>Comments:</p> <p>Baseline's value is based on the total of 20 health units within the state of Bahia and Ceará. Starting in FY2001 the number of health post may be expanded.</p> <p>* Data will be collected by the end of FY2000 to obtain actual results for both FY1999 and FY2000.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target groups.			
Objective ID: 512-003-01			
Approved: 12/97		Country/Organization: USAID Brazil	
Result Name: Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target groups.			
Indicator: Number of effective interventions adopted by USAID– funded and non-USAID funded programs			
Unit of Measure: Number of interventions	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Umbrella PVOs, local NGOs, State Secretariats of Health, Ministry of Health	1998	3	6*
	1999	6	NA
Indicator/Description: No. of target states with annual increase of expenditures for HIV prevention equal to or greater than 5%.	2000	10	NA
	2001	10	NA
	2002	10	NA
	2003	5	NA
<p>Comments: The result reported for this indicator refers to Pathfinder work with six NGOs in Ceará and Bahia, integrating RH with existing HIV projects. These results reflect transition to the new strategy with the bridging funds. This indicator will be changed for the next rating period to Number of 4 target states achieving or maintaining equal or greater than 75% of expenditures levels of allocated funds for HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>* Targets will be reviewed for possible modification.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target groups.			
Objective ID: 512-003-01			
Approved: Dec/97		Country/Organization: USAID Brazil	
Result Name: IR 3 - Sustainable condom social marketing			
Indicator: Percentage annual growth of DKT do Brasil sales of female condom			
Unit of Measure: % annual increase	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: DKT do Brazil	1997	NA	NA
Indicator/Description: growth of sales of female condoms can be defined as the percentage growth of units sold in one year in comparison with the previous year	1998	N/A	139,500
	1999	60	29
	2000	40	
	2001	20	
	2002	10	
Comments: Baseline 139,500 is the sales of female condom in 1998 in USAID target areas (the states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Ceará). The data reported in the column "Actual" refers to percentage increase over the previous year only in USAID's four target areas (not national statistics)	2003	10	

Text for SO e

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Objective ID: 512-004-01

Objective Name: Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: Of the three SO and IR level indicators being tracked for this R4, two targets have been exceeded and one target was met.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Population

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

Summary of the SO:

Access to quality family planning (FP) services and information has been at the core of USAID's population program in Brazil for the past several years. Beginning in 1992, USAID's FP efforts

have been concentrated in the Northeastern states of Bahia and Ceará, with a combined population of over 30 million. Although the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate in Ceará and Bahia is high -- 68%, per the 1996 Demographic Health Survey (DHS), access to reliable information and a consistent menu of methods has been a barrier to fully institutionalizing quality FP services at the clinic level. With USAID-funded population activities coming to an end in September 2000, the phase-out strategy for Brazil focuses on two main objectives: improvement of the quality of FP services and promotion of sustainable FP delivery systems.

In addition, the high prevalence rate of HIV and STDs in Bahia and Ceará has required a reformulation of existing reproductive health service models in these two states. To reach women, men and adolescents that are users of reproductive health services, the integration of FP programs with STD/HIV/AIDS services has been shown to be mutually beneficial to both programs. Hence, as USAID phases out of its FP program in Brazil, it will continue to emphasize family planning as an integrated service within the HIV/AIDS program.

Key Results:

Although USAID has provided FP assistance since the 1960's, beginning with the 1992 phase-out strategy, USAID-funded partners began concentrating resources on developing viable FP programs in Ceará and Bahia, with the current focus on strengthening the quality of services and ensuring sustainability. USAID-financed technical assistance has been targeted on strengthening of management, logistics, education and training systems of these two FP programs. In addition, over the last four years of program implementation, USAID has placed greater emphasis on policy dialogue. As a result, the incorporation of more effective program functions by the two states has proven successful, leading to program sustainability as the GOB continues decentralizing health systems to states.

Improving the quality of services is the linchpin for increasing access to and informed choice of reproductive health services. This is the principal focus of the PROQUALI (Quality Improvement Project) initiative, the first clinic-level accreditation program developed in Latin America where end use surveys of client satisfaction are used to confirm the quality of these services. To assure the institutionalization of PROQUALI and its expansion statewide, Quality Improvement Teams were established, trained, and are now expanding the PROQUALI model in priority areas within these two states. To mobilize resources, the Quality Improvement Teams, in partnership with clinic personnel, are actively engaging municipal decision-makers in funding local health systems under Brazil's newly decentralized health program.

Performance and Prospects:

As a result of the successful partnership with USAID, the Bahia State Secretariat of Health (SESAB) reports the number of health service sites providing family planning services in the state of Bahia have significantly increased from 78% to 93% between 1998 and 1999. SESAB has also made great improvements in contraceptive procurement: its logistics system, implemented with USAID support, is fully operational. SESAB is now moving toward institutionalization of FP activities in the state by the incorporation of a new Reproductive Health Center into SESAB's organizational structure and has clearly demonstrated its future commitment to sustain FP activities, by developing a 2000-2003 strategic plan covering all municipalities in the state, budgeting for a four commitment rather than for only one year as was the case in 1998.

In the same way, the Ceará State Secretariat of Health (SESA/CE) was reorganized and reproductive health activities have officially become a unit within its structure. SESA/CE is now institutionalizing PROQUALI's methodology by using it to improve the quality of primary health services statewide. Even though the program is not yet fully functioning, institutionalization is more likely to be assured than it was at the initiation of the program. The logistics support system still requires improvement. Last year, the only contraceptives purchased by the state were 4,000 units of Depo-Provera to match USAID's donation. One of the priorities for USAID before the phase out is to improve Ceará's logistics system.

USAID/Brazil has been a major supporter of BEMFAM, the local affiliate of IPPF, (the NGO Civil Society for Family Welfare), which provides family planning and reproductive health services at 1500 health posts in 14 states in Brazil. In the first semester of 1999, BEMFAM is providing more than 57,000 services to clients. USAID/Brazil, through commercial social marketing projects, provides technical assistance to BEMFAM to achieve financial sustainability. As a result, in FY99 BEMFAM achieved 80% institutional sustainability, surpassing the planned target of 72%. Thus, the prospects are good for BEMFAM to be able to continue providing services to lower income groups within Brazil after USAID's funding terminates in the summer of 2000. In addition, USAID/Brazil supported BEMFAM's efforts to take the leadership in the use of the Demographic Health Survey (DHS) methodology in Brazil. The MOH has succeeded in securing funding for another National Survey on Maternal and Child Health in 2000 and will rely on BEMFAM's expertise to carry out the new survey. Despite the considerable gains made in developing technical capacity and sustainability in survey research, both BEMFAM and the MOH feel that the quality of the survey would benefit from additional limited technical assistance in two areas: sampling, and data processing. While USAID/Brazil no longer has funding for family planning activities in Brazil, the Mission encourages USAID/Washington to consider funding this limited technical assistance for the 2000 survey. After the of excellent assistance, this support would help to consolidate the technical capacity and survey's credibility that has already been developed.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

USAID assistance to Brazil for family planning will end September 30, 2000. Both USAID/Brazil and USAID/W are interested in the final report documenting USAID's contributions, our accomplishments, and the lessons learned, particularly over the most recent strategy period 1992-2000. The main purpose of this final report is to disseminate USAID/Brazil's experience and lessons learned in the hopes that the GOB and other donors may replicate the positive experiences. The final document should be ready for distribution and dissemination in late FY 2000. The dissemination will be undertaken nationally by USAID/Brazil and internationally by USAID/W.

Other Donor Programs:

The major donor in reproductive health in Brazil continues to be the United Nations Population Fund which is facing a severe budgetary crisis that last year affected its ability to provide services in the country. Therefore, continuation of international donor-funded family planning activities in Brazil will probably be very limited after the phase-out of the USAID program. The United Nations Children's Fund and the MOH will be conducting a new DHS in Brazil in the

near future. The Mission strongly recommends the G Bureau to consider funding part of this research, which has traditionally been funded and coordinated by USAID in Brazil. Great effort has been put forth to strengthen USAID's relationship with the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, and the Pan American Health Organization. However, these donors' activities address other priority areas in Brazil and, due to budget limitations, collaboration to date has not been extensive. USAID's collaboration with the GOB has become stronger in the recent past, especially in policy dialogue, resulting in a jointly sponsored mechanical contraception conference in FY 2000 which supported the standardization of family planning norms and availability of contraceptives, such as female condom. In 1999, the GOB announced its decision to procure and distribute contraceptives to all states for family planning purposes.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

SO activities are implemented almost exclusively through U.S. NGOs and U.S. firms, all provided through Global Bureau implementing mechanisms: They include: The Pathfinder Fund, Population Council, Johns Hopkins University, Management Sciences for Health, Macro International, and Family Health International. In addition, USAID has one cooperative agreement directly with the local PVO, BEMFAM.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.			
Objective ID: 512-004-01			
Approved: December 1997		Country/Organization: USAID Brazil	
Result Name: SO4 - Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrate family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.			
Indicator: Number of service sites providing family planning services - Ceará State			
Unit of Measure: Number of public health facilities	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Ceará State Secretariat of Health	1996	484	NA
	(Baseline)		
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures increased access to family planning services through expanded number of health facilities providing services to low income women in Ceará State.	1997	484	512
	1998	484	532
	1999	484	674
	2000	484	
Comments: Includes hospital, clinic and health post service delivery points. Targets set are relevant to consolidation versus expansion policy of State Health Secretariat. Definition of "service site" for the state includes any health facility that offers any form of family planning. Targets were far exceeded, but have not been revised as this is a phase-out program.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.			
Objective ID: 512-003-01			
Approved: December 1997		Country/Organization: USAID Brazil	
Result Name: SO4 - Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrate family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.			
Indicator: Number of service sites providing family planning services - Bahia State			
Unit of Measure: Number of public health facilities	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996	126	178
Source: Bahia State Secretariat of Health	(Baseline)		
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures increased access to family planning services through expanded number of health facilities providing services to low income women in Ceará State.	1997	196	206
	1998	216	236
	1999	292	292
	2000	300	
Comments: Includes hospital, clinic and health post service delivery points. Definition of "service site" for the state includes only full and complete services in family planning.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.			
Objective ID: 512-004-01			
Approved: December 1997		Country/Organization: USAID Brazil	
Result Name: IR 2 - Improved sustainability of family planning delivery systems			
Indicator: Percentage of BEMFAM expenses covered by locally generated resources			
Unit of Measure: % of expenses	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: BEMFAM	1996	52	54
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures the level of financial sustainability achieved by BEMFAM, the Brazil IPPF affiliate, through increased costs covered by locally generated resources	(Baseline)		
	1997	56	60
	1998	64	72
	1999	67	80
Comments: Includes cost of commodities.	2000	71	

Text for SO f

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Objective ID: 512-005-01

Objective Name: Improved ability of at-risk youth to become productive, healthy citizens

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: The At-Risk Youth activity is on track. FY 99 targets were surpassed in two of the key indicators, while the activity fell slightly short of its targets in two other indicators. These results were expected due to a change in the profile of the target population and the effects of Brazil's 1998-1999 economic crisis. The difference between proposed targets and actual results is not significant, placing this activity at a considerably high level of results achievement. See sections below for further detailed information.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.3 Economic Oppty for Rural/Urban Poor
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Global Growth and Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Democracy and Human Rights

Summary of the SO:

Brazil has extremely serious social problems: adequate nutrition, education, health care, housing and basic sanitation are still a distant reality for millions of impoverished Brazilians living in rural areas and in the outskirts of major urban centers. Per UNICEF's 2000 report on the State of the World's Children, infant mortality rates are still high, at 36.1/1000, as compared to the 33/1000 average in the rest of Latin America; 21 million children live in families with an income of less than half the minimum wage of \$74/month; and 2.9 million children dropped out of school to engage in income-generating activities. In 1999, the increasingly acute perception of these and other problems gave rise to a poverty alleviation movement that ultimately involved civil society, the government and international donors. However, while society engages in a comprehensive debate that may lead to solutions, the effects of the recent economic crisis continue contributing to the worsening of social indicators, especially open unemployment rates (7.8% in 1999, as compared to 5.6% in 1997 and 7.6% in 1998). This unfavorable scenario particularly affects street and working children and low income adolescents. Furthermore, for the first time in Brazil's history, adolescents aged 15-18 are the age group with the most numerous population in the country. This "adolescent wave" demands specific government and civil society action in order to avoid an overload on the educational system and on the labor market in the near term.

The purpose of this SpO is to promote activities to improve the ability of at-risk youth to become productive, healthy citizens, in selected cities in northeast and west-central Brazil. USAID seeks to provide low income youth with the basic tools to overcome poverty, gain life skills and participate in society as competent, responsible citizens. The program emphasizes formal and complementary education, reduced violence against youth, health promotion, and dissemination and replication of successful models in these areas.

Key Results:

Main results in 1999 include school promotion rates of 83% among program-assisted youth, versus the Northeast average of 68%; consolidation of the operations of a network that gathers adolescents from 81 different institutions to take leadership roles in civic education in public schools; and training completion rates of 83% among youth attending vocational training courses, increasing their chances to succeed in the formal labor market. USAID's at-risk youth program underwent an external evaluation in 1999. Results were generally very positive and highlighted the fact that, even with limited funding and geographic scope, USAID has taken the lead in the at-risk youth area in northeast Brazil. The activity took an appropriate amount of risk in supporting projects and institutions, allowing for implementation of creative approaches that might otherwise not have had a chance of being tested or succeeding.

Performance and Prospects:

FY 1999 witnessed an expansion of USAID's portfolio from 17 to 21 subgrants. Direct beneficiaries total 3,450 children and youth, nearly 40,000 indirect (families and peers) and institutional beneficiaries (schools, NGOs, GOs) and society at large through awareness campaigns. 1999's target for promotion to the next school grade was 87% of assisted youth, while the actual percentage was 83% (average promotion rate in the region is 68%). This slight

difference was caused by a shift in the activity's profile to include a larger number of institutions that assist street children as opposed to low-income youth. Nearly 100% of street children normally do not attend school, bringing promotion rates down. This fact only reinforces USAID's challenge to promote the return of this population to the public educational system and still places this project at an extremely successful level of achievement.

The actual insertion of 20% of trained youth in legitimate, income-generating work also fell 7% short of the 27% target. Last year, the Mission alerted USAID/W to the possible, and now proven, effects of the economic crisis, which raised open unemployment rates to 7.8% in 1999, from 7.6% in 1998. Finding placements in the Brazilian market has become a problem for highly qualified adults, and even more difficult for adolescents who are looking for their first job. USAID will continue to pursue greater interaction with the private sector to improve employment prospects for these youth.

USAID encourages and supports the creation of NGO/GO networks capable of providing services to at-risk youth. In 1999, USAID consolidated and coordinated the operations of two networks. The Youth Art and Culture Exchange Program gathers adolescents assisted by 81 different organizations to take leadership roles in civic education in public schools in Salvador. In Fortaleza, USAID and the Inter-American Bank (IDB) support the Vocational Training Network, through which 21 local organizations provide training to 210 adolescents in the areas of banking, computers, fashion design and paper recycling. The next step is the insertion of these trained youth into the job market, which will involve closer coordination with the private sector and the collaboration of micro-credit entities to boost the creation of youth-managed micro-enterprises.

Greater emphasis on art education interventions raised USAID's profile as the most important national focal point in this area. In FY 99, USAID was invited by the Salvador Education Department to assist its technical team in the elaboration of an art education program to be implemented in 100% of the public school network. Even more important on the national level, was the National Social and Economic Development Bank (BNDES)'s invitation to USAID to be part of the team elaborating its annual work plan for the year 2000. BNDES publicly acknowledged USAID's nationwide leadership in art education applied to at-risk youth initiatives in a seminar that gathered the most significant experiences in this area. Approximately 60% of the models presented in this seminar were supported by USAID.

In Salvador, USAID supports a grassroots organization that trains at-risk youth to form percussion bands. Initially, USAID hired external consultants to provide support in institutional administration, management, strategic planning and reporting. In 1999, some of the 150 youths assisted by the organization applied the lessons learned from those consultants and took over administrative and managerial functions. Today, a team of ten adolescents coordinates educational activities for improved school performance, promotes the band in Brazil and abroad, and elaborates and submits financial and programmatic reports to USAID and other donors.

In 1999, USAID also succeeded in revamping a failing project. The two-year, \$200,000 investment in Salvador's Pracatum music school, which had leveraged \$700,000 from BNDES, \$200,000 from Vitae, and \$200,000 from the C&A Institute, was a reported failure. The school

was providing none of the services agreed to; the 20-teacher team had been fired; and the USAID-funded music equipment was idle. In late 1999, USAID took advantage of the fact of having a seat on the school's council to reorient the school's strategy and motivate the implementing organization to fulfill its goals. Today, 70 adolescents are being trained through music, dance and choir activities. USAID's capacity to inject new blood into this activity has already succeeded in leveraging UNESCO and state government funds for renewed investment into the project.

USAID supported the efforts of an NGO in Salvador to provide legal and psychological services to girls with a proven history of sexual abuse. Mothers were gathered into a group that supports girls during the legal prosecution process. USAID, the Brazilian Ministry of Justice, UNICEF and this NGO launched a high-impact media campaign to encourage victims to report cases of sexual abuse through a hotline. Over 300 grievances were filed and accompanied in FY 99.

USAID's support was critical for a local organization to train 60 youth from different disadvantaged neighborhoods in Salvador in HIV/AIDS/STI prevention. After training, these youth have worked systematically in their neighborhoods – on the streets, in grassroots health clinics, in community centers and schools – to orient and educate other teens about responsible sexual behavior and prevention of STIs and early pregnancy.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Concerned with the critical situation of juvenile prisons in Brazil, recently marked by an increasing number of rebellions and murders, USAID plans to channel a portion of at-risk youth funds to provide complementary educational services to youth interned in juvenile prisons in target areas. The GOB's counterpart contribution would consist of training to penitentiary agents and improvement of the physical conditions of correction centers. This new work front will allow USAID to work in closer collaboration with the federal government, with better prospects for program institutionalization. USAID/Brazil must also invest more in AIDS prevention among adolescents. The AIDS epidemiological profile in Brazil shows increasing infection rates among youth, especially street children, who are less prone to take preventive measures and have less access to AIDS prevention materials. The Mission has submitted a request for \$500,000 in FY 01 Child Survival funds to intensify prevention efforts.

Other Donor Programs:

Enjoying a consolidated relationship with other international donors, such as the IDB and UNICEF, which continue to parallel fund USAID-support activities, USAID, in 1999, concentrated efforts on intensifying contacts with local foundations and, particularly, BNDES. Other important local foundations with whom strengthened relations in 1999 are the Ayrton Senna Institute and the Odebrecht Foundation.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID will continue to implement activities through a cooperative agreement with the U.S. PVO, National Association of the Partners of the Americas, and local NGOs and public schools.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved ability of program-assisted at-risk children and youth to become productive, healthy citizens			
Objective ID: 512-005-01			
Approved: April, 1999		Country/Organization: USAID Brazil	
Result Name: SO5 - Improved ability of program-assisted at-risk children and youth to become productive, healthy citizens			
Indicator: Percentage of program-assisted youth that find legitimate, income-generating work			
Unit of Measure: % of youth	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs	1998 (B)		26
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures the number of youth aged 16-18 who are actually inserted into the formal and informal job markets with regular financial compensation of at least half the Brazilian minimum wage of \$75.	1999	27	20
	2000	30	
	2001	35	
	2002	40	
	2003	45	
Comments:			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved ability of program-assisted at-risk children and youth to become productive, healthy citizens			
Objective ID: 512-005-01			
Approved: April, 1999		Country/Organization: USAID Brazil	
Result Name: IR2 - Educational preparation of program-assisted youth increased			
Indicator: Percentage of program-assisted youth promoted to the next school grade			
Unit of Measure: %	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Baseline data source: Brazilian Ministry of Education, 1996 Education Census. Actual data source: Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs	1996 (B)		49
	1997	60	87
	1998	65	86
	1999	87	83
	2000	87	
	2001	87	
	2002	90	
	2003	90	
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures the percentage of children and youth assisted by the activity and attending regular classes, who were promoted to the next school grade in the previous calendar year.			
Comments:			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved ability of program-assisted at-risk children and youth to become productive, healthy citizens			
Objective ID: 512-005-01			
Approved: April, 1999		Country/Organization: USAID Brazil	
Result Name: IR2 - Educational preparation of program-assisted youth increased			
Indicator: % of program-assisted youth that complete vocational training courses			
Unit of Measure: %	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs	1997 (B)		59
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures the percentage of program-assisted youth that increase their chances of obtaining regular, compensated positions in the labor market by completing vocational training courses.	1998	60	64
	1999	65	83
	2000	70	
	2001	75	
	2002	80	
	2003	85	
Comments: :			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved ability of program-assisted at-risk children and youth to become productive, healthy citizens			
Objective ID: 512-005-01			
Approved: April, 1999		Country/Organization: USAID Brazil	
Result Name: IR 3 - Awareness of health-related risk behavior by program-assisted youth increased			
Indicator: Number of community level organizations that offer RH and HIV/AIDS information and referrals to program-assisted youth			
Unit of Measure: Number of organizations	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs	1998		13
Indicator/Description: Community level organizations include public schools, neighborhood associations and grassroots institutions that provide information on HIV/AIDS, sexually-transmitted infections and early pregnancy prevention to youth through talks, printed and visual aids, workshops and seminars.	1999	20	38
	2000	30	
	2001	35	
	2002	40	
	2003	50	
Comments:			

R4 Part III: Resource Request

(Country02gfs.xls must be included in Part III. It is located in the root directory. Enter data and print separately)

Last year's R4 expressed the Mission's increasing concern with the impact of its current strategy in a country as large as Brazil. During the 1997 strategic planning exercise, the Mission under-estimated the challenges and opportunities to be addressed when establishing the minimum funding levels needed to implement its program. Nor could the dire consequences of a Brazilian economic crisis have been predicted at that time. Due to USAID/W funding constraints, in the last three years the Mission has been provided funding at the lowest requested level for the environment, AIDS prevention and reproductive health SOs, while funding for the energy SO has been over 50% short of budget levels approved in the strategy. USAID cannot effectively engage in policy dialogue, lead the way in GCC initiatives and provide technical assistance in environmental/energy issues with the current funding. On the business/technology front, we have been losing opportunities to the Europeans. This funding situation directly affects the Mission's ability to pave the way for business/technology partnerships between U.S. and Brazilian companies and to support the GOB and civil society in forestalling global warming and biodiversity loss. USAID/Brazil's efforts to ensure capacity building within the GOB and training of private sector, NGOs and community members to fight uncontrolled burning of Brazilian forests will also suffer the effects of inadequate funding.

Environment

In 1999, the Mission had the bulk of funds for a 'fire plus-up' initiative reduced from an initial estimated \$1.3 million to \$500,000. This reduced amount of funding will hinder the continuation of a highly successful program on fire monitoring, management, operations and training between the GOB and the U.S. Forest Service, NASA and NOAA. With this amount of funding, the Mission cannot be expected to accomplish its fire activities directed to the so-called Arc of Deforestation (an area of 1,800,00 km² - nearly the size of Mexico). Past key strategic support for fire efforts of this nature in Brazil have conferred upon the Mission the role of lead donor in addressing this crucial issue. Therefore, the Mission requests that funds be provided for the inevitable shortfall that will arise in FY 02. We anticipate growing demands for resources to deal with the increasing threat of wildfires. The annual area subject to fires in Brazil totals some 429,000 km² (32,000km² in forests, 256,000km² in savanna and pastures, and 141,000km² in agricultural lands). Another funding requirement in the environment SO will be the strategic planning requirements for the preparation of a new strategy in FY 03 - the last year of activity implementation in the current strategy. Key end-of-strategy activities, such as evaluation and dissemination of results, lessons learned and success stories to a wide audience in Brazil, will demand extra funding. Support will also be needed to promote local partner institutional strengthening and capacity building towards improved sustainability by the end of the current strategy. All the activities described above will demand an extra \$2.5 million for implementation.

Energy

USAID/Brazil requests an appropriate increment in the level of funds for its Energy SO in FY 02, bringing annual program levels to the \$2.5 million target agreed to in the management contract, as opposed to the \$1 million currently estimated by the Bureau. Such request is crucial for the accomplishment of the SO. Funding levels for FYs 98, 99 and 00 have been over 50% short of the levels approved in the strategy, taking into consideration both LAC and G Bureau commitments. The situation is such that, should no additional funds be provided in FY 02, the SO's mortgage will be \$5 million by the end of the current strategy. The lack of funding has already produced negative impacts: in FY 99 the established targets under the technology IR were not met. Taking into consideration that: (i) the definition and implementation of market-based mechanisms to control GHG levels, such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), is expected to increment the market for clean technologies by \$10 billion annually; (ii) the Brazilian energy sector has moved towards a deregulated market; and (iii) the GOB has expressed interest in concentrating its climate change efforts in energy projects, it is imperative that USAID has adequate funds available to take full advantage of this unique momentum by disseminating U.S. clean energy technologies in Brazil. Business opportunities within the Brazilian energy sector are such that European countries have already begun to support clean energy projects in partnership with Brazilian organizations. The German Government's Development Agency, for instance, has supported several activities in Brazil, such as the establishment of the country's first wind-farm, the Brazil-Germany Clean Energy Technology Workshops; and a series of energy efficiency demonstrative projects.

AIDS Prevention

The AIDS epidemic is taking on enormous proportions in Brazil, representing an increased risk to other South American's countries and to the U.S. Concentrating 52% of the AIDS cases in LAC region and bordering most countries in South America, Brazil is a potential epicenter of the epidemic. FY 02 will be the last year of funding under the current AIDS strategy and the last year of the second World Bank loan to the Ministry of Health (MOH). USAID has been implementing activities closely linked with the MOH, making efforts to institutionalize its strategy with funds from the World Bank. The MOH has a preferential policy for treatment of infected individuals, which includes the free provision of the AIDS medicine cocktail. This policy has been depleting resources to HIV/AIDS prevention activities. It is becoming clear that the Mission can make a difference by addressing issues such as the living conditions of the country's 30,000 AIDS orphans, prevention activities targeted at adolescents, women, commercial sex workers, besides providing improved responses to cross-border concerns. The resource request for FY 2002 is \$4,000,000. These resources will be used to increase awareness of potential cross-border HIV/AIDS spread; transfer the Behavior Surveillance Survey methodology to MOH; enhance female condom social marketing activities; increase NGO sustainability; address the needs of AIDS orphans; and improve the policy environment for AIDS/family planning integration activities.

At-Risk Youth

USAID has been making the most efficient use of limited funds available to address the needs of target groups by piloting innovative, successful activities that have become

models of efficiency beyond our target areas. However, improving the living conditions and creating opportunities for impoverished youth in a continent-sized country with a population of 160 million is a herculean task, particularly if one takes into consideration the increased difficulties posed by Brazil's recent economic downturn. Despite recent remarkable progress in the areas of education and promotion of children's rights, the Brazilian setting is still far from adequate for the full development of healthy, productive youth. The Mission has been increasingly concerned with the dreadful conditions faced by youth interned in Brazilian juvenile prisons, where rebellions, physical abuse, murders and widespread HIV infection are only the visible portion of daily threats. In FYs 01 and 02, USAID will focus on maximizing the use of Child Survival funds to work both on prevention, addressing the needs of youth at risk, and on direct services to imprisoned youth through art education and HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness activities. The resource request includes \$700,000 in Displaced Children and Orphan's Fund (DCOF) and \$300,000 from the HIV/AIDS directive. DCOF resources will be used mainly to achieve IRs 1, 2 and 4, relating to decreased violence against youth, increased educational preparation of children and adolescents, and dissemination and replication of successful models. HIV funds will target strengthening activities to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS infection among at-risk youth and juvenile offenders, moving towards achievement of IR 3 – Increased awareness of health-related risk behavior among program-assisted youth.

Workforce and OE Requirements

Program Workforce Requirements

During the R4 period, the program-funded workforce will be reduced from 10 to 8 positions. By the end of the first quarter of FY 01, one program-funded position will be abolished once the Mission close-out of SO4 (Reproductive Health) is completed. During the fourth quarter of FY 01, one program-funded position will be shifted to OE as Program Officer functions are more fully transferred to an FSN currently focussing the majority of her time on program monitoring of the SpO. USAID's five-year strategy completes its funding in FY 02, with implementation of the pipeline during FY 03. No additional program-funded staff is planned during that period.

OE Position Levels

No reduction in USDH staff is contemplated, since the normal checks and balances according to Agency procedures require at least two USDHs. In FY 00, an OE-funded program assistant FSN position will be added, and in FY 01 the Mission's incumbent Program Officer will be funded with OE funds. The Mission had previously contemplated the need for our own procurement specialist. Now, in keeping with USAID's small mission report, and as the need was confirmed in the recent sub-regional meeting in La Paz, we would like to create that new OE-funded FSN position mid- FY 01 to perform contracting and procurement functions. However, without additional FY 01 OE, there will be insufficient funds to finance this position. Thus, the number of OE-funded DH and PSC FSN positions will increase from five in FY 00 to six in FYs 01 and 02 (without counting the unfunded procurement specialist). In summary, the total number of OE and Program-funded positions will continue at 17 during FYs 00-01, but

will drop to 16 by the end of FY 01 if additional OE funds cannot be obtained in FY 01 and FY 02.

OE Requirements

While the number of USDH and total FSN staff remain constant over the FY 00-01 period, the OE levels required to support the field program will increase significantly from \$600,000 in FY 01 to \$777,500 in FY 02, for the following reasons: 1) transfer of USDH personnel; 2) return to some ICASS services; and 3) increase in OE-funded Program Office staff. An expanded discussion of these costs is provided in the Budget Annex.

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau				
SO1 - Environmentally and Socioeconomically alternatives for	Biodiversity in Regional Development CA - LAG-A-00-98-00059 (ENV-IR1.1.00)	High	2 years		560		560
Environmentally and Socioeconomically	U.S. Foreign Service IAA - AAG-P-00-97-00003 (ENV-IR1.2.00)	High	2 years		300		300
Key Actors of Concepts, Methods, and Technologies	Hagler Bailly Energy IQC - LAG-I-00-98-00005 (ENV-SSO3)	High	1 year	100			
Key Actors of Concepts, Methods, and Technologies	Institute for International Education - LAG-I-00-98-00012 (ENV-SSO3)	High	1 year	365			
Sustainable and Effective Programs to Prevent Sexual	Pathfinder Family Planning Services - CCP-A-00-92-00025-20 (936-3062-00)	High	2 years		440		470
Sustainable and Effective Programs to Prevent Sexual	AIDSMARK - HRN-A-097-00021-00 (936-3090.03)	High	2 years		600		470
Sustainable and Effective Programs to Prevent Sexual	IMPACT - HRN-A-00-97-00017-00 (936-3090.02)	High	2 years		960		1,500
GRAND TOTAL.....				465	2,860		3,300

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

Program, Workforce and OE

(in a separate folder named Country02R2b_data; enter data and print separately)

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country: Brazil
 Approp:
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title	FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000	
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ			D/G
SO 1: Environmentally and Socioeconomically Sustainable Alternatives For Sound Land Use Adopted Beyond Target Areas															
Bilateral							0					6,350		5,500	7,900
Field Spt												1,000		1,000	1,000
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,350	0	6,500	8,900
SO 2: Increased Adoption by Key Actors of Concepts, Methods and Technologies for Clean and Efficient Energy Production and Use															
Bilateral												1,150		1,080	1,300
Field Spt												0			
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,150	0	1,080	1,300
SO 3: Increased Sustainable and Effective Programs to Prevent Sexual Transmission of HIV Among Major Target Groups															
Bilateral	0											0		0	0
Field Spt	2,000								2,000			0		1,600	1,610
	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	1,600	1,610
SO 4: Increased Access to Contraceptive Methods and Integrated Family Planning Services in Order to Improve Women's Reproductive Health															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Improved Ability of At-Risk Children and Youth to Become Productive, Healthy Citizens															
Bilateral	900						900		0					900	1,400
Field Spt	0														
	900	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	1,400
SO 6:															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	900	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0	7,500	0	7,480	10,600	
Total Field Support	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	1,000	0	2,600	2,610	
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	2,000	0	8,500	0	10,080	13,210	

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	2,900
Environment	8,500
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	2,900
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	2,900

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Brazil

Approp:

Scenario:

S.O.#, Title		FY 2001 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Pipeline End of FY2001			
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G					
SO 1: Environmentally and Socioeconomically Sustainable Alternatives For Sound Land Use Adopted Beyond Target Areas																			
Bilateral								0						6,500			7,500	7,900	
Field Spt														1,000			1,000	1,000	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,500	0	0	8,500	8,900	
SO 2: Increased Adoption by Key Actors of Concepts, Methods and Technologies for Clean and Efficient Energy Production and Use														2,000			1,900	1,600	
Bilateral														0			0	0	
Field Spt														2,000			1,900	1,600	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	1,900	1,600	
SO 3: Increased Sustainable and Effective Programs to Prevent Sexual Transmission of HIV Among Major Target Groups																			
Bilateral		200								200							185	200	
Field Spt		2,800								2,800							2,000	2,410	
		3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,185	2,610	
SO 4: Increased Access to Contraceptive Methods and Integrated Family Planning Services in Order to Improve Women's Reproductive Health																			
Bilateral		0															0	0	
Field Spt		0															0	0	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 5: Improved Ability of At-Risk Children and Youth to Become Productive, Healthy Citizens																			
Bilateral		1,400						900		500							1,400	1,400	
Field Spt		0															0	0	
		1,400	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,400	1,400	
SO 6:																			
Bilateral		0															0	0	
Field Spt		0															0	0	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 7:																			
Bilateral		0															0	0	
Field Spt		0															0	0	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 8:																			
Bilateral		0															0	0	
Field Spt		0															0	0	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Bilateral		1,600	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	700	0	0	0	8,500	0	0	10,985	11,100	
Total Field Support		2,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,800	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	3,000	3,410	
TOTAL PROGRAM		4,400	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	3,500	0	0	0	9,500	0	0	13,985	14,510	

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	4,400
Environment	9,500
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	4,400
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	4,400

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD

Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are

funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Brazil

Approp:

Scenario:

S.O.#, Title															Est. S.O.	
FY 2002 Request																
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Pipeline End of FY2002	
SO 1: Environmentally and Socioeconomically Sustainable Alternatives For Sound Land Use Adopted Beyond Target Areas																
Bilateral							0					6,000		8,000	6,100	
Field Spt												1,000		1,000	1,000	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	0	9,000	7,100	
SO 2: Increased Adoption by Key Actors of Concepts, Methods and Technologies for Clean and Efficient Energy Production and Use																
Bilateral												1,000		1,100	1,500	
Field Spt												0		0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,100	1,500	
SO 3: Increased Sustainable and Effective Programs to Prevent Sexual Transmission of HIV Among Major Target Groups																
Bilateral	200								200					200	200	
Field Spt	3,200								3,200					2,000	3,610	
	3,400		0	0	0	0	0	0	3,400	0	0	0	0	2,200	3,810	
SO 4: Increased Access to Contraceptive Methods and Integrated Family Planning Services in Order to Improve Women's Reproductive Health																
Bilateral	0													0	0	
Field Spt	0													0	0	
	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 5: Improved Ability of At-Risk Children and Youth to Become Productive, Healthy Citizens																
Bilateral	1,000						700		300					1,200	1,200	
Field Spt	0													0	0	
	1,000		0	0	0	0	700	0	300	0	0	0	0	1,200	1,200	
SO 6:																
Bilateral	0													0	0	
Field Spt	0													0	0	
	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 7:																
Bilateral	0													0	0	
Field Spt	0													0	0	
	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 8:																
Bilateral	0													0	0	
Field Spt	0													0	0	
	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Bilateral	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	700	0	500	0	0	7,000	0	10,500	9,000	
Total Field Support	3,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,200	0	0	1,000	0	3,000	4,610	
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,400	0	0	0	0	0	700	0	3,700	0	0	8,000	0	13,500	13,610	

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	4,400
Environment	8,000
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	4,400
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	4,400

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD

Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are

funded from the DA/DFA Account

Workforce Tables

Org USAID/BRAZIL End of year On-Board FY 2000 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	Sp01	Sp02	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0	1		1				2	2
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		1	1				2	2
Other FSN/TCN								0		1	1			1	3	3
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	7	7
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1							1							0	1
FSNs/TCNs	3	2	2	1	1			9							0	9
Subtotal	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total Direct Workforce	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	10	1	2	3	0	0	1	7	17
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	10	1	2	3	0	0	1	7	17

Org USAID/BRAZIL End of year On-Board FY 2001 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	Sp01	Sp02	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0	1		1				2	2
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		1	1				2	2
Other FSN/TCN								0		1	1	0.5		1.5	4	4
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0.5	0	1.5	8	8
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1							1							0	1
FSNs/TCNs	3	2	2	0.5	0.5			8							0	8
Subtotal	4	2	2	0.5	0.5	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total Direct Workforce	4	2	2	0.5	0.5	0	0	9	1	2	3	0.5	0	1.5	8	17
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	4	2	2	0.5	0.5	0	0	9	1	2	3	0.5	0	1.5	8	17

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and IDIs

Workforce Tables

Org USAID/BRAZIL End of year On-Board FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0	1		1				2	2
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		1	1				2	2
Other FSN/TCN								0		1	1	1		1.5	4.5	4.5
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	1.5	8.5	8.5
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1							1							0	1
FSNs/TCNs	3	2	2		0.5			7.5							0	7.5
Subtotal	4	2	2	0	0.5	0	0	8.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.5
Total Direct Workforce	4	2	2	0	0.5	0	0	8.5	1	2	3	1	0	1.5	8.5	17
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	4	2	2	0	0.5	0	0	8.5	1	2	3	1	0	1.5	8.5	17

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Mission: USAID/BRAZIL

Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	1	1	1	1
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02				
Project Dvpm Officer - 94				
Support Management				
EXO - 03				
Controller - 04				
Legal - 85				
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93				
Secretary - 05 & 07				
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14				
Economics - 11				
Democracy - 12				
Food for Peace - 15				
Private Enterprise - 21				
Engineering - 25				
Environment - 40 & 75				
Health/Pop. - 50				
Education - 60				
General Dvpm. - 12*	1	1	1	1
RUDO, UE-funded - 40				
Total	2	2	2	2

*GDO - 12: for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs**: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: [Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw](mailto:Maribeth.Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw) as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/BRAZIL Org. No: 512 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	56		56	58.6		58.6	61.5		61.5
	Subtotal OC 11.1	56	0	56	58.6	0	58.6	61.5	0	61.5
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH	3		3	3.1		3.1	3.2		3.2
	Subtotal OC 11.5	3	0	3	3.1	0	3.1	3.2	0	3.2
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	40		40	57.8		57.8	69.3		69.3
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	40	0	40	57.8	0	57.8	69.3	0	69.3
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	38		38	20		20	46		46
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	5		5	6		6	12		12
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0	1.4		1.4
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0	2.6		2.6
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	25.1		25.1	26.2		26.2	27.6		27.6
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	24.5		24.5	30		30	58.5		58.5
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	92.6	0	92.6	82.2	0	82.2	148.1	0	148.1

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/BRAZIL 512		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel				Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH				Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0		
13.0	FN PSCs				Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons				Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	10		10	10		10		10	10		
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel				Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0	10		10		
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0	5		5		
21.0	Home Leave Travel	4		4	10		10			0		
21.0	R & R Travel	5		5	4		4			0		
21.0	Education Travel			0	2		2	2		2		
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0	5		5		
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	5		5	5		5	5		5		
21.0	Operational Travel				Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	12		12	5		5	10		10		
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	45		45	45		45	45		45		
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	45		45	45		45	45		45		
21.0	Assessment Travel			0	0		0			0		
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0		
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 21.0	126	0	126	126	0	126	137	0	137		
22.0	Transportation of things				Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0	24		24		
22.0	Home Leave Freight	2		2	4.6		4.6	15		15		
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0	20		20		
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	USAID/BRAZIL 512	Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	2	0	2	4.6	0	4.6	59	0	59
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	36		36	36		36	36		36
	Subtotal OC 23.2	36	0	36	36	0	36	36	0	36
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities	13.8		13.8	14.4		14.4	14.5		14.5
23.3	Telephone Costs	15		15	15.7		15.7	16.5		16.5
23.3	ADP Software Leases	1		1	1.1		1.1	1.2		1.2
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	1		1	1.1		1.1	1.2		1.2
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	1.1		1.1	1.2		1.2	1.3		1.3
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
23.3	Courier Services	2		2	2		2	2		2
	Subtotal OC 23.3	34.4	0	34.4	36	0	36	37.2	0	37.2
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	2.9		2.9	3		3	3		3
	Subtotal OC 24.0	2.9	0	2.9	3	0	3	3	0	3
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0	10		10	10		10
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	10	0	10	10	0	10
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	1.3		1.3	1.3		1.3	1.3		1.3
25.2	Representation Allowances	0.3		0.3	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/BRAZIL Org. No: 512 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	6		6	6		6	6		6
25.2	Staff training contracts	10		10	10		10	10		10
25.2	ADP related contracts	4		4	4		4	4		4
	Subtotal OC 25.2	21.6	0	21.6	21.7	0	21.7	21.7	0	21.7
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	90		90	130		130	160		160
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	90	0	90	130	0	130	160	0	160
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	6		6	6.3		6.3	7		7
	Subtotal OC 25.4	6	0	6	6.3	0	6.3	7	0	7
25.6	Medical Care	3		3	3		3	2		2
	Subtotal OC 25.6	3	0	3	3	0	3	2	0	2
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	2		2	2		2	2		2
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	2		2	2		2	2		2
	Subtotal OC 25.7	4.5	0	4.5	4.5	0	4.5	4.5	0	4.5
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:	USAID/BRAZIL	Overseas Mission Budgets										
		Org. No:	512	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC												
26.0	Supplies and materials	5		5	5		5	5		5		
	Subtotal OC 26.0	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5		
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0		
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0		
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0		
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0		
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	18		18	10		10	10		10		
31.0	ADP Software purchases	10.3		10.3	2.2		2.2	5		5		
	Subtotal OC 31.0	28.3	0	28.3	12.2	0	12.2	15	0	15		
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0		
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0		
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0		
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	31.5		31.5			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 32.0	31.5	0	31.5	0	0	0	0	0	0		
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
TOTAL BUDGET		582.8	0	582.8	600	0	600	777.5	0	777.5		

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>1.65</u>	<u>1.75</u>	<u>1.75</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>1.65</u> _____	<u>1.75</u> _____	<u>1.75</u> _____

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
 On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0 0 0

Organization: _____

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits			0.0			0.0			0.0
Withdrawals			0.0			0.0			0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year			
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year			
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	Overseas Mission Budgets								
	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1 Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3 Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5 USDH			0			0			0
11.5 FNDH			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8 USPSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8 FN PSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8 IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1 Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 Educational Allowances			0			0			0
12.1 Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1 Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0
12.1 Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1 Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1 FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 ** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1 Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1 US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1 FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 ** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1 Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1 IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: _____ Org. No: _____ OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0		0	
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0		0	
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0		0	
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0		0	
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	R & R Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Education Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0		0	
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0			0		0	
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0		0	
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0		0	
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0		0	
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0		0	
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0		0	
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0		0	

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: _____ Org. No: _____ OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0			0			0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical Care			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	Overseas Mission Budgets									
	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target			
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	
26.0	Supplies and materials									
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases _____

Exchange Rate Used in Computations _____

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0 0 0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	Overseas Mission Budgets								
	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1 Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3 Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5 USDH			0			0			0
11.5 FNDH			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8 USPSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8 FN PSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8 IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1 Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 Educational Allowances			0			0			0
12.1 Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1 Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0
12.1 Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1 Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1 FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 ** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1 Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1 US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1 FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 ** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1 Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1 IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: _____ Org. No: _____ OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0			0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0			0
21.0	R & R Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0			0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0			0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: _____ Org. No: _____ OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0			0			0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical Care			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	Overseas Mission Budgets									
	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target			
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	
26.0	Supplies and materials									
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases _____

Exchange Rate Used in Computations _____

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0 0 0

OC	Resource Category Title	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Target	FY 2002 Target
11.8	Special personal services payments IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel Benefits IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons Training Travel Operational Travel Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel Site Visits - Mission Personnel Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats Assessment Travel Impact Evaluation Travel Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters) Recruitment Travel Other Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges Commercial Time Sharing	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	Printing & Reproduction Subscriptions & Publications	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations Management & Professional Support Services Engineering & Technical Services	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services Non-Federal Audits Grievances/Investigations Manpower Contracts Other Miscellaneous Services Staff training contracts	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts DCAA Audits HHS Audits All Other Federal Audits Reimbursements to Other USAID Accounts All Other Services from other Gov't. Agencies	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation & Maintenance of Equipment & Storage	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons (contract or Gov't.)	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and Materials	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Equipment ADP Software Purchases ADP Hardware Purchases	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL BUDGET	0.0	0.0	0.0

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	Overseas Mission Budgets														
	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Washington Funded USDH Salaries & Benefits		0			0			0			0			0
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line	
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH		0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line	
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH		0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line	
11.5	USDH		0			0			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH		0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line	
11.8	USPSC Salaries		0			0			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries		0			0			0			0			0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries		0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line	
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line	
12.1	Educational Allowances		0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances		0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances		0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances		0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits		0			0			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line	
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH		0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits		0			0			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits		0			0			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line	
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC		0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits		0			0			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits		0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line	
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line	
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH		0			0			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH		0			0			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line	
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs		0			0			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs		0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line	
21.0	Training Travel		0			0			0			0			0

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
21.0	R & R Travel	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
21.0	Education Travel	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
21.0	Retirement Travel	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
21.0	Assessment Travel	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
22.0	Retirement Freight	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
23.3	Residential Utilities	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
23.3	Telephone Costs	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
23.3	ADP Software Leases	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
23.3	Courier Services	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0			0			0			0			0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0			0			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0	Supplies and materials			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	Overseas Mission Budgets															
	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request			
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.		0			0			0			0			0	
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.		0			0			0			0			0	
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles		0			0			0			0			0	
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment		0			0			0			0			0	
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases		0			0			0			0			0	
31.0	ADP Software purchases		0			0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)		0			0			0			0			0	
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings		0			0			0			0			0	
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office		0			0			0			0			0	
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential		0			0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
42.0	Claims and indemnities		0			0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL BUDGET		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases _____
 Exchange Rate Used in Computations _____

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
 On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0 0 0 0 0

Supplemental Information Annexes

Environmental Impact

USAID/BRAZIL

No new or amended initial environmental assessments (IEEs) or environmental assessments (EAs) are anticipated in FY00 or FY01. As no substantial new funding has become available for expanded fire action in FY00, there will be no need for an IEE to be prepared.

In the energy area, anticipated new projects in the area of biomass energy and small hydroelectric impoundments will not proceed under the current extremely low level of funding for SO2. Also, until the current restricted funding levels are adjusted for SO1, there will be no new conservation actions for protection of critical Brazilian ecosystems, so no new IEEs or EAs will be needed.

All current activities under all USAID/Brazil SOs are in compliance with 22 CFR 216.

Updated Framework Annex
USAID/BRAZIL

Program: Environment

SO 1 – Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas

IR 1 – Systems for sound land use identified, promoted and adopted in target areas

IR 2 – Target institutions and local human capacity strengthened

IR 3 – Target policies to support environmentally sound land use adopted and/or implemented

IR 4 – Sound land use systems disseminated beyond target areas

Program – Energy

SO 2 – Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, and use of methods and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use

IR 2 - Increased access of key actors to information and training on markets and financing for clean and efficient energy production and use

IR 3 - Increase availability and use of financing for clean and efficient energy production and use

IR 4 - Increased technology cooperation between U.S. and Brazilian firms for clean and efficient energy production and use

Program: AIDS Prevention

SO 3 – Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target groups

IR 1 - Strengthened institutional capacity to plan, implement and evaluate STI/HIV programs

IR 2 - Strengthened institutional capacity to provide integrated RH and STI/HIV services in Bahia and Ceará

IR 3 - Sustainable condom marketing

Program: Reproductive Health

SO 4 – Increase access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services to improve women’s reproductive health

IR1: Improve quality of family planning services

IR2: Improve sustainability of family planning delivery systems

Program: At-Risk Youth

SpO 1 – Improved ability of program-assisted at-risk children and youth to become productive, healthy citizens

IR 1 – Society engaged in decreasing violence against youth

IR 2 – Educational preparation of program-assisted youth increased

IR 3 – Awareness of health-related risk behavior by program-assisted youth increased

IR 4 – Dissemination and adoption of lessons learned and successful approaches

Success Stories

SO1 – Environment

First signs of INCRA changing its ways on new human settlements in Amazonia! - Jildo, an INCRA (The Brazilian Agency for Land Reform) employee responsible for extractive communities in Acre's Jurua valley, was invited to a PESACRE participatory methods seminar, and accompanied a rapid rural appraisal of the São Salvador rubber tapping community together with a PESACRE multidisciplinary team. After the fieldwork, he told the team "I want to invite PESACRE to visit the Victoria agroextractive settlement project to help us work with the local organization and develop a settlement plan using participatory methods. I also want to start a discussion of participatory methods for appraisal and extension within INCRA's Cruzeiro do Sul office (where he works). It is important that my colleagues have the opportunity to learn this approach to working with rural communities, it's the appropriate path for conservation and development."

Reaching out 'beyond target areas' on foot... - The Novo Ideal Association of rural producers has begun to assist neighboring communities to form their own associations. Recently, three members of Novo Ideal, Ademir, Pinim and Farias, traveled thirty kilometers on foot to help a neighboring community form an association. The meeting was conducted by Pinim and Farias (the secretary and vice-president of the Novo Ideal association). In presenting PESACRE, Ademir said "We've learned a lot with PESACRE and now we are willing to help you; we can teach you to build nurseries and grow seedlings...." Pinim added, "It's very important that you work together. Today we are known throughout the state for our organization. PESACRE helped us and is our great partner, but they didn't do it all; today we can stand up for our own rights."

"Green brokers" in the Atlantic Rainforest? - IESB and CI have learned to use a new tool to promote conservation in the Atlantic Rainforest state of Bahia. Some of the newer ecotourism investors in the region have passed on information on forested farms neighboring their properties to conservation-minded friends in southern Brazil, in order to find conservationist buyers for these farms and avoid their purchase by local buyers who might invest in unsustainable practices such as cattle pasture. IESB/CI are now developing a Brazilian website advertising critical forested farms for sale as a means to promote forest stewardship among landowners. The site will communicate how IESB/CI work to increase incomes of farmers protecting forest through agroforestry, ecotourism, and transferable development rights, to legitimize the 'Green Realtor' as a last-ditch tool for forest-owning farmers. The IESB/CI "green brokers" recently located a conservation-minded buyer for the property where a world record of 450 tree species per hectare was documented by researchers from the New York Botanic Garden.

Hands-on volunteer game wardens take their job very seriously - The river dwellers who now double as volunteer game wardens in Jau National Park (size of Massachusetts), trained by IBAMA under the FVA/WWF project, have been very active in monitoring fishing boats that enter the park. Soon after the course took place, one park resident, 43-year old fisherman Chico de

Oliveira, rowed his canoe alone for twelve hours to the IBAMA outpost at the park's edge to report an illegal fishing boat. Mr. Oliveira's food rations for the trip consisted only of a bag of manioc flour. On arriving at the post, he was met by the FVA executive director, Muriel Saragoussi, and IBAMA's superintendent for Amazonas State, Mr. Hamilton Casara on a joint visit to the park (his is a rare appearance). Oliveira proudly said "I am glad I found you here because I came all the way to report these people and now I know, as a result of the training course, that I am entitled to report these illegal poachers to the authorities because they are taking away the food I need to provide for my children". As a result of Mr. Oliveira's commitment and herculean effort, IBAMA fined that boat owner and apprehended all the fishing gear.

SO2 – Energy

“A computer running on solar energy?”

Five million Brazilians have access to the global computer network, according to the National Association of Internet Users. At the same time, 20 million people still don't have access to basic services such as electric power, according to research conducted by the Brazilian Ministry of Mines and Energy. A lesson on how to address this contradiction is being taught by USAID, Winrock International and APAEB – the Bahia State Small Rural Producers Association. Together they have installed a personal computer running on energy generated by a photovoltaic panel at the Avani de Cunha Lima Agricultural Family School. Here the sons of 100 small farmers study in the city of Valente, located in one of the most drought-stricken areas of the country, 250 kilometers away from Salvador, the state capital.

The computer is still not connected to the Internet, but APAEB's manager, Ismael de Oliveira, promises that soon the students will be able to access it. “We are discussing a project extension with USAID and Winrock to install 5 more PCs in the classrooms and buy a rural cell phone to have them connected to the Net” assures Ismael. APAEB in collaboration with USAID and Winrock has pioneered cost-recovery and operations and maintenance models for local energy systems.

Luís Moisés da Cunha, a 16-year old student of the Agricultural Family School, rapturously says he is very eager to learn about computers. “I am now learning how to use them. I have heard about the Internet on TV news, and want to be able to use it, too!” In addition to computer application packages and basic education, Luís Moisés is learning economically useful agriculture and stock raising techniques at the school. (*)

This new life perspective was made possible thanks to USAID's Clean and Efficient Energy Program, and its funding of activities that triggered cooperation between local and federal governments and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), under Winrock's cooperative agreement. USAID is the principal partner of Winrock International's Brazilian Renewable Energy Program Support Office (REPSO). Together, they identified the need for more energy to expand APAEB's limited lighting system at the school and submitted a technical study to the Bahia State Ministry of Infrastructure. The State approved it and asked the federal Ministry of Mines and Energy to donate a 2-kWp photovoltaic panel through PRODEEM – the National Program for the Energy Development of States and Municipalities. Winrock installed the solar panel at the Agricultural Family School, tripling the energy available and allowing more than simple illumination of the classrooms. The reinforcement of the power system made it possible to install: a small refrigerator in the kitchen – to better mitigate the thirst of the students in such hot weather; lamp bulbs in the pigsty and goat yards for night classes; and, last, the new “solar computer” in the library.

(*) Adapted from an article published in the Correio da Bahia newspaper, January 20, 2000.

The Right Connection

It was such a simple request. The USAID-supported Resident Advisor to the National Program for the Energy Development of States and Municipalities (PRODEEM) in Brasilia, received a call in late September from José Luiz Neves, Espirito Santo State Coordinator of PRODEEM. José Luiz was excited: he had received a scholarship to attend a month-long (150 hours) international training program at Galilee College in Israel for “International Environmental Management”, including renewable energy subjects. However, no funds were available for his airfare to and from the course. Did the USAID Advisor have any ideas?

The USAID-supported Advisor had already been working for almost year with USAID-Brasilia and the agency’s various contractors (one of which was her own team) and cooperators active in Brazil. She had developed a considerable respect for the Espirito Santo PRODEEM coordinator, who understands and, indeed, is applying the innovative market-building and sustainable development approach in his state that PRODEEM is initiating with the help of USAID and the Advisor. The State is very progressive, very innovative and very energetic in its support for renewable energy initiatives—no doubt spurred on by the fact that it imports 82% of its energy needs and its rapidly growing industrial-commercial energy demand (a 19% increase in 1999).

The Advisor knew that investment in José Luiz’ training would be a sure bet, and that he would share new ideas and concepts with his home program. She also knew that PRODEEM couldn’t fund his ticket, but that perhaps the USAID cooperator in Brazil, Winrock International’s Renewable Energy Project Support Office (REPSO), would have funds available for such training support and the ability to quickly mobilize them. Thus, the Advisor contacted the Brazil REPSO and USAID/Brasilia representatives requesting assistance, and provided their contact information to José Luiz. Shortly thereafter, the Advisor was pleased to hear that the REPSO had indeed purchased his \$1,500 airfare.

Such a small effort, with such a big impact and immediate results. In Israel, the course participants, representing 20 developing countries, were impressed by the Espirito Santo coordinator’s presentation on the use of photovoltaic (PV) systems to meet fundamental energy needs of schools, health posts, and water pumping in remote Brazilian communities. (The State is also launching renewable energy initiatives to promote productive activities and meet residential energy needs in these areas through PV and other renewable energy technologies. The course participant from Angola was so excited about the Brazilian PRODEEM effort, he described it to the President, who (through the Angolan Government’s Foundation, FESA) in turn invited the Espirito Santo State Government to come to Angola to help develop a similar program for the African country. An accord between Espirito Santo State and the Angolan Government to supply energy to health posts in the Kuwanza Sul district, benefiting some 750,000 inhabitants. An initial visit, sanctioned by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, is expected to take place in March, to discuss how to establish and operate a “PRODEEM-Angola”. In August, the Espirito Santo delegation is invited to return to commemorate Angola’s birthday and inaugurate the first renewable energy projects.

It is expected, with the implementation of the Brazil-Angola cooperation for renewable energy projects, that the transfer of knowledge about the application and changes of the Brazil’s

PRODEEM initiative will greatly benefit Angola. This is especially so given that the *Brazil Action Plan* for PRODEEM, which will decentralize the Program's management, promotes sustainable markets for renewable energy services, and ensures private sector participation in this market. It is being implemented with support from USAID and other important partners including the IDB, UNDP and the European Union.

Villagers Dance and Plant to Support Energy Systems

Imagine low-income adult and elderly couples dancing and playing bingo all night long, while raising funds to pay for their energy systems at the same time. This is just one of the ingenious ways local communities along the Tapajós and Arapiuns Rivers, in the state of Pará, are ensuring a sustainable future for their solar powered photovoltaic (PV) energy systems. They are succeeding with help from PSA (Health & Joy Project), a Brazilian non-governmental organization working to improve the health conditions of the poor communities, Winrock International and USAID.

PSA has been working with some 2,500 residents of 13 rural communities that border the Amazon forest, providing environmental and health education, natural resource management and disease prevention. Most communities had never enjoyed the luxury of electric power. One year ago, the USAID-supported REPSO (Renewable Energy Project Support Office) Brazil, which is staffed by Winrock International, began work to bring power to these communities.

REPSO Brazil designed the community projects and obtained PV solar panels free of charge from the Brazilian Ministry of Mines and Energy. PSA mobilized the communities to install the systems. Workshops presented the new technology and trained participants on equipment operation. Twenty-five local people were trained in PV solar system operation and maintenance and accounting. A pilot training system was installed at the village of Urucureá (Red Owl) that supplied energy to a health center, school and community center. Residents installed 18 other systems in seven villages, receiving logistic support from PSA and technical assistance from Winrock. These systems supplied energy to three health centers for lighting, refrigeration and communications; and seven schools for lighting and educational television, reaching over 550 students. Villagers formed Community Associations and progressively began to purchase televisions and sound equipment for communal use.

But the difficult problem of sustaining the new systems was disturbing. How were communities going to fund equipment maintenance, circuit expansion, and system replacement once the project was completed and collaborating organizations had gone? Unique funding strategies are proving to be successful in creating and maintaining a revolving fund for operation and maintenance. In fact, these initiatives have been so successful that Community Associations have raised enough money to maintain the new systems that have yet to be installed to at six other communities. One community arranges public showings of television sporting events and charges 10 cents for each person. Another has established a community vegetable garden where residents work one hour a day and all the proceeds from vegetable sales are contributed to the revolving fund. And, yet another promotes fundraising bingo games and dances.

Long-term sustainability of these energy systems isn't the only success. "USAID and its partners have provided more than energy to those people," says Jair Resende, PSA's director. "They've given people an amazing opportunity to interact and build a strong sense of community. This is the real meaning of sustainable aid."

Perhaps Manoel Matos from the village of São Francisco says it best as he swings his wife around the dance floor, "I'm proud of what we have done together. Our life has changed for the better, and we are having great fun in our community, too."

S05 – At Risk Youth

Networking for a productive life

Maria José Morais (Mazé) is rather short but transmits energy, optimism and determination when talking to her colleagues in her micro-enterprise. Living in Fortaleza, Ceará, Mazé uses her own story to explain where she got these skills. Her grandmother raised her, even though her mother and father were alive. She could not live with them due to her father's involvement with drug trafficking in one of the most violent neighborhoods of Fortaleza. Her grandmother decided to take her in so that she would not be at risk of getting involved with drugs and violence.

When Mazé turned 13 her father was killed by drug dealers. Soon after her mother got married again to another drug dealer who was also killed shortly thereafter. Mazé moved with her family to the Pirambu neighborhood. In a few weeks, she was already using drugs. Her mother sought help from the Pirambu Community Association of Mutual Help (ACAMP), where Mazé was interned for one year, gave up drugs and started work with paper recycling.

In 1998, ACAMP joined the USAID-supported Vocational Training Network, which gathers 21 governmental and non-governmental institutions to provide vocational training to at-risk youth. Mazé participated actively in the basic modules and improved her skills in paper recycling. She's back in school, living with her family and has not used drugs for two years. She is one of the leaders of a micro-enterprise that produces and sells recycled paper articles.

The neighborhood is still violent, dominated by drug dealers. For Mazé, however, that doesn't matter. She has a new life and responsibility: proudly, Mazé says that she supports her five-member family with the profits of her micro-enterprise.

Just like Mazé another 209 youth, assisted by USAID through the Vocational Training Network, have been gaining life skills, developing new projects for their lives and learning to live and work in integrated, responsible teams.

Playing the Citizenship Tune

Diosmar Marcelino Filho (Poquito) was 13 years old when he first heard the drums of Grupo Cultural Bagunçaco (roughly, “The Big Mess Cultural Group”). Born and deeply rooted in the Alagados Slum of Salvador, Bahia, this group assists 150 low income and street youth by giving them the opportunity to form percussion bands and design and produce their own instruments by recycling garbage. Poquito marveled at the sound, and decided to form his own band and leave his hometown for Salvador. He had nothing to lose: a family, a school, and a home were not part of his reality.

As soon as he joined Bagunçaco, he started participating in the group workshops on environment, citizenship, and African, indigenous and white culture. Soon Poquito was performing with the band in several communities of Salvador. At 16, he began getting acquainted with the NGO’s administrative and educational operations. “From then on”, he says, “I felt that I had the chance to grow. I was surrounded by people who trusted me and my voice was heard. So, I started believing in my own potential. I found out that I could be more than another player in the band. I made a decision: I wanted to work for other children in Bagunçaco. That’s how I became the administrator of the institution.”

USAID was the first donor to realize Bagunçaco’s potential. Our support to the organization started in 1996. Bagunçaco was a registered NGO, but that was it. It had nothing but the good will of its members and the visionary work of its coordinator, a former street child. Children and youth were assisted in the streets, as the Group did not even have a room where to operate. USAID’s decision to fund Bagunçaco’s activities was motivated by the chance to make a real difference in the 50,000-person Alagados community through Bagunçaco’s clear identification with the community’s problems and its commitment to look for solutions. USAID took a risk by supporting an unknown but promising institution. Today, Bagunçaco stands out in Salvador’s cultural scene. Other donors have been committing resources and technical assistance to guarantee that this institution will continue to succeed, and most of its 150 assisted youth have had the chance to perform all over Brazil, plus Italy, Luxembourg, France and Malta, among other countries.

“Today I can say I have a profession”, Poquito says. “My work papers are signed and in conformity with labor laws, and I look at the future with confidence. I work with people who taught me to believe that I can promote change and be someone.”

Poquito is getting ready to take exams for admission into the Bahia Federal University. He wants to, and certainly will, become an anthropologist. But he won’t ever forget that it all began with the sound of drums playing the citizenship tune.

From Abuse to Computer Science

In 1997, the NGO Coletivo Mulher Vida, of Recife, Pernambuco, confronted a difficult situation. Two hundred girls assisted by the institution wanted to learn how to operate computers. This legitimate desire should have been possible, but the “how to do it” question emerged as the greatest obstacle. Without exception, these two hundred girls had been victims of either physical or sexual abuse at home. A large number of them were school drop-outs, and most had not developed the basic skills needed to engage in an activity that demands concentration, discipline and at least an elementary level of formal education.

The Director of the NGO, Ms. Márcia Dangremon, approached USAID with this complex issue. Several months of collaborative, hard work led to a solution. All the girls took a test that involved mathematics, Portuguese and logic questions. The twelve girls ranking best in this test were selected to take a one-year course on computer assembly, operation and maintenance, plus micro-enterprise management. After completing the course, these twelve adolescents established a micro-enterprise and started developing the activities agreed to for USAID funding: importing parts, assembling and selling computers, providing maintenance to equipment sold and, most important, teaching computer operation to the other 180 girls.

“My life changed completely”, says Inês Dias, 17 years old, “not only emotionally, but also on the professional side. I never believed that I could become a professional. I always thought that my life would end just where it started: nowhere. Today, I’m in the labor market and can compete on equal terms with any professional, thanks to Coletivo’s idea and USAID’s readiness to support it. Just a few years ago I would have been happy to have had the chance to know what a computer was. Today, I know how it works and, better than that, I know how to make it work. This makes me believe that dreams can come true.”

Together with other young women, Inês represented Brazil in the Stockholm World Summit on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Children and Adolescents and in other national and international events. “Today I am able to say who I am: a young professional woman who dreams of happiness and believes in the power of solidarity and collective work”, she concludes.

Budget Annex

Attn: Carl Leonard, LAC/AA

Michael Deal, LAC/AA

Richard Whelden, LAC/DPB

Peter Lapera, LAC/DPB

Robert Meehan, LAC/DPB

Vincent Cusumano, LAC/SPM

Tom Cornell, LAC/SAM

Lynn Sheldon, LAC/SAM

A. OE Levels

The OE levels required to support the USAID/Brazil development program change very little between FY2000 (\$582,800) and FY 2001 (\$600,000). However, a significant increase is anticipated in FY2002 (\$777,500). The main reasons for this increase are:

1) In FY2002, both USDHs are scheduled to depart post and replacements are due to arrive. A worse case scenario where the two departing USDH were assigned to USAID/W and the two incoming USDH were coming with large families would result in the need to program an additional, non-routine \$75,000 in OE funds in FY 2002 to cover these anticipated transfers.

2) In FY2001, the Mission will return to ICASS residential maintenance services of approximately \$27,000/year. During FYs 1999/2000, the Mission had experimented with undertaking its own residential maintenance, saving a significant amount of scarce OE resources. The Mission has found this burden to be far more than support staff can handle and an undue personal sacrifice on USDH staff which cannot be tolerated any longer. In keeping with guidance for small mission operations, the Mission will now return to this ICASS function.

3) In mid-FY2000, USAID/Brazil will have hired an OE-funded FSN assistant program officer. In late FY2001, a previously program-funded FSN project officer will be transferred to an OE-funded FSN program officer position, requiring OE funding for the last quarter of FY 2001 and 100% OE funding during FY2002. In mid-FY2001, USAID/Brazil would like to establish a new OE funded procurement/contract management position, in keeping with the small mission study recently provided by USAID/W. However, this position is currently unfunded in this R4, in order to keep the FY2001 OE levels straightlined at \$600,000. Both salary costs and related ICASS costs of the two funded OE staff increase will rise to about \$107,000 per year by FY 2002. The unfunded procurement specialist would require an addition \$36,500 per year in both FY 2001 and FY 2002 to cover salary benefits and associated ICASS cost.

It should also be noted that there are three potential additional OE funding demands that have not been included in this year's R4 OE budget, but could very easily become realities during the R4 planning period. They include:

1) A current unpaid liability for payment of all FSN employees into Brazil's general social security fund. The U.S. Embassy in Brazil has not been paying into this fund since 1996 under the belief that U.S. taxpayers' dollars should not finance this general fund for all retiring Brazilians. At the same time, the U.S. Embassy and the Brazilian social security system have not come to terms regarding how to cover FSN employees contracted by the U.S. Government. As of the end of FY1999, it is estimated that USAID has an outstanding liability of \$61,500 for current and past OE-funded employees and about \$187,500 for program-funded FSNs. Until a negotiated settlement is reached, the Mission cannot program a fixed amount of OE against this potential liability, since no bill for collection exists nor do we have a fixed date for payment. This amount will increase with time, unless a lower level is negotiated.

2) In FYs 2001/2002, the U.S. Embassy in Brasilia will undergo a significant physical renovation. During the interior remodeling phase, many offices, including USAID's, will be relocated to a temporary building on the embassy grounds. There may be costs associated with this move (e.g., physically moving furniture, installation of temporary computer and phone wiring, as well as the need to temporary warehouse extra furniture in contracted warehouse space) which, at this moment in time, have not been reviewed or budgeted for by ICASS, as the Embassy has not begun to estimate costs that may be associated with this move.

3) It is not known at this point in time what ICASS charges will be for State Security upgrades, once the FY2000 supplemental funds have been used for increased building security. It is possible that these costs will be passed on to ICASS clients. The post's ICASS Council has yet to receive specific guidance on this issue.

Changes in OE-funded Object Classes (greater than plus or minus five percent)

11.8 FSN PSC Salaries:

FY 00 - \$40,000, FY 01 - \$57,800 (Change +44%), FY 02 - \$69,300 (Change +20%)

A FY 2001 requested increase is due to a full year's funding for a new OE-funded FSN Program Assistant, initially hired in late FY 2000, plus the first three months of an OE-funded FSN Program Officer. The FY2002 increase is due to a full year of services of the OE-funded FSN Program Officer.

12.1 Personnel Benefits

FY 00 - \$92,600, FY 01 - \$82,200 (Change -11%), FY 02 - \$148,100 (Change +80%)

The FY 2001 decrease is a result of a reduction in required educational allowance as one dependent graduate from high school in 2001. The FY 2002 increase is due to potential higher educational, COLA, home service transfer and quarters allowances as two USDHs are transferred and replacements are rotated in. Also, a significant increase in FSN PSC benefits costs occurs as a result of an increase in OE funded FSN PSC staff.

21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons

FY00 - \$126,000, FY 01 - \$126,000 (Change - zero), FY 02 - \$137,000 (Change +9%)

In FY2002, a slight increase in travel funds is required for departing/incoming UDSH staff.

22.0 Transportation of Things

FY00 - \$2,000, FY 01 - \$4,600 (Change +130%), FY 02 - \$59,000 (Change 1,183%)

In FY2000 and FY2001, a small amount of funds is required for home leave freight. In FY2002 a significant increase in OE funds is required for post assignment freight as two USDHs depart and replacements arrive.

25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services

FY00 - \$0, FY 01 - \$10,000 (Change – infinite), FY 02 - \$10,000 (Change - zero)

As USAID/Brazil's five-year development strategic plan (FY98-2002) comes to closure, additional OE funds will be required in FY2001 and FY2002 to undertake studies and analyses leading to the development of a new strategy.

25.3 ICASS services

FY00 - \$90,000, FY01 - \$130,000 (Change +44%), FY02 - \$160,000 (Change +23%)

A significant increase in OE-related ICASS costs in FY 2001 is the result of USAID/Brazil's decision to return to the ICASS residential maintenance service (\$27,000 per year for two houses) in compliance with USAID's small missions report, and an increased ICASS support cost for additional OE-funded FSN (\$13,000). In FY2002, the additional \$30,00 increase to ICASS is required to support a further increase in OE-funded FSN staff.

31.0 Equipment

FY00 - \$28,3000, FY01 - \$12,200 (Change -57%), FY02 - \$15,000 (Change +25%)

In FY2000, additional OE-funded computer hardware and software will be required to upgrade USAID/Brazil's system plus increase the number of units for increased OE staff levels. By FY 2002, it is anticipated that new software will be required.

32.0 Land and Structures

FY 00 - \$31,500, FY 01 - \$0, (Change - infinite), FY 02 - \$0 (Change - zero)

In FY 2000 USAID/Brazil plans to renovate rain water drains and water diversion structures around the US Government-owned director's residence, which will prevent persistent flooding. No additional renovations are anticipated in FY2001 or FY2002.

B. Program Levels

Energy

USAID/Brazil has tried to implement its energy program on a shoestring since its inception and is having real difficulties with getting the needed and possible impact in this burgeoning sector.

Following guidance provided by the Global and LAC Bureaus, the USAID/Brazil Clean and Efficient Energy strategy was developed, based on the funding level provided (LOP \$ 9.8 million). That guidance determined not only the development of the Mission's approach to energy-related issues, but also the scope of intermediate results. However, funding levels for FYs 98, 99 and 00 have been over 50% short of the budget levels approved in the strategy and, thus, the management contract. Should no additional funds over the control level be provided in FY 02, the SO's mortgage will be \$5 million by the end of the current strategy.

USAID/Brazil has struggled to maximize results with the current level of funding and has been able to leverage a great amount of resources with other donors- the program achieved a leverage factor of 1:30 in FY 99. Unfortunately, a good example of the relationship between funding levels and program performance was experienced in FY99 when short funding prevented the program from fully addressing issues that are critical for the achievement of IR2 - technology. As a result, the established targets under this IR were not met.

These targets are extremely important to the U.S., the science community, but most importantly, the U.S. business community. The Brazilian energy sector has moved towards a deregulated market. With greater private sector participation, energy prices have increased, followed by growing demand for energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies. USAID has a tremendous opening to pave the way for business/technology partnerships between U.S. and Brazilian companies in these areas. USAID/W's Global Bureau and the U.S. Department of Energy have offered us excellent ways to make this happen. However, low funding levels have prevented USAID from being able to act and take full advantage of structural changes within the Brazilian energy sector, thereby, ceding these opportunities to the Europeans.

In addition, Global Climate Change (GCC) negotiations are moving forward. Market-based mechanisms currently being discussed under the United Nations Framework-Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) such as Emissions Trading and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) are expected to be in place by the end of this calendar year. As such, it is imperative for USAID to have adequate funds available to fully explore potential activities supporting U.S. businesses in Brazil, as well as Bureau and Energy Global Climate Change initiatives. Brazil is a key climate change country. If USAID can manage to fund this SO to only 50% of the agreed upon lowest level scenario to make it work, the Agency's commitment to GCC is questionable, at best.

USAID/Brazil has designed an essential training and outreach program. The GOB has a new Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change that needs assistance, training and information transfer. This area is so sorely underdeveloped in the seventh largest greenhouse gas emitter in the world that the needs for dissemination and capacity building in climate change are unquestionable. These needs will increase as international protocols on climate change and their implementing mechanisms get closer to ratification, but the SO will lack the funds to respond at an adequate level to the training targets established for FY 02.

Adequate funding levels to inform the process are also essential so that the U.S. Government can influence GOB reforms in the energy sector. USG policy dialogue and information will help guarantee that the GOB and the Brazilian private sector take GCC into consideration when designing and implementing energy policies and will strengthen cooperation initiatives in this area. The Brazilian Minister of Science and Technology requested increased cooperation with the U.S. in the area of science and technology but, more specifically, the latter. If the Mission does not have sufficient funds available, USAID will be unable to facilitate the transfer of energy saving technologies the U.S. has developed, a loss for the Brazilians and a greater loss for the U.S.

The Mission requests at least another \$1.5 million in FY 02 for the Energy SO in order to be able to achieve the results in our strategy and agreed to in our management contract

Environment

In recent years, USAID/W has consistently approved spending levels for USAID/Brazil's environment SO at the lowest funding scenario provided in the strategy. USAID/Brazil partners are committed to the challenge of environmental protection during the El Niño aftermath, but they are suffering from reductions in government enforcement actions on environmental issues caused by the budget crisis. SO1 pipelines are at a minimal level.

Brazil is a key GCC player, being the seventh largest emitter of greenhouse gases (Gags), most of which arise from unsound land use change, i.e., conversion of forests through slash-and-burn activities. 1999 data reveal that deforestation rates in the Amazon are on an upward trend. The annual area subject to fires totals some 429,000 km² (32,000km² in forests, 256,000km² in the Cerrado and pastures, and 141,000km² in agricultural lands). The Mission's environment SO addresses precisely these problems.

While the Agency and USG foreign policy continue to call for "meaningful participation" on the part of Brazil and other developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol, USAID funding levels for Brazil are not commensurate with the size of the problem nor the challenge of developing sound land use alternatives. In the face of contradictory IMF-sanctioned economic measures (i.e., devaluation of the currency that drives up resource-depleting exports), the GOB finds itself having to slash environmental enforcement budgets.

USAID/Brazil environment actions consistently lead the way, supporting civil society in forestalling global warming and biodiversity loss, but we consistently rank about fifth in donor spending on environment in Brazil. USAID cannot continue to lead with insufficient budgets. We

have tried to compensate for the dearth of funding in the energy area by small reductions in the environment area, thereby reducing our environment funds even below the lowest possible funding scenario presented in the strategy.

USAID/Brazil has a major opportunity to influence scenarios for future development in Brazil's fragile ecosystems by continuing to support expanded fire preparedness, model park management and reduced-impact forest management and training. This clearly can only be accomplished if the funding level is commensurate with the size of the problem.

In 1999, the Mission had the bulk of funds for a 'fire plus-up' initiative reduced from an initial \$1.3 million to \$500,000. The problem of fires in Brazil is not one that only occurs during El Niño seasons. The shortfall in funding for fire efforts that will arise in FY02 – current control estimates are below the minimum possible implementation level - will have dire effects on our ability to ensure capacity building within the Government and training of private sector, NGOs and community members. Through USAID's efforts (the program trained 120,000 small farmers last year), there were far fewer incidents of uncontrolled fire than in previous years. USAID/Brazil plans to fund additional similar efforts and anticipates a growing demand for these limited resources.

As USAID's five-year strategy comes to an end, new the strategic planning requirements arise for preparation of the new strategy in FY03. Evaluations and participatory meetings of USAID partners in various target areas will be essential to determine the direction in which the Mission should be headed. USAID also plans to disseminate successful lessons learned to partners and other donors. In addition, we have begun a dialogue with our USAID colleagues in the sub-region on possible collaborative activities on common problems such as those in the Amazon, Pantanal and the Atlantic Forest. We all agree that we must work cooperatively in order to ensure the success of our individual efforts as these ecosystems do not stop at manmade borders.

For all of the above reasons, the Mission requests an additional \$2.5 million above the R4 control level for the environment in FY 02, or a total of \$4.0 million for both SOs.

At-Risk Youth

As USAID/Brazil's five-year strategy comes to an end, the Mission is increasingly concerned with the end of DCOF funding for the At-Risk Youth activity. We fully understand that there are equally serious problems to be addressed around the world, including the unquestionably horrific conditions of war orphans, and displaced and disabled children. However, the conditions suffered by low income children and youth in Brazil are equal to those of an undeclared war. Children and youth are murdered daily in the streets, in governmental prisons and, worse, at home and in shelters that were supposed to protect them from the risks encountered in the streets. Thousands of Brazilian girls are exposed to sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation, plus the increasing threat of HIV/AIDS infection. In 1999, 2.9 million Brazilian children were reported to be working and not attending school. It is impossible to imagine, in addressing problems of this nature and magnitude, that USAID's program could achieve graduation by the end of the current strategy period.

The At-Risk Youth program continues to be one of USAID's most visible programs in terms of result achievement. This model program has attracted the attention of USAID/W, the GOB, NGOs and foundations and other governments in Latin America and the Caribbean. Even with a very geographically restricted program, USAID/Brazil has taken the lead in fighting the worst forms of child labor, including child prostitution, increasing the chances of legitimate, compensated work for adolescents aged 16-18, and offering new opportunities for abused children. The Mission understands that DCOF funding must be directed to other issues, but requests the LAC Bureau's assistance in identifying new sources of funding for this critical activity beyond FY 2002.