

**USAID/Brazil**  
**ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003**

3/13/2003

## **Please Note:**

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2003 Annual Report and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Annual Report is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:  
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse  
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200  
Arlington, VA 22209-2111  
Telephone: 703-351-4006 Ext 106  
Fax: 703-351-4039  
Email: [docorder@dec.cdie.org](mailto:docorder@dec.cdie.org)  
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Portions released on or after July 1, 2003

## **A. Program Level Narrative**

### **Program Performance Summary:**

Although Brazil is the 12th largest economy in the world, its development challenges are equally large in scale. Total foreign debt stood at \$213 billion in December of 2002, with the government share reaching 58% of GDP. An estimated 53 million Brazilians live below the international poverty line, in conditions exacerbated by one of the largest inequalities of wealth in the world, while 25 million people lack access to the national power grid. Moreover, 15% of the population is illiterate, and 57% of all HIV/AIDS cases in South America are found in Brazil. With respect to the environment, Brazil is the 5th largest greenhouse gas (GHG) contributor in the world, and environmental degradation and deforestation continue to occur at alarming rates.

During the 1990s, great progress was made in consolidating democratic reform, and in implementing policies that produced relative economic stability after years of rampant inflation. Recent years, however, have been marked by unprecedented unemployment (11.5 million people in 2002), and little or no economic growth, leading to public demands for increased government attention to deteriorating socio-economic conditions. Against this backdrop, leftist candidate Lula da Silva was elected President in November of 2002 with an unprecedented 60% of the popular vote, and a resounding mandate to fight poverty, create new jobs, and expand social sector programs. Achieving success on these fronts while maintaining sound fiscal and monetary policies, will present an enormous challenge for the new government.

The USAID program is responding to many of the major development constraints facing Brazil today as it struggles to address a stagnant economy, endemic poverty, environmental degradation, and a wide range of related socioeconomic problems. The beneficiaries include thousands of disadvantaged youth, communities that have long suffered from a lack of clean and reliable power, and numerous poor families residing in Brazil's wetlands, the Northeast, and the Amazon and Atlantic forest regions. USAID is also addressing transnational problems that impact upon the entire world, including global climate change, GHG emissions, and the spread of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. Key USAID/Brazil achievements for this reporting period include:

#### **Environment and Protection of Brazil's Biodiversity:**

In FY 2002, the USAID/Brazil Environment Program achieved a number of marked successes working in collaboration with its NGO partners, exceeding established targets in nearly all cases. In the area of sustainable, low-impact forest management, 45 forest sites were certified by the Forest Stewardship Council in 2002. Seven new protected areas were created, five in the Amazon and two in the Atlantic Forest, including the largest national park in the world -- USAID partners were key in promoting this initiative and developing the corresponding management plans. In addition, Government and private land owners adopted sustainable management systems for parts of 26 conservation units. Finally, over 7,000 families have adopted USAID-supported models and improved sustainable management systems, including the adoption of fire prevention techniques, farm-level agricultural intensification, sustainable use of wildlife, and agroforestry systems.

Under the Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest (PPG-7), to which USAID has contributed \$8 million to date, activities have improved the institutional capacity of rural workers unions, rural family school associations, and other community organizations throughout the Amazon region through the Fire Prevention and Mobilization Control Project (PROTEGER II). In addition to developing environmental education programs related to forest fires, PROTEGER II is promoting the adoption of agricultural practices that eliminate the use of fire. It is enabling a wide range of rural entities to effectively contribute to sustainable forest management in the Amazon. An evaluation of the PPG-7 phase II science project will take place in early 2003, while the Mission is working to identify funding for a call for research proposals soon thereafter.

Training to build the capacity of professionals to foster biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use has been a primary focus of the USAID/Brazil Environmental Program, as well as efforts to foster more effective public participation in addressing environmental issues. As a result, civil society organizations supported by USAID/Brazil have played an increasingly important role in policy formulation and implementation at local, regional and national levels.

#### Global Climate Change and the Promotion of Alternative Energy:

FY 2002 was a challenging year for the USAID/Brazil Energy Program. The Brazilian Energy Sector went through a severe drought-induced energy crisis, which resulted in a rigorous rationing plan that required a 20% reduction in national energy consumption. While the crisis raised awareness about energy conservation, it also provided support for the Government of Brazil to move forward with plans for the construction of natural gas-fired thermal power plants. USAID and its partners were key to ensuring that clean energy production was included in the government's energy agenda. In general, the program exceeded its performance targets for the year.

Notable progress was achieved in energy policy reform and capacity building components. USAID technical assistance was crucial to the passing of a law in 2002, requiring that 10% of Brazil's energy be derived from micro-hydro, wind and biomass alternative sources by the year 2026; it also guarantees government purchase of 3,300 MW from renewable sources through 2006. In addition, the USAID program trained over 1,200 professionals in energy efficiency and renewable technologies, contributing to 75 wind farms, 35 biomass plants, and 103 small hydro plants that are serving as viable models while vastly improving the quality of life in the corresponding communities.

USAID and its partners were also successful in building local capacity in the area of energy efficiency, supporting the creation of a number of Energy Efficiency Service Companies (ESCOs). Last year, USAID-supported ESCOs designed and implemented over 50 energy efficiency projects in Brazil. In addition, USAID's Brazil Energy Training and Outreach Program (BETOP) was recognized nationally as a "Best Practice Dissemination Instrument." Also noteworthy, a USAID-developed energy management pilot program with a local water distribution utility resulted in energy savings of 20% -- as a result, a group of Brazilian water utilities have requested USAID support to create a national network to promote energy efficiency in the water utility sector.

#### Combating the Spread of HIV/AIDS and other Communicable Diseases:

In 2002, USAID/Brazil continued to strengthen its policy dialogue with the Brazilian Ministry of Health (MOH) on HIV/AIDS prevention and TB control issues. As a result of this close interaction, the Mission completed a new HIV/AIDS prevention strategy for FY 2003-2008 that received a resounding MOH endorsement, and builds upon successes to date such as condom social marketing, and outreach to high prevalence and vulnerable groups through USAID-funded Brazilian NGOs.

In TB control, close collaboration between the Mission and the MOH's National TB Control Program helped establish TB as a national priority, and resulted in a multi-lateral mobilization campaign headed by the MOH and supported by USAID, the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), and the International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease. USAID/Brazil and its partners were also key to MOH adoption of the WHO-endorsed Directed Observed Therapy Short-course (DOTS) as the national TB control strategy.

When deteriorating economic conditions led to reduced condom sales nationally, USAID's implementing partner was able to reduce prices sufficiently to reverse the trend, finishing out the year with an increase in gross sales. USAID resources were also used to strengthen the capacity of several Brazilian NGOs to reach vulnerable populations; to develop research protocols to strengthen the country's HIV and TB surveillance systems; and to provide technical assistance to the National HIV/AIDS program for the development of a national condom social marketing policy and to strengthen strategic planning skills in 24 of Brazil's 26 HIV/AIDS State Programs.

#### Assistance to At-Risk Youth:

During the reporting period, the At-Risk Youth program provided over 6,200 disadvantaged children from Recife, Salvador, Fortaleza, and Brasilia with the tools to battle social exclusion and become productive citizens, targeting street kids, school drop-outs and youth subject to physical abuse and sexual exploitation, and children and adolescents excluded from adequate health services. USAID continued to play an important role in developing methodologies for addressing the socioeconomic needs of disadvantaged youth, and in building the capacity of a network of 250 NGOs to support this vulnerable segment of Brazilian society.

Among the main achievements in FY 2002 was the development of a successful public-private partnership that is bringing together nearly 20 international and Brazilian corporations, NGOs, and the Government of Brazil in an effort to help disadvantaged youth to bridge the digital divide. Partner contributions include full-service training facilities, computer hardware and software, internet access, school supplies and uniforms, textbooks and distance learning methodologies, funded internships, and corporate management time for mentoring activities. This alliance is expected to lay the groundwork for the transition to the Mission's new youth employability strategic objective.

In FY 2002, USAID/Brazil also played a major role in assisting victims of sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking, with the signing of an MOU with the Brazilian Ministries of Justice and Social Welfare to strengthen public centers providing services to victims. This activity is also contributing to the formulation of national policy to reduce the incidence of such phenomena in Brazil. Moreover, the Mission started activities to provide direct assistance to AIDS orphans and children affected by the AIDS epidemic. In three months, this effort reached 417 children living with HIV/AIDS in daycare centers, shelters and hospitals, while providing counseling to 296 families of children living with AIDS.

Finally, a successful partnership was developed with USAID/Brazil's Renewable Energy program, through which 27 at-risk youth were trained in alternative energy technologies. Many participants were placed in the job market immediately upon graduation. This pilot activity will continue in 2003, and the Mission has high expectations for successful replication.

#### Gender Considerations:

The Mission's program takes gender issues into consideration under its SOs to the maximum extent possible, particularly in the selection of target populations. For example, the Environment and Energy programs target improved living conditions for rural poor in the North and Northeast of Brazil, where female-headed households are predominant. Trafficking in Persons and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse activities under the At-Risk Youth program also targeted female victims, while the Mission's HIV/AIDS activities targets high-risk groups, primarily male. Finally, with respect to USAID/Brazil-funded training activities, particular attention is placed on ensuring an appropriate gender balance.

#### Trade Capacity:

USAID/Brazil's new FY 2003-2008 Strategic Plan builds upon successes and lessons learned during the implementation of the above Strategic Objectives. The new strategy will also include a new Strategic Objective being designed to promote free trade and contribute to the development of an enabling environment for export-led Small and Medium Enterprise growth and related access to financing.

**Environmental Compliance:** The USAID/Brazil Strategic Plan for FY 2003-2008 was approved by the LAC Bureau in September of 2002. The activities under the new SOs will all require Initial Environmental Examinations in FY 2003. The Mission will be developing RFAs and scopes for every activity in the new strategy over the next 2-3 months. When partners are selected in late FY 2003, the corresponding IEEs will be prepared and submitted to USAID/W for review.

IEEs will be prepared and submitted to the LAC Bureau Environment Office for the following SOs:

SO7 - Transmission of Selected Communicable Diseases Reduced in Target Areas (Categorical Exclusion)

SO 8 - Natural Ecosystems Sustained (IIE)

SO 9 - Global Climate Change Mitigated through Market-Based Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation (IIE)

SO 10 - Access to Training and Employability Skills and Opportunities Increased for Disadvantaged Youth (Categorical Exclusion)

SO 11 - Promotion of Free Trade, and Related Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises (Categorical Exclusion)

The four SOs that currently make up the Mission's portfolio under the current strategy, to be phased out in FYs 2003 and 2004, are all in agreement with their approved Initial Environment Evaluations.

**Country Closeout & Graduation:** N/A

#### **D. Results Framework**

##### **512-001 Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas**

IR 1.1 Systems for sound land use identified, promoted and adopted in target areas

IR 1.2 Target institutions and local human capacity strengthened

IR 1.3 Target policies adopted and/or implemented that support environmentally sound land use

IR 1.4 Sound land use systems disseminated beyond target areas

**Discussion:** This SO is currently phasing out.

##### **512-002 Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use**

SO Level Indicator: Incorporation of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use in the operations of key actors.

IR 2.1 Targeted policies promoted that foster clean and efficient energy production and use

IR 2.2 Increased access of key actors to information on market-based mechanisms for operating and financing clean and efficient energy production and use

IR 2.3 Increased availability and use of financing for clean and efficient energy production and use

IR 2.4 Increased technology cooperation between U.S. and Brazilian firms for clean and efficient energy production and use

**Discussion:** This SO is currently phasing out.

##### **512-003 Increased Effective Programs to Prevent HIV Transmission and Control Tuberculosis**

SO Level Indicator: Percent of financial sustainability achieved by DKT do Brazil condom social marketing program

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of target areas that fully implement DOTS

IR 3.1 Strengthened institutional capacity to plan, implement and evaluate STI/HIV programs

IR 3.2 Strengthened institutional capacity to provide integrated RH and STI/HIV services in Bahia and Ceara

IR 3.3 Sustainable condom social marketing

IR 3.4 Sustainable and effective institutional capacity to diagnose, treat, control and monitor tuberculosis in target areas using DOTS.

**Discussion:** This SO is currently phasing out.

##### **512-004 Increased Access to Contraceptive Methods and Integrated Family Planning Services in order to Improve Women's Reproductive Health**

**Discussion:**

**512-005 Improved Ability of At-Risk and Working Children to become Productive, Healthy Citizens**

SO Level Indicator: Number of program-assisted youth that receive health services

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of program-assisted youth that find legitimate, income-generating alternatives

- IR 5.1 Society engaged in decreasing violence against youth
- IR 5.2 Educational preparation of program-assisted youth increased
- IR 5.3 Awareness of health-related risk behavior by program-assisted youth increased
- IR 5.4 Dissemination and adoption of lessons learned and successful approaches
- IR 5.5 Urban under-age working children identified and incorporated into the educational system

**Discussion:** This SO is currently phasing out.

**512-007 Transmission of selected communicable diseases reduced in target areas**

SO Level Indicator: HIV seroprevalence amongst CSW, MSM, IDU

SO Level Indicator: HIV seroprevalence in pregnant women aged 15 to 24

SO Level Indicator: TB cure rates through bacilloscopy

- IR 7.1 Increased use of HIV/STI prevention and care practices among high prevalence groups
- IR 7.2 Sustainable and effective institutional capacity to diagnose, treat, and control TB using DOTS

**Discussion:**

**512-008 Natural Ecosystems Sustained**

SO Level Indicator: N/A

- IR 8.1 Systems for environmentally sound land uses identified, disseminated and adopted;
- IR 8.2 Markets for environmental goods and services developed that provide tangible economic benefits for poor communities; and
- IR 8.3 Integrated landscape mosaics that sustain environmental and socioeconomic benefits designed, tested, and incorporated into government planning and policies.

**Discussion:**

**512-009 Global Climate Change Mitigated through Market-Based Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation**

- IR 9.1 Improved policy and regulatory framework promoting renewable energy
- IR 9.2 Increased technology cooperation and transfer between U.S. and Brazilian firms to support clean and efficient energy production and use
- IR 9.3 Market development for renewable energy

**Discussion:**

**512-010 Access to Training and Employability Skills and Opportunities Increased for Disadvantaged Youth**

SO Level Indicator: Decreased unemployment rates among program-assisted youth

SO Level Indicator: Increased amounts leveraged from the private sector for youth training and employment programs

- IR 10.1 Increased marketable skills training for at-risk youth
- IR 10.2 Increased access of at-risk youth to formal market employment opportunities

**Discussion:**

## Selected Performance Measures - Brazil

3/13/2003 12:45:59 PM

| Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02) | OU Response | Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective | Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years." |
|--|-------------|---|--|
| Pillar I: Global Development Alliance              |             |   |  |

Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?

|  |     |  |  |   |
|--|-----|--|--|---|
| 512-001 Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas | Yes |  |  | A new independent entity was established to run the Amazon Forest Management Training Center in alliance with the timber sector and Brazil's National Forest Program. USAID/Brazil is the major donor to this institute, while funds from other international donors and the private sector provide a match of over one hundred percent. Matching funds projected for the transition year (FY 2003) amount to approximately US\$1 million and include support from international entities (British Foreign Office for Outreach; Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW); Dutch Embassy in Brasilia; Tinker and Moore Foundations) and Brazil-based support (G-7 Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest; Caterpillar/Brazil; Cikel S.A.; Stihl and course fees paid directly by the timber industry) |
|--|-----|--|--|---|

512-005 Improved Ability of At-Risk and Working Children to become Productive, Healthy Citizens

a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)

b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?

What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?

|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| Yes   |  |  | <p>USAID/Brazil's public-private partnership to bridge the digital divide in October 2002. With funding in the amount of \$450,000 this activity will support local NGOs, the GOB and the Brazilian private sector to provide increased employment skills and opportunities to disadvantaged youth through vocational training in information and communication technologies (ICT). Although it is not yet possible to quantify the amount of cash and in-kind contributions from partners, the Mission has ensured the participation of local and multinational companies such as IBM, Intel and Coca-Cola, in addition to GOB sectors and local NGOs. The Bank of Brazil has contributed physical facilities to the initiative in downtown Recife, while IBM and Sun Microsystems have donated hardware, software and distance learning methodologies. In next year's AR the Mission will report progress under this new initiative and quantify the amount leveraged from an estimated 25 partners.</p> |
| 2   |  |  |  |
| 1   |  |  |  |
| 768533  |  |  |  |
| <p>512-001: Ford Foundation, Hewlett Foundation, World Wildlife Fund, CAT Brazil/US, Cikel, STIHL Company, Forest Industries, FCO-England, Brazilian Gov, LBA, IIFT, Brazilian Technical Schools, NGO Community Forestry, G-7 Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest, University of Florida<br/>           512-005: ABES, ABINEE, ASES PRO, the Bank of Brazil, CIEE/SP, Cisco Systems, Coca-Cola, Degrau, the Ntl. Dept. for Children and Adolescents' Rights (GOB), DEGRAU, the Abrinq Foundation, COMPAQ/Hewlett-Packard, IBM, the Ethos Institutue, Intel, Macromedia, Microsoft, Profinfo (GOB), Oracle, the Solidarity Programa (GOB), SEBRAE, Sun Microsystems, Telefonica, Xerox</p> |  |  |  |
| <p>512-001</p>  |  |  |  |

Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade

USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

512-001 Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas

|     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| N/A |  |  |
|-----|--|--|

|   |     |  |  |  |
|---|-----|--|--|--|
| 512-002 Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use | Yes |  |  | The approval of Brazil's new energy sector restructuring law is likely to create conditions for the development of the country's renewable energy market as it determines that 10% of Brazil's generation capacity must come from renewable energy sources by 2026. Law # 10,438 was approved on April 26, 2002. |
|---|-----|--|--|--|

**USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|   |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 512-002 Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|

**USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|   |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 512-002 Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|

**USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|  | Male | Female | Total |  |
|--|------|--------|-------|--|
| a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual) |      |        |       |  |
| b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target) |      |        |       |  |

**USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|   |         |  |  |  |
|---|---------|--|--|--|
| 512-001 Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas            | Yes     |  |  | USAID made a significant contribution to the area under forest management in Brazil. Analysis of FY01 Quality Assessment was finalized. Target for for 2002 should read 5,578,072 ha. Targets were duly revised.   |
| 512-002 Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use | N/A     |  |  | The approval of Brazil's new energy sector restructuring law is likely to create conditions for the development of the country's renewable energy market as it determines that 10% of Brazil's generation capacity must come from renewable energy sources by 2026. Law # 10,438 was approved on April 26, 2002. |
| a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)   | 4363078 |  |  |  |
| b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)   | 5578072 |  |  |  |

**Pillar III: Global Health**

**USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|  |   |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS) | % |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|

**USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|  |      |        |       |  |
|--|------|--------|-------|--|
| Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)                   | Male | Female | Total |  |
| Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS) | Male | Female | Total |  |
| Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)       | Male | Female | Total |  |
| Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?                                  |      |        |       |  |

**USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|  |   |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS) | % |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|

**USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|   |      |  |  |  |  |
|---|------|--|--|--|--|
| 512-005 Improved Ability of At-Risk and Working Children to become Productive, Healthy Citizens     | Yes  |  |  | USAID/Brazil's program has provided directed assistance to 417 AIDS orphans and/or vulnerable children in only three months, as activities specifically tailored for this population only started in October 2002. In addition, the Mission provided access to information, education and communication materials on AIDS prevention to over to 7,825 at-risk youth in 2002. | The number of AIDS orphans assisted by USAID/Brazil will increase in FY 2003 as programs move into full implementation.  |
| a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)   | 63.2 |  |  |  | Increase in sales of male condoms from 63.1 to 63.2 million by USAID/Brazil main implementer DKT. This marginal increase, allied to the steep increase in sales by BEMFAM in the southern states (average of 300%), led to a reduction in retail price of the main brand in the market owned by Johnson & Johnson's. Access was improved as a whole due to a general reduction in retail price of the product. |
| b. Total condom sales (2003 target)   |      |  |  |  |  |
| National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System) | %    |  |  |  |  |

|   |      |        |       |  |
|---|------|--------|-------|--|
| Number of sex partners in past year<br>(Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)  |      |        |       |  |
| Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)         | Male | Female | Total |  |
| Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)  | %    |        |       |  |
| Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics  |      |        |       |  |
| Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance   |      |        |       |  |
| Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support  | 417  |        |       |  |
| Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance  | 27   |        |       |  |
| Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children  |      |        |       |  |
| Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services   |      |        |       |  |
| Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months  |      |        |       |  |
| Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.  |      |        |       |  |
| Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4) |      |        |       |  |
| Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months   |      |        |       |  |
| Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs   |      |        |       |  |
| Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers  |      |        |       |  |

USAID/Brazil's program to assist AIDS orphans and children affected by the epidemic only started in October 2002. The number of assisted children will increase in FY 2003 as the programs move into full implementation.

|   |          |            |           |  |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|--|
| Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance   |          |            |           |  |
| Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment                  |          |            |           |  |
| Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program  |          |            |           |  |
| a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)                            | Male     | Female     | Total     |  |
| b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)                            | Male     | Female     | Total     |  |
| a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?                                     |          |            |           |  |
| b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?                                |          |            |           |  |
| a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)  | Male     | Female     | Total     |  |
| b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)  | Male     | Female     | Total     |  |
| a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)                        | 204 Male | 213 Female | 417 Total |  |
| b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)                        | 0 Male   | 0 Female   | 0 Total   |  |
| a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual) | Male     | Female     | Total     |  |
| b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target) | Male     | Female     | Total     |  |

USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|  |   |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)           |   |  |  |  |
| b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)           |   |  |  |  |
| a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual) | % |  |  |  |
| b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target) | % |  |  |  |

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

512-005 Improved Ability of At-Risk and Working Children to become Productive, Healthy Citizens

|     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| Yes |  |  |
|-----|--|--|

USAID provided technical and financial support to the GOB for the development and implementation of both the National Plan to Combat Violence Against Children and Youth as well as for the elaboration of the National Human Rights Plan. With USAID's assistance this Plan includes an article on the right of children and youth to healthy sexual development, free of abuse and exploitation.

USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|   |      |        |       |  |
|---|------|--------|-------|--|
| Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID | Male | Female | Total |  |
|---|------|--------|-------|--|

USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|  |      |        |       |  |
|--|------|--------|-------|--|
| Number of beneficiaries  |      |        |       |  |
| Crude mortality rates  | %    |        |       |  |
| Child malnutrition rates   | %    |        |       |  |
| Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort? |      |        |       |  |
| Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)   | Male | Female | Total |  |
| Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)  | Male | Female | Total |  |