

PD-ABN-808

**RESULTS REVIEW
AND RESOURCE
REQUEST
R4**

BRAZIL

MARCH 24, 1997

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I. OVERVIEW AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Brazil's sustainable development is hampered by poor economic management, an extremely uneven income distribution, and serious problems in issues of global importance such as population, environment, health, and human rights. Throughout 1996, the Government of Brazil (GOB) maintained its commitment to social, economic, and democratic reforms, and economic and political stability have continued. The GOB has shown a willingness to pursue reform in the difficult areas of fiscal policy, energy and telecommunications deregulation and privatization, intellectual property rights, human rights, administration of justice, anti-corruption, and the environment. No significant changes have occurred in the broader development context that necessitate significant or dramatic shifts in the current USAID strategic objectives or program.

The results of the 1996 Demographic and Health Survey in Brazil confirm the positive impact of USAID assistance and the strengthening of all levels of the health system to provide support for women's reproductive and other health programs. Contraceptive prevalence in Brazil continues to increase and fertility levels continue to decline. However, wide regional disparities continue. USAID's considerable effort on strengthening decentralization, ensuring adequate contraceptive supplies, and expanding access to a broader range of contraceptive methods has had two important accomplishments this year: commitments by the two target state governments to begin phasing in funding for USAID supported activities; and the registration of Depo Provera as a contraceptive by the Ministry of Health. In addition, the Ministry of Health is now purchasing contraceptives and providing them to the states. USAID anticipates accomplishing its objective of sustainability of reproductive health services in the two target states by 2000.

Of significance this past year is the receptivity on the part of the Brazilian government and donor community to accept the leadership of USAID in the design of new forest conservation activities under the \$300 million G-7 Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest. The work of our NGO collaborators allows USAID to leverage significant resources in the range of \$150 million towards our GCC and biodiversity objectives. Also of great importance is engagement of USAID partners in establishing solid guidelines for sustainable management practices in development loans. The GOB has shown increased transparency and willingness to attack contentious issues of resource depletion and to seek NGO advice and partnership in choosing a course of action. Partly in response to anticipated criticism over statistics released in 1996 that showed Amazon deforestation increasing 34% from 1991 to 1994, the GOB reduced the permissible cleared area of rural properties in the Amazon from 50% to 20% of forested area. At the same time, the GOB declared a two-year moratorium on new licensing of mahogany harvest in the Amazon and installed a review of all timber harvest licenses in the Amazon.

USAID continues to take the lead under the U.S./Brazil Common Agenda for the Environment. Summit of the Americas initiatives in energy and biodiversity receive key USAID/Brazil support. The USAID biodiversity prioritization exercise for Latin America is informing Brazil's biodiversity strategy. USAID/Brazil projects to conserve the Amazon, as well as threatened Atlantic Forest and Cerrado regions, are being used as models to define the nature of the \$25 million GEF-funded grants program directed to biodiversity conservation in Brazil.

USAID/Brazil is also collaborating with the Japanese Embassy to define environmental needs under a new proposed Japanese Small Scale Grants Assistance fund directed to local NGOs.

Brazil ranks second among countries reporting AIDS cases (the acquired immune deficiency syndrome), with over 94,997 reported cases of AIDS (1996), and more than 500,000 Brazilians estimated to be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The majority of new cases result from heterosexual transmission of HIV. Researchers in Brazil have described the importance of the pauperization of the epidemic affecting low income women, a population that traditionally has suffered from other infectious diseases, malnutrition, precarious sanitary conditions, and poor quality, basic health care services, in general. For example, AIDS is now the leading cause of death for women of reproductive age in Sao Paulo. These changes lead to the conclusion that the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Brazil is concentrating increasingly among the poorest, most marginalized, and vulnerable populations; hence, this year's request to modify the strategic objective in AIDS prevention to help the MOH reach these groups.

Street children and other youth at risk continue to constitute one of Brazil's most serious problems, especially in large urban areas. The Cardoso administration has promoted considerable change in the country's economic picture. However, it has not yet succeeded in addressing the problems of at-risk youth and their families. The Federal Government's Solidarity Community program targets niches of extreme misery all over the country; such action, though likely to decrease migration into large urban centers, does not reach the mass of at-risk children and youth living in slum areas around capital cities. USAID is addressing the problems of low-income children and youth through its At-Risk Youth activity, POMMAR, which targets children and youth aged 7-17 in the three largest and poorest Northeastern capitals - - Recife, Salvador and Fortaleza - - where the results of USAID's program are being achieved or exceeded and the program is on track.

Brazil has a high crime rate and an inefficient criminal justice system plagued with corruption and burdened by staggering caseloads. Little coordination exists between police and prosecutors in conducting investigations. This special objective aims to assist the GOB to develop improved police/prosecutor collaboration in criminal investigation of organized crime through the establishment of organized crime task forces. With very modest resources, USAID and the DOJ have developed a training program aimed at basic investigative techniques and increased police/prosecutor collaboration. USAID's efforts have leveraged GOB resources to fully fund the training, including the travel of the DOJ trainers.

In the energy sector, continued economic and political stability have supported implementation of a comprehensive federal and state privatization programs for the energy sector, and the existence of strong political commitment by the Executive and Congress for sectoral reforms, rendering investments in energy activities feasible and economically attractive. USAID assistance has, thus, been provided exactly when major regulatory and privatization reforms created the need for the highly targeted type of assistance USAID's energy program provides. USAID's assistance should make the multibillion dollar energy sector more efficient and more friendly to U.S. private investors.

Major Accomplishments this past year:

- * The 1996 Brazil Demographic and Health Survey was completed, revealing a decrease in the total fertility rate at the national level to 2.5 children per woman.
- * A communication, management and training package to upgrade the quality of family planning services in two Northeast States was designed by three USAID Cooperating Agencies.
- * Letters of Agreement with the state governments were prepared delineating areas of relative and future responsibility for reproductive health program support in the two Northeast States.
- * USAID Amazon environmental partnerships continue to serve as models for design of major activities under the \$300 million G-7 Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest.
- * USAID and Conservation International fund local NGO, IESB which promoted environmental safeguards and establishment of a new 7,000 hectare state park in Southern Bahia state as preconditions for a \$20 million IDB tourism development loan.
- * The International Advisory Group of the PPG-7 used seven USAID-sponsored programs as independently selected examples of important lessons learned from the field, to guide future PPG-7 investment of approximately \$65 million.
- * The USAID-supported AIDS prevention program developed in the city of Santos is considered a model prevention program by the MOH who will take over support for the program, and replicated it to other locales.
- * DKT do Brazil's condom social marketing brand, Prudence, achieved a 14% market share, making it the third largest brand in Brazil and propelling the increase in the condom market from 50 million in 1991 to 170 in 1996.
- * 1,798 out-of-school children were enrolled in Fortaleza public schools through the At-Risk Youth activity.
- * CEDECA, a Bahia at-risk youth subgrantee, was awarded the Brazilian Bar Association's Human Rights Prize for activities funded by USAID.
- * With USAID support to social mobilization against child and adolescent prostitution, the Brazilian government launched a national campaign to prevent sexual exploitation of children and youth through sex tourism.
- * USAID's energy program activities influenced the GOB decision to permanently earmark a percentage of federal investment funds to energy efficiency, rural electrification, and low income consumer support loans and programs.
- * With USAID assistance, the regional power utility in Manaus, the Amazon's largest urban concentration, has implemented commercially sound energy efficiency and demand side management programs reaching one million consumers having a positive GCC impact in the Amazon.

II. PROGRESS TOWARD OBJECTIVES

Strategic Objective 1: SO1 - Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.

1. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

The results of the 1996 DHS confirm the positive impact of USAID assistance as contraceptive prevalence in Brazil continues to increase and fertility levels continue to decline. Strong regional differences, especially in rural areas continue, to exist. However, assistance to Brazil is not focused on increasing contraceptive prevalence and decreasing fertility *per se*, but rather on improving women's contraceptive options and institutionalizing high quality family planning services in the public and private sectors, particularly in the impoverished Northeast.

Strategic objective indicators include unwanted fertility, method knowledge, contraceptive prevalence, and method mix. While performance fell short of planned targets for some indicators, careful review of the indicators suggests that they may not have been defined in a way that accurately represents the goals of USAID population assistance in Brazil. Annex 1 to this R4 presents modified indicators for the 1997-2000 period.

Unwanted fertility: The ultimate desired impact of USAID assistance is a reduction in unwanted births or births in excess of total desired fertility. DHS data show that in the target states of Ceará and Bahia, women are wanting and having fewer children. Unwanted fertility declined in both states by 0.3 births. Although the USAID unwanted fertility targets were not achieved, when examined in relation to total fertility, adequate performance has occurred. In Ceará, the total fertility rate declined slightly and the wanted fertility rate stayed constant, producing a small drop in unwanted fertility. In Bahia, however, both the total and wanted fertility rates declined, such that the wanted fertility rate is now appreciably below replacement. If wanted fertility had remained constant at the 1991 level of 2.2, the target decline in unwanted fertility would have been achieved.

Method Knowledge: The data show that in both Ceará and Bahia, knowledge of modern contraceptive methods increased dramatically. However, the indicator significantly understates the diffusion of contraceptive awareness because knowledge of vaginal barrier method (only 35%) lowers the average. Excluding this method, performance far exceeded targets with 66% of women aware of five modern methods (pill, IUD, injectable, condoms, and female sterilization).

Contraceptive Prevalence: The target in Ceará was achieved (43% of reproductive aged women using contraception), whereas performance fell slightly short of the planned target in Bahia (48% compared with a 52% target). When prevalence is calculated for women in union only, each state shows a 10% increase in use since 1991, (2% per year), showing in 1996 that 64% and 70% of women in union use contraception in Ceará and Bahia, respectively. The challenge now is to sustain performance during withdrawal of USAID assistance.

Method Mix: For many years the method mix in Brazil has been dominated by use of the pill and sterilization. USAID's program has focused on increasing the availability of other methods, especially the IUD not previously widely available in Brazil, to ensure that women who choose sterilization do so with full and informed knowledge of all the options available to them. Achievement of method mix targets is seriously constrained by the high incidence of sterilization and the high levels of contraceptive use. Both of these factors limit the possibility for significant increases in the use of other modern methods. While the objective of increased use of temporary modern methods was clearly achieved in Ceará due to increased use of oral contraception (although IUD use did not increase), in Bahia, significant increase in IUD use was offset by a substantial decrease in the use of pills. Sterilization is not supported by the USAID or MOH programs, however, it will likely continue to be the most popular contraceptive method in Brazil, a fact that is best understood in light of the widespread desire of Brazilian women to limit their fertility. USAID's program is aimed at ensuring that women have a wide choice of temporary methods and are well-informed about the options available to them. Achievement of this result would be better measured by the availability of a range of contraceptive methods.

The two desired intermediate results of USAID assistance are improved quality of family planning services and improved sustainability of family planning delivery systems. Performance against these intermediate result indicators does not fully reflect the progress made in the areas of quality and sustainability.

Following last year's confirmation of funding to the program through 2000, field support resources were programmed to address outstanding programmatic issues delineated in the 1995 strategy assessment: lack of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials; weak logistics systems; and weak management. A major achievement during 1996 was joint planning by three primary cooperating Agencies for the ProQuali initiative, a communication, management and training package to upgrade the quality of family planning services in the two target states. The program has won the endorsement of the state health and NGO counterparts in both states, and will develop replicable service delivery models and a certification program to ensure quality services are in place.

In Bahia, with the assistance of Pathfinder, the thrust of the program has been on consolidating and improving the quality of existing services rather than expanding into new service sites. The information system has been upgraded and is now providing better and more systematic data, which is leading to improved management decisions. USAID has directed Pathfinder to expand its efforts as well to Ceará, so that they can benefit from Pathfinder's expertise and developed systems in logistics, information systems, and post-abortion post-partum programs. In Ceará, the Viva Mulher program is being integrated into the broader programs of the Secretariat of Health, which will improve its sustainability prospects. In both states, based on guidance from last year's Review, Letters of Agreement delineating the areas of relative and future responsibility between USAID and the State Governments have been developed and will shortly be signed.

As was the case last year, Ceará's contraceptive needs continue to be met with previous UNFPA donations. However, the Secretary of Health has acknowledged the State's responsibility for continued provision of contraceptives, recognizing the important role of family planning in helping the State to achieve its ambitious maternal and infant mortality reduction targets. Bahia continues to purchase the contraceptives that it needs and its 1997 family planning budget is larger than in 1996, and for the first time includes funds for IEC. In addition, the Ministry of Health is now purchasing contraceptives with its own money and is providing increased supplies of condoms, IUDs, and injectables to the states in response to their requests.

USAID is expending considerable effort on expanding access to a broader range of contraceptive methods and to revise existing norms. An important step in this regard was the USAID initiative of registration of Depo Provera as a contraceptive by the Ministry of Health in late 1996. USAID is collaborating with G/PHN/POP to develop a strategy for the introduction of Depo Provera into Brazil's programs, thereby expanding method choice especially for lactating women. In the area of norms, the Nursing Council of Brazil has ruled recently that nurses can insert IUDs, which will enhance accessibility of this method. An evaluation of CEPEO, the contraceptive procurement organization set up by PROFIT to continue provision of contraceptives as USAID phases out, concluded that CEPEO should continue to develop its niche market in the sale of IUDs. From mid-1995 through 1996, CEPEO's IUD sales contributed more CYP (360,500) than were contributed by either DKT (270,000 CYP from condom sales) or BEMFAM (350,000 CYP). CEPEO is expected to be self-financing in 1998.

Problems with non-tariff barriers relating to USAID-donated condoms are being turned into an opportunity to create a more facilitative environment for condom importation through technical collaboration between Family Health International and the Brazilian authorities. Through technical assistance and training, USAID is encouraging the standardization of Brazilian norms and testing procedures in line with international and ISO standards. USAID will not be providing any more donated condoms to Brazil from the Population Account, but through the AIDS program's condom social marketing program with DKT, affordable high quality condoms continue to be available in the marketplace.

BEMFAM, the local IPPF affiliate that USAID has supported for many years, has made substantial strides, achieving 63% self sufficiency in 1996 (excluding commodity costs) as planned. BEMFAM was responsible for implementing the 1996 DHS, an activity which highlighted BEMFAM's research expertise, and developed important partnerships with Brazilian demographic and statistical organizations. BEMFAM has implemented a number of cost-cutting measures including releasing staff, closing clinics, and improving management efficiency. A joint team of IPPF/SOMARC/USAID recently evaluated BEMFAM's sustainability prospects and agreed on a number of concerted actions to generate revenues, including intensification of the PROSEX condom sales program, expansion of BEMFAM's profitable laboratory services, and marketing of their research capabilities. With technical assistance and resources provided by IPPF and USAID, especially in 1997, it is projected that BEMFAM will achieve or be close to achieving self-sufficiency (including commodity costs) in 1998.

Two new projects were initiated this year integrating USAID'S health and environment programs. Through a grant to Pathfinder, reproductive health activities are being incorporated into the work of existing environmental programs. Pathfinder is working with FUNATURA, one of the oldest environmental NGOs in Brazil dedicated primarily to conservation in the Cerrado (savanna) region, in the Grande Sertão Veredas National Park, one of the poorest regions in the country located in the north of Minas Gerais State. The second project is being developed with JUPARA, a grassroots NGO that promotes community organization, sustainable agriculture, environmental education, and conservation of forest cover among small scale producers surrounding the Una Biological Reserve, in the Ilhéus region of southern Bahia State. These two initiatives have proven to be very effective and the idea for future years is to replicate these pilot projects in other regions.

To enhance the overall sustainability of the program, USAID is pursuing integration of Population with the AIDS prevention and environmental programs, as well as collaborating closely with donor organizations such as UNFPA and JICA. JICA, for example, has purchased condoms from DKT to start a revolving fund for the pilot municipalities where their MCH program will be active in Ceará, and further collaboration with JICA in AIDS prevention in Ceará is under discussion.

2. EXPECTED PROGRESS IN FY 98/99 AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

With the confirmation of resources through 2000 and the availability of SUMMA/Brazil reflows for support of the Brazil program (which has been approved by AID/W), USAID anticipates accomplishing its objective in reproductive health by phaseout in 2000. An impact assessment using data from a mini-DHS and situation analysis in each state will be conducted over the 1997-99 period. The study will collect data at both the service delivery and population levels in order to explicitly link USAID'S investments in improving access to family planning services with changes in behavior at the population level.

3. PERFORMANCE TABLES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.			
INDICATOR: 1. Unwanted Fertility - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Births	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Demographic & Health Survey	1991 (B)		1.6
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The number of unwanted births the average woman could expect given current age-specific fertility rates	1996	1.1	1.3
COMMENTS:			
INDICATOR: 1. Unwanted Fertility - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Births	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Demographic & Health Survey	1991 (B)		1.5
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The number of unwanted births the average woman could expect given current age-specific fertility rates	1996	1.0	1.2
COMMENTS: Knowledge of 5 methods = 67%			
INDICATOR: 2. Method Knowledge - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of women	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Demographic & Health Survey	1991 (B)		7
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of all women with knowledge of all modern methods	1996	39	27
COMMENTS: Knowledge of 5 methods = 66%.			
INDICATOR: 2. Method Knowledge - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of women	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Demographic & Health Survey	1991 (B)		13
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of all women with knowledge of all modern methods	1996	43	33
COMMENTS: Knowledge of 5 methods = 67%			

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE I: SO1 - Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.			
APPROVED: FY 92		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil	
INDICATOR: 3. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of women	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Demographic & Health Survey	1991 (B)		34
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of women of reproductive age using contraception	1996	43	43
COMMENTS:			
INDICATOR: 3. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of women	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Demographic & Health Survey	1991 (B)		41
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of women of reproductive age using contraception	1996	52	48
COMMENTS:			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NAME: SO1IR1 - Improved quality of family planning services			
INDICATOR: 1. Access/availability of family planning services - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of municipalities	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: JHPIEGO, Ceará State Secretariat of Health, MEAC	1992 (B)		20
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of municipalities with access to family planning services	1993	28	29
COMMENTS: Access = at least one provider from the municipality was trained in FP (including IUD insertion). Indicator understates the level of progress because it does not capture improved access within municipalities.	1994	38	50
	1995	53	55
	1996	73	66
INDICATOR: 1. Access/availability of family planning services - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of municipalities	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: JHPIEGO, Pathfinder and Bahia State Secretariat of Health	1993 (B)		12
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of municipalities with access to family planning services	1994	18	17
COMMENTS: Access = at least one provider from the municipality was trained in FP (including IUD insertion). Indicator understates the level of progress because it does not capture improved access within municipalities.	1995	28	23
	1996	42	27

INTERMEDIATE RESULT NAME: SO11R1 - Improved quality of family planning services			
INDICATOR: 2. Couple-years of protection provided by the public sector - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: No. of CYP	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Service statistics from Ceará Secretariat of Health and BEMFAM	1993 (B)		54,776
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: No. of couple-years of protection (CYP)	1994		62,701
COMMENTS: The CYP targets are those established by the State Secretariat of Health. CYP is based on temporary methods. Recalculation of previous data has been made, based on correction for reporting and conversion factor for all years except 1993.	1995	79,000	66,468
	1996	97,000	61,038
INDICATOR: 2. Couple-years of protection provided by the public sector - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: No. of CYP	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Service statistics from Bahia Secretariat of Health and BEMFAM	1993 (B)		18,188
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: No. of couple-years of protection (CYP)	1994		165,141
COMMENTS: The CYP targets are those established by the State Secretariat of Health. CYP is based on temporary methods. Recalculation of previous data has been made, based on correction for reporting and conversion factor for all years except 1993.	1995	130,000	138,155
	1996	170,000	166,426

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NAME: SO1IR2 - Improved sustainability of family planning delivery systems			
INDICATOR: 1. CEPEO has positive cash flow			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Yes/No	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: CEPEO & PROFIT	1993	No	CEPEO not est'd
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Annual revenues exceed costs	1994	No	No
COMMENTS: CEPEO established in 1994.	1995	No	Yes
	1996	Yes (in mid-1996)	Yes
INDICATOR: 2. Financial sustainability of BEMFAM national program			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of expenses	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: BEMFAM	1991		24
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of BEMFAM expenses covered by locally generated resources	1992		29
COMMENTS: Excludes cost of commodities	1993		37
	1994		43
	1995	49	53
	1996	63	63

2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No 2: SO2 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.

1. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

During the past year, USAID/Brazil greatly expanded efforts to extend environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use well beyond the initial target areas. This was accomplished through USAID leadership and grantees and subgrantees on the ground presence to provide real data and program alternatives for multilateral efforts such as the G-7 Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest (PPG-7) and Brazil's new biodiversity conservation fund (FUNBIO). The existence of the much larger (\$300 million) PPG-7 effort, directed to similar goals, gave the opportunity to USAID environmental partners to expand focused pilot experiences by accessing larger PPG-7 resources. This has given the USAID program the opportunity to have an impact well beyond what would be possible with the approximately \$4m p.a. available.

The USAID/Brazil environment program has successfully made a transition from the Global Climate Change (GCC) Program to activities covered under the new Integrated Environmental Management results framework. Many actions and partnerships developed under the GCC Program form the basis for the Integrated Environmental Management program, while emphasis has expanded to areas of critical importance for conservation of the biological diversity of Brazil. What remains constant is USAID/Brazil's emphasis on the successful model of environmental partnerships between U.S. and Brazilian institutions, both NGO and governmental, in directing action to promote sustainable alternatives for sound land use in the Brazilian Amazon, the Atlantic Forest region, and in the Cerrado (savanna) ecozone.

The USAID/Brazil environmental results framework exceeded achievement of SO targets in 1996. Four additional logging companies adopted sustainable forest management plans; two additional protected areas adopted management plans; and a total of 17 communities and 1,780 individuals adopted improved agroforestry systems, exceeding SO targets.

Key components of the \$300 million PPG-7 have been redesigned through USAID-sponsored engagement in what are recognized as some of the best examples of environmental action directed to practicable solutions within the donor community, even though the overall U.S. bilateral financial contribution is dwarfed by that of other donors.

Leadership of USAID environmental partners was key in three areas of the PPG-7:

- 1) Engagement of USAID partners in a majority of the 21 "promising initiatives" in forest management in the Amazon, preselected for funding support of \$20 million under the PPG-7, designed to supplant the shortage of commercial initiatives to develop and test natural forest management models;

2) Definition of conservation strategies for four key PPG-7 "biodiversity corridors," designed to expand on successful conservation experiences, to two areas in the Amazon and two in the Atlantic Forest region; and

3) Design work for the PPG-7 degraded lands component, with emphasis shifted to alternatives to fire as a means of preparing land for production.

Two new projects were initiated in 1996 integrating USAID work in health and environment. Reproductive health activities were incorporated into the work of existing environmental projects. This was a first attempt to integrate USAID/Brazil areas of work. This initiative has proved to be very effective and it is our intention to replicate these pilot projects in other regions, and to further integrate other areas of USAID work in Brazil, including AIDS and energy into existing environmental projects.

Brazilian legislation controlling the National Conservation Units System (SNUC) is currently under review, offering a major opportunity to participate in changes that can expand conservation efforts while dealing more realistically with societal needs. USAID partners took the lead in sponsoring a seminar on the presence of people in protected areas to develop equitable guidelines to deal with this reality. Another seminar featured new mechanisms for establishing private reserves (RPPNs) in Brazil. During the first six years of existence of the private reserve program, only six reserves were established in the whole state of Bahia, while this past year alone, USAID partners in Southern Bahia helped establish nine new private reserves adjacent to a Federal Biological Reserve in the highly fragmented Atlantic Forest landscape.

USAID partners continue to pressure the multilateral banks for effective engagement in environmental protection in Brazil. As a direct result of dialogue between state tourism and environmental officials, InterAmerican Development Bank officers, and local landowners, USAID partners succeeded in having IDB-funded paving of a new coastal highway north of Ilhéus, Bahia, contingent on establishment of a new 7,000 hectare state park in the region. Not only did the local NGO effectively rally citizen support behind the concept of a new park, but they used USAID-sponsored GIS training and their recently created data base of threatened forest remnants to assist the state in defining actual park boundaries.

Much effort was expended redefining environmental performance indicators this past year, first in Brasília in August 1996 with a selected group of grantees, and in January 1997 in Pirenópolis with the full group of grantees and subgrantees. The Pirenópolis meeting engaged 40 USAID partners, customers, and top state and federal government environmental officials in a very participative two-day session dedicated solely to the purpose of discussing indicators. USAID partners and customers felt that indicators needed to be refined because of the transition from a program directed principally at global climate change issues to one also with emphasis on biodiversity conservation (with resulting expanded geographic focus and number of partners), and to more fully express important steps in the adoption of sustainable management practices. Moreover as the program evolved since the indicators were first established, new activities were incorporated into the program and new partnerships were established. Therefore, indicators needed to be adjusted to reflect program changes.

Performance data for selected indicators are reported in this R4 based on the former indicator format. Disaggregation of data by gender shows a balance between the large number of men and women professionals who have been selected for training opportunities. Not fully reflected in the performance tables is the leadership role of professional women and women in small holder communities in promoting sustainable land use in the Amazon, especially through design of community-developed fire control measures. Engaging women as change agents has been key to disseminating experiences in sound land use practices beyond target areas. The new set of indicators and baselines is presented as Annex 2 to the R4 report. The new indicator tables and modified environmental data collection strategy feature two innovations: 1) use of weighted indices to more fully capture crucial steps and gauge progress in adoption of sustainable management practices and institutional development; and 2) use of an expert panel approach to establish performance of strategic objective level indicators, since performance at this level is by definition beyond target areas and therefore not within the manageable interests of individual grantees.

2. EXPECTED PROGRESS IN FY 98/99 AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

USAID/Brazil expects a moderate increase in funding to achieve results called for under the Integrated Environmental Management Results Framework through FY 1999. These funds are needed to continue leveraging multi-million dollar multilateral efforts directed to ecosystems of critical importance to GCC and biodiversity conservation. Internal adjustments are expected to accommodate the growing demand for in-country training of practitioners in sustainable resource development and conservation management.

Flexibility in contract actions on the part of the RCO will be needed to take advantage of expected opportunities for USAID to leverage contributions from other bilateral and multilateral donors in key areas. Three examples of leveraging efforts that will expand the effectiveness of our efforts through FY 1999 are: 1) Continued support for key PPG-7 actions in the areas of science strengthening, forest management, parks and reserves, and fire control; 2) Assisting the Japanese Embassy in Brasilia in defining needs for a Small Scale Grants Assistance (SSGA) Program directed to NGOs with environmental and social focus; and 3) Leveraging InterAmerican Development Bank (IDB) funds directed to training scientists and policy makers in tropical field ecology and conservation biology (IDB funds can only be used for non-Brazilians; USAID funds would be used to train Brazilians).

Because of the scale and nature of environmental problems in the Brazilian Amazon, Atlantic Forest, and Cerrado regions, full adoption of socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use throughout these regions cannot be expected to be accomplished by FY 1999, although adoption is expected in a substantial number sites beyond original target areas. However, it is in the U.S. interest (highlighted by the U.S./Brazil Common Agenda for the Environment) to focus on the Brazilian Amazon as the largest ecoregion where our actions will have a significant impact on reducing the threat of global warming and preserving biodiversity. The continued engagement with Brazil, the MDBs and other bilateral donors through the USAID environmental program sets a positive course of action to work towards fulfillment of these objectives.

3. PERFORMANCE TABLES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: SO2 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.			
APPROVED: 06/1993		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil	
RESULT NAME: SO2 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.			
INDICATOR: 1. Number of logging companies that adopt sustainable logging plan in addition to target company.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of logging companies	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Project surveys	1991 (B)	N/A	0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: sustainable logging plan includes use of low-impact logging model for selective harvest of upland, mixed Amazon species.	1994	0	0
COMMENTS: sustainable logging plan was adopted by Cikel Groups (Cauaxi), Nova Olinda, Mil Madereiras and Amacol.	1995	0	1
	1996 (T)	4	4
INDICATOR: 2. Number of protected areas where government adopts sustainable management system in addition to target areas.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of protected areas	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Project surveys	1991 (B)	N/A	0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: protected areas are national parks, national forests, biological reserves, extractive reserves, ecological stations and environmental protected areas.	1994	0	0
COMMENTS: management systems adopted in Poços das Antas Biological Reserve and Una Biological Reserve.	1995	0	0
	1996 (T)	2	2
INDICATOR: 3. Number of communities/persons outside target area who have adopted improved agroforestry systems.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of communities/persons	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Project surveys	1991 (B)	N/A	N/A
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: agroforestry systems include cultivation of native fruit, nut and oil-bearing trees which offer income opportunities while restoring the ecological balance of the forest.	1994	0	0
COMMENTS: Agroforestry systems were adopted in 10 communities in Paragominas County, 1 community on Combu island, 1 community in Maranhão State, and 5 other communities in Acre State.	1995	0	6/600
	1996 (T)	10/1,000	17/1,780

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: SO2 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.			
Approved: 06/1993		Country/Organization: USAID/Brazil	
RESULT NAME: SO2IR1 - Target policies to support environmentally sound land use adopted and/or implemented.			
INDICATOR: 1. Forest code revised as necessary for sustainable forest management.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Revised articles	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: grantee report (WWF)	1991 (B)	N/A	0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: set of laws, regulations and public policy for the timber sector.	1994	0	0
COMMENTS: The forest policy work helped to influence recent measures taken by the government to reduce deforestation, including a provisional measure reducing land clearing to 20% of forested land area, and a decree banning new concessions for harvesting mahogany and "virola," another tree species, as well as modifications to Article 15 establishing rules for preparing management plans.	1995	0	0
	1996 (T)	1	3
RESULT NAME: SO2IR2. Systems for sustainable management identified, promoted and adopted in target areas.			
INDICATOR: 1 Number of families which have adopted improved agroforestry systems and complementary production systems within target areas.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of families/adopters (cumulative)	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: grantee reports (WWF, UF and WHRC)	1991 (B)	N/A	0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: small holder adoption of agroforestry practices and complementary production, which includes small animals, bees, etc.	1994	80	123
COMMENTS: The actual for 1996 includes 154 families from a Woods Hole activity which was not included in the targets because it began only in late 1995.	1995	110	123
	1996 (T)	134	334
INDICATOR: 2. Number of hectares in target forested areas using improved management systems.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of hectares	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: grantee reports (WWF,FS and TNC)	1991 (B)	N/A	0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: land area in Nat'l Parks, National Forests, and Extractive Reserves.	1994	2,272,000	2,272,000
COMMENTS: Jaú National Park - 2,272,000 hectares; Serra do Divisor National Park - 605,000 hectares; Extractive Reserves - 845,000 hectares. The Tapajos National Forest (600,000 hectares) was not proposed as a site in the beginning of the project, but has been added because of interest in multiple use management (ccotourism, limited plant extraction).	1995	3,117,000	3,117,000
	1996 (T)	3,722,000	4,322,000

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.			
Approved: 06/1993		Country/Organization: USAID/Brazil	
RESULT NAME: SO2IR3 - Systems disseminated beyond target areas.			
INDICATOR: 1. Number of persons reached with dissemination materials.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of persons (cumulative)	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: grantee reports (WWF, FS, UF, WHRC and CI)	1991 (B)	N/A	N/A
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: dissemination materials include videos, publications, articles published in newspapers and magazines, TV programs related to field activities.	1994	0	0
COMMENTS : The planned number was greatly exceeded because of aggressive use of wide radio and TV broadcast coverage.	1995	500	10,000
	1996 (T)	1,000	200,000
RESULT NAME: SO2IR4 - Target institutions strengthened.			
INDICATOR: 1. Number and gender of persons trained in short-term (< 3 months).			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of persons trained	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: grantee reports (WWF, UF, SUNY, Smithsonian, WHRC, and CI)	1991 (B)	N/A	N/A
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: target institutions are, in most cases, subgrantees, i.e. grantees' local partners.	1994	534	754
COMMENTS:	1995	803	880
	1996 (T)	963 (463F/500M)	1,765 (831F/934M)
INDICATOR: 2. Number and gender of persons trained in long-term (> 3 months).			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of persons trained	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: grantee reports (WHRC, Smithsonian, WWF, FS, and SUNY)	1991 (B)	N/A	N/A
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: long-term training corresponds to academic programs including Masters and PhDs.	1994	20	21
COMMENTS:	1995	40	27
	1996 (T)	50 (25F/25M)	110 (58F/52M)

Strategic Objective 3: SO3 - Reduced incidence of sexually transmitted HIV infection in target population in two geographic regions

1. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

The USAID AIDS prevention program is meeting its strategic objective and intermediate results targets. Despite the technical difficulties of using seroprevalence rates as strategic objective indicators, available data do indicate positive trends. The epidemic shows signs of stabilizing among certain population subgroups, and in some regions is visibly declining, for example, in the municipality of Santos where the USAID program has been active, and among homosexual/bisexual populations, STD patients, and men in the workplace.

As mentioned in last year's R4, obtaining data for the SO-level indicators, which deal with HIV seroprevalence rates for target populations, has been extremely difficult. This is due to the lack of reliable studies of seroprevalence among target populations and the time lags inherent in the cycle of HIV infection. HIV seroprevalence data presented in the performance tables come from a variety of data sources, thus the validity of comparisons among data from different years is very low. However, the data available seem to indicate positive trends. For example, MOH data show that HIV incidence in Santos during 1993-1995 has been reduced about 3 percent compared with the 1990-1992 period, while in other cities of the same size in Sao Paulo state, HIV incidence increased 50 percent during the same period. Data for HIV prevalence among commercial sex workers (CSW) in Santos show a considerable decrease from the baseline year of 1991 to 1996, though data come from differing sources. The MOH considers USAID's program in Santos to be a model for AIDS prevention interventions, and credit is due to USAID for contributing to the positive trends in that city. Studies show HIV prevalence for men who have sex with men (MWM) considerably reduced in Rio de Janeiro, although slightly increased from the baseline in Sao Paulo, again using data from various sources. MOH surveillance studies also show decreases in HIV prevalence among the target population of STD patients in Rio de Janeiro. For the Men in the Workplace (MWP) target group, a cohort study with harbor workers has shown only one new HIV case in the 1994-95 study period, out of a group of 395 men.

Condom use is perhaps the most critical indicator for the SO's first intermediate result, "Reduced high-risk behavior among target populations." The data available show positive trends in condom use among MWM and MWP. Condom use among CSWs in Rio, as shown in a preliminary study in 1996, has continued to increase and surpass targets. Condom use with clients among CSWs in Santos is high, although use with regular partners continues to be low. Adolescent condom use has increased among groups studied both in Rio and Sao Paulo, but fell short of targets in Rio. This shortfall is considered to be due to the fact that the counterparts in Rio set excessively high targets. Related indicators confirm these positive trends, showing decreases in the percentage of adolescents reporting STDs and sex with casual partners, and increases in those reporting sexual abstinence.

A number of targets were surpassed for the second intermediate result, "Increased capacity of institutions providing HIV risk reduction products and services." Targets were exceeded for the indicator relating to counseling of patients in STD clinics, although the percentage of female patients who are counselled is still much lower than the percentage of male patients, due to cultural barriers that inhibit doctors in Brazil from discussing STDs openly with female patients. Targets for diagnosis and treatment of patients in STD clinics according to national standards were met only for males. Performance fell short of targets for female patients, probably due to a lack of consensus among doctors regarding use of the standard syndromic approach. Brazil's national standards for STD treatment have only included the USAID and WHO approved syndromic approach since 1993.

Targets were also exceeded for the number of socially marketed condoms sold and the number of pharmacies and non-traditional outlets carrying socially marketed condoms. This component of the program ensures that there is a constant supply of affordable, high-quality condoms available in the marketplace. Major successes include the sale of more than 26 million "Prudence" condoms, representing a 46% increase over 1995 sales levels. According to research, the total market growth for condoms during the past year is around 20 percent and DKT participation was important in producing the growth. The price of Prudence condoms is one-fourth of that of other local brands, and its sales reached 14% of the condom market in Brazil. USAID is engaged in a campaign to reduce or eliminate the various taxes that have raised the price of condoms, and is working closely with policymakers to revoke current strict regulations on condom imports. Development of a coherent national condom policy will depend on major revisions of current legislation. USAID is a member of the National Commission on Male Condoms within the National Association of Technical Norms, which is reviewing current legislation and making recommendations to MOH policymakers to adopt international standards.

Sustainability of implementing agencies is improving as funds are attracted from diverse sources. The Associação Saúde da Família (ASF), the AIDS program's major NGO counterpart, is participating in an international AIDS prevention T-shirt campaign, "Wear for a Cure," sales of which have channelled considerable funds to the organization. ODA, JICA, and the Ford Foundation are also supporting ASF by funding pilot projects. The MOH is also supporting current successful AIDSCAP projects that will be able to continue after AIDSCAP's close-out. During the past year, USAID's support to the MOH National AIDS Program was of extreme importance in improving our collaborative relationship. USAID's financial and technical support for the first MOH National AIDS Prevention Congress in December 1996 was critical to the success of the event.

2. EXPECTED PROGRESS IN FY 98/99 AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

FY97 is the final year of the Global Bureau AIDSCAP project, which ends in August 1997, and a transition year for the USAID/Brazil AIDS program. During this year, the AIDSCAP program will concentrate on closing out sub-projects and on documenting and evaluating impact. In the final year of the current SO (FY 97), USAID/Brazil's efforts are concentrating on condom

social marketing, some pilot activities targeted at adolescents and women under the small grants program, and institutionalizing and closing out the current program.

The Mission is requesting approval for additional funds for a second five-year period beginning in FY97 to continue working in AIDS prevention but with a revised strategy. The proposed new strategic objective is "Increased use of improved, effective, and sustainable responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic." The three intermediate results will be: (1) increased quality, availability and demand for information and services to change sexual risk behaviors and cultural norms; (2) enhanced quality, availability, and demand for sexually transmitted infection prevention and management services; and (3) increased demand for and access to barrier methods for the prevention of HIV transmission - - see annex III - -. This change reflects growing awareness within the Agency as a whole of the nature of the disease and the probable impacts we can expect from our interventions. Such a strategic shift is also consistent with the epidemiological reality of the disease in Brazil. It also reflects the incorporation of currently funded USAID programs into regular MOH and state health service programs and areas which the national MOH AIDS director feels will most benefit from USAID's flexible, NGO based implementation strategies.

Brazil ranks second among countries reporting AIDS cases, with over 94,997 reported cases of AIDS in 1996 and more than 500,000 Brazilians estimated to be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). First documented in homosexual and bisexual men, the majority of new cases result from heterosexual transmission of HIV. Today the male/female ratio is 3:1, and in São Paulo, AIDS is now the leading cause of death among reproductive aged women, reflecting a shift in the epidemic to predominantly heterosexual transmission. Researchers in Brazil have described the importance of the pauperization of the epidemic affecting a population that traditionally has suffered from other infectious diseases, malnutrition, precarious sanitary conditions, and poor quality of basic health care services in general. These changes lead to the conclusion that the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Brazil is becoming increasingly concentrated among the poorest, most marginalized, and vulnerable populations.

Despite the dramatic shift in the sex ratio to the disadvantage of women, the ability of the Ministry of Health to respond appropriately and expeditiously is constrained due to a variety of factors. These include division of responsibility between the Maternal Child Health and AIDS Divisions of the MOH; lack of technical expertise in the area; and concentration of prevention efforts to date with certain high risk groups and not with broader population groups such as reproductive aged women. The MOH recognizes USAID's expertise in reproductive health, the high quality of USAID technical assistance, and USAID's comparative advantage in certain areas, and has requested U.S. assistance in implementing this aspect of their prevention strategy. USAID is the only substantive donor to the Brazilian AIDS program other than the World Bank. Moreover, the World Bank loan is 75% disbursed with only 18 months left to completion, and the possibility exists that the GOB will not request a second phase making continued USAID technical and financial contributions to the program, and especially to the NGO sector, all the more critical. We have identified additional resources as a critical policy dialog issue with the GOB.

USAID Brazil's new strategy was developed with input from a mid-1996 review team including representatives from USAID/Brazil, the Global Bureau's HIV/AIDS division, the LAC Bureau, the GOB Ministry of Health STD/HIV National AIDS Control Program (MOH/NACP), and the Director of the AIDSCAP Brazil Country Office. The new strategic objective proposes to assist the MOH to develop and implement prevention intervention models consistent with the shifting of the epidemic, and permits implementation of a major recommendation of the review which was the integration of USAID's AIDS program with the Mission's family planning program in Northeast Brazil.

The review team found that the strengths of the current AIDS program in Brazil are high-level technical leadership and capacity, strong relations with state and municipal governments, as well as with Brazilian NGOs working in HIV/AIDS prevention, and care, and a high degree of integration with the MOH program. Other strengths include: program flexibility, which has allowed USAID/Brazil to reach a range of target populations; high-level access to the private sector; and an aggressive and innovative condom social marketing program with good prospects for sustainability within the next two years.

Following AID/Washington approval of the revised strategic objective, the Mission will initiate implementation of a program that will assist the MOH to address the epidemic's shift to reproductive aged women and the heterosexual population by creating viable prevention intervention models principally with NGOs. Pilot activities to integrate AIDS prevention activities into reproductive health programs will be initiated with funding to the Pathfinder Fund. Pathfinder has its in-country office in Northeast Brazil and is a key cooperating agency implementing USAID's reproductive health strategy. The overall geographic focus of the USAID program will shift, but not be limited, to the Northeast where USAID has existing partnerships in reproductive health and where the population is impoverished and underserved. The bulk of the USAID program will be implemented through the new G/PHN/HN AIDS prevention project once it is awarded.

3. PERFORMANCE TABLES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SO3 - Reduced incidence of sexually transmitted HIV infection in target populations in two geographic regions APPROVED: 1991			
COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil			
RESULT NAME: SO3 - Reduced incidence of sexually transmitted HIV infection in target populations in two geographic regions			
INDICATOR: 1. HIV Seroprevalence rates in target population			
UNIT OF MEASURE: percent of men who have sex with other men	Year	Planned SP/RJ	Actual SP/R
SOURCE: 1. US Bureau of Census, 1995. 2. Figueiredo, G. et al. 1996. (Bela Vista Cohort Study). 3. Suttmoller et al. 1995 (Projeto Rio Cohort Study). 4. Luna, E. et al. 1996 (Bela Vista Cohort Study). The incidence rate for MWM is 1.2 new cases for a group of 100 men followed during one year. 5. Schechter, M. et al. (Projeto Praça Onze Cohort Study).	1987-89 (B)		12.2% (1) SP 25.0% (1) RJ
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: HIV seroprevalence rates in men who have sex with other men	1993-94		N/A (SP) 23.3% (1) RJ
COMMENTS: The data collected for MWM come from cohort studies in which the same individuals are followed over a period of time.	1995		10.0% (2) (SP) 25.0% (3) (RJ)
	1996 (T)	equal or less than 12.2% (SP) 25.0% (RJ)	13.9% (4) (SP) 8.9% (5) (RJ)
RESULT NAME: SO3IR1 - Reduced high-risk sexual behavior among target populations			
INDICATOR: 1. Number of non-regular sexual partners			
UNIT OF MEASURE: percentage of adolescents	Year	Planned (SP)	Actual (SP)
SOURCE: Antunes, C. et al. 1994-1995.	1994 (B)	N/A	25%
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Adolescents having sex with one or more casual partners. in the last 6 months (SP)	1995	18%	24%
COMMENTS: This is a cohort behavior study. Three waves of studies were conducted among night school students. The data is different from the data showed in tables presented last year due to revision and data cleaning at the end of intervention studies. Project start date: January 1994 Project end date: August 1996	1996 (T)	15%	20%

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SO3 - Reduced incidence of sexually transmitted HIV infection in target populations in two geographic regions APPROVED: 1991 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil			
RESULT NAME: SO3IR1 - Reduced high-risk sexual behavior among target populations			
INDICATOR: 2. Use of condoms - - adolescents			
UNIT OF MEASURE: percentage of adolescents	Year	Planned SP/RJ	Actual SP/RJ
SOURCE: 1. Antunes, C. et al, 1996 2. Barker, G. et al, 1996	1994 (B)		24% (SP) (1) 30.4% female 50.0% male (RJ) (2)
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Adolescents always using condoms with primary partner, in the last six months. (SP) : adolescents using condoms in the last sexual intercourse (RJ).	1995	15% (SP) N/A (RJ)	24% (SP) (1) N/A (RJ)
COMMENTS: The São Paulo data come from a 3-year USAID funded behavioral cohort study of 400 night school students. In Rio de Janeiro a large intervention was conducted for a period of 2 years. The data differ from the data presented last year due to revision and data cleaning at the end of the intervention studies. Project start date: SP, January 1994 / Rio de Janeiro, August 1994 Project end date: SP/RJ, August 1996	1996 (T)	18% (SP) 60% female 80% male (RJ)	26% (SP) (1) 38.7% female 57.6 male (RJ) (2)
INDICATOR: 3 Use of condoms - - harbor workers			
UNIT OF MEASURE: percentage of male harbor workers	Year	Planned SP	Actual SP
SOURCE: Lacerda, R. et al. 1994-1996	1994 (B)		54%
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: male harbor workers always using condoms with their casual partners in the last year (SP).	1995	45%	63.5%
COMMENTS: Cohort study of relatively stable harbor workers. The majority of harbor workers being followed are married and have families. The 1995 target corresponded to a different set of data that showed a baseline of 42% in 1994. Project start date: January 1994 Project end date: May 1997	1996 (T)	54%	65.4%

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SO3 - Reduced incidence of sexually transmitted HIV infection in target populations in two geographic regions			
APPROVED: 1991		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil	
RESULT NAME: SO3IR2 Increased capacity of institutions providing HIV risk reduction products and services			
INDICATOR: 1. Counselling of patients on partner referral and condom use in STD clinics, in project regions			
UNIT OF MEASURE: percentage of male and female STD patients	Year	Planned SP/RJ	Actual SP/RJ
SOURCE: Project survey	1992 (B)		0%
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Counseling of STD patients in health facilities on partner referral and condom use in project regions	1996 (T)	50%	90% male 50% female
COMMENTS: The study used a relatively small sample size (females: 142, males: 20) Data for this indicator is collected every 4-5 years. Project start date: São Paulo, August 1993/Rio de Janeiro, January 1994. Project end date: December 1996			
INDICATOR: 2. Number of socially marketed condoms available in project regions.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of condoms	Year	Planned SP/RJ	Actual SP/RJ
SOURCE: Project surveys	1993	843,000	1,062,357 (126%)
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of socially marketed condoms sold in project areas.	1994	1,776,000	2,002,000 (112%)
COMMENTS: Project start date: January 1993 Project end date: March 1997	1995	4,104,000	4,416,000 (107%)
	1996	5,300,000	5,484,994 (103.5%)

D. SPECIAL OBJECTIVE No 1: SP01- Improved quality of life for at-risk youth in target areas.

1. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Street children and other youth at risk continue to constitute one of Brazil's most serious problems, especially in large urban areas. The At-Risk Youth activity, Partners of America's POMMAR Project, targets low income children and youth aged 7-17 in the three largest and poorest Northeastern capitals - - Recife, Salvador, and Fortaleza - - and the results of USAID's program are being achieved or exceeded and the program is on track.

As of 1996, 22,000 children, youth and their families have been helped through USAID/Brasília's At-Risk youth activity. Targets are being met or exceeded in the areas of vocational training, legal rights, and education. Fifty-one youth centers have been strengthened, more than twice the 1996 target, largely through increased support to institutional networks. Innovative approaches have been implemented by 6 institutions, meeting program targets. Areas of innovation include activities such as large scale production of ready-to-wear clothes, computer equipment assembly and sales, production of medical equipment, and support to the professionalization of musicians.

At the special objective level, however, Partner's has not yet succeeded in collecting data that reflects the impact of USAID's support in children's schooling and employment possibilities. Steps are being taken to collect this data, which will be reported next year.

A mid-term evaluation was conducted in October 1996. The report indicated very positive results, stressing that USAID's support, especially through direct services, makes diverse and significant contributions addressing the needs of at-risk children and adolescents. The report, however, pointed strongly to the lack of quantitative data and recommended the immediate establishment of reliable data collection systems. As a result, systems have been developed by the grantee and were applied for the first time in February 1997.

Despite some management limitations, the At-Risk-Youth activity is making significant contributions to the public sector policy agenda, pioneering innovative approaches, and making a positive contribution to USAID's relationship with host country institutions and other donors. For example, in 1996 CEDECA, a Bahia NGO, was awarded the Human Rights Prize of the Brazilian Bar Association for activities funded by USAID. Brazil's official participation in the Stockholm International Conference on Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents was broadly based on USAID-sponsored events, and especially on the Northeast and First International Seminars on that issue. Current forecasts indicate that almost 50,000 children, youth and their families will have received assistance by September 2000. This is largely due to POMMAR's capacity to leverage other donor funds and develop joint programs. In 1996, UNICEF and USAID are developing a joint training program to build institutional capacity among NGOs providing services to at-risk youth in Northeast Brazil.

The first SO-level indicator focuses on school performance of street children and at-risk youth. One of the criteria used by POMMAR to award subagreements to local NGOs is that all children and youth assisted should be enrolled in formal schools. The grade-pass rate is expected to be around 60%, including children and youth living in and on the streets, while the rate overall for the Northeastern region current is only 49%. Performance under this indicator is linked closely with the vocational training component so that children and youth acquire the basic skills that will enable them to learn increasingly complex tasks. In this area, USAID's support to CEDECA/Fortaleza was instrumental in getting 1,798 out-of-school children into public schools. In the market-oriented vocational training area, POMMAR has been supporting the implementation of innovative projects, such as assembly and sales of computer equipment; production and maintenance of neo-natal intensive care equipment; musical shows; and repair of electrical appliances. All these activities have proven market acceptability and to date have reached 500 youth aged 14-17. By September 2000 USAID expects at least 70% of trained youth to be prepared to engage in income generating activities. Although this was the target for 1997, it has been maintained for the year 2000 due to limitations imposed by the low schooling level of most at-risk youth. In Salvador, USAID support to an institution providing music training to 150 low-income children in the city's outskirts resulted in a contract with the French government for a one-month show tour in France and in the recording of the band's first CD. Both activities have generated funds for the institution, which was able to pay salaries to children playing in the band. Also in Salvador the State Health Secretariat signed an agreement with a USAID-supported institution for the provision of neo-natal intensive care equipment manufactured by low-income adolescents to the entire public health network.

The at-risk youth activity currently provides technical and financial assistance to 51 indigenous organizations, mostly through local and regional coalitions. This assistance includes subgrants for provision of direct services to children and youth, support to strategic planning and training in the areas of NGO efficiency, financial management, and project design, implementation, and evaluation. Thus, the target of strengthening 17 youth centers by 1997 has been surpassed by far, with assistance to at least 65 government and non-governmental organizations foreseen by the end of the activity.

Although the number of children actually living in the streets is small, as compared to the number of children and youth who spend most of their time in the streets but still preserve family ties, USAID addresses the first target group through family reintegration and support to shelters. Nevertheless, as the number of children assisted through POMMAR in this area is rather limited, USAID has dropped the "change in residential status" indicator, which would measure the number of children returning to their families, and replaced it with the indicator "Public sector involvement in activity interventions." Data for this new indicator show that the at-risk youth activity has been successful in accessing available public services for low-income children.

Supporting local NGO efforts in Northeast Brazil, USAID has made a major difference in creating new approaches to tackle sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, with an emphasis on the special needs of girls. In 1996, POMMAR designed the first issue of the

"POMMAR Series," a publication to disseminate and promote the replication of successful methodologies to address social and economic problems affecting girls involved in prostitution. In Recife, POMMAR was responsible for the creation of follow-on activities of a State network to combat the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, involving government and non-governmental organizations, and is providing support to strategic planning and coordination. In Fortaleza, USAID support facilitated the decentralization of services to adolescent mothers and girls involved in prostitution, who now receive services in their own neighborhoods.

2. EXPECTED PROGRESS IN FY 98/99 AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

In this R4 the Brazil Mission is seeking approval to extend Special Objective 1 - Improved Quality of Life for At-Risk Youth in Target Areas - until the year 2000 with additional USAID funding of \$3,000,000. While the results framework and strategy will be maintained, changes have been made to indicators and targets consistent with the new timeframe and funding level.

Although activities are being developed in the Northeast region only, USAID's At-Risk Youth intervention has become a national reference point for NGOs providing services to at-risk children and youth, besides serving as an important catalyst for inter-institutional collaboration and donor coordination. This important work should continue in FYs 98-99, following structural changes implemented in 1996. The objective to improve the quality of life of at-risk children and youth in target areas is expected to be accomplished if USAID funds are made available to cover resource requirements for the extension and expansion through September 2000.

The new global workplan based on evaluation findings involves identifying new local institutions for program support and re-assessing and strengthening current subgrantees and successful initiatives, with an emphasis on innovation and replication. The concept of family preservation will be integrated into all programmatic areas, together with a small health component to address early pregnancy, HIV/AIDS prevention, and STD transmission. The new strategy also includes the expansion of a small portion of activities to the Federal District area (Brasília), where street children are increasingly exposed to difficult circumstances. As no other donor has been working in this geographic area, USAID limited funds can make a difference in piloting new approaches and encouraging the development of activities to address the problems of at-risk youth in the country's capital.

In FYs 97-98 USAID/Brasília proposes to continue to identify, promote, and adopt innovative, adequate mechanisms to assist at risk youth; strengthen key GOB and NGO institutions which can contribute to the development, implementation, management and promotion of those mechanisms; involve other donors in supporting those institutions; and disseminating those mechanisms beyond target areas. The resources requested for activity extension will enable us to pursue a longer term approach to the serious issues affecting the quality of life of Brazilian at-risk children and adolescents.

3. PERFORMANCE TABLES

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 1: SPO1 - Improved Quality of Life for At-Risk Youth in Target Areas APPROVED: 23/MAY/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil			
RESULT NAME: SPO1 - Improved Quality of Life for At-Risk Youth in Target Areas			
INDICATOR: 1. Children and youth completing the school year			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of children and youth SOURCE: Ministry of Education Census, Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percentage of children and youth assisted under the activity who were enrolled in formal schools and promoted to the next grade. COMMENTS: 49% is the grade pass rate for Brazil's Northeastern region, and does not refer specifically to at-risk youth. Achieving 65% of school year approval for at-risk youth is an ambitious goal. If achieved, this will be the project's largest impact. Data for 1996 is under collection.	YEAR	PLANNE D	ACTUA L
	1992(B)		49
	1997	60	n/a
	1998	60	
	1999	65	
	2000 (T)	65	
INDICATOR: 2. Youth trained by the activity and able to engage in income generating activities			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of youth SOURCE: Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Youth assisted by activity and approved in vocational training programs COMMENTS: Data for 1996 is under collection by the grantee.	YEAR	PLANNE D	ACTUA L
	1996(B)		n/a
	1997	60	n/a
	1998	60	
	1999	65	
	2000 (T)	70	
RESULT NAME: SPO1IR1 - Increased number of services available to at-risk youth			
INDICATOR: 1. Project direct and indirect beneficiaries			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of people SOURCE: Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Direct and indirect beneficiaries include at-risk children and youth, their family members assisted under the family preservation component, and other youth reached through community activities. COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNE D	ACTUA L
	1995(B)		3,445
	1996	20,000	22,000
	1997	30,000	
	1998	38,000	
	1999	45,000	
2000(T)	50,000		

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 1: SPO1 - Improved Quality of Life for At-Risk Youth in Target Areas**APPROVED: 23/MAY/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil****RESULT NAME: SPO1IR2 - Expanded NGO and GO capacity to provide services to at-risk youth****INDICATOR: 1. Institutions strengthened****UNIT OF MEASURE:** Number of institutions**SOURCE:** Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** Institutions directly involved in activities and receiving assistance to increase their institutional capacity.**COMMENTS:**

Priority to networking has substantially increased the number of institutions. New targets were established to adjust indicator to this new reality. Institutional strengthening involves support to strategic planning and training in such areas as project design, implementation and evaluation: financial management; and NGO efficiency.

YEAR	PLANNE D	ACTUA L
1995(B)	6	9
1996	11	51
1997	55	
1998	60	
1999	65	
2000	65	

INDICATOR: 2. Public sector involvement in the provision of adequate services to target population**UNIT OF MEASURE:** % of interventions**SOURCE:** Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** % of interventions supported by the At-risk Youth activity in which there is public sector participation.**COMMENTS:** Public sector involvement includes the implementation of socio-educational instruments and public policies to adopt new legislative, methodological, educational and training approaches in assisting at-risk children and youth.

YEAR	PLANNE D	ACTUA L
1995(B)	n/a	16
1996	n/a	52
1997	53	
1998	55	
1999	55	
2000	55	

RESULT NAME: SPO1IR3 - Innovative approaches developed and implemented**INDICATOR: 1. Number of institutions implementing innovative interventions in target areas****UNIT OF MEASURE:** Number of institutions**SOURCE:** Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** Institutions implementing approaches that have not been tested elsewhere and have a good potential for replication.**COMMENTS:** Current innovative interventions are being implemented in areas such as computer science, arts and music, guarantee of legal rights, and commercial production.

YEAR	PLANNE D	ACTUA L
1995(B)	n/a	1
1996	5	6
1997	12	
1998	12	
1999	15	
2000	15	

E. SPECIAL OBJECTIVE No 2 - SPO2 - Improved capacity of prosecutors and police to fight organized crime

1. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

This special objective, approved in last year's R4 review, will begin in May 1997, with the assistance of DOJ (OPDAT/ICITAP). USAID/Brazil will commit \$690,000 for FY96-98 to achieve this special objective, which aims to assist the GOB in developing improved police/prosecutor collaboration in the use of task forces in criminal investigation of organized crime. The program will work in five states, starting initially with Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, and Bahia, and expanding the second year to Rio de Janeiro and the Federal District. Given the involvement of police in the training program and FAA 660 restrictions, LAC will substitute ESF for the DA funds provided in all three years. The special objective has three intermediate results: (1) New techniques for fighting organized crime used by police and prosecutors; (2) Police/prosecutor task forces created; and (3) Increased police and prosecutor awareness of task forces and organized crime fighting techniques.

The program aims to achieve these results by focusing on the following four areas:

1. Provide an overview of the concept of organized crime task forces, their utility and their structure to senior Brazilian federal and state police and prosecutors to ensure their understanding and support for this program. A group of senior Brazilian federal and state police and prosecutors will visit the U.S. in May 1997.
2. Provide assistance to the GOB in developing policies, procedures, and practices for the development and implementation of organized crime task forces. ICITAP/OPDAT/AID personnel will work with Brazilian authorities on this aspect of the program.
3. Provide training and technical assistance to federal and state police and prosecutors who will establish task forces for investigating organized crime.
4. Provide follow-up technical assistance to police and prosecutors as they apply the training and develop the task force concept. The task forces will be evaluated by a team composed of GOB, USAID, OPDAT, and ICITAP representatives.

2. EXPECTED PROGRESS IN FY 98/99 AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The special objective will be fully accomplished within the planned time period of FY97-98. Given establishment of an FBI office in Brasilia in FY-98, it is anticipated that the DOJ can take over this training requirement and continue it with their own funds. Beginning in FY-98, USAID/Brazil will begin a new special objective in the area of human rights, initially focusing on providing human rights training for state and federal police and prosecutorial personnel trained in the organized crime techniques and then expanding the activity to also include work with human rights NGOs and other groups.

F. SPECIAL OBJECTIVE No 3: SPO3 - Increased environmentally sound energy production and use.

1. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

The special objective of "environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives for energy production and use adopted in target areas" is moving forward as planned. A number of preliminary planning and definitional activities have been completed in the past year that contribute toward attaining the Special Objective. Formation of a Special Objective Team and strengthened collaboration with local counterparts have necessitated a revision of planned intermediate results and concomitant indicators. The revised indicators are in the annex 5. The approach taken to accomplish this SO is to maximize the leveraging of much larger economic resources from both the private sector, the GOB and multilateral development institutions. A number of the results listed directly reflect this approach.

Recent significant developments in Brazil which make this a most opportune time in the energy sector include the existence of a strong political commitment by the GOB Executive Branch. Comprehensive institutional and regulatory studies, to be concluded by July 1997, will form the basis for an executive proposal to Congress on the new Water and Electricity Code. In addition, continued economic expansion at approximately 4% per year is requiring additional energy resources as confirmed by a 6% electricity demand increase in 1996. Hydropower resources close to the country's large energy markets have been exploited, meaning that the needed additional energy in these key regions must come from natural gas, energy efficiency, fossil fuels, renewable energy resources or trans-regional transmission lines from the untapped hydro resources located on the right margin tributaries of the Amazon Basin. Adverse impacts may result from inappropriate development of these resources: in the large energy markets (South and South-east regions) the risk of power shortages may rise above reasonable levels whereas in the Amazon region, State capitals (such as the city of Manaus) may suffer peak load brown-outs.

The revised intermediate results for the Special Objective are: IR#1 - Enhanced capabilities and perspectives of decisionmakers in the area of electric power sector regulatory reform to be supportive of the commercial implementation of renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy systems in a market-based environment; IR#2 - Mechanisms established or strengthened to finance energy efficiency, renewable energy, and other clean energy projects; IR#3 - Institutional capacity developed in key Brazilian institutions for the commercial implementation of renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy systems in a market-based environment.

USAID is collaborating with Winrock International in the collection of baseline and performance data consistent with the revised indicators, and this information will be available by May. In the interim, the program has achieved the following results. In regard to IR#1, USAID-sponsored activities have exposed decision makers, regulators, congressmen, and others to the importance of energy conservation, which influenced the GOB's decision to permanently earmark by law a significant percentage of federal investment funds (Global Guarantee Reserve

Fund - RGR) to energy efficiency, rural electrification and low income consumer support loans and programs. In addition to on-going projects, approximately US\$60 million will be allocated by the GOB to new energy efficiency projects in 1997 and a similar counterpart amount is expected to be leveraged.

With regard to IR#2 and expanded financing of energy efficiency and other clean measures, USAID is assisting the GOB with preparation of a major US\$150 million energy efficiency loan request to the World Bank along with an accompanying grant proposal to the World Bank's Global Environment Facility (GEF). The World Bank funding will be complemented by another US\$130 million provided by the GOB and power utilities. This will be the first major loan by the World Bank with funds dedicated entirely to improving the efficiency of electricity supply and end use, and the provision of major financing mechanisms for energy efficiency activities. In addition, GOB low interest financing for energy efficiency from the National Electricity Conservation Program (PROCEL) increased from US\$21 million in 1995 to US\$40 million in 1996. PROCEL is directly assisted by USAID.

With regard to IR#3 and the commercial implementation of clean energy, in Manaus, the Amazon's largest urban concentration, with one million consumers, energy and peak supply crises are imminent. In 1996, USAID provided technical assistance to the regional power utility to implement commercially sound energy efficiency and demand side management (DSM) programs for the one million consumers in Manaus. The regional power utility plans to start a similar program in the Amazon city of Boa Vista.

2. EXPECTED PROGRESS THROUGH IN FY 1999 AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

An immediate priority will be collecting baseline data and developing a monitoring system for this Special Objective. On the programmatic side, the emphasis will be on enhancing the regulatory capacity for clean energy systems in a market based environment. USAID will support the establishment of a partnership between Agência Nacional de Energia Elétrica (ANEEL), the new Brazilian federal power sector regulatory agency, and U.S. regulatory agencies through executive level exchanges.

Support will continue to be provided to the GOB and multilateral development institutions in creating clean energy programs and mechanisms to finance sustainable and energy efficiency projects. Technical assistance on energy efficiency activities and programs including fostering the establishment of an Energy Services Company (ESCO) industry as well as clean coal and gas applications will also continue. The Renewable Energy Program Support Office (REPSO) will develop specific commercial renewable energy projects, and rural operation and maintenance programs for renewable energy. Coordination of energy activities with other USAID environmental activities will be continue. In the area of renewable energy, the program will continue support for the development of a proposed \$200 million World Bank loan to the GOB entitled, "Integrated Commercial-Social Power" in the northeast of Brazil.

III. STATUS OF THE MANAGEMENT CONTRACT

A. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE CHANGES OR REFINEMENTS

The Mission is considering consolidating its future program under three strategic objectives in the areas of health, democracy, and environment. Next year's R4 will present this proposed modification. For the purposes of this year's review, the Mission is requesting only minor revisions in its current management contract; namely, approval for a revised AIDS prevention strategic objective; changes in the energy and justice special objective statements; revision of the time period for the at-risk youth special objective; and revision of indicators for the programs (except at-risk youth) which are attached as annexes to this report. These changes are referred to in the text sections of "Performance Analysis" and are recapitulated below.

Strategic Objective No. 1 - SO1: Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health. As a result of AID/W approval in last year's R4 of continuing resources for SO1 through 2000, additional performance targets were needed for 1997-99; in addition, the existing performance indicators have been revised to better reflect the program's focus. Annex 1 includes revised indicators and some baseline data. With one exception, all baseline data will be available at the time of the R4 review in April.

Strategic Objective No. 2 - SO2: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas. USAID partners and customers proposed refining the indicators because of the transition from a program directed principally to global climate change issues to one which also emphasizes biodiversity conservation (with resulting expanded geographic focus and number of partners), and to more fully express important steps in the adoption of sustainable management practices. Moreover as the program has evolved since the indicators were first established, new activities were incorporated into the program and new partnerships were established. Therefore, indicators needed to be adjusted to reflect program changes. New performance tables are included in Annex 2.

Strategic Objective No. 3 - SO3: Reduced incidence of sexually transmitted HIV infection in target populations in two geographic regions. As explained more fully in Section II, the Mission is requesting approval to revise its AIDS Strategic Objective to "Increased use of improved, effective, and sustainable responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic," consistent with the Global Bureau's revised strategic objective and results framework. The revised strategic framework and proposed indicators are included in Annex 3. USAID is proposing five years for this next phase of assistance because it is a realistic time frame needed to develop the new types of prevention models and interventions, and to evaluate and replicate them in Brazil.

The transition of the epidemic in Brazil and the increased collaboration with the Ministry of Health provide a unique opportunity for USAID resources to make a difference. During the past year, USAID has developed a partnership with the Ministry of Health, providing an opportunity for influencing/modifying prevention policies and programs. The reality is that the MOH currently has the financial resources available through a substantial World Bank loan, but lacks the technical resources and worldwide expertise which linkage with the USAID program brings. Thus, the opportunity exists to leverage the Bank and GOB resources with a only a modest

investment of AID funds, to expand the prevention program from work with specific high risk groups to the pioneering USAID models of integrating interventions into the overall reproductive age population. The MOH has used the USAID interventions with NGOs and STD services as model programs to be replicated, and they are now requesting additional USAID assistance to help develop prevention and intervention models for the broader population, particularly reproductive age women and adolescents.

Thus, it is the Mission's judgment that it is premature to exit AIDS prevention efforts in Brazil, and that a modest investment of resources can make a significant impact on prevention policy in this pivotal country. Our continued involvement in Brazil has the potential to influence regional policies and also prevent export of AIDS to other countries where AIDS, as a major public health problem, is far from being addressed. Given USAID's long history of involvement with reproductive health and, to a lesser extent, adolescent issues in Brazil, USAID can maximize its comparative advantage to assist the MOH to develop the new prevention intervention models that the current epidemiology demands. Because of the new close collaboration and partnership with the MOH, the USAID program now plays a pivotal role in assisting Brazil's programmatic transition consistent with the epidemic's trends, and in ensuring program sustainability by the GOB. There are no other donors to the Brazil AIDS program that can provide assistance and expertise to Brazil in these areas.

Special Objective No 1 - SPO1: Improved quality of life for at-risk youth in target areas. In this year's R4 USAID/Brasília is seeking approval to extend the At-Risk Youth activity until December 2000. This extension will allow for continued development of innovative approaches and replication of successful models that have been developed with local NGOs and the public sector, creating a stronger safety net for children and youth in Northeast Brazil in collaboration with other donor support. Planned performance targets for 1997-2000 are included in the performance tables in Section II.

Special Objective No 2 - SPO2: Improved administration of justice through strengthened capacity of prosecutors and police. The special objective and its supporting intermediate results differ from the statements in the justice area presented in last year's R4 review, because funds were not available for the full program proposed by the mission. As a consequence, the special objective is focused on improved capacity of prosecutors and police to fight organized crime. The strategy to achieve the special objective and the performance indicators are described in more detail in Section II of the R4. Next year, this special objective will be "Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights." The current special objective will become one of two intermediate results, the other will be "Strengthened human rights NGOs capacity." The estimated life of project is 5 years (FY98-02) and the estimated total life of cost is \$2,000,000. We will provide more details on this new intermediate result in the next year's R4.

Special Objective No 3 - SPO3: Increased environmentally sound energy production and use. Last year's Intermediate Results have been revised to a more realistic scale, compatible with the size of the program and its capacity to impact a US\$90 billion power sector that is currently under strong economic pressure from simultaneous processes of privatization, deregulation, and restructuring. Also, preliminary planning and strengthened partnerships with local counterparts resulted in the definition of a more adequate set of indicators for the program. New performance tables are presented in Annex 4. Baseline data is expected by May 1997.

IV. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Overall program levels decrease in FY98 and FY99 due primarily to the phaseout of the population program with its last funding tranche in FY99.

The environment/energy program proposes modest increases over the same time period. An even greater increase in the environmental budget in FY99, if funds were available, could be used to expand strategic environmental partnerships for conservation activities in critical Brazil ecoregions such as the Pantanal and Cerrado. It would also be possible to provide seed money to pilot initiatives in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and environmental conservation that would serve as models of private sector investment opportunities under joint implementation mechanisms.

The Mission's AIDS budget was cut by 20% from a requested level of \$2.5 million to \$2.0 million in FY97. The Mission is requesting restoration of the \$2.5 million funding level in FY98, if possible, but no later than FY99.

On the democracy side, USAID proposes completing the current AOJ activity in FY98 since the Department of Justice through the FBI will be establishing an in-country presence in Brazil and will be ideally positioned to continue the USAID-initiated training activities for police and prosecutors. In FY98, USAID proposes initiating a new democracy program which would develop the institutional capability and programs of NGO programs in the human rights arena, area which has been largely ignored by other donors. An additional \$150,000 in democracy funding is requested in FY98 to seed this new initiative while allowing for the completion of the current AOJ activity.

A. PROGRAM FUNDING REQUEST BY OBJECTIVE

USAID FY 1997 Budget Request by Program/Country
(\$000)

25-Mar-97
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Country/Program: BRAZIL

S.O. #	Title	Approp Acct	Bilateral/Field Spt	Est. SO Pipeline at end of FY 96	FY 1997 Request								Est Expend. FY 97	Est Total cost life of SO	Mortgage at end of 1997
					FY 1997 Total Request	Basic Education for Childrn	Other Economic Growth	Population	Child Survival	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ			
SO 1:	Increase access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services to improve women's reproductive health.														
	Bilateral		0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	700	200
	Field Spt		1,070	4,600	0	0	4,600	0	0	0	0	0	5,120	22,320	4,800
	Total		1,070	4,700	0	0	4,700	0	0	0	0	0	5,220	23,020	5,000
SO 2:	Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas														
	Bilateral		3,519	3,520	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,520	0	3,519	17,774	9,635
	Field Spt		600	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	0	600	1,160	285
	Total		4,119	4,195	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,195	0	4,119	18,934	9,920
SO 3:	Reduce rates of sexually transmitted HIV infection in target population in two geographic regions														
	Bilateral			220	0	0	0	0	220	0	0	0	220	1,300	1,080
	Field Spt			1,596	0	0	0	0	1,780	0	0	0	1,596	18,579	9,515
	Total			1,596	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	1,816	19,879	10,595
SPO 1:	Improved quality of life for at-risk youth in target areas														
	Bilateral		1,868	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,588	5,360	1,255
	Field Spt			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		1,868	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,588	5,360	1,255
SPO 2:	Improved capacity of prosecutors and police to fight organized crime - AOJ.														
	Bilateral		210	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	340	630	150
	Field Spt		60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	0
	Total		270	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	400	690	150
SPO 3:	Renewable energy and energy efficiency														
	Bilateral		115	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	0	115	390	265
	Field Spt		225	590	0	0	0	0	0	0	590	0	325	3,080	1,310
	Total		340	715	0	0	0	0	0	0	715	0	440	3,470	1,575
	Bilateral			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Field Spt			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Total			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bilateral			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Field Spt			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Total			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral				5,235	0	0	100	1,000	220	0	3,645	270			
Total Field Support				7,645	0	0	4,600	0	1,780	0	1,265	0			
TOTAL PROGRAM				9,263	12,880	0	4,700	1,000	2,000	0	4,910	270	13,583	71,353	28,495

FY 97 Budget Request by Appropriation - (\$000's)	
Development Assistance	12,880
Development Fund for Africa	0
Economic Support Funds	0
SEED	0
FSA	0
PL 480 Title II	0
PL 480 Title III	0
Micro & Small Ent. Dev. Credit Program	0
Housing Investment Guarantee Program	0
Enhanced Credit Program	0
Disaster Assistance	0

* SPO 2 Improved capacity of prosecutors and police to fight organized crime - AOJ.
Given to the nature of the program, LAC Regional will substitute DA funds for ESF

USAID FY 1998 Budget Request by Program/Country
(\$000)

25-Mar-97
02:36 PM

Country/Program: Brazil

S.O. #	Title	Approp Acct	Bilateral/Field Spt	Est. SO Pipeline at end of FY 97	FY 1998 Request							Est Expend. FY 98	Est Total cost life of SO	Mortgage at end of 1998			
					FY 1998 Total Request	Basic Education for Childrn	Other Economic Growth	Population	Child Survival	HIV/AIDS	Other Health				Environ	D/G	
SO 1:	Increase access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services to improve women's reproductive health.																
	Bilateral		0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	700	100		
	Field Spt		550	2,900	0	0	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	3,300	22,320	2,900		
	Total		550	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,400	23,020	3,000		
SO 2:	Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas																
	Bilateral		3,520	4,435	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,435	0	3,520	17,774	5,200		
	Field Spt		675	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	0	675	1,160	0		
	Total		4,195	4,720	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,720	0	4,195	18,934	5,200		
SO 3:	Reduce rates of sexually transmitted HIV infection in target population in two geographic regions																
	Bilateral		200	200	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	200	1,300	880		
	Field Spt		1,780	1,800	0	0	0	0	1,800	0	0	0	1,780	11,295	7,715		
	Total		1,780	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	1,980	12,595	8,595		
SPO 1:	Improved quality of life for at-risk youth in target areas																
	Bilateral		1,280	500	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	1,160	5,360	405		
	Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Total		1,280	500	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	1,160	5,360	405		
SPO 2:	Improved capacity of prosecutors and police to fight organized crime - AOJ																
	Bilateral		140	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	290	690	0		
	Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Total		140	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	290	690	0		
SPO 3:	Renewable energy and energy efficiency																
	Bilateral		125	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	0	125	390	140		
	Field Spt		490	655	0	0	0	0	0	0	655	0	490	3,080	655		
	Total		615	780	0	0	0	0	0	0	780	0	615	3,470	795		
SPO 4:	Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights.																
**	Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000		
	Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000		
	Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total Bilateral				5,510	0	0	100	500	200	0	4,560	150					
Total Field Support				5,640	0	0	2,900	0	1,800	0	940	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM				8,560	11,150	0	3,000	500	2,000	0	5,500	150	11,640	2,064,069	2,017,995		

FY 98 Budget Request by Appropriation - (\$000's)

Development Assistance	11,150
Development Fund for Africa	0
Economic Support Funds	0
SEED	0
FSA	0
PL 480 Title II	0
PL 480 Title III	0
Micro & Small Ent. Dev. Credit Program	0
Housing Investment Guarantee Program	0
Enhanced Credit Program	0
Disaster Assistance	0

* SPO 2 Improved capacity of prosecutors and police to fight organized crime - AOJ.
Given to the nature of the program, LAC Regional will substitute DA funds for ESF.

** SPO 4 Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights.
We will need \$150,000 to start this special objective in FY 1998.

USAID FY 1999 Budget Request by Program/Country
(\$000)

25-Mar-97
02:36 PM

Country/Program: Brazil

S.O. #	Title	Approp Acct	Bilateral/Field Spt	Est. SO Pipeline at end of FY 98	FY 1999 Request							Est Expend. FY 99	Est Total cost life of SO	Mortgage at end of 1999			
					FY 1999 Total Request	Basic Education for Childrn	Other Economic Growth	Population	Child Survival	HIV/AIDS	Other Health				Environ	D/G	
SO 1:	Increase access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services to improve women's reproductive health.																
	Bilateral		0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	700	0		
	Field Spt		150	1,900	0	0	1,900	0	0	0	0	0	2,050	22,320	0		
	Total		150	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,150	23,020	0		
SO 2:	Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas																
	Bilateral		4,435	5,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,200	0	4,435	17,774	0		
	Field Spt		285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	1,160	0		
	Total		4,720	5,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,200	0	4,720	18,934	0		
SO 3:	Reduce rates of sexually transmitted HIV infection in target population in two geographic regions																
	Bilateral		0	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	1,300	660		
	Field Spt		1,800	2,280	0	0	0	0	2,280	0	0	0	1,800	11,295	5,215		
	Total		1,800	2,500	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	2,020	12,595	5,875		
SPO 1:	Improved quality of life for at-risk youth in target areas																
	Bilateral		620	755	0	0	0	755	0	0	0	0	970	5,360	(350)		
	Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Total		620	755	0	0	0	755	0	0	0	0	970	5,360	(350)		
SPO 2:	Improved capacity of prosecutors and police to fight organized crime - AOJ.																
	Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
SPO 3:	Renewable energy and energy efficiency																
	Bilateral		125	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	0	125	390	0		
	Field Spt		655	655	0	0	0	0	0	0	655	0	655	3,080	0		
	Total		780	795	0	0	0	0	0	0	795	0	780	3,470	0		
SPO 4:	Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights																
	Bilateral		0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	2,000,000	1,500,000		
	Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Total		0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	2,000,000	1,500,000		
	Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total Bilateral				6,915	0	0	100	755	220	0	5,340	500					
Total Field Support				4,835	0	0	1,900	0	2,280	0	655	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM				8,070	11,750	0	2,000	755	2,500	0	5,995	500	11,140	2,063,379	1,505,525		

FY 99 Budget Request by Appropriation - (\$000's)	
Development Assistance	11,700
Development Fund for Africa	0
Economic Support Funds	0
SEED	0
FSA	0
PL 480 Title II	0
PL 480 Title III	0
Micro & Small Ent. Dev. Credit Program	0
Housing Investment Guarantee Program	0
Enhanced Credit Program	0
Disaster Assistance	0

B. OPERATING EXPENSES (OE) AND STAFFING

OPERATING EXPENSES

USAID/Brazil is cognizant of the fact that an increase in the Bureau's Operating Expense resources beyond FY1997 is highly unlikely, and as such, has made a concerted effort to hold down discretionary costs to the maximum extent possible. However, given the disproportionate impact wage increases, USDH statutory travel, necessary procurement, and ICASS have on the operational budget of a relatively small mission, USAID/Brazil will in fact require OE funding increases in FYs 1998 and 1999. The OE funding levels being requested herein are \$381,400 in FY1997 (net of FAAS/Virtual ICASS), \$630,800 in FY1998, and \$611,200 in FY1999.

The Mission is requesting \$470,800 for FY1998 operations (an increase of \$89,400 over the pre-ICASS FY1997 funding level of \$381,400) in addition to \$160,000 for ICASS. This \$630,800 combined ICASS/operations level will be required in order to fund a projected 5% increase in local procurement costs and FSN salaries and benefits; an anticipated 10% increase in education allowances; one Home Leave/Return to Post; the transfer and replacement of the USAID Representative; and, the procurement of a badly needed replacement for the sole Mission vehicle. Beyond ICASS and these essential increases, projected Mission FY1998 expenditures for on-going activities are generally straight-lined.

In FY1999, the cost of ICASS support is projected at \$168,000, while internal Mission operations are being budgeted at \$443,200, which includes a 5% increase for local procurement costs and personnel, a 10% increase to educational allowances, R&R travel for both USDHs and very limited ADP procurement. In effect, the total FY1999 funding request of \$611,000 represents a 3% reduction over the previous year.

In order to add perspective to the requested OE funding levels, it should be noted that USAID/Brazil budgets less than \$85,000 annually for discretionary activities such as travel, miscellaneous services, and NXP procurement, while the vast majority of OE resources are destined for what are basically essential fixed-cost items, i.e., salaries and benefits, housing, office supplies, utilities, maintenance, communications, statutory travel, etc. As such, there is very little that can be done to effect substantive cost-savings through operational efficiencies or further belt-tightening. Moreover, reducing travel, which represents nearly half of the Mission's "discretionary" budget, is truly not an option, since any significant cutback in travel would seriously compromise ongoing program and accountability oversight (worth note, Brazil is larger than the continental United States- -maintaining a diverse program in critical areas of the country invariably requires costly travel- - and the capacity to co-finance AID/W TDY assistance. In addition, the cost of living in Brazil is extremely high across-the-board, substantiated by the current 20% COLA.

For the reasons stated above, we feel confident that the OE funding levels being proposed herein accurately reflect the minimum resources required to support the Mission's current management structure and approved strategic objectives. If forced to accept straight-line funding at the

FY1997 level, we would have to seriously consider locating outside of the Embassy in FY1998, reducing occupancy-related ICASS charges. The Mission can see no other practical alternative.

With respect to ICASS, every effort has been made to limit service subscriptions to essential activities only, to negotiate reduced attribution factors, and to attribute support to non-OE personnel to the appropriate program funding sources. In addition, the Mission is actively exploring options for increasing the level of financial management and administrative support received from USAID/Bolivia, and for obtaining services such as supplies and automobile maintenance from less expensive outside providers.

STAFFING LEVELS

Although less than ideal, USAID/Brazil is prepared to operate within the fifteen total staff limitation established for this R4 period. There is no question that the Mission is stretched thin, and that additional help with ongoing program development and implementation activities, as well as reengineering and NMS initiatives, would be most welcome. In its absence, continued broad and frequent support from all offices of the allocated sufficient USDH and FSN staff resources and an adequate travel budget to provide thi support. Additionally, less frequent but equally critical, TDY assistance from LAC/SAM, SPM, and RSD and the Global technical offices is required. USAID/Brazil has budgeted funds to split-fund this AID/W TDY assistance, but addequate AID/W resources must also be budgeted. That said, we recognize the staffing level constraints under which the Bureau is operating, and as such, have done our best to adapt.

NMS ISSUES

As a non-NMS site, USAID/Brazil depends on data entry by USAID/Bolivia. Currently, USAID/Bolivia is not adequately staffed to carry out this responsibility, and we must send USAID/Brazil staff to La Paz to do the data entry and check. This does not seem to be a cost-effective arrangement, and the Bureau should review its allocation of resources to La Paz for this purpose.

Org. Title: USAID/BRASIL
 Org. No: 25512
 OC

	FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
	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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	58.0		58.0	80.0		80.0	84.0		84.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 11.1	58.0	0.0	58.0	80.0	0.0	80.0	84.0	0.0	84.0	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		
11.3 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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		
11.5 USDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
11.5 FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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		
11.8 USPSC Salaries			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
11.8 FN PSC Salaries	52.0		52.0	47.8		47.8	50.2		50.2	0.0		0.0
11.8 IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 11.8	52.0	0.0	52.0	47.8	0.0	47.8	50.2	0.0	50.2	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		
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		
12.1 Educational Allowances	43.1		43.1	47.4		47.4	52.2		52.2	0.0		0.0
12.1 Cost of Living Allowances	15.4		15.4	15.8		15.8	16.2		16.2	0.0		0.0
12.1 Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7	0.0		0.0
12.1 Quarters Allowances			0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0	0.0		0.0			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		
12.1 Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Other FNDH Benefits	15.4		15.4	27.4		27.4	28.8		28.8	0.0		0.0
12.1 US PSC Benefits			0.0	0.0		0.0			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		
12.1 Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Other FN PSC Benefits	18.8		18.8	22.3		22.3	23.4		23.4	0.0		0.0
12.1 IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 12.1	92.7	0.0	92.7	113.6	0.0	113.6	121.3	0.0	121.3	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		
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		
13.0 Severance Payments for FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
13.0 Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		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		
13.0 Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
13.0 Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Org. Title: USAID/BRASIL
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 OC

	FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
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		
21.0 Training Travel	4.5		4.5	4.5		4.5	4.5		4.5	0.0		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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0 Post Assignment Travel - to field	0.0		0.0	6.0		6.0	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	0.0		0.0
21.0 Home Leave Travel	0.0		0.0	11.0		11.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0 R & R Travel	10.0		10.0	0.0		0.0	10.0		10.0	0.0		0.0
21.0 Education Travel	0.0		0.0	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	0.0		0.0
21.0 Retirement Travel	0.0		0.0	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	0.0		0.0
21.0 Other Mandatory Statutory Travel	0.0		0.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	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		
21.0 Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	4.5		4.5	4.5		4.5	4.5		4.5	0.0		0.0
21.0 Site Visits - Mission Personnel	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0	0.0		0.0
21.0 Conferences Seminars Meetings Retreats	9.0		9.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	0.0		0.0
21.0 Assessment Travel	0.0		0.0	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	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	0.0		0.0
21.0 Recruitment Travel	0.0		0.0	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	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 21.0	64.0	0.0	64.0	72.0	0.0	72.0	65.0	0.0	65.0	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		
22.0 Post assignment freight	0.0		0.0	18.0		18.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0 Home Leave Freight	0.0		0.0	4.0		4.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0 Retirement Freight	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0 Transportation Freight for Office Furniture Equip.	0.0		0.0	0.5		0.5	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	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5	0.0	22.5	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		
23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	0.0		0.0	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	0.0		0.0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Residences	30.0		30.0	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 23.2	30.0	0.0	30.0	35.0	0.0	35.0	35.0	0.0	35.0	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		
23.3 Office Utilities	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Residential Utilities	11.4		11.4	12.0		12.0	12.6		12.6	0.0		0.0
23.3 Telephone Costs	18.5		18.5	19.4		19.4	20.4		20.4	0.0		0.0
23.3 ADP Software Leases	0.0		0.0	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	0.0		0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.0		0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Courier Services	4.0		4.0	4.2		4.2	4.4		4.4	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	34.4	0.0	34.4	36.1	0.0	36.1	37.9	0.0	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.0

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	FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
	Dollars	TF	Total									
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			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	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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		
25.2 Office Security Guards	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8	0.0		0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances Investigations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	8.1		8.1	9.0		9.0	9.5		9.5	0.0		0.0
25.2 Staff training contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
25.2 ADP related contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	9.9	0.0	9.9	10.8	0.0	10.8	11.3	0.0	11.3	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		
25.3 ICASS	0.0		0.0	160.0		160.0	168.0		168.0	0.0		0.0
25.3 All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	160.0	0.0	160.0	168.0	0.0	168.0	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		
25.4 Office building Maintenance	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.5		1.5	0.0		0.0
25.4 Residential Building Maintenance	3.7		3.7	3.0		3.0	4.0		4.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.4	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.0	0.0	4.0	5.5	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.6 Medical Care			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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		
25.7 ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	6.2		6.2	6.5		6.5	6.8		6.8	0.0		0.0
25.7 Storage Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7 Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.6		1.6	0.0		0.0
25.7 Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	0.0		0.0	2.0		2.0	2.1		2.1	0.0		0.0
25.7 Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.2		3.2	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.7	10.7	0.0	10.7	13.0	0.0	13.0	13.7	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

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	FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
	Dollars	TF	Total									
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0 Supplies and materials	4.5		4.5	6.0		6.0	6.5		6.5	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 26.0	4.5	0.0	4.5	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.5	0.0	6.5	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		
31.0 Purchase of Residential Furniture Equip.	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 Purchase of Office Furniture Equip.	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	0.0		0.0
31.0 Purchase of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	22.0		22.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 Purchase of Printing Graphics Equipment	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 ADP Hardware purchases	19.5		19.5	5.0		5.0	10.0		10.0	0.0		0.0
31.0 ADP Software purchases			0.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 31.0	20.5	0.0	20.5	30.0	0.0	30.0	13.0	0.0	13.0	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		
32.0 Purchase of Land & Buildings (& construction of bldgs.)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations Alterations - Office	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations Alterations - Residential			0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0 Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET	381.4	0.0	381.4	630.8	0.0	630.8	611.2	0.0	611.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

The following line is to be used to show your estimate of FY 98 and FY 99 Program Funded ICASS costs.
 Enter dollars in thousands - same format as above.

	FY 98 Est.	FY 99 Est.
ICASS - Program Funded	140.5	147.5

B. OE AND STAFFING

**Workforce Resources
FY 1997 Position Allocation of Staff Ceilings**

Organization: USAID/BRAZIL

Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (HPN)	Strategic Objective 2: (GCC)	Strategic Objective 3: (AIDS)	Special Objective 1: (KIDS)	Special Objective 2: (AOJ)	Special Objective 3: (ENER)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Support Offices							Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
								Mission Mgt.	Con-troller	EXO	Con-tracts	Legal	Program	Other		
USDH	0.5		0.5				1	1							1	2
USPSC (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
USPSC (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0								0	0
USPSC (Program Funded)		0.5				0.5	1								0	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0		1					1	2	2
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0							2	2	2
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (Program Funded)	1	2	1	1		1	6						2		2	8
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF Funded)							0								0	0
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)							0								0	0
Total Staff by Objective	1.5	2.5	1.5	1	0	1.5	8	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	7	15
TAACs*																
Fellows*																

Totals by Staffing Category - FY 1997 Ceiling

Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (HPN)	Strategic Objective 2: (GCC)	Strategic Objective 3: (AIDS)	Special Objective 1: (KIDS)	Special Objective 2: (AOJ)	Special Objective 3: (ENER)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Support Offices							Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
								Mission Mgt.	Controller	EXO	Contracts	Legal	Program	Other		
USDH	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
USPSC (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USPSC (Program Funded)	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total USPSCs	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (Program Funded)	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8
Total FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	10
Total FSN/TCN (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	4
Total FSN/TCN (Program Funded)	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8
Total FSN/TCN Staff	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	6	12
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total FSN/TCN Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total OE/TF Staff (includes USDH)	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	5	6
Total Program Funded Staff	1	2.5	1	1	0	1.5	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Grand Total All Staff	1.5	2.5	1.5	1	0	1.5	8	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	7	15

Notes:

* TAACs and Fellows count against G ceilings only and thus are "below the line" for field operating units. Service in the capacity of TAACs should be reported as TAACs regardless of the hiring mechanism. They should not be reported under PSCs, PASAs, RSSAs, etc.

The data in the table reflects positions, NOT, on-board strength or FTEs. You can divide the positions of people working on more than one SO, but do not subdivide in units of less than a half (0.5).

Provide separate tables for FY 97, 98, and 99.

B. OE AND STAFFING

Workforce Resources
 FY 1998 Position Allocation of Staff Ceilings

Organization: USAID/BRAZIL

Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (HPN)	Strategic Objective 2: (GCC)	Strategic Objective 3: (AIDS)	Special Objective 1: (KIDS)	Special Objective 2: (AOJ)	Special Objective 3: (ENEG)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Support Offices							Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
								Mission Mgt.	Controller	EXO	Contracts	Legal	Program	Other		
USDH	0.5		0.5				1	1							1	2
USPSC (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
USPSC (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0								0	0
USPSC (Program Funded)		0.5				0.5	1								0	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0	1						1	2	2
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0						2		2	2
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (Program Funded)	1	2	1	1		1	6					2		2	8	
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF Funded)							0								0	0
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)							0								0	0
Total Staff by Objective	1.5	2.5	1.5	1	0	1.5	8	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	7	15
TAACs*																
Fellows*																

Totals by Staffing Category - FY 1998 Ceiling

Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (HPN)	Strategic Objective 2: (GCC)	Strategic Objective 3: (AIDS)	Special Objective 1: (KIDS)	Special Objective 2: (AOJ)	Special Objective 3: (ENER)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Support Offices							Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
								Mission Mgt.	Controller	EXO	Contracts	Legal	Program	Other		
USDH	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
USPSC (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USPSC (Program Funded)	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total USPSCs	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (Program Funded)	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8
Total FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	10
Total FSN/TCN (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	4
Total FSN/TCN (Program Funded)	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8
Total FSN/TCN Staff	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	6	12
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total FSN/TCN Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total OE/TF Staff (includes USDH)	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	5	6
Total Program Funded Staff	1	2.5	1	1	0	1.5	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Grand Total All Staff	1.5	2.5	1.5	1	0	1.5	8	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	7	15

Notes:

• TAACs and Fellows count against G ceilings only and thus are "below the line" for field operating units. Service in the capacity of TAACs should be reported as TAACs regardless of the hiring mechanism. They should not be reported under PSCs, PASAs, RSSAs, etc.

The data in the table reflects positions, NOT, on-board strength or FTEs. You can divide the positions of people working on more than one SO, but do not subdivide in units of less than a half (0.5).

Provide separate tables for FY 97, 98, and 99.

B. OE AND STAFFING

Workforce Resources
 FY 1999 Position Allocation of Staff Target Levels

Organization: USAID/BRAZIL

Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (HPN)	Strategic Objective 2: (GCC)	Strategic Objective 3: (AIDS)	Special Objective 1: (KIDS)	Special Objective 2: (ADJ)	Special Objective 3: (ENEG)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Support Offices							Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
								Mission Mgt.	Con-troller	EXO	Con-tracts	Legal	Program	Other		
USDH	0.5		0.5				1	1							1	2
USPSC (OE/TF)							0								0	0
USPSC (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
USPSC (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0								0	0
USPSC (Program Funded)		0.5				0.5	1								0	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF)							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0	1						1	2	2
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF)							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0							2	2	2
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (Program Funded)	1	2	1	1		1	6					2		2	8	
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF Funded)							0								0	0
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)							0								0	0
Total Staff by Objective	1.5	2.5	1.5	1	0	1.5	8	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	7	15
TAACs*																
Fellows*																

Totals by Staffing Category - FY 1999 Target

Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (HPN)	Strategic Objective 2: (GCC)	Strategic Objective 3: (AIDS)	Special Objective 1: (KIDS)	Special Objective 2: (AOJ)	Special Objective 3: (ENER)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Support Offices							Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff	
								Mission Mgt.	Controller	EXO	Contracts	Legal	Program	Other			
USDH	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
USPSC (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USPSC (Program Funded)	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total USPSCs	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (Program Funded)	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	8
Total FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	10	10
Total FSN/TCN (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	4
Total FSN/TCN (Program Funded)	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8	8
Total FSN/TCN Staff	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	6	12	12
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total FSN/TCN Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total OE/TF Staff (includes USDH)	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	5	6	6
Total Program Funded Staff	1	2.5	1	1	0	1.5	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8	8
Grand Total All Staff	1.5	2.5	1.5	1	0	1.5	8	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	7	15	15

Notes:

* TAACs and Fellows count against G ceilings only and thus are "below the line" for field operating units. Service in the capacity of TAACs should be reported as TAACs regardless of the hiring mechanism. They should not be reported under PSCs, PASAs, RSSAs, etc.

The data in the table reflects positions, NOT, on-board strength or FTEs. You can divide the positions of people working on more than one SO, but do not subdivide in units of less than a half (0.5).

Provide separate tables for FY 97, 98, and 99.

B. OE AND STAFFING

Workforce Resources

FY 1999 Position Allocation of Staff Target Levels vs. Request Level

Organization: USAID/BRAZIL

Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (HPN)	Strategic Objective 2: (GCC)	Strategic Objective 3: (AIDS)	Special Objective 1: (KIDS)	Special Objective 2: (ADJ)	Special Objective 3: (ENEG)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Support Offices							Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
								Mission Mgt.	Controller	EXO	Contracts	Legal	Program	Other		
USDH	0.5		0.5				1	1							1	2
USPSC (OE/TF)							0								0	0
USPSC (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0								0	0
USPSC (Program Funded)		0.5				0.5	1								0	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF)							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0	1						1	2	2
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF)							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0						2		2	2
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (Program Funded)	1	2	1	1		1	6					2		2	8	
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF Funded)							0								0	0
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)							0								0	0
Total Staff by Objective	1.5	2.5	1.5	1	0	1.5	8	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	7	15
TAACs*																
Fellows*																

Totals by Staffing Category - FY 1999 Request

Staff								Support Offices							Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
	Strategic Objective 1: (HPN)	Strategic Objective 2: (GCC)	Strategic Objective 3: (AIDS)	Special Objective 1: (KIDS)	Special Objective 2: (AOJ)	Special Objective 3: (ENER)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Mission Mgt.	Controller	EXO	Contracts	Legal	Program	Other		
USDH	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
USPSC (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USPSC (Program Funded)	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total USPSCs	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (Program Funded)	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8
Total FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	10
Total FSN/TCN (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	4
Total FSN/TCN (Program Funded)	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8
Total FSN/TCN Staff	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	6	12
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total FSN/TCN Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total OE/TF Staff (includes USDH)	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	5	6
Total Program Funded Staff	1	2.5	1	1	0	1.5	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Grand Total All Staff	1.5	2.5	1.5	1	0	1.5	8	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	7	15

Notes:

- TAACs and Fellows count against G ceilings only and thus are "below the line" for field operating units. Service in the capacity of TAACs should be reported as TAACs regardless of the hiring mechanism. They should not be reported under PSCs, PASAs, RSSAs, etc.

The data in the table reflects positions, NOT, on-board strength or FTEs. You can divide the positions of people working on more than one SO, but do not subdivide in units of less than a half (0.5).

Provide separate tables for FY 97, 98, and 99.

C. FIELD SUPPORT FROM USAID/W

GLOBAL FIELD SUPPORT										
Objective Name	Field Support: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)						
				FY 1997		FY 1998		FY 1999		
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:		Obligated by:		
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau	
SO1	936-3030 OR/TA	High	7 years (1994-00)		225		100		100	
SO1	936-3050 THE POPULATION COUNCIL	High	6 years (1994-99)		150		50		50	
SO1	936-3051 SOMARC	High	8 years (1992-99)		500		150		100	
SO1	936-3052 PCS	High	11 years (1990-00)		600		450		300	
SO1	936-3054 POP. FELLOWS	High	11 years (1990-00)		200		150		50	
SO1	936-3055 FPMD	High	11 years (1990-00)		800		600		400	
SO1	936-3060 FHI WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT	High	6 years (1993-98)		25		0		0	
SO1	936-3062 PATHFINDER INTERNATIONAL	High	9 years (1992-00)		1100		800		500	
SO1	936-3069 JHPIEGO	High	7 years (1993-99)		600		500		300	
SO1	936-3083 MEASURE	High	4 years (1997-00)		400		100		100	
SO2	936-5554 CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	High	4 years (1995-98)		360		0		0	
SO2	936-5556 FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	High	4 years (1996-99)		315		285		0	
SO3	936-5972 BRAZIL AIDS PREVENTION	High	6 years (1997-02)		1780		1800		2080	
SPO3	936-5730 REAT-RENEWABLE ENERGY APPL.&TRAINING	High	5 years (1995-99)		240		270		270	
SPO3	936-5741 ENERGY TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION	High	4 years (1996-99)		200		220		220	
SPO3	936-5743 EEP-ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECT	High	5 years (1995-99)		150		165		165	
GRAND TOTAL.....					0	7645	0	5640	0	4635

- SO1: Increase access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services to improve women's reproductive health.
- SO2: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas
- SO3: Reduce rates of sexually transmitted HIV infection in target population in two geographic regions
- SPO1: Improved quality of life for at-risk youth in target areas
- SPO2: Improved capacity of prosecutors and police to fight organized crime - AOJ.
- SPO3: Renewable energy and energy efficiency

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D. PRIORITIZATION OF OBJECTIVES

- 1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No 2: SO2** - Environmentally and socio economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.
- 2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No 3: SO3** - Increase use of improved, effective and sustainable responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.
- 3. SPECIAL OBJECTIVE No 1: SPO1** - Improved quality of life for at-risk youth in target areas.
- 4. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No 1: SO1** - Increase access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services to improve women's reproductive health
- 5. SPECIAL OBJECTIVE No 2: SPO2** - Improved administration of justice through strengthened capacity of prosecutors and police.
- 6. SPECIAL OBJECTIVE No 3: SPO3** - Increased environmentally sound energy production and use.

E. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

USAID/Brazil activities in the area of women's reproductive health, AIDS education and prevention, at-risk youth, and justice reform and democracy strengthening, are targeted actions that by their nature do not generate special environmental concerns and are in general compliance with USAID environmental requirements. Environment and energy actions are also in compliance, having been designed for their positive environmental impact both locally and globally. In the case of actions that involve promotion of low-impact harvest practices in sustainable tropical forest management, all activities are scientific and educational in nature and USAID does not fund actual timber harvest. Nevertheless, USAID/Brazil, together with grantees WWF and Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF) and local partners AMAZON and Fundação Floresta Tropical (FFT) and local experts from EMBRAPA, will conduct environmental assessments at sites where timber harvest is being planned as non-USAID funded adaptive research necessary to develop appropriate management practices for sustainable forest management.

V. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.			
INDICATOR: 1. Unwanted births - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of births	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: 1996: Demographic & Health Survey	1996 (B)		24
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of births in reference period declared to be "unwanted" by the mother	1998	20	
COMMENTS: 1998 data will be obtained from state survey			
INDICATOR: 1. Unwanted births - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of births	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: 1996: Demographic & Health Survey	1996 (B)		27
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of births in reference period declared to be "unwanted" by the mother	1998	20	
COMMENTS: 1998 data will be obtained from state survey			
INDICATOR: 2. Method Knowledge - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of women	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: 1996: Demographic & Health Survey	1996 (B)		66
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of women with knowledge of 5 modern methods (orals, IUD, injectable, condom, female sterilization)	1998		
COMMENTS: 1998 data will be obtained from state survey			
INDICATOR: 2. Method Knowledge - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of women	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: 1996: Demographic & Health Survey	1996 (B)		67
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of women with knowledge of 5 modern methods (orals, IUD, injectable, condom, female sterilization)	1998		

COMMENTS: 1998 data will be obtained from state survey			
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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.

APPROVED: FY 92

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil

INDICATOR: 3. Couple-years of protection provided by the public sector - Ceará State

UNIT OF MEASURE: No. of CYP	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Service statistics from Ceará Secretariat of Health and BEMFAM	1996 (B)		64,165
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: No. of couple-years of protection (CYP)	1997	65,700	
COMMENTS: CYP calculated only for temporary methods. New conversion factors used for calculating baseline. Beginning in 1997, fiscal year calendar will be used. Target maintain baseline with 2.4% annual increase.	1998	67,300	
	1999	68,900	

INDICATOR: 3. Couple-years of protection provided by the public sector - Bahia State

UNIT OF MEASURE: No. of CYP	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Service statistics from Bahia Secretariat of Health and BEMFAM	1996 (B)		173,034
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: No. of couple-years of protection (CYP)	1997	177,000	
COMMENTS: CYP calculated only for temporary methods. New conversion factors used for calculating baseline. Beginning in 1997, fiscal year calendar will be used. Target maintain baseline with 2.4% annual increase.	1998	181,300	
	1999	185,600	

INDICATOR: 4. Availability of range of methods - Ceará State

UNIT OF MEASURE: % of public health care facilities	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Situation Analysis	1993 / 94 (B)		
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of services sites with all appropriate methods on hand	1997		
COMMENTS:			

INDICATOR: 4. Availability of range of methods - Bahia State

UNIT OF MEASURE: % of public health care facilities	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Situation Analysis	1993 / 94 (B)		
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of services sites with all appropriate methods on hand	1997		
COMMENTS:			

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NAME: SO1IR1 - Improved quality of family planning services			
INDICATOR: 1. Access to family planning services - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: No. of public health facilities	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Ceará State Secretariat of Health	1996 (B)		484
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: No. of services sites providing family planning services	1997		
COMMENTS: Includes hospital, clinic and post service delivery points. Targets to be devised by Ceará State Secretariat of Health.	1998		
	1999		
INDICATOR: 1. Access to family planning services - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: No. of public health facilities	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Bahia State Secretariat of Health	1996 (B)	126	178
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: No. of services sites providing family planning services	1997	196	
COMMENTS: Includes hospital, clinic and post service delivery points. Targets estimated by Bahia State Secretariat of Health.	1998	216	
	1999	292	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health. APPROVED: 1992			
COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NAME: SO1IR1 - Improved quality of family planning services			
INDICATOR: 2. Quality of care: composite preparedness score - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of public health care facilities	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Situation Analysis	1993 / 94 (B)		
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of services sites with at least 3 of the following: (trained provider, adequate equipment, contraceptive commodities on hand, and consumable supplies)	1997		
COMMENTS: 1997 data will be obtained from a Situation Analysis			
INDICATOR: 2. Quality of care: composite preparedness score - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of public health care facilities	Year	Planned	Actual
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of services sites with at least 3 of the following: (trained provider, adequate equipment, contraceptive commodities on hand, and consumable supplies)	1993 / 94 (B)		
COMMENTS: 1997 data will be obtained from a Situation Analysis	1997		
INDICATOR: 3. Quality of care: client perspective - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: PROQUALI pilot sites	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Ceara State Secretariat of Health reports	1997 (B)		
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Improvement in quality of care provided by service site	1998		
COMMENTS: Indicator is currently under development and will be tested in 3 PROQUALI pilot sites with baseline data available o/a August 1997	1999		
INDICATOR: 3. Quality of care: client perspective - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: PROQUALI pilot sites	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Ceara State Secretariat of Health reports	1997 (B)		
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Improvement in quality of care provided by service site	1998		
COMMENTS: Indicator is currently under development and will be tested in 2 PROQUALI pilot sites with baseline data available o/a August 1997	1999		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NAME: SO1IR2 - Improved sustainability of family planning delivery systems			
INDICATOR: 1. Financial sustainability of BEMFAM national program			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % of expenses	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: BEMFAM	1996	52,53	53,90
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of BEMFAM expenses covered by locally generated resources	1997	55,83	
COMMENTS: Includes cost of commodities	1998	63,50	
	1999	67,36	
INDICATOR: 2. Technical capacity to effectively perform key program functions - Management - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Categories	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: FPMD	1996		2
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Categories are: 1) Limited; 2) Capable with assistance; 3) Capable without assistance	1997	2	
COMMENTS: CAs operating in Brazil maintain monitoring systems to categorize technical capacity	1998	2	
	1999	3	
INDICATOR: 3. Technical capacity to effectively perform key program functions - Family Planning Logistics - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Categories	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: FPMD	1996		2
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Categories are: 1) Limited; 2) Capable with assistance; 3) Capable without assistance	1997	2	
COMMENTS: CAs operating in Brazil maintain monitoring systems to categorize technical capacity	1998	2	
	1999	3	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SO1 - Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health.			
APPROVED: 1992		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NAME: SO1IR2 - Improved sustainability of family planning delivery systems			
INDICATOR: 4. Technical capacity to effectively perform key program functions - Training - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Categories	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: JHPIEGO	1996		2
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Categories are: 1) Limited; 2) Capable with assistance; 3) Capable without assistance	1997	2	
COMMENTS: CAs operating in Brazil maintain monitoring systems to categorize technical capacity	1998	2	
	1999	3	
INDICATOR: 5. Technical capacity to effectively perform key program functions - IEC - Ceará State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Categories	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: PCS	1996		2
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Categories are: 1) Limited; 2) Capable with assistance; 3) Capable without assistance	1997	2	
COMMENTS: CAs operating in Brazil maintain monitoring systems to categorize technical capacity	1998	2	
	1999	3	

INTERMEDIATE RESULT NAME: SO1IR2 - Improved sustainability of family planning delivery systems			
INDICATOR: 2. Technical capacity to effectively perform key program functions - Management - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Categories	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: FPMD	1996		2
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Categories are: 1) Limited; 2) Capable with assistance; 3) Capable without assistance	1997	2	
COMMENTS: CAs operating in Brazil maintain monitoring systems to categorize technical capacity	1998	2	
	1999	3	
INDICATOR: 3. Technical capacity to effectively perform key program functions - Family Planning Logistics - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Categories	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Pathfinder	1996		2
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Categories are: 1) Limited; 2) Capable with assistance; 3) Capable without assistance	1997	2	
COMMENTS: CAs operating in Brazil maintain monitoring systems to categorize technical capacity	1998	2	
	1999	3	
INDICATOR: 4. Technical capacity to effectively perform key program functions - Training - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Categories	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: JHPIEGO	1996		2
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Categories are: 1) Limited; 2) Capable with assistance; 3) Capable without assistance	1997	2	
COMMENTS: CAs operating in Brazil maintain monitoring systems to categorize technical capacity	1998	3	
	1999	3	
INDICATOR: 5. Technical capacity to effectively perform key program functions - IEC - Bahia State			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Categories	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: PCS	1996		2
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Categories are: 1) Limited; 2) Capable with assistance; 3) Capable without assistance	1997	2	
COMMENTS: CAs operating in Brazil maintain monitoring systems to categorize technical capacity	1998	3	
	1999	3	

ANNEX 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: SO2 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.			
APPROVED: 06/93		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil	
RESULT NAME: SO2 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.			
INDICATOR: 1. Number of logging operations that adopt aspects of sustainable logging models in addition to target operations.			
UNIT OF MEASURE : Number of logging operations	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Expert panel assessment, World Bank survey	1991-1996* (B)	4	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: sustainable logging models are for selective harvest of upland, mixed Amazon species adopted by communities or timber industries.	1997		
COMMENTS: After 1996, the methodology of data collection and reporting for this indicator was changed to assessment by a panel of experts in order to have more accurate data. Due to the complexity in performing this task the actual numbers for 91-96 and targets for 97, 98, and 99 will be accomplished in the next few months, before the R4 review in late April. Logging operations must fulfill at least three criteria: 1) having a management plan approved by IBAMA; 2) completing a forest inventory; and 3) completing some type of staff training.	1998		
	1999 (T)		
INDICATOR: 2. Number of protected areas where government or private owners adopt aspects of sustainable management system in addition to target areas.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of protected areas and hectares	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Expert panel assessment	1991-1996* (B)	2	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: protected areas are national parks, national forests, biological reserves, extractive reserves, ecological stations and environmental protected areas.	1997		
COMMENTS: same as above (see comments for indicator 1). Planned protected areas adopting aspects of sustainable management systems: Una Biological Reserve (7,022ha) and Poço das Antas Biological Reserve (5,300ha).	1998		
	1999 (T)		
INDICATOR: 3. Number of communities/persons outside target area who have adopted improved sustainable management systems.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of communities/persons	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Expert panel assessment	1991-1996* (B)	10/1,000	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: sustainable management systems are agroforestry (cultivation of native fruit, oil-bearing trees), agriculture intensification, and fire management.	1997		
COMMENTS: same as above (see comments of indicator 1).	1998		
	1999 (T)		

* The original baseline, when activities first started under the GCC program, is 1991. The current baseline, which marks the point at which GCC ended and the new follow-on program started, is 1996. The baselines are cumulative, reflecting the period of the GCC program (1991-1996). This also applies for indicators 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.1 and 4.1.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: SO2 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.						
APPROVED: 06/93			COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil			
RESULT NAME: SO2IR1 - Systems for sound land use identified, promoted and adopted in target areas.						
INDICATOR: 1. Sustainable Management Systems developed and validated.						
UNIT OF MEASURE: Index			Year	Planned	Actual	
SOURCE: Grantees' reports (WHRC, UF, CI)			1991-1996* (B)	36	36	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: sustainable management systems are agroforestry (cultivation of native fruit, oil-bearing trees), and intensification of agriculture.			1997	46		
COMMENTS: Until 1996 the indicator measured implementation of agroforestry systems exclusively. In future years, 1997, 1998, and 1999, we will report on implementation (steps completed) of systems for agroforestry, intensification of agriculture, and fire management. The index is calculated by awarding 1 point for each step completed for each site. Not all sites will be expected to complete all of these steps, as the planned steps vary by program. Results are reported annually and ARE NOT cumulative.			1998	38		
			1999 (T)	29		
Index of sustainable management systems.	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6
Steps:	Del Rei	Capim River	Una	São Miguel	Novo Ideal	Apurinã
1. Participatory collection of available information/planning	97	96	96	96	96	96
2. Market survey of "alternative products"***	N/A	N/A	97	97	97	97
3. Training	96/97/98/99	96/97/98/99	N/A	96/97/98/99	96/97/98/99	96/97/98/99
4. Site preparation and seedling production	96/97	96/97/98/99	96/97/98	96	96	96
5. On farm system experimentation	96/97/98	96/97/98	96/97/98/99	96/97/98/99	96/97/98/99	96/97/98/99
6. Selection and implementation of system	97	98	97/98/99	96	96	96
7. Fire prevention procedure/ other site main. activity approaches	96/97/98/99	97/98	N/A	97/98/99	97/98/99	97/98/99
8. Processing	N/A	N/A	N/A	96/97	96/97	96/97
9. Introduction of products into market	N/A	97/98/99	97	98/99	96/97/98/99	97/98/99
10. Complementary production (i.e. NTFP, bees, small animals)	N/A	N/A	987	98/99	96/97/98/99	97/98/99
11. Cost/benefit monitoring survey	N/A	96/97/98/99	97	97/98/99	97/98/99	97/98/99
12. Social analysis with gender emphasis	96/97/98	96/97/98	98	97/98/99	97/98/99	97/98/99
Total number of farmers	30	21	24	75	115	45

*** Alternative products include native products such as pupunha, açaí, cupuaçu, which are not traditionally traded in the market.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: SO2 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.

APPROVED: 06/93

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil

RESULT NAME: SO2IR1 - Systems for sound land use identified, promoted and adopted in target areas.

INDICATOR: 2. Protected area and buffer zone management plan developed and validated.

UNIT OF MEASURE: Index (not shown)	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Grantees' reports (WWF, TNC, CI, FS, WHRC)	1991-1996* (B)	16	16
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: target protected areas are 2 national parks, 2 extractive reserves, 1 biological reserve, 1 national forest and 1 environmental protection area.	1997	20	
COMMENTS: This indicator was changed to a matrix after 1996 to best monitor progress in achieving effective management of protected area, which usually takes several years to complete. The protected area index is calculated by awarding 1 point for each step completed for each site. Not all sites will be expected to complete all these steps, as they vary by program. Results are reported annually and are not cumulative.	1998	24	
	1999 (T)	14	

INDICATOR: 3. Low impact forest management systems developed and validated.

UNIT OF MEASURE: Index (not shown)	Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Grantees' reports (WWF, WHRC, FS, TFF)	1991-1996* (B)	26	26
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: low impact forest management systems are being developed in 1 national forest, 1 community, 2 industrial scale logging sites.	1997	13	
COMMENTS: This indicator was changed to a matrix after 1996 to best monitor progress in developing and adopting low-impact forest management systems, which usually takes several years to complete. The logging operation index is calculated by awarding 1 point for each step completed for each site. Not all sites will be expected to complete all of these steps, as steps vary by program. Results are reported annually and are not cumulative.	1998	10	
	1999 (T)	13	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: SO2 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.										
APPROVED: 06/93					COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil					
RESULT NAME: SO2IR2. Target institutions and local human capacity strengthened.										
INDICATOR: 1. Number of persons trained who are now trainers or have training/extensionist functions/roles										
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of trainers						Year		Planned		Actual
SOURCE: Surveys of former training participants (Smithsonian, UF, WHRC, FS, CI, WWF, TFF)						1997*** (B)		154 (70F/84M)		
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator reflects the multiplication effect of the training courses.						1998		265 (112F/153M)		
COMMENTS: The planned number is based on the assumption that each former training participant will train at least 3 (three) other persons, formally or informally. Number of persons is disaggregated by gender. Results ARE cumulative. F = female; M = male						1999 (T)		404 (167F/237M)		
INDICATOR: 2 Level of institutional capacity										
UNIT OF MEASURE: Institutional development index						Year		Planned		Actual
SOURCE: Grantees' reports (CI, FS, TNC, UF, WHRC, WWF)						1997 (B)		37		37
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator shows the impact of the training activities.						1998		36		
COMMENTS: The index is calculated by awarding 1 point for each step completed for each site. Not all sites would be expected to complete all of these steps, as steps vary by program. Results are reported annually and ARE NOT cumulative.						1999 (T)		37		
Index of institutional development					Target Institutions					
Elements of Institutional Development:	COOP-CA	FVA	IESB	JUPARA	IPAM	PESACRE	SOS Amazonia	SPVS	IBAMA	
1. Improved accounting system and ability to	98	97	97	98	97	97/8/9	97	98	N/A	
2. Ability to attract funding from other sources	N/A	97/8/9	97/8/99	98/9	97	97/8/9	97/8	98	N/A	
3. Publications produced	99	97/8/9	97/8/9	99	97	97/8/9	97/8	99	98/9	
4. Strategic planning tools in use	98/9	97/8/9	97/8/9	99	98	97/8/9	97	98	99	
5. Organizational visibility	99	97/8/9	97/8/9	99	97	97/8/9	97	99	97	
6. Technical capacity improved	98/9	97/8/9	97/8/9	97/8/9	97	97/8/9	97	99	97/8/9	
7. Institutionalization of gender as part of strategic planning	99	97/8/9	97/8/9	97/8/9	98	97/8/9	97/8	99	N/A	

1. Accounting system in place with supervision of accredited accountant and having passed at least one external audit.
2. Funding: having at least one proposal funded by an organization other than usaid in the past year.
3. Publications: having at least one publication (scientific or not) in the past year.
4. Strategic planning: strategic plan defined and being implemented.
5. Visibility: participation in local, regional, state, or nation-wide environmental committees and/or established mechanisms of influencing public policy.
6. Technical capacity improved means the appropriate and best use of information and technology for planning and decision-making.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: SO2 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.													
APPROVED: 06/93					COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil								
RESULT NAME: SO2IR3 - Target policies to support environmentally sound land use adopted and/or implemented.													
INDICATOR: 1. Strengthened national and local policies and/or improved policy implementation to support biodiversity conservation and natural resources management.													
UNIT OF MEASURE: Policy index					Year		Planned		Actual				
SOURCE: Grantees' reports (CI, WHRC, WWF, FS)					1991-1996* (B)		12		12				
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: policies include laws, regulations, decrees, and agreements.					1997		20						
COMMENTS: This indicator was changed to a matrix in order to incorporate a broader range of policy work being performed by the grantees. Previously, the two indicators reflected only very specific activities of a single grantee. The policy index is calculated by awarding 1 point for each step completed in each policy initiative: policy analysis, communication, etc. Not all sites will be expected to complete all of these steps, as steps vary by program. Results are reported annually and ARE NOT cumulative.					1998		8						
					1999 (T)		12						
Index of policy results				Policy Initiatives									
Steps Completed:				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
1. Policy Analysis				96	96	96/97	97	96	97	N/A	97/98	97	96
2. Alternative policies proposed				96	96	97	97	96/99	97	98	98	97	96
3. Communication and educational activities to improve policies and their implementation				97	96/97	97	98	96/7/8/9	96	99	97/8/9	97	97
4. Improved policies adopted by national, regional and local institutions				97	97	N/A	98	99	98	99	99	N/A	N/A
5. Policy implemented				97	97	N/A	99	99	99	99	99	N/A	N/A

- a - Itacaré Road
- b - Itacaré Park (Conduru State Park)
- c - ICMS Ecológico-Bahia
- d - ICMS Ecológico-National Policy
- e - Federal Forest Policy

- f - SNUC bill - National System of Conservation Units
- g - Forest Stewardship Council
- h - Fire management
- i - Agrarian Reform - Bahia
- j - Logging - Bahia

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: SO2 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.

APPROVED: 06/93

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil

RESULT NAME: SO2IR4 - Systems disseminated beyond target areas.

INDICATOR: 1. Number of persons reached and number of dissemination material produced related to environmentally sound land use models.

UNIT OF MEASURE: number of dissemination materials and number of persons	Year	Planned		Actual	
		D	M	D	M
SOURCE: Grantees' reports (CI, FS, SMITHSONIAN, WWF/SUNY, TFF, UF, WHRC, WWF)					
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: dissemination materials are divided in two groups: D for direct dissemination tools, which could be scientific, technical, educational publications or videos; M for mass media, which could be printed material, or TV and radio events. X= number of materials; Y= number of people	1991-1996* (B)	175/124,420	11/356,000	176/127,620	33/735,900
COMMENTS: The table below is divided into two groups: 1) direct dissemination tools, which aim to reach a specific target audience; 2) mass media, which aims to reach a broader audience and may have a more diffuse impact. Results are reported annually and are not cumulative.	1997	49/48,000	22/379,000		
	1998	46/49,300	23/451,000		
	1999 (T)	35/85,400	21/406,000		

IR3.2

Develop and/or support initiatives to reduce or eliminate barriers to importation, marketing and distribution of raw materials and /or finished condom products.

Preliminary indicators:

Indicator 1: Number of socially marketed condoms sold to the population.

Illustrative/possible activities to achieve IRs

IR1

Technical assistance and support to design and implement HIV/AIDS communications strategies and programs;

Operations research to identify and address the program and contextual constraints, to the effective use of sexual risk-reduction practices;

Technical assistance and support to enable the sharing of lessons learned;

Develop, establish and disseminate improved approaches to integrating HIV/AIDS information on counseling services into family planning settings;

Incorporate and/or strengthen HIV/AIDS information and skills component of pre-service and in-service training programs for health personnel;

Operations research to apply and assess the impact of HIV/AIDS interventions in service delivery settings.

IR2

Technical assistance and support to establish or improve STI diagnosis, treatment and referral practices, both in formal and informal settings;

Provide training for providers in syndromic management;

Expand STI service outlets;

Technical assistance for procurement and distribution of appropriate drugs.

IR3

TA and support to expand or strengthen CSM programs;

Support efforts to ensure adequate condoms supplies;

Quantitative and qualitative research to design and implement communication strategies to address constraints to the correct use of condoms;

TA, research, studies to inform policy decisions on local tariffs on condoms;

TA to revise condom quality tests standards procedures.

Beneficiaries:

Primary target population:

-Low income women: housewives, IVDU or IVDU's partners, regular partners and spouses of high risk individuals, women living with AIDS;

-adolescents: students, out of school youth, youth at risk;

-STD patients.

Secondary target population:

-health care workers from STI/STD clinics, family planning and reproductive health services;

-community leaders;

-educators;

-policy makers and media

ANNEX 4: SPECIAL OBJECTIVE No. 2 - Improved capacity of prosecutors and police to fight organized crime - AOJ.

OBJECTIVE: SPO2 - Improved capacity of prosecutors and police to fight organized crime - AOJ.			
APPROVED: 24/May/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil			
RESULT NAME: SPO2 - Improved capacity of prosecutors and police to fight organized crime - AOJ.			
INDICATOR: Number of organized crime cases addressed by task forces			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of cases	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Assessment - GOB - Ministry of Justice	1997	0	0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:	1998	0	
COMMENTS:	1999	3	
RESULT NAME: SPO2IR1 - New techniques for fighting organized crime used by police and prosecutors.			
INDICATOR: Number of task forces using new organized crime fighting techniques.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of Task Forces	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Assessment - GOB - Ministry of Justice	1997	0	0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:	1998	3	
COMMENTS:	1999	4	
RESULT NAME: SP2IR2 - Police /Prosecutor task forces created.			
INDICATOR: Number of task forces operational.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of Task Forces	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Assessment - GOB - Ministry of Justice	1997	0	0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:	1998	2	
COMMENTS:	1999	4	

OBJECTIVE: SPO2 - Improved capacity of prosecutors and police to fight organized crime - AOJ.			
APPROVED: 24/May/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil			
RESULT NAME: SPO2IR3 - Police and Prosecutor awareness of task force and organized crime fighting techniques increased.			
INDICATOR: 1. Number of police and prosecutors trained.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of People	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Training Report - GOB - Ministry of Justice	1997	0	0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:	1998	50	
COMMENTS:	1999	50	

RESULT NAME: SPO2IR3 - Police and Prosecutor awareness of task forces and organized crime fighting techniques increased.			
INDICATOR: 2. Knowledge level of Police and Prosecutors regarding task forces and investigative techniques.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of People	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Training Test Report- GOB - Ministry of Justice	1997	0	0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:	1998	45	
COMMENTS:	1999	45	

ANNEX 3: New SO # 3: Increased use of improved, effective and sustainable responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic

SO3 Level Preliminary Indicators:

- Indicator 1: Reported Non-Regular Sexual Partners;
- Indicator 2: Reported Barrier Method Use with Regular Sex Partners;
- Indicator 3: Reported Barrier Method Use with Non-Regular Sex Partners;
- Indicator 4: Reported STI Prevalence in a Defined Target Population.

Intermediate results:

SO3IR1:

Increased quality, availability, and demand for information and services to change sexual risk behaviors and cultural norms in order to reduce transmission of HIV.

IR1.1 Develop, improve, promote, and support information, education and communication strategies to enhance awareness and knowledge of HIV and to reduce sexual risk behaviors.

IR1.2 Develop and promote integrated strategies to improve HIV prevention services in public and private health services.

Preliminary indicators:

- Indicator 1: Percentage of Target Population that know how to Prevent STI/HIV;
- Indicator 2: Percent Change in Distribution of all Barrier Methods;
- Indicator 3: Normative Change: Percent Change in Males/Females who have discussed HIV or STI with their Regular Partners in Past 3 (12) Months.

SO3IR2

Enhanced quality, availability, and demand for STI prevention and management services.

IR2.1

Develop, improve, promote and support public and private sector initiatives (including community initiatives) to deliver high quality STI prevention and case management services.

- Indicator 1: Percentage of Providers who are Technically Competent in performing STI/HIV Screening and Diagnosis;
- Indicator 2: Percent Change in quality of STI Case Management;
- Indicator 3: Percent of Adults with Knowledge about STI and Treatment Options;
- Indicator 4: Percent of Adults Practicing Care-Seeking Behaviors that Reduce STI Infection.

SO3IR3

Increased demand for and access to barrier methods for the prevention of HIV transmission.

IR3.1

Expand and/or strengthen condom social marketing programs.

ANNEX 5: SPECIAL OBJECTIVE No. 3 Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives for energy production and use adopted in target areas.

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE No. 3: SPO3 - Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives for energy production and use adopted in target areas.				
APPROVED: 04/95		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Brazil		
Indicator: 1. New capacity installed and operating, on and off the electric grid, which is powered by renewable energy or other clean energy technology.				
Unit: Kilowatts (KW) (on-grid and off-grid), Kilowatt hours (Kwh) (on-grid only)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project surveys	Baseline	1995		
Comments: Eligible capacity for this indicator is any addition that, at any stage of its development, can be traced to any activity supported, directly or indirectly to USAID/EIA.		1996		
		1997		
	Target	1998		
Indicator: 2. Electric power and energy saved, attributable to energy efficiency programs which USAID has created or influenced.				
Unit: Kilowatts (KW). Kilowatt hours (KWh)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project surveys	Baseline	1995		
Comments : Kilowatt savings is the peak power capacity that would have to be installed if no demand side management measures were implemented. Kilowatt-hour savings represent the energy saved through the implementation of energy efficiency programs.		1996		
		1997		
	Target	1998		
Indicator: 3. Number of people using renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy systems.				
Unit: Number of people		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project surveys	Baseline	1995		
Comments: If surveys show it is possible indicate, this indicator will be disaggregated by gender.		1996		
		1997		
	Target	1999		
Indicator: 4 . Number of firms using renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy systems.				
Unit: Number of firms		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project surveys	Baseline	1995		
Comments:		1996		
		1997		
	Target	1998		

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE No. 3: SPO3 - Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives for energy production and use adopted in target areas.				
Intermediate Result: SPO3IR1 - Enhanced capabilities and perspectives of decisionmakers in the area of electric power sector regulatory reform to be supportive of the commercial implementation of renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy systems in a market-based environment.				
Indicator: 1. Decisionmakers evaluate Brazil Energy Program (BEP) activities as being useful in helping them to be supportive of the commercial implementation of renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy systems in a market-based environment.				
Unit: Survey ranking on a scale of 1-10.		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Stakeholder surveys.	Baseline	1995		
Comments: Participants and exposed individuals will be surveyed on the value and enhancement of their capabilities from participating in program's activities (training, workshops and others) and being exposed to the program key issues.		1996		
		1997		
	Target	1998		
Indicator: 2. Number of decisionmakers participating in electric power sector regulatory reform programs.				
Unit: Number of people.		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project data.	Baseline	1995		
Comments:		1996		
		1997		
	Target	1998		
Intermediate Result: SPO3IR2 - Mechanisms established or strengthened to finance renewable energy, energy efficiency, and other clean energy projects.				
Indicator: 1. Number of mechanisms created or leveraged.				
Unit: Number of Mechanisms		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project surveys	Baseline	1995		
Comments: For example, the REPSO cost-share fund, Environmental Enterprises Assistance Fund (EEAF), the International Finance Corporation (IFC) energy efficiency and renewable energy fund, the World Bank/PROCEL energy efficiency loan.		1996		
		1997		
	Target	1998		
Indicator: 2. Number of projects under development in Brazil which are funded by such mechanisms.				
Unit: Number of Projects		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project surveys	Baseline	1995		
Comments: Projects funded or supported by the mechanisms noted in Indicator 1.2.		1996		
		1997		
	Target	1998		

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE No. 3: SPO3 - Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives for energy production and use adopted in target areas.				
Intermediate Result: SPO3IR2 - Mechanisms established or strengthened to finance renewable energy, energy efficiency, and other clean energy projects				
Indicator: 3. Dollar value of non-USAID funds influenced or leveraged to develop renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy projects, as a result of USAID activities.				
Unit: Dollars		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project surveys	Baseline	1995		
Comments: How much non-USAID funding was influenced by our activities (e.g., portions of World Bank loans, the developers' portion of the REPSO cost-shares, etc).		1996		
		1997		
	Target	1998		
Intermediate Result No. 3: SPO3IR3 - Institutional capacity developed in key Brazilian institutions for the commercial implementation of renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy systems in a market-based environment.				
Indicator: 1. Number of events or activities to develop institutional capacity among Brazilian decisionmakers in key institutions.				
Unit: Number of events or activities		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project surveys	Baseline	1995		
Comments: For example, seminars, workshops, training courses, technical reports, study tours, presentations to technical audiences by experts, etc.		1996		
		1997		
	Target	1998		
Indicator: 2. Number of institutions participating in programs.				
Unit: Number of institutions.		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project data	Baseline	1995		
Comments: State or Federal utilities, NGOs, Ministries, financial institutions, export associations, energy service companies, developers, municipalities, etc.		1996		
		1997		
	Target	1998		
Indicator: 3. Number of types of institutions participating in programs.				
Unit: Number of types of institutions.		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project data	Baseline	1995		
Comments: Types of institutions include Brazilian commercial, investment, and development banks; multilateral development banks, state and federal regulatory bodies, energy ministries, development agencies, Federal or State utilities, etc.		1996		
		1997		
	Target	1998		

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APPROVED BY: AID/AA/LAC:MLSCHNEIDER AID4692
AID/LAC/SPM:JWEBER (DRAFT) AID/LAC/DAA:RDAUBON
AID/LAC/SAM:WTATE (DRAFT) AID/DAA/LAC:NPARKER (INFO)
AID/LAC/RSD:TJOHNSON (DRAFT) AID/LAC/DPB:RMEEHAN (DRAFT)
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TAGS:
SUBJECT: BRAZIL R4 REVIEW FOR FY 1997-FY 2000 -
MANAGEMENT CONTRACT

1. SUMMARY. THE FY 1996-98 RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE
REQUEST FOR BRAZIL WAS REVIEWED ON APRIL 24, 1996. THE
DAEC WAS CHAIRED BY AA/LAC MARK L. SCHNEIDER; LAC DAAS
ERIC ZALLMAN AND RAMON DAUBON WERE ALSO PRESENT.
REPRESENTATIVES OF STATE/ARA, M/B, PPC, G, AND ALL
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APPROPRIATE LAC OFFICES ALSO ATTENDED. USAID/BRAZIL WAS
REPRESENTED BY USAID REPRESENTATIVE ED KADUNC AND
ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISOR ERIC STONER. THE R4 WAS APPROVED BY
THE BUREAU, SUBJECT TO THE GUIDANCE PROVIDED BELOW. END
SUMMARY.

2. PROGRAM SCOPE AND FOCUS: ISSUES WERE RAISED REGARDING
WHETHER USAID/BRAZIL'S PROGRAM SHOULD BE MORE NARROWLY
FOCUSED. REVIEWERS EXPRESSED CONCERN THAT THE PROGRAM,
WITH AN ANNUAL BUDGET OF LESS THAN DOLS 13 MILLION, IS
SUPPORTING THREE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND TWO SPECIAL

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OBJECTIVES, WITH TWO NEW SPECIAL OBJECTIVES PROPOSED IN THE R4. THE USAID REPRESENTATIVE ARGUED THAT THE BRAZIL PROGRAM IS TIGHTLY FOCUSED AND MANAGEABLE, AND THAT ALL OF THE AREAS COVERED IN THE R4 EITHER WERE PART OF THE

MISSION PROGRAM ALREADY, OR WERE DISCUSSED AS POSSIBILITIES IN LAST YEAR'S ACTION PLAN. ISSUES WERE RAISED REGARDING SCOPE OR EXTENSION OF SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE MISSION PROGRAM, AS FOLLOWS.

A. DEMOCRACY: THE R4 PRESENTED TWO SPECIAL OBJECTIVES AIMED AT STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY AND IMPROVING ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. UNDER CURRENT BUDGET LEVELS, HOWEVER, THE MISSION WILL BE UNABLE TO PURSUE ACTIVITIES TO STRENGTHEN CIVIL SOCIETY IN FY 96, AND PROBABLY FY 97 AS WELL. IN ADDITION, PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AIMED AT IMPROVING JUDICIAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND EXPANDING ACCESS TO ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION WILL BE DROPPED. ANY ACTIVITIES IN ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE WILL FOCUS EXCLUSIVELY ON IMPROVING POLICE AND PROSECUTOR

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COOPERATION.

B. AIDS: USAID/BRAZIL'S SIX-YEAR AIDS STRATEGY IS SCHEDULED TO END IN 1997. REVIEWERS QUESTIONED WHY THE R4 INCLUDED PLANS TO DEVELOP A NEW STRATEGY FOR AIDS PREVENTION, WHILE THE BUREAU'S R4 BUDGET GUIDANCE ADVISED THE MISSION TO PRESENT AN EXIT STRATEGY FOR THIS SECTOR. THE AA/LAC STATED THAT ANY FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITY IN AIDS SHOULD INCORPORATE AN EXIT STRATEGY AND EMPHASIZE PLANS FOR CREATING SUSTAINABILITY. THE USAID REPRESENTATIVE AGREED THAT IT IS TIME FOR BRAZILIAN COUNTERPARTS TO TAKE OVER AIDS ACTIVITIES. THE MISSION HAS REQUESTED THAT A TEAM FROM G/PHN VISIT BRAZIL TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE PROGRAM'S FINAL YEAR OF AIDS ACTIVITIES AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES, IF ANY. THE MISSION IS INTERESTED IN DETERMINING WHETHER AIDS ACTIVITIES CAN BE INTEGRATED INTO THE MISSION'S FAMILY PLANNING AND AT-RISK YOUTH ACTIVITIES IN THE NORTHEAST. THE AA/LAC ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT USAID WORK TO SEE THAT AIDS PREVENTION ACTIVITIES ARE MADE A PART OF UPCOMING MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANK LOANS, WHICH MAY BE TOO HEAVILY FOCUSED ON CREATING INFRASTRUCTURE.

C. POPULATION: USAID/BRAZIL'S 1992 POPULATION IMPLEMENTATION PLAN SCHEDULED MOST ACTIVITIES IN THE SECTOR TO CONCLUDE IN FY 1997, WITH MINIMAL FUNDING FOR EVALUATION ACTIVITIES BETWEEN THAT DATE AND FINAL PHASE-OUT IN THE YEAR 2000. IN THE R4, THE MISSION REQUESTED ADDITIONAL FUNDS TOTTALLING U.S. DOLS 7.5 MILLION FOR FYS 1997, 1998, AND 1999 IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE SUSTAINABILITY OF STATE-RUN FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS. THE

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MISSION ARGUED THAT STATE GOVERNMENTS AND LOCAL HEALTH
FACILITIES IN THE TARGET STATES OF BAHIA AND CEARA WILL
NOT HAVE THE CAPACITY TO ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR
IMPLEMENTING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES BY PHASE-OUT IF

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES ARE NOT PROVIDED. THE AA/LAC
EXPRESSED CONCERN THAT THE POPULATION PROGRAM SHOULD HAVE
CLEARER BENCHMARKS TO SIGNAL TO BRAZILIAN STATE
GOVERNMENTS AND NGO PARTNERS THAT THEY WILL BE RESPONSIBLE
FOR TAKING OVER THE PROGRAM AFTER ITS FINAL YEAR. THE AA
CONCURRED IN THE MISSION'S REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO
ALLOW THE PROGRAM TO ACHIEVE GREATER SUSTAINABILITY BY THE
YEAR 2000, WHILE RECOMMENDING THAT FUNDING FOR THE PROGRAM
BE REDUCED INCREMENTALLY EACH YEAR. PENDING THE OUTCOME
OF THE FY 97 BUDGET PROCESS, BUDGETS FOR THE FAMILY
PLANNING PROGRAM ARE EXPECTED TO BE ON THE ORDER OF U.S.
DOLS 4.6 MILLION IN FY 97 (DOWN FROM 5.4 MILLION IN FY
96); 3.0 MILLION IN FY 98, AND 1.5 MILLION IN FY 99. THE
STATE GOVERNMENTS SHOULD ASSUME AN INCREASING SHARE OF THE
PROGRAM'S COSTS EACH YEAR AS USAID REDUCES ITS SUPPORT.
ALTERNATIVELY, IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT COUNTERPARTS BE ASKED
TO TAKE ON RESPONSIBILITY FOR ADDITIONAL PROGRAM
COMPONENTS EACH YEAR.

3. PROGRAMMATIC PRIORITIES: AN ISSUE WAS RAISED
REGARDING WHAT THE MISSION'S PRIORITIES ARE, GIVEN THE
BUDGET SCENARIOS FOR 1997 AND THE OUT-YEARS THAT WERE
RECENTLY MADE AVAILABLE. THE USAID REPRESENTATIVE STATED
THAT ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES REPRESENT A LONG-TERM
COMMITMENT AND THE MISSION'S HIGHEST PRIORITY. THE AA/LAC
RECOMMENDED THAT, IF FUNDS ARE REDUCED, ADMINISTRATION OF
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JUSTICE ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE ELIMINATED.

4. OPERATING EXPENSES: USAID/BRAZIL ADVISED IN THE R4
THAT IT WOULD BE UNABLE TO MAKE AN ADDITIONAL REDUCTION
IN OE FOR FY 1998 BECAUSE OF USDH HOME LEAVE, TRANSFER OF
THE USAID REPRESENTATIVE, AND FSN AND LOCAL COST
INCREASES. LATEST AVAILABLE ESTIMATES INDICATE THAT THE
STATE DEPARTMENT'S CONVERSION TO THE ICASS SYSTEM WILL
CAUSE USAID/BRAZIL'S ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS IN THE EMBASSY
TO INCREASE TO DOLS 600,000 PER YEAR, OR SEVERAL TIMES
CURRENT COSTS. THE REGIONAL CONTROLLER MAY BE ABLE TO
NEGOTIATE REDUCTIONS IN THESE COSTS. MEANWHILE,
USAID/BRAZIL INTENDS TO EXPLORE COST-CUTTING OPTIONS THAT
INCLUDE MOVING ITS OFFICES OUTSIDE THE EMBASSY, REDUCING
INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE COSTS, AND TRANSFERRING MORE

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ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES TO USAID/BOLIVIA. THE DAEC WAS UNABLE TO RESOLVE THIS ISSUE DUE TO THE NUMBER OF UNKNOWN VARIABLES AT THE TIME OF THE REVIEW. THE AA/LAC ADVISED THAT THE MISSION SHOULD CONTINUE TO LOOK FOR WAYS TO REDUCE OPERATING EXPENSES.

5. HUMAN RIGHTS: THE AA/LAC ENCOURAGED THE MISSION TO LOOK INTO POSSIBILITIES FOR FURTHERING HUMAN RIGHTS CONCERNS, INCLUDING LAND ISSUES, EITHER BY LINKING BRAZILIAN HUMAN RIGHTS AGENCIES WITH THE U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION AND/OR HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES, OR ENCOURAGING INVOLVEMENT BY DEVELOPMENT BANKS IN SEEKING SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS.

6. CASE STUDIES: THE AA/LAC SUGGESTED THAT THE MISSION'S

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EXPERIENCE IN ESTABLISHING THE CEPEO, THE PRIVATE SECTOR ENTITY PROVIDING FAMILY PLANNING COMMODITIES, WOULD PROVIDE AN INTERESTING CASE STUDY REGARDING CREATION OF SUSTAINABLE INSTITUTIONS. THE AA SUGGESTED THAT ANOTHER CASE STUDY SHOULD DOCUMENT THE SUCCESS OF THE MISSION'S ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM IN PROMOTING REPLICATION OF SUSTAINABLE LOGGING PRACTICES.

7. GENDER ISSUES: THE MISSION REPORTED THAT IT IS CONTINUING TO WORK ON GENDER DISAGGREGATION OF ITS INDICATORS. THE LAC BUREAU'S WID ADVISOR, PATRICIA MARTIN, PROVIDED THE MISSION WITH RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING TREATMENT OF GENDER ISSUES IN A MEMORANDUM DATED APRIL 25, 1996.

8. PROFIT/UNIMED. LAST YEAR'S ACTION PLAN REVIEW DISCUSSED THE POSSIBILITY OF EXTRACTING USAID/W RESOURCES FROM THE UNSUCCESSFUL UNIMED ACTIVITY CARRIED OUT UNDER THE PROFIT PROJECT. THE MISSION REPORTED THAT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE, IN THAT UNIMED HAS AGREED TO RETURN THE USAID INVESTMENT. PROFIT IS CURRENTLY NEGOTIATING THE AMOUNT AND TIMING OF THE REPAYMENT, AND WILL SUBSEQUENTLY PRESENT A PROPOSAL TO USAID/W FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE MATTER.

9. AIDSCAP. IN LAST YEAR'S ACTION PLAN REVIEW, THE MISSION REPORTED THAT THE IN-COUNTRY AIDSCAP GRANTEE WAS A STRONG ORGANIZATION THAT HAD BECOME CAPABLE OF STANDING ON ITS OWN. AS A RESULT, IT WAS DETERMINED THAT THE MISSION WOULD CONSIDER FUNDING THE BRAZILIAN GRANTEE DIRECTLY, OUTSIDE OF THE AIDSCAP PROJECT. SINCE THE WORLDWIDE

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AIDSCAP PROJECT HAS BEEN EXTENDED FOR ONE YEAR, THE MISSION NOW PLANS TO RUN THE FINAL YEAR OF ITS PROGRAM WITH AIDSCAP, CHIEFLY FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPEDIENCY. THE MISSION MAY USE ANOTHER MECHANISM IF IT DECIDES TO PURSUE FOLLOW-ON AIDS ACTIVITIES.

10. WORKFORCE. A CONCERN WAS RAISED REGARDING AN APPARENT FSN STAFF INCREASE SHOWN IN THE R4. THE USAID REPRESENTATIVE CLARIFIED THAT THIS IS AN EXISTING, APPROVED POSITION THAT WILL BE FILLED IN 1996, AND NOT AN

ADDITIONAL POSITION. CONCERN WAS EXPRESSED THAT THE MISSION'S FY 1996 BUDGET LACKED FUNDING FOR ONE OF ITS PROGRAM-FUNDED FSNPSCS. THE MISSION AND LAC/DPB FOUND A WAY TO COVER THIS SHORTFALL DURING PROGRAM WEEK. THE AA ADVISED THAT HIGH FSN SALARIES SHOULD BE CAREFULLY REVIEWED.

11. NEW ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITY. THE MISSION DESCRIBED HOW IT DESIGNED ITS NEW ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITY USING SUPPORT FROM A PROJECT OFFICER FROM ANOTHER LAC MISSION,

THE REGIONAL CONTRACTING OFFICER, REGIONAL CONTROLLER AND REGIONAL LEGAL ADVISOR. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THIS EXPERIENCE BE DOCUMENTED TO DEMONSTRATE HOW A SMALLER MISSION HANDLES DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES USING REGIONAL RESOURCES, IN A WAY THAT COULD NOT BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT AN IN-COUNTRY PRESENCE.

13. BUDGET: THE FY 96 OYB FOR BRAZIL IS DOLS 12,648,000. CHRISTOPHER

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