

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Brazil
<b>Program Title:</b>	Communicable Diseases Program
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	512-007
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$7,856,000 CSH
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$7,900,000 CSH
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2003
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2008

**Summary:** This program aims to reduce the transmission of selected communicable diseases in target areas, with an emphasis on enhanced HIV/AIDS prevention activities and the expansion of tuberculosis (TB) control programs to selected geographic areas and at-risk populations. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MOH), USAID focuses on four main areas: 1) strengthening outreach capacity of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to provide services to high-risk populations; 2) expanding condom social marketing, including behavior change communications; 3) improving epidemiological surveillance and research; and 4) strengthening TB control through Directly Observed Therapy (DOTS), the World Health Organization recommended strategy for TB prevention, identification and treatment.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

**FY 2005 Program:** Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$5,837,000 CSH). Targeting high-risk groups, USAID provides technical assistance and training to strengthen the capacity of NGOs to implement activities aimed at reducing the transmission of HIV/AIDS. Activities include peer education and training of clinic staff members and volunteers that emphasize the promotion of behavior change; partner reduction; education and communication; voluntary counseling and testing; sexually transmitted infection (STI) treatment; and referrals to public social services and primary care providers. The condom social marketing program will be expanded by providing technical assistance to implement behavior change communication and marketing activities tailored to reach high HIV prevalence and vulnerable populations. USAID will fund a pilot program in abstinence promotion to explore alternative activities for avoiding HIV infections. USAID will also provide technical assistance to improve epidemiological surveillance and research by supporting the implementation of HIV sentinel surveillance sites to be selected in consultation with the MOH. Operations research may include the development of protocols to answer questions related to prevention interventions and their cost-effectiveness, the appropriateness of prevention and care strategies, etc. The main implementers are Private Agencies Cooperating Together (PACT), the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), and the Population Council.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,006,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical assistance to expand DOTS to other high prevalence areas in southeastern and southern Brazil. Technical assistance will continue to emphasize operations research and training of medical personnel and community health workers in the implementation of DOTS services. In addition, USAID will continue the policy dialogue with federal, state and municipal governments to reinforce compliance with DOTS treatment methodology. The main implementers are Management Sciences for Health, the Brazilian Family Welfare Society, the Tuberculosis Coalition for Technical Assistance and CDC.

**FY 2006 Program:** Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$5,900,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue technical assistance and training to strengthen the outreach capacity of NGOs

to provide services to vulnerable/high prevalence populations. The condom social marketing program will continue to implement behavior change communications activities and support media campaigns in an expanded geographic area. USAID also plans to support continued policy work related to the availability and cost of condoms. Activities to improve epidemiological surveillance and research will continue. In addition, USAID plans to provide funds to NGOs to establish a pilot abstinence program for adolescents. The implementers are the same as above.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,000,000 CSH). TB activities will continue to build on previous successes by expanding DOTS to other high prevalence areas in the southeastern and southern regions of Brazil. USAID plans to continue providing technical assistance to emphasize operations research and training of medical personnel and community health workers in the implementation of DOTS services. The implementers are the same as above.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's program in HIV/AIDS has achieved excellent results in its first year of implementation. The NGO strengthening activity has already resulted in award of 22 grants to different NGOs including five awards to consortia, thereby further expanding the impact of the program in target groups. It is expected that this activity will result in 10,000 trainees in HIV/AIDS prevention and control. It will also result in approximately 1,000 referrals for STIs and HIV testing and counseling over the next year. Treatment for TB/HIV co-infection will increase manifold with a greater number of clients enrolled in effective treatment regimes. Scheduled knowledge, attitude and practice surveys will measure behavior change triggered by education and information campaigns.

USAID provided support to the Brazilian National HIV/AIDS Conference that brought together high-level government officials, UNAIDS, private sector, civil society, and NGO representatives. Discussions held at the Conference led to increased cooperation among all parties to further expand prevention activities. Policy dialogue has increased the visibility of key issues that impact condom availability, including decreased import taxes and tax exemption for condoms. A working group was formed to explore alternative distribution mechanisms.

USAID played a major role in the MOH's adoption of DOTS as the national policy for TB treatment. DOTS expansion activities began in March 2004 at three sites in the São Paulo metropolitan area. Results have been encouraging and indicate a significant increase in the use of DOTS in that area. The use of DOTS in Rio de Janeiro has also been encouraging at three health centers and at a site using the community outreach worker approach.

Through this program, USAID will help reduce HIV/AIDS infection rates among selected high prevalence groups and promote sexual behavior change. An increased number of people will be tested and referred for STI and HIV/AIDS treatment. In combating TB, USAID anticipates the following will be achieved: 75% coverage, 85% cure rate, and a 70% case detection rate in USAID target areas. DOTS completion rates are expected to increase from 40% to 85%.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

**Brazil**

512-007 Communicable Diseases Program	<b>CSH</b>
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>	
Obligations	9,520
Expenditures	4
Unliquidated	9,516
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>	
Obligations	8,650
Expenditures	0
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>	
Obligations	18,170
Expenditures	4
Unliquidated	18,166
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>	
Obligations	7,856
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>	
Obligations	7,856
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>	
Obligations	7,900
Future Obligations	26,074
Est. Total Cost	60,000