

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Brazil
Program Title:	Environment Program
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	512-008
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$6,027,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$5,330,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: The USAID environment program seeks to increase environmentally sustainable benefits and economic opportunities to poor forest and river dwellers, reduce the rate of Amazon Rainforest deforestation, assist indigenous populations to protect their traditional lands from environmental degradation and, in general, shape the environmental impact of future land-use trends over large geographic areas of the Amazon while continuing to address global concerns of biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$6,027,000 DA). USAID provides technical assistance and training to improve the efficiency and increase the adoption of sustainable forest management and harvesting practices at the community and industrial levels by applying management models appropriate for different locations and conditions. In FY 2006, the area under sound forest management in the Amazon is reaching some 1.4 million hectares (Ha), of which 30,000 Ha will be under certified community forest management involving a total of six communities. To expand sustainable forest management, USAID trains nearly 3,000 forest management professionals, and also some 13,000 people who are directly involved in the design and implementation of improved management systems. An additional 1,425 professionals are receiving training in biodiversity conservation and management.

The development of markets for environmental goods and services provide tangible economic benefits to poor communities. USAID's support of these markets will increase the volume and equitability of transactions in sustainably produced timber and non-timber forest products (from \$314,000 in 2004 to \$1.3 million in 2006). Programs will also improve trade relations between rural producers and urban consumers and strengthen community based ecotourism networks.

USAID strengthens the independent monitoring of deforestation by supporting the improvement of tools for monitoring landscape change. Critical areas for planned expansion of the timber industry are being identified, mapped, and presented to state and federal authorities to facilitate proper forest planning and management. Preparation for landscape management includes workshops in participatory environmental planning and regional development along major highway corridors in the Amazon.

Finally, USAID continues to work directly with representative indigenous groups to develop self-managed territorial monitoring and protection systems, aimed at securing indigenous territorial integrity in compliance with environmental legislation, with a special focus on the Xingú - Kayapó complex of indigenous lands (13.6 million hectares of officially protected areas).

Principal implementers: World Wide Fund for Nature- WWF/Brazil, International Institute of

Education of Brazil-IEB, the Institute of Environmental Research of Amazonia-IPAM), Conservation International-CI, and the Amazon Conservation Team-ACT.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$5,330,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and training to increase the adoption of, and widely disseminate knowledge and information about, sustainable forest management practices. This will include evaluating the potential for multiple use forest management. USAID support to increase the adoption of sustainable forest management and harvesting practices at the community and industrial levels in the Amazon will cover a total area of nearly two million hectares, of which 41,000 Ha will be under certified community forest management. In conjunction with these activities, USAID will fund instruction of 4,000 forest management professionals, and also train 2,550 people who will have direct involvement in the design and implementation of improved management systems. An additional 1,128 professionals will receive training in biodiversity conservation and management.

USAID will promote activities for land-use planning in forested landscapes which will encourage sustainable settlements with secure land tenure, certified production chain processes, and participatory monitoring of landscape change. By the end of FY 2007, USAID partners will have implemented participatory regional planning for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in an area of over 372,000 square kilometers in the Amazon, resulting in integrated landscape mosaics that sustain environmental and socioeconomic benefits for rural populations.

Poor communities in the Amazon will gain tangible economic benefits from USAID's support to the development of markets for environmental goods and services, through an increase in the volume and equitability of transactions in sustainably produced timber and non-timber forest products (from \$1.3 million in 2006 to \$1.4 million in 2007), improved trade relations between rural producers and urban consumers, as well as strengthened community based ecotourism networks.

Principal implementers: World Wide Fund for Nature- WWF/Brazil, International Institute of Education of Brazil-IEB, and the Institute of Environmental Research of Amazonia-IPAM.

Performance and Results: In FY 05, USAID continued to demonstrate progress toward halting deforestation and environmental degradation of Amazonian and Atlantic rainforests. An area of some 103,242 km² of natural forest ecosystems has been sustained in healthy, productive landscapes by encouraging the adoption of sound forest management practices. Social and environmental benefits have also been extended to poor rural populations in Amazonia through support for the development of markets for environmental goods and services. These markets provide tangible economic benefits as witnessed by a 40% rise in the volume of equitable transactions in sustainably produced timber and non-timber forest products from \$314,000 in 2004 to \$419,000 in 2005. The program also enabled the training of 15,303 people in the scaling-up of lessons learned in both forest conservation and sustainable use at a regional level.

In line with the Presidential Initiative Against Illegal Logging (PIAIL), the Government of Brazil (GOB) has committed to combating deforestation, burning and illicit practices in the timber sector. Early 2004-2005 estimates indicate that Amazon deforestation has dropped 30% from last year's near-record high of 27,200km². In addition to reduced forest conversion due to low commodity prices and the weak dollar, much of this reduction is credited to increased enforcement of environmental laws. Also in June 2005, the Brazilian Congress passed new legislation defining rules for forest concessions, which is providing a more orderly alternative to current logging operations that frequently occur illicitly on public lands. In addition, USAID is working directly with indigenous populations to assist them in protecting their cultures, native lands and natural ecosystems.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Brazil

512-008 Environment Program	DA
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	12,758
Expenditures	3,137
Unliquidated	9,621
Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	5,763
Expenditures	10,170
Through September 30, 2005	
Obligations	18,521
Expenditures	13,307
Unliquidated	5,214
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	6,027
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006	
Obligations	6,027
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA	
Obligations	5,330
Future Obligations	6,188
Est. Total Cost	36,066