

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Brazil
Program Title:	Communicable Diseases Program
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	512-007
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,178,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$5,345,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$5,985,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: The USAID's health program is working to strengthen local capacity to reduce the transmission of selected communicable diseases, particularly among high-risk populations, with emphasis on HIV/AIDS prevention and the detection and control of tuberculosis (TB). USAID activities are carried out in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MOH), focused on four main areas: 1) strengthening NGO outreach capacity to provide services to vulnerable and high-risk populations; 2) expanding condom social marketing and behavior change communications; 3) improving epidemiological surveillance and research; and 4) strengthening Government of Brazil (GOB) capacity to implement the World Health Organization (WHO)-recommended Directly Observed Therapy Short-Course (DOTS) strategy for TB prevention, identification and treatment.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$2,178,000 CSH). USAID continues to promote the successful WHO-recommended TB control strategy in Brazil, by working with municipal and state governments in target areas that are responsible for more than 40% of Brazil's TB burden (nearly 40,000 cases per year). The program also enhances the corresponding management and quality control system to ensure a continuous supply of high quality anti-TB drugs. The Mission aims to complete the National TB-Drug Resistance and TB/HIV-AIDS Co-Morbidity Study. Activities include providing TB training to healthcare providers at the state and local levels as well as training in data collection and information management. Also, activities include operational research, social mobilization, and programs for DOTS. Principal implementers: Municipal and State Health Secretariats, the Pan-American Health Organization, Management Sciences for Health, Centers for Disease Control, and the Brazilian Family Welfare Society.

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS (5,345,000 FY 2005 CSH Carryover). Although there have been delays in the implementation of the HIV/AIDS activities, USAID anticipates implementing activities that provides assistance to support: strengthening vulnerable groups and outreach programs in targeted municipal government health departments; HIV surveillance for selected populations; strengthening the capacity of new nontraditional partners to implement ABC (Abstinence, Be faithful, and use Condoms) activities with AIDS in the workplace programs; and assistance to AIDS orphans and appropriate AIDS prevention guidance to vulnerable young adults. Principal implementers: Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), state and municipal health secretariats, and non-traditional partners.

FY 2007 Program:

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,200,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support DOTS in Brazil at the municipal and state levels in high-prevalence areas. The program will support a management and quality control system to ensure continuous supply of high quality anti-TB drugs. Operation's research funding will be used to test and evaluate which

methodologies are best for implementing the National TB Program and a national TB/HIV-AIDS treatment protocol. Activities at all state and municipal sites will include the continuation of TB training for healthcare professionals, data collection and information management training, operational research and social mobilization. While the principal program beneficiaries will continue to be the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro Municipal and State Health Secretariats, the activities will be expanded to include other Health Secretariats in critical TB locations. Principal implementers: Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), Management Sciences for Health, Centers for Disease Control (CDC), and the Brazilian Family Welfare Society.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$3,785,000 CSH). USAID funds will be used to continue the support of FY 2005 funded activities. These activities may include: 1) assistance to targeted municipal government health departments to strengthening vulnerable group outreach programs; 2) HIV surveillance for selected populations; 3) strengthening the capacity of new non-traditional partners to implement ABC activities with AIDS in the workplace programs; 4) assistance to AIDS orphans and appropriate AIDS prevention guidance to vulnerable young adults. Principal implementers: Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), state and municipal health secretariats, and non-traditional partners.

Performance and Results: The USAID Health Program experienced a number of programmatic successes and challenges this past year that impacted significantly upon performance. USAID funded TB activities carried out in close collaboration with the MOH were successful, with more than 25,000 health professionals trained, including laboratory technicians, TB program managers, physician TB specialists and community workers. The results can be seen in the growing nationwide acceptance of DOTS and the change in TB detection rates in healthcare services, which increased from 23% in 2003 to 53% in 2004. Working in partnership with PAHO and CDC, USAID has made significant strides in implementing fully DOTS in 2005. USAID's health program has helped Brazil to develop a TB proposal supported by the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. These developments reflect GOB commitment to DOTS for the next 5 years.

In HIV/AIDS, USAID is contributing to prevention projects developed by Brazilian NGOs, by strengthening their technical and project management skills, promoting behavior change by producing and airing communication campaigns, and promoting condom social marketing initiatives. Activities focus on the South and Southeastern regions of Brazil, targeting the most vulnerable populations to HIV infection. An estimated 395,000 people from the highest risk groups were reached with prevention messages, with over 1.2 million condoms distributed. The social marketing component mobilized NGOs, the government, and commercial organizations to ensure that the HIV/AIDS prevention needs of vulnerable populations are effectively met in a sustainable and self-sufficient manner.

Through this program USAID will help reduce new HIV infections among selected populations. 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	CSH
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	17,661
Expenditures	2,695
Unliquidated	14,966
Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	2,121
Expenditures	10,933
Through September 30, 2005	
Obligations	19,782
Expenditures	13,628
Unliquidated	6,154
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	5,345
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	2,178
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006	
Obligations	7,523
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA	
Obligations	5,985
Future Obligations	16,466
Est. Total Cost	49,756