

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. resume	Carlos Altimari Gasperi (partial) (1 page)	nd	P6/b(6)
001b. letter	Julia Vindasius to FLOTUS (partial) (2 pages)	09/20/1997	P6/b(6)
002. briefing paper	Brazil: Brazilian Economic and Financial Situation (1 page)	nd	P1/b(1)
003. report	bio (2 pages)	09/16/1997	P1/b(1)
004. list	Prominent Invitees for the Letter of Intent Signing (partial) (4 pages)	10/07/1997	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Speechwriting (Noa Meyer Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 13008

FOLDER TITLE:

The Trip of the First Lady to Venezuela, Brazil, and Argentina, October 12-18, 1997
(D. Shipley) [Binder] [1]

2012-0869-S

kc974

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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The Trip of the First Lady
to
Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina

October 12 - 18, 1997

**TRIP OF THE FIRST LADY TO
VENEZUELA, BRAZIL, and ARGENTINA
OCTOBER 12-18, 1997**

BACKGROUND ON VENEZUELA

- Background notes
- U.S. Relations
- Political and Social Overview
- Human Rights
- Education
- Women's Issues
- Involvement in the Fourth World Conference on Women
- Population and Family Planning
- Children's Issues
- Health Issues
- US Assistance
- Environment
- Protocol

BIOS

Regional Issues

EVENTS IN CARACAS

Arrival Ceremony

Embassy Meet and Greet

Tour Children's Museum w/Mrs. Caldera

State Dinner and Reception

FUDEP Microenterprise Roundtable

Wreath Laying

Crowd Speech

Departure Ceremony

BACKGROUND ON BRAZIL

- Background notes
- U.S. Relations
- Economic overview
- Human Rights
- Education
- Women's Issues
- Involvement in the Fourth World Conference on Women
- Population and Family Planning
- Children's Issues
- Health Issues
- U.S. Assistance
- Environment

-Protocol

BIOS

EVENTS IN BRASILIA

Reception

State Dinner

MOU Signing Ceremony

Meeting with Mrs. Cardoso

Embassy Event

EVENTS IN SAO PAULO

Antonio Manoel Alves de Lima School

EVENTS IN RIO

Education Speech

BACKGROUND ON ARGENTINA

-Background notes

-U.S. Relations

-Political and Social Overview

-Economic overview

-Human Rights

-Education

-Women's Issues

-Involvement in the Fourth World Conference on Women

-Population and Family Planning

-Children's Issues

-Health Issues

-U.S. Assistance

-Environment

-Protocol

BIOS

EVENTS IN BUENOS AIRES

Arrival Ceremony

Speech at Colon Theater

Meet and Greet

Human Rights Event

Town Hall Meeting

State Dinner/Reception

Embassy Event

Bariloche

Iquacu Falls

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This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

Divider Title:

BACKGROUND ON VENEZUELA

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Divider Title:
FUDEP Microenterprise Roundtable

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT & FIRST LADY
TO
CARACAS, VENEZUELA
OCTOBER 12-13, 1997

EVENT: MICROENTERPRISE ROUNDTABLE

DATE: Monday, October 13, 1997

TIME: 8:30 am - 9:55 am

LOCATION: FUDEP Headquarters

ATTENDEES: THE FIRST LADY, Minister of the Family Carlos Altimari, President of Foncofin Luis Delgado Bello, Director General of FUDEP Mary Gloria Olivio, FUDEP borrowers Rita Arenas, Magola de Cardona, Zulma Lopez, and Dina Paez

PRESS: OPEN PRESS

SCENARIO: THE FIRST LADY will be greeted at FUDEP Headquarters by the Minister of the Family Carlos Altimari, Director General of FUDEP Mary Gloria Olivio, and Deputy Director of FUDEP Francia Sierraalta. The group will then proceed up two flights of stairs to the rooftop terrace for a roundtable discussion. The additional roundtable participants and the press will already be pre-set upstairs.

Director General Mary Gloria Olivio will make opening remarks (acting as the moderator for the rest of the discussion), followed by formal welcoming remarks given by the Minister of the Family Carlos Altimari who will then introduce THE FIRST LADY. THE FIRST LADY will make remarks, after which Mary Gloria will ask the President of Foncofin Luis Delgado Bello to make brief remarks. Mary Gloria will speak and then introduce the first of the four FUDEP loan recipients, Magola de Cardona, who will give a brief 3 minute introduction, followed by the rest of the FUDEP recipients. Discussion will follow.

At the conclusion of the discussion THE FIRST LADY will make closing remarks and a gift will be presented to THE FIRST LADY. THE FIRST LADY will then depart FUDEP Headquarters with the option of walking outside one 1/2 block to visit Zulma Lopez' craft store.

STAFF NOTE: Seating will be available for staff who wish to observe the discussion.

UNCLASSIFIEDVENEZUELA: FUDEP (FOUNDATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY)

At FUDEP Headquarters, located in the barrio of Catia, you will be met by Executive Director Mary Gloria Olivo. She will give you a short tour through the restored colonial-style building. Afterwards, you will proceed upstairs to the lovely tree-shaded plaza area, called El Pueblo, where you will meet several women who have benefited from FUDEP programs, including:

Rita Arenas: Used FUDEP micro-credit loan to establish a short-route passenger transportation service. *taxi*

Magola de Cardona: First recipient of FUDEP micro-credit loan. Directs a sewing workshop in the center of Caracas with 12 sewing machines. Participates in a youth program, training two girls.

Zulma Lopez: Using a FUDEP loan, expanded her home-based handicrafts business. Now markets her products in other shops. Just moved into her own store down the street from FUDEP headquarters.

Dina Paez: Used FUDEP micro-credit loan to start a small restaurant, expand her food business, and open a butcher shop. Her entire family is involved in running these businesses.

Background

FUDEP (Fundacion para el Desarrollo de la Economia Popular) was founded in 1983, is a non-profit, civic organization which uses "self help" programs to promote and develop self-sufficiency in the poorest communities of Venezuela.

FUDEP runs three basic assistance programs to achieve its mission:

1.) Micro-credit loans: Allow women to set up small businesses. Provide women with additional income and productive employment. 96 percent of borrowers repay their loans completely and on time. Offer with workshops on financial decision-making.

2.) Improvement and Construction of Homes: In poor communities of Venezuela know as "ranchitos."

3.) Health and Legal Assistance Programs

UNCLASSIFIED

*important to add
not just as
the benefits of m.o. extend
to all kinds of a country/
biggest advantage - to families
+ communities - this FUDEP
has been a staff w/ projects
all socially*

Thurs., 9/11, 1:00

FUNDACION PARA EL DESARROLLO DE LA ECONOMIA POPULAR

Foundation for the Development of the People's Economy

"FUDEP"

Background:

Almost 70% of Venezuela's population of 20 million is poor and cannot cover their basic necessities. Of that 70%, 48% cannot cover even the basic food requirements, and are in dire poverty.

There is about 16% unemployment. 42% of the economically active (about 3 million people) are actually located in the "informal sector" and are subject to vascillations in the economy. They are without social security, stable income and the average worker in the informal economy does not bring in over \$90.00 per month.

FUDEP, founded in 1983, is a non-profit civic organization, with the mission of promoting and developing the self-sufficiency of the poorest people, families, and communities as a way to contribute to the wellbeing of Venezuela through "Self-Help" Programs. It does so in the following ways:

1) **SUPPORTS MICRO-BUSINESSES**: using micro-credit, women can set up small businesses and count on additional income by encouraging the initiative, talent and productive employment of citizens. **FUDEP** also provides workshops which guide borrowers in basic as well as more sophisticated financial decisions: rent/what to charge for products, advertising, employees, etc.

>minimum loan: Bs. 500,000 (\$1,000)

>maximum loan: Bs. 4,000,000 (\$8,000)

>payback of loan: from 8 months to 2 years depending on amount borrowed

>women guarantee their loans with equipment they buy for the business

>success rate: 96% of borrowers pay back their loans completely and on time. They are then eligible for a second loan and third loan, etc. ✓

2) SUPPORTS THE IMPROVEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES IN THE POOR 'RANCHITO' AREAS:

- >technical engineering assistance
- >credit for improvement of existing homes and the construction of new homes
- >assistance in setting up community organizations
- >follow-up and evaluation of assistance
- >Catuche Settlement is the prime example, named by the U.N. Conference on Human Settlements (Istanbul, 1996) as one of the "100 Best Efforts in the World"

3) OFFERS PROGRAMS Of ASSISTANCE IN HEALTH AND LEGAL MATTERS

- >preventative and primary care
- >legal advice
- >how to shop wisely

At **FUDEP** headquarters, located in the Barrio of Catia, we will be meeting *María Gloria Olivo, Executive Director.*

We will also be meeting the women whose bios follow on another page:

Rita Arenas, taxi driver and owner of two taxis.

Dina Pez, cook and owner of modest cafe and restaurant, as well as the butcher shop one door down.

Zulma López, artist and proprietor of her own shop of typical Venezuelan arts and crafts

Magola de Cardona, is the very first recipient of a **FUDEP** microcredit loan and is now the successful owner of her own sewing and fashion "factory". She is a prime example of the multiplier effect of her loan because she now employs 12 women at her sewing machines, as well as 40 women who sew for her in their homes. If we do not have time to see her factory today, we will visit it tomorrow morning.

FOUNDATION FOR THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY

"FUDEP"

SOME STATISTICS:

- 1) 64 people are employed in the FUDEP organization: 48 in Caracas and 16 in the interior.
- 2) Since its founding in 1983, FUDEP has assisted 8,210 people directly and an additional 41,000 indirectly, counting family members and associates. Women are 73% of that total number.

WHERE DO THEY OBTAIN THEIR FUNDING?

- 1) FONCOFIN: a foundation supported by the Ministry of the Family, supports the microenterprise programs.
- 2) THE MUNICIPALITY OF "LIBERTADOR": the municipality works hand-in-glove with FUDEP on its urban renewal projects, particularly in the clean-up of the Catuche River and the nearby barrio of the same name.
- 3) THE UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM: supports the water clean-up projects.
- 4) THE MINISTRY OF THE FAMILY: works with FUDEP on work-study programs, encouraging young people to apprentice at micro-enterprises while earning a monthly incentive wage, and studying in the fields pertinent to their work.
- 5) MINISTRY OF YOUTH: has an agreement which helps the youth of Lara State in economic activity.
- 6) INAVI: the national institute to rehabilitate housing supports their projects with credit to women to improve their homes
- 7) DONATIONS: the big foundations of Venezuela, the VOLLMER Foundation, PFIZER and the Canadian Embassy
- 8) INTERAMERICAN FOUNDATION: helps with education and preparing young people
- 9) INTERNATIONAL YOUTH FOUNDATION: support for young people in the metropolitan area.
- 10) PETROLEOS DE VENEZUELA: The national oil company supports the micro-economy program

There are quite a few other supporters of FUDEP - but these are a great sampling!!

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NAME:

Carlos ALTIMARI Gasperi

PRESENT POSITION:

Deputy to National Congress for Zulia State,
COPEI Party, 1979-present
Member of the Commission on Energy and Mines
Professor of Public International Law and
Theory of International Relations, Rafael
Urdaneta University, 1976-present
Professor of Political Theory, Theory of State
and Political Development, Simon Bolivar
University, 1974-present

PREVIOUS POSITIONS:

Coordinator, Graduate Studies Organizaing
Committee in Political Science, Simon Bolivar
University
Assistant to the Director of Social Sciences
and Humanities Division, 1976 and Professor of
Political Science, Simon Bolivar University,
1976 and 1979
Part-time Professor, Rafael Urdaneta
University, 1977

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND:

Ph.D. and M.A. in Political Science,
University of Notre Dame, 1971
Law Degree, University of Zulia, 1967

PERSONAL DATA

Born:

P6/(b)(6)

Venezuela

Marital Status:

Married

Dietary restrictions:

None

Preferred mailing address:

P6/(b)(6)

Languages:

Spanish, excellent English

Travels Abroad:

Many trips to the U.S.

Mary Gloria Olivo Espinosa

General Director of the Foundation for the Development of the People's Economy (FUDEP - Fundacion para el desarrollo de la economia popular)

A native of Caracas, Venezuela, Ms. Olivo received her Bachelor's degree in Theology from the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana Center for Religious Studies in 1984. She received a law degree from Universidad Andres Bello in Caracas in 1986. In 1988, Ms. Olivo completed her degree in education. She founded FUDEP in 1983 and became its General Director in 1990. In 1975, Ms. Olivo entered the religious order of the Sisters of San Jose of Tarbes based in France. She subsequently left the order and becoming a primary school teacher and founding the Movement of Lay Missionaries of Jesus. From 1986-present Ms. Olivo has worked with numerous social organizations in Latin America to include "Fe y Alegria" (Faith and Happiness), CONGVIVIENDA (Coordinator of Non-governmental Organizations for Housing) and RODEP (Network of Organizations for the Economy of the People).

Ms. Olivo is 43 years old. She has never married. She has two brothers and three sisters. She speaks native Spanish. She does not speak English.

Francía Encelia Sierraalta García

Deputy General Director of the Foundation for the Development of the People's Economy (FUDEP - Fundacion para el desarrollo de la economia popular)

Ms. Sierraalta co-founded FUDEP in 1983. She received a degree in Primary Education in 1978. She obtained a degree in Theology from the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana Center for Religious Studies in Caracas in 1983. In 1990 she became the Deputy General Director of FUDEP.

Ms. Sierraalta entered the religious order of the Sisters of San Jose of Tarbes, based in France, in 1970. She worked as a preschool teacher for several years and became Director of the San Juan Maria Vianney Preschool in 1982. In 1984 she co-founded the Movement of Lay Missionaries of Jesus. Ms. Sierraalta served as coordinator of the "Fe y Alegria" (Faith and Happiness) Family, School and Community Program in 1986.

Ms. Sierraalta is 48 years old and is unmarried. She is the second of nine daughters in her family. She is a native of Barquisimeto, State of Lara, Venezuela. She speaks native Spanish and no English.

LUIS DELGADO BELLO - President of the Foncofin Foundation

Mr. Delgado Bello was the advisor for the Solidarity Project of the "Ninth Plan of the Nation" and National Superintendent of Venezuelan Cooperatives. He has performed directorships in several central cooperatives throughout the country. He was also the Venezuelan representative to the International Cooperatives University (UCI), and Director and Vice President of the American Organization of Cooperatives (OCA). Mr. Delgado Bello was the Director of the Project for the System of Family Markets in Bolivia and a consultant in the conception of the cooperative market system of unified prices in Paraguay.

Foncofin, a fund for cooperation and financing for associated companies, is an institution attached to the Ministry of the Family. Since 1995, they have overseen the economic solidarity programs through which they support initiatives for community organizations such as small businesses through cooperatives and civic associations..., through:

Economic Support - Financial support for the creation of consumer markets, pharmacies, clinics, production of various agriculture products and other activities.

Support of Organizations - Institutional development for supporting strategic planning and to support alternative economic sectors.

Development - To duplicate successful projects.

BIOGRAPHIES OF FOUR MICRO-CREDIT RECEIPIENTS

1) RITA ARENAS: TRANSPORTATION

Rita Arenas, age 53, had worked in the field of transportation as a taxi driver or bus driver for many years, but always for other people. She had never been able to afford to buy a vehicle to start her own short-route passenger service. Therefore, she approached FUDEP in search of both funding and training. Through their Micro-enterprise Network, Rita was able to increase her customer base and now is in partnership with several other women, as well as having her son be part of the business. Her taxi and bus service are available 24 hours a day.

Economic Area: Transportation

Credit First Issued: 1994

Amount: Bs. 280,000 (\$1,800 1994 exchange rate)

Second Credit: Bs. 600,000 (\$2,500 or so- hard to judge due to bolivar inflation)

Funded: 15-seat van and related equipment and materials

Evaluation: Rita's life has significantly improved as she has stable income and a wider customer base through the network. Rita plans to request a Third Credit Loan so that she may replace her vehicle with a newer, more comfortable model.

2) MAGOLA DE CARDONA: SEAMSTRESS AND DESIGNER

Magola de Cardona, age 46, loves to sew. However, for many years her family responsibilities prevented her from working outside the home. She wanted to expand her productivity even from her living room, however, so she contacted FUDEP in order to buy a sewing machine.

MAGOLA WAS THE VERY FIRST RECIPIENT OF A FUDEP MICRO-CREDIT LOAN.

Initially the amount was small, but she invested efficiently and was able to expand beyond her dreams. She now directs a workshop in the center of the city with 12 sewing machines. She completes orders for other businesses, as well as designing for her own clients. She also directs 40 women who sew in their homes to complete some of Magola's client's orders.

Magola has also taken advantage of FUDEP's courses in the trade and marketing of textiles so that she may increase her network and help others. To this end, she is a participant in the youth program, in which she trains two girls in her workshop.

Business Area: Sewing and Design

Credits issued in 1990 and 1992

Amount: Bs. 100,000 (\$1,100); Bs. 300,000 (\$3,000)

Funded: sewing machines and fabric

3) ZULMA LOPEZ: HANDICRAFTS ARTISAN

Zulma López, age 28, is an artist, but originally contacted FUDEP in relation to housing in a barrio area of Caracas. She wanted to organize a Housing Community Organization and procure dwellings provided by the governmental housing agency (INAVI). FUDEP granted her the loan and she decided to use part of the investment to consolidate and expand her home-based handicrafts business. She has learned to value and organize her work, as she is now aware of management issues and financial and human resource concerns. López also offers other artisans the opportunity to learn ceramics (her specialty). She and others have learned how to market their products in handicrafts shops, and this month moved into her own store down the street from FUDEP headquarters.

Business Area: Handicrafts

Credit issued: 1996

Amount: Bs. 600,000 (\$1,050)

Funded: a ceramics furnace, tools and raw materials

4) DINA PAEZ: RESTAURANT OWNER

Dina, age 53, worked in a factory. One day her young daughter had a terrible accident and Dina had to resign from her job in order to care for her child. She hoped that the resulting severance pay would fund the eye operation her daughter needed. Unfortunately, it wasn't enough, and this tragedy energized Dina to found her own business and control her finances. Two attempts at a restaurant failed before she approached FUDEP for a micro-credit loan to start a small restaurant and buy refrigeration equipment. In the riots of February, 1989, Dina's original restaurant was completely destroyed by looters. She really struggled until she approached FUDEP. With their loan, she was able to expand her food business to open a nearby butcher shop as well (one door down). Her husband, two sons and daughter all work together, and they have been able to buy a home. Her sons are planning to organize an independent micro-enterprise after they have completed their studies.

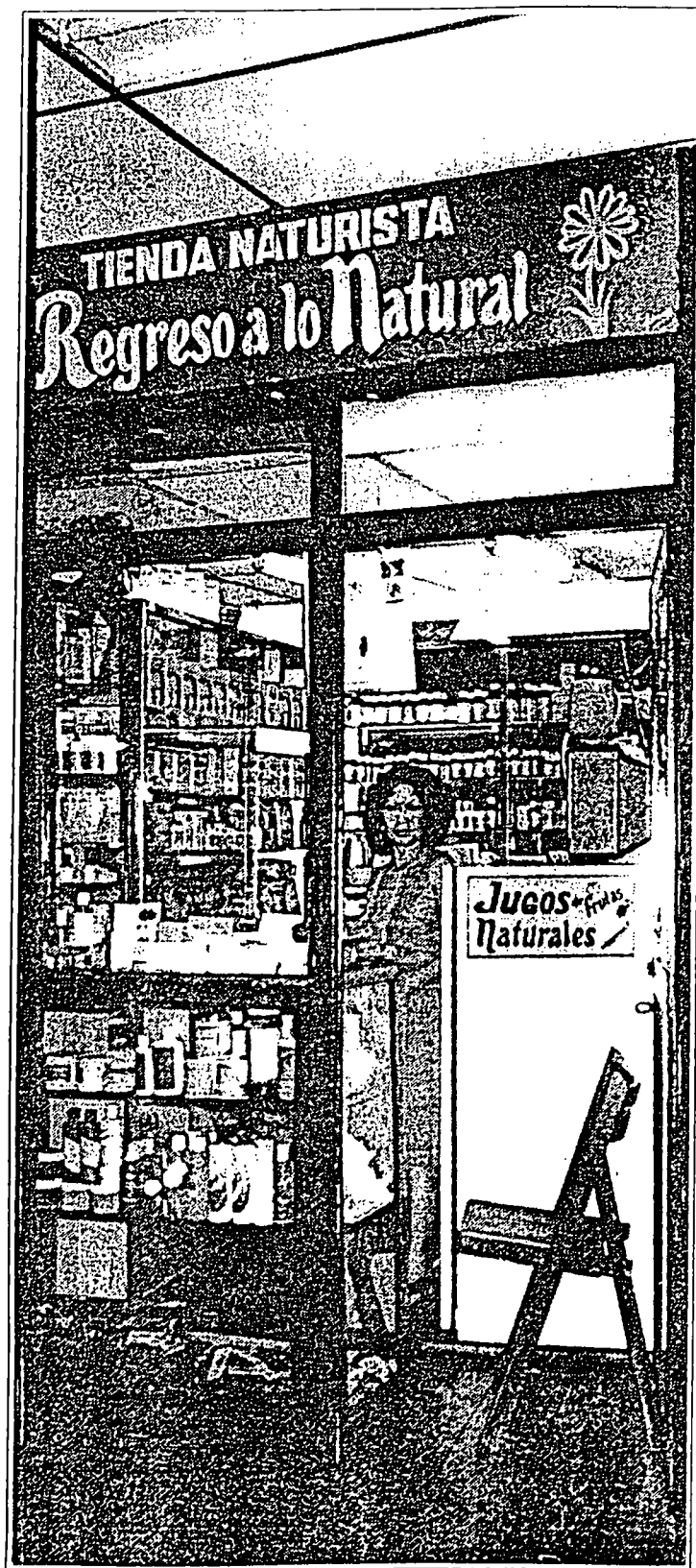
Business Area: Restaurant

Credit issued: 1996

Amount: Bs. 1,500,000 (\$3,000)

Funded: equipment and raw materials for restaurant and refrigeration

- Acción de FUDEP



OLGA MERCEDES was getting up every day in order to work in a natural foods store as a saleswoman, producing just enough money to eat and provide for her children.

- Olga Mercedes se levantaba cada día para trabajar en una tienda de productos naturales como vendedora, produciendo escasamente sólo para comer y darle a sus hijos.

En octubre de 1992, Olga Mercedes recibió de Fudep un crédito y capacitación empresarial para instalar su pequeña tienda en Catia, siendo hoy día una empresaria próspera, con ingreso estable, abierta al trabajo con otras mujeres, en el área de salud natural, vendiendo productos a precios accesibles a la comunidad.

In October, 1992, OLGA MERCEDES, received a*small-credit loan in order to set up her own business in a small store in the barrio, Catia. Today she is prosperous businesswoman, with a stable income, working with other women in the area of natural health and selling her products at accessible prices to the community.

*From FUDEP



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Julia Vindasius

P6/(b)(6)

La Jolla, CA 92037

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P6/(b)(6)

Caracas Office: (58) (2) 905-9596, -9564

Caracas FAX: (58) (2) 905-9520

E-mail: julia.vindasius@intesa.com

(May be in Audience)

September 20, 1997
Caracas, Venezuela

Julia Hoffmann
can she
be reached
anywhere
Patti

Mrs. Hillary Clinton
Office of the First Lady
OEOB, Room 100
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

At long last, I have settled down and am writing the letter I promised way back in February when I saw you at the Microenterprise Awards event at the White House. Since then, I have found a wonderful new job working in Caracas, Venezuela. I understand that Caracas will be one of the stops for your upcoming Latin American trip next month and I would love to see you while you are here. Please let me know if there would be an opportunity to attend one of the receptions or events honoring your visit to Venezuela.

The CDFI Microenterprise Awards reception in February was a wonderful and symbolic way to end my stay in Washington. As you know, I had the great honor of being a White House Fellow and working in the Office of Policy at the Defense Department. As an Action Officer at the Bosnia Task Force, I worked on issues of economic reconstruction for the region. It was a perfect niche for me at Defense since I could use my international development background to work the social and economic development issues that are usually the province of the State Department, USAID, and the World Bank. Since many of the reconstruction projects required military involvement and Department of Defense or NATO funding, negotiating the project terms with State and navigating through the bureaucratic and legal obstacles to ensure the project was implemented proved to be a great learning experience.

While I was finishing the Fellowship, I got a call from the CDFI office to help with the Microenterprise Awards and the Bank Enterprise Awards programs. By that time, I knew that I would not be returning to Southern Development Bancorporation and planned to look for a new job in the private sector. Consulting with CDFI last fall and early spring of this year was a good transitional opportunity. I admire Kirsten Moy and was impressed with how much the CDFI program was able to accomplish with the limited time and resources it had at its disposal. I am so dismayed at the recent attacks on the CDFI program from Congress. I can attest to how conscientious the staff was about fairness and objectivity in all of their reviews. They understood how careful they had to be due to the fact that, while growing, we still only have a small core of institutions and experts across the country that understand the industry and have a track record in their communities.

The Awards event you hosted at the White House was such an extraordinary tribute to those of us who have worked in the field for the last ten years. I was so proud of my friends and colleagues who received awards that very special day—we were all simply floating for days afterwards! The follow up at the Microcredit Summit was also stunning. Many thanks to you and the President for mentioning Good

Faith Fund in your remarks. The Fund is growing and doing well under the able management of Penny Penrose who was my deputy director before I left for the Washington. I hope that the success of the first year Awards will encourage Good Faith Fund to apply for an award this year.

By the time of the Microenterprise Summit, I was tying up an offer from SAIC (Science Applications International Corporation) to work for them in a new information technology joint venture with PDVSA, the Venezuelan state-owned oil company. Based in Caracas, this joint venture, called INTESA, was formed with 1,500 of PDVSA's information technology employees and about 30 ex-patriots. INTESA is well-positioned to be the leading information technology company in Latin America. I am the Quality Leader for information service delivery, which means that I am running the business process reengineering and process improvement programs for the company.

I know this seems like a huge leap, but I have been interested in business management issues for quite a long time. Helping many small businesses try to succeed and learning how to start and manage the Good Faith Fund piqued my interest in information systems, process reengineering, and change management. During the White House Fellowship, some of the most stimulating experiences were visits to manufacturing plants and meeting people involved in organizational change. One of my favorites was former Police Commissioner Bratton in New York City who applied business process reengineering approaches and information technology to change the way that police and precinct captains measured their performance in fighting crime in the City's neighborhoods. As you know, New York City's crime rate and murder rate plummeted. When I asked Police Commissioner Bratton what he read, he said *BusinessWeek*, *Forbes*, *Fortune*, and management books! Similarly, I find that most of what I do in my new job today is "community organizing," meeting facilitation, and training—the core of what I did while I was at the Good Faith Fund. To further affirm that everything I've ever done is linked in some grand plan, even Muhammad Yunus encouraged me in my new career pursuit during the Microcredit Summit saying that Grameen Bank is "getting deeply interested in information technology"!

I moved to Caracas to start this job on April 15 this year and have been busy settling into a new career and a foreign country. I took Spanish for years in high school and college, but this is the first opportunity to live in a Spanish-speaking country. I'm working hard to become fluent in many new languages: Spanish, information technology, and business.

P6/(b)(6)

I apologize for the length and chattiness of this letter, but it seemed the only way to catch up. I hope there will be a chance to see you while you are here in Caracas. I will enclose my business card since the fastest and most reliable way to reach me is by fax or e-mail. It has been a great privilege and inspiration to know you over the years. You and your family remain in my thoughts and prayers.

Sincerely,


Julia Vindasius

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Divider Title:
Wreath Laying

SCENESETTER: WREATH-LAYING AND CROWD EVENT
AT THE NATIONAL PANTHEON

On Monday morning, you will proceed from Miraflores Palace to the wreath-laying ceremony at the National Pantheon, a revered site containing the remains of Simon Bolivar and many of Venezuela's other founding fathers. The Pantheon was constructed in the 19th century when Bolivar's remains were transferred from Colombia to Venezuela. Its internal layout is in the form of a cross, with Bolivar's sarcophagus mounted on a raised altar.

Bolivar, known as "El Libertador" for leading the fight to end Spanish colonial rule in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, promoted French and American ideals of political equality. Bolivar also sought to create a politically integrated region encompassing all the Andean countries -- a vision which still inspires many.

Your escort, the Director of Historical Ceremony and Monuments, the Ministers of Interior and of Foreign Affairs, and Ambassador Maisto will join you. You will proceed down the central nave to the altar. The National Youth Orchestra, which does not normally play at Pantheon ceremonies, will play the U.S. and Venezuelan National Anthems. The Orchestra, formed in 1975, is made up of 250 children 7 to 14 years old, most of whom come from poor families. They would not have had the opportunity to learn to play an instrument were it not for the National Youth Orchestra and its counterparts at the state and local level.

After the ceremony, you will give a scene-setting speech to a crowd of approximately 5,000 people. The speech will cover our hemispheric agenda, celebrate U.S.-Venezuelan relations and commemorate Columbus Day.

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Divider Title:
Crowd Speech

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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Divider Title:
BACKGROUND ON BRAZIL



U.S. Department of State

Background Notes: Brazil, September 1997

Released by the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs.

Official Name: Federative Republic of Brazil

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 8,511,965 sq. km. (3,290,000 sq. mi.) Slightly smaller than the U.S.

Capital: Brasilia (pop. 1.8 million).

Other cities: Sao Paulo (11 million), Rio de Janeiro (6 million), Belo Horizonte (2.3 million), Salvador (2 million), Fortaleza (1.8 million), Recife (1.4 million), Porto Alegre (1.4 million), Curitiba (1.4 million).

Terrain: Dense forests in northern regions including Amazon Basin; semiarid along northeast coast; mountains, hills, and rolling plains in the southwest including Mato Grosso; and coastal lowland.

Climate: Mostly tropical or semitropical with temperate zone in the south.

People

Nationality: Noun and adjective--Brazilian(s).

Population (1995): 156 million.

Annual growth rate: 1.7%.

Ethnic groups: Portuguese, Italian, German, Japanese, African, indigenous people.

Religion: Roman Catholic (80%).

Language: Portuguese.

Education: Literacy--81% of adult population.

Health: Infant mortality rate--44/1,000. Life expectancy--67 years.

Work force (65 million): Services--40%; agriculture--35%; industry--25%.

Government

Type: Federative Republic.

Independence: September 7, 1822.

Constitution: Promulgated October 5, 1988.

Branches: Executive--president (chief of state and head of government popularly elected to no more than two 4-year terms).

Legislative--Senate (81 members popularly elected to 8-year terms), Chamber of Deputies (513 members popularly elected to 4-year terms).

Judicial--Supreme Federal Tribunal.

Political parties: Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), Brazilian Social Democratic Party (PSDB), Liberal Front Party (PFL), Social Democratic Party (PSD), Democratic Workers Party (PDT), Workers Party (PT), Brazilian Labor Party (PTB), Liberal Party (PL), Brazilian Socialist Party (PSB), Communist Party of Brazil (PC do B), Brazilian Progressive Party (PPB), Popular Socialist Party (PPS), Green Party (PV), The Social Liberal Party (PSL), The National Mobilization

Party (PMN).

Economy (1996)

GDP: U.S.\$600 billion.

Annual real growth rate: 3.9%.

Per capita GDP: U.S. \$4,200.

Natural resources: Iron ore, manganese, bauxite, nickel, uranium, gemstones, oil.

Agriculture (13% of GDP): Products--coffee, soybeans, sugarcane, cocoa, rice, beef, corn, oranges, cotton, wheat.

Industry: Types--steel, chemicals, petrochemicals, machinery, motor vehicles, consumer durables, cement, lumber.

Trade: Exports--\$47 billion. Major markets--United States 19%, Argentina 10%, Netherlands 8%, Japan 6%, Germany 4%, Italy 3%, France 2%. Imports--\$50 billion. Major suppliers--United States 25%, Argentina 12%, Germany 9%, Italy 5%, Japan 4%.

Official exchange rate: 1.05 Reais = U.S. \$1.

U.S.-BRAZILIAN RELATIONS

The United States was the first country to recognize Brazil's independence in 1822. The two countries have traditionally enjoyed friendly, active relations encompassing a broad political and economic agenda.

With the inauguration of Brazil's internationally oriented, reformist President Fernando Henrique Cardoso on January 1, 1995, U.S.-Brazil engagement and cooperation have intensified. This is reflected in the unprecedented number of high-level contacts between the two governments, including President Cardoso's state visit to Washington in April 1995, visits to Brazil by First Lady Hillary Clinton, Secretary of State Warren Christopher, the late Secretary of Commerce Ronald Brown and many other exchanges between U.S. and Brazilian cabinet and sub-cabinet officials. Important topics of discussion and cooperation have included trade and finance, hemispheric economic integration, United Nations reform and peacekeeping efforts, nonproliferation and arms control, follow-up to the 1994 Miami Summit of the Americas, common efforts to help resolve the Peru-Ecuador border conflict, support for Paraguay's democratic development, human rights, counternarcotics, and environmental issues.

A new agreement for cooperation in counternarcotics was signed in March 1995, and a national drug control plan has been drafted. During a visit of Under Secretary of State Timothy Wirth to Brazil in October 1995, the two countries signed a Common Agenda on the Environment, laying the foundation for cooperative efforts in environmental protection. The two governments are negotiating a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, which will assist in combating international crime.

Former U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and Brazilian Foreign Minister Lampreia submitted a joint report to Presidents Clinton and Cardoso on the U.S.-Brazil Bilateral Trade Review, completed October 25, 1995. The Bilateral Trade Review lays the groundwork for closer cooperation in resolving bilateral trade issues as well as in joint efforts to advance progress toward a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) and to develop closer ties between NAFTA and Mercosul, the Common Market of the South. Brazil is a key player in hemispheric efforts to negotiate an FTAA by 2005, and hosted the May 1997 FTAA Trade Ministerial in Belo Horizonte.

Relations are advancing well in various aspects of scientific and technical work as well. During his 1996 visit, former Secretary of State Christopher signed a Space Cooperation agreement and initialed an agreement on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

Principal U.S. Embassy Officials

Ambassador--Melvyn Levitsky

Deputy Chief of Mission--James Derham

Defense Attaché--Col. Layton Dunbar, U.S. Army
 Economic Counselor--John H. Lewis
 Commercial Counselor--Miguel Pardo de Zela (resident in Sao Paulo)
 Political Counselor--John Caswell
 Science Counselor--Xenia Wilkinson
 Public Affairs Counselor (USIS)--John Dwyer
 Consul General in Sao Paulo--Melissa Wells
 Consul General in Rio de Janeiro--Cristobal Orozco
 Consul in Recife--Earl Irving

The U.S. embassy in Brasilia is located at SES Avenida das Nações, quadra 801, lote 3, Brasilia, DF, CEP: 70.403-900 (tel. 55-61-321-7272). (fax 55-61-321-2833).
 Internet: <http://www.embaixada-americana.org.br/>

There are U.S. consulates general in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo and a consulate in Recife. Consular agents are located in Manaus, Belem, Salvador, Fortaleza, and Porto Alegre. Branch offices of the U.S. Information Service (USIS) are located in Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro, and Sao Paulo. Branch offices of the U.S. Foreign Commercial Services are located in Brasilia, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Belo Horizonte.

U.S. Embassy and Consulate Functions

In addition to working closely with Brazilian Government officials to strengthen our bilateral relationship, the U.S. embassy and consulates in Brazil provide a wide range of services to U.S. citizens and business. Political, economic, and science officers deal directly with the Brazilian Government in advancing U.S. interests, but are also available to provide information to U.S. citizens on general conditions in the country. Attaches from the Foreign Commercial Service and Foreign Agriculture Service work closely with hundreds of U.S. companies which maintain offices in Brazil. These officers provide information on Brazilian trade and industry regulations and administer several programs intended to aid U.S. companies starting or maintaining business ventures in Brazil.

The consular section of the embassy provides vital services to the estimated 50,000 U.S. citizens residing in Brazil. Among other services, the consular section assists Americans who wish to participate in U.S. elections while abroad and provides U.S. tax information. Besides the U.S. residents living in Brazil, some 150,000 U.S. citizens visit annually. The consular section offers passport and emergency services to U.S. tourists as needed during their stay in Brazil.

ECONOMY

Brazil is the 10th-largest economy in the world, with 1996 GDP over U.S.\$600 billion. It is a highly diversified economy with wide variations in levels of development. Most large industry is concentrated in the south and southeast. Although traditionally the poorest part of Brazil, the northeast is beginning to attract new investment.

Brazil embarked on its most successful economic stabilization program, the Plano Real (named for the new currency, the real, plural: reais) in July 1994. Inflation--which had reached an annual level of nearly 5000% at the end of 1993--has since dropped to its lowest level in over 40 years and is expected to be less than 10% in 1997. Brazil has accomplished this through a combination of a strong exchange rate, tight monetary policies, trade liberalization and privatization. In addition, the Cardoso Administration has introduced to Congress a series of constitutional reform proposals to replace a state-dominated economy with a market-oriented one and to restructure all levels of government on a financially sound basis. Congress has approved amendments to open the economy to greater private sector participation, including foreign investors. Reforms to bring order to government fiscal accounts have made less progress--because of their greater political

sensitivity--but remain under consideration by the Congress. The Administration places great importance on these fiscal reforms for sustainable long-term growth. The Plano Real has raised the income of poor Brazilians, but Brazil continues to have one of the world's most inequitable distributions of income. The Administration has acknowledged the need to invest more in education and health to redress this inequity.

Market liberalization and economic stabilization have significantly enhanced Brazil's growth prospects. Brazil's trade has almost doubled since 1990, from U.S.\$50 billion to an estimated U.S.\$100 billion in 1996. The United States represents about 20% of that trade, and ran small trade surpluses in 1995 and 1996 after many years of deficits with Brazil. Foreign direct investment has increased from less than U.S.\$1 billion in 1993 to an estimated U.S.\$7 billion in 1996. The United States is the largest foreign investor in Brazil, accounting for almost U.S.\$20 billion, or 34% of total foreign investment. Ongoing and upcoming privatization in the telecommunication, energy and mining sectors of Brazil planned for 1997 and 1998 is of major interest to U.S. companies.

Brazil is endowed with vast agricultural resources. There are basically two distinct agricultural areas. The first, located in the central-south region, has temperate rainfall, the best soils, high technology and input use, reasonable infrastructure, and more experienced farmers. It produces most of Brazil's food and export crops. The other, located in the drought-ridden northeast region and in the Amazon basin, lacks well-distributed rainfall, good soil, adequate infrastructure, or sufficient development capital. Although producing mostly for self-sufficiency, the latter regions are becoming increasingly important in exports of forest products, cocoa, sugarcane and tropical fruits. Central Brazil contains substantial areas of grassland with only scattered trees. The Brazilian grasslands are less fertile than those of North America and are generally more suited for grazing.

Brazilian agriculture is highly diversified, and the country is largely self-sufficient in food. Agriculture accounts for 13% of the country's GDP, and employs about one third of the labor force in more than 6 million agricultural enterprises. Crop production accounts for about 90% of the total agricultural output. Brazil is the world's largest producer of sugarcane and coffee, and an exporter of rice, corn, cocoa, cotton, soybeans, oranges, tobacco, forest products, and other tropical fruits and nuts. The remaining 10% of the agricultural economy involves livestock activities, mainly the production of beef, poultry, pork, milk, and eggs.

Brazil is a net exporter of agricultural and food products, which account for about 35% of the country's exports. In 1995, farm and food exports totaled U.S.\$16 billion. Record levels of imports amounted to nearly U.S.\$7 billion. In 1994 and 1995, agricultural exports were hurt by the sharp appreciation of the Brazilian real, lack of export financing, and high taxes and port costs. On the other hand, agricultural and food imports grew substantially during this period as a result of production shortfalls, lower prices due to import liberalization and a strong currency, and increased consumer demand. In the long run, however, the trend of agricultural imports is back toward pre-1995 levels.

Half of Brazil is covered by forests, with the largest rain forest in the world located in the Amazon Basin. Recent migrations into the Amazon and large-scale burning of forest areas have placed the international spotlight on Brazil. The government has reduced incentives for such activity and is beginning to implement an ambitious environmental plan.

Brazil has one of the most advanced industrial sectors in Latin America. Accounting for one-third of GDP, Brazil's diverse industries range from automobiles, steel, and petrochemicals, to computers, aircraft, and consumer durables. With the increased economic stability provided by the Plano Real, Brazilian firms and multinationals have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in new equipment and technology, a large share of which has been purchased from U.S. firms. However, the country's power, transportation, and communications systems--particularly outside the more developed southern states--suffer from lack of investment and poor maintenance.

Brazil has a diverse and sophisticated services industry as well. During the early 1990s, the banking sector accounted for as much as 16% of GDP. Although undergoing a major overhaul, Brazil's financial services industry provides local firms a wide range of products and is attracting numerous new entrants, including U.S. financial firms. The Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro stock exchanges have been among the fastest growing in the world in the last two years.

The Brazilian Government has undertaken an ambitious program to reduce dependence on imported oil. Imports previously accounted for more than 70% of the country's oil needs but now account for less than 50%. Brazil is one of the world's leading producers of hydroelectric power, with a potential of 106,500 megawatts. Existing hydroelectric power provides 90% of the nation's electricity. Two large hydroelectrical projects, the 12,600 megawatt Itaipu Dam on the Parana River--the world's largest dam--and the Tucuruí Dam in Para in northern Brazil, are in operation.

Brazil's first commercial nuclear reactor, Angra I, located near Rio de Janeiro, has been in operation for more than 10 years. Angra II is under construction, and Angra III is planned. The three reactors would have combined capacity of 3,000 megawatts when completed.

Proven mineral resources are extensive. Large iron and manganese reserves are important sources of industrial raw materials and export earnings. Deposits of nickel, tin, chromite, bauxite, beryllium, copper, lead, tungsten, zinc, gold, and other minerals are exploited. High-quality coking-grade coal required in the steel industry is in short supply.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Brazil is a federal republic with 26 states and a federal district. The 1988 constitution grants broad powers to the federal government, made up of executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The President holds office for four years and appoints his own cabinet. There are 81 senators, three for each state and the Federal District, and 513 deputies. Senate terms are for eight years, with election staggered so that two-thirds of the upper house is up for election at one time and one-third four years later. Chamber terms are for four years, with elections based on a complex system of proportional representation by states. Each state is eligible for a minimum of 8 seats; the largest state delegation (Sao Paulo's) is capped at 70 seats. The result is a system weighted in favor of geographically large but sparsely populated states.

Fifteen political parties are represented in Congress. Since it is common for politicians to switch parties, the proportion of congressional seats held by particular parties changes regularly. The following are the major ones, in order of the size of their congressional delegations:

- PFL--Liberal Front Party (center-right)
- PMDB--Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (center)
- PSDB--Brazilian Social Democratic Party (center-left)
- PPB--Brazilian Progressive Party (center-right)
- PT--Workers Party (left)
- PDT--Democratic Labor Party (left)
- PTB--Brazilian Labor Party (center-right)
- PSB--Brazilian Socialist Party (left)
- PCdoB--Communist Party of Brazil (left)
- PL--Liberal Party (center-right)

President Cardoso was elected with the support of a heterodox alliance of his own center-left Social Democratic Party, the PSDB, and two center-right parties, the Liberal Front Party (PFL) and the Brazilian Labor Party (PTB). Brazil's largest party, the centrist Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), joined Cardoso's governing coalition after the election, as did the center-right PPB, the Brazilian Progressive Party, in 1996, after its formation from three conservative parties the previous year. Federal deputies and senators who belong to the parties comprising the government coalition do not always vote with the government, a consequence of weak party discipline and lack

of ideological coherence both among and within coalition parties. As a result, President Cardoso has had difficulty cobbling together sufficient support for many of his legislative priorities, despite the fact that his coalition parties hold an overwhelming majority of congressional seats. Among several opposition parties, the left-of-center Workers Party (PT) is the largest and most ideologically coherent.

States are organized like the federal government, with three government branches. Because of the mandatory revenue allocation to states and municipalities provided for in the 1988 Constitution, Brazilian governors and mayors have exercised considerable power since 1989.

Presidential, congressional, and gubernatorial elections took place in October 1994. Fernando Henrique Cardoso won the presidential election with approximately 54% of the vote, while his closest challenger, Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva (PT), had about 27%. Elections for the nation's mayors were held in October and November 1996. The next national elections will be in 1998.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Traditionally, Brazil has been a leader in the inter-American community and has played an important role in collective security efforts as well as in economic cooperation in the Western Hemisphere. Brazil aligned with the allies in both World Wars. During World War II its expeditionary force in Italy played a key role in the allied victory at Monte Castello. It is a party to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty) and a member of the Organization of American States (OAS). Recently, Brazil has given high priority to expanding relations with its South American neighbors and is a founding member of the Amazon Pact, the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), and Mercosul (Mercosur in Spanish), uniting Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil. Along with Argentina, Chile, and the United States, Brazil is one of the guarantors of the Peru-Ecuador peace process.

Brazil is a charter member of the United Nations and participates in many of its specialized agencies. It has contributed troops to UN peacekeeping efforts in the Middle East, the former Belgian Congo, Cyprus, Mozambique, and most significantly, Angola.

As Brazil's domestic economy has grown and diversified, the country has become increasingly involved in international politics and economics. The United States, Western Europe, and Japan are primary markets for Brazilian exports and sources of foreign lending and investment. As an indication of Brazil's broader international role, trade with other developing countries increased from 9% of the total in the 1970s to nearly 30% in 1993. Brazil has also bolstered its commitment to non-proliferation through the signing of a full-scale nuclear safeguard agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), accession to the Treaty of Tlatelolco, and membership in the Missile Technology Control Regime and the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

Principal Government Officials

President--Fernando Henrique Cardoso
 Vice-President--Marco Maciel
 Minister of Foreign Affairs--Luiz Felipe Lampreia
 Ambassador to the U.S.--Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima
 Ambassador to the UN--Celso Amorim
 Ambassador to the OAS--Carlos Alberto Leite Barbosa

Brazil maintains an embassy in the United States at 3006 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 (tel. 202-238-2700). Brazil maintains consulates general in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles; and consulates in Miami, Houston, Boston, San Francisco, Atlanta, and Orlando.

PEOPLE AND HISTORY

With an estimated 156 million inhabitants, Brazil has the largest population in Latin America and ranks sixth in the world. The majority live in the south-central area, which includes the industrial cities of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Belo Horizonte. Urban growth has been rapid: by 1991, 75% of the total population were living in urban areas. Rapid growth has aided economic development but has also created serious social, environmental, and political problems for major cities.

Four major groups make up the Brazilian population: the Portuguese, who colonized in the 16th century; Africans brought to Brazil as slaves; various other European, Middle Eastern, and Asian immigrant groups who have settled in Brazil since the mid-19th century; and indigenous people of Tupi and Guarani language stock. Inter-marriage between the Portuguese and indigenous people or slaves was common. Although the major European ethnic stock of Brazil was once Portuguese, subsequent waves of immigration have contributed to a diverse ethnic and cultural heritage.

From 1875 until 1960, about 5 million Europeans emigrated to Brazil, settling mainly in the four southern states of Sao Paulo, Parana, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul. Immigrants have come mainly from Italy, Germany, Spain, Japan, Poland, and the Middle East. The largest Japanese community outside Japan is in Sao Paulo. Despite class distinctions, national identity is strong, and racial friction is a relatively new phenomenon.

Indigenous full-blooded Indians, located mainly in the northern and western border regions and in the upper Amazon Basin, constitute less than one percent of the population. Their numbers are declining as contact with the outside world and commercial expansion into the interior increase. Brazilian Government programs to establish reservations and to provide other forms of assistance have existed for years but are controversial and often ineffective.

Brazil is the only Portuguese-speaking nation in the Americas. Approximately 80% of all Brazilians belong to the Roman Catholic Church; most others are Protestant or follow practices derived from African religions.

Brazil was claimed for Portugal in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral. It was ruled from Lisbon as a colony until 1808, when the royal family, having fled from Napoleon's army, established the seat of Portuguese government in Rio de Janeiro. Brazil became a kingdom under Dom Joao VI, who returned to Portugal in 1821. His son declared Brazil's independence on September 7, 1822, and became emperor with the title of Dom Pedro I. His son, Dom Pedro II, ruled from 1831 to 1889, when a federal republic was established in a coup by Deodoro da Fonseca, marshal of the army. Slavery had been abolished a year earlier by the Regent Princess Isabel while Dom Pedro II was in Europe.

From 1889 to 1930, the government was a constitutional democracy, with the presidency alternating between the dominant states of Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. This period ended with a military coup that placed Getulio Vargas, a civilian, in the presidency; Vargas remained as dictator until 1945. From 1945 to 1961, Eurico Dutra, Vargas, Juscelino Kubitschek, and Janio Quadros were elected presidents. When Quadros resigned in 1961, he was succeeded by Vice President Joao Goulart.

Goulart's years in office were marked by high inflation, economic stagnation, and the increasing influence of radical political elements. The armed forces, alarmed by these developments, staged a coup on March 31, 1964. The coup leaders chose as president Humberto Castello Branco, followed by Arthur da Costa e Silva (1967-69), Emilio Garrastazu Medici (1968-74), and Ernesto Geisel (1974-79) all of whom were senior army officers. Geisel began a liberalization which was carried further by his successor, Gen. João Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo (1979-85). Figueiredo not only permitted the return of politicians exiled or banned from political activity during the 1960s and 1970s but also allowed them to run for state and federal offices in 1982.

At the same time, an electoral college consisting of all members of congress and six delegates chosen from each state, continued to choose the president. In January 1985, the electoral college voted Tancredo Neves from the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) into office as

President. However, Tancredo Neves became ill in March and died a month later. His Vice President, former Senator Jose Sarney, became President upon Neves' death.

Brazil completed its transition to a popularly elected government in 1989, when Fernando Collor de Mello won 53% of the vote in the first direct presidential election in 29 years. In 1992 a major corruption scandal led to the impeachment and ultimate resignation of President Collor. Vice President Itamar Franco took his place and governed for the remainder of Collor's term culminating in the October 3, 1994 presidential elections, when Fernando Henrique Cardoso was elected President with 54% of the vote. He took office January 1, 1995.

President Cardoso has sought to establish the basis for long-term stability and growth and to reduce Brazil's extreme socioeconomic imbalances. His proposals to Congress include constitutional amendments to open the Brazilian economy to greater foreign participation and to implement sweeping reforms--including social security, government administration, and taxation--to reduce excessive public sector spending and improve government efficiency.

Business Contact List

U.S. Department of Commerce
Office of Latin America and the Caribbean
International Trade Administration
14th and Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20230
Tel: 202-482-0428
1-800-U.S.A-TRADE
Fax: 202-482-4157
Automated fax service for trade-related info: 202-482-4464
Internet:<http://www.ita.doc.gov>

American Chamber of Commerce of Sao Paulo
Rua Alexandre Dumas 1976
04717-004 Sao Paulo SP Brazil
Tel: 55-11-246-9199
Fax: 55-11-246-9080
E-mail: amhost@amcham.com.br
Home Page: <http://www.amcham.com.br>

American Chamber of Commerce of Rio de Janeiro
Praca Pio X-15, 5th Floor
Caixa Postal 916
20040 Rio de Janeiro--RJ-Brazil
Tel: 55-21-203-2477
Fax: 55-21-263-4477
E-mail: amchambr@unisys.com.br
Home Page: <http://amchamrio.com.br>
Branch also in Salvador

TRAVEL AND BUSINESS INFORMATION

The U.S. Department of State's Consular Information Program provides Travel Warnings and Consular Information Sheets. **Travel Warnings** are issued when the State Department recommends that Americans avoid travel to a certain country. **Consular Information Sheets** exist for all countries and include information on immigration practices, currency regulations, health conditions, areas of instability, crime and security, political disturbances, and the addresses of the U.S. posts in the country. **Public Announcements** are issued as a means to disseminate information quickly about terrorist threats and other relatively short-term conditions overseas which pose significant risks to the

security of American travelers. Free copies of this information are available by calling the Bureau of Consular Affairs at 202-647-5225 or via the fax-on-demand system: 202-647-3000. Travel Warnings and Consular Information Sheets also are available on the Consular Affairs Internet home page: <http://travel.state.gov> and the **Consular Affairs Bulletin Board (CABB)**. To access CABB, dial the modem number: (301-946-4400 (it will accommodate up to 33,600 bps), set terminal communications program to N-8-1 (no parity, 8 bits, 1 stop bit); and terminal emulation to VT100. The login is **travel** and the password is **info** (Note: Lower case is required). The CABB also carries international security information from the Overseas Security Advisory Council and Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security. Consular Affairs Trips for Travelers publication series, which contain information on obtaining passports and planning a safe trip abroad, can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954; telephone: 202-512-1800; fax 202-512-2250.

Emergency information concerning Americans traveling abroad may be obtained from the Office of Overseas Citizens Services at (202) 647-5225. For after-hours emergencies, Sundays and holidays, call 202-647-4000.

Passport Services information can be obtained by calling the 24-hour, 7-day a week automated system (\$.35 per minute) or live operators 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (EST) Monday-Friday (\$1.05 per minute). The number is 1-900-225-5674 (TDD: 1-900-225-7778). Major credit card users (for a flat rate of \$4.95) may call 1-888-362-8668 (TDD: 1-888-498-3648).

Travelers can check the **latest health information** with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, Georgia. A hotline at (404) 332-4559 gives the most recent health advisories, immunization recommendations or requirements, and advice on food and drinking water safety for regions and countries. A booklet entitled *Health Information for International Travel* (HHS publication number CDC-95-8280) is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, tel. (202) 512-1800.

Information on **travel conditions, visa requirements, currency and customs regulations, legal holidays, and other items of interest to travelers** also may be obtained before your departure from a country's embassy and/or consulates in the U.S. (for this country, see "Principal Government Officials" listing in this publication).

U.S. citizens who are long-term visitors or traveling in dangerous areas are encouraged to register at the U.S. embassy upon arrival in a country (see "Principal U.S. Embassy Officials" listing in this publication). This may help family members contact you in case of an emergency.

Further Electronic Information:

Department of State Foreign Affairs Network. Available on the Internet, DOSFAN provides timely, global access to official U.S. foreign policy information. Updated daily, DOSFAN includes *Background Notes*; *Dispatch*, the official magazine of U.S. foreign policy; daily press briefings; *Country Commercial Guides*; directories of key officers of foreign service posts; etc. DOSFAN's World Wide Web site is at <http://www.state.gov>.

U.S. Foreign Affairs on CD-ROM (USFAC). Published on a semi-annual basis by the U.S. Department of State, USFAC archives information on the Department of State Foreign Affairs Network, and includes an array of official foreign policy information from 1990 to the present. Contact the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. To order, call (202) 512-1800 or fax (202) 512-2250.

National Trade Data Bank (NTDB). Operated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the NTDB contains a wealth of trade-related information. It is available on the Internet (www.stat-usa.gov) and on CD-ROM. Call the NTDB Help-Line at (202) 482-1986 for more information.

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FACT SHEET: U.S.-BRAZIL RELATIONS

The United States was the first country to recognize Brazil's independence in 1822. The two countries have traditionally enjoyed friendly, active relations encompassing a broad political and economic agenda. With the inauguration of the internationally-oriented, reformist President Cardoso on January 1, 1995, US-Brazil engagement and cooperation have intensified. This is reflected in the unprecedented number of high-level contacts between the two governments, including President Cardoso's state visit to Washington in April 1995, visits to Brazil by First Lady Hillary Clinton, former Secretary of State Christopher, the late Secretary of Commerce Ronald Brown and other Cabinet-level U.S. officials, and numerous trips to Washington by senior Brazilian officials.

There has been extensive cooperation on a number of issues of mutual interest. On law enforcement, a new agreement for cooperation in counternarcotics was signed in March 1995, and the two governments are negotiating a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) to be signed during President Clinton's visit, which will assist in combating international crime. Additionally, Brazil has asked for U.S. assistance in controlling the inflow of illegal weapons and we are exploring ways to assist.

On the trade front, we are consulting closely to advance toward a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) and to develop closer ties between NAFTA and Mercosul. Brazil is a key player in hemispheric efforts to negotiate an FTAA by 2005, and hosted the May 1997 FTAA Trade Ministerial in Belo Horizonte.

Several security and diplomatic initiatives are also underway. Brazil -- along with the U.S., Argentina, and Chile -- is one of the four guarantors of the Peru-Ecuador peace process and has agreed to provide helicopter support commencing in December 1997. Additionally, we have coordinated closely our responses to threats to Paraguay's fragile democracy over the past 18 months.

Relations are advancing in scientific and technical fields as well. In October, 1995, the two countries signed a Common Agenda on the Environment, laying the foundation for cooperative efforts in environmental protection. US and Brazilian officials are currently developing an education initiative to be announced during President Clinton's visit. In June, President Cardoso announced Brazil's intention to join the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (Brazil is already a member of the Missile Technology Control Regime and Nuclear Supplier's Group) and we intend to conclude a Bilateral Nuclear Agreement during the visit as well as further develop a Space Cooperation agreement.

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FACT SHEET: PERU-ECUADOR BORDER DISPUTE

Ecuador and Peru have had a disputed border since colonial times. Following independence, repeated efforts to establish the border failed and there were periods of tension and even conflict. In 1936 the two countries established a "status quo" line to serve as an interim border. In 1941 Peru defeated Ecuador in a war which ended with the 1942 Protocol of Rio de Janeiro, which defined the border and provided for its demarcation. The demarcation process broke down in the late 1940s, and the two countries fought several brief border conflicts, the most serious in 1995. Following the 1995 fighting, the four Guarantors of the Rio Protocol - Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States - agreed to help the two countries open a diplomatic process to achieve a definitive end to their border dispute.

The Guarantors formed the Military Observers Mission Ecuador-Peru (MOMEPE) to oversee separation of forces and to police a demilitarized zone in the disputed area while efforts were underway to resolve the dispute. The United States has provided helicopter and communications support to MOMEPE since its inception. Brazil will assume responsibility for helicopter support in December 1997 with four Blackhawk helicopters recently purchased from Sikorsky. This will allow the US presence to be reduced from around 65 to about 16, most of whom will be communications support personnel.

Ecuador and Peru, with assistance from the Guarantors, are engaged in talks in Brasilia to resolve their border dispute. The first phase of the talks, in which the two parties laid out their positions, ended September 26. The second phase of the talks, in which the two sides attempt to resolve their differences, will begin in November. The third phase, in which the Guarantors offer recommendations for resolving remaining differences, should begin early in 1998.

The four Rio Protocol Guarantors will continue to assist Ecuador and Peru to negotiate a definitive and peaceful resolution of their border dispute. At the appropriate time they will be prepared to make recommendations for resolving points on which the two sides cannot reach agreement. Every effort will be made to keep the talks moving and to avoid their breaking down. The Guarantors intend to continue to participate in MOMEPE as long as Ecuador and Peru are making progress in the border talks.

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BRAZIL: U.S. - BRAZIL TRADE RELATIONS

Liberalization of Brazil's trade regime has led to a surge in Brazilian imports that has increased the current account deficit. By 1996, imports had more than doubled the 1993 level. US exports to Brazil rose by 56 percent between 1994 and 1996. This trade deficit stems partly from the import of capital goods and raw materials which are used for economic restructuring. The projected trade deficit for 1997 is \$12 billion, a sharp increase over previous years.

The U.S. is Brazil's largest trade partner, and the two countries enjoy a generally healthy trading relationship. Brazilian trade complaints -- which have a high public profile in Brazil -- focus on U.S. market access for footwear, steel, and various agricultural exports. Brazil claims that combined U.S. barriers against sugar, tobacco, meat, shrimp, orange juice and fruit exports cost Brazil \$5 billion per year. Some of these imports are limited by phytosanitary and environmental protection guidelines.

The U.S. has urged Brazil to liberalize markets in information technology and financial services, and end its restriction on short-term loans for importers. Brazil's recent passage of intellectual property legislation eased an area of friction. However, Brazil remains on the USG's "301 Watch List" because its existing IPR legislation does not adequately protect software, copyrights or computer circuits.

Brazil has opened the telecommunications market, but regulatory obstacles remain (e.g. fiber optic cable) and has not yet joined the international Information Technology Agreement. The U.S. Federal Maritime Commission has opened a case on several discriminatory practices against U.S. shipping companies. Brazil enacted an auto regime which clearly violated its commitments under the WTO Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) Agreement, but some progress has been made in recent talks.

TALKING POINTS

- I am very pleased with the strong trading partnership we have with Brazil and I am confident that we will resolve the frictions that normally arise between countries with high levels of trade.
- In light of the growing importance of information technology and electronic commerce to economic development and trade, I encourage you to work with us on the Global Electronic Commerce Initiative and to join the Information Technology Agreement.
- We will continue to seek greater liberalization in the areas of financial services, autos, optical fiber, import financing restrictions, intellectual property, maritime shipping and other areas.

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BRAZIL: HUMAN RIGHTS OVERVIEW

Our 1996 Country Report on Human Rights Practices notes that the Government of Brazil (GOB) has continued its progress in fostering respect for human rights, strengthening democratic institutions and supporting economic reform begun since the end of military rule in 1985. This progress, evidenced by the continuing implementation of constitutional reforms in accordance with the 1988 Constitution, acknowledges the importance the GOB now attaches to protecting human rights and promoting democracy.

There continue to be instances of extrajudicial killings and torture by the police and the military, with police frequently implicated in killings and abuse of prisoners in urban areas. A separate system of special state police courts (which rarely investigates effectively, brings officers to trial or convicts abusers) contributes to a climate of impunity. Justice is slow and unreliable, especially in rural areas where powerful landowners use violence to settle land disputes and influence the local judiciary.

Prison conditions run the gamut from poor to harsh. Despite a growing framework of legal protections, the rights of indigenous peoples are frequently violated in order to serve commercial interests, especially land demarcation issues related to logging and mining in the Amazon. Violence and discrimination against women, homosexuals and minorities and child prostitution are problems. Laws against forced and child labor are still inadequately enforced, particularly in the highly fragmented sugar and charcoal industries. However, Brazil has many programs to deal with these problems including a cooperative program with the ILO against child labor and a task force to improve enforcement.

The GOB is continuing to improve its compliance with international human rights norms. In order to address problems and better coordinate human rights policy, the GOB introduced an action plan to combat human rights abuses which includes an interministerial group to address the serious problems of racism and other discrimination. Brazil, assisted by Canada, is leading efforts to draft parts of the Action Plan on democracy and human rights for the April 1998 Summit of the Americas' declaration of principles. Legal provisions guaranteeing civil liberties, political rights, worker rights and freedom of religion are generally respected. Academic freedom is not restricted. There are no legal limits on the participation of women in politics. There were no reports of political prisoners. Local and international groups involved with human rights matters operate freely.

TALKING POINTS

- We applaud your efforts to combat human rights abuses and coordinate human rights policy through your human rights action plan.
- We welcome your efforts, supporting the Miami Summit initiatives, to advance human rights throughout the hemisphere

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by playing a leading role in developing a strategy within the OAS to promote democracy and human rights.

- We encourage you to continue upgrading the selection precepts and training for all administration of justice personnel and monitoring security forces' compliance with international human rights norms during all operations.

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BRAZIL: EDUCATION

Overview: In spite of progress over the past 25 years, much still needs to be done to ensure universal quality basic education. National net enrollment rates are now over 96%. However, some regions of the country, such as the chronically poor Northeast where 25% of school-age children do not attend, are far below this level. Girls' net enrollment in primary school is roughly on par with boys; female enrollment actually expanded more rapidly than that of boys at the secondary level. High rates of grade repetition prevent many children from completing primary school. First grade repetition rates approach 53%, with grade one repetition for students from poor families reaching 90%. Although primary school completion rates doubled between 1980 and 1994, only 24% of children finish all eight grades.

Low quality schooling, especially in the Northeast, is the major cause of grade repetition. Teachers may have only a primary school education and teach with rote methods only two hours a day; traditionally parents have not had much role in their children's schooling. But there is great variability among states and municipalities; in some states such as Sao Paulo there are many high quality, innovative education programs.

Improving education has become a top social policy priority for the Brazilian government. Total financing for education has increased to nearly 6% of GNP. Monitoring and evaluation have improved, so student progress can be assessed and appropriate standards developed. Timely textbook distribution improved dramatically, and a TV-School program has provided 52,000 public schools--serving 80% of students--with televisions, VCRs and related instructional materials. A new federal government program to install 100,000 computers in public primary schools is under way. PTAs, school councils and school campaigns have been initiated to increase community involvement in education, and large-scale programs have been developed in various states to bring chronic repeaters up to their appropriate grade levels.

US assistance for Brazilian education ended in 1976, after providing substantial technical advice, loans and other assistance to improve primary education. A major new Brazil-U.S. Partnership for Education has now been developed, through which the two governments will facilitate relationships between organizations at all levels of the two education systems. The new Partnership will focus on cooperation and the exchange of ideas to improve school performance through the effective use of technologies, improved standards, assessments, and indicators, strengthening preparation of teachers and school managers, increasing educational exchanges, and promoting family, community and business involvement in education. Other donors,

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particularly the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank and many private foundations, are also extensively involved in promoting school reform in Brazil.

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BRAZIL: WOMEN'S ISSUES

Recent public opinion polls indicate that the most serious problems facing women in Brazilian society are: lack of legal rights, social equality, and health assistance; sexual abuse and violence; discrimination within the workplace; and lack of jobs. Over 8,000 women's groups form a strong and vocal force in Brazil. Despite diverging positions and varied priorities, the groups have formed networks to address key women's issues.

Nevertheless, many Brazilian women remain marginalized. Constitutional guarantees of equality have not been fully incorporated into law, or just as importantly, enforced. Women lag behind in access to employment and salary levels and a large majority of Brazilians working in the informal sector of the economy are women. This has become more significant as the number of households headed by women is increasing rapidly, especially among the poor. Women have little access to power and decision-making positions, while mechanisms to promote gender equality are fragile and insufficient.

Although men and women have equal access to education, the educational system tends to segregate men and women by area of occupation. Moreover, gender inequality is aggravated by social-economic, racial and ethnic differences within Brazilian society.

To control Brazil's high incidence of physical abuse of women, most major cities and towns have established special police offices to deal with crimes against women. In rural areas, abused women have little recourse since there are no specialized police offices available to them. The Supreme Court in 1991 struck down the archaic concept of "defense of honor" as a justification for wife murder. Nevertheless, in some cases, men who commit crimes against woman, including sexual assault and murder, are unlikely to be brought to trial. Brazil has ratified the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women at an OAS General Assembly held in Brazil. Women's groups often cite this convention to support changes in national legislation.

A women's integrated health care program (including family planning) was created by the government in 1983, but implementation has been fragmented and non-existent in some cases. In Brazil, non-governmental organizations have been important providers of family planning services.

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BRAZIL: WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Politics in Brazil has traditionally been a male domain. While the 1988 Constitution prohibits discrimination based on sex in employment, the realities of Brazilian society and political tradition are a formidable barrier to women's entry into politics. Consequently, inroads in politics by women have occurred even more slowly than in some other male-dominated professions, such as the diplomatic service.

In recent years, this pattern has begun to change. Laws which until recently discriminated against women's participation -- such as the right of husbands to prohibit their wives from accepting employment (annulled in 1988) -- are giving way to laws which mandate higher levels of participation by women. A gender quota law for the 1996 municipal elections required at least 20% of the candidates of each political party to be women. A bill currently under consideration by the Congress would extend the gender quota law to 1998 races for federal congressional and state legislative positions, and raise the quota to 25%.

Seven percent of the members of the Brazilian Congress are women, a roughly equivalent percentage in each house. In 1988, Luiza Erundina was elected mayor of Brazil's largest city, Sao Paulo. In 1990, Junia Marise became the first Brazilian woman elected Federal Senator. In 1994, Roseana Sarney (daughter of former President Jose Sarney) was the first woman elected governor of a state. In the 1996 municipal elections, only 3.4% of those elected mayor and city council members were women. However, the overall influence of women mayors is somewhat higher since five of the mayors of Brazil's 50 largest cities and state capitals are women.

Women candidates for mayor and council members have been most plentiful in the cities of the northeast and north, the poorest and least developed regions of Brazil. One example was the former mayor of Salvador, Lidice da Mata, whom the First Lady met during her 1995 visit to the city. In 1996, two northeastern state capitals (Maceio, Alagoas and Natal, Rio Grande do Norte) featured runoff elections in which all opponents were women.

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BRAZIL: THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN (BEIJING)

First Lady Dr. Ruth Correa Leite Cardoso led the Brazilian delegation to the Fourth World Conference on Women.

Brazil joined 90 other governments in announcing "commitments" to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Brazil's commitment was to strengthen the public education system in order to raise women's educational level, especially in areas of health, sanitation and work training.

Brazil participated in the 1997 session of the Commission on the Status of Women as a member.

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BRAZIL: POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING

With 163 million people, Brazil is home to about one-third of the Latin American and Caribbean population. Brazil has seen a major decline in its population growth, with fertility rates plunging from 6.0 births per woman in 1960 to 2.3 in 1996. Brazil's population growth rate stood at 1.2% in 1996.

It is estimated that three-fourths of Brazilian couples use contraception, mostly modern methods. However, usage varies significantly by region and options are generally limited to female sterilization and the pill. Reports of high rates of illegal abortion, unwanted births and teenage pregnancies indicate significant unmet need for reliable contraception. Infant and, especially, maternal mortality rates are high -- exceeding the target levels of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo -- and sexually transmitted diseases are a problem. Over one-half million Brazilians are HIV-positive, and Brazil ranks second in the world in terms of reported AIDS cases with 110,872 to date. Three-quarters of the population depends on the State public health system, which has deteriorated due to nationwide economic difficulties.

The Brazilian Government established a National Commission on Population and Development in 1995, and last year announced initiatives to broaden family planning options and improve reproductive health services. However, perhaps reflecting the fact that it is the world's largest Catholic country, Brazil has neither an explicit population policy nor a formal national family planning program. Practiced for years, sterilization was only legalized in 1997, when the public sector was also required to provide free counseling in all contraceptive methods.

USAID support has played an important role in the development of family planning in Brazil over the last two decades, helping to legitimize family planning, broaden method mix, improve service quality and expand service delivery. USAID provided \$4.7 million in population assistance in fiscal year 1997, focusing on two poor and underserved states in the Northeast. While USAID is currently phasing out this assistance with a target of the year 2000, their close-out strategy incorporates objectives to improve the quality and sustainability of family planning services in both the private and public sectors. The Rockefeller Foundation is considering including Brazil among several case studies of country approaches to the ICPD Program of Action.

The U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank, World Health Organization, and a large number of NGOs currently provide funding to Brazil for a variety of projects focusing on reproductive health/family planning including information, education and communication, and population policy.

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BRAZIL: CHILDREN'S ISSUES

The situation of many impoverished children and youth in Brazil is precarious. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) calculates that over 45 million Brazilians live below the poverty line, of whom 30 million are under the age of 18. Many children do not receive an education and more than 3 million between ten and fourteen work to survive.

Moreover, as elsewhere in Latin America, street children are a serious problem. This at-risk population is subject to sexual exploitation, drugs, delinquency, and summary execution at the hands of death squads, drug gangs or the police. Although landmark progressive legislation has been passed to defend the rights of these children and to introduce rehabilitative, rather than punitive, treatment, the institutions charged with enforcing the law are not yet capable of doing their job effectively.

Since October 1994, with funding from the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund, USAID has been implementing an At-Risk Youth project through Partners of the Americas to support organizations assisting youth in the three largest cities in northeast Brazil: Recife, Salvador and Fortaleza. Small, innovative school-based programs in Brasilia have been added to the program recently. UNICEF and IDB are currently the major donors to at-risk youth in Brazil and the USAID project has been coordinated with them. By 1996 the program had assisted 22,000 children and their families.

In 1991 the United States, with funding from the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) initiated a pilot drug intervention program for high-risk youth in Campinas, near Sao Paulo. The results have attracted the interest of USG agencies and other governments because it has produced results with our assistance that we would like to see replicated in this country. For instance, in the US only 3 to 15% of the client population stays in the programs for 12 months; in Brazil it is 76%. The United Nations, with our collaboration, has established a sub-regional training center in Brazil to teach this drug intervention methodology to other Latin American countries. We are now developing a program to determine how US based demand reduction technology is effectively used in other countries, in order to further improve US programs with their lessons learned.

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BRAZIL: HEALTH ISSUES

Brazil has an overall infant mortality rate (IMR) of 48 per thousand live births which is considerably higher in the northeast than in the wealthier southeastern states. The maternal mortality ratio is 220 per 100,000. Life expectancy in Brazil is 67 years; in South America only people in Bolivia (60) and Guyana (63) have lower life expectancies. Seventy-seven percent of women in union (e.g. a continuing relationship) use contraceptives and total fertility is 2.5 children per woman. USAID's phaseout population strategy in Brazil focuses on improving the quality of family planning services and ensuring that programs are sustainable; all activities are in the northeastern states of Bahia and Ceara.

According to the latest available statistics parasitic and infectious diseases, an indicator of poor living conditions, constituted the third cause of death in northeastern Brazil; in both southern and southeastern Brazil they ranked sixth.

Brazil, with approximately one-third of the people of the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC), has reported 110,872 AIDS cases since 1980 which represents 52% of the region's reported AIDS cases. Between 560,000 and 850,000 Brazilians are now estimated to be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), with São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro states the most affected; together these two states account for 69% of Brazil's reported AIDS cases.

USAID has donated an average of approximately 28 million condoms, valued at \$1.4 million, to Brazil annually as part of our family planning and HIV/AIDS assistance. USAID-donated condoms are rigorously tested here in the United States and must meet standards higher than those the FDA applies to condoms distributed domestically. No further USAID condom donations are planned as Brazil will purchase condoms with funds from the World Bank AIDS loan.

A new strategy for HIV/AIDS programming in Brazil was developed recently. The strategy emphasizes identifying and disseminating proven interventions, improving the management capacity of local organizations working in prevention and achieving sustainability in condom social marketing. The new program will work closely with the World Bank-supported program in all three areas.

The Department of Health and Human Services is working with the Ministry of Health to conclude a cooperative agreement on a range of public health topics such as epidemiology, biomedical research, health policy and human resources development and regulation. Secretary Shalala is expected to visit Brazil early next year to sign the agreement.

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BRAZIL: USAID ASSISTANCE

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance to Brazil, approximately \$12 million per year, is carefully targeted in areas of critical need for the Brazilian development process, focusing on: environmental protection, renewable energy and energy efficiency, women's health, AIDS prevention, and at-risk youths.

Brazil is considered a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions because of deforestation and burning that take place in the Amazon. USAID is supporting environmentally sound land use at the local, state, and regional level and providing systems for sustainable management of cleared and forested areas in the Amazon. USAID is also an active contributor to the G-7 Pilot Program to conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest and prevent global climate change.

The estimated energy needs to sustain Brazil's impressive economic growth are immense, and generation capacity is below requirements. USAID assistance promotes energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources (wind, solar, biomass).

Health care in Brazil has been characterized by a weak delivery system that neglects preventive care. USAID is assisting the efforts of the current administration to develop and implement public and private service delivery systems for low-income people emphasizing preventive services.

Brazil has the second highest number of reported AIDS cases in the world. USAID works with local health facilities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide assistance for educational and informational campaigns, improvement of service delivery systems and training of critical health care personnel to prevent further spread of HIV/AIDS.

USAID also supports organizations assisting at-risk youth between 10-18 years of age who are at risk of becoming involved in drug use, prostitution, delinquency or living on the streets.

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BRAZIL: U.S.-BRAZIL ENVIRONMENTAL AGENDA

Rain Forests/Biodiversity: The Food and Agriculture Organization estimates almost one quarter of all tropical rain forest loss occurs in Brazil. You are scheduled to announce a new \$10 million package from USAID for a highly innovative, \$280 million Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest (PPG-7), which is funded by the G-7 nations. Since 1993, USAID has provided over \$30 million to protect rain forests and biodiversity, including in the biodiversity-rich and highly threatened Atlantic Coastal Rain Forest. Other potential USG assistance for Brazil's rain forest includes current negotiations for NASA to loan Brazil a C-130 aircraft for enhanced remote sensing capabilities and participation in the Brazilian-led Large Scale Biosphere-Atmosphere Experiment in Amazonia (LBA), to be undertaken by NASA, the EU and, potentially, organizations from other countries. (See Brazil: Space Cooperation for details).

Common Agenda/Other Environmental Cooperation: In October 1993, the U.S. and Brazil signed a Common Agenda for the Environment to cooperate in promoting environmental protection and sustainable development, as well as to encourage technical cooperation and information exchange. The fourth annual meeting is tentatively scheduled for March 1998 in Brazil. Discussions include both "green" (biodiversity, forest, endangered species) and urban "brown" issues, such as solid waste and waste water management. Since the 1996 Bolivia Sustainable Development Summit, the U.S., Brazil, and Mexico have collaborated to develop a hemispheric Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network which will link databases that are presently incompatible, facilitating the scientific exchange of information throughout the region. NOAA and Brazil are leading a multilateral initiative to establish an International Research Institute for Climate Prediction to research the effects of El Niño weather phenomenon, which causes severe droughts and flooding particularly in eastern Brazil. During your trip, the U.S. Parks Service plans to sign a sister parks agreement between the Everglades and the Pantanal, the largest wetlands in Latin America. EPA is assisting the Sao Paulo state environmental agency to improve its technical capability in waste water management.

Problem Areas: Shortly after your visit, we will be required to announce a ban on shrimp exports until Brazil's shrimping industry can take adequate measures, such as turtle excluder devices on its nets, to protect sea turtles. Brazil is the largest Latin America emitter of greenhouse gases and the third largest developing country source of CO2 in the world, particularly from deforestation. Brazil's cooperation in climate change negotiations is therefore vital. USAID's Brazil program promotes U.S. clean energy and energy efficiency technologies, which address climate change. Brazil strongly opposes obligations for developing countries and not open to the use of Joint Implementation as a means of using the private sector for transferring clean energy technologies.

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TALKING POINTS

- I congratulate you on your leadership in vigorously addressing the issue of management of your vast forests. We see the Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest and look to it as a model that, once proven in Brazil, might be profitably exported to other developing countries.
- I look forward to continued close cooperation on a wide range of environmental issues and projects, from wetlands and forests to climate change.

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BRAZIL: PROTOCOL AND ETIQUETTE

Generally speaking, social customs are not much different from those of other western countries.

Personal Interaction

Most Brazilians are excellent conversationalists, and many understand English. It is risky to assume that any remarks made in English will pass unnoticed. Brazilians generally prefer that Americans do not address them in Spanish. In conversations, the distance maintained by Brazilians is somewhat closer than Americans find comfortable. Moving away by Americans, to find their own "comfort" level, can be misunderstood.

Surnames are rarely used. People often start on a first name basis, but titles of respect -- "senhor" for men, "senhora" for women -- are used to be polite to strangers or to show respect to someone older. The media often refer to President and Mrs. Cardoso by their first names, usually preceding "Ruth" with the title of respect "Dona".

The American sign for "A-OK", using thumb and index finger to form a circle, has a very vulgar connotation in Brazil and should be avoided. A thumbs-up is widely used to signify "A-OK."

Espresso coffee is routinely served at all meetings and calls.

Women give each other a kiss in the air on both cheeks as is the case between men and women who are close acquaintances or relatives. Handshakes as greetings are routine at every first encounter of the day.

At the Table

It is considered poor taste for women to leave their purses on the floor or hung on the back of a chair. Purses either remain on one's lap or are placed on a neighboring chair. Waiters routinely bring extra chairs to a table for that purpose.

Cigarette smoking is allowed virtually everywhere, including inside buildings.

In Sum

Notwithstanding these differences, generally U.S. and Brazilian standards of good behavior are similar.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

Divider Title: **Bios**

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. report	bio (2 pages)	09/16/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Speechwriting (Noa Meyer Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 13008

FOLDER TITLE:

The Trip of the First Lady to Venezuela, Brazil, and Argentina, October 12-18, 1997
(D. Shipley) [Binder] [1]

2012-0869-S

kc974

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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Divider Title:
MOU Signing Ceremony

First Lady Visit to Brasilia: Signing of Letters of Intent for U.S. Government supported reproductive health programs in two Northeast States

Background: Over the past 20 years USAID support has played an important and evolving role in the development of family planning in Brazil, with USAID funding (primarily through non-governmental organizations) serving as the cutting edge of efforts to broaden method mix and improve the quality of services as well as helping to legitimize family planning in Brazil, establish service delivery mechanisms and channel contraceptives to underserved groups. Since 1992, USAID reproductive health assistance has concentrated on the development of public sector programs in the two States of Bahia (site of previous FLOTUS visit) and Ceara in the Northeast which lag behind the rest of the country in terms of social indicators, including infant mortality, total fertility and contraceptive prevalence.

Significance: USAID's reproductive health strategy in Brazil for the period 1992-2000 is a phase-out strategy, focused on the two Northeast states of Bahia and Ceara. The success of this strategy depends on the assumption of financial and programmatic responsibility by the State level governments. To formalize the commitment of the State governments to support the program in the future, and to make explicit the role of USAID and its partners, Letters of Intent have been drafted and reviewed by both sides, and are ready for signature. The proposed event would be a signing ceremony of these two Letters of Intent with participation by The First Lady.

Since the USAID strategy seeks to improve the quality of existing family planning services and to ensure that a sustainable program exists in Ceara and Bahia by the year 2000, the program is expanding the range of family planning methods available, increasing exercise of informed choice, and democratizing information about reproductive health care. The First Lady can show her support for overall women's issues and access to a full range of family planning services, particularly for the poor women who utilize the public sector. The event could include important leaders of the women's movement, The First Lady Ruth Cardoso, the First Ladies of the State Governors, and government leaders. The event would be important in highlighting the commitment of the Government of Brazil to supporting integrated health programs for women.

Activity:

-Signing of Letters of Intent - Tuesday, October 14 from 12:00-12:30 p.m. in the US Embassy. With representation from the Brazilian Ministry of Health, official representatives of the Northeast states of Bahia and Ceara, (senators, deputies, health officials, and possibly State first ladies); representatives of USAID Cooperating Agencies; and prominent Brazilian women.

TALKING POINTS FOR THE FIRST LADY: Signing of Letters of Intent for Reproductive Health Services in Bahia and Ceará

- The movement for women's equality has become a strong and vocal presence in Brazil over the past three decades. During the transition to democracy in the 1980's, a large number of women's groups were created and began to call publicly for women's rights and equality
- Major concerns of the movement have been health and reproductive rights; violence against women; and women and employment
- Much progress has been made in all of these areas, but our focus today is on expanding rights and access to reproductive health services.
- During my previous trip to Brazil in late 1995, I saw the groundbreaking work which the Health Secretariat of Bahia is undertaking with assistance from USAID to make quality reproductive health information and services available to women. I understand that similar programs are underway in Ceará.
- I understand that these efforts are further reenforced by this Government's commitment to facilitate and expand the access of Brazilian women to more information, counselling and a wider range of family planning options.
- The Letters which I am witnessing today signify important advances for women's health and reproductive rights in the states of Ceará and Bahia, where there is significant unmet need for women's health services and information
- The commitment of the forward-looking leadership of these two States to the democratization of information and services for women and their reproductive rights is to be commended
- I am confident that these important programs will continue to be models of high quality reproductive health services beyond the year 2000

u:\pub\dir\rc\talking.fl\10\8\97

INVITEES FOR HEALTH LETTER SIGNING

Site: American Embassy
12:00pm, October 14, 1997

BrazilState of Bahia

Governor Paulo Ganem Souto

Governor of Bahia

Senator Antonio Carlos Magalhães

Senator from the
Liberal Front Party
(PFL/Bahia), President
of the Federal Senate

Deputy Luis Eduardo Magalhães

Federal Deputy and
Government Leader in
the Chamber

Dr. José Maria de Magalhães Neto

Bahia State Secretary
of Health

Mrs. Isabel Souto*

Wife of Governor Souto

Dra. Balbina Lemos Pessoa*

Bahia Women's Health
("Grupo de Atenção
à Mulher") Program
CoordinatorState of Ceará

Governor Tasso Ribeiro Jereisatti

Governor of Ceará

Senator Lúcio Gonçalves Alcântara

Senator from the
Brazilian Social
Democratic Party
(PSDB/Ceará)

Dr. Anastácio Queiroz

Ceará State Secretary
of Health

Mrs. Renata Jereisatti*

Wife of Governor
JereisattiDra. Dirlema Mafalda Ildefonso
da Silveira *Ceará Women's Health
("Viva Mulher") Program
Coordinator

Others

Senator Benedita da Silva*

Senator from the
Worker's Party, (Rio de
Janeiro)

Deputy Marta Suplicy*

Federal Deputy
Labor Party

Dr. Rosiska Darci de Oliveira*

President of the
National Council for
WomenMin-Ministry of Health

Minister Carlos César Albuquerque

Minister of Health

Dra. Sandra Mendes

Deputy of the
Secretariat of Special
Projects in the
Minister of Health

Dr. Elcylen Leocádio

Women, Child and
Adolescent Program
CoordinatorUNITED STATES

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton

Mrs. Joan Levitsky

Wife of U.S. Ambassador to Brazil
Melvyn Levitsky

Ms. Malanne Verveer

Ms. Marsha Berry

Mr. Mark Schneider

Assistant Administrator,
Bureau forLatin America and the
Caribbean -

USAID

Mrs. Rebecca John

Deputy Representative for
USAID in

Brazil

Mrs. Alice Payne Merrill

Deputy Project Director, Johns
Hopkins University/Center for

3

Communication Programs

Ms. Rosa Valéria Azevedo Said

Country Manager, Johns Hopkins
University/Center for
Communication Programs

Ms. Ilka Randinelli

Senior Training Advisor for
Latin America and Caribbean,
JHPIEGO Co.

Mrs. Karen Johnson Laganer

Management Science for Health
Country Advisor

* Examples individuals Mrs. Clinton has met on her
previous trip to Brazil.

u:\pub\gen\pocus\health
10/10/97 11:20pm

NAME: Governor Paulo Ganem Souto

POSITION: Governor of State of Bahia

ADDRESSES: Mr. Governor

ADDRESS: Centro Administrativo, Governadoria, 3a avenida -390-Av.Paralela

CEP:41.750-300-Salvador Bahia

EDUCATION/BACKGROUND: Bachelor's in Geology, Universidade Federal da Bahia, 1966; doctorate at the Instituto de Geociências, Universidade de São Paulo, 1973

POLITICAL AFFILIATION: Liberal Front Party (PFL).

PREVIOUS POSITION: Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, State of Bahia, 1990;

Head of Northeast Development Bureau, 1987; Secretary of Mines and Energy, State of Bahia 1979; Governor of Bahia, 1994-present.

LANGUAGE CAPABILITY: English Speaking

October 7, 1997

List of Prominent Invitees for the "Letter of Intent" signing

Ceará invitees

Mr. Tasso Ribeiro Jereisatti
Centro Administrativo Governador
Vigílio Távor
60839-900 Fortaleza, CE
Telefone: (085)274-1011 / 1036
Fax: (085)229-2666

He joins Brazilian Social Democratic Party (PSDB). Governor of Ceara, 1987-1991.
President, PSDB, 1991-1994. Governor, Ceara, 1995-present.
Jereisatti is a totally loyal supporter of President Cardoso, one of the first to propose an
amendment to have Cardoso reelected.

Mrs. Renata Jerissat (Met with Mrs. Clinton last visit/95)
Secretaria do Trabalho e Ação Social do Ceará
Rual Silva P... 365
Aldeota
60.120-020 Fortaleza - CE
Telefone: (085) 244-9119

She is the first lady in Ceará State and she is very much involved with social issues. Tarso
Jerissat the governor is engaged with women's health activities; in his last mandate maternal
mortality decreased considerably.

Dr. Anastácio Queiroz
Ceará State Secretary of Health
Phone: (085) 219-1666
Fax: (085) 219-0819

Dr. Jocileide Sales Campos
Director of Health - SESA/CE

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. list	Prominent Invitees for the Letter of Intent Signing (partial) (4 pages)	10/07/1997	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Speechwriting (Noa Meyer Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 13008

FOLDER TITLE:

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(D. Shipley) [Binder] [1]

2012-0869-S

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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

[004]

Dr. Francisco Maria Andrade
Special Deputy for Women, children and Adolescent - SESA/CE

Dra. Dirleone Mafalda Hildefonso da Silveira (Met with Mrs. Clinton last visit/95)
Coordenadora do Programa Viva Mulher! da Secretaria de Saúde do Estado do Ceará
Centro de Saúde PAM Meirelles
Av. Antonio Lusta, 3113, Sala 11
Meirelles
60060-440 Fortaleza - CE
Telephone: (085) 224-0540
Resid: P6/(b)(6)
Fax: (085) 226-0819

Dra. Ana Carolina Machado Arcanjo
Adolescent Program Health Coordinator - SESA/CE
Phone: (085) 252-4663
Fax: (085) 252-2203

Dr. Telma Martins
STDs/AIDS Program Coordinator - SESA/CE
Phone: (085) 219-2942
Fax: (085)

Dr. Silvia Mamede
Public Health School Coordinator - SESA/CE
Phone: (085) 242-1900
Fax: (085) 242-1819

Mrs. Auxiliadora Garcia
President of "Conselho Cearense dos Direitos da Mulher"
Phone: (085) 244-3919
Fax: (085) 244-3919

Senator Lúcio Gonçalves Alcântara
Phone: (085) 317-1144
Fax: (085) 317-2802

P6/(b)(6)

Elected PSDB/CE Senator - (1995-2003).

Mr. Alcântara holds a medical degree from Federal University of CE - (1996).
Health Secretary of Ceará State (1971-73), elected Federal Deputy in 1982 and reelected in 1986. In 1990 he was elected Vice-governor of Ceará State.

Deputy Vice President Ferreira de Arruda Coelho

PSDB - President of the Health Committee

Phone: (085) 261-2104

(061) 318-5603

Fax: (061) 318-5602

P6(b)(6)

Joined the PSDB in 1993. Elected

Federal Deputy (1995-1999); holds a law degree from Faculdade de Direito do Ceará and a graduate course in Political Science at University of Harvard (1953-1954).

Dra. Silvia Bonfim

SAMEAC- Sociedade de Administração da Maternidade Escola Assis

Chateaubriand

Faculdade de Medicina

Rua Cel. Nunes de Melo s/nº

Rodolfo Teófilo

Fortaleza - CE

Telefone: (05) 281-1900 ramal 143

23-2098 (direto)

Fax: (05) 243-1928

Dr. Verônica Sales

President of the Sociedade Cearense de Ginecologia e Obstetrícia

Phone: (085) 244-2423

Fax: (085) 244-5199

Ministry of Health

Dr. Carlos César Silva de Albuquerque

Ministry of Health of Brazil

Born in Barra do Ribeiro, RS on July, 1940. Joined PSDB in 1996 and holds a medical degree from the Federal University of RS (1966) and a graduate course at PUC/RS (1977-78).

Dr. João José Cândido da Silva

Head of the Secretariat of Special Projects in the Ministry of Health

Brasília, DF

[004]

Dra. Sandra Mendes

Deputy of the Secretariat of Special Projects in the Ministry of health

Dra. Eucilene Leocádio

Ministério da Saúde

Coordenadora dos Projetos da Mulher, Infância e Adolescentes

Brasília - DF

Telefone: 317-6512/273-9247/347-2525 r/323

Fax: 317-6538

She is the key person that leads to the process of integrating women's health issues and STD/AIDS within the Ministry of health.

Dra. Janine Schirmer

Ministério da Saúde

Chefe dos Projetos da Mulher, Infância e Adolescentes

Brasília, DF

Bahia invitees**Dr. Balbina Pessoa** (Met with Mrs. Clinton last visit/95)

Coordenadora do Grupo de Atenção

à Mulher da Secretaria de Saúde da Bahia

Secretaria de Saúde da Bahia

Centro Administrativo

Av. Governador Luis Viana Filho s/nº

4ª Avenida, Plataforma 6, Lado B, 2º andar, sala 55

41746-970 Salvador - BA ou

Rua Prof. Salmo Silva 1017/1001

Jardim Apipicó

40155-250 Salvador - BA

Telefone: (071) 235-6534/371-2377

311-0767/235-7090

P6/(b)(6)

235-6534 (clinic)

Fax: (071) 371-2377

She is a medical Dr. and she is in charge of the Women Health Program developed by Secretariat State of Bahia and she is also the coordinator of PAISM (PROGRAMA DE ASSISTÊNCIA INTEGRAL À SAÚDE DA MULHER) in the state of Bahia. She attended several training supported by USAID/Brazil through Pathfinder Foundation.

Mr. Paulo Ganem Souto
Governor of State of Bahia

Bachelor's in Geology, Universidade Federal da Bahia, 1966, doctorate at the Instituto de Geociências, Universidade de São Paulo, 1973
Governor of Bahia, 1994
Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, state of Bahia, 1990
Head of Northeast Development Bureau, 1987
Secretary of Mines and Energy, state of Bahia 1979

Sra. Isabel Met with Mrs. Clinton last visit/95)
Esposa do Governador Paulo Ganem Souto
Governador do Estado da Bahia
Dr. José Samraio (Chefe do cerimonial do governo)
Sec. Eva Fom (071) 370-6423

Dr. Antonio Carlos Magalhães
President, Federal Senate

Magalhães, 63, is a masterful politician of national prominence and a kingmaker in the northeast state of Bahia, where he has long dominated the political scene. Magalhães has a medical degree but has never practiced medicine. His brother Dr. José Maria de Magalhães Neto, is the present Secretary of Health in Bahia state. Although not the president of the PFL (second-largest party in Congress, and a member of President Cardoso's governing coalition), he is widely acknowledged to be the party's de facto leader. In his three terms as governor of Bahia, Magalhães was extremely effective at attracting both federal and international resources to the state.

Mr. Luís Edmundo Magalhães
Federal Deputy (since 1987)

Mr. Magalhães holds a law degree from Universidade Federal da Bahia (UFBA) in Salvador, Bahia (1981).

Mr. Magalhães is the powerful Antonio Carlos Magalhães' son, he is a member of center-right Liberal Front Party (PFL). Mr. Magalhães won election as a federal deputy from Bahia in 1986, receiving the most votes of all candidates from his state. He was reelected in 1990 and 1994.

Mr. Antônio Imbassahy
Mayor of Salvador

He is possible candidate for the next governor elections in Bahia.

[004]

Dr. José Maria de Magalhães Neto
Health Secretary of Bahia
He is Antônio Carlos Magalhães brother

Senator Benedita da Silva (Met with Mrs. Clinton last visit/95)
Workers' Party - Rio de Janeiro (PT/RJ)
Senado Federal
Gab. 6, Ala Teotônio Vilela
Phone: (061) 11-2175

Not English speaking
She began life as a housewife and became a social worker. She is very active in issues such as: women, children and adolescent, and racism.)

Deputy Maria Suplicy (Met with Mrs. Clinton last visit/95)
Workers' Party - São Paulo (PT/SP)
Câmara dos Deputados
Gab. 360, anexo IV
Phone: (061) 11-5360

English speaking
Studied in Michigan State University (1966-68), Stanford University (1972), Michigan State University (1973).
She is a psychologist and very active in women's issues such as improving the number of women candidates from 20% to 25% from each party for next elections (1998).

Deputy Urcidino Queiroz
Member of the Social Security and Family Committee.

P6/(b)(6)	Holds a medical degree of Federal University of BA (1957-62), Mayor of Santo Antônio (1977-83), acted as Bahia State Secretary of Health from 1986-87. Joined the PFL in 1995, and was elected Federal Deputy (1995-1999).
-----------	--

P6/(b)(6)	Holds an engineering degree from Federal University of BA (1951-55). Was elected Mayor of Itabuna/BA (1963-66), and State Deputy (1967-71). Also elected Federal Deputy (1983-87), reelected (1991-95) and again (1995-1999).
-----------	---

Deputy Aristodemo Pinotti

Mrs. Neylar Deebrecht
Já entregou curriculum vitae para Adriana

USAID invitees

Mrs. Rosisk Dorci de Oliveira (Met with Mrs. Clinto last visit/95)
President of "Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher" - Ministry of Justice
Esplanada dos Ministérios, B. "T", Ed. Anexo II, 2 andar, Sala 203
Phone: (061) 224-3105/218-3150
Fax: (061) 225-0294

English speaking

Lecturer at foreign universities including: Berkeley, Wisconsin, Lausanne, Concordia, Urbino, Ferrara, Copenhagen and UN.

She is a writer, professor and a lawyer and was in charge of the Brazilian delegation in Beijing together with Mrs. Cardoso.

Dr. Ney Francisco Pinto Costa
Executive Secretary of BEMFAM
Sociedade Civil do Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil
Av. República do Chile, 230, 17º andar
Rio de Janeiro - RJ
Telephone: (021) 210-2448 (Operator)
262-3933 (Direct line)
Fax: (021) 220-4057

BEMFAM is a NGO supported by USAID/Brazil and its main activities are the women health issues operating in Rio de Janeiro and Northeast regions of Brazil. BEMFAM has been delivering family planning services such as training and information, education programs working with contracts with municipalities and states governments providing contraceptives, training and other services.

Dr. Costa has acted as the BEMFAM's Medical and Scientific Dept. Coordinator from 1985 to 1997, when assumed the Executive Secretary title.

He is a member of "Comissão Editorial do Jornal Brasileiro de DST" and Vice-President of APEN - Associação de Pesquisa e Estudos Endocrinológicos de Niterói - RJ.

Sra. Rosa Valéria Azevedo Said
Manager for Brazil
Johns Hopkins University/Center for Communication Programs
Av. Santos Dumont, 3060 Sala 406
60150-161 Fortaleza, CE, Brazil

Ms. Rosa Said has over 10 years of experience in health communication and social research. She has managed a wide variety of communication projects in family planning and

reproductive health, for social and private sectors. As a manager and supporter, giving technical assistance in all phases of development, implementation and monitoring of communication activities of the project of support to Reproductive Health from United States Agency for International Development - USAID to states of Bahia and Ceará, administered through the JIU/PCS.

Mrs. Alice Payne Merritt

Deputy Project Director

Johns Hopkins University/Center for Communication Programs

111 Market Place - Suite 310

Baltimore, MD 21202 U.S.

Mrs. Merritt has over 15 Years of experience in health communication, social marketing, and integrated rural development in 15 countries throughout Central and South America as well as the Eastern Caribbean. She has designed and managed a wide variety of family planning and reproductive health projects including mass media demand generation campaigns, such as vasectomy promotion in Brazil. Mrs. Payne also has expertise in creating AIDS prevention interventions for high risk groups such as street youth in Brazil and others. Projects under her leadership have received numerous awards, including the Rosa Cisneros Award.
Phone: (085) 224-3923

Dr. Juan Diaz

Population Council Representative for Brazil

Mrs. Karen Johnson Lassner

Country Coordinator for Brazil

Management Sciences for Health Inc.

Family Planning Management Development (FPMD)

165 Allandale Road

02130 Boston, MA

Phone: (617) 527-9202

Mrs. Lassner completed MA Latin America Studies and Master of Public Health at UCLA in 1976 and immediately came to Brazil on a Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Relations scholarship. Adopted Brazil as her home and have since the health care. Worked for 10 years for a Fp-based Brazilian MCH/FP NGO funded largely by USAID, and have spent the last 10 years working in Brazil as a consultant for USAID Cooperating Agencies. As a Senior Program Office for Latin America her responsibilities includes programing FPMD activities in Brazil, which includes training and technical assistance to develop improve management capacity of the reproductive health programs in the states of Bahia and Ceará.

Mrs. Ilka Roldinelli
JHPIEGO

Sra. Christine Barros Kramer
Pathfinder Representative for Brazil

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CARTA DE INTENÇÃO ENTRE A AGÊNCIA NORTE-AMERICANA PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO INTERNACIONAL - USAID E O ESTADO DA BAHIA, POR INTERMÉDIO DA SECRETARIA DE SAÚDE, PARA A CONSOLIDAÇÃO E INSTITUCIONALIZAÇÃO, ATÉ O ANO 2000, DE PROGRAMA DE PLANEJAMENTO FAMILIAR E SAÚDE REPRODUTIVA, NA FORMA A SEGUIR DECLARADA:

PREÂMBULO

Há cerca de 20 anos, a USAID vem apoiando, financeira e tecnicamente, programas de Saúde Reprodutiva no Brasil, por intermédio de organizações privadas voluntárias norte-americanas, aqui denominadas agências cooperadoras, as quais desenvolvem projetos e atividades com instituições nacionais públicas e privadas para beneficiar a saúde de mulheres e crianças.

Em 1992, a USAID formulou uma estratégia de oito anos, tendo como objetivo a diminuição gradativa de suas atividades, devendo encerrar seu apoio à saúde reprodutiva no Brasil até o ano 2000; e

O ESTADO, até o ano supramencionado, deverá ter finalizado a consolidação e a institucionalização dos Programas de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva.

ASSIM SENDO, resolvem celebrar a presente CARTA DE INTEÇÃO, em conformidade com os itens a seguir pactuados:

ITEM I - OBJETIVOS

São objetivos desta CARTA:

LETTER OF INTENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT - USAID - AND THE STATE OF BAHIA, THROUGH THE SECRETARIAT OF HEALTH, TO CONSOLIDATE AND INSTITUTIONALIZE A FAMILY PLANNING AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROGRAM UNTIL THE YEAR 2000, AS FOLLOWS:

PREAMBLE

For approximately 20 years, USAID has provided financial and technical support to reproductive health programs in Brazil, through U. S. private voluntary organizations, hereinafter to be referred to as cooperating agencies, which develop projects and activities with Brazilian public and private institutions to benefit the health of women and children.

In 1992, USAID formulated an eight year strategy which foresees a gradual reduction of its activities, and termination of its support to the country in this area by September 30 of 2000; and

The STATE, by the year 2000, should have completed the consolidation and institutionalization of Family Planning and Reproductive Health programs.

THEREFORE, agree to under take this LETTER OF INTENT in accord with the items agreed to below:

ITEM I - OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this LETTER OF INTENT are:

*Good in a 4 month
plan to agree to
meet v. good?*

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| <p>1.1) consolidar e institucionalizar os serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva existentes, quer estaduais, quer municipais;</p> <p>1.2) assegurar a sustentabilidade dos serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva existentes e daqueles que futuramente venham a ser implantados;</p> <p>1.3) estimular o acesso da clientela aos serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva mediante a melhoria da qualidade dos mesmos;</p> <p>1.4) implantar novos serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva, ampliando, conseqüentemente a oferta e a gama dos mesmos;</p> <p>1.5) aperfeiçoar os Sistemas de Supervisão, Controle e Avaliação dos serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva, priorizando o Sistema de Logística de Materiais e de Avaliação e Monitoramento Contínuo das Informações;</p> <p>1.6) aumentar a disponibilidade e a variedade de métodos contraceptivos, provendo a clientela das informações indispensáveis à sua escolha;</p> <p>1.7) promover a ministração de cursos e a realização de seminários e encontros para capacitação, treinamento e reciclagem de pessoal na área de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva, Gerenciamento e Logística de Contraceptivos, bem como Comunicação Interpessoal;</p> <p>1.8) produzir materiais de Informação, Educação e Comunicação - IEC para prover a clientela e o público em geral dos conhecimentos sobre Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva;</p> <p>1.9) integrar as atividades do Programa de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva àquelas outras do Programa de Saúde da Mulher, da Criança e do Adolescente; e</p> | <p>1.1) To consolidate and institutionalize existing state and municipal Family Planning and Reproductive Health services;</p> <p>1.2) To promote the sustainability of existing and future Family Planning and Reproductive Health services;</p> <p>1.3) To promote client access to Family Planning and Reproductive Health services, by improving quality;</p> <p>1.4) To establish new Family Planning and Reproductive Health services, increasing the range and availability of contraceptive methods;</p> <p>1.5) To improve Supervision, Control and Evaluation systems of Family Planning and Reproductive Health services, with emphasis on the Logistics Management, Evaluation and Information Monitoring systems;</p> <p>1.6) To increase the range and availability of contraceptive methods, guaranteeing that clients receive sufficient information for an informed choice;</p> <p>1.7) To promote training and refresher courses, seminars and workshops for health professionals in the areas of Family Planning and Reproductive Health, Contraceptive Logistics Management and Interpersonal Communications;</p> <p>1.8) To produce Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials, providing clients and the public in general with information on Family Planning and Reproductive Health;</p> <p>1.9) To integrate Family Planning and Reproductive Health activities into the Women, Children and Adolescents' Health Program; and</p> |
|---|---|

I.10) estabelecer novas parcerias com agências e instituições nacionais, estrangeiras e internacionais.

I.10) To establish new partnerships with national, foreign and international agencies and organizations.

ITEM II - DOS COMPROMISSOS DAS PARTES

ITEM II - SUBSTANCE OF THE AGREEMENT

II.A - USAID

II.A - USAID

A fim de alcançar os objetivos estabelecidos nesta CARTA a USAID compromete-se a:

To reach the objectives of this LETTER USAID will:

II.A.1) apoiar, promover, assessorar e prover recursos financeiros para execução das atividades do Programa de Planejamento Familiar, reservando-se o direito de excluir, substituir ou incluir, a qualquer tempo, qualquer agência cooperadora para a consecução dos objetivos desta CARTA.

II.A.1) Support, promote, advise and provide financial resources for the implementation of the Family Planning Program activities, reserving the right to exclude, replace or include any cooperating agency, as needed to achieve the objectives listed in this LETTER.

O detalhamento das atividades comissionadas pela USAID às agências cooperadoras e a forma de executá-las serão objeto de convênio específico firmado entre cada agência e o ESTADO, por intermédio da SESAB.

For the purpose of specifying and detailing activities to be developed, SESAB will sign individual agreements with each cooperating agency, subject to the provisions stated in Section III below.

II.A.2) Por intermédio das agências cooperadoras elecandas abaixo:

II.A.2) Through the cooperating agencies identified below, carry out the following activities:

a) Pathfinder do Brasil (Pathfinder International):

a) Pathfinder do Brasil (Pathfinder International):

1. coordenar e integrar as ações das agências cooperadoras visando ao desenvolvimento conjunto das atividades comuns para a consecução dos objetivos e metas da USAID e do ESTADO;

1. Coordinate and integrate activities of cooperating agencies to ensure that collective actions are successfully implemented to achieve USAID and STATE objectives;

2. Prover recursos financeiros para a expansão dos Serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva em toda a rede de serviços de saúde do ESTADO por meio de:

2. Provide financial resources for the expansion of Family Planning and Reproductive Health through the STATE health network by:

2.1. treinamento de provedores de saúde para a implementação de serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva;

2.2. fortalecimento do Sistema de Logística de Contraceptivos mediante a capacitação, treinamento e reciclagem do pessoal envolvido;

2.3. monitorar o programa de implementação de serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva, mediante instituição de um Sistema de Supervisão Local e Regional e análise e revisão do S I S M A C (S i s t e m a d e Monitoramento e Avaliação Contínua); e

2.4. apoiar a equipe técnica no gerenciamento do programa nas áreas de planejamento estratégico, ajustes e avaliação contínuas dos objetivos e metas, assim como controlar as despesas do Projeto, de forma a adequá-las às realizações programáticas;

3. identificar e integrar as "interfaces" comuns a todas as agências em benefício do Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva do ESTADO;

b) Management Sciences for Health - Family Planning Management Project (FPMD):

1. treinar as equipes das unidades de saúde com vistas ao efeito multiplicador dos treinadores TOT (treinamento para treinadores) para a prestação de serviços centrado no COPE (Cliente Orientado - Provedor Eficiente);

2. conhecer, com base no COPE, as necessidades das usuárias, visando a utilização mais eficiente de todos os recursos;

2.1. training of service providers in the implementation of Family Planning and Reproductive Health services,

2.2. strengthening of the Contraceptive Logistics System through staff training and refresher courses,

2.3. monitoring of Family Planning and Reproductive Health services, through the implementation of a Local and Regional Monitoring System and S I S M A C (Monitoring and Continuous Evaluation System) analysis and review, and

2.4. support the technical team in program management in the areas of strategic planning, continuous evaluation of and modification of goals and objectives, monitoring of expenditures vis-a-vis programmatic achievements;

3. Identify and integrate common interfaces of cooperating agencies to the benefit of Family Planning and Reproductive Health programs in the STATE;

b) Management Sciences for Health - Family Planning Management Project (FPMD):

1. Train health personnel from participating health units and the project's TOT (Training for Trainers) team in the COPE (Oriented Client - Efficient Provider) service quality standards;

2. Based on COPE, identify users' needs to improve material and human resource investments;

3. identificar e solucionar os problemas gerenciais dos serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva das unidades de saúde existentes e das que forem implantadas (Unidades Piloto);

4. promover e ministrar cursos de Capacitação Gerencial para o pessoal das unidades;

5. desenvolver um sistema de Reconhecimento de Padrões de Qualidade - RPQ - para a melhoria dos serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva das Unidades de Saúde;

6. desenvolver e aplicar questionários de auto-avaliação e avaliação externa (Roteiro de Verificação/Observação) para o processo de RPQ;

7. desenvolver e implementar um processo de supervisão de atividades de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva;

8. realizar treinamento de pessoal visando à expansão do modelo assistencial de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva a nível estadual (local e regional) e municipal;

9. identificar e integrar as "interfaces" comuns a todas as agências em benefício do Planejamento Familiar e da Saúde Reprodutiva do ESTADO;

c) The Futures Group - The Evaluation Project:

1. avaliar o impacto da assistência da USAID nos serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva no Estado da Bahia;

d) JHPIEGO - Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Reproductive Health:

3. Identify and propose solutions to managerial problems found in existing and future Family Planning and Reproductive Health service delivery points (Pilot Units);

4. Train health units' staff in management issues;

5. Develop the RPQ (Quality Standards Award) system to improve Family Planning and Reproductive Health services in health units;

6. Develop an external self-evaluation questionnaire (Verification/Observation Checklist) for the RPQ process;

7. Develop and implement a system to supervise Family Planning and Reproductive Health activities;

8. Promote staff training to expand Family Planning and Reproductive Health assistance throughout state (local and regional) and municipal facilities;

9. Identify and integrate interfaces common to cooperating agencies to the benefit of Family Planning and Reproductive Health programs in the STATE;

c) The Futures Group - The Evaluation Project:

1. Assess the impact of USAID's Family Planning and Reproductive Health assistance in Bahia State;

d) JHPIEGO - Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Reproductive Health:

1. elaborar um manual de Saúde Reprodutiva e treinar provedores de serviços das unidades de saúde em Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva do Adolescente;

2. definir critérios de qualidade para a prestação de serviços clínicos de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva;

3. realizar treinamento de pessoal com base nos critérios de qualidade estabelecidos pela USAID/SESAB;

4. desenvolver um sistema de Reconhecimento de Padrões de Qualidade - RPQ;

5. elaborar questionários de auto-avaliação e avaliação externa - Roteiro de Verificação/Observação - para o processo de RPQ;

6. realizar treinamento de pessoal visando à expansão do modelo assistencial de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva a nível estadual (local e regional) e municipal;

7. identificar e integrar as "interfaces" comuns a todas as agências em benefício do Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva no ESTADO;

e) John Hopkins University / Population Communication Services - JHU/PCS:

1. diagnosticar as necessidades e percepções das (os) usuárias (os) e dos profissionais de saúde em relação à qualidade dos serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva;

2. elaborar materiais de IEC para fornecimento de informações sobre Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva às usuárias potenciais, utilizando-os como material de referência para os profissionais;

1. Develop a Reproductive Health manual and train providers of reproductive health service to adolescents;

2. Define quality criteria for the provision of clinical Family Planning and Reproductive health services;

3. Train health personnel based on USAID/SESAB-established quality criteria;

4. Develop a Quality Standards Award (RPQ) system;

5. Elaborate external and self-evaluation questionnaires - Verification/Observation Checklist - for the RPQ process;

6. Promote staff training to expand Family Planning and Reproductive Health assistance throughout state (local and regional) and municipal facilities;

7. Identify and integrate interfaces common to Cooperating Agencies to the benefit of Family Planning and Reproductive Health programs in the STATE;

e) Johns Hopkins University/Population Communication Services - JHU/PCS:

1. Assess users and health professionals' needs and perceptions of quality in relation to the provision of Family Planning and Reproductive Health services;

2. Develop IEC materials to inform users and potential uses on Family Planning and Reproductive Health topics, and to serve as reference materials for providers;

3. realizar treinamento de pessoal em Comunicação Interpessoal;

4. desenvolver um sistema de Reconhecimento de Padrões de Qualidade - RPQ - para a melhoria dos serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva;

5. criar um selo de qualidade RPQ de reconhecimento para as unidades de saúde e seus profissionais que atingirem o melhor nível de atendimento em Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva segundo padrões estabelecidos;

6. elaborar questionários de auto-avaliação e avaliação externa - Roteiro de Verificação/Observação - para o processo de RPQ;

7. desenvolver uma campanha de comunicação local para a promoção e divulgação da qualidade dos serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva oferecidos à população;

8. realizar treinamento de pessoal visando à expansão do modelo assistencial de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva em nível estadual (local e regional) e municipal;

9. identificar e integrar as "interfaces" comuns a todas as agências em benefício do Planejamento Familiar e da Saúde Reprodutiva no ESTADO;

f) The Population Council:

1. promover, empreender e realizar Análise Situacional dos serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva no Estado da Bahia.

II.B - ESTADO

A fim de alcançar os objetivos estabelecidos nesta CARTA, o ESTADO compromete-se a:

3. Promote staff training in Interpersonal Communications;

4. Develop a Quality Standards Award (RPQ) system to improve Family Planning and Reproductive Health services;

5. Design an RPQ quality seal to recognize health units professionals that achieve excellence in Family Planning and Reproductive Health assistance, according to established standards;

6. Develop external and self-evaluation questionnaires - Verification / Observation Checklist - for the RPQ process;

7. Develop local community communication campaigns to promote and inform communities and the population in general of the accredited High Quality Family Planning and Reproductive Health services;

8. Promote staff training to expand Family Planning and Reproductive Health assistance at the state (local and regional) and municipal levels;

9. Identify and integrate interfaces common to Cooperating Agencies to the benefit of Family Planning and Reproductive Health programs in the STATE;

f) The Population Council:

1. Promote and conduct a Situational Analysis of Family Planning and Reproductive Health services in BAHIA STATE.

II.B - STATE

To reach the objectives of this LETTER the

II.B.1) consolidar e institucionalizar até o ano 2000 os serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva da SESAB e aqueles com ela conveniados;

II.B.2) ampliar e melhorar as condições técnico-administrativas dos diversos órgãos da SESAB de modo a garantir a sustentabilidade dos serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva existentes e daqueles que futuramente venham a ser implantados;

II.B.3) estimular o acesso da clientela aos serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva, mediante o desenvolvimento de estratégias de Informação, Educação e Comunicação, para informar a clientela e o público em geral;

II.B.4) promover e ministrar cursos, realizar seminários e encontros para a capacitação, treinamento e reciclagem de pessoal na área de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva, IEC, Gerenciamento e Logística de contraceptivos e materiais afins;

II.B.5) aperfeiçoar os sistemas de Supervisão, Controle e Avaliação dos serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva, centrando o seu funcionamento nos Sistemas de Logística de Contraceptivos, Monitoramento e Avaliação Contínua (SISMAC) e nas programações de viagens do nível central às DIRES e algumas unidades municipais, bem como das DIRES às unidades interioranas a elas subordinadas;

II.B.6) fortalecer o Sistema de Monitoramento e Avaliação Contínua - SISMAC - mediante cursos, treinamento e reciclagem de pessoal envolvido, visando à coleta de informações, o correto preenchimento e envio dos formulários nos prazos estabelecidos, de modo a conferir a confiabilidade necessária para o planejamento estratégico;

STATE will:

II.B.1) Consolidate and institutionalize SESAB-provided Family Planning and Reproductive Health services before the year 2000;

II.B.2) Expand and improve the technical and administrative capability of SESAB departments to ensure the sustainability of current and prospective Family Planning and Reproductive Health services;

II.B.3) Improve client access to Family Planning and Reproductive Health services, through the development of Information, Education and Communication strategies targeted at the public in general;

II.B.4) Promote courses, seminars and workshops for personnel training and refresher courses in the areas of Family Planning and Reproductive Health, IEC, Management and Contraceptive Logistics, among others;

II.B.5) Improve Family Planning and Reproductive Health service Supervision, Control and Evaluation systems, particularly focusing on Contraceptive Logistics, and Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation (SISMAC) Systems, plus travel programming from headquarters to the DIRES and some municipal units, and from the DIRES to their subordinate units;

II.B.6) Strengthen the Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation System (SISMAC) by training staff involved in its operation, to collect information, fill in and route forms in a correct and timely fashion, in such a way as to confer the necessary reliability to strategic planning;

II.B.7) aumentar a disponibilidade e a variedade de métodos contraceptivos mediante a contínua e crescente aquisição e distribuição dos mesmos às unidades de saúde de modo a atender a demanda;

II.B.8) implantar novos serviços de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva, ampliando a oferta e a gama de serviços oferecidos à clientela;

II.B.9) integrar as atividades do Subprograma de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva com aquelas outras do Programa de Saúde da Mulher, do Adolescente e Prevenção de DSTs/AIDS; e

II.B.10) estabelecer novas parcerias com agências e instituições nacionais, estrangeiras e internacionais.

ITEM III - CONTRAPARTIDA FINANCEIRA

III.1. - USAID

Esta CARTA DE INTENÇÃO não vincula a USAID a qualquer obrigação financeira. Sujeito à disponibilidade de fundos e acordo mútuo entre a USAID e as agências cooperadoras, todo e qualquer recurso a ser aplicado pela USAID para a consecução dos objetivos estabelecidos nesta CARTA será repassado diretamente às agências cooperadoras, em conformidade com os critérios estabelecidos pela USAID.

Em nenhuma hipótese haverá transação financeira direta entre a USAID e o ESTADO, devendo os recursos serem utilizados no desenvolvimento das atividades descritas neste documento.

III.2. - ESTADO

A contrapartida do ESTADO com a execução desta CARTA corresponderá às despesas orçamentárias normais da

II.B.7) Increase the availability and variety of contraceptive methods, acquiring and distributing commodities to meet the demands of health units;

II.B.8) Implement new Family Planning and Reproductive Health services, increasing the range of services available to clients;

II.B.9) Integrate the Family Planning and Reproductive Health program activities with those of the Women's Health, Adolescents' Health and STD/AIDS prevention; and

II.B.10) Establish new partnerships with national, foreign and international agencies and institutions.

ITEM III - FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

III.1 - USAID

This LETTER OF INTENT does not effect an obligation of funds by USAID. All and any funds to be applied by USAID to meet the objectives of this LETTER, and subject to the availability of funding and mutual agreement between USAID and the cooperating agencies, will be provided directly to the cooperating agencies at USAID's discretion.

No direct financial transaction will be effected between USAID and the STATE. Funds will be utilized exclusively in the activities described herein.

III.2. - STATE

SESAB, decorrentes do funcionamento de suas unidades de saúde, e a contrapartida é representada pelos recursos humanos e financeiros necessários ao cumprimento dos compromissos assumidos nesta CARTA DE INTENÇÃO.

Quaisquer modificações das atividades pactuadas nesta CARTA serão previamente negociadas e definidas de comum acordo pela USAID e o ESTADO.

ITEM IV - COORDENAÇÃO

A fim de garantir o sucesso da implementação desta CARTA, os signatários coordenarão as atividades em suas áreas específicas, mantendo freqüentes contatos para dirimir dúvidas, em busca de um denominador comum.

As pessoas responsáveis pela coordenação das atividades são:

IV.1. pela USAID

a) O Representante da USAID no Brasil ou seu designado;

IV.2. pelo ESTADO

- a) O Secretário de Saúde do Estado da Bahia;
- b) A Coordenadora do Programa de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva no Estado da Bahia.

IV.3. pelas Agências Cooperadoras:

a) o Representante de cada agência no Brasil ou seus representantes nos EE.UU.

The STATE's contribution for the implementation of this LETTER OF INTENT will be represented by SESAB's current expenses deriving from the operation of its health units, including the human and financial resources needed to comply with the commitments established in this LETTER OF INTENT.

Any alterations to the activities in this LETTER will be previously defined and negotiated between USAID and the STATE.

ITEM IV - COORDINATION

To achieve the objectives of this LETTER, USAID and the STATE will coordinate activities in their specific areas of action, maintaining close contact to clarify any issues which arise.

Key personnel responsible for coordination of activities are:

IV.1. For USAID:

a) The USAID Representative or its designee.

IV.2. For the STATE:

- a) The Bahia State Health Secretary;
- b) The Bahia State Coordinator of the Reproductive Health Program.

IV.3. For the Cooperating Agencies

a) The Country Representative of each agency, if any, or their representatives in the United States.

ITEM V - DA VIGÊNCIA E SUAS MODIFICAÇÕES

A presente CARTA DE INTENÇÃO entra em vigor a partir da data de sua assinatura pelas partes aqui contratadas, e até 30 de setembro de 2000, podendo ser prorrogado ou modificado por interesse das partes mediante manifestação por escrito, com antecedência mínima de trinta (30) dias, ou rescindido por manifestação expressa dos signatários ou por inadimplência de quaisquer dos itens acima; ou, ainda, por superveniência de norma legal que o torne material ou formalmente inexecutável, observando-se, em qualquer das hipóteses rescisórias, a antecedência mínima supracitada.

A assistência técnica prestada pela USAID por meio desta CARTA DE INTENÇÃO é consistente com o Acordo de Cooperação Técnica assinado pela USAID e o Brasil, em 19 de Dezembro de 1950, e emendas posteriores, estando sujeito aos termos e condições daquele acordo.

ITEM VI - VERSÃO PREVALENTE

No caso de ambigüidade entre as versões em inglês e em português deste documento, prevalecerá a versão em inglês.

Por este documento, a USAID e o ESTADO manifestam sua intenção de implementar um programa conjunto de Planejamento Familiar e Saúde Reprodutiva. E por estarem, assim, de acordo, assinam o presente em cinco (5) vias de igual teor e para o mesmo efeito, na presença de duas testemunhas.

Brasília, 14 de outubro de 1997.

ITEM V - DURATION OF, AND MODIFICATIONS TO THE AGREEMENT

The present LETTER OF INTENT shall become effective upon signature by both parties, and shall remain in effect until September 30, 2000. It may be extended or modified by mutual written consent upon a thirty-day advance written notice, or revoked by express will of the signatories or by failure to comply with any of the above items, or by supercession of rule of law that will make it impossible to execute, the minimum advance notice mentioned above will be considered in any rescission.

Assistance furnished by USAID pursuant to this LETTER OF INTENT is United States assistance within the scope of the Technical Cooperation Agreement between the U.S. and Brazil, dated December 19, 1950, as amended, and is subject to the terms and conditions of that agreement.

ITEM VI - GOVERNING VERSION

In case of ambiguity, the English version of this Letter of Intent will prevail.

By this document, USAID and the STATE agree in their intention to implement a joint Family Planning and Reproductive Health program. To this end, they sign 5 copies of this Letter of Intent, in the presence of two witnesses.

Brasília, October 14, 1997.

**Dr. José Maria de Magalhães Netto,
Secretário de Saúde do Estado da Bahia
/Health Secretary of Bahia State**

**Mr. Mark Schneider,
Assistant Administrator, Bureau for
Latin America and the Caribbean - USAID,
United States Agency for International
Development / Chefe da Divisão da
USAID para América Latina e Caribe**

10/08/97

**CARTA DE INTENÇÃO PARA O
DESENVOLVIMENTO DE AÇÕES
CONJUNTAS ENTRE A AGÊNCIA NORTE-
AMERICANA PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO
INTERNACIONAL - USAID E A
SECRETARIA DA SAÚDE DO ESTADO DO
CEARÁ - SESA/CE**

1. PREÂMBULO

Há cerca de 20 anos, a USAID vem apoiando programas de saúde reprodutiva no Brasil, por intermédio de organizações privadas voluntárias norte-americanas, aqui denominadas agências cooperadoras, as quais desenvolvem projetos e atividades com instituições nacionais públicas e privadas para beneficiar a saúde de mulheres e crianças.

Em 1992, em reconhecimento aos avanços obtidos no Brasil na área de saúde reprodutiva, a USAID formulou uma estratégia de oito anos, com vistas à diminuição gradativa de suas atividades e ao encerramento de seu apoio ao país nesta área até o ano 2000. Focalizada na região Nordeste, especialmente nos estados do Ceará e Bahia, essa estratégia estabelece e articula dois principais objetivos:

1.1. melhorar a qualidade dos serviços de saúde reprodutiva e planejamento familiar. Trata-se de aumentar o leque de opções de métodos anticoncepcionais e a sua disponibilidade; melhorar a interação entre os profissionais de saúde e os clientes; garantir que os clientes recebam informação suficiente para uma escolha consciente e o uso correto de métodos; diminuir as taxas de descontinuidade do uso destes;

1.2. promover a sustentabilidade dos sistemas envolvidos na prestação de serviços de planejamento familiar, considerando inclusive o suprimento das necessidades de métodos contraceptivos,

**LETTER OF INTENT IN REGARD TO THE
DEVELOPMENT OF JOINT ACTIONS
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT -
USAID AND THE CEARÁ STATE
SECRETARIAT OF HEALTH - SESA/CE**

1. PREAMBLE

For approximately 20 years, USAID has been providing to reproductive health programs in Brazil, through U.S. private voluntary organizations, heretofore to be referred to as cooperating agencies, which develop projects and activities with Brazilian public and private institutions to benefit the health of women and children.

In 1992, in recognition of the advances obtained in Brazil in the area of reproductive health, USAID formulated an eight-year strategy which foresees a gradual reduction of its activities, and termination of its support to the country in this area by the year 2000. Focussed on the Northeast Region, with particular emphasis on the states of Ceará and Bahia, this strategy establishes and articulates two principal objectives:

1.1. To improve the quality of reproductive health services and family planning. This implies increasing the range of options of contraceptive methods and their availability; improve the interaction between health professionals and clients; guarantee that clients receive sufficient information for an informed choice and correct use of methods; and reduce the rates of discontinuance of these methods.

1.2. To promote the sustainability of systems involved in the provision of family planning services, including meeting needs for contraceptive methods, through a partnership between the public and private

mediante parceria entre os setores público e privado.

2. OBJETIVO DOS TERMOS DE ACORDO

Pelos presentes termos de acordo, a USAID e a SESA/CE vêm ratificar e fortalecer a cooperação mútua na área de saúde reprodutiva. Mais especificamente, as partes envolvidas pretendem desenvolver esforços que contribuam para a consecução dos objetivos citados em 1.1 e 1.2 acima.

3. SUBSTÂNCIA DO ACORDO

3.1. A fim de alcançar os objetivos deste acordo, a USAID pretende fazer o que está descrito nos itens a seguir, observando-se as cláusulas da seção 4 abaixo:

3.1.1. apoiar a capacitação dos membros das equipes de saúde que prestam serviços na área de saúde reprodutiva;

3.1.2. apoiar o desenvolvimento de estratégias integrais de comunicação que promovam serviços de saúde reprodutiva e planejamento familiar por meio de comunicação interpessoal, material de IEC (informação e campanhas de comunicação para as comunidades) e campanhas de comunicação na mídia e no nível comunitário;

3.1.3. apoiar a capacitação de técnicos da SESA/CE na área de gerência, incluindo logística de contraceptivos;

3.1.4. apoiar a estruturação de sistemas de informação sobre saúde reprodutiva, bem como apoiar atividades de avaliação;

3.2. as atividades descritas de 3.1.1. a 3.1.4. estarão a cargo das seguintes agências cooperadoras:

sectors.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE TERMS OF AGREEMENT

By these Terms of Agreement, USAID and SESA/CE come together to affirm and strengthen their mutual cooperation in the area of reproductive health. More specifically, the involved parties intend to develop efforts which contribute to achieving the objectives cited above in 1.1. and 1.2.

3. SUBSTANCE OF THE AGREEMENT

3.1. To achieve the objectives of this agreement, USAID intends to do the following, subject to the proviso stated in Section 4 below:

3.1.1. To support the training of members of health teams which provide reproductive health services;

3.1.2. To support the development of comprehensive communication strategies which promote reproductive health services and family planning through interpersonal communication, IEC (information, community level communication campaigns) material, and communication campaigns in the media as well as at the community level;

3.1.3. To support the training of technical staff of the SESA/CE in the area of management, including contraceptive logistics;

3.1.4. To support the development of information systems in reproductive health, as well as to support evaluation activities;

3.2. The activities described in 3.1.1. to 3.1.4. will be the responsibility of the following cooperating agencies:

3.2.1. Management Sciences for Health - Projeto de Desenvolvimento Gerencial de Planejamento Familiar (MSH/FPMD). Treinamento em gerência, logística e supervisão de serviços;

3.2.2. The Futures Group - Projeto de Avaliação. Planejamento estratégico e avaliação de programas e serviços;

3.2.3. Programa da Universidade Johns Hopkins para o Treinamento Internacional sobre Saúde Reprodutiva (JHPIEGO). Treinamento de equipes de saúde na implantação de serviços e atenção à saúde reprodutiva;

3.2.4. The Johns Hopkins University / Population Communication Services (JHU/PCS). Capacitação em processos e técnicas de Informação, Educação e Comunicação;

3.2.5. The Population Council. Investigações situacionais de serviços de saúde reprodutiva;

3.2.6. Pathfinder Fund. Assistência técnica para os serviços de saúde reprodutiva;

3.3. a USAID se reserva o direito de excluir do programa qualquer das agências acima mencionadas e incluir outras conforme necessário, sujeito à disponibilidade de recursos financeiros e acordo mútuo entre a USAID e as agências cooperadoras, para a consecução dos objetivos listados em 1.1. e 1.2. acima. A SESA/CE se reserva o direito de pedir a exclusão de qualquer uma das agências mediante a apresentação de justificativas;

3.4. a fim de alcançar os objetivos acima, a SESA/CE compromete-se a:

3.2.1. Management Sciences for Health - Family Planning Management Development Project (MSH / FPMD). Training in management, logistics and supervision of health services;

3.2.2. The Futures Group - The Evaluation Project. Strategic planning and evaluation of programs and health services;

3.2.3. Johns Hopkins University Program for International Training in Reproductive Health (JHPIEGO). Training of health teams in the implementation of reproductive health services and care;

3.2.4. The Johns Hopkins University / Population Communication Services (JHU/PCS). Training in communication processes and techniques;

3.2.5. The Populational Council. Situational analyses of reproductive health services;

3.2.6. Pathfinder Fund - Technical assistance in reproductive health services;

3.3. USAID reserves the right to exclude from the program any of the agencies mentioned above and to include others as necessary, subject to the availability of funds and mutual agreement between USAID and the cooperating agencies, with the intent of achieving the objectives listed in 1.1 and 1.2. above. SESA/CE reserves the right to request the exclusion of any one of the agencies based on the presentation of justifications;

3.4. To the end of achieving the above objectives, SESA/CE commits itself to the following:

3.4.1. assegurar a disponibilidade de métodos contraceptivos nos serviços de saúde reprodutiva implantados, por meio de aumento progressivo da participação da SESA/CE e dos Municípios do Ceará na aquisição de métodos, visando a atender a demanda definida pelo Programa Viva Mulher / Saúde do Adolescente;

3.4.2. assegurar um sistema de acompanhamento e avaliação dos serviços de saúde reprodutiva capaz de monitorar o funcionamento dos serviços de saúde municipais, segundo padrões de qualidade estabelecidos pelo Programa Viva Mulher / Saúde do Adolescente;

3.4.3. fortalecer o sistema de informação e avaliação da saúde reprodutiva, gerando, analisando e disseminando dados de forma rotineira;

3.4.4. assegurar a capacitação dos recursos humanos necessários à manutenção dos serviços de saúde reprodutiva;

3.4.5. promover a integração dos serviços de saúde reprodutiva com outras áreas de atenção à saúde (saúde da família, prevenção das DST/AIDS, atenção ao adolescente, atenção à criança etc.), estimulando a programação conjunta de atividades como treinamentos, acompanhamento e avaliação;

3.4.6. assegurar a continuidade das atividades de comunicação em saúde reprodutiva, dando seguimento aos cursos de capacitação e à produção de materiais de IEC, além de promover a saúde reprodutiva por intermédio de canais de comunicação diversos.

4. TERMOS DE COOPERAÇÃO FINANCEIRA

4.1. Esta CARTA DE INTENÇÃO não vincula a USAID a qualquer obrigação

3.4.1. To assure the availability of contraceptive methods in the implemented reproductive health services, through increase in the participation of the SESA/CE and the municipalities of Ceará in the acquisition of methods, seeking to meet the demand defined by the Viva Mulher / Adolescent Health Program;

3.4.2. To ensure existence of system for supervision and evaluation of reproductive health services provided by municipal health services, based on quality standards established by the Viva Mulher / Adolescent Health Program;

3.4.3. To strengthen the reproductive health information system and evaluation in generating, analyzing, and disseminating data on a regular basis;

3.4.4. To ensure training of the human resources as necessary to maintain the reproductive health services;

3.4.5. To promote the integration of reproductive health services with other areas of health care (family health, prevention of STD/AIDS, adolescent health, child health, etc.), stimulating joint programming of activities such as training, supervision and evaluation;

3.4.6. To ensure the continuity of reproductive health communication activities, including training courses and the production of IEC material, as well as to promote reproductive health through a variety of communication channels.

4. TERMS OF FINANCIAL COOPERATION

4.1. This LETTER OF INTENT does not effect an obligation of funds by USAID.

financeira.

4.2 Todo e qualquer recurso a ser aplicado pela USAID na consecução dos objetivos descritos em 1.1 e 1.2 acima e sujeito à disponibilidade de recursos financeiros e acordo mútuo entre a USAID e as agências cooperadoras, será repassado às agências cooperadoras mencionadas de 3.2.1. a 3.2.6., ou outras que se fizerem necessárias, a critério da USAID e com a anuência da SESA/CE. Em função de restrições legais do governo dos Estados Unidos, nenhuma transação financeira direta será feita entre a USAID e a SESA/CE. Os recursos disponíveis serão repassados diretamente às agências cooperadoras e serão utilizados exclusivamente nas atividades descritas de 3.1.1. a 3.1.4. Quaisquer alterações serão previamente definidas e negociadas entre a USAID e a SESA/CE.

4.3. Para fins de especificação e detalhamento das atividades a serem desenvolvidas, planos de trabalho deverão ser acordados mutuamente entre as agências cooperadoras e a SESA/CE.

4.4. A contrapartida por parte da SESA/CE estará representada pelos recursos humanos e financeiros necessários ao desenvolvimento das atividades descritas de 3.4.1. a 3.4.6.

5. COORDENAÇÃO

5.1. A USAID manifesta sua intenção de estabelecer e manter comunicação constante com a SESA/CE e as agências cooperadoras envolvidas, a fim de garantir o sucesso na execução deste acordo. As pessoas-chave envolvidas na coordenação das atividades serão:

4.2. All and any funds to be applied by USAID to meet the objectives described in 1.1. and 1.2., and subject to the availability of funding and mutual agreement between USAID and the cooperating agencies, will be provided to the cooperating agencies mentioned in 3.2.1. to 3.2.6., or others that become necessary, at the discretion of USAID and with notice to SESA/CE. No direct financial transaction will be carried out between USAID and SESA/CE. The funds available will be provided directly to the cooperating agencies and will be utilized exclusively in the activities described from 3.1.1. to 3.1.4. Any alterations to the activities in this agreement will be previously defined and negotiated between USAID and SESA/CE.

4.3. To the end of specifying and detailing the activities to be developed, work plans should be mutually agreed upon between the cooperating agencies and SESA/CE.

4.4. The counterpart participation of SESA/CE will be represented by the human and financial resources necessary to develop the activities described in scheme 3.4.1. through 3.4.6.

5. COORDINATION

5.1. USAID manifests its intention to establish and maintain constant communication with SESA/CE and the involved cooperating agencies, for the purpose of guaranteeing success in carrying out this agreement. The key people involved in the coordination of activities include:

5.1.1. por parte da USAID:

a) O Representante da USAID no Brasil ou seu designado;

5.1.2. por parte da SESA/CE:

- a) O Secretário da Saúde do Estado do Ceará;
- b) A Coordenadora do Programa Viva Mulher;

5.1.3. por parte das Agências Cooperadoras:

a) o Representante local de cada agência cooperadora listada de 3.2.1. a 3.2.6., se houver, ou seus representantes nos Estados Unidos.

5.2. A equipe assim formada será responsável por:

5.2.1. supervisionar a implementação global do programa e assegurar que as atividades propostas estejam de acordo com a estratégia definida pela USAID e pela SESA/CE;

5.2.2. monitorar as atividades aprovadas a fim de garantir sua implementação de acordo com os planos de trabalho desenvolvidos;

5.2.3. articular as atividades entre as agências cooperadoras envolvidas, de modo a maximizar o impacto do programa utilizando as capacidades específicas de cada agência e evitando a duplicação de esforços.

6. DURAÇÃO DO ACORDO

O presente acordo entra em vigor a partir de sua assinatura, pela USAID e pela SESA/CE e permanece vigente até 30 de setembro de 2000, podendo ser estendido por consentimento mútuo entre as partes. Este acordo poderá ser revogado por

5.1.1. For USAID:

a) The USAID Representative or its designee;

5.1.2. For SESA/CE:

- a) The Ceará State Secretary of Health;
- b) The Coordinator of Viva Mulher Program;

5.1.3. For the Cooperating Agencies:

a) The local representative of each cooperating agency listed in scheme 3.2.1. through 3.2.6., if such exists, or their representative in the United States.

5.2. The team thus formed will be responsible for:

5.2.1. Supervising the overall implementation of the program, and assuring that the proposed activities are in agreement with the strategy defined by USAID and by SESA/CE;

5.2.2. Monitoring the approved activities in order to guarantee their implementation in accord with the work plans developed;

5.2.3. Articulating the activities between the cooperating agencies involved, to maximize the impact of the program utilizing the specific capacities of each agency, and avoiding duplication of efforts.

6. DURATION OF THE AGREEMENT

The present agreement will enter into effect as of its signing by USAID and by SESA/CE, and will remain in effect through September 30, 2000, its extension being possible based on mutual consent between

qualquer das partes, mediante notificação prévia de 30 (trinta) dias, por escrito.

A assistência técnica prestada pela USAID por meio desta CARTA DE INTENÇÃO é consistente com o Acordo de Cooperação Técnica assinado pelos Estados Unidos e o Brasil, em 19 de dezembro de 1950, e emendas posteriores, estando sujeito aos termos e condições daquele acordo.

7. VERSÃO PREDOMINANTE

Em caso de ambigüidade, prevalecerá a versão em inglês desta Carta de Intenção.

Por este documento, a USAID/Brasília e a SESA/CE acordam sua intenção de implementar um programa conjunto de atenção à saúde reprodutiva da mulher, com ênfase em planejamento familiar e, para este fim, firmam o presente acordo.

Brasília, 14 de outubro de 1997.

Governador Tasso Ribeiro Jereisatti,
Governador do Estado do Ceará
/ Governor of Ceará State

the parties. The agreement may be revoked by either of the parties, based on previous written notification 30 days in advance.

Assistance furnished by USAID pursuant to this LETTER OF INTENT is United States assistance within the scope of the Technical Cooperation Agreement between the U.S. and Brazil, dated December 19, 1950, as amended, and is subject to the terms and conditions of that agreement.

7. GOVERNING VERSION

In case of ambiguity, the English version of this Letter of Intent will govern.

By this document, USAID/Brasília and SESA/CE agree in their intention to implement a joint program in women's reproductive health care, with emphasis on family planning and, to this end, sign the present agreement.

Brasília, October 14, 1997

Mr. Mark Schneider,
Assistant Administrator Bureau for
Latin America and the Caribbean - USAID,
United States Agency for International
Development / Chefe da Divisão da USAID
para América Latina e Caribe

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