

POMMAR



Annual Report Year VIII 2002



photo: Mila Petrillo

**Partners of the Americas
Program for At-Risk Youth in Northeastern Brazil
Cooperative Agreement # 512-A-00-94-00010-00**



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BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT TO POMMAR'S YEAR 2002 REPORT

Partners of the Americas is pleased to present this **2002 Annual Report** to USAID. Through its Cooperative Agreement (512-A-00-94-00010-00) with USAID and the Displaced Children and Orphan's Fund (DCOF), Partners has been implementing the POMMAR At-Risk Youth Program in Northeast Brazil since September 1994, adding in 1997 the nation's capital, Brasilia. POMMAR directly invests USAID funds and leverages additional resources to contribute to the effective implementation of laws, policies and NGO-driven services to address and protect the rights of children and youth, principally ages 7-18 (POMMAR's HIV/Aids Program serves children/youth ages 0-21), contributing to their full and healthy development as citizens.

The goal of this Report is to present the activities and accomplishments achieved through an intensive team effort directly associated with 27 NGOs, as well as diverse coalitions, forums and networks, over the year 2002. Made possible by USAID funding and institutional collaboration, these results stem from a broad range of technical and financial investments in the metropolitan areas of Fortaleza, Recife, Salvador and Brasilia, through which POMMAR responds to the goals, objectives and indicators both program-wide and tied to each strategic program area.

This Report also forms the basis for activities to come in the year 2003, a critical phase for the program. The year 2003, in part, marks a period for consolidating existing projects, networking activities and advocacy efforts, as well as investing further in dissemination and replication of effective practices. This dynamic is driven by diminishing funds under the Cooperative Agreement in the areas of Education, Vocational Training & Employability, Violence & Sexual Exploitation and Child Labor. Further, the Education and Employability program areas will incorporate new initiatives pertaining to Digital Inclusion and Training in ICT. On the other hand, the year 2003 will involve an intensification of investments and activities in the areas of HIV/Aids and Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation, driven by the mid-2002 implantation of the HIV/Aids Program and the start-up of the recently funded Trafficking Program slated for 2003.

At the same time, 2003 will be a year of transition for the Brazil Youth At-Risk Program for USAID, given the new USAID/Brazil strategy and the related RFA scheduled for release in early 2003. This overlap will require efforts for synergy between activities under the new USAID strategy and those of the current program under POMMAR, once the bidding process is concluded and the new program begins implementation in FY04 – independent of the organization selected to implement the strategy. This effort for synergy, in fact, has already begun between POMMAR/POA and the Academy for Educational Development (AED). The POMMAR team has assisted AED in beginning its implementation of the ICT pilot program in Recife and will collaborate in several activities.

In this context in the year 2003, POMMAR and Partners of the Americas will intensify efforts to guarantee sustainable impact in the spheres of direct services, dissemination and replication and advocacy towards effective public policies. The POMMAR team will work closely with USAID and partner organizations in international development, government and civil society, in order to seek maximum impact and synergy in 2003 and beyond. This has been and continues to be the vision and commitment of the POMMAR Team, based on the belief that the rights of at-risk children and youth to become healthy and productive citizens must be protected and guaranteed in all spheres of Brazilian society.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The Northeastern region, the principal region where POMMAR is implemented, is considered the poorest and most unequal region of Brazil. The selection of the Northeast for program interventions was defined based on social indicators regarding the extreme vulnerability of children and youth, especially in the three largest metropolitan capitals (Recife, Salvador and Fortaleza). The social and economic context of the Northeast region, in comparison with the national medians, reflects the harsh social indicators as described below. In addition to the Northeast, Brasília-DF was selected for strategic visibility as the center of governmental and political decision-making. The American Embassy is located in Brasília and there is a strong concentration of national and international organizations working in the areas of children and youth. Notwithstanding the fact that Brasília is the nation's capital, it too suffers from severe conditions in relation to poverty and social exclusion among children and youth, especially in the outlying areas where POMMAR's activities are concentrated.

The principal sources for the following data are the Demographic Census of 2000 and the National Survey of Samples per Household, both from the IBGE (*Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística*) as well as other sources for data related to Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, Child Labor and HIV/AIDS. Further, additional information is gathered from international organizations such as UNICEF and the ILO.

Social indicators (Brazil, NE and Target Cities)

The Northeast is comprised of nine (09) States, covering 1.561.177,80Km² representing 18% of the Brazilian territory. POMMAR operates in three capitals of the Northeast: Salvador/ Bahia, Fortaleza/Ceará, Recife/ Pernambuco and in Brasília/Federal District.

POPULATION – AGE & GENDER

The Northeastern region has a population of 47.741.711 inhabitants corresponding to 28% of the Brazilian population. Of this population, 50.96% is comprised of women and 49% men. The larger percentage of women is also the case in the three cities where POMMAR operates in the Northeast. The table below includes population data on Brasília/DF.

Resident population distributed by gender:

	Total	Male	Female
Brazil	169 799 170	83 576 015	86 223 155
The Northeast	47 741 711	23 413 914	24 327 797
Bahia	13 070 250	6 462 033	6 608 217
Ceará	7 430 661	3 628 474	3 802 187
Pernambuco	7 918 344	3 826 657	4 091 687
Midwest Region	11 636 728	5 801 005	5 835 723
Federal District	2 051 146	981 356	1 069 790

Source IBGE - Census 2000

Populations of the cities assisted:

City	Total	Male	Female
Salvador	2 443 107	1 150 252	1 292 855
Fortaleza	2 141 402	1 002 236	1 139 166
Recife	1 422 905	661 690	761 215
Brasília	2 051 146	981 356	1 069 790

Source IBGE – Census 2000 and IBGE - Cities and Villages/1998

The population distribution by age group shows a representative percentage of 49% within the age group of 0 to 24 years old (considered in relation to the universe of beneficiaries assisted by POMMAR) of the total Brazilian population.

Population from 0 to 24 years old:

Brazil	Nordeste	Recife	Salvador	Fortaleza
84.347.452	25.942.383	657.313	1.195.913	1.080.368

Population per Sex and age group from 0 to 24 years old:

BRAZIL

Age groups	Male	% Male	Female	%Female
0 to 4 years old	8.326.926	4.9%	8.048.802	4.7%
5 to 8 years old	8.402.353	4.9%	8.139.974	4.8%
10 to 14 years old	8.777.639	5.2%	8.570.428	5.0%
15 to 19 years old	9.019.130	5.3%	8.920.685	5.3%
20 to 24 years old	8.048.218	4.7%	8.093.297	4.8%
SUB-TOTAL	83.576.015	49.2%	86.223.155	50.8%
GRAND TOTAL	169.799.170			

Source IBGE 2000 Census Data of the Population Assisted

NORTHEAST

Age groups	Male	% Male	Female	%Female
0 to 4 years old	2.568.202	5.5%	2.492.285	5.4%
5 to 9 years old	2.600.596	5.6%	2.531.717	5.4%
10 to 14 years old	2.798.544	6.0%	2.751.381	5.9%
15 to 19 years old	2.805.946	6.0%	2.765.762	5.9%
20 to 24 years old	2.302.893	4.9%	2.325.057	5.0%
SUB-TOTAL	23.413.914	50.3%	24.327.797	52.3%
GRAND TOTAL	47.741.711			

RECIFE

Age groups	Male	% Male	Female	%Female
0 to 4 years old	60.129	4.3%	57.912	4.2%
5 to 9 years old	61.871	4.4%	59.549	4.3%
10 to 14 years old	66.806	4.8%	65.973	4.7%
15 to 19 years old	71.581	5.1%	73.948	5.3%
20 to 24 years old	67.165	4.8%	72.379	5.2%
SUB-TOTAL	661.690	47.6%	761.215	54.7%
GRAND TOTAL	1.422.905			

SALVADOR

Age groups	Male	% Male	Female	%Female
0 to 4 years old	106.496	4.4%	101.923	4.2%
5 to 9 years old	104.697	4.3%	101.614	4.2%
10 to 14 years old	112.301	4.6%	111.445	4.6%
15 to 19 years old	137.146	5.6%	144.792	5.9%
20 to 24 years old	129.719	5.3%	145.780	6.0%
SUB-TOTAL	1.150.252	47.1%	1.292.855	52.9%
GRAND TOTAL	2.443.107			

FORTALEZA

Age groups	Male	% Male	Female	%Female
0 to 4 years old	103.980	4.9%	100.422	4.7%
5 to 9 years old	104.643	4.9%	101.435	4.7%
10 to 14 years old	109.247	5.1%	109.885	5.1%
15 to 19 years old	112.456	5.3%	123.339	5.8%
20 to 24 years old	100.076	4.7%	114.885	5.4%
SUB-TOTAL	1.002.236	46.8%	1.139.166	53.2%
GRAND TOTAL	2.141.402			

POVERTY – INCOME/GINI AND HDI INDEX

Two indicators depict the levels of poverty and income concentrations in the Northeast and Midwest (Brasília) regions. The first is the monthly average income of heads of family. The Northeastern average (R\$ 448,45) is slightly more than 58% of the national average (R\$ 768,83) and is considered the worst of Brazil.

The second indicator is the social inequality of the region. Studies reveal the principal cause of misery and social inequality is a result of concentrated investments in development and income distribution. The Gini and income rates in Brazil reveal that the Midwest (0,622) and the Northeast (0,617) show high levels of inequality and are considered the worst in Brazil (0,609).

The Northeast shows the worst rates of Human Development Index in Brazil. The HDI for the region (0.608) is lower than the Brazilian median (0.830). Even the best indicator in the Northeast (Sergipe state) has a median lower than the rest of Brazil. The Northeastern states are among the worst within the Brazilian HDI ranking.

ECONOMY

In 1999 the GDP in the Northeast represented only 13% of the national GDP, although it has 28% of the Brazilian population (Census 2000), further reflecting regional inequality in Brazil. For comparison purposes, the Southeast has 43% of the population but is responsible for generating 58% of the national GDP.

EDUCATION

The Northeast has the worst literacy rate in Brazil. Of the total population over 10 years old, 75% is literate with the national literacy median at 87%. The median for Ceará, Pernambuco and Bahia is of 75%, 77% and 78% respectively. According to UNICEF's data on the Situation of Adolescents in Brazil (2002) there are over 1.3 million illiterate adolescents, or five out of 100 adolescents cannot read or write. In the year 2000 only 11% adolescents ages 14-15 years concluded their primary education.

Another important aspect of the education deficit in Brazil is the failure-repetition rate. According to a recent Ministry of Education (INEP 2000) study, for each 100 students in primary school, only 59 complete their primary studies, taking an average of 10.2 years to complete what is normally an eight-year process. For every 100 students in secondary school (the next three years of schooling), 74 reach conclusion, averaging 3,7 years to do so. However, of the students enrolled in the first year of primary school, only 40% make it to the final year of secondary education. According to the INEP study, in the 2000 21.7% of students repeated the previous year. The high repetition and drop-out rates – even more extreme at the regional level in the NE – reveal the dramatic situation faced by so many youth in Brazil as they face a competitive market, also impaired by the resultant low self-esteem.

ABUSE, SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING (TIP)

The non-governmental child protection entity, ABRAPIA, recently provided data from February 1997 to December 2001 which stated that out of 2,246 cases of sexual violence reported nationally, almost 30% occurred in the Northeast region. Of the total cases reported per state, Ceará, Bahia and Pernambuco are among the eight States with the higher number of cases reported. Fortaleza, Brasília and Salvador are among the five municipalities with the higher number of denouncements. Specifically related to “Sex Tourism” the States of Ceará, Pernambuco and Bahia are among the five states with the largest number of denouncements. According to the statistics related to the profile of the victims of sexual exploitation, the majority (73.01%) are female and the age group most affected is 12 to 18 years of age.

Data from the pioneering research on Trafficking in Brazil during 2001-2002, PESTRAF (Research on Trafficking of Women Children and Adolescents for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Brazil – also supported by POMMAR) shows the following:

- ❑ The major portion of TIP occurs within the country: mostly poor children and adolescents, ranging from as early as 7 to 20 years old, are transported across state borders to work in brothels, feeding the growing business of sex services for truck drivers. Victims are also found in middle- and upper-class households, where domestic servants are drawn into the sexual initiation of middle class male adolescents, as well as being subject to sexual abuse by employers.
- ❑ The Sex Tourism industry has experienced remarkable growth in Brazil in recent years. Potential victims are enticed by the chance to meet foreigners who falsely offer opportunities for a brighter future, mainly through marriage and proposals to become models in Europe. Thousands of young Brazilian women, particularly from the poor Northeastern region, engage in summer relationships with foreign men (European in the majority). Many eventually immigrate to European countries where they discover that marriage or their dream of a new life turn out to be a brothel or striptease club where they are exploited in slave-like conditions.
- ❑ Along international border areas contiguous to Brazil, truck drivers are increasingly responsible for the transporting of young women and underage girls to nearby cities in border countries. Traffickers rely on the complicity or tacit consent of local police and local authorities to engage in commercial sexual exploitation of their victims.
- ❑ Most underage girls involved in the sex industry have been victims of sexual abuse and/or physical violence in their home environments.
- ❑ Although Brazil has adhered to international conventions and passed legislation to curb transnational trafficking in human beings, the legislative framework to combat internal trafficking remains inadequate.

CHILD LABOR

A recent study published by UNICEF indicates that around 1.9 million children and adolescents, between 10 and 14 years of age work in Brazil. Other research reveals the difficulty in identifying the majority of children working in the cities, as this involves working underground or in the informal sector (including child prostitution, work in the city garbage dumps, street vendors and domestic service). This suggests that the real numbers are higher than those documented. The majority of working children are hidden and “invisible” in the informal market, subjected to long working hours under abusive conditions.

For demonstration purposes data on the Economically Active Population (EAP) for this age group clearly characterizes the exploitation of child labor.

	EAP	% of the Population over 10 Years of Age
BRAZIL	83.243.239	60.8%
NORTHEAST	22.515.527	60.0%

Source PNAD 2001

Working Population from 5-9 years of age and 10-14 years of age:

Age Group	Geographic Region	Working Population	Total Population	Working Population %
5 – 9 years	Brazil	296.705	16.542.327	1.8%
	NE	189.588	5.132.313	3.7%
10 – 14 years	Brazil	1.935.269	17.348.067	11.2%
	NE	994.885	5.549.925	17.9%

Source PNAD 2001

The impact of child labor on each child’s schooling and consequently on the Brazilian education system has been significant, especially in the following ways: a low level of school enrollment, high failure rates and school dropouts, and a high illiteracy rate among children and youth.

HEALTH AND HIV/AIDS

The health indicators for the Northeastern states also show the poor living conditions of the population and once more places the region among the worst in Brazil. The child mortality rate is the country’s worst.

Information from the 2000 Census shows a drop in the fertility rate at a national level (2.3 children per woman in 2000). The Northeast rate stands at 2.6. The lowest rate is in the Southeast Region (2.1 child per woman) and the highest rate is in the North (3.2). Most alarming is that there has been a reduction in the fertility rate among most age groups. However, the rate has grown for the age range that includes adolescents. In 2000 in Brazil, for each group of 1.000 women ages 15 to 19 years, over 90 had at least one child.

Specific fertility rates according to women's age groups – Brazil.

Age Groups for Women	Fertility Rates in 10- Year Periods		
	1980	1991	2000
15 to 19 years old	0,0787	0,0874	0,0910
20 to 24 years old	0,2130	0,1618	0,1335

Source IBGE, Demographic Census 1980-2000

A UNICEF survey (entitled The Voice of Adolescents -- UNICEF/Factor/WHO 2002), was applied to 5,280 adolescents all over Brazil, revealing that 38% of adolescents are sexually active or have had sexual intercourse. Of these, 17% have already been pregnant and of those who got pregnant, 29% declared they did not carry the pregnancy to term.

In Brazil, according to data made available by the National Coordination of STD/AIDS (Ministry of Health), the number of reported AIDS cases reached 215,810 in the period from 1980 to September 2001. Of this total, 192,436 refers to people between 13 and 49 years old (89% of the total cases).

Data for 2000 indicates a higher number in absolute terms for female adolescents (0.8 to 1 in 2000; 0.6 to 1 in 2001): 191 cases of girls from 13 to 19 years old compared to 151 cases of boys with the same age. In 2001, 152 cases of AIDS in female adolescents were notified, as compared to 91 cases in male adolescents. Among youth up to 24 years old, this male-female ratio is practically 1:1. Thus, recent AIDS figures confirm that the AIDS pandemic is increasingly affecting girls and young women, with the most vulnerable being heterosexual females.

There are nearly 15,000 people infected each year and of these, approximately 400 are under 19 years old. In regards to men, the AIDS Epidemiological Bulletin reveals that the epidemic is increasingly affecting the heterosexual population. In 2001, 38.3% of the notified AIDS cases were heterosexual, against 31% of homosexuals and bisexuals. The Bulletin further confirms the trend towards reduction of vertical transmission of AIDS (from mother to child) since 1997. The reduction in this category has been attributed to the effects of the Ministry of Health actions to make pregnant women and healthcare professionals aware of the value of early HIV diagnosis and therefore seek adequate treatment.

Notwithstanding this trend, the vulnerability of children affected by HIV/AIDS is still significantly higher when the factors of poverty and orphan children are considered. This is also compounded by the difficult access to public healthcare and education services. The Northeast is ranked third nationally in number of cases followed by the Southeast and Southern regions. The Northeast situation is characterized by poverty, which adds greatly to vulnerability due to the lack of education and specialized public services to assist HIV-positive children, youth and adults. At the same time, the number of notified AIDS cases in the States of Ceará, Pernambuco and Bahia (one of POMMAR's target areas) represent 68.30% of the cases registered in the Northeast. The distribution of AIDS cases per diagnostic year in the municipalities with the higher number of cases notified in the period of 1980-2001 (subject to review) indicates that the cities of Salvador, Fortaleza and Recife are respectively ranked 8th, 11th and 12th. These precarious conditions are further exacerbated by discrimination that HIV-positive children suffer in their families and schools.

Conclusions on the Status of Children and Youth

Indicators show the high number of children and youth in the Brazilian population. It is important to emphasize that in addition to this data, there are peculiarities affecting this segment of the population, due to their peculiar and complex phase in life. During childhood and adolescence, unique needs and demands require special attention and care in accordance with the norms established by the International Convention of Children's Rights, the Brazilian Constitution and the Statute for Children and Adolescents (ECA).

The social indicators presented above reveal the severe poverty faced by the majority of the Brazilian population, especially children and youth, requiring innovative approaches to guarantee minimal conditions required by families in order to provide for the safe and healthy development of their children. The lack of quality basic services in education and health undermine attempts to reverse the generational trend of poverty and social exclusion. Adverse economic situations have led even to the unacceptable practice on the part of many families impacted by poverty, where they believe that their children should also be responsible for providing for family income, even under the most precarious and dangerous conditions. The adverse effects of child labor hamper the future of these children due to the damage that is caused and extends to future generations.

Indicators clearly show the need for public policies that effectively respond to the diverse needs of so many people. Notwithstanding the progress made, especially in increasing access to education, there is still much to improve at the level of public policies and services.

Although so many difficulties are part of daily life, the Northeastern people are strong in the face of adversity. With essential quality services and opportunities, they are able to overcome limits to confront the unfavorable conditions in which they live and survive. In the projects supported by POMMAR/USAID-Partners, the target population for these interventions is highly vulnerable, but the resilience and capacity of these children and youth to overcome their problems is extraordinary and encouraging.

Rather than what in principle could appear to be a “lost cause”, the impact of strategic and quality assistance reveals outstanding potential. The Northeast and its people offer unique characteristics that play a fundamental role in overcoming the development challenge through thoughtful investments:

- a) strong artistic and cultural expressions;
- b) individual creativity and resilience;
- c) youth with the commitment to reverse the generational cycle of poverty and exclusion;
- d) historic activism and the growth of organized civil society and NGOs.

The POMMAR Strategy

In this context of Brazilian development and the challenges in guaranteeing child/youth rights, POMMAR’s vision is to contribute to the development of competent and responsible citizens: children and youth who develop into confident, healthy and productive adults, able to meet their individual needs and contribute to society.

Throughout eight years of activities, POMMAR has continued to be a key player in Brazil at the local, regional and national levels. Financial support to youth-serving organizations and advocacy coalitions is complemented by systematic technical interventions and monitoring. POMMAR has developed a critical mass of solid partnerships with NGOs and governmental programs. These partnerships have created new and quality opportunities for children and youth to develop and participate in ways that lead to improvements in their quality of life.

The impact generated through this strategy can be attributed to several factors, among which the following stand out:

- The program’s adherence to the international and Brazilian legal and policy framework in relation to child and youth rights, driven by the Doctrine of Full Protection of Child Rights.
- Relevant program goal and objectives, developed in close collaboration with USAID and Brazilian partners, which drive funding decisions for specific projects and activities.
- The careful criteria applied to the selection of key Brazilian NGO partners and the projects to receive technical and financial support.
- A decentralized structure, where permanent local teams in each target city work directly with partner organizations through a team of experienced professionals in related technical areas.
- The ability to network and build important partnerships and alliances with leading public sector and third sector organizations, including international organizations.
- The methodologies employed in supporting and monitoring local project activities, based on indicators jointly defined with USAID.

Supported by the abovementioned pillars, program investments and activities are implemented in order to:

- Expand and improve the quality of services provided by partner organizations.
- Provide for capacity-building and institutional strengthening.
- Enable the documentation and systematization of methodologies that demonstrate potential for impact, leading to their dissemination and replication.
- Stimulate and support exchanges among organizations in each programmatic area.

POMMAR investments and activities are conducted in the following Program Areas:

1. Education: Access to quality public education and complementary educational activities to guarantee success in school and contribute to holistic development. Techniques in Arts-Education have been central to this area, with emphasis in Digital Inclusion initiating in 2002.
2. Vocational Training & Employability: Development of job and life skills applicable to the workplace, along with specific market-related abilities. Emphasis in innovative areas, such as the performing arts, has been key to this area, adding information and communication technologies (ICT) in 2002.
3. Child Labor: Prevention and eradication of the worst forms of urban child labor, targeting street vendors, domestic servants and garbage pickers.
4. Sexual Violence and Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation: Combating child prostitution through prevention, counseling and legal aid services, as well as advocacy networks and service coalitions. The related area of Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation was developed in 2002 for implementation in 2003-2004.
5. HIV/Aids: Prevention of HIV/Aids targeting youth, ages 13-24; and Assistance (Community-based Care) targeting children, ages 0-12, living with HIV/Aids directly and/or through their families.

The monitoring of outcomes through supervision in the field and collection of indicator-based program data, supported by targeted research to determine the nature and dimension of problems, form the base for defining priorities in POMMAR's allocation of financial and technical resources, as well as for measuring impact. Further, POMMAR closely monitors the institutional capacity of NGO partners and offers appropriate technical assistance and training opportunities that improve the quality of service delivery.

Based on this strategic framework, POMMAR continued and expanded its activities in 2002. Following is a description of these activities and the results of this investment.

POMMAR ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2002

Introduction

In its eighth year of implementation, POMMAR continues to make significant contributions towards strengthening prevention and protection efforts that target at-risk children and youth by expanding and strengthening NGO and public services, also aiding the public policy environment that impacts upon children and service providers.

The following section of this report describes the activities and accomplishments that respond to POMMAR's strategic framework and Performance Indicators. Though this portion of the report complements information presented in Attachment A (2002 Project Monitoring and Data Collection), it is important to address the POMMAR Performance Indicators, in broad terms, in order to provide a framework for the activities and accomplishments. Attachment A provides a detailed analysis of 2002 data in English, along with complete data tables in their original form (Portuguese).

The 2002 Project Monitoring and Data Collection, the central monitoring and data collection exercise carried by the POMMAR team and partners organizations, tracks activities and results to the Performance Indicators (listed below) through year-end project data. Included is an analysis of results based on the Data Collection and performance based on indicators. It should be noted that indicators and targets were modified in 1998, thus several new indicators were added at that time with 1998 serving as the base year. Further, new indicators have been added for 2002 to respond to program expansion in Child Labor and HIV/Aids Assistance and Prevention.

**POMMAR Performance Indicators:
Global Program Indicators**

Purpose:	IMPROVE THE ABILITY OF AT-RISK CHILDREN AND YOUTH TO BECOME PRODUCTIVE AND HEALTHY CITIZENS
Indicator #1:	Percentage of program-assisted youth that find legitimate, income-generating work
Indicator #2:	Number of program-assisted youth that request and receive health-related services
Intermediate Result #1:	Society engaged in Decreasing Violence Against Youth
Indicator #1.1:	Number of grievance cases lodged and monitored by children and adolescent advocacy groups
Indicator #1.2:	Number of victimized youth referred to legal and rehabilitation services
Intermediate Result #2:	Educational Preparation of Program-Assisted Children and Youth Increased
Indicator #2.1:	Percentage of program-assisted youth promoted to the next school grade
Indicator #2.2:	Percentage of program-assisted youth that complete vocational training courses
Intermediate Result #3:	Awareness of Health-Related Behavior by Program-Assisted Youth Increased
Indicator #3.1:	Number of community-level organizations that offer reproductive health and HIV/AIDS information and referrals to program-assisted youth
Indicator #3.2:	Number of at-risk youth and their families, educators and NGO/GO staff that participate in RH/HIV/AIDS training sessions, workshops and informational activities
Intermediate Result #4:	Dissemination and Adoption of Lessons Learned and Successful Approaches
Indicator #4.1:	Number of viable models/strategies developed and tested
Indicator #4.2:	Number of national and international dissemination events
Indicator #4.3:	Number of models/strategies adopted by others

Program Indicators for Expansion Areas: Child Labor & HIV/Aids

Program & Objective	Indicators
<p><u>CHILD LABOR</u></p> <p>Prevention and/or removal of children from exploitation in harmful, illegal labor activities and their subsequent return to school.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of children removed from harmful and illegal labor activities. <input type="checkbox"/> Number of children leaving child labor activities that enter or return to school. <input type="checkbox"/> Number of children removed from child labor activities that receive scholarship and remain in school.
<p><u>HIV/AIDS PREVENTION</u></p> <p>Increased youth access to information and services and subsequent reduction of their vulnerability to HIV/Aids.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of youth that participate in educational activities. <input type="checkbox"/> Number of youth referred to health services (re reproductive health, STIs and HIV/Aids). <input type="checkbox"/> Number of youth that have access to condoms. <input type="checkbox"/> Number of youth that use condoms.
<p><u>HIV/AIDS ASSISTANCE</u></p> <p>Increased access to quality and humane services for children living with HIV/Aids, as well as their families.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of assisted children living with HIV/Aids. <input type="checkbox"/> Number of children living with HIV/Aids assisted with clinical care, social services and nutritional care. <input type="checkbox"/> Number of children living with HIV/Aids that have access to schooling. <input type="checkbox"/> Number of assisted family members of children living with HIV/Aids. <input type="checkbox"/> Number of family members of children living with HIV/Aids that receive orientation about HIV/Aids.

Key Quantitative Results in 2002 (linked to Performance Indicators)

POMMAR targets a variety of outcomes within the framework of its Performance Indicators, established jointly with USAID, monitored on an on-going basis by POMMAR's technical team, and tabulated annually in close collaboration with implementing partners. Attachment A provides a complete picture of quantitative results during 2002 (still lacking the school passing rate, as this information will only be available in 2003), as well as a qualitative description and analysis of these results.

Following are key results linked to POMMAR Performance Indicators during the year 2002.

Target Population:

- ❑ 16,578 children and youth reached by POMMAR-supported organizations (nearly an 8% increase from the 15,360 reached in the year 2001) – 56% of the total are female and 44% are male.
- ❑ 6,507 children and youth reached directly by 27 POMMAR-supported projects (a 95% increase from the 3,332 reached in the year 2000) – 54% of the total are female and 46% are male.
- ❑ 11,235 families members reached indirectly by POMMAR-supported projects (while this represents a 44% decrease from the 25,705 reached in the year 2001 due to conclusion of projects with significant family outreach, it is expected that this number will increase again in 2003 through initiatives in the Aids program).
- ❑ 322 public schools participating in program activities, reaching a total of 21,265 students and teachers.
- ❑ Approximately 135 organizations engaged in networks, reaching 7,215 children and youth.

Education and Vocational Training:

- ❑ 92% school enrollment rate among the children/youth served by the program; the percentage passing rate is pending the termination of the academic year.
- ❑ 94% (125) conclusion rate among the 133 youth enrolled in vocational preparation courses that reached completion during 2002.
- ❑ 80% of the 87 youth that participated in projects vocational training activities with the simultaneous objective of income-generation were placed in income-generating activities.

Child Labor:

- ❑ 923 children either reentered school or remained in school, thus preventing their entry or return to illegal, harmful and exploitive labor activities.
- ❑ 713 of these children were removed from such labor activities and placed in a scholarship program, ensuring their return to school on a regular basis.
- ❑ 559 of these children were placed in the scholarship program directly supported by POMMAR.

Violence and Sexual Exploitation:

- ❑ 1,025 cases of violence were identified by 20 POMMAR-supported organizations, ranging from sexual abuse and exploitation (227), physical abuse (179), Aids-related discrimination (4), negligence (59), child labor (32), and other types of rights violations (524).
- ❑ Of these cases of violence, legal aid and therapeutic counseling were provided in 839 cases.

STIs/HIV/Aids Prevention:

- ❑ 1,562 educational activities (416 with direct support) in Teen Sexuality, STIs and HIV/Aids Prevention were conducted by POMMAR-supported organizations; reaching 12,311 participants – 7,825 youths, 2,546 additional families members, 1,329 youth-workers and teachers, and 611 youth-service professionals and school directors. Activities included 395 workshops, as well as 12 training courses of at least 40 hours each.
- ❑ 6,959 youth received preventive and ambulatory care services, of which 2,259 received preventive services, 597 received ambulatory care and 4,103 received both preventive and ambulatory care. Of this total, services were provided directly by POMMAR-supported organizations to 6,025 youths, while 934 were referred to other health service-providers – a significant result showing how NGOs are increasing their capacity to address Health/Aids-related needs, while at the same time are able to effectively make referrals when necessary to other service-providers.

HIV/Aids Care:

- ❑ 343 children living with HIV/Aids are being reached in day programs, shelters and hospital settings, 40 of which had no prior access to such services (including counseling and nutritional support). This number will increase in 2003 as this component of the program began in the second half of 2002.
- ❑ 296 families of assisted children living with HIV/Aids received care and orientation, including orientation in prevention. This number will increase in 2003 as this component of the program began in the second half of 2002.

Dissemination and Replication:

- ❑ Five organizations documented their methodology for adaptation/replication among other organizations and practitioners.
- ❑ 16 organizations conducted a total of 98 dissemination events (including methodologies systematized in 2002 and previous years).
- ❑ 13 methodologies (systematized in 2002 and previous years) were transferred to other youth-serving organizations and public schools.

Key Quantitative & Qualitative Accomplishments in 2002

In addition to the results listed above, based on Performance Indicators, POMMAR identifies other quantitative and qualitative results that demonstrate the program's impact. Following are additional key accomplishments during the year 2002.

Education and Vocational Training:

- ❑ Vocational training of 28 youth in alternative energy technologies in conjunction with the USAID Energy program as follow-on to previous employment training through vocational training in basic skills for employability; five of the trainees were immediately placed in job opportunities.
- ❑ Leveraging of technical and financial resources from international and national development organizations, as well as the private sector, for implementing partners to expand services to at-risk youth, such as computer labs for six NGOs (instructors, space and equipment), cash awards for best practices (indication of NGOs for World Bank awards program) and funding leveraged to directly complement USAID resources.
- ❑ Replication and consolidation of a fashion atelier project with at-risk girls (victims of sexual abuse) in Recife, engaging 20 at-risk girls in production and sales of fashionable clothes, as well as participation in fashion shows in the city of Recife.
- ❑ Traveling exhibition of a Brasilia street children artisan project to Rome, Italy, enabled through networking with the Embassy of Italy and European Community representatives in Brazil.
- ❑ Dissemination and replication of the youth vocational training and citizen participation project in radio and communications, developed by a partner NGO in Greater Recife city, extending radio and communications training techniques to public schools. Funding for this initiative was leveraged with UNICEF and GOB.

- ❑ Start-up of several projects in digital inclusion and employability in ICT and other technologies, including solar energy, radio, graphic design and media.

Child Labor:

- ❑ Incorporation of POMMAR-developed technical monitoring and data collection tools by local governments in the implementation of child labor prevention and eradication interventions, enabling governments to more effectively target and monitor the children/youth and families most effected by this phenomena, leading to their effective inclusion in government and NGO services.
- ❑ Support to national and local civil society advocacy networks monitoring public policy implementation targeting child labor prevention and eradication.

Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons (TIP):

- ❑ Systematic technical assistance and advocacy contributed to the development of local and state plans to combat sexual violence and child prostitution in target cities/states, as follow-on to previous key technical and financial inputs in developing the National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence and Child Prostitution.
- ❑ Technical and financial support to national research to identify border and interior routes for TIP, especially linked to child prostitution and child labor (in collaboration with OAS, DePaul University, CECRIA and international agencies).
- ❑ Development of a working agreement between the GOB and USAID to provide technical and financial assistance via POMMAR to strengthen the GOB *Sentinela* Program centers in up to 10 municipalities, including border and interior routes linked to TIP. Even though the TIP Program will begin implementation in early 2003, these specialized centers that serve victims of sexual violence and child prostitution already received technical support from the POMMAR team.
- ❑ The First International Conference on Child Pornography on the Internet brought bringing together specialists from North America, Latin America and Europe – including Internet providers, the Brazilian Tourism Ministry, the Brazilian Federal Police, Interpol, youth advocacy organizations and human rights specialists. Co-sponsored by POMMAR, this landmark meeting broke important ground on improving integrated actions to seek control of this harmful and criminal activity.
- ❑ Technical guidance to Brazilian Government (GOB) Ministries led to the inclusion of specific language in the National Human Rights Plan that incorporates healthy adolescent sexuality as a fundamental right vis a vis public policies for youth.
- ❑ Advocacy and education events tied to the National Day Against Sexual Violence and Child Prostitution (May 18), including support to awareness campaigns and legislative advocacy interventions in target cities and nationally.

STIs/HIV/Aids Prevention:

- ❑ Innovative HIV/Aids Prevention services were provided to street children in downtown Fortaleza, reaching this difficult population that ranks among the youth most vulnerable to HIV transmission due to unprotected sex and rampant drug use.
- ❑ Inclusion of HIV/Aids prevention as a cross-cutting component to practically all projects supported through POMMAR, thus expanding outreach to targeted youth and indirectly to family members and schoolmates.
- ❑ In Fortaleza, NGOs have expanded prevention services by including targeted youth in each other's activities and services. For example, clinical services in prevention offered by the *BEMFAM* clinic are extended to teens/youth reached by the Communication & Culture and *ISDS* projects. The NGOs also joined forces in developing instruments (with technical support from *BEMFAM*) for profiling targeted youth, as well as developing and applying questionnaires for pre- and post-testing to measure the effect of prevention activities.

HIV/Aids Care:

- ❑ Expansion of previously non-existent or precarious services to children living with HIV/Aids. Through day programs, shelters and hospital-based programs, USAID gained a unique position among international agencies by providing such support. POMMAR also leveraged Brazilian resources to complement USAID funding.
- ❑ POMMAR assisted two NGOs in Recife and Fortaleza with extensive experience serving adults living with HIV/Aids to expand their services to children ages 0-12 years. USAID resources leveraged counterpart funding as critical support from the Ministry of Health, State Government agencies and local businesses for expansion in Fortaleza and Recife.
- ❑ The 2003 expansion of the Happiness Doctors (*Doutores de Alegria*) from São Paulo to Recife Establishing was initiated, including leveraging resources from international and Brazilian agencies. This award-winning program employs trained artists as clowns to humanize and improve the relationship between child patients (with HIV/Aids) and healthcare professionals in hospitals and shelters.

Dissemination and Replication:

- ❑ Dissemination and replication of the arts-education programs developed by the 200-member coalition (*MIAC*) in Salvador city, extending arts-education techniques to public schools and youth-serving NGOs in multiple cities in the Bahia state and in the interior of Pernambuco state. Funding for these two initiatives was leveraged, respectively, with the Maxitel telecommunications company and a NE Brazil development coalition including the W. K. Kellogg Foundation and the National Development Bank (BNDES).

NGO Capacity-Building:

- ❑ Capacity-building of NGOs through direct services and leveraging of institutional and financial resources, such as the *MOBILZA* seminar and the *TEAR* program implemented through the *INTERAGE* development agencies coalition, providing on-going training in resource development and fundraising. POMMAR/USAID-Partners is a founding member of *INTERAGE*.
- ❑ Intensive training to improve direct technical interventions of 160 youth workers/educators from NGOs and governmental organizations, working with the most at-risk street children/youth, through an extension course in conjunction with the State University of Ceará.

Media and Visibility:

- ❑ Monthly media forums in Fortaleza city debating key issues related to at-risk children/youth, leading to on-going newspaper reports on issues debated – addressing causes and solutions.
- ❑ The Inter-Agency Resource Mobilization Group, *INTERAGE* (involving POMMAR/USAID-Partners, Save the Children-UK, World Vision, Oxfam-UK, Catholic Relief Services, Plan International and the Brazilian private sector C&A Institute) coordinated efforts to bring NGOs and companies closer together. *INTERAGE* advanced in partnership with the *ABRINQ* Foundation and *Ashoka* through collaborative initiatives with Brazilian businesses and capacity-building for NGOs in fundraising and resource/NGO management. These strategic partnerships enabled *INTERAGE* to orient and train local child rights and at-risk youth NGOs, as well as set the groundwork for introducing the *ABRINQ* fundraising program, *PNC* (Our Children Project) in Recife. *INTERAGE* also combined forces and resources with the POMMAR HIV/Aids Program to bring the award-winning Happiness Doctors (*Doutores da Alegria*) to Recife.

Accomplishments in 2002 by Program Area

Following is an overview of POMMAR activities and accomplishments in 2002. Attachment B provides a complete list of Projects and Networks supported in 2002.

Education and Digital Inclusion

Education is both a central and cross-cutting component of the POMMAR strategy. Activities in Arts-Education, through individual projects and networks, continued to be a major focus in the Education Area. To ensure the holistic development of at-risk children and youth as full citizens, it is critical that they have opportunities to exercise their creativity and be able to fully participate and have a say in the educational development process driven by educators. Based on this belief, significant financial and technical resources have been directed towards experiences that allow for this participatory and creative process to flourish.

With this vision, POMMAR supported NGOs in the four target cities that base their educational services on methodologies that are tested and at the same allow for innovation. These organizations have thus made important gains in transforming the lives of many children and youth that are subject to extreme conditions of exclusion and violence. Methodologies used in Arts-Education, linking educational and artistic techniques and practices, have become increasingly strategic in other POMMAR program areas and projects supported as well – especially in the areas of HIV/Aids, Child Labor and Vocational Training/Employability.

Projects in this area have also contributed to creating new opportunities for collective efforts and networking. These offer real avenues for collaboration, exchange, debate and evaluation for children and youth, as well as practitioners and policy-makers. The strongest examples are the arts-education and cultural networks in Salvador (Arts and Culture Movement for Citizenship – *MIAC*) and Fortaleza (Art, Education and Citizenship Network). These experiences have become references for other organizations and public policies towards youth development and in 2002 were once again center stage in the Third Annual Transforming with the Arts Seminar co-sponsored by the principal national development bank (*BNDES*) and POMMAR.

Also in the educational area, Digital Inclusion for at-risk children and youth became strategic focus of POMMAR, with start-up in 2002 and planned intensification in 2003. Driven by the growth of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in relation to education and sustainable development, and in concert with the USAID strategic vision embodied in the Global Development Alliance (GDA), POMMAR developed new activities in ICT as well.

In addition to its link to Employability (discussed below in relation to Vocational Training and Employability), the inclusion of computer-based learning in educational activities has become an important and cross-cutting strategy in diverse projects in Education. To help plan and advocate for new investments in this area, POMMAR is collaborating with the CDI (Center for Democratization of Informatics), the Getulio Vargas Foundation, Sun Micro Systems and the *Globo* Organizations to carry out important research on Digital Exclusion. This research will take place in 2003.

Digital Inclusion activities offer at-risk children and youth with hands-on access to computers as a tool for basic learning and enhancement in their educational process. Further, this exposure to information technology is fundamental to enabling subsequent opportunities to participate in ICT training and employability activities. Finally, it is clear that the growing importance of digitized mechanisms for communication, interaction and creative activities increasingly determines the dividing line between the haves and have-nots, as access to information and opportunities becomes more and more technology-driven and technology-dependent.

POMMAR identified strategic partners and cultivated new partnerships in 2002 for Digital Inclusion activities. Through both direct support for implementing educational services for at-risk children and youth, as well as leveraging additional resources for the creation and expansion of services, POMMAR now has several important partnerships in place in the NGO and business sectors. USAID/Brazil has skillfully driven the majority of strategic partnership development with businesses, resulting in important leveraging of institutional and financial resources that benefited several POMMAR NGO partners in 2002, with strong prospects for continued growth in 2003 – in collaboration with the Academy for Educational Development’s 2003 pilot project in Recife, as well as other USAID/Brazil partners.

As a result, new ICT projects were established with organizations in Brasilia (CDI-DF), Fortaleza (IDER) and Recife (CDI-PE). Prospects also advanced for additional activities in Salvador for early 2003. In addition to individual projects activities, efforts will be made to link these projects through technology. Through these projects, hundreds of at-risk children and youth gained access to ICT in 2002, with strong prospects for expansion in 2003.

Vocational Training and Employability

POMMAR’s efforts to expand and strengthen educational experiences in vocational training and employability addresses one of the greatest challenges in the face of the scarcity of educational and productive/income-generating alternatives for at-risk youth and their families. POMMAR has pursued specific and sustainable approaches in order to transform these youth into well-rounded citizens that have market-specific capabilities and broader problem-solving and communication skills, key for ensuring solid and sustainable potential for legitimate and sustainable employability.

As such and with limited resources, POMMAR identified strategic partners capable of deepening their focus in vocational training and income-generation. Further, POMMAR worked to reinforce vocational preparation and income-generation as secondary components of projects in other areas linked to education (especially in the arts and in educational methods for child labor victims). For most at-risk children and youth, this process must begin with ensuring regaining and/or building his/her self-esteem.

Through this focused effort, innovative and sustainable experiences are being developed, consolidated and systematized. Specific projects in vocational-training were conducted by three key partners – in Fortaleza (*IDER*), Recife (*Casa de Passagem*) and Brasilia (*Escola do Parque – Remadeira*). Respectively, they offer innovative approaches to employability through productive activities in alternative energy sources, fashion clothing and high-quality artisan decorative products. Each of these projects has become significant and strategic activities for implementing partner organizations: each partner organization views the project as central to their employability strategy for youth. In addition to benefiting the youth directly involved, these experiences will serve other organizations in the challenging effort to provide sustainable and legitimate employment/income-generation opportunities to at-risk youth.

These projects have already yielded much attention from other actors in the human rights and youth development field – an important and beneficial indication has been the significant counterpart resources leveraged by POMMAR/USAID going directly to these projects (including private companies and foundations, international agencies and the National Development Bank – *BNDES*).

POMMAR also invested in lessons learned from previous experiences that receive support over past years – specifically the Vocational Education Network in Fortaleza. To produce an in-depth and practical study of the legal aspects – both favorable aspects and especially obstacles – of vocational training and employability programs for youth, POMMAR engaged two specialists in this area. The publication is under final preparation in late 2002 and sparked interest from the National Child and Adolescent Rights Council (*CONANDA*). As a result, *CONANDA* made a financial and institutional commitment to co-publish and disseminate this study in early 2003. This publication and related dissemination efforts will not only provide important visibility to USAID investments, but will serve as an important advocacy tool as the newly elected Brazilian government turns to civil society experiences as references upon which to base public policy innovations. Among its highest priorities are education, youth employment and economic development.

In 2003, a variety of projects initiated in 2002 will evolve into important investments and references in employability, especially linked to ICT. These initiatives include vocational training in radio communications (*CMC* in Recife) and alternative energies linked to ICT (*IDER* in Fortaleza). Further, in addition to the abovementioned initiatives in fashion clothing (*Passage House* in Recife) and high-quality decorative items (*Park School* in Brasilia), POMMAR is analyzing a potential media and communications project (also with a technology and employability focus – *Cipó* in Salvador).

Child Labor Prevention and Eradication

POMMAR's principal child labor prevention and eradication strategy continued to target underage and exploited working children in urban environments (especially public garbage dumps and street vendors), removing them from abusive labor situations and placing them in school through family-based scholarships with complementary community development activities. POMMAR's main local partner in the implementation of scholarships towards child labor prevention and eradication continued to be *Missão Criança* (Mission:Children), an NGO founded and chaired by the Brazilian politician and educator who developed the Scholarship Model that targets families in rural and small urban areas. This model is being replicated in other countries with IDB and BIRD funds, among other partners.

Further, POMMAR supported complementary educational activities to children and youth in Salvador (through the *Axé* Project and the *Picolino Circus*) subject to child labor conditions and remaining highly vulnerable to such exploitation. These two projects have utilized the arts (dance/music and circus arts, respectively) to make radical changes in the educational process of these exploited and neglected children and youth.

A second strategic focus has been to monitor and influence both public opinion and policy through support to local and national mobilization and advocacy initiatives. This has been accomplished through support to the National Forum for Child Labor Prevention and Eradication, complementing ILO/IPEC and UNICEF's financial contribution to the Forum activities, as well as technical support to state and local Forums in Bahia and Pernambuco states. The National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor (FNPETI) brings together 46 organizations and serves as the central forum for addressing this theme. FNPETI is a strategic partner of POMMAR in developing public policy guidelines and spurring debate among key players seeking greater cooperation and impact.

In addition, an innovative youth-driven project in mobilization and advocacy completed its second year in Salvador. Youth from poor communities have been trained as advocates to promote child rights and combat child labor through civil society and community forums, such as state and municipal councils. These youth advocates have disseminated important information and views to the media, decision-makers and society at-large, influencing in public opinion. Further, the experience has helped them become effective civic activists in a variety of human rights fields. In their search to improve their own lives, youth have gained increased importance to their own education – two of the youth leaders attained a previously undreamt of goal when they were recently accepted into a public university.

The area's third and highly visible strategic focus has been in providing technical tools and assistance to local implementers of government programs to combat and eradicate child labor through geo-processing technique and technologies that aid in planning, monitoring and evaluating these programs. Through a strategic alliance with GIDEH, POMMAR provided technical tools and training. This methodology enables four critical components of planning and monitoring impact in this area:

- ❑ Focalization centered on geo-processing instrumentation (software will soon be in a "free" format and available to municipal partners in early 2003).
- ❑ Local Participation and Mobilization centered on Participatory Rapid Assessment techniques (adding critical on-site data and building local stakeholder buy-in).
- ❑ Intra- and Inter-sector interaction that facilitates sharing of data and program information and enables coordination among actors in all sectors (such as education, health and urban development).
- ❑ Tracking based on the development of "sentinel" indicators and targets that can be complemented by quantitative and qualitative longitudinal studies.

This method and related instruments is being incorporated locally to support and strengthen the implementation of programs by municipal governments in *Lauro de Freitas* (in Greater Salvador), Recife and two Greater Brasilia municipalities (*Cidade Occidental* and *Valparaíso*). It has also been introduced in the Greater Recife municipality of *Olinda*. A publication on this process and the products to date will be

produced in 2003, providing visibility to the program and feedback to partner organizations. It is expected that the methodology will be applicable to other initiatives beyond child labor, such as combating TIP and aiding other GOB programs.

Sexual Violence & Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

POMMAR has a longstanding investment in combating violence and sexual exploitation of children and youth (child prostitution), having influenced and supported a variety of public policies, leading organizations and coalitions in the three NE target cities and at the regional and national levels. Continuing to prioritize this challenging area as it takes on new facets and dynamics, POMMAR focused strategic resources on support to networks/coalitions and direct service projects, while continuing to support important mobilization and advocacy efforts. Further, POMMAR entered into new aspects of the sexual exploitation phenomena: Trafficking in Persons (TIP) for Purposes of Sexual Exploitation and, on a smaller scale, Child Pornography on the Internet.

Service projects were supported to aid young victims of sexual abuse and exploitation, primarily through counseling and legal aid. Innovations were made in the principal project in Salvador (CEDECA-BA) where, in addition to legal and therapeutic support to young victims, mothers of victims participate in counseling and advocacy activities. Further, working agreements have been established with police and judiciary authorities to expedite and make the process efficacious and more humane for victims. Shelters and day programs for victims, primarily girls were also supported in Recife (Passage House - CENTRI) and Salvador (Acopamec).

Support to advocacy and mobilization efforts, through coalitions and networks, aided in keeping this issue central to the public and the GOB through manifestations and the media, as well as advocacy efforts with government and donors. Further, POMMAR provided technical and financial support towards the development and implementation of municipal and state plans to combat sexual abuse and exploitation. Important technical assistance was also provided to governmental programs, especially the Sentinel Program (with centers in 310 municipalities throughout Brazil) which has become a strategic partner of POMMAR and USAID.

POMMAR provided critical technical and financial support for groundbreaking research in TIP. This research, in collaboration with the OAS, DePaul University and CECRIA, identified and documented principal international and national trafficking routes. Research findings, together with partnership building in concert with USAID, led to the establishment of the TIP Program in collaboration with the GOB (the Ministries of Justice and Social Welfare) and UNIFEM.

This program, a key component of the POMMAR expansion approved in 2002, will be fully implemented in 2003 and 2004. The program will target up to seven municipalities, identified in the research, in border areas and cities where trucking routes play a major role in TIP. Financial resources will primarily support and improve direct interventions and preventive services through governmental programs and their interface with non-

governmental actions. Further, it aims to improve the notification and tracking system related to cases of trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, building technical capacities and seeking greater synergy and coordination among the various actors and sources of data and information in this area.

POMMAR also played an important financial and technical role in promoting the First International Conference on Child Pornography on the Internet. This four-day event organized by CECECA/BA, brought together specialists from North America, Latin America and Europe. Debates and working groups included Internet providers, the Brazilian Tourism Ministry, the Brazilian Federal Police, Interpol, youth advocacy organizations and human rights specialists. This landmark meeting broke important ground on the challenge to establish integrated actions to control this extremely complex, harmful and criminal activity at a national and international level.

HIV/AIDS Prevention

The HIV/Aids Program was developed in late 2001 based on an extensive diagnosis including consultations with national and international authorities and local Aids-oriented NGOs and other baseline research (including extensive questionnaires completed in interviews with many service organizations). Principle findings pointed to the fragility of NGOs in providing needed services, difficulties in adapting existing methodologies to the unique aspects of working with youth, lack of indicators to measure results and impact, and lack of systematic evaluation and supervision of even the most creative and diverse activities. A significant effort was undertaken by POMMAR to identify partners and projects that could meet these challenges and respond to the POMMAR/USAID program objectives, both in prevention and assistance.

The HIV/Aids Prevention component began its full implementation in 2002, building on prior POMMAR efforts (1998-2001) in HIV/Aids prevention as a cross-cutting area. Prevention activities targeting adolescents were implemented these projects with up to three NGOs in each city, targeting at-risk youth ages 12 to 24. Projects are employing strategies and methodologies based on arts-education, youth-based advocacy (“youth protagonists”) and peer education and counseling. Efforts are largely aimed at training youth and professionals to implement effective preventive efforts in schools, communities and public health clinics.

NGOs in each city worked together to develop activities. This integration has been strongest in Fortaleza, where each project seeks close interaction, including sharing of human and institutional resources. In the case of Fortaleza, NGOs are including targeted youth in each other’s activities. For example, clinical services in prevention offered by the *BEMFAM* clinic are extended to teens/youth reached by the Communication & Culture and *ISDS* projects in school-based peer education and theater, respectively. The NGOs also joined forces in developing monitoring and evaluation instruments (with technical leadership by *BEMFAM* for systematic technical assistance from POMMAR staff) for profiling targeted youth, developing and applying questionnaires for pre- and post-testing to measure the effect of prevention activities.

Fortaleza has served as a reference for project collaboration in Salvador and Recife, where NGOs also share strategies and instruments, as well as identify complementary activities that can benefit each other's target group. For example, in Recife the NGO *Gestos* (a longtime partner of POMMAR) has provided orientation and training between their youth and those in the ASAS project. The ASAS peer education project's youth have less experience than their *Gestos* counterparts and thus have been able to share the challenges faced in peer education and counseling, as well as strategies to overcome them.

HIV/AIDS Community-based Assistance

As with the HIV/Aids Prevention component of the HIV/Aids Program, the pre-implementation diagnosis was equally fundamental to defining specific strategies, projects and partner organizations. Institutional fragilities and gaps in monitoring and evaluation, as mentioned above, are even greater in relation to NGOs serving HIV positive children and children living with HIV/Aids – when services actually exist. The few projects that are functioning usually lack a systematic approach and are in significant need of technical and financial support to improve services from a more qualified and humane perspective, particularly in relation to children. The creation of programs that use play and arts-education is key to contributing to the humanization of services.

Based on projects initiated in 2002, efforts are largely aimed at expanding access to services for children ages 0 to 12, as well as improving the quality of these services, in hospitals, shelters and day settings. POMMAR is providing support for investments in the physical capacity and technical quality of NGO partners to provide direct assistance to community-based institutions serving Aids orphans and Aids-impacted families. POMMAR was able to assist two NGOs in Recife (*Sempre Viva*) and Fortaleza (*Casa Sol Nascente*) with extensive experience serving adults living with HIV/Aids to expand their services to children ages 0-12 years. Thanks to USAID investment through POMMAR, these NGOs proudly inaugurated their expanded facilities in 2002.

The HIV/Aids Assistance Program was able to leverage USAID resources to secure a variety of counterpart funding, such as critical support from the Ministry of Health and State Government agencies for expansion of the Rising Sun Home (*Casa Sol Nascente*) in Fortaleza. Another example is Recife, where strategic institutional resources were provided by the Inter-Agency Resource Mobilization Group (*INTERAGE*), which is providing office space, technical support and networking with local businesses for the Happiness Doctors (*Doutores da Alegria*) to work in hospitals and care homes with child HIV/Aids patients.

In relation to monitoring and evaluation of this important area, the POMMAR team is working hard to expand indicators for community-based assistance to children living with HIV/Aids. In addition to serving the monitoring and evaluation needs of the program, POMMAR will make an important contribution to this area, as service for children living with HIV/Aids are incipient and there has been a lack of attention to measuring the impact of such programs in order to make improvements and report on impact and accountability.

Networks, Collaboration with GOB and Donor Coordination

In the spirit of the two Brazilian legislative cornerstones on Child Rights and Social Welfare, POMMAR continued in 2002 its on-going contribution to implementing and strengthening networks in the education and violence prevention areas, as well as working collaboratively with the GOB, Brazilian foundations and international donors. These activities have played an important complementary role in relation to direct services since the beginning of POMMAR's implementation in late 1994.

These networks have served as forums for coordinating services, conducting public awareness campaigns and advocacy interventions, debating program content and methodologies, and disseminating best practices and lessons learned. POMMAR has been instrumental in creating coalitions and networks, such as Ceará State Arts in Education Network (*NUTRA*), the Salvador Artistic and Cultural Movement for Citizenship (*MIAC*), as well as state and local Networks Against Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Pernambuco, Bahia and Fortaleza. Further, State and National Forums for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor have received technical assistance, as have local networks in HIV/Aids prevention.

Following is an overview of POMMAR's 2002 activities with networks and coalitions. Attachment B provides a complete list of Projects and Networks supported in 2002.

The Salvador Artistic and Cultural Movement for Citizenship (*MIAC*) has been supported through the Salvador NGO, CRIA (Adolescent Reference Center) and continued its work in arts-education with more than 200 organizations. In MIAC, the youth debate and build their identity, their relation with the city, with their neighborhood, with their family, with friends and peers. The *MIAC* has decentralized and expanded to schools and local communities, where youth are directly involved in their own communities, schools and families. This model has been replicated in several smaller towns in the state of Bahia.

The Ceará State Arts in Education Network continued to exchange experiences in the arts allied with education, providing at-risk children and youth with the opportunity to design their goals for life and to actively participate in society through diverse artistic expressions of Northeastern Brazilian culture. Member organizations continued to work together, exchanging expertise and coordinating services. In 2002, emphasis was placed on training of educators and youth-service professionals from NGOs and GOs in the effective incorporation of arts-education techniques and methodologies. Further, youth continue to be prepared vocationally for income-generating opportunities in the arts.

POMMAR also gave technical support to the Forum to Combat Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents, enabling the Forum to implement the State Plan to Combat Sexual Exploitation (based on the National Plan to Combat Sexual Exploitation – also developed with POMMAR's technical support). With this increased capacity, the Forum

has been able to respond effectively to interest from the Italian Government for the Forum and its members to play a key role in combating trafficking, “sex tourism” and other forms of sexual exploitation of children and youth in Fortaleza.

Also in Fortaleza, a Public Debate Forum continued in 2002 with POMMAR technical and institutional support in collaboration with local NGOs, GOs, UNICEF and the important local newspaper, *O Povo*. In 2002, ten debates were held each involving an average of 50 people. The monthly debates bring issues related to children’s rights to the forefront, which are then addressed in in-depth articles in the *O Povo* daily newspaper during the week following the debate, allowing for expanded awareness-raising among the Fortaleza and Ceará state population.

The Pernambuco State Network Against Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, established in 1996 with key technical and financial support from POMMAR, continued to coordinate advocacy efforts and services in prevention, legal aid and therapeutic support to children and youth who are victims of sexual abuse and child prostitution. The Network is playing an important role, with continued technical support from POMMAR, in the implementation of Recife’s municipal plan to combat sexual abuse and exploitation.

As a spin-off of this network in Pernambuco, POMMAR worked closely with other donors and in 2002 helped establish the Inter-Agencies Group that is coordinating efforts and investments to combat Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking. Members include, in addition to POMMAR/USAID-Partners, Save the Children/UK, Save the Children/Sweden, World Vision and UNICEF. In addition to general coordination of initiatives, such as support to the Pernambuco State Network, the group is disseminating the PESTRAF (TIP Research) results in Pernambuco.

The Inter-Agency Resource Mobilization Group, INTERAGE (involving POMMAR/USAID-Partners, Save the Children-UK, World Vision, Oxfam-UK, Catholic Relief Services, Plan International and the Brazilian private sector C&A Institute) coordinated efforts to bring NGOs and private companies closer together. INTERAGE advanced in partnership with the ABRINQ Foundation and Ashoka through collaborative initiatives with Brazilian businesses and capacity-building for NGOs in fundraising and resource/NGO management. Through these strategic partnerships, INTERAGE is providing orientation and training to local child rights and at-risk youth NGOs, as well as transferring the ABRINQ fundraising program, PNC (Our Children Project) in Recife. Further, INTERAGE combined forces and resources with the POMMAR HIV/Aids Program to bring the award-winning Happiness Doctors (Doutores da Alegria) to Recife.

POMMAR continued collaboration the ABRINQ Foundation locally in Recife, coordinating the volunteer dentist program Adotei um Sorriso (I Adopted a Smile), which links volunteer dentists who provide complete free dental services for 16 children (a commitment until they reach 18 years of age).

POMMAR continued other collaborative efforts with the GOB, as well as other Brazilian private sector and international donors. The Brazilian National Bank (BNDES) continued to be a strategic partner of POMMAR in 2002, involving technical staff in national meetings on decentralization at the municipal level and multi-sector strategies for local development, corporate responsibility and arts-education. The third “Transforming with Arts” Seminar was co-sponsored by POMMAR in 2002, showcasing several POMMAR-supported experiences such as *MIAC*, the Fortaleza Arts-Education Network, *Doutores da Alegria*, *Majê Molê* Afro Dance Group from Recife, Projeto Axé from Salvador and the *Picolino* Circus from Salvador.

Important resources were also leveraged to increase the impact and sustainability of USAID’s investment through POMMAR. For example, in Recife POMMAR helped leverage significant resources from the *BNDES* to fund major expansion of the *Casa de Passagem*. In Fortaleza, critical financial support from the Ministry of Health and State Government agencies enabled expansion of the Rising Sun Home (*Casa Sol Nascente*) to serve children living with HIV/Aids. USAID assisted POMMAR’s NGO partners in leveraging computers from *IBM do Brasil* in several cities, enabling several partner NGOs to equip computer labs towards Digital Inclusion and Employability in ICT. Critical resources were also leveraged in Brasilia to enable the expansion of the Park School programs in Digital Inclusion and Vocational Training and Employability. Valuable land and a modern facility were donated and computer equipment and furniture was loaned to start up a vocational training facility and computer labs. Partners include *Brasil Telecom*, the Ministry of Justice, *IBRAD* and *IBM do Brasil*. The project is also under consideration for funding by the *BNDES*.

Dissemination and Replication

POMMAR continued efforts in 2002 to document and disseminate effective program-supported practices, utilizing participatory and evaluative processes that also contribute to technical and institution-building objectives. To date a total of 18 effective methodologies have been documented and disseminated through over 200 workshops and diverse observational exchanges among youth-service implementers. Five such experiences were systematized and documented in 2002, with dissemination occurring in 98 events, including workshops, seminars and courses.

POMMAR collaborated with the World Bank in a national seminar on best practices in grass roots social development, which included cash awards to successful NGO projects – two POMMAR partner organizations participated. In addition, POMMAR co-sponsored an international seminar with the *ABRINQ* Foundation that included presentation of five POMMAR partner organizations that have systematized and documented their experiences for dissemination.

The POMMAR experience to date has shown both the challenges and the benefits that systematization and documentation of effective practices, leading to qualitative changes in management and program direction. Partner organizations go through evaluation and reflection concerning the institutional mission and its methods and capacity to meet demands for services. This is especially challenging for an organization faced with the daily demands for effective high-risk youth services and the constant challenges of sustainability in the Third Sector. Not all organizations are ready for this, however POMMAR has worked hard to identify and support those that show promise and the willingness to go through this transformational process.

In addition to the positive change for many organizations, these investments have led to important dissemination and replication efforts. Following are brief descriptions of systematization and dissemination initiatives in 2002:

In **Fortaleza**, the arts-education project with *ACIC* (Children's Choirs Association), *Um Canto em Cada Canto* (A Song in Every Corner) completed the systematization and documentation process initiated in 2001. For the *ACIC* project, evaluating and improving the practice of child and youth education and development through choirs was the focus. The publication – a colorful and didactic book and CD – details the practice of forming youth choir leaders in highly disadvantaged public schools, creating innovative relationships with the schools' curricula and teaching methods. Dissemination will begin in 2003. An institutional video is also being produced.

The *BEMFAM* project in Fortaleza that serves teens in the high-risk downtown area, addressing reproductive health, sexuality and HIV/Aids, was registered in 2002. The publication – a manual and a video – will be finalized in early 2003 for dissemination to youth-serving organizations. This will be an important tool for NGOs and GOs that work with youth in adolescent health and especially for those that do not specialize in adolescent health.

In **Recife**, the *Casa de Passagem* (Passage House) project for girls victimized by sexual violence and abuse received technical and financial support to focusing on the *CENTRI* rehabilitative center for abused girls. The database for the center's services to 360 girls is now in place and contributed to organizing and monitoring daily activities and services of the *CENTRI*.

The *Casa de Passagem* Fashion Atelier, *Maracatu Moda*, began a process to systematize its activities and subsequently document the experience for evaluation and dissemination. Interviews were conducted with all the girls in the project, as well as with the manager and educators. These transcripts will be organized and consolidated in 2003 for analysis and feedback to the project participants. An assessment will be made as to additional components needed for effective dissemination towards replication.

The Recife radio communications project implemented by the Cape Women's Center (*Centro das Mulheres do Cabo*) produced a manual in partnership with UNICEF and the GOB Solidarity Training program. This attractive publication is now available for dissemination in area schools in 2003, transmitting concepts and teaching methodologies behind the innovative radio communications project for teens.

In **Salvador**, the *CEDECA* Child Defense Center is completing a more than two-year process documenting the project for comprehensive legal and counseling services for victims of sexual abuse/violence. Even without completion of the publication, this model has been disseminated through seminars and training workshops, prompting a range of reforms in related services among diverse players: juvenile justice judges, public attorneys, police, psychologists and social workers. In early 2003, the publication on the *CEDECA* model will be concluded and available for broad dissemination. This methodology will also contribute to the technical needs of the GOB Sentinal Program in relation to sexual violence and TIP for sexual exploitation.

The *CRIA (Integrated Reference Center for Adolescents) Youth Rights Movement in Arts-Education (MIAC)* continued its dissemination as a model arts-education coalition for other Brazilian cities in the interior of Bahia state. In workshops, seminars and exchanges the *MIAC* model and specific methodologies (youth empowerment and the transformational and educational impact of arts-education) have been well received and replicated in youth-serving organizations and public schools in several Bahian cities.

The *Picolino School for Circus Arts* project, which has ten years of experience and began its partnership with POMMAR in late 2000, offers strong potential as a model for educational activities and psychological support to street children. In 2001, POMMAR joined forces with the Bahia telecommunications company, *Maxitel*, to disseminate the school's practice in other parts of Bahia state. With a positive response, reinforced by the school's participation in a network of other similar youth projects in the circus arts, a process is under way for an evaluative documentation process and publication in 2003.

In **Brasilia**, POMMAR is working with Child Labor Program partner, *Missão Criança*, to develop a publication on the scholarship program (*BEC – Bolsa Escola Cidadã*). While the *BEC* methodology has been documented and is being replicated in various cities and in other countries as well, POMMAR and USAID are interested in a publication that will focus on the specific experience supported by USAID through POMMAR in the removal of children from garbage dumps. This will be defined in early 2003 and holds good potential for broader dissemination.

Training and Capacity-Building

Technical assistance and training is an integral part of support to all POMMAR partners and grantees as part of the program objective of capacity-building and on-going monitoring and project oversight. NGO partners received systematic technical assistance from local POMMAR staff and consultants in methodological and organizational areas, including strategic and institutional planning, project design, project feasibility and monitoring of results.

Grantees and collaborators also participated in training activities supported by POMMAR, addressing thematic areas as prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation/child prostitution; child labor; vocational training; arts-education; STDs/HIV/Aids, adolescent health and sexuality and gender relations. A total of 598 training sessions were conducted for professionals and adolescents by partner organizations in 2002, of which 130 were directly supported by POMMAR, as documented in the 2002 Data Collection.

In addition to this thematic/technical training, all grantees received guidance and technical assistance related to POMMAR's reporting (programmatic/technical and financial accounting) procedures and requirements. These technical assistance and training interventions led to improved technical and project management performance by grantees. However, the need remains for capacity-building in both technical and institutional spheres in each target city and requires continued interventions and investments in coming years – especially in relation to project management, technical areas and fundraising.

In addition to NGO-specific training activities, POMMAR team members directly supported and participated in a variety of training-oriented events that were aimed at capacity-building in technical and thematic areas. Attachment C provides a list of training activities supported and organized by POMMAR in 2002. Highlights of these activities include:

- ❑ Monitor for the Pernambuco State Pedagogic Training Workshop in HIV/Aids Prevention and Assistance targeting professionals from the state and municipal public health system and NGOs (Recife).
- ❑ Working Group technical advisor for the Recife Municipal Council on STD/Aids, contributing to the diagnosis of NGO- and GO-based in HIV/Aids prevention and reproductive health services (Recife).
- ❑ Trainer on the Child Rights Statute (ECA) for new Fortaleza Tutelary Council members (Fortaleza).
- ❑ Facilitation of the panel on Networks in Arts-Education – POMMAR-BNDES Seminar Transforming through Arts (Rio de Janeiro).

- ❑ Presentation for Seminar on New Trends in Vocational Training for the FIEC (Fortaleza).
- ❑ Technical presentation on Sexual Exploitation in the Municipal Seminar on Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children (Campina Grande – PB).
- ❑ Technical participation and presentation in Roundtable on Implementation of Municipal Plans to Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children, Regional Meeting of the Sentinel Program (Recife).
- ❑ Facilitation of the panel on Challenges to Police Enforcement Against Child Pornography on the Internet, International Conference on Child Pornography on the Internet (Salvador).
- ❑ Technical participation in the Meeting of the State Forum of Aids NGOs – FOBONG (Salvador).
- ❑ Participation in Roundtable on Building Partnerships, Meeting organized by CREAIDS for the International Day to Fight Aids (Salvador).

PLANNED SUPPORT TO NGOS AND MOBILIZATION EFFORTS IN 2003

The year 2003 will be a year of transition for the Brazil Youth At-Risk Program for Partners of the Americas and USAID. The convergence of the final period for current USAID funding for POMMAR activities and the preparation for close-out under the current Cooperative Agreement, along with the phasing in of the next USAID/Brazil strategy and the related RFA scheduled for release in early 2003 are important factors for planning in 2003-2004.

While this context has been informally conveyed to collaborators in on-going discussions, the POMMAR team and Partners of the Americas will develop and communicate its close-out plan by April 2003, so that partner organizations can plan accordingly. At the same time, important resource allocation, technical assistance, dissemination activities, advocacy and project monitoring and evaluation will occur in 2003. This overlap will require efforts for synergy between activities under the new USAID strategy and those of the current program under POMMAR, once the bidding process is concluded and the new program begins implementation in FY04 – independent of the organization(s) selected to implement the strategy. This effort for synergy has already occurred between POMMAR and the Academy for Educational Development (AED), as the POMMAR team assisted AED in the planning and start-up of its ICT pilot program in Recife.

In addition, the new Federal Brazilian government will structure and implement important initiatives at the federal, state and local levels. The POMMAR team will work closely with USAID to develop key relationships and synergies with the new government,

investing senior staff time in this process in Brasilia, seeking to maximum impact and synergy in 2003 and beyond.

Planned Initiatives by Program Area

Education and Digital Inclusion

POMMAR will continue to consolidate Education projects and strengthen service networks in 2002, based on reduced resources for arts-education which require limiting investments, with an emphasis on developing tools for disseminating and replicating successful practices, as well as advocating for effective public policy. At the same time, the additional influx of limited resources under the POMMAR expansion, targeted for ICT-related activities, will allow for some new investments and opportunities for impact in education related to Digital Inclusion.

In the area of **Education/Arts-Education**, POMMAR will make strategic investments in 2003 with several implementing partners from 2002, given its impact on children and youth in terms of their personal and formative development, complementing and accelerating their formal learning, building self-esteem, as well as creating income-generation opportunities in new markets and contributing methodologies to other program areas such as child labor, violence prevention and HIV/AIDS. POMMAR will also build on this area as a source of positive visibility for POMMAR and USAID.

In the area of **Digital Inclusion**, POMMAR has allocated a portion of its budget for activities that will be largely implemented in 2003. This area is a growth area both in terms of inherent opportunities for youth, as well as its relevance to the new USAID Strategy. Projects in Digital Inclusion will be relevant to the objectives of the new USAID strategy, as well as build on the POMMAR objectives in Education and combating social exclusion of at-risk children and youth, in place since late 1994.

Local Partner organizations in 2003 in Education and Digital Inclusion include:
Fortaleza: Tapera das Artes (dissemination) and the Arts-Education Network.

Recife: CDI/PE, and *Casa de Passagem*.

Salvador: Bagunçação, Escola Picolino, Project Axé and CRIA.

Brasilia: CDI/DF.

Vocational Training and Employability

The area of **Vocational Training** and related market insertion offer new possibilities for the coming year, given the identification of new partners and the addition of limited funds for ICT-related vocational training. Several of these projects began implementation in the final quarter of 2002 and will thus be the primary focus of vocational training and employability activities and results in 2003. At the same time, this area represents many challenges due to the educational deficit for at-risk youth in the public school system and institutional limitations of implementing NGOs.

These challenges were identified in recent years, leading to a concentration of funding to fewer projects. Modifications were made, such as increased complementary educational components to compensate for public school deficiencies, as well as innovations in projects such as training youth in new market areas related to the performing arts, culture, alternative energy sources and fashion. Plans for 2003 will continue to emphasize these new markets and the capacity of institutional partners to capitalize on such opportunities, as well as continuing to compensate for deficits in the public educational system and combating the human rights violations that undermine the development of at-risk children and youth.

The legal obstacles for formal training and market entry of youth will also be further addressed in 2003, through the dissemination and advocacy efforts as follow-on to the study of legal aspects to vocational training for youth. Finally, POMMAR will seek new opportunities for collaborating with the private sector and government programs in vocational training and youth employment.

Local Partner organizations in 2003 in Vocational Training and Employability include:

Fortaleza: IDER (two projects).

Recife: CDI/PE, *Casa de Passagem* and Cape Women's Center.

Salvador: Cipó and Bagunçação Cultural Group

Brasilia: CDI/DF and Park City School/Gama

Child Labor Eradication

POMMAR will continue implementation of the Child Labor Eradication strategy in 2003, contributing to the reduction of child labor in urban areas with specific emphasis on the "worst forms" of child labor as defined by the ILO: garbage pickers, domestic workers, street vendors and victims of child prostitution. Available budget resources in this program area – resulting primarily from relatively slow implementation of activities and, secondarily, a favorable exchange rate for Brazilian currency – will allow for additional allocations for new Child Labor prevention and eradication activities in 2003.

The POMMAR strategy includes continuing the working partnerships and collaboration with municipal governments, providing them with technical assistance and tools in implementing and monitoring federally funded programs. POMMAR will continue its strategic alliance with the Salvador geo-processing firm, GIDEH (formerly VR & Associates), offering technology-based tools (geo-processing) to municipalities of Brasilia (outlying areas), Salvador, Lauro de Freitas (Salvador Metro area), Recife and Olinda (Recife Metro area). While the majority of these resources have been expended, the major portion of financial investment has occurred and the principal focus in 2003 will be technical support to optimize use of the software which has been developed into a "free" format.

While a portion of resources remains available for Scholarships, POMMAR will assess its partnership with the Brasilia-based NGO, *Missão Criança*, which has implemented scholarships in the outlying Brasilia area. POMMAR will pursue continuity of this

partnership, especially given the close relationship with the organization's founder, Cristovam Buarque, recently appointed to be the Brazilian Minister of Education in the new federal government. That said, direct funding of new scholarships will likely cease, given the focus on disseminating this practice in concert with the GOB at the national and local levels.

Further, POMMAR will continue complementary activities with local NGOs to offer important components in education (after-school programs and vocational training) to reach groups targeted by governmental programs and POMMAR. In this complementary education component, POMMAR will continue support of the *Projeto Axé* in Greater Salvador. Further, available resources for complementary education will allow for additional allocation to the City Park School of Brasilia and the Salvador Picolino Circus School that largely serve children living on the streets and/or subject to exploitation as street vendors.

The State Forums in Pernambuco and Bahia states will also continue as local partners. POMMAR will pursue potential project continuity with the Bahian NGO, *CECUP*, to expand training of youth in advocacy and the strengthening of local councils and forums, developing their capacities in mobilization efforts for dissemination and advocacy purposes.

Local Partner organizations in 2003 in Child Labor will include:

Recife: Recife and Olinda Municipal Governments and the PE State Child Labor Forum.

Salvador: Projeto Axé, Picolino Circus School, CECUP, Salvador Municipal Government

Brasilia: Park City School

Combating Sexual Violence and Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons

Complementing POMMAR's vast experience and investment in combating sexual violence and exploitation, a major thrust of activities in 2003 will be related to combating and preventing Trafficking in Persons (TIP). As described above, the program will focus on seven municipalities, as identified in the *PESTRAF* research, in border areas and cities where international and domestic transportation routes play a major role in TIP. Resources will primarily support and improve direct interventions and preventive services through governmental programs and their interface with non-governmental actions. Further, plans are to improve the notification and tracking system related to cases of trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, building technical capacities and seeking greater synergy and coordination among the various actors and sources of data and information in this area.

Specific proposals for the TIP Program will be developed in early 2003. At that time, POMMAR's Coordinator for this area will be coming on board and will be key in contributing to this design and resource allocation decisions. He will be based in Brasilia in order to ensure systematic collaboration with GOB and international partners, and will be supported by other team members that have worked closely in the sexual violence area since POMMAR began these efforts in 1995.

POMMAR will also continue to consolidate Sexual Violence Prevention and Assistance projects and strengthen service networks in 2003, based on limited resources that require more targeted efforts. Emphasis will be placed on disseminating effective practices for replication and advocacy towards effective public policies. POMMAR-supported projects such as the CEDECA-Bahia legal advocacy and assistance project and the assistance projects of the *Casa de Passagem* and the *ACOPAMEC Casas Lares* will be supported and disseminated in other cities in Brazil.

Further, the implementation of federal and local government programs to combat this phenomena will require POMMAR's technical guidance and technical assistance. POMMAR will assist local networks in developing and implementing state/local Plans to Combat Sexual Violence and Exploitation, as well as provide technical and financial support to mobilization campaigns. Strategic alliances with local/state/federal agencies and other donors such as the Swedish World Children Fund, World Vision and Save the Children (both UK and Sweden) will also continue in the form of support to service networks and mobilization campaigns.

Local Partner organizations in 2003 in Sexual Violence and Exploitation will include:

Fortaleza: Fortaleza Forum to Combat Sexual Exploitation of Children.

Recife: *Casa de Passagem*, the State Network to Combat Sexual Violence and *Cendhec*.

Salvador: *CEDECA/BA* and *Acopamec*.

Brasília: GOB Ministries and the Sentinel Program in the cities of:

Northeast Interior – Campina Grande (Paraíba); Feira de Santana (Bahia);

Central Region – São Paulo and others to be determined;

Northwest Border – Pacaraima (Roraima); Corumbá (Mato Grosso do Sul).

HIV/Aids Prevention

As described above in the previous section on Activities and Accomplishments, the HIV/Aids Prevention program began full implementation in 2002 and will extend into 2003. Prevention activities will work with adolescents in each of the three NE cities, targeting at-risk youth ages 12 to 24. Projects are employing strategies and methodologies based on arts-education, youth-based advocacy (“youth protagonists”) and peer education and counseling. Efforts will aim at training youth and professionals to implement effective preventive efforts in schools, communities and public health clinics. POMMAR will also work to complement and support the USAID HIV/Aids program efforts in the Southern region of Brazil through technical assistance and exchanges between NGOs in the South and the Northeast regions.

Local Partner organizations in 2003 in HIV/Aids Prevention will include:

Fortaleza: *BEMFAM/CE*, *Comunicação e Cultura* and *ISDS*.

Recife: *ASAS* and *Gestos*.

Salvador: *CRIA*, *GAPA/BA* and *CEPS/ISC*.

Brasília: to be determined.

HIV/Aids Assistance

As described above in the previous section on Activities and Accomplishments, the HIV/Aids Assistance program began full implementation in the fourth quarter of 2002 and will extend into 2003. Assistance activities will expand access to services for children ages 0 to 12, as well as improving the quality of these services in hospitals, shelters and daytime care settings. POMMAR will provide support for improvements in the physical capacity and technical quality of NGO partners to provide direct assistance to community-based institutions serving Aids orphans and Aids-impacted families.

POMMAR will expand indicators for community-based assistance to children living with HIV/Aids in order to monitor impact and make important contributions to this area.

Local Partner organizations in 2003 in HIV/Aids Assistance will include:

Fortaleza: *Casa Sol Nascente, Creche Madre Regina* and *Hospital São José*.

Recife: *Viva Rachid, Sempre Viva* and *Doutores da Alegria*.

Salvador: *CAASAH* and *GAPA/BA*.

Brasília: to be determined.

PUBLICATIONS AND VISIBILITY

The POMMAR worked to promote visibility of the program and USAID through the following activities:

Distribution, in diverse meetings and events, of the POMMAR publication (Portuguese version and English version), “Every Color Needs Light” covering six years of POMMAR activities and accomplishments in the NE and Brasilia program descriptions, statistics and photographs. The publication is practically depleted and will undergo revisions for a new edition to be published by mid-2003.

POMMAR staff worked with local media to increase coverage and visibility for its activities, particularly in the print and TV media. For example, in Fortaleza a Forum was created in conjunction with POMMAR and the important local newspaper, *O Povo*, to debate issues related to children’s rights.

POMMAR staff closely monitored grantee/collaborator publications to recognize POMMAR/USAID-Partners involvement, such that the program and organizational recognition are properly included in all publications and references. In the case of POMMAR-funded publications, production is closely managed and contracts formalize this important pre-condition for approving USAID-funded publications.

A photo exhibit of key POMMAR-supported projects in the four target cities, with the assistance of the professional photographer, Mila Petrillo, was expanded in 2002 and will be available for exhibit in 2003.

Finally, POMMAR will make improvements to the website page within the Partners of the Americas site, which has links to a variety of sites in the U.S. and Brazil, and is pursuing options in 2003 for an expanded page with links to other sites in Brazil.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

POMMAR Structure and Team

The POMMAR team has evolved significantly over the eight years of implementation, albeit remaining streamlined given the scope and breadth of its activities. Based on a series of management and program development needs, a revised staffing structure for the POMMAR team in Brazil was initiated in mid-2002 in conjunction with the expansion/extension submitted to USAID in August 2002.

Structural revisions have been driven by an overall effort to modify programmatic staff coverage so as to decentralize the program's technical management and strengthen the technical capacity of the POMMAR team through strengthened mid-level management in existing and expansion program areas. This effort is based on a series of factors:

- ❑ Expanded funding for FY03 in TIP (Trafficking in Persons) and Youth Employability in IT (Information Technology), two areas that require highly technically and focused design, implementation and monitoring activities – both at the local and supervisory levels.
- ❑ The need to add diverse and focused expertise to the team (in these new areas) with a LOE that provides broader geographic and in-depth program development and technical supervision of local activities and teams.

In addition, though not part of the restructuring process, POMMAR's Technical Director left the program in November 2002. In light of this element, the revised team structure is compensating for this change. The team will be fully in place in January 2003. Below is the revised staffing pattern:

PROGRAM & FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT:

- ❑ Chief of Party (Stuart Beechler/Recife)
- ❑ Executive/Financial Assistant (Lia Marques/Recife)
- ❑ Technical Advisors (Graça Gadelha/Brasilia, Rosário Ferreira/Fortaleza)

PROGRAM COORDINATION:

- ❑ HIV/AIDS Coordinator (Eliane Bispo/Recife)
- ❑ Education/Employability and Child Labor Coordinator (Claudia Lira/Recife)
- ❑ Trafficking (TIP) Coordinator (Antonio Motti/Brasilia)

LOCAL TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS:

- ❑ Technical Assistance in Fortaleza (Eveline Correa)
- ❑ Technical Assistance in Recife (Marlova Dornelles)
- ❑ Technical Assistance in Salvador (Carla França)

In addition to the above staffing, administrative staff provides support in each city and occasional consultants provide additional technical assistance on an as-needed basis.

Attachment E provides the current POMMAR Organizational Structure.

From a senior management perspective, Partners of the Americas (POA) office/staff in Washington, DC continued its close involvement and supervision of POMMAR in 2002, including regular contact with the USAID/Brazil staff. This has been carried out through the POA VP for Programs, Ms. Anabella Bruch. Ms. Bruch visited the program again in 2002, participating in a three-day planning workshop and meeting and meeting with USAID in Brasilia. POA's VP for Finance and Administration, Pablo Paz y Miño, also visited Brazil in 2002 and met with the new USAID Mission Director, Richard Goughnour. Further, POA President, Malcolm Butler, has maintained close telephone and e-mail contact with the USAID Mission Director (both Janice Weber and Richard Goughnour) to remain aware of USAID concerns and ideas on POMMAR, also keeping close contact with the POMMAR COP and management issues.

Information Management – POMMAR Data Base

To improve upon the data collection and monitoring process, POMMAR progressed in expanding the database as an important information management tool to track project data and performance. Although delays were experienced in 2002, it is expected that in the coming months an increased data management and report capacity will be in effect. All POMMAR-supported organizations are now in the database, though there is a need to expand the ability to generate reports on institutional and technical activities and results. These enhancements will be made in early 2003 to aid in conducting the annual data collection process, allowing for the documentation of project activities in relation to performance indicators.

PROJECT EXPENDITURES THROUGH OCTOBER 2002

The program budget presented in this report covers the period of FY01-FY04 – period in which the Cooperative Agreement (CA) was awarded an overall extension under Modification #6 and subsequently received add-on funds for Child Labor, HIV/Aids, Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and Digital Inclusion (Modifications #7 – #10). The complete status of CA funds during the prior period of FY95 – FY00 (through Modification #6) was presented in the 2001 Annual Report.

Following is the status of POMMAR Budget Expenditures through October 31, 2002:

Total Combined Budget and Expenditures/Pipeline for Funding for all Program Areas:
Time elapsed of 48% (23 of 48 months) with total expenditures at 48%, including 58% of Salaries and Benefits, 42% of Project-related line items, and 58% of General Administration line items.

Budget and Expenditures/Pipeline for Funding in the Areas of Education, Vocational Training/Employability, Violence/Sexual Exploitation and Health:
Time elapsed of 48% (23 of 48 months) with total expenditures at 62%, including 62% of Salaries and Benefits, 53% of Project-related line items (though 63% of remaining funds are already committed to projects that are underway), and 75% of General Administration line items.

Budget and Expenditures/Pipeline for Funding in the Child Labor Area:
Time elapsed of 48% (23 of 48 months) with total expenditures at 59%, including 63% of Salaries and Benefits, 60% of Project-related line items (though 40% of remaining funds are already committed to projects/project-related activities that are underway), and 75% of General Administration line items.

Budget and Expenditures/Pipeline for Funding in the HIV/AIDS Area:
Time elapsed of 36% (13 of 36 months) with total expenditures at 22%, including 62% of Salaries and Benefits, 23% of Project-related line items (though 60% of remaining funds are already committed to projects that are underway), and 1% of General Administration line items.

Budget and Expenditures/Pipeline for Funding the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Area:
Time elapsed of 36% (01 of 24 months). Currently expenditures are at 0% as this program is in the earliest stage and therefore has incurred no expenses to date. Expenses will begin primarily in January 2003 as key staff comes on board and project proposals will be submitted by implementing partner organizations at that time.

In terms of the expenditure rates, it is important to remember that expenses must wind down by mid-2004 (and project-related expenditures by April 2004). Therefore, expenditures will begin to diminish in the beginning of 2004. As necessary both in terms of program needs and budget limitations, reductions will be made in the three general budgetary areas of Staffing (Salaries and Benefits), Project-related line items, and General Administration. In 2003, it will be important to ensure full capacity in Staffing and Operations (General Administration, Accounting and Financial Management) in order to guarantee the full implementation and monitoring of Project-related activities. A complete assessment of budget commitments and pipeline for 2004 will be made in the third quarter of 2003 in order to ensure a smooth transition and close-out of USAID funding under the current Cooperative Agreement.

Attachment D provides complete Pipeline details are provide for individual and combined budgets.

In terms of direct Project-related expenditures per se, investments/expenditures (including an estimated pipeline) in specific program areas follows below.

Project-Related Funding in the Areas of Education, Vocational Training/Employability, Violence/Sexual Exploitation and Health:

- ❑ Education at 48% (with approximately \$50,000 remaining to plan new activities in 2003)
- ❑ Vocational Training/Employability at 29% (with approximately \$40,000 remaining to plan new activities in 2003)
- ❑ Violence/Sexual Exploitation at 20% (with approximately \$47,000 remaining to plan new activities in 2003)
- ❑ Health at 3% (with \$0 remaining to plan new activities in 2003)

Project-Related Funding in the Child Labor Area

- ❑ Scholarships at 54% (with approximately \$168,000 left to plan new activities in 2003 – a portion of these funds may be shifted to Complementary Education)
- ❑ Complementary Education at 12% (with approximately \$36,500 remaining to plan new activities in 2003 – these funds may be increased with a portion of funds from Scholarships)
- ❑ Research and Policy Monitoring at 34% (with approximately \$5,000 remaining to plan new activities in 2003)

Project-Related Funding in the HIV/Aids Area

- ❑ Prevention at 50% (with approximately \$56,000 remaining to plan new activities in 2003)
- ❑ Community-based Assistance at 50% (with approximately \$58,000 remaining to plan new activities in 2003)

Project-Related Funding in the TIP Area

The POMMAR will structure these budget projections in conjunction with GOB, NGO and international partner organizations, and in close collaboration with USAID, in early 2003.

Attachment C also provides a complete numeric and graphic description of program investments and pipeline for Project-related expenditures within each individual and combined budgets.

In terms of the project-related investments, it is important to remember that all project contracts must be completed by April 2004. Therefore, the majority of contracts under the current Cooperative Agreement will be implemented in 2003, with much of 2004 as a period for close-out, evaluation and final dissemination efforts. In 2003, it will be important to have full Staffing in Coordination and Technical Assistance and Monitoring functions to ensure optimal implementation and monitoring of Project-related activities. Additional project-related planning will take place in early 2003 and a complete assessment of project-related commitments and pipeline through early 2004 will be made in 2003 in order to ensure a smooth transition and close-out of USAID funding under the current Cooperative Agreement.

Finally, it is important to address the financial management of implementing partners through sub-project contracts. Since 2001, the sub-recipient control operations have been centralized in Recife, enabled by expanded staff capacity and major revisions of accounting instruments used with and by sub-recipients for quarterly financial/accounting reports to generate the quarterly disbursements of project funds.

This shift has proved effective in that financial controls have increased and at the same time the quality of the sub-recipient financial reports has also dramatically improved. This is largely attributable to the revised tools and constant on-site support from local staff and systematic assistance from accounting staff based in Recife to the sub-recipient organizations. It is clear that financial management of NGOs continues to be a major challenge for most organizations, however POMMAR has seen how, similarly to technical areas, hands-on technical oversight and assistance not only ensures improved results, but also contributes to the capacity-building of civil society organizations. Several partners NGOs have adopted the POMMAR financial and accounting tools/procedures as standard for the entire organization and for all funding sources.

The POA audit of POMMAR's sub-recipient operations has passed without comments in all years. However, as a result of recommendations by the 2001 POA audit, POA will carry out a sample audit of these operations pertaining to the calendar year 2002. In early 2003, four NGO sub-recipients will be audited: Projeto Axé in Salvador, Escola Picolino in Salvador, EDISCA in Fortaleza and Missão Criança in Brasilia. All four of these organizations were personally advised, in October 2002, of this forthcoming audit by the COP and POA VP for Finance and Administration, Pablo Paz y Miño. Each one of them has confirmed their full cooperation and it is expected that the audits will occur without difficulty. As findings may surface, it will also serve to contribute to improving financial management practices within these organizations.

Attachment A

2002 Project Monitoring and Data Collection

POMMAR Performance Indicators and Targets Through 2002

POMMAR/USAID-Partners
2002 SUB-RECIPIENT PROJECTS/CONTRACTS

Sub-Recipient & State by Area	Projects/Activities – Contracts in 2002 (includes multiple funding)	Amount R\$	US\$ (Approx.)
Education & Digital Inclusion			
Em Cena Ballet – PE	Educational Program – Arts Education	14.742	4,000
CEPOMA – PE	Educational Program – Arts Education	22.690	6,500
Balé Majê Mole – PE	Educational Program – Arts Education	18.500	5,000
CDI-PE – PE	Community Computer Labs	78.820	22,500
Escola Picolino – BA	Educational Program – Arts Education	79.180	26,000
CRIA – BA	Educational Program – Arts Education	55.000	15,500
Bagunção – BA	Educational Program – Arts / Computer Lab	65.000	18,500
Tapera das Artes – CE	Systematization – Arts Education	45.210	15,000
IEPRO-UECE – CE	Training for Social Educators	28.880	16,600
Escola do Parque – DF	Institutional Support/ <i>Remadeira</i> Woodshop	95.630	34,000
CDI-DF– DF	Community Computer Labs	45.765	14,000
Vocational Training & ICT			
Casa de Passagem – PE	Fashion Atelier <i>Maracatú Moda</i>	75.000	25,000
Escola do Parque – DF	Institutional Support/ <i>Remadeira</i> Woodshop	<i>See above</i>	<i>See above</i>
C. Mulheres Cabo – PE	Radio Communications	55.100	15,500
IDER – CE	Alternative Energies	135.000	45,000
IDER– CE	Computer Lab & Alternative Energies	114.000	38,000
Violence & Sexual Exploitation (SE)			
PAPAI – PE	Gender, Teen Health & Violence Prevention	81.460	46,000
Casa de Passagem – PE	Prevention/Counseling for Girls	31.660	10,500
CEDECA-BA – BA	Mobilization (Carnival '02); Internet & Child Pornography Conference	43.785	14,500
ACOPAMEC – BA	Community-based Shelters	32.592	14,000
CECUP – BA	Advocacy and Mobilization (National Day re SE)	630	200
CEDECA/CE – CE	Advocacy and Mobilization (National Day re SE)	4.300	1,400
CECRIA – DF	Trafficking Research/Publication; Advocacy and Mobilization (National Day re SE)	43.350	16,000
MNMMR – DF	Advocacy and Mobilization (Penal Code)	22.500	8,000
Child Labor (CL)			
Projeto Axé – BA	School Program	150.000	53,500
CECUP – BA	Youth Advocacy	57.930	30,000
GIDEH – BA	Geo-Processing: Monitoring Public Policies	177.000	60,000
Missão Criança – DF	Scholarship Program	766.050	275,000
Cáritas Brasileira – DF	Advocacy: National CL Eradication Forum	82.055	27,000
HIV/Aids Prevention			
ASAS – PE	Peer Counseling and Multipliers	51.090	14,500
CRIA – BA	Multipliers in Arts-Education	59.190	17,000
GAPA/BA – BA	Peer Counseling and Multipliers	50.000	14,300
CEPS / ISC – BA	Community-based Multipliers	69.629	20,000
BEMFAM/CE – CE	Peer Counseling and Clinical Referrals	62.573	18,000
Com. e Cultura – CE	Peer Counseling and Multipliers	70.000	20,000
ISDS – CE	Multipliers in Arts-Education	50.000	14,500
HIV/Aids Community Assistance			
Viva Rachid – PE	Hospital-based Care and Family Outreach	45.986	13,500
Sempre Viva – PE	Community-based Care	60.000	17,500
Doutores Alegria – PE	Hospital- & Community-based Care	89.500	26,000
CAASAH – BA	Community-based Care	56.000	16,500
GAPA/BA – BA	Community-based Care	72.000	21,000
Sol Nascente – CE	Community-based Care	50.712	15,000
Creche M Regina – CE	Community-based Care	45.000	13,500
Hospital São José – CE	Hospital-based Care and Family Outreach	40.000	12,000

Attachment B

POMMAR-Supported Projects – List of 2002 Contracts

POMMAR-Supported Project Descriptions (Portuguese)

Attachment C

POMMAR-Supported Training in 2002 (Portuguese)

Attachment D

US\$ Budgets – Expenses vs. Actuals & Pipeline for FY01-FY04

Attachment E

POMMAR Organizational Structure

Attachment F

POMMAR Impact Stories