

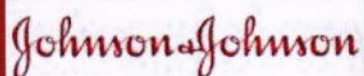
## Final Report

(Year-4 progress report: July 2008 – June 2009)

**Project:** Expanding HIV/AIDS /STI prevention and care integrated to primary care in the City of Fortaleza, Brazil - Year 4: educational intervention and care to women and female adolescents living in specific poor areas of Fortaleza

(Period: July 2008 – June 2009)

*Sponsored by:*



Relatório  
Três de Saúde

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FORTALEZA, BRAZIL

July, 2009

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### ***Sponsored by***

- Johnson & Johnson
- Funding: US\$ 75,000.00

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR THE RESOURCE FOUNDATION

### Main Indicators

- People directly benefited from the Project: 200,000
  - 150,000 women
  - 50,000 men
  - 120,000 young people (13-24)
  - 60,000 adults (25-50)
  - 20,000 elderly (50+)
  - 1,330 pregnant women
  - 60.000 high risk people
  - 250 health care professionals (trained physicians, nurses and dentists)
  - 120 Health Community Agents
- People indirectly benefited from the Project: 600,000
- Project's Methodology:
  - local involvement / community promoters (yes)
  - home visits (yes)
  - large scale public events (yes)
  - distribution of information materials (yes)
  - development of psychosocial skills (yes)
  - professional training (yes)
  - cooperation with NGOs (yes)
  - cooperation with local schools (yes)
  - cooperation with local community associations and organizations (yes)
  - cooperation with local private companies (for-profit companies (yes: Faculdade Christus – Medical Scholl and Universidade de Fortaleza)

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### **Project Main Strategies – Year 4**

- Continued education on STD/AIDS for Family Health Program professionals - Ser II, Fortaleza;
- Intensification of education promotion and assistance actions on STD/AIDS towards women, children and teenagers;
- Education of men and young male teenagers using events and locations where there is higher concentration of this population in order to diffuse information;
- Door to door community education by the Health Community Agents;
- Follow-up and monitoring of activities developed by trained Primary Health Care Units professionals within the scope of the Project;
- Involvement, sensibilization and capacity building of medical students;
- Sensibilization of the elderly population in the area covered by the Primary Health Care Units – UBS.
- Training and update courses on STD/AIDS for new Health Community Agents and medical students.

### **Achievements**

- The community had the opportunity to acquire knowledge and broaden their awareness on STD/AIDS and Family planning;
- University students had the opportunity to learn more about the current status of the epidemics and about community behavior and this enable them to promote



health by changing people's behavior based on the information acquired;

- The access to condoms was simplified and expanded in the community covered by the Primary Health Care Units of SER II;
- The capacity building courses were improved resulting in health care professionals developing their activities with satisfaction;
- The large scale distribution of educational materials on STD/AIDS and Reproductive Health for the Health Community Agents facilitated and improved the performance of their daily activities. The educational process in the community and among health professionals was improved through the use of communication and information equipment donated by the Project such as: 29" TV sets, DVD players, cameras and DVD movies;
- The commitment of Unit's Managers with the Project was more evident.
- Medical students from Faculdade Christus were integrated in the Project actions thus maximizing the work of the Health Community Agents.
- The access to condoms was simplified and expanded in the community covered by the Primary Health Care Units of Regional Executive Secretary II (SER II).
- Large scale distribution of educational materials on STD/AIDS.
- Availability of reproductive health kits to support the work of new Health Care Agents.
- Greater commitment and dedication of Managers from Health Care Units in the Project activities both within the Primary Health Care Units and in the community

- Increased participation of Family Health professionals – Physicians, Nurses, and Health community agents in campaigns developed by the Municipal Department of Health of Fortaleza and State Department of Health of Ceará – a work integrated with Associação Saúde da Família
- Planning of a survey to measure the impact of the Project actions from the point of view of physicians and nurses from the Primary Health Care Units, with the participation medical students from Faculdade Christus, who Will in turn acquire this knowledge.

### **Impact**

- Professionals from 26 Family Health teams were trained and qualified in STD/AIDS and Reproductive Health. Each team is composed of one physician, one nurse, one dentist, two nurse aides and six health community agents and each is responsible for the care of an average of 5,000 people/per month. Thus the project reaches approximately 30,000 people per month at the 06 health care facilities and during home visits;
- 111,971 home visits performed during the year;
- 1,331 pregnant women had an HIV test;
- 1,419 HIV antibody tests performed in the general population;
- 1,487 syphilis antibody tests performed in the general population;
- 278,762 condoms (male and female) distributed by the Primary Health Care Units;
- 11,511 people vaccinated against Hepatitis B;
- 189 Educational sessions performed at the Primary Health Care Unit for Reproductive Health;
- 379 educational sessions performed in the community.

### **Significant Accomplishments**

- Healthcare professionals have now a different view on issues related to sexuality reported by their patients;
- Health Care professionals feel more confident and capable of establishing a STD/AIDS diagnosis;
- The number of STD cases identified has increased due to the assessment of risks performed in an individual basis;
- The psychological support and care of people treated for STDs is now considered an important measure and was adopted by the professionals;
- The access to STD related information was expanded leading to an increase in the number of people seeking HIV and VDR test has increase;
- The access to condoms was facilitated and therefore increased;
- Drugs of choice for the treatment of STDs are now prescribed in a more rational way for the treatment of other pathologies;
- The search for the partners (summon) of STD patients was intensified;
- The community interest on STD/AIDS and treatment recognition and compliance increased;
- Referrals of STD patients to Secondary Units are now more frequent.

### **Constraints**

- Primary Health Care Units' physical infrastructure and equipment need to be improved;
- The great demand for treatment in the Primary Health Units is a significant problem preventing physicians to participate in training activities;
- It is difficult for the health care providers to understand why it is important to keep a continuous and adequate data collection (process indicator data);
- The network of laboratories is not prepared to timely comply with the demand for tests;
- The number of laboratories of the network is not enough to timely comply with the demand for tests.
- Lack of educational materials for the work in the community
- Insufficient number of condoms to meet the increasing demand motivated by the educational and sensibilization actions developed by the Project.
- There is still prejudice regarding STD/AIDS within families and this makes the educational process difficult

### **Project Changes**

- There were no significant changes in the project implementation since Year-3.

### **Lessons Learned**

- The contact with the real world in which people from the community live helps us to evaluate the problems and develop new strategies of action; i.e. to change men's and male teenagers attitude regarding



educational information as they usually think that *“these things are for women.”* Meeting intended only for men were conducted in order to build confidence and to encourage their participation on issues related to health. To draw the attention of teenagers, activities such as lectures and dramatizations are being performed in schools;

- These activities show the need to expand the availability of educational materials during the events;
- The new working hours at the Health Units, which were extended to nights and Saturdays impelled men to seek the services and improved the quality of the contact with family health professionals during these visits;
- The capacity building process, which provides an upgrade to health care professionals (doctors, nurses, dentists and health community agents) newly admitted through public contest, was important to strengthen the knowledge and provide confidence in the approach to the population – “now we are confident to talk to the clients as we are not afraid of the questions they might ask because we know how to answer them. (FHP nurse);
- The educational work and the free distribution of condoms and medication help to build confidence and raise awareness in this population – *“pregnant women no longer refuse and actually now request HIV tests and counseling during prenatal care, i.e. these women do not only wait the decision of a health care professional to get information.* (FHP nurse);
- Monitoring visits and refreshment courses are considered to serve as a stimulus to the work of these

professionals who expect to jointly think and create new strategies of action.

### Information, Dissemination and Communication

- **Events for recognition of the Project actions**
  - Carnival – Activities
  - Pre-Carnival: distribution of condoms and educational materials on STD/AIDS – February;
  - International Women’s Day – 8<sup>th</sup> March;
  - World AIDS Day, 2008 – 1<sup>st</sup> December – jointly with the State Department of Health of Ceará.
- **Papers Presented**
  - Intervenções educativas para prevenção das DST’s e AIDS: uma avaliação de resultados em Fortaleza, Ceará. *XVIII Congresso Mundial de Epidemiologia e VII Congresso Brasileiro de Epidemiologia*;
  - Equipes de Saúde da Família e a Prevenção de DST/AIDS: a experiência da Regional II em Fortaleza. *IIIª Mostra Nacional de Produção em Saúde da Família e IVº Seminário Internacional de Atenção Primária*;
  - Comunicação e Educação em Saúde para prevenção das DST’s/AIDS: avaliação de resultados em Fortaleza. *IIIª Mostra Nacional de Produção em Saúde da Família e IVº Seminário Internacional de Atenção Primária*;
  - Integração Ensino Serviço Comunidade – uma prática da construção da aprendizagem compartilhada no *46º Congresso de Educação Médica – Salvador / Bahia*.

- HIV/AIDS/STD prevention and care in large cities in Brazil – *XVI Internacional AIDS Conference, Mexico City – 2008* (Appendix 3);
- Family Health Teams Strategy for HIV/AIDS/STI Prevention and Care – *12<sup>th</sup> World Congress on Public Health – Istanbul/ Turkey -2009* (Appendix 4).

#### **Work developed in partnership with other Organizations**

- Actions developed in partnership with Faculdade Christus - School of Medicine and Physical Therapeutics Department and with public elementary schools of SER II.

#### **Financial Summary**

- Table 4 shows summary information on budgets, expenditure and balance from July, 2008 to June, 2009. Interests on investments were included in the Total Project Income and will be used in the project activities.

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## 1. TRAINING ACTIVITIES AND INFORMATION

### 1.1 Courses /Workshops held by Associação Saúde da Família – Northeast

***3rd Training course on sexually transmitted diseases for new Health Community Agents of region SER II – from the Primary Health Care Units Frei Tito, Dr. Célio Girão and Aida Santos, and medical students from Faculdade Christus – July 2008.***

In July 2008, the 3rd. Course entitled Educational actions on STD/HIV/AIDS was carried out for Health Care Agents and Medical students. This course was mainly focused on training recently hired Health Community Agents, but innovated with the inclusion of medical students from Faculdade Christus.

Associação Saúde da Família decided to implement a Course to allow greater interaction among Health Community Agents of the SER II region and medical students who develop the medical practice in the same area covered by Family Health Units included in the Project.

The following topics of the course were presented and discussed in two consecutive weeks: the human body (anatomy, physiology and reproductive system); sexuality – role of men and women; prejudice related to prevention and control of STD/AIDS, the sexually transmitted diseases: How to treat and prevent.

The methodology was innovated with the introduction of medical students from Faculdade de Medicina Christus and Health Community Agents from Primary Health Care Units / region SER II, in all theoretical-Practical and assessment stages, including debates, audiovisual exhibitions, analysis and selection of the right and wrong options in a cardboard paper.

The reference guide for the field work included the performance of an educational activity at the Family Health Care Unit aiming to review all learned contents in course, including participative techniques of teaching-learning for specific groups of the community.



A previous meeting was held between the medical students and Health Community Agents to plan and a posterior meeting to perform the workshops with selected groups, and the main focus was on the adolescents living in the target area covered by the Primary Health Care Unit.

This was done in a participative way, avoiding the traditional lectures, i.e., in the same format of the course, always based on the previous knowledge of the participants and trying to interact with the target group. Several teaching techniques were used, including dramatization.

In the assessment of the course, it was clearly noticed a perfect interaction among the medical students and the Health Community Agents, and several testimonies proved that the work was truly a team work in which they shared their knowledge and respected each other.

The medical students observed the importance of getting closer to the Health Community Agents and to the population using appropriate language in order to promote a better interaction among them.

All participants were enthusiastic about the topic. The workshops results were presented using photos and testimonies reporting real experiences.

***IV Training course on sexually transmitted diseases for new Health Care Agents from the Primary Health Care Units Odorico de Moraes, Paulo Marcelo Martins Rodrigues and Flávio Marcílio – December 2008.***

The course was conducted from 09 to 12 December 2008, for a total of 32 hour, 16 theoretical and 16 practical. Unlike the previous course conducted in July 2008, the practice took place on the same day of the theoretical part, i.e. they would attend the classes in the morning and go to the Primary Health Care Unit in the afternoon in order to perform educational sessions on the topics previously addressed. The way and location to conduct the educational activities were chosen according to the each local reality and this could happen in a School or in the Primary Health Unit or in areas

considered of higher vulnerability to STDs/HIV (prostitution or drug user's spots). The objective of this methodological approach was not only to transmit the knowledge acquired but also to practice the different techniques and experiences of the team work (workshops, lectures, dramatizations, videos, etc.).

Only Health Community Agents participated in this course in order to allow a comparison with the course previously conducted with the participation of medical students.

The following topics were addressed in the theoretical part of the course:

- Aspects related to anatomy and physiology of both male and female reproductive system using dynamics (body construction) and main signs and symptoms of abnormalities. Male and female pelvis models were then used to give a better view on the main characteristics of the genital organs and the care needed to prevent not only STDs/HIV but also gynecological cancer;
- Understanding the social role of men and women in the context of STD/HIV/AIDS prevention. The following dynamics was used to do this: Construction of an ideal man and woman and advantages of being a man and a woman, in addition to text reading: "Mito da Superioridade Masculina" (Myth of Male Superiority) and "a luta das mulheres por seus direitos" (Women's fight for their rights);
- Sexually transmitted disease, characteristics, main signs and symptoms, through the discussion and case presentation, and slides;
- Prejudice, myths and taboos. Topic addressed as a teaching strategy through the "Agree and Disagree" group dynamics;
- AIDS – This topic was addressed in a debate and explanations were given with the use of slides. In the end of the session the movie Angels with broken wings was exhibited followed by a discussion on the main messages of the film;
- Course assessment through group dynamics: "very good", "what about it", "what a pity".

The practical part performed by the students was followed up by one of the course instructors who was responsible for providing condoms and educational materials in addition to creating a favorable environment for the session. In the last day of the course, the following were presented as a result of the field activities performed:

- An educational session at the local school with large participation of the students of the 9<sup>th</sup> grade of high school in which it was proposed to perform other sessions to include students from other grades;
- Lectures at the Family Health Unit in which the target population was the patients in the waiting room for prenatal care and prevention of gynecological cancer. One drawback was the difficulty to get people's attention due to the large number of patients moving around. Even though, many patients participated and asked interesting questions;
- Dramatization on STD/AIDS in two Health Units with the participation of men, women and elderly patients who were waiting to be seen by the health professionals. According to patient's reports this type of educational sessions create a relaxing environment making people pay more attention to what is being said;
- Distribution of condoms together with educational fliers at the bus stop. It was reported that some people were afraid of picking the distributed items as they thought they would have to pay for them whereas other people asked to talk more privately in order ask questions on the topic.

The need of more time to planning the practical activities was discussed in the groups. This had not happened in the previous course as the practice took place only a week after the theoretical part. The participants also pointed out that they had never performed an educational session, therefore they did not feel confident to perform it as they were afraid of not being able to answer questions that might come up. This was not mentioned in the previous course with the participation of medical students.

Regarding the general assessment of the course, most participants reported to have learned a lot.

They also reported that the group dynamics and general participation in the discussions made the course enjoyable and not tiring. Another point emphasized was the lack of enough time both to the theoretical and practical part of the course and an extension of the time was suggested.

***Workshop on educational intervention for the prevention of HIV/AIDS/STD for groups of elderly (over 60 years), pregnant women and male and female adolescents at the Primary Health Care Units.***



**Figure 1 – Workshop for elderly, pregnant women and adolescents at PHUs.**

The workshop was organized by the participants beforehand. A meeting was held with medical students and Health Community Agents to plan and later conduct workshops with selected groups focusing on the adolescents living in the target area covered by the Primary Health Care Unit.

This was done in a participative way, avoiding the traditional lectures, i.e., in the same format of the course, always based on the previous knowledge of the participants and trying to interact with the target group. Several teaching techniques were used, including dramatization.

As was observed in the evaluation of the course, a perfect interaction was also seen among the medical students and the Health Community Agents, and several testimonies proved that the work was truly a team work in which they shared their knowledge and respected each other.

The medical students perceived the importance of getting closer to the Health Community Agents and to the population using appropriate language in order to promote a better interaction among them.



All participants were enthusiastic about the topic. The workshops results were presented using photos and testimonies reporting real experiences.

### **1.2 Courses / workshops held by the State Department of Health of Ceará in partnership with Associação Saúde da Família**

- **Capacity building in Syndromic approach in the management of STD** for physicians and nurses from Primary Health Care Units;
- **Course on oral health and STD/AIDS for Dentists** from the Primary Health Care Units - 60 hours / classes;
- **Workshops on STD/AIDS for Health Consultants of the Municipality of Fortaleza** – 16 hours / classes;
- **Update meeting on STD/AIDS for Health Community Agents - Adolescence and STD/AIDS** – 18 September 2008;
- **Update meeting on STD/AIDS for Health Community Agents - STD/AIDS Counseling** – 13 November 2008;
- **Forum on HIV/AIDS for Primary Care Professionals** – 26 and 27 November 2008.
- **Capacity building on counseling and rapid HIV test for healthcare professionals working in delivery rooms and Healthcare Units** – 29 and 30 May 2009;
- **Update meeting on STD/AIDS for Health Community Agents - Syphilis** – 16 June 2009;
- **Agentes Comunitários de Saúde das seis UBS do Projeto.**
- **Forum on HIV/AIDS for professionals working at Primary Healthcare Units** – 18 June 2009, with the participation of 30 Health Community Agents from the six Primary Healthcare Units involved in the Project.

The upgrade activities for the Health Community Agents were planned in order to meet their needs of increasing their knowledge in specific topics. The topics to be approached are identified during the supervision visits, and the 4 hours meetings are held every three months at the facilities of the State Department of Health of Ceará where there are more favorable conditions to hold these meetings.

The events are coordinated by a health professional- physician or nurse and a psychologist who perform the dynamics and exposition of the topic, as well as a presentation of a video followed by a debate.



These events are intended to inform and update the Health Community Agents, but have also allowed the HCAs from several Health Care Units to share their experiences and have their questions answered.

The meeting held to discuss Adolescence and STD/AIDS, which was conducted by the Coordination team of the State Program for Adolescents also addressed pregnancy among teenagers and ways to attract this population for the educational actions, as this has been a great challenge to the HCAs.

In the meeting held in June 2009 to discuss syphilis, besides the expositive lesson on the topic, a video on STD/AIDS addressing the women and adolescents' population and the vulnerability of these segments was also shown. This led to a debate with strong involvement of the participants on the difficulties faced in the work with these populations. Therefore, this meeting was very productive and even allowed an assessment of a joint production of educational material by the State Department of Health of Ceará and the Municipal Department of Health of Fortaleza.

Of note, a large number of HCAs participated in these meetings, particularly in the **Update Meeting on STD/AIDS** held in June 2009 in which 72 Health Agents from different Health Care Units from the area covered by the Project participated.

## 2. REPRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

- Reproduction and distribution of educational materials to train Family Health teams; CDs and DVDs with lessons on STD/AIDS Prevention and Treatment to allow the expansion of the educational work in the community.
- Distribution of educational materials (folder, brochures, posters, serial albums) produced by the State Department of Health of Ceará and Ministry of Health for field and community work in the first semester 2009.
- Distribution of educational materials produced by the Municipal Department of Health of Fortaleza during the carnival campaign.

### 3. DONATIONS FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS OF SER II FAMILY HEALTH UNITS

- Dispensing of backpacks containing the materials needed for the work of new Health Community Agents;
- Educational material (Kit for Family planning and STDs prevention);
- Educational Kit (Folders, Posters, Fliers) - On STD and AIDS, Reproductive Health, prevention of gynecologic cancer and Family Planning.

### 4. EVENTS

#### *World AIDS Day – “December 1<sup>st</sup> 2008”*

The **World AIDS Day**, which focused on *persons over 50 years of age* with the slogan “*Sexo não tem idade, Proteção também não*” (Sex and protection among the elderly) was celebrated with many activities in Fortaleza. The State Department of Health (SESA) conducted a Scientific Forum on HIV/AIDS for 350 Professionals from the Primary Health Care System. The Forum started with a presentation of the play “*Trupe Caba de Chegar*” by a street theatre group. The play was about prevention among young people and the importance of using condom. The main topics addressed were: *Sexuality among the elderly, AIDS and the elderly, Counseling for the elderly* among others. Hundred and fifty Professionals from the SMS – Fortaleza participated in the event, most of them from the area covered by the Project, i.e. Regional District II (SER II).

To remember the 25 years of AIDS epidemics, The Municipal Department of Health performed a large Seminar “25 Years of AIDS in Fortaleza: Challenges and possibilities of a life with HIV/AIDS”, at Praça José de Alencar, opposite to Centro de Especialidades Médica (CEMJA), the main Care Unit for people living with HIV/ AIDS in the present governmental management. In this event, in which hundreds of people from the community and health professionals gathered together during the whole day, the CEMJA was embraced as symbol of solidarity, there was a presentation of puppet theatre, and chat groups among Health Professionals from several SAEs. All Professionals from Fortaleza were invited to participate in the event which was largely commented in the local media. Tents were installed in strategic locations and teams of

Professionals from Municipal Department of Health of Fortaleza performed educational actions involving the distribution of folders and condoms.



**Figure 2 – Event – World AIDS Day, 2008.**

- **Primary Health Care Unit Aída Santos** – Actors from the theatre company Teatro José de Alencar presented a comedy entitled “Nas Garras do Tapa Bode” which addressed the following topics: STDs and AIDS. Approximately 400 people participated in this Event.
- **Primary Health Care Unit Dr. Célio Brasil Girão** – Educational sessions addressing issues related to STD/AIDS prevention were performed with the participation of more than 400 people. In these occasions, kits containing condoms and fliers with information for the community were also distributed.
- **Primary Health Care Unit Frei Tito**, from 29 November to 1 December 2008, educational sessions were conducted during the whole Day by Health Community Agents using serial albums and videos. The nurses performed gynecological screening tests and the physicians gave lectures to discuss the tests results of the screening tests for cancer and HIV. The Dentists performed specific activities on prevention and promotion of oral health.
- Kits were distributed containing: Fliers and magazines addressing this topic, and condoms among other items. Approximately 460 people were reached.

## Carnival – 2009

In view of the importance of raising awareness on STD/AIDS prevention during carnival, the Municipal Coordination of STD/AIDS of Fortaleza organized a schedule for the carnival period based on collective discussions divided in five time points. Representatives from the six Regional Executive Secretaries, from the Health Education and social mobilization nucleus and also from civil society organizations and other Institutional sectors of the Municipality of Fortaleza participated in these meetings.

During these planning meetings it was established the educational and information materials which would be used as well as the carnival organized groups (blocos) that would be involved in STD/AIDS prevention actions. It was jointly decided that priority would be given to the actions carry out in the last day pre-carnival (14/03).

The table below shows the number of carnival blocos with interventions from the Municipal Coordination for STD/AIDS of Fortaleza with the number of individuals in each group, which was used as inclusion criteria. The number of participants was calculated based on data provided by the groups (Table 1).

Table 1 – Pre-carnival activities

SER	NUMBER OF "BLOCOS"	TOTAL OF PARTICIPANTS	EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL
SER I	01	2,000	4,000
SER II	10	12,000	24,000
SER III	04	7,000	14,000
SER IV	04	5,000	10,000
SERV	02	3,000	4,000
SER VI	02	3,000	6,000
	Total	32,000	62,000

After the sensibilization activities involving the organizers of the pre-carnival blocos, the activities that would be performed during carnival were planned together with the actors of the above mentioned group and included activities in all Regional Executive Secretaries. The schedule for carnival activities is attached.

A total of more than 300 people collaborated to the activities, most of them performing several actions simultaneously. Due to the concentrations of pre-carnival blocos in the Region the highest number of collaborators were from Regional Executive Secretary II, a total 70 people.

The mobilizers from the Nucleus of Health Education and social Mobilization were great partners in this activity as well as the people from volunteer associations who work with PLHA and other NGOs working in STD prevention.

Of note is the campaign ***"BOTA GERAL TODOS DE CAMISINHA NO CARNAVAL" (EVERYBODY USING CONDOMS DURING CARNIVAL)*** produced by the Company Acesso Comunicação with the valuable cooperation of the Communication Department of the Municipality.

These materials were available in sufficient number to carry out all scheduled activities and educational approaches.

In addition to the carnival blocos, all Family Health Centers from Fortaleza, the secondary and tertiary health care services that work with STD/AIDS, the District Hospital Gonzaga Mota, the Testing and Counseling Center CTA, CEMJA among other were benefited with these materials. Materials were also available for the Family Health Centers and services for activities performed during carnival (Table2).

Table 2 – Materials used during carnival activities

TYPE OF MATERIAL	QUANTITY
busdoor	80
folder	150,000
poster	1,300
banner	15
fan	100,000
bands	100
Chest sticker	90,000
backpack	300



### ***International Women's Day and STD/AIDS – 08 March 2009***

In the International Women's Day, we decided to work on cancer prevention and early detection through the pap smear tests and on STD/AIDS in partnership with Family Health Units.

**The following activities were developed during the campaign:** Women's Health Education, cervical and breast cancer prevention, and STD/HIV/AIDS prevention.

Listed below are the actions performed by four Project Units using educational and other materials provided by the Regional Executive Secretary II, State Department of Health of Ceará and Associação Saúde da Família.

#### **Activities performed during the International Women's Day – Units of the Regional Executive Secretary II**

- F.H.C Flávio Marcílio – 06.03.09
  - Morning
    - Breakfast
    - Lectures on the following topics: Maria da Penha Law and Women's Right
    - Gynecological cancer and STD/AIDS prevention
    - Examination of the mouth
    - Breast examination
    - Vaccination
  - Afternoon
    - Afternoon tea
    - Lectures on the following topics: Maria da Penha Law and Women's Right
    - Gynecological cancer and STD/AIDS prevention
    - Examination of the mouth
    - Breast examination
    - Vaccination
- F.H.C Flávio Marcílio – 06.03.09
  - Morning
    - Cervical and breast cancer prevention
    - Oral cancer prevention
    - Health Education: STDs/HIV/AIDS
  - Afternoon
    - Cervical and breast cancer prevention
    - Health Education: STDs/HIV/AIDS
    - Gynecology appointment

- F.H.C Flávio Marcílio – 06.03.09
  - Morning and afternoon
    - Educational activity addressing Maria da Penha Law for people in the waiting line
    - Presentation of a movie about violence against women
    - Gynecological cancer and STD/AIDS prevention
    - Unit decoration was related to the topic
  
- F.H.C Flávio Marcílio – 06.03.09
  - Morning and afternoon
    - Breakfast and presentation of a video about Maria da Penha Law
    - Presentation of a parody of women
    - Lecture on HIV/AIDS/STD with the HCAs.
    - Lecture with dentists about oral care and oral cancer
    - Gynecological prevention
    - Odontological care prioritarily given to women
    - Prevention tests/HIV/Tuberculosis
    - Oral health

## 5. MONITORING

### 5.1 Work developed in the Primary Care Units monitored by Dr. Telma Martins – ASF/NE Monitor.

From July to December 2008 monthly visits were performed to the Primary Health Care Units Flávio Marcílio, Odorico de Moraes and Paulo Marcelo. During these visits the progress of the activities and the logistic difficulties related to the available materials were discussed in the Unit and in the community. Whenever possible, the difficulties were discussed with the Unit's management team and with the articulator of the Municipal Department of Health.

In the monitoring meetings, the Health Community Agents reported difficulties to refer pregnant adolescents to the Health Unit for a prenatal follow-up. In response to this, we arranged a meeting with The State Department of Health of Ceará – SESA and with the Health Community Agents on 18th September. The objective of this meeting was to provide an upgrade on STD to the Health Community Agents of these Primary Health Care Units. This meeting was coordinated by the State Department of Health of Ceará for the care of adolescents with the aim of discussing, pregnancy among adolescents and prenatal care for adolescents, in addition to the difficulties and strategies to reach this target population. Sixty Health Community Agents from SER II participated in this meeting. In the opinion of the participants the meeting was extremely important as it provided them with an upgrade, allowed them to ask questions and mainly because they could discuss the best strategies to provide access for teenagers and young people to the Health Care Centers.

From January to June 2009, 15 monthly monitoring visits were performed in the area covered. Topics like the field work, the care provided at the Units, the obstacles faced to mobilize the adolescents and to have teenagers to get prenatal care are addressed in the meetings that are held with the participation of at least 90 % of the HCAs. Among the several problems identified to develop the educational work was the access of the HCA to condoms for the field work.

To respond to this demand, it was decided to provide an extra quota of condoms and each HCA is currently receiving 1 box of condoms (containing 144 units each) every month, for a total of 12.960 condoms for all Agents. These condoms are being used in lectures, workshops and in individual home care.

The commitment of the State Department of Health of Ceará has been recognized by HCAs and some of their statements are presented below:

***"The access to condoms has facilitated our educational work with fishermen and prostitutes, since many times we have do it during the night when the Units are closed" (Josirene - HCA)***

***"Some adolescents are afraid to come to the Health Unit for fear that her mother may find out that she is having sex, so we deliver the condoms in these adolescents' home" (Liziaria - HCA)***

***"There are also some housewives that are ashamed to come to the Unit to get condoms"(Magda - HCA)***

***"Once I was in a music show and as I had condoms at hand I took the opportunity to distributed them and also asked the singer to say message on AIDS prevention" (Ronise - ACS)***

The situation is still of great concern regarding pregnancy among teenagers as shown by the number of pregnancy cases in the age group of 10 to 20 years and by some HCA's reports:

***"In my area, there were 3 cases of pregnancy among teenagers only in the last month, but not in the ones we are working with. But we are afraid of approaching some adolescents because their mothers who think we are encouraging their daughters to have sex".(Lenima - HCA)***

***"In this area, there are teenager mothers that are so young that they take care of their child as if they were playing with a doll".(Magda - HCA)***

***"There is a teenager in my area who is pregnant for the second time, she uses drugs and is not getting prenatal care.I spoke several times with her mother who is not interested either in taking her daughter to get prenatal care.Now, I have arranged an appointment with the Doctor and nurse of my team to see if I can get her to do it.(Maria - HCA)***

***On the other hand, we identified some praising initiatives of the HCAs which we believe can make a difference when dealing with this problem.***

***"To reduce the fathers' resistance, we work first with the mothers and then with the adolescents who are usually referred by their own mothers" (Josirene - HCA).***

***"I work with a group of 15 adolescents from an Evangelical Church and they help to reach other young people".(Josirene - HCA)***

***"My niece who is a college student and also an adolescent was moved by my work and took my educational kit to do and educational work at the University she studies, the UNIFOR".(Rosa - HCA)***

The difficulties related to the logistic of supplies (medication, condoms and educational materials) were listed and negotiated with the managers of the Units and with the responsible person for the Women's Health Department at the Regional Executive Secretary II.

## **5.2 Results of the follow-up activities developed in the Primary Care Units monitored by Dr. Jocileide Campos - ASF/NE Monitor.**

In the monitoring meetings, monthly meetings in chat groups or specific meetings with Health Community Agents, Doctors, Nurses and Units Coordinators, a low level of information regarding STDs was once again verified. However, they now ask questions about the ways to prevent diseases.

During the 2nd semester 2008, we highlight the following information:

Elivaldo, Health Community Agent from Primary Health Care Unit Frei Tito comments:

***"Now, we can distribute condoms again, there are condoms available again".***

Eliete and Jorge, Health Community Agents also from Primary Health Care Unit Frei Tito, talked about the importance of the training provided for the newly hired HCAs:



***"It's good to work with people who share the same knowledge. This is also good for the community, as it will be better protected", adds Jorge.***

Zenice comments: ***"it is very important to be trained, it helps us to have more topics to talk about in the community"***. About this, Valéria, another HCA, added: ***"I agree, it also increases our creativity to work"*** and Paulo Henrique reinforced ***"it also increases our commitment and responsibility – information and material are two items that help us a lot"***.

Dr. Célio Brasil Girão Primary Health Care Unit has big problems regarding STDs. The new coordinator plans to develop a more integrated work with Health Community Agents and other Health Professionals. However, she recognizes that the number of Physicians working at the Unit is not enough and she going to ask the Regional II to designate more Doctors to the Unit. Prostitution and drug abuse are factors that tend toward a risk behavior.

The Health Community Agents refer satisfaction with the new training received and with the educational material.

Gabriela, one of the Health Community Agents commented: ***"We did not have a folder for a long time to use in our work with the families"***, and adds: ***"The folder was finally sent, we had already complained about this, but now it is better"***. Thais, a nurse, agreed saying: ***"It is really good to have a more organized and qualified service"***.

Eliezer, HCA, said: ***"Complementing what Dr. Thais said, I would like to add that we need to work together to be able to give information"*** and Fábio added: ***"Work together and have willingness to do more for our community, that is why I think the training sessions and educational materials are so good."*** Elisbênia emphasized ***"We feel more like working when we have more information and also because we fell more important and more confident"***.

At the Primary Health Care Unit Aída Santos, the coordinator and Health Community Agents were thrilled when they received a Box containing 1000 educational folders on STD and AIDS.

***“That was all we wanted to improve our action. We need to use information to serve as a stimulant”. “The HCA training and the Kits for educational actions distributed were really good”, Said Rose, the Primary Health Care Unit Coordinator. Felipe, HCA, added: “Here, the community is large and many people are not well informed, so we have to improve this situation”. Soraya concluded “We have and can do that thanks to the training we are receiving”.***

In all our meetings we encourage the Health Community Agents and nurses to use DVDs to develop educational actions in general.

Our aim is to strengthen the integration of activities between Health Community Agents and medical students, based on the training model performed in three Primary Health Care Units where new HCA worked jointly with medical students from Faculdade Christus.

In the meetings held at the Primary Health Care Units Aída Santos, Frei Tito and Célio Brasil Girão, the Health Community Agents and Reproductive Health and Management technical teams showed concern regarding the follow-up of pregnant adolescents and this resulted in the organization of an event which was performed at the State Health Department of Ceará in 2009 focusing on the following topics: sexuality, pregnancy among adolescence and prenatal care.

It is important to emphasize that the meeting was comprehensive, thus not including only the six Units involved in the Project, but all Units from Regional Executive Secretary II.

It was noticed great satisfaction with the new HCAs hired in all Units followed-up as this allowed a redistribution of the families per team area, and the performance of qualified activities in the community. However, this resulted in the need to increase the number of educational materials and in order to meet this demand we contacted the State Department of Health and the Ministry of Health which enabled the increase the number of folders and brochures made available to facilitate the HCA's work with the families.

## 6. EVOLUTION AND ANALYSIS OF THE PROJECT EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND OPERATIONAL INDICATORS

### 6.1. Epidemiological indicators

In July 2005, specifically in the area covered by six Primary Health Units of the Regional Executive Secretary II, the Project **“EDUCATION AND CARE FOR PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS/STD IN LOW INCOME WOMEN AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS OF FORTALEZA/CEARÁ – BRAZIL”** – was launched.

In order to know how the AIDS epidemics has progressed in the Municipality of Fortaleza and in each of its Regional Executive Secretaries (SER) a search was performed in the National Disease Notification System database (Sistema Nacional de Agravos de Notificação (SINAN)), in which individual reports of AIDS cases are registered. Graphs and other information were provided by the Health Surveillance Coordination of the Municipal Department of Health of Fortaleza and by the Board of Directors of Regional II of the Municipality.

Figure 3 shows the incidence and progress of AIDS cases in the whole Municipality of Fortaleza per year of diagnosis, from 1991 to 2008, per 100,000 inhabitants. An increase in the incidence rate can be seen up to 2004 when the incidence reached a plateau of 19.15 cases per 100.000 habitants. From 2005 the incidence rate has been decreasing, a trend that may be confirmed, but which has to be assessed with care due to the delay in the notifications which can be of up to 2 years.

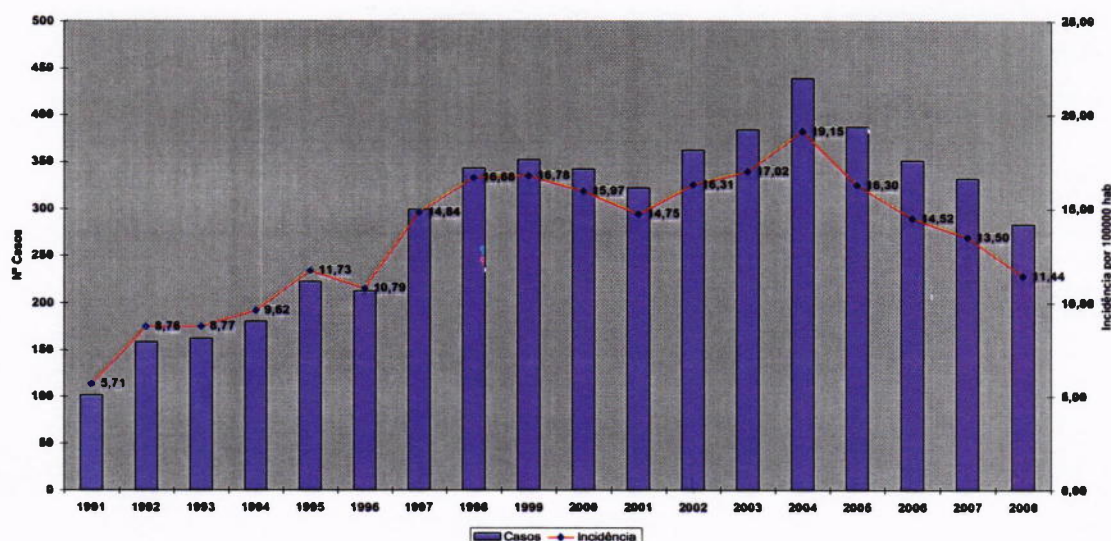


Figure 3 – Incidence of AIDS cases per 100.000 inhabitants in Fortaleza, per year of diagnosis from 1991 to 2008.

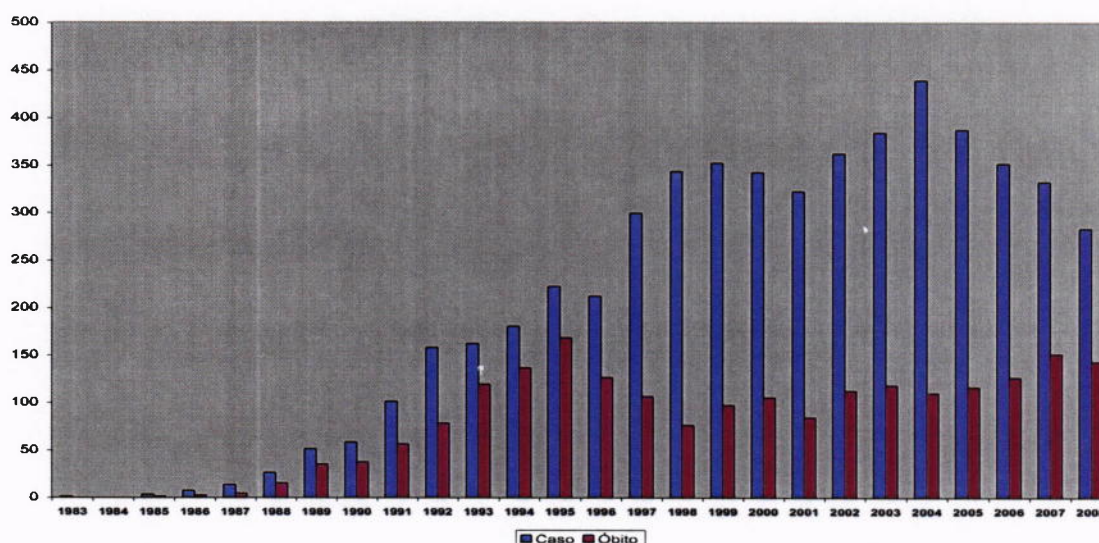
Figure 4 shows the progress of the total number of notified cases and deaths per year of diagnosis from 1983 to 2008. A reduction in the number of deaths can be seen after 1996 as a result of the policy of free distribution of antiretroviral drugs by the Brazilian Health System, SUS (Sistema Único de Saúde). From 1998 a slight increase in the number of deaths can be seen and which can be attributed to the following: late diagnosis, lack of compliance to the antiretroviral drugs, acquired resistance to the medication and complications related to the effects of the medication.

As of 2008, 5.207 AIDS cases had been notified in adults, with 157 new cases reported only in 2008. A hundred and three (103) cases of vertical transmission were reported in children from 1983 to 2008.

Regarding the reported cases of STD, 14.605 cases were notified per Health Unit across the 6 Regional Executive Secretaries during 2008.

(Source: SMS/Intranet).





**Figure 4 - Number of AIDS cases and deaths in individuals living in Fortaleza per year of diagnosis from 1983 to 2008.**

In July 2005, specifically in the area covered by the SER II, the Project **“EDUCATION AND CARE FOR PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS/STD IN LOW INCOME WOMEN AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS OF FORTALEZA/CEARÁ – BRAZIL”** – was launched.

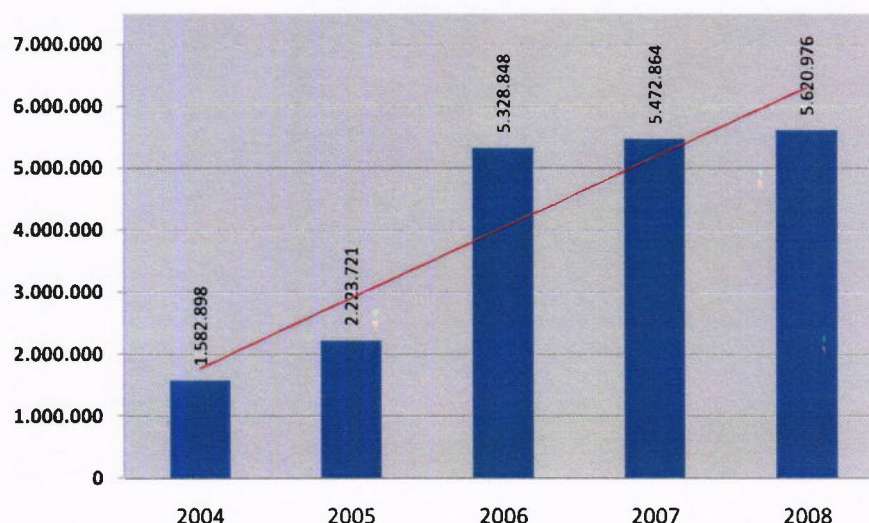
From the point of view of the Municipal Health System, the number of Medical Doctors, nurses and dentists working in the Primary Health Care, Family Health Program in increased in this period from around 200 professionals in 2003 to 750 in 2006. This represents an increase from 15% to 40% in the population covered by the Primary Health Care (Fortaleza, 2007).

Up to August 2006 there were 11 Family Health teams working specifically at Regional II, where the Health Care Units participating in this Project are located. In September 2006 this number increased to 38 teams, each one consisting of one physician, one nurse and one dentist. Up to 2007 there were 87 (eighty seven) Health Community Agents working at Regional II and as new HCA were hired this number increased to 187 HCA working in the region.

Figure 5 shows the increase in the number of distributed condoms at no cost to the population through the Family Health Program. There was an almost 4-fold increased in this number from 2004 to 2008, which amounted to 5.620.976 male condoms distributed.



Source: SMS/COPS/ Epidemiological Surveillance.



**Figure 5 – Number of condoms distributed by the family health teams of the Municipal Department of Health - Fortaleza, 2004 to 2008.**

## 6.2 Project Operational Indicators

Table 1 shows the progress of the Project Operational indicators compared to 2006, 2007 and 2008.

A 26% increase was seen in the number of HIV tests requested for pregnant women during the period assessed, from 1055 tests requested in 2006 to 1331 tests in 2008. A 14% increase in the number of HIV and syphilis tests performed in non-pregnant women was seen between 2006 and 2007 and a decrease was observed in 2008.

The distribution of condoms by the Primary Health Care Units has been increasing since 2006.

It was observed an important decrease in the indicators related to the educational actions between 2006 and 2008, which can be partially explained by the dengue epidemics that occurred in Fortaleza in 2008 and that required the involvement of the Family Health teams, including in the care of acute hemorrhagic fever syndrome.

Since the Family Health teams are responsible for the first contact of the population with the Health System any Program or Project specifically carried out by Primary Health teams will

inevitably be impacted by variations in the epidemiological status in the region where it is being developed.

**Table 3 – Comparison of the Project Operational indicators in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009.**

Indicators	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Average number of families registered per month	24,365	22,192	12,775	17.889
N.º of home visits during the year	142,833	129,051	111,971	52,522
N.º of pregnant women having an HIV test	1,055	1,379	1,331	507
Number of HIV antibody testing performed in the general population	1,586	1,583	1,419	1,779
Number of syphilis antibody testing performed in the general population	1,508	1,720	1,487	529
Number of condoms (male and female) distributed by the UBS	342,606	466,575	278,762	175.718
N.º of people vaccinated against hepatitis B	12,658	13,516	11,511	3,870
N.º of educational sessions performed at the Primary Health Care Unit to address Reproductive Health, Family Planning and HIV/AIDS prevention.	433	314	189	121
Number of educational sessions performed in the community	1,487	736	379	281
N.º of women participating in the Project's activities	17,011	6,160	12,502	6,883
N.º of female adolescents in the Project's activities	10,798	5,460	10,904	5,543

\* Partial data up to May, 2009.

Data from Table 3 show that even though it was not possible to perform a complete comparative analysis of the indicators from 2008 and 2009 due to the short period of the Project of only 5 months, we can anticipate a very positive assessment of most indicators in 2009 based on the results presented by the six Units included in the actions of the ASF's Project.

The mean number of registered families in the month, i.e. 17.889 families, has exceeded in 40% the total number of the previous year. The number of male and female condoms distributed is already more than a half of the total distributed in 2008, indicating a probable increase of 63% compared to the previous year. The number of HIV tests performed in non-pregnant women is

25% higher compared to the previous year. However, there is a need of an intensive work to expand the access to HIV tests among pregnant women during the second semester of 2009, as currently only 38% of this population has been reached. In order to surpass the number reached in 2008, the HCAs are being trained to encourage the early detection of pregnancy cases and thus assure the access to one or even two HIV tests, taking into consideration that the women from this area covered by the Project are highly vulnerable to HIV.

The number of educational groups performed at the Primary Health Care Units during 2009 already represents 64% of that performed during 2008. In the community, the number of educational groups already represents 74% of the total number of groups performed in the previous year. Approximately 6000 women and 5000 adolescents participated in the Project's activities and this is slightly higher than 50% of the total number seen in the previous year.

These data show the commitment and the effort of the health teams which resulted in the improvement of the indicators and allowed the goals of the Project to be properly met.

Of note is the increase in the number of HCAs hired by Department of Health/Municipality of Fortaleza following a public contest. In addition, the role of ASF is also relevant in strengthening the process of acquiring knowledge, the practices and attitudes for the activities of the Project offering Capacity building courses for the newly hired HCAs and update courses for those who were part of the team and in the whole process of improvement of the health indicators related to the activities developed in partnership with Associação Saúde da Família/ Regional Executive Secretary II/Municipal Department of Health of Fortaleza.

## **7. SPECIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE 1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER 2009**

The suggestions presented in the end of 2008 were implemented as outlined below:

### **Update for old Health Community Agents**

This was done through the upgrade workshop performed at the State Department of Health of Ceará, using participative methods. The results showed that knowledge was acquired and satisfaction of the participants who also remained in the room for a posterior debate.



**Increase the number of folders or brochures with instructions on STD protection, i.e. to have an enough amount to distribute to the population**

This goal was met by adding the educational material produced by the State Department of Health of Ceará and the Ministry of Health as the material provided by the Municipal Department of Health of Fortaleza was not enough.

#### **Caps for the use of HCAs during home visits**

This goal was not met. It is important to explain that the priority was given to activities related to capacity building and to the material to be distributed to the population over the caps.

## **8. DISSEMINATION**

### **8.1 Papers presented**

- Intervenções educativas para Prevenção das DST's e AIDS: uma avaliação de resultados em Fortaleza, Ceará. Presented at the *XVIII Congresso Mundial de Epidemiologia e VII Congresso Brasileiro de Epidemiologia – September 2008*;
- Equipes de Saúde da Família e a Prevenção de DST/AIDS: a experiência da Regional II em Fortaleza. Presented at the *IIIª Mostra Nacional de Produção em Saúde da Família e IVª Seminário Internacional de Atenção Primária – August 2008*;
- Comunicação e Educação em Saúde para prevenção das DST's/AIDS: Avaliação de resultados em Fortaleza. Presented at the *IIIª Mostra Nacional de Produção em Saúde da Família e IVª Seminário Internacional de Atenção Primária – August 2008*;
- HIV/AIDS/STI prevention and care in larges cities in Brazil – Presented at the *XVI Internacional AIDS Conference, Mexico City – August 2008* (Appendix 3).
- Family Health Teams Strategy for HIV/AIDS/STI Prevention and Care – **12<sup>th</sup>** *World Congress on Public Health – Istanbul/ Turkey – April 2009* ( Appendix 4).

## **8.2 Increase in the number of condoms and educational materials distributed during the activities performed with the families**

This aim has not been achieved yet. However, it is important to emphasize that these supplies have been better used as the couples's awareness was raised, and most importantly, the decision to use them has been taken by the man.

A total of 175.718 condoms were distributed from January to May 2009, which is higher compared to 2008, when the population had access to 278.762 condoms during the whole year.

## **8.3 Community survey on the opinion of the population about the activities developed by the Health Community Agents.**

In order to evaluate the Project developed during the last four years at the six Primary Health Care Units from Regional Executive Secretary II, compared to other six Primary Health Units from Regional Executive Secretary VI randomly selected, a survey will be performed in the 2nd semester 2009 involving qualified physicians and nurses on STD/AIDS actions.

The survey intends to compare two regions of Fortaleza, one covered by the ASF Project and the other not covered by the ASF Project.

The survey will be conducted with the participation of a group of Medical students from Faculdade Christus in data collection

The ASF Fortaleza team already held two meetings with this group to present and discuss the objectives, the means and the method used in the activities and which will be part of the training of these students for the questionnaire administration. The questionnaire will be pretested and later adjusted accordingly.

The questionnaire elaborated by the ASF Fortaleza team consists of close-ended and open-ended questions about the activities performed at the Primary Health Care Units and in the Community, as well as about the educational materials, aspects that facilitate or restrict the



actions developed, distribution and use of condoms, HIV testing, referrals, treatments for STD and need of capacity building sessions.

After the analysis of the data the results will be presented to the Coordination of all Regional Secretaries involved, to the STD/AIDS Municipal Coordination, to the State Health Department of Ceará and to Associação Saúde da Família and this may contribute to improve the quality of the actions provided by the Health System.

**8.4 To strengthen the integration between Health and Education Services through participative activities of representatives from Faculdade de Medicina Christus and Health Units from Regional Executive Secretary II, mediated by Associação Saúde da Família.**

It can be seen a strong influence of an integrated work process involving the community, health services and students who interact and thus acquire knowledge in the actions of those in professional training.

Associação Saúde da Família has a relevant role in strengthening this integration through planning and giving courses, holding meetings and conducting research in a process of co-participation.

All participants show their knowledge, mainly as facilitators of the interactions and when sharing experiences.

## **9. FINANCIAL SUMMARY**

Johnson and Johnson contributed with a total of US\$ 75,000 whereas ASF and its partners documented verifiable counterpart contributions of US\$ 5,030,000 for the payment of salaries of community health agents, nurses, nurse's aides and physicians working in the Family Health Program in Fortaleza - SRII. The criteria for counterpart contribution were the payroll of ASF employees trained to conduct HIV/AIDS/STD prevention in the region. Additional counterpart was provided by the Municipal Health Department such as medication for HIV/AIDS/STD treatment, laboratory exams and health unit administration.

Table 4 summarizes information on budgets, expenditure and balance from July, 2008 to June, 2009.

Please notice that interest on investments was included in the Total Income and will be used in the project activities. See the original project budget on Appendix 1.

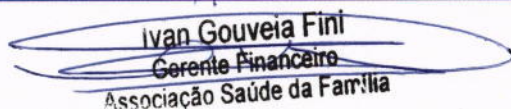
**Table 4 - Project Johnson & Johnson (FORTALEZA) – Year-4: budget, expenditure and balance from July, 2008 to June 2009.**

Category	Planned Budget (USD)	Planned Budget (Real)	Revised Budget (Real)	Other Income Distribution (Real)	Total Project Expenditure (Real)	Balance (Real)
Training activities**	44,000.00	70,620.00	11,000.00		16,997.36	-5,997.36
Transportation	5,500.00	8,827.50	7,000.00		10,506.17	-3,506.17
Office supplies and photocopies	2,500.00	4,012.00	8,000.00		3,890.32	4,109.68
Consultant fees/Secretary	10,000.00	16,050.00	70,015.00		69,922.53	92,47
Dissemination	7,000.00	11,235.00	7,000.00		5,364.47	1,635.53
Overhead (8%)	6,000.00	9,360.00	9,360.00		9,360.00	0.00
Interest Account				3,862.49		3,862.49
Subtotal	75,000.00	120,375.00	120,375.00	3,862.49	116,040.85	196.64
Salary and Benefits (Family Health Teams ASF and partners Counterpart);	5,000,000.00	8,025,000.00	8,025,000.00		4,012,500.00	4,012,500.00
Project Supervisor, Financial Services, Human Resources Services, ASF Internal Consultants for FHP and other expenses	30,000.00	48,150.00	48,150.00		24,075.00	24,075.00
Total	5,105,000.00	8,193,525.00	8,193,525.00	3,056.67	4,113,015.63	4,083,566.04

\* Exchange Rate (04/06/2008): US\$ 1.00 = R\$ 1.6050

\*\* Human Resources expenses (Consultant Fees and Secretary) were pooled together for accountancy purposes.

Please contact Ivan Fini ([ifini@saudedafamilia.org](mailto:ifini@saudedafamilia.org)) for detailed information.

  
 Ivan Gouveia Fini  
 Gerente Financeiro  
 Associação Saúde da Família

## 10. APPENDICES

### 10.1 Appendix 1 - Original Project

#### Latin America Contributions Committee Proposal

Country Name: Brazil

☐ Country Program: **OR** ☒ Regional Program  
Click to Choose Area

Grantee: Associação Saúde da Família

Sponsoring J&J Companies:

Contact:

Name: Maria Eugenia Lemos Fernandes  
Email: mfernandes@saudedafamilia.org  
Address: Rua José de Freitas Guimarães 468  
Phone Number: 55 11 3803 9090  
Fax Number: 55 11 3803 9090

Johnson & Johnson Manager in Charge:

Name:  
Title:  
Operating Company:  
Email:  
Phone Number:

Grant Amount: Total US\$ 75,000.00

- Support from LACC in US\$
  - Support by Local J&J Companies in US\$
  - Match Ratio
  - ☐ New Proposal **OR** ☒ Previously Funded Proposal
- Grant Term in Months: 12 Year(s): 4th

Amount(s): US 90,000 – June 2005- July ,31, 2006  
US 90,000- June 2006- July, 31, 2007  
US 70,000- June 2007- July, 31, 2008

Project Summary: (3-5 sentences describing purpose of grant, program, and expected outcomes)

This is a multiyear funded project to integrate reproductive health, HIV/AIDS/STD prevention and care programs into primary care in a specific target geographic area of Fortaleza municipality in the State of Ceará, Brazil. The selected area is the home of very poor underserved women and adolescents which are very vulnerable to HIV and other STDs. The region has 6 primary health care units and 20 family health teams. Each team is composed by a physician, a nurse, two nurse aides and six health community agents. During project Year-1 and Year-2 a total of 200 health care providers were trained to conduct daily door-to-door interventions and to work at health care units assisting the target groups to decrease their risk of contracting HIV/AIDS/STDs. During Year-3 based on monitoring and evaluation of the interventions the project will be redesigned, lessons learned and experiences will be documented, published and presented at National and International Conferences and meetings as part of dissemination strategy.

Background: (include background of both problem to be addressed and partnering entity/organization)

The maintenance of a sustained response to HIV/AIDS/STD prevention, care and treatment is a relevant challenge especially at deprived areas in Brazil. Presently the National AIDS Control program in the country is a vertical program. In order to sustain HIV/AIDS/STD activities in Brazil there is an important need to integrate HIV/AIDS into other public health programs. This project is a relevant initiative to integrate HIV/AIDS/STD into primary care in a poor geographic area focusing on vulnerable female adolescents and women living in the harbor area of Fortaleza, State of Ceará, Brazil.

To accomplish the planned activities the grantee will be implementing this project in close cooperation with the Municipal Department of Health in the City of Fortaleza. Funding from J&J will make possible the implementation of an integrated strategy.

Objectives: (in bullet format please list the ways in which this funding will "make a difference")

The funding will be key to fulcrum and sustain the response to HIV/AIDS linked to primary care in the region.



**Program Description:** *(please include a Project Timeline based on the calendar year)*

The aim of the project is to reduce the risk of HIV and STI transmission among female adolescents, women and their sexual partners living in poor areas in the city of Fortaleza, State of Ceará, Brazil. Project activities include building the local capacity of health care providers and primary health care units to conduct prevention, care, diagnosis and treatment of STD/HIV/AIDS at selected sites in the harbor area of the City of Fortaleza. Strategies include: prevention of the overall transmission of HIV/STD, diagnosis, treatment and care of people living with HIV/AIDS, improving the management of STI/HIV at primary care units, improving prevention using multiple communication channels, developing a mentorship program at unit level to establish a sustained response to HIV/AIDS in the target geographic area. Project Year-4 will be implemented during a 12 month period. A special activity for project Year-4 will be the production of educational materials on STD/AIDS, which will be specially developed for Brazil.

**Expected Outcomes:** *(these should be "measurable" and will be used in the evaluation; please estimate the number of people that will be directly and indirectly impacted by this proposal)*

A total of 110,000 people will be systematically and repeatedly reached door-to-door. It is expected that 30,000 women and adolescents will be reached and 5,000 people will be tested for HIV and syphilis. In addition, it is expected that 400,000 units of condoms will be distributed for free during interventions. Evaluation will be done through monthly registration of process data. Additional data will be published in a book to disseminate the lessons learned. Therefore, this experience may be replicated in other areas of Brazil with similar characteristics and other developing countries.

**FOR ALL PROPOSALS PREVIOUSLY FUNDED BY LACC** *(please comment on specific outcomes from previously funded grant and how additional funds will be used in 2004):*

Evaluation Plan: Done by Grantee

Grant Recipient: NGO/PVO/CBO

Budget: Please Attach Itemized Budget For This Proposal in US Dollars.



### Detailed Budget. Year 4 – In US Dollars

Categories	ASF/Municipal Department of Health In Fortaleza counterpart contribution (USD)	J&J Foundation (USD)	Subtotal (USD)
Salaries and benefits Health Care Provider Teams	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00
Project Supervisor, Financial Services, Human Resources Services, ASF Internal Consultants for FHP and other expenses	30,000.00		30,000.00
Consultant fees (project manager monitors, training professionals, researchers for studies and other services, training materials, creation and reproduction of specific material for STD/AIDS prevention)		44,000.00	44,000.00
Secretary (salary and benefits)		10,000.00	10,000.00
Dissemination		7,000.00	7,000.00
Transportation ( local and international), hotel and per diem, and participation in Conferences		5,500.00	5,500.00
Office supplies and photocopies		2,500.00	2,500.00
Overhead 8%		6,000.00	6,000.00
<b>TOTAL (USD)</b>	<b>5,030,000.00</b>	<b>75,000.00</b>	<b>5,105,000.00</b>

## 10.2 Appendix 2 - Grant Agreement

COPY



### THE RESOURCE FOUNDATION

A Partner in Sustainable, Self-Help Development

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President  
The C & J Langer Foundation

#### GRANT AMENDMENT No. 3 Grant Agreement No. 228

By this amendment, the agreement between The Resource Foundation, 158 West 27<sup>th</sup> Street, 10<sup>th</sup> Floor, New York, New York 10001, and Associação Saúde da Família, Rua Ana Bilhar, 1163, Fortaleza Ceará, Brazil, CEP 60160-110, is hereby amended to June 30, 2009.

The Resource Foundation hereby agrees, subject to the availability of funds, to provide Saúde da Família with an additional \$75,000 for their HIV/AIDS/STD Prevention and Care Integrated Program in Fortaleza, serving low-income persons in Brazil. The monies were provided by Johnson & Johnson. The grant monies will be disbursed by The Resource Foundation upon receipt of this Grant Amendment fully executed. This disbursement is expected to be made on or about:

April 3, 2008

U.S.\$75,000

The funds will be used exclusively for the implementation of the above mentioned program, in accordance with the approved budget submitted with the proposal. Any changes in the application of the grant funds as per the approved budget in excess of 10% must be previously approved in writing. Any misapplication of grant funds shall constitute a breach of this grant.

Saúde da Família certifies that none of its Board, Staff or other authorized persons is affiliated with any terrorist group or involved in any terrorist activity, and that the grant funds will not be used for such purposes. Grant proceeds will solely be used for the implementation of the project described in this Grant Amendment.

Saúde da Família hereby agrees to provide the Resource Foundation with financial and narrative reports according to the following schedule, as well as a copy of an overall agency audited statement:

Period:  
April 3, 2008 - December 31, 2008  
January 1, 2009 - June 30, 2009

Due Dates:  
January 31, 2009  
July 31, 2009

The following persons are legal representatives of their respective agencies and agree to the above mentioned provisions:

  
Loren Hinnell, Executive Director  
The Resource Foundation

APR 3, 2008  
Date

  
Dr. Marie Eugénie Lemos Fernandes  
Executive Director, Saúde da Família

April 4, 2008  
Date

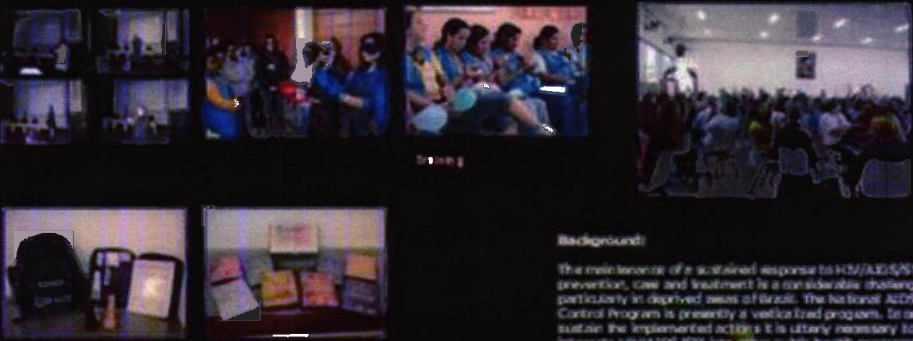
158 West 27<sup>th</sup> Street, 10<sup>th</sup> Floor, New York, New York 10001  
Tel (212) 875-8170. Fax (212) 278-1037. www.resourcefnd.org. info@resourcefnd.org



10.3 Appendix 3 – Poster presented at the XVI International AIDS Conference, Mexico City – 2008.

## HIV/AIDS/STI prevention and care in large cities in Brazil

*Sérgio Pereira Barreto Jr., Maria Tereza (Anna Permonon, Anaestria Cavalcanti e Silva, Adil Chaves Jr. et al.)*  
Associação Saúde da Família – São Paulo – Brazil



**Training**

**Community Health Workers**

**Activities in the community**

**Background:**

The reinforcement of a sustained response to HIV/AIDS/STI prevention, care and treatment is a considerable challenge particularly in deprived areas of Brazil. The National AIDS Control Program is presently a verticalized program. In order to sustain the implemented actions it is utterly necessary to integrate HIV/AIDS/STI into other public health programs.

This project is a relevant initiative to integrate the HIV/AIDS/STI agenda into primary care in poor geographic areas of large cities of Brazil: São Paulo (Pop. 11 mil) and Fortaleza (Pop. 2.4 mil). Furthermore, the project under implementation is in compliance with the directives of health care in Brazil: universal access, decentralization and horizontalization. The project is an educational intervention planned for a period of 4 years.

**Methods:**

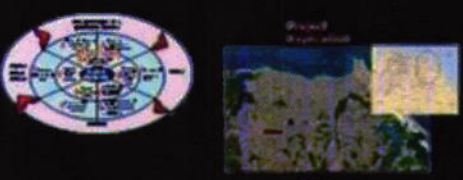
With funding donated by Johnson and Johnson, Associação Saúde da Família (ASF) implemented a capacity building project to integrate HIV/AIDS/STI and reproductive health related activities into primary care in poor regions of two large cities in Brazil: São Paulo (Year-1) and Fortaleza (Year-2). Over half million people with an average monthly family income of US\$ 32.0 live in each of them. Initially, family health teams were trained to offer STI/AIDS preventive care and treatment door-to-door and at Primary Care Health Units. This project was initially implemented in São Paulo and posteriorly replicated to the City of Fortaleza in the northeast of Brazil and is planned to be expanded to other regions. Adolescents and prenatal care were specifically addressed in order to decrease the incidence of STI/AIDS among youths.

**Results:**

From January 2004 to December 2007 an estimated number of 31 million door-to-door contacts were systematically and repeatedly made to women, men and adolescents by trained Health Community Agents. During the intervention approximately 7.5 million condoms units were distributed, 23,866 people were vaccinated for Hepatitis B, and approximately 10,000 people were tested for HIV and syphilis. A noticeable decrease in the incidence of unwanted pregnancies among adolescents was observed as well as a substantial increase in the diagnosis and treatment of STI.

**Conclusions:**

The present strategy is a viable model for implementation of large scale HIV/AIDS/STI prevention and care, which can be expanded to other cities and communities in Brazil, and should be considered as a potential model for the developing world.



**Fortaleza**

www.associasaudefamilia.org.br

