

**CAPACITAÇÃO SOLIDÁRIA: TRAINING OF AT-RISK YOUTH**

(TC-98-09-31-2)

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**REQUESTER:** *Associação de Apoio ao Programa Comunidade Solidária (AAPCS)*

**EXECUTING AGENCY:** *Associação de Apoio ao Programa Comunidade Solidária (AAPCS)*

**AMOUNT AND SOURCE:** IDB (FSO local currency): US\$ 10 million  
Local counterpart funding: US\$ 1 million  
Total: US\$ 11 million

**TERMS:** Execution period: 18 months  
Disbursement period: 24 months

**OBJECTIVES:** The proposed operation would seek to strengthen the social content of the *Capacitação Solidária* Program which provides vocational as well as life skills training for Brazil's marginalized urban youth between the ages of 14 and 21.

**DESCRIPTION:** The Program would include two components: i) Youth Training Services and Institutional Capacity Building, and ii) Consolidating Program Instruments. ***Youth Training Services and Institutional Capacity Building*** (US\$9.9 million). Based on the unmet and growing demand for this type of training, this component would finance training courses for disadvantaged youth as well as support institutional strengthening activities of private training organizations (PTOs) through the Program's Orientation Seminars and course monitoring.

***Consolidating Program Instruments*** (US\$280 thousand). Aimed at facilitating Program replicability, this component would help to document and systematize the innovative instruments and methodologies developed under the *Capacitação Solidária* Program since its inception. Such instruments include the procedures for training course selection, course monitoring and evaluation, as well as the Orientation Seminars for the PTOs. Furthermore, this component would develop and implement a module on social risk factors to be introduced in the PTO orientation. Resources would also be used to enhance poverty targeting mechanisms

through an evaluation of the monthly stipends offered to course beneficiaries.

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND  
SOCIAL REVIEW:**

As part of the project selection process, issues related to gender and ethnicity are routinely analyzed. Indeed, the Technical Review Committee is comprised of several of the country's leading gender and ethnic specialists. To date, half of the Program beneficiaries have been women -- in part, as a result of special efforts by the Committee to ensure a balanced participation by both sexes in each of the training courses. For example, young women have been trained as construction workers and electricians while young men attended courses on floral arranging, bread making and ethnic hair styling. Also, the Program has financed specific courses aimed at promoting greater understanding of, and appreciation for the multi-ethnic character of Brazilian society and the legacy of Afro-Brazilian and Indian cultures.

As there are no civil works, nor equipment or materials being financed under this operation, no negative environmental effects are expected. Moreover, there are specific courses which serve to benefit the natural environment such as ecologically-sound garden maintenance as well as forming environmental monitors.

Although PTI clasification does not apply to technical cooperation operations, this Program could be considered poverty targeted by both the sector automatic (at-risk adolescents) as well as head count classifications: at least 76% of beneficiaries fall below the Bank's poverty line for Brazil.

**BENEFITS AND  
BENEFICIARIES:**

The Program expects to reach 9,000 at-risk urban youth from low-income families, providing vocational as well as life skills training while strengthening the institutional capacity of approximately 300 PTOs. Moreover, the Program would help to consolidate, and thereby institutionalize, the various innovative instruments used in the Program which could facilitate its replicability by other private or public agencies.

**RISKS:**

In the advent of the recent economic crisis, unemployment is expected to continue to rise, reaching anywhere between 7.5% and 12% in 1999. As over half of Brazil's total annual unemployment rate is comprised of persons 24 years old or younger, it is expected that the demand for the Program's services will increase significantly, far exceeding the scope of this operation. At the same time, this

crisis may jeopardize AAPCS' ability in the short run to secure large volumes of private resources in order to respond to the increased demand. As a result, Program sustainability could be threatened in the medium term.

To minimize this risk, this operation would draw on the MIF-supported activities to strengthen fundraising and partnership formation at the local level by individual PTOs. Moreover, both operations would provide them with valuable technical assistance to not only enhance the services they offer, but also their project management and networking capacity -- all of which serve to make them more relevant and more competitive in the training services market.

**RELATIONSHIP TO  
BANK'S COUNTRY  
SECTOR AND  
STRATEGY:**

This Program is consistent with the Bank's country strategy inasmuch as it seeks to improve the income generating potential of Brazil's urban youth living in conditions of poverty.

**SPECIAL  
CONTRACTUAL  
CONDITIONS:**

Presentation of the Operating Regulations prior to first disbursement (see paragraph 3.3).

**EXCEPTIONS TO  
BANK POLICY:**

N/A

## I. BACKGROUND

### A. Brazil's Urban Youth

- 1.1 Nearly twenty percent (32 million) of Brazil's total population is made up of individuals between the ages of 15-24 years old, of which eighty percent live in urban centers. And facing these youth is a myriad of individual and social risk factors which threaten their becoming productive members of society. Three of the most salient are i) low schooling; ii) unemployment; and iii) poverty.
- 1.2 Despite efforts to expand schooling opportunities, net secondary enrollment is only 25 percent, with only one out of every three Brazilians completing secondary education. High drop-out and repetition rates result in less than one-third of the population between the ages of 15-19 years having completed four years of formal schooling. Furthermore, while the supply of formal and informal technical and professional courses has increased, only those young people who meet certain schooling requirements are able to access these courses. For those young adults with little or no schooling, the opportunities are few.
- 1.3 Not surprisingly, these young adults are inadequately prepared to enter either the formal or informal labor force. Indeed, unemployment among adolescents between the ages of 14 and 19 is nearly 30%. Recently, the *Secretaria Especial do Trabalho do Município do Rio de Janeiro* found that between January 1996 and March 1998, the rate of youth unemployment jumped from 9.8 % to 14%. These figures are much higher than the national average which increased from 5.3% to 8.2% in the same period.
- 1.4 In addition to an unfulfilled potential in terms of its labor productivity, Brazil's low educational attainment perpetuates the all too prevalent income disparities throughout the country. Today, nearly one-third of young adults live in extreme poverty, earning less than \$50/month per capita, and of all federal welfare recipients, 26% are youth between the ages of 15 and 24. Low self-esteem and feelings of social exclusion which often characterize these young adults frequently leads them to turn to alternative subcultures of the streets, where violent and criminal activities flourish.

### B. Capacitação Solidária

- 1.5 For this reason, the *Capacitação Solidária* Program, under the auspices of *Comunidade Solidária*, was created in 1996. It is designed to benefit low-income youth of both sexes, ranging from 14 to 21 years old that live in metropolitan areas, by providing vocational and life skills training. Since the first call for proposals in 1996, 2,121 projects were presented, of which 29% or 625 were

selected <sup>1/</sup>. So far, over 15,000 young adults (half of which are women) from Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Porto Alegre, Fortaleza and Belém have benefitted from over 100 types of innovative courses ranging from gardening to surfboard manufacturing, video production and graphic arts, ecology and health-related services. Consistent with recent trends in the labor market, over three-quarters of the courses are in the service sector.

- 1.6 The coordination and implementation of the *Capacitação Solidária* Program are under the responsibility of the *Associação de Apoio ao Programa Comunidade Solidária* (AAPCS), a non-profit organization created in 1995 to aid in the implementation of the various programs supported by *Comunidade Solidária*. Individual training projects supported by *Capacitação Solidária* are executed by private training organizations (PTOs), mostly non-governmental organizations (NGOs), unions, neighborhood or community associations, and micro or small businesses who compete openly for Program resources. Organizations that are located in metropolitan areas which have proven experience in implementing projects with the target population are eligible to compete. Furthermore, they must have established offices as well as demonstrate a capability to i) identify youth needs and labor market demands; and ii) promote partnerships with the private sector to ensure project financing and sustainability.
- 1.7 Comprised of various social and labor specialists, a Technical Evaluation Committee analyzes all projects submitted for consideration and then selects those to be funded based on the following criteria: i) the purpose and innovative content of the proposal; ii) the likelihood of the graduates' being employed or becoming a productive member of society; iii) institutional, financial and technical feasibility; iv) adequacy of course content in addressing the target population's educational background and career interests; and v) the ability to mobilize additional resources through local partnerships.
- 1.8 Unlike other training courses, such as those offered by the *Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem Industrial* (SENAI), the *Capacitação Solidária* Program reaches a young clientele who resides in marginalized urban areas. Furthermore, there is no minimum schooling requirement in *Capacitação Solidária's* courses in order to meet the diverse training needs of their beneficiaries.
- 1.9 Not only does the *Capacitação Solidária* Program differ from other training initiatives in terms of its clientele, but also in terms of program objectives and content. In addition to job placement, the *Capacitação Solidária* Program explicitly encourages its beneficiaries to either return or remain in school to complete their formal education requirements. Also, *Capacitação Solidária* students must take part in a mandatory apprenticeship equivalent to one-third of

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<sup>1/</sup> Note that the low percentage of projects selected is a function not of their quality, but rather of financial limitations alone.

the total course hours, with the remaining two-thirds being dedicated to the instruction of technical as well as basic life skills, such as self-esteem, leadership and team work, work ethics, problem solving and communications. To compensate for their time in the Program, these students are awarded monthly stipends the equivalent of slightly less than half the minimum salary (US\$40/month).

C. Bank Strategy and Recent Experience in the Sector

- 1.10 Approved in 1996, and updated in July of 1998 (CP 863-3), the Bank's strategy supports Government efforts to stimulate economic growth as well as reduce poverty and inequality. Particular emphasis has been placed on addressing the country's needs related to productive infrastructure, fiscal management, and urban poverty. This Program is consistent with the Bank's strategy inasmuch as it seeks to improve the income generating potential of Brazil's urban youth living in conditions of poverty.
- 1.11 Based on Bank experience in dealing with civil society organizations as providers of social services, the following lessons learned were taken into account during Program preparation: i) the importance of ensuring both the legal and institutional capacity of the executing agency to carry out all Program activities; ii) having a monitoring and evaluation system in place at Program start-up; and iii) incorporating training and capacity building activities for civil society organizations including specific techniques to deal effectively with the target population.
- 1.12 In October of 1998, the Donors Committee of the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) approved a US\$5 million operation aimed at enhancing the employability of Brazil's urban youth through job skills and vocational training provided by the *Capacitação Solidária* Program (ATN/MH-6211-BR). During the preparation of that operation, the Brazilian authorities, together with the Bank, agreed on the need to strengthen the Program's social content, particularly in light of its clientele -- over three-quarters (76%) of which, in 1998, came from households living below the poverty line 2/.
- 1.13 Therefore, while the MIF-supported operation focusses on enhancing both the effectiveness and efficiency of the actual training services and the institutional framework within which these services are delivered, this operation would concentrate on strengthening the Program's ability to target low-income beneficiaries as well as to address the social risk factors that affect them.

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2/ The Bank's poverty line for Brazil is US\$117 per capita. According to the *Fundação Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística*, average family size in Brazil is 4 persons. Therefore, families with an average monthly income of less than US\$468 are considered poor. In 1998, the percentage of Program beneficiaries whose family income is below US\$336 (equivalent to three *salários mínimos*) ranges from 61% in Rio de Janeiro to 87% in Belém.

## II. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES AND DESCRIPTION

### A. Objectives

- 2.1 The proposed operation would seek to strengthen the social content of the *Capacitação Solidária* program which provides vocational as well as life skills training for Brazil's marginalized urban youth between the ages of 14 and 21.
- 2.2 Specific objectives of the project are to: i) reduce the risk factors affecting low-income youth in Belém, Fortaleza, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, while improving the institutional capacity of private training organizations; and ii) consolidate Program instruments and methodologies in order to enhance Program effectiveness as well as facilitate its replicability.

### B. Program Description

- 1. Youth Training Services and Institutional Capacity Building  
(US\$9.888 million)
- 2.3 Based on the unmet and growing demand for this type of training, this component would finance training courses for disadvantaged youth as well as support institutional strengthening activities of PTOs through the Program's Orientation Seminars and course monitoring.
- 2.4 **Orientation Seminars.** The Program would finance five three-day seminars aimed at orienting PTOs in all aspects of Program implementation and monitoring procedures, as well as in training course content, emphasizing the life skills and apprenticeship modules. Resources would be used to finance instructor fees as well as per diem and travel costs for seminar participants.
- 2.5 **Training for At-Risk Youth:** The Program would finance roughly 300 training courses for 9,000 young adults living in urban areas in Belém, Fortaleza, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. Eligible expenses and their relative distribution in the total cost per student would include instructors' fees and support personnel (37%), pedagogical materials and other fees (8%), student meals and transportation (33%); and monthly US\$40 stipends to the students (22%). The average cost per student is US\$1,100 although it varies depending on the nature of the course and its specific location and region, as well as the degree to which the local PTO has secured additional donations.
- 2.6 **Course Monitoring.** One of the keys to success of the *Capacitação Solidária* Program is its close monitoring of each of the courses offered both in terms of technical content and financial and administrative procedures. While helping to ensure the fulfillment of course objectives, course monitors provide valuable technical

assistance which in turn strengthens the institutional capacity of the individual PTOs. Under this component, approximately 30 course monitors, as well as several regional meetings to be held periodically during course implementation in order for the monitors to exchange experiences, would be financed.

- 2.7 ***Evaluation of Program Effect on PTOs.*** The Program would also finance an evaluation of the Program's effect on participating PTOs, which would be carried out using a control group of similar organizations who have not participated in the *Capacitação Solidária* Program. In particular, the evaluation would review the institution's ability to prepare project proposals including identifying solid poverty targeting mechanisms as well as to implement successful training projects.

2. Consolidating Program Instruments (US\$280,000)

- 2.8 Aimed at facilitating Program replicability, this component would help to consolidate the innovative instruments and methodologies developed under the *Capacitação Solidária* Program since its inception. Such instruments include the procedures for training course selection, course monitoring and evaluation, as well as the Orientation Seminars for the PTOs. Furthermore, this component would develop and implement a module on social risk factors to be introduced in the PTO orientation. Resources would also be used to enhance poverty targeting mechanisms through an evaluation of the monthly stipends offered to course beneficiaries.
- 2.9 ***Evaluation of Monthly Stipends "Bolsa Auxílio".*** This component would finance an evaluation of the role of the monthly stipend on Program effectiveness. Specifically, in the training courses to be offered in São Paulo, no monthly stipend would be offered. A comparison would then be made with earlier courses where the stipend was financed to determine its effect on such factors as: i) student demand; ii) drop-out rate and attendance rates; iii) interest on the part of the PTOs to respond to the call for proposals; iv) the beneficiaries' family income; as well as v) how the resources are being used.
- 2.10 ***Module on Social Risk Factors.*** Program resources would be used to design and introduce a specific module within the Orientation Seminars aimed at addressing the many social risk factors affecting the target population. Specific case studies of actual problems with the young adults reported by PTOs in a *Capacitacao Solidaria*-supported course would be documented and used as instructional material during the Orientation Seminars.
- 2.11 ***Project Selection, Monitoring and Evaluation Methodologies.*** This component would finance the preparation of user-friendly manuals on the Program's monitoring and evaluation methodology as well as the procedures used for training course selection (from the call for proposals to final selection). These manuals would be made



available in the Technical Resource Unit, which will be financed under the MIF-supported program.

### III. PROGRAM EXECUTION

#### A. Program Execution

- 3.1 Program execution would be the responsibility of a Program Management Unit (PMU) already created within the AAPCS for the MIF-supported operation. No additional staffing would be required for the PMU, although consulting services would be contracted separately for specific activities financed under the Program. As part of the project preparation, the Team reviewed the institutional analysis previously conducted under the MIF-supported operation and determined that its staffing, systems, and budget are fully adequate to manage the additional activities included the proposed operation (see Annex III-1 in the Division's Technical Files).
- 3.2 The execution period would be 18 months with a disbursement period of 24 months. The AAPCS would be responsible for the preparation of semi-annual progress reports in which activities undertaken during the previous six months would be documented and a workplan for the following period prepared. These reports would be submitted to the IDB within 30 days after completion of each six-month period. A final report would be submitted within 60 days upon completion of the execution period. Overall Program supervision would be the responsibility of the Bank's Representation in Brazil. Finally, there are no exceptions to Bank policies and procedures foreseen in the execution of this operation.
- 3.3 **Procurement.** The AAPCS would be responsible for all procurement, which primarily involves the contracting of consulting services 3/. In the case of the specific training courses, the rules established within the Program's call for proposals have been reviewed and are consistent with Bank procurement requirements.
- 3.4 **Project Readiness.** This operation would support an on-going program and as such, execution should begin immediately after Board approval. Furthermore, there is only one special contractual condition which would require the AAPCS to present, prior to first disbursement, the final version of the Program Operating Regulations. As a draft of this document has already been reviewed by the Project Team, the AAPCS should have no difficulty in readily meeting this condition (see Annex III-2 in the Division's Technical Files).

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3/ All terms of reference for consultants to be financed with resources from the Bank are found in Annex IV-1, in the Division's Technical Files.

#### IV. COST AND FINANCING

- 4.1 The Brazilian authorities have requested that this operation be financed on a non-reimbursable basis with net income in local currency from the Fund for Special Operations (US\$10 million) as well as local counterpart funds (US\$1 million). The majority of Bank resources would finance the actual training as well as individual consulting services, while local counterpart, in the form of in-kind services or goods as well as funds would be provided by AAPCS with contributions from private sector firms, and the *Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social* (BNDES). A detailed budget can be found in Annex IV-2, located in the Division's Technical Files. Due to the characteristics of the operation, a revolving fund equivalent to 20% of Bank resources would be established once the condition prior to first disbursement has been met.

BUDGET SUMMARY BY COMPONENT (US\$ 000)				
Budget Category	IDB a/	LOCAL COUNTERPART	TOTAL	%
<b>I. Program Management Unit</b>	---	<b>446</b>	<b>446</b>	
Consultants (technical and support staff)		334	334	4.1
Administration (general support)		112	112	
<b>II. Training Services &amp; Capacity Building</b>	<b>9.548</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>9.889</b>	
Consultants	0	341	341	89.2
Travel & Per Diem	86	0	86	
Workshops/Events	89	0	89	
Publications/Materials	30	0	30	
Youth Training Courses b/	9.343	0	9.343	
<b>III. Consolidating Program Instruments</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>280</b>	
Consultants	20	193	213	3.2
Travel & Per Diem	36	0	36	
Publications/Materials	31	0	31	
<b>IV. Ex-Post Evaluation</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>V. Contingencies</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.000</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>11.000</b>	<b>100.0</b>
a/: Net income in local currency from the Fund for Special Operations.				
b/: Please refer to paragraph 2.5 for a breakdown of this cost.				

#### V. PROGRAM BENEFITS AND RISKS

##### A. Benefits

- 5.1 The Program is expected to reach over 9,000 marginalized young men and women, primarily living in the Northeast and Rio de Janeiro. Through job skills and vocational training, as well as by continuing their formal education, these young adults not only can increase their income-generating potential, but with enhanced social skills are likely to become more productive members of the society -- better equipped to face the risks of social exclusion,

or violent and criminal behavior. Moreover, this operation would help to consolidate and thereby institutionalize the various innovative instruments used in Program which could facilitate its replicability by other private or public agencies.

B. Risks

- 5.2 In the advent of the recent economic crisis, unemployment is expected to continue to rise, reaching anywhere between 7.5% and 12% in 1999. As over half of Brazil's total annual unemployment rate is comprised of persons 24 years old or younger, it is expected that the demand for the Program's services will increase significantly, far exceeding the scope of this operation. At the same time, this crisis may jeopardize AAPCS' ability in the short run to secure large volumes of private resources in order to respond to the increased demand. As a result, Program sustainability could be threatened in the medium term.
- 5.3 To minimize this risk, this operation would draw on the MIF-supported activities to strengthen fundraising and partnership formation at the local level by individual PTOs. Moreover, both operations would provide them with valuable technical assistance to not only enhance the services they offer, but also their project management and networking capacity -- all of which serve to make them more relevant and more competitive in the training services market.

## VI. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT

- 6.1 Although PTI classification does not apply to technical cooperation operations, this Program could be considered poverty targeted by both the sector automatic (at-risk adolescents) as well as head count classifications: at least 76% of beneficiaries fall below the Bank's poverty line for Brazil. Indeed, the Program's eligibility rules for PTOs to participate in the call for proposals specifically states that courses should address the needs of low-income youth in marginalized urban areas.
- 6.2 As part of the project selection process, issues related to gender and ethnicity are routinely analyzed. Indeed, the Technical Review Committee is comprised of several of the country's leading gender and ethnic specialists. To date, half of the Program beneficiaries have been women -- in part, as a result of special efforts by the Committee to ensure a balanced participation by both sexes in each of the training courses. For example, young women have been trained as construction workers and electricians while young men attended courses on floral arranging, bread making and ethnic hair styling. Also, the Program has financed specific courses aimed at promoting greater understanding of, and appreciation for the multi-ethnic character of Brazilian society and the legacy of Afro-Brazilian and Indian cultures.

- 6.3 As there are no civil works, nor equipment or materials being financed under this operation, no negative environmental effects are foreseen. Moreover, there are specific courses which serve to benefit the natural environment such as ecologically-sound garden maintenance as well as forming environmental monitors.

## VII. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE BENCHMARKS AND EVALUATION

- 7.1 As mentioned, one of the most salient features of the *Capacitação Solidária* Program is its monitoring system. A permanent and systematic evaluation of each of the courses is carried out by monitoring teams comprised of independent consultants contracted by the AAPCS. Through workshops and technical visits, the teams ensure adequate and effective implementation of the courses, allow information dissemination and guarantee transparency between the parties involved.

- 7.2 Program benchmarks and performance indicators will be monitored by these teams and the AAPCS during Program execution (see Annex VII-I attached). These data would then lay the groundwork for an ex-post evaluation to be carried-out six months after Program completion. To this end, consulting services would be contracted to design and implement the evaluation. The ex-post evaluation would measure such impact indicators as the:

### **Program Performance Indicators**

- 9,000 young men and women trained
- 50% of course graduates engaged in income-generating activities and/or completing educational requirements
- Module on social risk factors introduced in Orientation Seminars
- Manuals for course monitoring and evaluation as well as training course selection
- Recommendations under consideration for improving the design and application of the monthly stipend "Bolsa Auxílio"

i) percentage of Program graduates which are engaged in income-generating activities and/or completing their formal education requirements, and of these, the number of students who returned to school after having dropped out; ii) frequency of problems reported by monitors during course implementation; iii) quality of project proposals being submitted to the Technical Evaluation Committee; iv) extent to which PTOs are able to secure new partnerships, thereby mobilizing additional resources; and v) social risk factors faced by Program beneficiaries and how these factors were addressed. This evaluation would also take into consideration regional differences.

**BRAZIL**  
**CAPACITACAO SOLIDARIA: TRAINING OF AT-RISK YOUTH**

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS BY PROGRAM COMPLETION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> To strengthen the social content of the <i>Capacitação Solidária</i> Program.			
TRAINING SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING			
Factors affecting low-income youth in Belém, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo while improving institutional capacity of private training organizations working with target population.	<p>50% of course graduates involved in income-generating activities and/or completing formal education requirements <sup>1/</sup></p> <p>Participating PTOs demonstrate improved institutional capacity for dealing with target population</p>	<p>Progress reports; ex-post evaluation</p> <p>Evaluation on Program's effect on PTOs</p>	
<p><b>Seminars:</b> Orient PTOs in Program implementation and monitoring procedures, fundraising and membership formation, as well as training course in particular, student apprenticeship, life skills, employability.</p> <p><b>Courses:</b> Train at-risk youth in metropolitan areas of Fortaleza, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo in life and vocational skills.</p> <p><b>Monitoring:</b> Ensure fulfillment of training</p> <p><b>Evaluation of Program Effect on PTOs:</b> Evaluate effect on participating PTOs.</p>	<p><u>Products:</u></p> <p>5 Seminars carried out by 12/99</p> <p>9000 young men and women trained by 6/2000</p> <p>15 Workshops and monthly visits to PTOs carried out by 7/2000</p> <p>Evaluation of Program's effect on PTOs completed by 3/2000</p>	<p>Seminar evaluations by participants</p> <p>Progress Reports by Program Management Unit (PMU)</p> <p>Progress Reports by PMU</p> <p>Monitoring Reports</p> <p>Progress Report by PMU</p>	

<sup>1/</sup> All data will be disaggregated by gender.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS BY PROGRAM COMPLETION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Identifying Program Instruments/Methodologies			
Program instruments and methodologies in place to enhance Program effectiveness as well as facilitate implementation.	Program instruments developed.		
<p><i>of Monthly Stipend "Bolsa Auxilio":</i> Evaluate the monthly stipend on Program effectiveness.</p> <p><i>on Social Risk Factors.</i> Introduce module on social risk factors affecting target population in Orientation Seminars</p> <p><i>and Evaluation Methodology.</i> Document and make available Program's monitoring and evaluation methodology.</p> <p><i>Selection Methodology:</i> Document and make available Program's methodology for training course</p>	<p><u>Products:</u></p> <p>Comparative study completed with recommendations for improvement in design and application of the monthly stipend by 7/2000</p> <p>Module presented in Orientation Seminars by 6/2000</p> <p>Manual developed and made available in the Technical Resource Unit by 9/1999</p> <p>Manual developed and made available in the Technical Resource Unit by 1/2000</p>	<p>Progress Reports by PMU</p> <p>Progress Report by PMU; ex-post evaluation</p> <p>Progress Reports by PMU; ex-post evaluation</p>	

PROPOSED RESOLUTION DE- /98

**BRAZIL. NO REIMBURSABLE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR THE  
PROGRAM CAPACITAÇÃO SOLIDÁRIA: TRAINING OF AT-RISK YOUTH**

The Board of Executive Directors

**RESOLVES:**

1. That the President of the Bank, or such representative as he shall designate, is hereby authorized, in the name and on behalf of the Bank, to enter into such agreements as may be necessary with the Associação de Apoio à Comunidade Solidária (AAPCS), and to adopt such measures as may be pertinent for the execution of the plan of operations referred to in Document AT/\_\_\_\_, with respect to a no reimbursable technical cooperation for the execution of the Program Capacitação Solidária: Training of at-risk Youth.
2. That up to the equivalent of US\$10,000,000, in reais, is authorized for the purposes of this resolution, chargeable to the net income of the Fund for Special Operations.
3. That the above-mentioned sum is to be provided on a no reimbursable basis.