



COOPERAÇÃO CANADÁ-BRASIL
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) - Agência Brasileira de Cooperação (ABC)
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**Projeto Água Subterrânea no Nordeste do Brasil
(PROASNE - BRASIL)
Northeastern Brazil Groundwater Project**

**1st Social Area Mission to the Northeast of Brazil
(November / December, 2000)**



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Cover Photograph:

Group of women in the community of Pendência, Municipality of Serrinha, Rio Grande do Norte, listening to the debates at one of a dozen town hall meetings that were conducted in the PROASNE-Brasil pilot areas during the 1st Social Area Mission to the Northeast, November / December, 2000.

I. INTRODUCTION

This report conveys the results and recommendations of the 'Social Area Mission' to Brazil for the Northeast Brazil Groundwater Project (PROASNE), which took place from November 18 to December 10, 2000. This mission was the first of two that are scheduled between October 2000 and March 2001. It was essentially a 'Facts-finding / Planning Social Mission', whereas the second will be a 'Progress Evaluation Mission'.

The overall anticipated results of the two missions are:

- (1) To establish a link between the technical and the social components of the Project;
- (2) To establish a link between the Brazilian social action groups involved in the Project and Canada's social service community.

A number of specific objectives were defined for the two missions. The goal of the first was to introduce and set the stage for the completion of each of these objectives, which are as follows:

- 1) To promote expansion of existing social programs into the Project's technical pilot areas;
- 2) To help organize special awareness sessions to inform the community about the Project's technical program, and education sessions focusing on the main theme of the technical project, i.e. water-related issues: conservation, groundwater protection, hygiene, waste disposal, etc.; ensure that the technical and social components of the Project respond to the needs of the community;
- 3) To identify problems related to the implementation of the Brazilian social programs and help develop appropriate solutions. Examples of such problems may include: (a) obstacles related to initiation of social projects; (b) problems expanding social programs into the pilot areas;
- 4) To identify technical water supply/quality problems in the community and help develop community based solutions. Such problems may be related to poor maintenance of simple equipment such as pumps, windmills, etc.; improper training of equipment operators (e.g. desalinization plants); contamination of water supply due to improper disposal of waste, etc.;
- 5) To develop a Results Based Management strategy in terms of social goals and objectives, realistic results, performance indicators, risks and risk management. Develop a Logical Framework Analysis (LFA) for the social component of the Project;
- 6) To collect baseline social data in pilot areas to permit proper evaluation of short and long term project results;
- 7) To assist the Gender and Development Specialist attached to the Project, with the incorporation of gender equity strategies into the Project;

- 8) To seek the participation of the community in certain aspects of the technical program (e.g. some survey activities and construction work may be appropriate for the utilization of local help); obtain direct input from the communities on some technical issues such as where to conduct surveys or drill wells, and ensure that social, cultural and political constraints are taken into account during implementation of the Project;
- 9) To assist in the planning and organization of a Social Mission to Canada or elsewhere;
- 10) To improve the efficiency of the Brazilian social projects by introducing Canadian experiences, methods and models and to provide special assistance to the Brazilian social projects through input from Canadian social assistance programs;
- 11) To enhance the level of awareness of Canadian social values and methods through direct contact, and to organize social training missions in Canada and/or Brazil involving organization and community representatives in the three pilot area and Canadian social services providers.

As indicated, this first mission was a fact-finding / planning mission intended to lay the groundwork for the achievement of the specific objectives and overall results listed above. As such, the methodology utilized for this mission was as follows:

- 1) Meet with project partners and community representatives from each pilot area and gather project development information. Discuss project objectives, plans, problems, risks and risk management strategies in a supportive, facilitative manner, linking partners with project resources;
- 2) Define and clarify existing objectives from all partners working on the social component in the three pilot areas vis-a-vis the technical project components and overall project goals, and assist partners in developing solutions to obstacles;
- 3) Introduce Results Based Management output, outcome and impact strategies including definition of measurable performance indicators and results. Introduce also Canadian social service technologies such as those employed by the following organizations: Toronto Environmental Alliance, Water for People, Environment Canada, Environmental Centre for New Canadians, the International Council for Local Initiatives, Water Can and the Centre for Human Settlements;
- 4) Facilitate the preparation and distribution of a summary compilation of partner's objectives and progress reports. Develop other opportunities for communication, idea and information exchange and problem solving between participants in the three project areas.

During the Facts-Finding Mission, in addition to progress towards the completion of the objectives specified for the missions, some 'Unanticipated Results' were obtained. These are included in this report, together with the 'Conclusions and Recommendations' and 'Appendices' containing supporting documents.

II. OVERALL GOALS

(1) To establish a link between the technical and the social components of the Project;

A great deal of effort was dedicated, and importance given, to establishing a link between the geological and social work within the Project throughout this mission. The program locations for the mission included: the National Head Office of the Companhia de Pesquisa de Recursos Minerais (CPRM) in Rio de Janeiro, sites for Regional Coordination in Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte and Pernambuco, and communities in the pilot areas of all three states.

The Social Mission delegation included: Samir Nahass, Brazilian Coordinator for the Northeastern Brazil Groundwater Project (PROASNE); Yvon Maurice, Canadian Coordinator for PROASNE; Humberto Albuquerque the Brazilian National Geological Coordinator; and Sherry Nelligan the Canadian National Social Coordinator. Geological and Social Regional Coordinators, other partners and key individuals in the project, and community members, also took part in the meetings.

The idea that there could be any link between geological and social work and the question of how to go about establishing such links were new concepts for most participants. However, everyone displayed openness to discussing ideas, and learning and sharing information, and therefore some positive results in this area were achieved during the Social Mission. Examples of some outputs of the Social Mission follow:

The National Steering Committee meeting, and all of the Regional Steering Committee meetings, were attended by both geological and social representatives. During the meetings, the importance of social issues as related to this project was discussed and the social goals for the project were presented. Establishing links between the geological and social work, and the importance of integration of the two were primary foci of these presentations and discussions.

In terms of capacity development, Social and Geological Coordinators and other representatives from each of the three pilot regions and the National Head Office of CPRM had gone to considerable effort to organize schedules for the Social Mission. Developing the Social Mission schedules and contacts was, in and of itself, a learning experience for geological participants.

There were also examples of community involvement with regard to the integration of geological and social/community work. Rita Eugênia Martins Santiago, the Social Coordinator for Ceará (CE) is a social worker employed by the municipality of Irauçuba, which is one of the three municipalities in the CE pilot area. Rita had already taken initiatives in community organization through meetings with community and social representatives discussing community water issues, in each of the three cities in the pilot area.

Also, with the assistance of five 'multiplicadoras', Rita had gathered baseline data from approximately one hundred community families regarding their sources and treatment of water and general demographic information. Also, Oderson Silva, one of the Geologists

and a participant in PROASNE, had conducted community education workshops explaining the project and basic geological principles.

Therefore, in terms of mission outcomes:

- (a) all project partners and numerous community members have been introduced to the concept that social issues are integral to the geological project objectives and ultimate success;
- (b) social issues are included in the project framework;
- (c) all project leaders have demonstrated support of the integration of social issues into PROASNE; and
- (d) some community involvement has taken place integrating social and geological work.

(2) To establish a link between the Brazilian social action groups involved in the Project and Canada's social service community.

Immediate outputs with regard to this objective are that contacts were made with Canadian organizations that have potential links and contributions to the project such as: Toronto Environmental Alliance, Environment Canada, Environmental Centre for New Canadians, City of Toronto Water Quality and Director of Communications for Water Efficiency, International Council for Local Initiatives, Centre for Human Settlements.

Through these contacts, it was found that specific concerns regarding water for Canadian organizations are very different from the concerns experienced by communities and organizations in Northeastern Brazil. However, there are similarities in overall goals, such as: water quality, sufficient water for community needs, water efficiency, wastewater treatment and environmental concerns.

Also, some of the processes, if not specific strategies, have relevance to the Brazilian context, such as public education and community outreach. This information was presented at Steering Committee meetings and discussed throughout the mission.

III. OBJECTIVES

Entry points were found for each of these objectives. The initial step to begin to implement the objectives was to translate them into Portuguese so that they could be presented and thus made accessible to all Brazilian partners. It was necessary to word each objective in a culturally acceptable manner, which would not be offensive to Brazilian partners. Samir Nahass assisted greatly with this initial task.

Initial results for each of these objectives are as follows:

- 1) *To promote expansion of existing social programs into the Project's technical pilot areas.*

There were a number of indicators of expansion of the PROASNE Social Program throughout the Social Mission. Of these, the most significant, which represents a major step forward with regard to the development of the social organizational structure, is the

contracting of a National Social Coordinator, Luciana Cibelle. Luciana was hired by CPRM and is based in Recife. Her contracting occurred during the Social Mission.

Due to the timing of the contracting, Luciana was unable to be present for the first two pilot areas visited, CE and RGN. However, she was involved in the initial meeting in Recife, accompanied the group on the visit to the pilot area in PE and participated in the Regional Steering Committee meeting.

Another major step forward for the expansion of the Social Program occurred via Comunidade Solidária (CS), the principle social partner of PROASNE. CS focuses its development work on specially selected municipalities. As a result of its collaboration with PROASNE, CS made the significant decision to expand its foci and include municipalities not previously selected for development, from two of the pilot areas. In CE, CS will include Irauçuba in the upcoming year and in PE, steps were already being taken during the time of the mission to include the municipality of Custódia and invite their new mayor to its next meeting.

Similarly, the RGN Social Coordinator, Fátima de Freitas Rego, expanded the geographical focus of her work promoting the creation of 'Water Users Associations' to include the municipality of Serrinha, which is located in the pilot area. At the time of the Social Mission, a Water Users Association had already been established in Serrinha, and the delegation was able to attend a meeting of the Association.

In preparation for the Social Mission, Coordinators and other representatives from each of the three pilot areas had planned agendas for the mission. The agendas included visits to social services, and trips into the interior for meetings with communities. Both social and geological representatives of the project participated.

Through this process, mutual capacity building occurred as well as increased understanding of the importance of each other's participation. Also, information sharing during the meetings and time spent together traveling to the pilot areas, resulted in a better comprehension of each other's area of expertise and role in the project.

The CIDA Project Officer for PROASNE, Teresa Pires, visited Brazil just prior to the Social Mission. Yvon Maurice, Canadian National Coordinator and Samir Nahass Brazilian National Coordinator of this program both accompanied the Social Mission and Humberto Albuquerque joined the Mission in Recife. Also, Louis Verret, Head of Aid at the Canadian Embassy in Brazil, attended the National Steering Committee meeting in Rio de Janeiro. All four individuals emphasized the importance of social work within the program.

In summary, the social programs have expanded significantly into the project's geological pilot areas. Various factors had an impact in promoting this expansion including:

- (a) the support of the National Coordinators, CIDA representatives and CS;
- (b) the hiring of the Brazilian National Social Coordinator;
- (c) the initiatives taken by the social partners;
- (d) the collaborative efforts by the social and geological partners in preparing the mission; and
- (e) the general openness encountered with project partners and within the communities.

- 2) *To help organize special awareness sessions to inform the community about the Project's technical program, and education sessions focusing on the main theme of the technical project, i.e. water-related issues: conservation, groundwater protection, hygiene, waste disposal, etc.; ensure that the technical and social aspects of the Project respond to the needs of the community;*

The first step listed above, informing community members in the pilot areas about the project's geological program, began in CE prior to the Social Mission. Rita, who is based in Irauçuba, has had several meetings with representatives from the three municipalities in the pilot area: Itapajé, Tejuçuoca and Irauçuba and with some of the communities surrounding these municipalities.

For example, a meeting was held during this Social Mission in Juá, a community of Irauçuba. There were over 30 community participants in attendance, all of whom were well aware of the project. Five 'Multiplicadoras' in this community had participated in the gathering of baseline community data relevant to this project.

Also, Oderson, had held a workshop about with this community, explaining the purpose of the project and some basic geological principles. Some students at the meeting, referred enthusiastically to the workshop during our meeting, and one of the young men stood up and indicated that it was in the community's best interests to take interest in this project, because it is their water.

In RGN, at the 'Water User Associations' meeting, participants discussed water and how it affects them as individuals, and their community. The membership had completed a list of 12 priorities, 8 of which directly or indirectly involve water supply.

In PE, due to the distance between the pilot area and the social partners, the first contact between a community in the pilot area and PROASNE social representatives, occurred during the Social Mission. At that time a meeting was held in Samambaia, a community of the municipality of Custódia. The first step towards community education, which is the presentation of the objectives of PROASNE and discussion with the community, occurred at this time.

Numerous other special awareness sessions to inform the community about water-related issues are planned. For example, during the Steering Committee meeting in CE, a short term draft plan of objectives was created for social action (Appendix A). The plan includes information sessions regarding a technical course for maintaining hydraulic equipment; environmental sessions for children and adolescents and courses on gender issues. Also, the National Social Coordinator, Luciana, has held several meetings in PE and gathered information for the development of a regional and national strategy, which will include community education.

- 3) *To identify problems related to the implementation of the Brazilian social programs and help develop appropriate solutions. Examples of such problems may include: (a) obstacles related to initiation of social projects; (b) problems expanding social programs into the pilot areas;*

The main issue for which this contract was put into place, was to address the level of activity in the social area of the program. Various project partners had indicated interest in participating in the project. However, not all partners were actively developing social and community activities within PROASNE. Interrelated factors related to this situation are philosophical, organizational and practical.

A philosophical consideration is that geologists and social workers in general, are unaccustomed to working together, and therefore have not developed skills to work together. This factor impacted the integration between the geological and social aspects of the program and the resulting initiatives and project activities. Outputs in this area occurred through numerous discussions and reflections, resulting in some recognition of value and increased understanding of social issues by geologists, and vice-versa. For example, Fernando Feitosa, Regional Geological Coordinator for CE, told an amusing story about working side by side with a social worker on another project and, eventually, seeing benefits from this working relationship.

An organizational issue is related to the development of the program. This program was conceived and is coordinated by the National Geological organizations in Canada and Brazil. Therefore, understandably, the social work has developed somewhat more slowly than the geological work. Also, there have been some impediments to the development of the social work.

For example, two of the three Regional Social Coordinators initially identified (in CE and PE) have or will change. The Coordinator for CE is now Rita and the new Coordinator for PE is being selected by the partners in PE. Also, the CS representative has changed twice since the initiation of the project. However, the situation at CS has now stabilized and Cláudio Miccieli has been the CS representative for some time. Cláudio took part in the National Steering Committee meeting in Rio de Janeiro.

Another organizational problem impeding the progress of the social work was the fact that no funds had been designated to undertake the social work. This was especially difficult in PE, due to the distance between Recife, where all the social partners are located, and the pilot area, over a day's journey from Recife, which consequently requires funds for transportation expenses.

Steps are being taken to ameliorate this problem. Firstly, a decision was made to re-direct some project funds to social work. However, the administrative process to do so is quite complex. The transfer of funds directly to CPRM would create accounting problems within CPRM.

Therefore, through the joint efforts of the Brazilian and Canadian National Coordinators, another Brazilian partner, ABAS, has volunteered to receive and administer the social funds from Canada. However, some questions regarding accountability, appropriate use, and access to and control over the funds are still being discussed. The funding is not expected to be available to the social partners until mid-March 2001.

A practical issue was that Comunidade Solidária (CS), PROASNE's principle social partner was not involved in all of the pilot areas. However, during the Social Mission in CE, Elizabete Maria Cruz Romão, the CS representative for CE, announced that Irauçuba, one of the municipalities within the pilot area would be included this year and that there is a possibility that Tejuçuoca may be included next year. Also, Fátima

Amazonas, linked to CS via the Planning and Social Development Secretariat in PE, informed the Social Mission delegation that Custódia would be included immediately as a designated CS municipality.

Another practical issue in RGN is that the PROASNE pilot area had not been part of Fátima's focus for setting up Water Associations. However, by the time of the Social Mission, Fátima had included the municipality of Serrinha, which is located in the pilot area, into her work and had in fact, already assisted in the establishment of a Water Association in that area.

Also, because Fátima's work is well established independent of PROASNE, and she is occupied in many areas apart from the pilot area, there was discussion about strengthening the links between this ongoing work and the objectives of PROASNE. The other factor that Fátima mentioned is that, she is an agricultural engineer and new to the social aspects of this work.

However, a development which may help with these questions is that, during the Social Mission, Fátima brought two other associates from SERHID who will assist her, Jefferson Frederico, who has administrative skills, and Sueli Paulo who is a social worker. Also, the Regional Geological Coordinator, Walter Medeiros, invited Isa Lúcia Isalúcia Cavalcanti Maia to the Steering Committee meeting in RGN. Isalúcia is a Master's student in geology who wants to focus her thesis on Local and Sustainable Development in Serrinha, and therefore may provide another 'social link' in RGN to PROASNE.

- 4) *To identify technical water supply/quality problems in the community and help develop community based solutions. Such problems may be related to poor maintenance of simple equipment such as pumps, windmills, etc.; improper training of equipment operators (e.g. desalinization plants); contamination of water supply due to improper disposal of waste, etc.;*

Most of the time during this initial mission was spent in meeting social partners in each of the capital cities of the three pilot area states, and in Rio de Janeiro, where the National Head Office of CPRM is located. Thus time for community work was limited. However, trips into the interior were made in each of the three states and meetings were held with participants from the communities of Juá (municipality of Irauçuba) and Itapajé in CE, Serrinha in RGN and Samambaia (municipality of Custódia) in PE.

During these meetings and throughout the trips into the interior, many problems of water supply and quality were mentioned and noted. For example, the growing season for agricultural goods, which is the means of livelihood for many people in the interior, is limited to only 2 months per year, or 3 months if the rainy season is longer, unless irrigation is available.

Other problems related to water, which were cited by community members are: scarcity of water, children with diarrhea and various other health problems, the cost of buying drinking water, water evaporation, animals polluting water sources, long distances between homes and water sources, water usage problems, and wells that are no longer producing.

With regard to the development of community based solutions, each pilot area is at a different stage in this process. In PE, the contact in Samambaia was the first opportunity that social and geological partners had to formally introduce PROASNE and the program objectives. Community members were interested but somewhat wary.

In RGN, members of the community visited had just completed their first meeting after the election of Association representatives. As a result of this meeting, the Association members had listed their priorities. It was noted that most of these priorities were directly or indirectly related to availability of water. For example: raising goats, sheep and chickens, having a community garden, irrigation and drilling wells.

In CE, a community survey had been conducted to collect information about the community's situation with regard to water. This data will provide some information about the community's water situation.

With regard to use of the desalinization equipment, several individuals responsible for the operation of this equipment were encountered during the community meetings. All expressed interest in equipment maintenance training opportunities. One operator said that it is difficult to know how to operate the machines, and admitted that his machine is not working at present.

Also, the improper disposal of wastewater (brines) derived from the desalinization equipment was noted in several communities. The wastewater was draining near the well, and therefore seeping back into the ground and mixing with the well water. One solution to this problem was seen in RGN, in which cement pools had been built for holding the wastewater. Other proposals for the problem and creative ideas for utilizing the wastewater were expressed by project partners.

- 5) *To develop a Results Based Management strategy in terms of social goals and objectives, realistic results, performance indicators, risks and risk management. Develop a Logical Framework Analysis (LFA) for the social component of the Project;*

The concept of Results Based Management was introduced to all project partners. CIDA representatives in Brazil have indicated their availability to conduct a workshop on Results Based Management. As an interim measure, while it is being decided how best to provide the RBM workshops, a Portuguese version of RBM strategies will be provided for PROASNE project partners.

With regard to the Logical Framework Analysis, as requested by Teresa Pires, and in congruence with the emphasis on the integration of geological and social work within this project, one LFA will be developed for the project as a whole.

- 6) *To collect baseline social data in pilot areas to permit proper evaluation of short and long term project results;*

As indicated above, a survey had been conducted in CE. Rita, together with five 'multiplicadoras' in Juá surveyed approximately one hundred families prior to the Social

Mission. The information gathered from this survey, will provide demographic data and some basic information about water supply and usage.

In PE, Professors from the Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE), one of the project's social partners, had developed a more detailed questionnaire. This questionnaire will be administered by university students travelling to the communities in the pilot areas, as delineated in UFPE's proposal.

A copy of Rita's questionnaire was given to the Professors and a request was made that any questions that were not already included in their questionnaire be incorporated, so as to have some consistency in the data. Also, requests were made to include sex-disaggregated questions, including the sex of the children and references to the roles males and females have with regard to water, for the gender analysis. And finally, it was requested that questions regarding level of satisfaction be included so that indicators of satisfaction as a result of the project intervention could be measured.

7) *To assist the Gender and Development Specialist attached to the Project, with the incorporation of gender equity strategies into the Project;*

At the time of the mission, it was thought that Ana Cristina Palacky, a Canadian consultant in the area of gender, would be hired specifically to handle gender issues within PROASNE. Therefore, the projected output determined for this objective during the mission was to advise project partners that Ana Cristina would be coming, and introduce the concept of gender equality.

As such, the future participation of Ana Cristina in the project, and the concept of gender equality were formally introduced at all Regional Steering Committee meetings and at the National Steering Committee meeting, and informally introduced at community meetings. Gender was defined, and examples of how gender relates to this water project were given. Also, a Portuguese copy of CIDA's Gender Equality policy was presented at the Steering Committee meetings, and some participants requested a copy of this document.

An outcome of the discussions about gender is that the concept of 'gender' has been included in the project framework. Project participants gave consideration to the concept of gender as it relates to the project and the topic generated a great deal of discussion and questioning amongst project participants.

A major outcome, which will strengthen the inclusion of gender equality activities within the Project, was meeting Adélia de Melo Branco. Adélia attended the Steering Committee meeting in PE in her capacity as an employee of Fundação Joaquim Nambuco, one of PROASNE's social partners in PE. Adélia is the author of 'Women of the Drought', which she completed during her doctoral studies at the University of Manitoba. Adélia's studies were funded by IDRC, CIDA, and the Universities of Paraíba and Manitoba. Ten of Adélia's books were purchased by PROASNE and distributed to project partners.

Adélia participated in the trip to the interior of Pernambuco. As of February 6, 2001, she has been formally designated the National Gender Coordinator for PROASNE. Rita, from CE, has also expressed interest in the area of gender. She indicated that she

would be interested in attending a gender course in Canada. An opportunity to provide such training to Rita will be sought.

- 8) *To seek the participation of the community in certain aspects of the technical program (e.g. some survey activities and construction work may be appropriate for the utilization of local help); obtain direct input from the communities on some technical issues such as where to conduct surveys or drill wells, and ensure that social, cultural and political constraints are taken into account during implementation of the Project;*

As stated previously, most of the time during this first mission was spent in the capital cities and not in the pilot areas. Almost all of the project partners are located in the capital cities, and it was important to meet the partners, to introduce the objectives of the social work in the program, to support the social partners and to participate in the opportunity for joint meetings with social and geological partners.

However, this meant that there was less time during the mission to be in the communities, and promote community participation in the geological aspects of the project, or other activities listed above. Nonetheless, the trips into the interior did provide opportunities to observe some of the social, cultural and political constraints and variables.

For example, municipal elections had just taken place before the time of the mission. New and re-elected city mayors were getting established in their roles. Rivalries in towns in the interior are sometimes fierce between candidates and their supporters, and ripple effects from the elections, such as people being laid off from their employment because they did not vote for the winning candidate, were evidenced in various communities visited. This may have some impact on the project due to the importance of support from local authorities.

Also, one opportunity did arise to support a community effort linked to the project as an immediate output during the mission. Rita, in CE, had learned about a 'National campaign day to 'Clean Beaches, Rivers, Lakes and Lagoons', and contacted the state coordinator to inquire about including the community of Juá in the campaign. Juá has no beach, river, lake or lagoon nearby, but there is a dam.

Not only was Juá included, but the campaign will be changed next year to include dams. A token donation from PROASNE was given to the community to support this initiative. The donation was used to buy refreshments and a prize for community members participating in the cleanup, as a symbol of support from PROASNE.

- 9) *To assist in the planning and organization of a social mission to Canada or elsewhere;*

The mission output related to this objective is that the Social Mission to Canada was discussed at each of the Regional and the National Steering Committee meetings. During these discussions some partners expressed interest in participating in a Social Mission to Canada.

CIDA Officers and others contacted in Canada offered suggestions about organizations and individuals of interest for inclusion in a Social Mission, such as participants in other CIDA projects in Brazil and elsewhere. An additional possibility is contact with the Institute for Dispute Resolution, or other community organizations in Canada that deal with components of community development such as: multi-stakeholder involvement, dealing with resistance or facilitation.

Ideas expressed by the project partners included: facilitating links with international funding institutions, and a course about gender. These and other avenues will be explored and the information will be presented to the Brazilian social partners during the upcoming mission in March.

Also discussed was the possibility of a Regional meeting, with an emphasis on community development and empowerment, capacity building and sharing of lessons learned. This would be particularly appropriate within PROASNE as the social work in each pilot area is quite unique. A Regional meeting with a large percentage of community members in attendance would also be a method of promoting project sustainability.

- 10) *To improve the efficiency of the Brazilian social projects by introducing Canadian experiences, methods and models and to provide special assistance to the Brazilian social projects through input from Canadian social assistance programs;*

The experience of social services working on the issue of water in Canada had been explored prior to the mission. It was found that social service technologies utilized had some application in terms of process. For example, research of the problem, goal setting, development of community awareness and community education. However, the issues pertaining to water dealt with in Canada are far different from the reality in Brazil. Also, the level of resources and direction of community programming is far different.

For example, the situation for some people in the interior to obtain drinking water involves having to walk, sometimes long distances, to obtain drinking water from a dirty, evaporating pond surrounded by cows and other animals drinking and defecating. A poignant example of the distinctions between the two realities is that, the main method used to reach the community in the Canadian organizations surveyed is via the internet; whereas in Samambaia, the community was called to the meeting by ringing the church bell.

Direct application of Canadian methods and models to the water situation in Brazil, therefore is not feasible. Nonetheless, there are common processes and ultimate goals, such as possessing quality water sufficient for community needs and utilizing water conservation techniques. Methods in which to creatively share such processes, and other possibilities, will be explored.

- 11) *To enhance the level of awareness of Canadian social values and methods through direct contact, and to organize social training missions in Canada and/or Brazil involving organization and community representatives in the three pilot area and Canadian social services providers.*

As indicated above, some information was presented to Brazilian social partners about Canadian agencies working in the area of water issues. Another area for consideration, which was explored somewhat during the mission, was in accessing information about Canadian social organizations or organizations in other countries, not directly linked with water issues. Also discussed was the possibility of visiting such organizations during a Social Mission in Canada or elsewhere. This will be further explored in the upcoming mission.

IV. METHODOLOGY

- 1) *Meet with project partners and community representatives from each pilot area and gather project development information. Discuss project objectives, plans, problems, risks and risk management strategies in a supportive, facilitative manner, linking partners with project resources;*

Immediate mission outputs were the realization of the meetings with geological and social project partners and community representatives in all three Regional areas, and at the National Head Office of CPRM. During these meetings, project updates were given, geological information, maps and slides were presented and decisions about the plans for the geological work and courses to be held were made.

Also, the project social objectives were distributed in Portuguese and discussed. Some obstacles to social development within the project, as well as strategies to overcome these obstacles, were also brought forward during meetings and during informal discussions.

Individuals from various organizations had been invited to each Steering Committee meeting and on the trips to the pilot areas. In CE, the Steering Committee was opened by Clodionor Araújo, Resident Director of CPRM, and chaired by Fernando Feitosa, Regional Geological Coordinator. There was representation from: CPRM, Comunidade Solidária / Secretariat for Employment and Social Action, UFCe (Federal University), CAGECE (State Water Company), COGERH (Water Resources Secretariat), SOHIDRA, FUNCEME, SEMACE and the Agricultural Secretariat. Meetings in the pilot area were held in the communities of Juá and Itapajé.

In RGN, the Steering Committee meeting was chaired by Walter Eugênio Medeiros, Regional Geological Coordinator, with persons from UFRN (Federal University), SERHID (Water Resources Secretariat) and CAERN (State Water Company). Consultations were also held at Petrobrás (National Oil Company) and CAERN. A community meeting took place in the pilot area in Serrinha with the Water Users Association which was also attended by the mayor, Souza Junior.

In PE, an initial meeting was held with Marcelo Bezerra, Regional Superintendent of CPRM. The Steering Committee meeting was chaired by Enjolras Medeiros Lima, Regional Geological Coordinator, and participants represented: CPRM, Comunidade Solidária, UFPe (Federal University), Fundação Joaquim Nabuco (a long standing NGO), FUNASA (National Health Foundation), SRH, CPRH (State Environmental Company), IRPAA (Regional Institute for Appropriate Smallholder Farming) and ABC

Groundwater. Meetings were also held at the Planning and Social Development Secretariat (local for the State coordination of CS).

Enjolras and two of the Geologists at CPRM, Roberto Gusmão and Manoel Julio, had organized a three day trip to the pilot area. The trip included a visit to Fundação Terra (a community NGO), a community water supplier and meetings in the communities of Samambaia, of the municipality of Custódia and in Sertânia. Also, during the trip to the pilot area, Samir held an Evaluation meeting with the sixteen participants.

The Social Mission culminated with a National Steering Committee meeting in Rio de Janeiro. The Steering Committee meeting was chaired by Samir Nahass. Those present at this meeting included: Samir Nahass, Thales Sampaio, Humberto Albuquerque, Britto Dantas and Frederico Claudio Peixinho, of CPRM; Yvon Maurice, of the Geological Survey of Canada, Louis Verret, of the Canadian Embassy, Mariza Graça Lima from ABC, Cláudio Miccieli and Wylza Diógenes Magalhães from Comunidade Solidária, Carlos Teixeira and Carlos Almiro Moreira Pinto from SUDENE (Superintendent for Northeastern Development) and Sherry Nelligan of Sherry Nelligan & Associates, Gender and Development Specialists.

As can be noted from the above account of activities, the preparation for Social Mission by the partners stimulated a great deal of programming, planning and action by the partners. This process, in and of itself, helped to set the stage for the positive sharing of project information, objectives, plans, problems, and risks and risk management strategies.

There is still much to be done in terms of clarifying and accomplishing objectives. However, there is no question that the PROASNE social work has made significant progress towards this goal. The social component of the project has progressed from a position somewhat separate from the main functioning of the program, with relatively little activity, to a fundamental component of PROASNE, more clearly established within the program's infrastructure. Through this process, many seeds were also planted for integrated work between social and geological partners towards the achievement of overall program objectives.

2) Define and clarify existing objectives from all partners working on the social component in the three pilot areas vis a vis the technical project components and overall project goal, and assist partners in developing solutions to obstacles;

Following is a synopsis of the circumstances regarding the development of social objectives prior to this Social Mission, to place the question of setting objectives in context.

In CE, several meetings had occurred in the three municipalities in the pilot area. Also, grass roots community work had been taking place through the initiatives of Rita in the municipality and communities of Irauçuba. In one of these communities, Juá, five 'multiplicadoras', teachers in the community, had conducted a survey of approximately one hundred community residents with information about their general living situation and specific information about their water supply. Also, Oderson, a geologist from CPRM had facilitated a workshop with the community, attended by residents and students, explaining some basic geological concepts as related to this project

In RGN, Fátima, through a project with SERHID, had been visiting many municipalities and assisting in the initiation of 'Water Associations' since 1996. The work appears to have strengths in terms of community mobilization and decision-making power. The objectives of this work are closely aligned with the social objectives of PROASNE.

In PE, three well-developed social proposals had been incorporated into the original global proposal. These proposals were written by representatives from: Joaquim Nabuco, the Universidade Federal do Pe and FUNASA. However, the work had not been initiated as the distance between the capital city of PE and the pilot area is a day's journey, and no funding for transportation had been allotted at the time for the social work.

Two main obstacles had prevented further development of social objectives for PROASNE. One was that the place within PROASNE for the development of social work had not been clearly defined, and the second was that funding had not been allocated to undertake the social work.

As a result of the process outlined in number one above, PROASNE's social partners attained a space they did not previously have, within which they could begin to better actuate. Therefore, the process of defining objectives, in accordance with the proposals which had been previously developed, and activities which had been initiated, began during the Social Mission. A summary of this process follows.

In CE, Rita had developed a proposal entitled, 'Corrente da Cidadania'. Based on this proposal, social representatives, including CS and COGERH, developed preliminary objectives for the period from December 2000 – March, 2001 (Appendix A). These objectives include development of project materials, networking with other organizations, meetings with the partners, and courses and workshops about maintaining hydraulic equipment, preserving the environment and gender. However, due to administrative complexities, funding for the social program will not be available until March of 2001, which will hamper the development of these activities.

In RGN a summary of objectives are laid out in the document, 'Programa de Incentiva a Criação se Associações de Usuários de Água (submitted with initial proposal). The objective of this work is to mobilize community residents to organize 'Water User Associations' for the purpose of maintaining and sharing water supplies. The involvement and support of local authorities is sought out in this process. However, the goal is that the decision-making power lies in the hands of the residents. At the time of the Social Mission, 83 Associations had been formally and legally instituted in RGN,.

In PE, proposals had been previously developed by UFPe, Fundação Joaquim Nabuco and FUNASA (submitted with initial proposal). Professors from UFPe have developed a survey questionnaire, to be utilized to collect baseline data. Also, opportunities arose during the three day trip into the interior in the group to informally discuss future objectives. The group from PE have had several meetings since the Social Mission to further elaborate social objectives for PE.

The other obstacle to the development of the social objectives, lack of funding, was noted by Teresa Pires on her trip to visit the pilot areas in Brazil, just prior to the Social Mission. In discussion with the Coordinators, it was decided to re-direct some of the

project funds for the social work. This transfer is presently underway. However, as noted above, administrative and legal questions such as how to go about transferring the funds from Canada to Brazil, have delayed this process, and it is projected that the funds will not be available until mid-March.

Although obstacles certainly do exist for the social work, steps are being taken to overcome these obstacles. Also, the support of the Brazilian and Canadian Coordinators, and other project participants, as well the contracting of Luciana, the Brazilian National Social Coordinator, should assist greatly in the development of solutions in future.

3) *Introduce Results Based Management output, outcome and impact strategies including definition of measurable performance indicators and results. Introduce also Canadian social service technologies such as those employed by the following organizations: Toronto Environmental Alliance, Water for People, Environment Canada, Environmental Centre for New Canadians, the International Council for Local Initiatives, Water Can and the Centre for Human Settlements;*

A brief description of Results Based Management and the importance of RBM in completing reports for CIDA, was introduced at all of the Steering Committee meetings. CIDA and Canadian Embassy personnel indicated that it would be possible to arrange an RBM workshop for project partners. Therefore, the possibility of arranging these workshops will be further explored. Given the fact that the partners are so widely dispersed, some thought will need to be given to the most efficient manner of disseminating the information.

During this mission some information about the above named organizations was cited in discussions. Due to the fact that the reality of most of these organizations is so different than that found in Northeastern Brazil, their specific technologies were not introduced. However, processes utilized within these organizations will be further researched for the upcoming mission. Other organizations that employ technologies, which might be beneficial for PROASNE and the social partners, will be researched as well, particularly in preparation for the Social Mission.

4) *Facilitate the preparation and distribution of a summary compilation of partner's objectives and progress reports. Develop other opportunities for communication, idea and information exchange and problem solving between participants in the three project areas.*

Samir, the Brazilian National Coordinator, Luciana, the National Social Coordinator (Appendix B) and Rita, the Regional Social Coordinator for CE (Appendix C) have all prepared and distributed reports regarding the Social Mission via email, to all partners. Also, Luciana is working towards the preparation of national social objectives based on the objectives initially presented at all of the Steering Committee meetings, discussions and meetings with the group in PE, and proposals from and communications with Rita, Fátima in RGN and Adélia, the National Gender Coordinator.

During the upcoming mission, Luciana will accompany the Canadian Social Coordinator on a visit to all of the pilot areas. Luciana has not yet had the opportunity to meet the

social partners in CE and RGN. Therefore, this trip will be very important to the development of her role as National Brazilian Social Coordinator.

A strategy for communication, idea and information exchange and problem solving between participants in the three project areas on a broader level is a Regional meeting. This event has been discussed in each of the pilot areas. Programming possibilities at the Regional meeting are: Lessons Learned presentations, Results Based Management workshops, various capacity building opportunities and community building programs, with the ultimate goal of promoting project sustainability.

V. UNANTICIPATED RESULTS

Some significant unanticipated results occurred during this mission. The first was the news that a Brazilian National Social Coordinator, Lúcia Cibelle, would be contracted to work with PROASNE. Lúcia is a social worker who has counseling experience with CPRM. She also has social work experience in a variety of other areas, and has many skills that will be beneficial with regard to the objectives of PROASNE. The decision to contract Lúcia was finalized during the Social Mission, and therefore Lúcia was only able to join the mission at the last pilot area visited, Recife, where she is based. However, Lúcia will be participating in the upcoming Social Mission in which she will visit all of the three pilot areas.

The second unanticipated result was encountering Adélia de Melo Branco, an employee of one of PROASNE's social partners, Joaquim Nabuco. Adélia has experience in gender and has recently released a book entitled, 'Women of the Drought'. Adélia is Brazilian, and completed her doctorate at the University of Manitoba with funding from CIDA, IDRC and the Universities of Manitoba and Paraíba. Adélia expressed interest in PROASNE, participated in the visit to the pilot area in PE, and has just been named the Brazilian National Gender Coordinator.

Therefore, two key people were added to the Social Work Team during this Social Mission. It is expected that the addition of Lúcia and Adélia will greatly enhance the advancement of the social program and the successful completion of the social objectives within PROASNE.

Another prominent unanticipated result which occurred during the Social Mission was that representatives from Comunidade Solidária announced in CE that Irauçuba will be included as one of the municipalities designated for CS involvement next year, and in PE that steps had already been taken to include Custódia. At the time of the Social Mission, the new mayor of Custódia had already been invited to the next CS meeting.

CS is the principle social partner in PROASNE. Therefore this increased involvement in terms of inclusion of two municipalities in the pilot areas is very significant, and has the capacity to greatly enhance the social work functioning. One of the reasons that the actuation of CS is so important is that they are a national social organization and, given the large distances between pilot areas, the commitment and active participation of CS can assist as an integrative and strengthening force for the social work of PROASNE.

A final result during the Social Mission, not proposed in the original objectives, is the proposal for a Regional Community Conference sharing Lessons Learned. One rational

for such a conference is that the social work occurring in each of the three pilot areas is quite different and unique from the other pilot areas. Therefore, it could be potentially quite useful for social partners to share information about their experiences. Also, a Regional Meeting, with a relatively large number of participants, would provide an opportunity for community involvement, empowerment, and ultimately, the promotion of project sustainability. To attain these goals, a conference of this nature will need an emphasis on including representatives from the communities as conference organizers, presenters and participants.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In general, this mission proved to be very fruitful in terms of the stimulation of social work within PROASNE. The PROASNE Coordinators were very supportive of the development of social work within the project, and all participants were generally open to sharing and learning about each other's areas of expertise, to discussing possibilities for working together, and planning in a positive manner. Numerous unexpected results occurred during the Mission, which will enhance the social work functioning within PROASNE. Undoubtedly, there were significant advances. The following five conclusions and recommendations outline suggestions to continue this positive process.

1. Continued emphasis on Social and Geological integration

It is recommended that continued effort and emphasis be placed on increasing integration and linkages between the social and geological work within this project, including the development of specific opportunities such as joint workshops and meetings designed with the direct or indirect objective of further integration.

The concept that it is worthwhile for the geological and social work to be integrated, and the prospective benefits of integration, was new for many participants. Some of the benefits discussed were community involvement and empowerment, increased success of geological strategies resulting from community input regarding appropriateness of technical applications, and project sustainability.

Since the concept of integration between the two disciplines was somewhat difficult, the question of how to go about promoting such integration was even more difficult. However, most project partners, both social and geological, approached the challenge with openness, interest and even enthusiasm as the mission progressed. The National Brazilian and Canadian Coordinators, and other key project participants, publicly expressed their support and noted the importance of this integration within the project on numerous occasions, which greatly assisted to develop momentum.

This momentum, initiated during this Mission, will need to continue to be fueled and supported. There was an expressed need by both geological and social participants for separate meetings at times. However, it will be important to continue planning some integrated meetings, especially when results are being presented and project plans are being decided. Other, specific opportunities and scheduled events for integrating social and geological project participants, and information sharing can also be planned.

2. Development of the Gender Team and the Gender Strategy

It is recommended that much greater emphasis be given during the second Social Mission to the development of a gender strategy, and in generally incorporating gender into the project. It is further recommended that the Brazilian Gender Specialist accompany the second Social Mission in visiting each of the three pilot areas. Finally, it is recommended that the role of the Canadian National Social Coordinator be expanded to a more in-depth, active and integrated role in the development and implementation of PROASNE's Gender Strategy, together with the Brazilian National Gender Coordinator.

Prior to the first Social Mission gender considerations had not been integrated into the Project. The tentative plan at the time of the first Mission, was that Ana Cristina Palacky would be hired as the Gender Specialist for the project, and that she would participate in the second Social Mission. The development of a Gender Strategy was not included in the objectives of the first Social Mission.

However, one objective of the Social Missions is, 'To assist the Gender and Development Specialist attached to the project, with the incorporation of gender equity strategies into the project.' Therefore, at each of the three Regional, and the National, Steering Committee meetings, participants were informed that Ana Cristina would likely be participating in the second Social Mission meeting, and that she would be developing the gender strategy for PROASNE.

At these opportunities, the concept of gender as it relates to this project was introduced and defined. CIDA's policy on gender had recently been translated into Portuguese and a copy was displayed and photocopied by some of the partners. There were also many informal discussions about gender issues and the incorporation of gender considerations into the project during this mission.

A noteworthy advance, with regard to incorporating gender into the project, occurred in PE, the last pilot area visited, in encountering Adélia de Melo Branco, who attended the Regional Steering Committee meeting as one of the representatives from Fundação Joaquim Nabuco.

As previously indicated, Adélia has written a book about gender and water issues in the Northeast, and has a great deal of relevant experience. The combination of her experience, education, the link with a PROASNE social partner organization, availability and interest makes Adélia a tremendous asset to the Gender Team. Negotiations have occurred between CPRM and Fundação Joaquim Nabuco, and it was agreed that Adélia will dedicate some time to working on gender within PROASNE. As of February 6, 2001, Adélia was officially designated the Brazilian National Gender Coordinator for PROASNE.

Adélia will now begin the development of the Gender Strategy with assistance from the Canadian National Social Coordinator. It was decided by the Canadian National Coordinator, that Ana Cristina will not be hired to participate in the Gender Team at this time. However, Ana Cristina's assistance may be integrated into the Gender Team at some point in the future. Rita, from CE has also expressed interest in the area of gender and asked about the possibility of taking a course on gender as part of a Social Mission to Canada.

The Canadian National Social Coordinator is also a Gender Specialist and, as it was decided that Ana Cristina will not be hired at this time, will take on a greater role, together with the Brazilian Gender Coordinator, in the development of the Gender Strategy.

Other organizations will also be called upon for involvement in the Gender Strategy. For example, there is a network of gender organizations in NE Brazil called REDOR. REDOR and other organizations will be contacted regarding participation and assistance with the development of gender work within PROASNE.

As stated, the concept of gender was introduced to all of the project partners during the first Social Mission. However, as is clear from the above outline, the organizational process of incorporating gender into the project, and the development of a Gender Strategy within PROASNE is just now being initiated.

The topic of gender generated much questioning during the first Mission. However, there were also signs of openness and acceptance. Also, the CIDA Project Officer, Teresa Pires, has shown a great deal of support towards the incorporation of gender into the project.

A meeting was held on December 14, 2000 at CIDA with Teresa, Lucie Bazinet (Gender Specialist for Americas Branch), Yvon Maurice, Gina LeCheminant (Head, Mineralogy and Chemistry, Mineral Resources Division, Geological Survey of Canada), Susana Sandoz (Water Specialist) and Sherry Nelligan. During and subsequent to the meeting, ideas and recommendations were provided regarding the Gender Strategy.

3. Greater emphasis on Project Sustainability

It is recommended that greater emphasis be given to community involvement, global planning and long-term sustainability of project goals.

Concern was expressed by one social participant at the community meeting in Itapajé regarding lack of project sustainability with many projects. A factor which complicates the issue of sustainability, is that most of the social partners of PROASNE are based in the capital cities, away from the communities in the pilot area. Given this reality, it is more important than it would normally be that community decision-making, involvement and participation and project sustainability are emphasized within this project.

During this first mission, due to the Steering Committee meetings, it was necessary that meetings be hosted in the capital cities, to facilitate the participation of all partners. Visits to the communities in the pilot areas were planned as day or over-night trips. However, in future, it will be important, especially for the social participants, to place more focus on meetings with community members, in the pilot areas. One of the foci of community meetings needs to be the identification and promotion of leadership amongst community members.

A possibility for the future is to hold Steering Committee meetings in the pilot areas. Alternatively, special efforts could be made to bring community leaders to the capital cities for Steering Committee meetings and other decision-making meetings. Holding

State and/or Regional Meetings with a focus on sharing of lessons learned and capacity building are also a good opportunity to promote community input, problem solving, empowerment, decision-making and ultimately, project sustainability.

Various ideas were discussed for Regional Meetings during the Social Mission. Examples of programming for the Meetings are sharing 'Lessons Learned' since the social work in each pilot areas is so unique, community networking, practical workshops on waste water treatment for the 'desalinizador' operators and presentation of survey results. Regional meetings will also provide further opportunities for the integration of social and geological work within this project.

Other initiatives to promote project sustainability are occurring. In CE, Rita has sought out corporate sponsorships and other liaisons to support project activities. For example, a representative from the Banco do Nordeste, which has a fund to assist local community activities, participated in the community meeting in Juá and indicated interest in providing potential aid for upcoming project activities.

4. Expansion and clarification of PROASNE Organizational Structure

It is recommended that the PROASNE organizational structure, as presented at the National Steering Committee meeting, be clearly defined, and expanded to include Social and Gender participants who have recently joined PROASNE. Further, once the structure has been defined, that all partners be informed of the structure, and that corresponding, lines of authority, levels of responsibility, distribution of funding, accountability and tasks be clarified and put into practice, reflecting the organizational structure.

The social program has officially been part of PROASNE since its inception. Proposals written by the Universidade Federal de Pernambuco Centro de Ciências Sociais Aplicadas Departamento de Serviço Social, Fundação Joaquim Nabuco and FUNASA were important to attain project approval by CIDA. Social work activity after the project was approved had been somewhat limited, but during the Social Mission made great strides forward.

However, the Canadian Social and Gender Coordinator, the Brazilian Social Coordinator and the Brazilian Gender Coordinator, have all joined the PROASNE team within the last five months. Therefore, some key organizational questions, related to the Social Work Team, and integral to the successful functioning of the social work have recently or are currently being established.

Only now are overall structural and organizational questions, such as how to go about directing funding for the social and gender work, and the lines of authority for the funding of this work, being considered. Social and Gender program objectives and strategies are also still in the process of being defined, and tasks, roles and responsibilities within the Social and Gender Team have yet to be discussed.

During the next Social Mission it will be important to clarify all of the above factors. When organizational questions such as these are clear, it helps direct the course of the work, provides order and promotes positive and harmonious working relations.

Decisions about issues such as these are vital to the functioning, value, positioning and ultimate success of the social and gender work within this project.

5. Preservation and Support of Unique Strengths in Each of the Pilot Areas

Given that the courses of action and situational factors of the social work to date in each of the three pilot areas are quite distinctive, and that the work being conducted and planned for the future in each area demonstrates unique strengths and positive achievements;

It is recommended that these unique strengths and distinctions be viewed positively as 'value added' competencies within this multi-faceted, multi-stakeholder project. Further, it is recommended that effort be made to preserve and promote the distinct courses of action being taken in the three pilot areas, and that the various competencies demonstrated be utilized as opportunities for sharing of lessons learned, growth and general project advancement.

Examples of some of the unique differences and strengths in each pilot area follow. In Ceará, the Regional Coordinator lives in the pilot area and the work being done is very much community based with a great deal of community involvement. Community members expressed enthusiasm, anticipation and interest regarding the project. Multiplicadoras from the community have collected data from the community regarding water usage and general demographics. Workshops explaining the work being done, led by a geologist on the team, have been held with community members, including school children.

In Rio Grande de Norte, the Regional Coordinator has established a program initiating 'Water Users Associations' through SERHID. The innovative methodology utilized combines community involvement, local authority support - and results. At the time of the Social Mission, there were 83 Associations. The eventual goal is to increase this number to 120 Associations in RGN. One of the noted strengths of this work is community empowerment over one of the most precious resources in Northeastern Brazil – water.

In Pernambuco, the Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Centro de Ciências Sociais Aplicadas Departamento de Serviço Social, Fundação Joaquim Nabuco and the FUNASA all put together excellent social proposals. The organizations are all highly respected, and the proposals are strong academically and organizationally. The personnel involved bring comprehensive and longstanding experience in conducting and applying research and in community development work, and are solid assets to the project team.

As is evident, each pilot area possesses individual human resources with distinguished and unique skills and social work experiences. It is recommended that efforts be directed towards respecting, promoting and sharing these special strengths throughout the three pilot areas, to enhance the successful completion of project goals, and ultimately for the benefit of the communities.

Sherry Nelligan
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Northeast Brazil Groundwater Project (PROASNE)

APPENDICES

See Attachments:

- 1) CE Objectives
- 2) Relatório de Viagem Missão Social Canadense (Custódia / Pe)
- 3) Relatório Social Área Piloto: Ceará