Background
• Brazil has been able to effectively decrease the total deaths caused by HIV, however, the number of children living with AIDS is steadily increasing.
• According to World Health Organization (WHO), approximately 50,000 children and adolescents in Brazil are HIV positive, and this number is expected to increase in the next years.
• In response to Brazil’s problem UNICEF in partnership with Brazil’s Ministry of Health developed the pilot program “Street Boys and Girls”.
• Several organizations from different sectors work together to create a program that will reduce vulnerability to HIV and other STDs amongst street children.

Methods
• Working Groups are created to ensure that the government, NGO’s, and other benefactors prepare the future staff by discussing the needs of the target population.
• Instructors from several departments teach the staff the curriculum that varies from city to city
• Courses teaching children about human anatomy and sexuality were often taught in the form of play therapy.
• Additional activities included computer classes, capoeira, percussion, and ballet. Some of the activities teach children and adolescents hobbies or skills that could be useful in the workforce.

Results
• Strengths: Working Groups were able to negotiate provision of health services to children with AIDS irrespective of their identification status.
• Limitation: Lack of political priority slowed down policies to create funds for the program to help these children leave the streets.

Conclusion
Overall, the program Street Boys and Girls has developed a comprehensive approach to reach children living in the streets. Despite several political and economic setbacks, the projects have pushed for advances in public policies while addressing the needs of the helped children. An increase in children receiving medical help has been shown.

References