

PROJECT TITLE: Honour and Respect for Bel Air
COUNTRY / GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Haiti
DATE: June 10, 2009

NARRATIVE REPORT OF THE PROJECT

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Introduction

This is the final report on the project "*Comprehensive Development in Bel Air*" for the year of 2008. Activities take place in the period of January 1, 2008 / March 31, 2009, while financial expenditures cover the period January 1, 2008 / December 31, 2008.

Background for the project

The project started in November 2006. It proposes an integrated approach to security and development at neighbourhood level, in the context of Peace Operations in Haiti.

Problems addressed

- Information scarcity
- Water shortage
- Irregular collection of solid waste
- Uncertain public security
- Involvement of children and youth in (armed) violence
- Social and institutional weaknesses reinforced by collective violence
- Vulnerability to natural disasters

Constraints (in implementing the project)

The Haitian state was paralysed for several months (April to September, 2008) due to a major political crisis.

Agreement on the project between MFA, NCA and Viva Rio originally expected for January or February, 2008, was signed in May only. Bridge funding by NCA in February was an important help.

2. LOCATION AND TARGET GROUPS

Location of project

Greater Bel Air, in centre Port au Prince, Haiti, which includes the localities of Solino, Corridor Bastia, Fort National, Bel Air proper, Delmas 2, Fortouron, La Saline, Pont Rouge.

Target group numbers

Greater Bel Air has about 90.000 inhabitants.

How were target groups selected?

Three main criteria: (i) political significance of Bel Air in the pacification of Port au Prince, (ii) the urban importance of Bel Air, a historic centre of the Haitian capital, (iii) vulnerability of the population of Bel Air in regard to social and environmental risks.

Target group composition

According to the Base Line research undertaken by the project in 2007, the following traits should be highlighted: most inhabitants (75%) have always lived in Bel Air, showing identity ties to the neighbourhood. About half the population (52%) lives in residences with one room only, as opposed to 21% living in three rooms or more. Some 14% live in houses built out of wood and improvised materials. About a third of the population above 15 years of age declares not having any kind of income activity. Dividing family income by the number of family members, one finds that 38% of population has a family per capita income of US\$10,00 per month, in contrast to 13% that earn above US\$100,00 family per capita.

3. OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

3.1 Management

Planned activities

- Project partners are part of the advisory committee and agreements are signed, when appropriate
- Viva Rio consolidates its institutional presence in Haiti

Results

Steering Committee is consolidated to oversee the project. In the first semester, the Committee had the following composition:

- From Government of Haiti: Urbanist Leslie Voltaire
- From Haitian Civil Society: Director of Fokal Michele Pierre Louis and Proprietor of *La Pleyade* Bookstores Paul Dubois
- From MINUSTAH: Deputy Director Civilian Affairs Luc Duchesne
- From Norwegian MFA: Representation in Haiti Tone Faret
- From Norwegian Church Aid: Ingvild Skeie
- From Brazilian MFA: Ambassador Igor Kipman
- From CIDA Canadá: Program Agent, Michel Guillemette
- From MFA Canada: START, Harsha Sirur or Damien Hirschhorn

In the second semester, the Committee had the following changes:

- Michele Pierre Louis asked to be temporarily relieved from her responsibility as a member of the Committee because of her new duties as Prime Minister. She nominated Lorraine Mangones as her substitute. Lorraine has substituted Michele as first executive of FOKAL as well.
- Michel Guillemette is substituted by Marc Josue to represent CIDA, Canadian Embassy in PaP.
- Jempsey Filsaimé, from IDB – Inter American Development Bank, joins in the Committee after approval by the Bank of project of T.A. on Solid Waste Management

Sacha Levasseur-Rivard is the new CIDA Project Officer responsible for the Viva Rio project in Haiti

Meeting in PaP, at FOKAL, in March 19, 2009, the Steering Committee (SC) decides to hold two meetings per year, one per semester. It also proposes to divide the group in two: i) Formal Board of Viva Rio in Haiti, which should be small and composed mostly by Haitians, to handle formal questions with the Haitian State and ii) Consultative Board, with the present format, which involves representatives of major funders of Viva Rio in Haiti, as well as of MINUSTAH. This larger body should assume the substantive discussions, such as the Plan of Work, specific projects and other matters of relevant content.

The SC discusses the plan of work of Viva Rio for 2009 and gives special attention to the campaign “BEL AIR IS GREEN!”, to be launched in May 1st.

Monthly Report under “PNP” format (Progress Made, Next Steps, Points of Attention) is produced to inform stakeholders of project implementation. Eleven Monthly PNP reports were submitted between January 2008 and March 2009

Viva Rio has gained formal recognition in Haiti as a non profit organization, but it is still struggling to achieve recognition granting franchise rights for the import of equipments.

Contract signed with Fokal for cooperation in financial management lasts from January 2007 through August 2008. Since September 2008, Viva Rio assumes the financial operations in Haiti.

In August 15, 2008, Viva Rio rents a large property in Bel Air, for a period of 10 years, to serve as a permanent headquarters and a multi service community complex. Riots in 2004 had damaged the place and scared the owners away, who flew the country to Miami, USA. It has a surface of 2 hectares and 17 ares, with 14.560 M2 in buildings.

3.2 Research

Planned Activities

- Process and use Base Line results to orient actions
- New research on violence against children and youth
- New research on Street Market
- Research on perception of the impact of the project

Results

- Base Line results on Water Supply and Consumption is processed, used and publicised (**Annex 2**)
- Base Line results on Solid Waste disposal in the community are processed for the sake of planning SW program (**Annex 3**)
- Base Line results on Victimization are processed and publicised (**Annex 4**)
- Research on the impact of armed violence against children in Haiti was produced. This is a comparative study involving 8 countries, to serve UNICEF in its planning on armed violence issues. Research in Haiti was conducted in Port au Prince (Bel Air and Cité Soleil) and Gonaive, as well with key stakeholders in Government and in Civil Society.
- Research with children and teenagers in schools of Bel Air, on health and living conditions, including issues of violence, sex and drugs. Over 2,000 students were interviewed. Data was processed and analysed. A first report was produced, focusing on teenage risks in Bel Air, particularly related to Drugs, Sex and Violence. (**Annex 5**)
- Ethnographic study on the local market of water supply and consumption, to deepen the quantitative data derived from the Base Line Research. Field study was conducted by two international anthropologists and two Haitian assistants familiar to the area. Results were produced. Publication in process, to come out in English, French and Portuguese.
- Impact Evaluation: terms of Reference are defined for Research on Impact Evaluation of the Work of Viva Rio in Bel Air. Dr Robert Muggah, from the Small Arms Survey, from Geneva University, is chosen to lead the evaluation. Research has begun in February, 2009. (SEE ANNEX 1)

All research results are made public in the Internet, including micro data from data base. In other words, researchers can use the original info produced by Viva Rio to enhance their own studies and propose their own analysis, different from the one proposed by Viva Rio. Address is www.comunidadese segura.org (Home page, bottom of the page, right hand side)

3.3 Water Supply

Planned:

Six Water Kiosks are built, selling water at low market price – 2 Gourdes the “Boukit” (18 litters), each with a 10.000 litters capacity

Result

Six Kiosks are built and operational. They are located at La Saline, Fort Tourond, Grande Rue, Pont Rouge, Rue Mariela prolongée, Rue des Césars. The first four in this list are located in Low Bel Air, in the poorest areas, with the worst cases of water shortage. The other two are located in the upper subareas (Delmas 2 and Bel Air proper).

The Kiosks sell water to the public at a price of 2 Gourdes the Bucket (about 18 litters). The operation is like this: Viva Rio sells the water to the Kiosk’s Community Committee at 1 Gourde the Bucket and the Committee sells it on to the public at 2 Gourdes the Bucket. The income of Viva Rio is to cover source and transportation costs. The income of the Community Committee is to cover the Kiosk’s costs, including materials and personnel.

The price of the bucket at the Viva Rio kiosks (2 Gourdes) compares favourably with the average price charged at CAMEP’s Kiosks (3 Gourdes) and at other private vendors (5 to 7

Gourdes). Despite the lower price, the Kiosks built by Viva Rio are sustainable.

The Kiosks are managed by Community Committees formed and trained by Viva Rio in cooperation with CAMEP, the Governmental Body responsible for public water management in PaP. A contract was signed between Viva Rio and CAMEP, adding formality and legitimacy to this cooperation. Final responsibility for the training and for the management is transferred from Viva Rio to CAMEP.

Planned:

Two Water Trucks are bought to serve the Water Kiosks, transporting potable water from La Plaine

Result:

Three Water Trucks were purchased to feed the Kiosks with water from La Plaine. They are second hand MACK Models, in good conditions, bought in the USA. One has been imported into Haiti and is operational. The other three were equally imported and are stationed at Viva Rio headquarters, but still wait on negotiations over Import Franchise to formalize the right to circulate in Haitian roads. They are capable of transporting 10.000 liters at a time. Supposing five trips per day, the four trucks should carry nearly 200.000 liters per day to be sold by the Kiosks. Viva Rio has therefore anticipated the time line concerning the purchase of trucks for water distribution.

Planned:

Contract with private company to supply potable ground water from La Plaine, at low market price, to serve the Kiosks

Result:

A partnership was struck with a wealthy family, owner of land in La Plaine, to supply water to the Trucks for US\$4,00 per truck load of about 10.000 liters. This is a solidarity price. However, once submitted to analysis, the water has shown the presence of bacteria that make it not proper for drinking. To solve this problem, Viva Rio is building a new cistern at Headquarters, where this water will be treated before being distributed among the Kiosks.

Planned:

Build Water Harvesting Systems in Schools of the area, with 5.000m³ reservoir capacity, serving about 20.000 students and their families. Students get water for free while in school, families can buy it for 2Gourdes the Boukit.

Result

After evaluating the perspectives of the project in the water component, which shows signs of reaching the final goals before the time line is completed, Viva Rio decided to revise the pace of Works in regard to Rain Water Harvesting. The goal for the period of April 2008 to March 2009 was redefined to the construction of 4.000m³ reservoir capacity. As shown in the table below, we conclude the period 8% short of this goal, which we expect to reach in July, 2009.

Improvement in Rain Water Harvesting System (WHS): besides building new WHS, work was done to improve the regularity of water treatment in the face of irregular rain fall. This required dividing the cisterns in two interconnected chambers, one to receive the rain water, the other to store treated water for distribution. The sites that were thus improved are noted in the table below.

Concerning water quality control, Viva Rio engaged a half time chemist engineer, who is responsible for monitoring and improving the quality of water supplied under the project. See data on those works in table below.

Sites of Rain Water Harvesting		
Schools and Community Centers	works to improve quality control	Works in the period, in M3 of reservoir capacity in 2008
Armée du Salut II	Yes	170
Ecole Argentine Bellegarde	Yes	0
Kay Nou (Viva Rio Community Center)	not necessary	581
Lycée Daniel Fignole	Yes	0
Lycée Pétion	Yes	0
Nazaréen	Yes	0
Pères Salésiens II	not necessary	165
Petit Séminaire Collège St. Martial I, II	not necessary	300
Soeurs du Perpetuel Secours	Yes	195
Soeurs Salesiennes II	not necessary	237
Nozirel L'Herisson	not necessary	300
Tertulien Leclerc	not necessary	190
République Venezuela	not necessary	190
Prophétie Pentecostale	not necessary	100
Ecole Methodiste	Not necessary	157
Centre Educatif Carles Manson	Not necessary	220
Asile Communal	Not necessary	250
Community Spaces at Kay Nou		613

Total 2008		3,668 M3
Total 2007		2,251 M3
Total 2 years of project		5,919 M3

Planned:

Investment in CAMEP system doubles present supply levels

- **Contract with CAMEP was signed.** CAMEP pledges to increase significantly the supply of water to the reservoir of Bel Air (at least 3 times per week). This is better than originally planned. It implies triple rather than double supply as defined in base line calculations. Investments are made to rehabilitate the well of *Mais Gaté* (Generator and Pump) and to link up the pipe system coming from the Airport side to the reservoir of Bel Air. This is a different solution than originally proposed by CAMED and refused by the Haitian experts advising Viva Rio. Challenge ahead is to supervise the performance of CAMEP regarding the obligations assumed in contract. CAMEP has finally started the works in February 2009 and pledges to conclude in 4 months time. We anticipate having this component concluded by July, 2009.

Planned:

Partnership with the Municipality is improved in all levels of the work on water supply.

Partnership with the Municipality is improved at all levels of the work on water supply and it is formally contracted. The municipality has a growing role in the management of public goods, such as water and solid waste. Viva Rio has met a few times with the Mayor and his staff in the period, with promising prospects.

SUMMING UP:

Counting the actions on water implemented (from 2007 up to march 2009), assuming CAMEP honours the contract and Viva Rio reaches its goals for 2009, we can update our estimate for the impact of the project in this component: as shown in the table below, the project will have increased in 50% the volume of water supply in the area by April 2010. **This is more and earlier than originally anticipated.**

It should be also noticed that investments have been concentrated in Lower Bel Air so far, benefiting the poorest sub areas, with the lowest levels of water consumption. In other words, the project increases the general supply and contributes to a reduction of inequality in water distribution. The full impact of this result should be felt in the second semester of 2009, when the works of CAMEP (realistically) should be operational.

Estimated Project Impact by April 2010			
Sources	Situation in T0 April 2007 (Base Line Research) litters per day in the area	Results of project: increased supply litters per day	Situation projected for T2 April 2010 litters per day in the area

CAMEP Reservoir	773,500	560,000	1,333,500
Other sources	976,500	0	976,500
Rain Water VR (potable)		120,000	120,000
Kiosks VR		200,000	200,000
Total	1,750,000	880,000	2.630.000

3.4 Water, Women and Health

Planned:

- Set leadership of women in water quality management
- 13 women, a medical doctor, 6 nurses and 6 assistants form the core of the Women Community Network (WCA).
- WCA lead the management of Water Harvesting in 10 schools
- WCA work in schools and in household visiting for preventive health work associated with water consumption. The goal is to reach 400 families visited per month.

Results

One medical doctor, 2 nurses and 6 health assistants are engaged to form the core of Women's water and health network (WWH), with a total of 9 women.

WWH form, train and supervise the Water Management Committees in schools involved in the Rain Water Harvesting Program. Such committees are created in 10 schools. The Water Committees are formed by representatives from the School Principals, the Students and WWH.

WWH leads the production of events concerning water in the area. For instance: the race "*Women in Search of Water*" has women from the various sub areas competing for prizes in celebration of the Contract signed between Viva Rio and CAMEP, which promises to supply water three days per week (rather than one day per week) in the Zone.

WWH takes part in the HIP HOP campaign on AIDS prevention, training the Hip Hop artists on the subject and assisting in the events

WWH takes part in the research on the school population in the Zone

Health care in schools was initiated in October 2008, after a late return of students to school due to the Hurricanes that hit the Island. Great demand for this service in schools, consisting of basic care and screening to public health system. Besides counseling, of great demand, the following cases were attended to in a period of two months, January and February, 2009:

School/cases	H	F	Dys m	Abd	Vag. Disch.	Dysp	Wound	Epig. ache	D.A.	Total
L.A.Pétion	70	35	15	30	10	0	8	6	5	197
L.P.Eust. D.F	69	24	78	29	9	2	22	8	10	251
C.Armée S	45	12	0	14	6	0	12	1	0	90
S. salésienne	40	10	8	19	17	0	5	6	7	112
P Séminaire	49	19	0	13	0	0	28	0	6	115

R.Argentine	23	22	5	14	22	1	0	17	6	110
C.Notre D.P.	29	12	8	18	25	0	6	10	5	113
C.Nazaréen	20	8	10	19	14	0	8	8	5	92
Total	345	142	124	156	103	3	89	56	47	1080

C - Headache ; F – Fever; Dysm. – dysmenorrhea; Vag. D. - Vaginal Discharge ;Dysp—Dyspnea; D.Epi-- Epigastrique ache; – D.A = Dental ache, Abd.a – Abdominal ache

The following quote comes from the medical doctor in charge of this component:

« On constaté que la majorité des élèves vus à l'infirmierie y ont été pour céphalée et la deuxième cause est la douleur abdominale ; ces symptômes peuvent avoir pour cause le jeun prolongé. La douleur abdominale a elle seule peut être du à des problèmes de parasitose intestinale (manque d'hygiène alimentaire, eau non potable) ou d'infection urinaire (hygiène corporelle, problèmes de latrines).

Les plaies représentent des cas de violence entre camarades surtout à DF ; on enregistre aussi des cas d'accident sur la cours de récréation et évidemment plus accentués dans les écoles masculines.

On note aussi un nombre relativement élevée de cas d'écoulement vaginal qui peuvent être dus à des problèmes d'accessibilité à l'eau traitée et/ou d'infections sexuellement transmissibles. »

3.5 Solid Waste Management

Planned:

- Field research
- Submit to NCA strategy for SWM implementation
- Design and organize Global Campaign to launch the program
- Design and organize regular system of collection
- Design and organize recycling process
- Set up Central Operational Base in Bel Air
- Set up a network of up to six Eco Points
- Use labor intensive technology
- Stimulate the participation of Local Entrepreneurship
- Engage Schools and other opinion making local institutions
- Implement collection
- Implement separation and recycling
- The following goals are proposed:
 - Average volume of 120M3 of solid waste is processed per day.

- Average volume of 12M3 is recycled per day.
- About 70 people are regularly engaged in collection and separation of waste.
- About 10 institutions are partner to the solid waste program.

Results

Research orient definition of SWM operations, volumes & values:

Field research implemented – it involves experts from Brazil, with experience in SWM in several states of Brazil and in several countries of Latin America. It also involves experts in Haiti, with assessment of the market for recycling, composting and bio energy production. It involves further interviewing key stakeholders in SW in Port au Prince – National Government, Mairie, Private Sector and Funding Agencies (IDB).

International financial crisis changes radically the situation for recycling SW. Fall in oil prices lead to fall in prices of recycles from 30% to 80% pending on the product. We are condemned to a more modest planning until prices rise again.

Networking and negotiating with potential stakeholders

Business partners on collecting and on recycling have been contacted.

Government partners from the Ministry of Public Works and from SMCRS, the Governmental Collection Company, have been contacted. The Ministry of Environment has been contacted also.

Mayor's Office of Port au Prince has been contacted, as well as the Mayor's Office of Cité Soleil (which covers lowest section of Canal, by Pont Rouge)

Community leaders have been contacted

Inter American Development Bank decides to support the SW component through Technical Assistance, worth US800 thousands for 36 months

Private SWM Companies from Norway show interest in supporting the project with technical assistance on Bio energy production

Another private company from Norway shows interest in the project for its potential in Carbon Credit operations

Private Companies linked to the energy production sector from Haiti show interest in participating in the initiative.

Central Operation Control Base is organized

Central Operational Base is built and organized. It is located at "Kay Nou", by J.J. Dessalines's Boulevard, a very convenient location for operation purposes.

Ecopoints are organized

First ECOPOINT is built and organized. It is located at Kay Nou, next to the Central Operation Base.

Global campaign for emergency cleaning is organized

Campaign is launched around Canal Rock Pheller. This canal runs from the top of the mountain down to the sea, crossing Port au Prince down to our area. It was totally covered by garbage, causing floodings as soon as the rainy season started. In fact, the areas of Pont

Rouge, Cité Vincent, La Saline, Warf Jérémie and Fort Dimanche were badly flooded in early March, with water mixing with garbage and latrine matter, penetrating the households.

A mobilization was organized engaging 16 groups of 10 people each, recruited by “Ruelle” in the local communities. With the support of an engine pump, those 160 persons, gender balanced, led the population in taking out the water from the houses and cleaning the garbage that was left behind. This took place for four days, with the group members touching a daily minimum wage support. The cleaning was concluded on Sunday, at a community celebration, where 1.000 hot dishes were ceremoniously cooked and consumed.

In parallel, in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Works, works were initiated to clean up the Canal. Dirt was dragged for a few kilometers, from the Sea area up to the Boulevard Dessaline, crossing Boulevard La Saline. One bulldozer, three excavators and five trucks were mobilized for a period of four weeks. The Machines and their operators belong to the Ministry. Viva Rio coordinated the action with the local community leaders, organizing a sanitation effort, to clean the pluvial galleries underground. This concentrated work will last for a period of three months, after which a regular system of collection will be established, covering the canal and the narrow “corridors” inside the communities. 60 people are engaged in this drainage effort, which covers the areas of Pont Rouge, La Saline and Fortouron.

Global campaign for vectors’ control is organized

Vectors’ control will be initiated after the drainage campaign is concluded, in the next period.

Regular SWM local system is developed

Strategy is designed: it will be developed in phases, beginning from the lower sub areas, using labor intensive technology. The First Phase will be Fortouron, La Saline and Pont Rouge, starting in May 2009, after the initial campaign is concluded; the Second Phase will run from Tokio and Rue Saint Martin up through Delmas 2 till the Daniel Fignole School, starting in September 2009. The former has about 23.000 inhabitants and the later has 27.000. Plans are of collecting about 30MT of SW per day by the end of 2009. A detailed work guide on SWM will be submitted in the next period.

Recycling system is developed

Due to start in July, 2009. Plans are of separating for recycling about 1,5 MT per day and to produce about 10MT per day of Compost by the end of 2009. The recycling program is suffering the impact of the financial crisis, which has provoked a severe fall in prices of plastic, metal, glass and paper. In fact, the whole recycling business is at a stand point right now, waiting for the “normalization” of this market.

Plan of work on SWM was submitted to NCA

Schools are engaged in the SW program

Two schools will be engaged as of September 2009, after summer vacations

Local micro enterprises are organized

Planning involves local entrepreneurs in micro and small organizations to do pre collection in corridors and in the canal, as well as separation for recycling at ECOPOINT. This will start in May 2009, after the Global Campaign, to be implemented through out the year of 2009.

Labor intensive technology is applied

Labor intensive technology is applied at all stages of pre collection, collection and separation of materials to be sold for recycling. Adding up to other fronts in the project, 450 work positions should be created in 2009.

Mairie is an active partner in the program

Mairie is following the progress of the project closely and should become an active partner indeed. Besides the Mairie of Port au Prince, the Mairie of Cité Soleil has shown interest in the project, to cooperate with works reaching the lowest area affected by the Canal, namely Pont Rouge, Warf Jérémie and Fort Dimanche.

Truitier Landfill

Workshop on a proposal for the modernization of Open Dump of the Metropolitan Region of Port au Prince, in Truitier, to become a sustainable and productive Landfill. The proposal involves a team of Brazilian experts, with Viva Rio, in partnership with Haitian authorities from the Ministries of Public Works and Environment, as well as Haitian private companies with investments in the production of electricity and in compost for agricultural purposes. Representatives from Norway, Canada (CIDA's representative, Marc Josué) and France attend the workshop. The following memo was submitted to President Préval as a result of the workshop:

La Décharge de Truitier – projet pionnier d’Haiti au marché de carbone propositions à partir du Séminaire de 16-17 Mars, Hotel Karibe, Port au Prince

Objectif - Récupération de la décharge de Truitier, considérant les aspects environnementaux, sanitaires et sociaux, dans un cadre auto soutenable, selon les normes du Mécanisme de Développement Propre (Protocole de Kyoto).

Ressources

Phase 1 – Récupération de la décharge et des routes d'accès

Phase 2 - Valorisation du biogaz (génération d'énergie) : Secteur Privé

Phase 3 - Opération revenues: Crédit Carbone, Biogaz, Compost, Tipping Fee

Cadre Institutionnel Concession à long terme à une Compagnie Privée, qui devra:

- Mettre en place le fond de roulement
- Opérer la décharge
- Payer des « royalties » à l'État pendant la période de la concession ;
- Contribuer à des fonds pour les chiffonniers et pour des projets sociaux pendant toute la période de la concession.

Appui technique Viva Rio et AIN (Aide de L'Église de Norvège) participent :

- A l'élaboration du Projet Technique

- A la rédaction du Document Descriptif du Projet pour la Certification MDP
- Au transfert de technologie pour la Récupération et la Gestion de Truitier
- A la recherche des ressources pour la récupération de la décharge
- A la vente des Crédits Carbone sur le Marché Premium

Conditions

- Conformité avec les conditions et critères de certification du MDP et celles des institutions qui permettent le placement des crédits carbonés
- Adhésion volontaire de toutes les parties dans le montage institutionnel (Etat, Municipalité, Secteur Privé, Viva Rio, AIN (Norvège))
- Propriété du terrain sans litige
- Obtention du permis

Chronologie

- Projet technique : 3 mois
- Récupération de la Décharge et modernisation du service : 6 mois
- Valorisation du biogaz : 12 mois
- Certification MDP : 20 mois
- Opérations rentables : 20 mois
- Concession : 15 ans, avec option d'extension

Valeurs Estimatives Générées par le Projet

- 72 millions d'Euros en 15 ans ou 4,8 millions par an en crédit carbone
- 6 MW d'électricité (709.560 MW.h pour la période de la concession)
- D'autres services complémentaires à estimer (compostage et recyclage)

À préciser

- Base légale du contrat (concession, délégation de services ou autres)
- Définition des Termes de Référence (exemple de Rio de Janeiro peut être utile)

Planned : Pilot Bio Digester is built

Result:

Bio digester is built to process human waste from 1.000 users per day, with an estimated average equivalent production of 50 liters of biogas per person per day, adding up to a maximum capacity of 50m³ of biogas per day.

An aquatic system of filters is built, with plants of local cultivation which remove nutrients and produce biomass for compost and to feed fishes and birds

A fish tank is built to produce animal protein

A Communal Toilette System is under construction

The pilot as a whole should be operational in may, growing to full capacity in the period of one year. If successful, the model may be multiplied to other areas in Bel Air and beyond

3.6 Children, Youth and Peace

3.6.1 In Schools

Planed Activities

Engage schools in Water and Solid Waste programs, as well as in culture and sports. Ten schools are involved.

Results:

- Students from ten schools are engaged in Water Management Committees.
- Students from seven schools participate in research on living conditions of the students, as well as school performance, sexual habits, drugs and violence
- Students from three public schools participate in two football championships in the neighbourhood, with games in the schools and in the field at Place de la Paix.
- One championship was organized in football, with the participation of teams from the National Police of Haiti and of the Military from MINUSTAH. Competitions in other modalities will happen in 2009, once the Sports Facilities at Kay Nou are ready for use.
- Cultural actions within schools were organized with 10 Hip Hop groups, gender mixed, with the theme of gender violence and AIDS prevention.
- Under the leadership of the Women's Health Agents, students from three public schools in the activity of planting trees: Daniel Fignole, Argentine and Lycee Petion. They perform:
 - Cleaning the school areas for the purpose of planting the trees,
 - Planting 500 trees, 200 fruit trees and 300 forest trees,
 - Education of students for the maintenance of those trees
- The project created a tree nursery, where 30.000 trees were planted. This is at Kay Nou, by the Boulevard JJ Dessaline. It should be managed by a Cooperative formed by local people, under the technical orientation of Viva Rio. Besides supporting the reforestation of Bel Air, it should serve as a source of income for people engaged in the Cooperative.
- The Nursery has served the Community Center Kay Nou, which is well served with green coverage. It is being cultivated to serve a broad campaign under the slogan "BEL AIR IS GREEN", to be launched in the next period. It will be managed by a Cooperative organized with local people.
- Engagement in SW will start in September, 2009

3.6.2 Street Culture and Peace Accord

Planed Activities

- Sustain Peace Accord in Bel Air – 11 sub areas
- Introduce Peace Accord Model in Cité Soleil – 43 sub areas
- Implement scholarship program for children associated with peace keeping purposes – up to 396 scholarships in Bel Air and 504 in Cité Soleil

- Implement a professional training program for youth from local cultural groups – 11 RARA groups in Bel Air, 15 in Cité Soleil,
- Support peace celebration through cultural events – 6 celebrations in Bel Air, 6 celebrations in Cité Soleil, 6 Hip Hop competitions in Cité Soleil
- 4 DDR participants get performance prizes per month in Cité Soleil
- Support Mediation Chamber under Peace Accord, with CNDDR

Results

- “Peace Accord 2” was negotiated and signed in May 15, 2008. This was deemed necessary for the following reasons:
 - Release of almost 100 inmates in Dec. 2007 brings back veteran (violent) leaders, who had not been part of the Peace Accord process
 - Leadership confrontations with former inmates are resolved through fatal violence in January/February
 - Return of micro political violence in the area prior and post carnival
 - Repression by the Military provokes aggressive reactions from some community bases – Viva Rio staff is threatened with death; a formal letter is written by a particular group of leaders threatening to expel Viva Rio from Haiti
 - Negotiations are successful – they involve the Brazilian Minister of Human Rights and the Command of the Brazilian Battalion and leaders from 14 Bases, with the mediation of Viva Rio
 - As a result, a second version of the Peace Accord is approved and signed by the Community Leaders, at the Headquarters of CNDDR, in May 15
 - The same group of leaders who had threatened Viva Rio decide to make a Homage to Viva Rio, offering a *Plate of Honor for Services in Reducing Violence in Bel Air*. This Plate is ceremoniously handed to the Brazilian Ambassador, at Eastern, during a Street Festival called “RARANAVAL”
- Peace Accord 2 brought some new ideas:
 - The area is expanded, from 11 to 14 Bases
 - The incentive via scholarships is accordingly expanded to 42 (3 X 14) scholarships for basic education of children and 14 RARA musicians
 - The condition for the incentives through scholarships to children and RARA musicians is limited to violent death provoked by micro political conflicts (inter base or between bases and the state forces)
 - A new incentive is proposed to Community (Base) Leaders: a prize worth up to US\$1.000,00 (a computer or a motorcycle) is granted through a lottery process in case of a month with no violent death whatsoever. In other words, Community Leaders are deemed co-responsible for up keeping a peaceful environment in local society.

Table below shows that after violent conflicts in January, February and April, the line of violence was interrupted: since May, when the Peace Accord was signed, we had seven months without conflict, as opposed to one month only. Furthermore, it shows that, from May to December, we had 4 months without a single homicide episode. For a poor urban population of 90.000, this is a rather low number if compared, for instance, to Jamaica or El Salvador. In recognition for the successes in peace making in the neighbourhood, the following prizes applied: 327 scholarships for children of the 14 rival areas and 43 young

RARA members in professional training.

In January and in February 2009, no lethal episodes were registered. In March, however, two (allegedly) “little thieves” were killed in Low Bel Air, in the area bordering the market. This kind of occurrence is often associated with turf disputes, which implies a lost month in the Peace Accord. Prizes were therefore granted in January and February, but they were not granted in March.

Hip Hop competition involved over 100 groups, from several neighborhoods in Port au Prince – Martissant, Cité Soleil, Petion Ville, and also from the city of Jacmel. They composed and presented to a jury compositions on the theme of Gender Violence and AIDS prevention. Ten groups were selected, including 3 women’s groups. The winners followed on disseminating their songs in schools and in the media.

Young artists from Bel Air compose Carnival Song mixing Hrazilian and Haitian tunes and rhythms, in Hip Hop style, produce CD and Video Clip, with peace making motives, which gain great visibility in Radios, TVs and Carnival festivities

Six Peace Celebrations brought together RARA groups from the 14 rival communities. Hip Hop groups also participated. From 5 to 10 Thousands people were present in each celebration.

Community Brigade for Fast Response to Emergencies is operational. It is initially composed of 15 members, 8 men and 7 women. It was trained by the Brazilian Military. It faces its first major challenge with the flooding of march and it has such a positive impact that five neighbouring communities damaged by the flooding come to ask Viva Rio to expand the Brigade to cover those communities (La Saline, Cité Vincent, Pont Rouge, Warf Jeremie, Fort Dimanche). In fact, these are the poorest areas in the zone, reaching extreme levels of vulnerability. A new competition is therefore organize , to recruit and train 10 more brigade members.

- The release of Former Inmates from the Jail System at Christmas posed some difficult challenges to power relations in the area. Community agents of Viva Rio responded with an attempt to design a “Re-entry” program. Four meetings were organized with the former inmates. A “*Re-entry Project*” was designed and proposed, in common with the target group. A committee of former In Mates was formed to negotiate the issue with the authorities. The project was submitted first to UNDP and later to RVC/MINUSTAH. However, in spite of the urgency of the matter, funds were not made available. On the positive side, negotiating for over 6 months created a positive relationship between Viva Rio and some Former Inmates. Two of them, however, were killed due to disputes in local leadership.
- The studies on Children and Violence in Haiti (mentioned above) and direct observation convinced Viva Rio that a special line of work should be developed with children who call themselves “soldiers”. They live around the Bases and they create

links of identity and dependence with adults leading power disputes in the zone. They enjoy the territorial rivalries and provoke violent situations. The episodes around carnival had a strong participation of the “child soldiers”. The following actions were taken:

- Identification and registration of the child soldiers in the several Bases of Great Bel Air. Thirty three children were interviewed and composed a first list of participants. Elements of life history, family address, education, episodes of violence, expectations were registered.
- Medical diagnosis, to identify chronic problems, such as malnutrition and drug dependency. The Woman Network from Viva Rio performed that task
- Hot meal at a regular time, an important element to gather the children around the project. The meals are prepared by local cooks and delivered at Kay Nou, the headquarter of Viva Rio. At Kay Nou, the children have access to educational activities.
- Personalized approach, with tutors giving individual attention to the children. The Tutors are former Base Members recruited by Viva Rio to perform the tutorial task. They know those kids and have authority over them.
- Partnership with institution specialized in drug dependence to give special support to worst cases.
- Regular sports practices, associated with education on such concepts as fair play, disputes bound by rules, winning and losing, healthy habits etc
- Computer training and internet, through games, at Kay Nou
- Meeting parents, to identify family situations and to promote reunion. Most children have some familial reference in the area.
- Vacation in the provinces: children were sent away from Bel Air for July and August and distributed among various family and community networks. This was a very successful initiative that stimulated the children to go back to school. Some children choose to remain in the Province, rather than coming back to Bel Air.
- Negotiation with Base Leaders, putting pressure on them to help the project, telling the children that they should not come back to life in the streets and by the Bases.
- Enrolment in schools and school support, so that children can cope with the demands of studying.
- Negotiating the reintegration of the children into a family context.

It is early to evaluate the results of the work with the child soldiers, but there are hopeful signs on a good number of them. Furthermore, working with these children has enhanced the recognition of Viva Rio within street life in Bel Air.

- The victimization report published by Viva Rio has shown a significant reduction of violence in Bel Air since a peak in 2004/2005. In the same vein, the participation of Bel Air in the riots of April 2008 was rather contained, in contrast to the aggressive signs emerging from Martissant, Pétion Ville and other neighbourhoods. Yet, the results of the Peace Accord over time are still irregular, as shown by the table below.

Peace Accord in Bel Air results per month - prizes granted (yes) or lost (no) due to violent death			
Months	2007	2008	
		Community	Leaders
January		No	
February		No	
March		Yes	
April		No	
May	Yes	Yes	No
June	Yes	Yes	Yes
July	No	Yes	Yes
August	Yes	Yes	Yes
September	Yes	Yes	No
October	Yes	No	No
November	Yes	Yes	Yes
December	Yes	Yes	No
January		Yes	Yes
February		Yes	Yes
March		No	No

- The combination of (i) law enforcement with (ii) incentives and (iii) development actions creates an innovative strategy in armed (urban) violence reduction that should be better discussed and evaluated. The research on the perception of progress in local society, that is scheduled to be produced in the end of the present period, should offer interesting resources to that end.
- While no official crime data are publicised, Viva Rio had produced numbers for the Sub Areas engaged in the Peace Accord, covering the period of May 2006 down to April 2009. The time series is short (three years only), but they do show a significant trend of lethal violence reduction:

Number of Violent Deaths in the 5 blocs participating in the Peace Accord April 30, 2009									
Grand Bel Air – estimated population : 80.665 habitants								TOTAL	Rate Per 100.000 inhabitants
Month	Bel Air	Solino	Fort National - Corridor Bastia	Delmas 2	Fortouron - La Saline	Kind of Violence			
May 2006 to April 2006									
May	-	-	?	-	-				
June	-	-	?	1 (Canal Orphelin)	-	Fire arm		1	
July	-	-	?	-	-				
August	-	-	?	-	-				

September	5 (Ruelle Mariella)	-	?	1 (Canal Orphelin)	-	Fire arm	6
October	?	-	?	1 (Armée du Salut)	-	Fire arm	1
November	?	-	?	-	4 (Fortouron)	Fire arm	4
December	?	-	?	-	1 (Fortouron)	Lynchking	1
January	?	-	?	-	-		
February	?	-	?	-	1 (Fortouron)	Fire arm	1
March	?	-	?	-	-	Fire arm	
April	7 (Platon Bel Air)	0	0	0	0	Fire arm	7
Sub Total 2006/2007	12	-	?	3	6		21
May 2007 to April 2008							
May	0	0	?	0	0		
June	0	0	?	0	0		
July	1 (Corridor St Côte)	0	?	0	2 (Fortouron)	Lynching	3
August	0	0	?	0	0		
September	0	0	?	0	0		
October	0	0	?	0	0		
November	0	0	?	0	0		
December	1 (Rue Tiremas) 2 (Rue des Césars)	0	?	0	0	Fire arm	3
January	2 (La Croix, Rue Montalais)	0	?	0	1 (Fortouron)	Fire arm	3
February	2 (Rue Tiremas, Sans Fil)	0	?	1 (Canal Orphelin)	0	Fire arm	3
March	0	0	?	0	0		
April	3 (Madanm Kolo) 1 (UNPOL, Cathédrale)	1 (Sans Fil)	?	0	0	Fire arm	5
Sub Total 2007/2008	12	1	?	1	3		17
May 2008 to April 2009							
May	0	0	0	0	0		
June	0	0	0	0	0		
July	0	0	0	0	0		
August	0	0	1 (Bastia)	0	0	Lynching	1
September	0	0	0	0	0		

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October	1 (Archives)	0	0	1 (Canal Orphelin)	0	Fire arm + Lynching	2
November	0	0	0	0	0		
December	0	0	1 (Bastia)	0	1 (Fortouron)	Lynching + Fire arm	2
January	0	0	0	0	-		
February	2 (Sans Fil)	0	1 (Sans Fil)	0	1 (Grand Rue / La Saline)	Fire arm	4
March	1 (Sans Fil)	1 (Solino)	0	0	2 (Corridor Demangues , Bvl J.J. Dessalines)	Fire arm	4
April	0	0	0	0	1 (Bvl La Saline)	Lynching	1
Sub total 2008/2009	4	1	3	1	5		14

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TOTAL 3 years	28	2	3 + ?	5	14		52
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Source: Projet "Tambou Lapè", Viva Rio & CNDDR.

Méthod: monthly meetings gather information, with participation of community leaders, PNH and MINUSTAH, since May 2007. For the previous period of 2006/07, the leaders made a memory exercise. It is therefore likely that the initial number, for 2006/07 is underestimated in this table.

Fort National / Bastia joined the Peace Accord in May 2008. This is the reason why the data from this bloc is registered from 2008 onwards only.

For comparison sake, it is worth recalling some homicide rates from the Region :

Homicide Rates of Some Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean			
	Rate homicides per 100.000 inhabitants	Year	Source
San Salvador	99	2004	Portal Segurança Cidadã, SENASP, Ministério da Justiça, Brasil
Ciudad de Guatemala	90	2002	Portal Segurança Cidadã, SENASP, Ministério da Justiça, Brasil
Kingston	62	2006	Overseas Security Advisory Council
Rio de Janeiro	56	2006	DATA SUS/ Ministério da Saúde, ISER
Region Caraibe	30	2002	UN Crime Trends Survey and Interpol
Bogotá	21	2004	Instituto Nacional de Propriedade Industrial
Grand Bel Air	17	2008/09	Proje Tambou Lapè, Viva Rio & CNDDR

THE PEACE ACCORD STRATEGY WAS NOT TAKEN TO CITÉ SOLEIL FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

THE BUDGET FOR 2008 WAS NOT FULLY COVERED. CUTS HAD TO BE MADE. VIVA RIO CHOSE TO REINFORCE THE WORK ALREADY IN COURSE, RATHER THAN OPEN A NEW FRONT.

AS MENTIONED ABOVE, UNFORESEEN EVENTS CREATED NEW CHALLENGES TO THE PEACE ACCORD IN BEL AIR, WHICH REQUIRED AN INCREASE IN ATTENTION AND IN EXPENDITURES.

3.7 Sports and Citizenship

Planned Activities

- Improve stadium in Bel Air (synthetic grass, fence, dressing rooms)
- Design and implement sports training program, associated with work ethic and citizenship values – 400 children and youth involved

Results

- Two football championships were organized. They will be further described below, under the section dealing with the relationship between the Haitian Police and the community.

AFTER RENTING A SPACE IN BEL AIR, ABOUT 25.000M2 LARGE, WHICH IS LOCATED NEXT TO THE FOOTBALL STADIUM, VIVA RIO PROPOSED A CHANGE IN THIS LINE OF WORK AND EXPENDITURE. INSTEAD OF INVESTING ON THE STADIUM THIS YEAR, WE PROPOSED TO INVEST IN A SPORTS AND CULTURAL CENTER, SITUATED IN ONE OF THE BUILDINGS OF KAY NOU. THIS CENTER CAN SERVE SEVERAL SPORT MODALITIES (SALON FOOTBALL, VOLEYBALL, BASKETBALL, HANDIBALL, MARTIAL ARTS), AS WELL AS IMPROVE THE CONDITIONS FOR THE STUDY OF MUSIC, WHICH HAS GROWN IN IMPORTANCE WITH THE PEACE ACCORD. THIS SOLUTION WAS NOT ENVISIONED BEFORE, BUT IT IS QUITE PRACTICAL NOW AND IT IS BETTER SUITED TO THE BROAD COMMUNITY INTENTION OF THE PROJECT.

Works in Sports and Arts center were initiated in the period. *Capoeira* lessons were initiated as well, with three classes formed, one mostly composed of child soldiers, another by children and youth of the neighbouring schools and housing. A third class was formed with adults. A

total of 80 kids were engaged in the period.

Capoeira lessons gain growing visibility and participation. Schools from Bel Air and from Petion Ville ask for lessons for their students. We will need to organize well this activity because demand is exceeding our capacity.

Viva Rio has purchased 50.000m2 of land in the northern outskirts of Port au Prince to initiate there an Academy of Football aimed at forming young athletes of excellence. The funds for this action came from Soros Fund. Works for the Academy should be initiated in the next period.

3.7 Security

3.7.1 Military and Community

Planned Activities

- Produce manual on military & community relations
- Produce documentary in video on military & community relations
- Assist in training on community relations of Brazilian military going to serve in Haiti.
- Assist and cooperate with Military in community relations in the field.

Results

- Manual has been produced
- Documentary has been produced

Both, the Manual and the Documentary have been produced and approved by the Brazilian Military Center for Instruction on Peace Operations (CIOPAZ), as well as by the Force Command of MINUSTAH. They were also endorsed by the Training Section of DPKO in the UN in New York, to be included as tools for training in UN missions in general. In this case they would count in the "Tool Box" that is due to complement a revised version of the SGTM. The video has legends in four languages – Portuguese, Spanish, French and English; the Manual is in Portuguese and English.

- Viva Rio has participated in the training sessions of the Brazilian Battalions in the chapter on Military & Community Relations
- Viva Rio has facilitated regular meetings between the military in Bel Air and the community (Base) leaders. These meetings have been functional to the organization of joint events, to discuss tensions among the Bases within the Peace Accord framework and to interact over security matters in the Zone.

3.7.2 The National Police of Haiti

Planned Activities

- Manual on Community Policing
- Simulation Exercises on Community Policing
- Facilitate cooperation of PNH with Rio Police
- Create QIP Fund to support community oriented actions by PNH

- Facilitate implementation of Women's Police Service

Results

THE CANADIAN AND THE SPANISH POLICE COOPERANTS ARE WORKING ON A COMMUNITY POLICING MANUAL FOR THE NPH. VIVA RIO HAS THEREFORE REFRAINED FROM DUPLICATING THIS EFFORT. AS A CONSEQUENCE, VIVA RIO WILL PRODUCE A PEDAGOGICAL TOOL OF A DIFFERENT NATURE, AS A GUIDE TO PRACTICAL TRAINING IN COMMUNITY POLICING.

- A simulation exercise is being produced, combining Brazilian and Haitian know how. Brazilian experts in game production have designed the computer program whose lay out should be drawn by Haitian professionals. Content is being developed together by Brazilian and Haitian police. The product is at its final stage and should be concluded in the next period.
- Viva Rio has proposed to the Academy of Haitian Police that Bel Air be considered a *“Training Ground for Community Policing”*. After their theoretical training, new recruits would have two months of practical exercises in Community Policing in Bel Air. On the other hand, Viva Rio would train the community leaders in the Zone (from Bases and from other institutions) on how to interact with the Police under a Community Based, Problem Solving doctrine. Select members from the various districts in the Metropolitan Region of Bel Air would also come for an intership in that kind of policing. Apparently, the idea has been well received by the Chief of NPH, Mr. Andresol, and the Chief of the Police Academy, Mr. Maxime. The former Commandant of the Military Police of the Rio de Janeiro State, Cel Ubiratan Angelo, an expert in Community Policing in violent neighbourhoods, is working on this action with Viva Rio, together with the Haitian Police investigator, Frank Desilien.
- While the Official Training Program does not get final approval from PNH, Viva Rio implements a series of interactive events on community policing principles, involving PNH and the local community in Bel Air. This includes Police, Students and Community Leaders, holding training sessions at Kay Nou.
- The QIP concept has been used to fund football championships, sponsored by the Haitian Police in partnership with Viva Rio. Three championships have taken place, bringing teams from various Red Zones in Port au Prince, MINUSTAH, CNDDR, Viva Rio, Schools from Bel Air and Street Children. These games have attracted great audiences. The Bel Air Vert Campaign has also gained the support of the Police, creating occasions for positive interactions between police officers and community members.
- Women Policing on Gender Issues has been thoroughly discussed. It has even been the object of a diplomatic agreement signed by President Preval and President Lula. However, it has not been implemented yet.

3.7.3 Control Armed Violence

Planned Activities

- Organize and disseminate a campaign on “Violence Free Zones” in Bel Air
- Assist and train the Haitian Police in the development of a Small Arms (SALW) Registry and a Tracing Programa
- Assist Haitian Government in joining the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence Reduction

Results

- *Peace Accord 2* has taken the place of the “Free Zones” campaign. It has a similar content, with a different format. The “Free Zone” concept has not been abandoned, but it is postponed for the moment.
- SALW registry and tracing has been discussed, but it still to enter a realistic track
- The Minister of Justice of Brazil, Tarso Genro, announced in Geneva the support of the Brazilian Government for Haiti to become a focal country in the Programs launched by the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence Reduction. The Head of Disarmament of UNDP in Geneva, Peter Batchelor, made a formal invitation to the Haitian Government to join in the Geneva Declaration, thus becoming habilitated to be a focal country. The Prime Minister, Michele Pierre Louis, has shown interest in this diplomatic move. Viva Rio and the Brazilian Ambassador in Haiti have visited the Prime Minister to propose this action. Hopefully, it will succeed in the next period.

3.8 Communication

Planned Activities

- Design and implement a communication strategy to publicize the project’s results
- Highlight women’s leading role in the recovery process
- Highlight the leading role of youth in the same recovery process
- Disseminate the image of Bel Air as a renewed neighborhood, rich in popular culture
- Disseminate reliable information and opinions on the Haitian process.

Results

Three means have been used to disseminate the project:

- Press release and interaction, in media friendly events, over such themes as Peace Accord, Police and Community Championships, Hip Hop, Gender Violence and AIDS, Research results etc. Haitian press and some international vehicles have given significant space to the actions of the project
- Alternative media has been quite intense in the area. The Peace Accord is implemented through 14 lottery events per month, with the presence of families, children and young people. Furthermore, other 14 events every two months, mobilize young musicians from the RARA groups. Every two months, we have a major community celebration. The Hip Hop campaign on AIDS Prevention leads several events. Water initiatives give place to another series of events. Each one of those occasions is publicised by alternative local media. As a result, the project has become quite well known in the Zone.
- The site www.haitihere.com, is published in Portuguese, French and English, giving news about the project and about Haiti in general, with a view to counter the permanent negative images about Haiti in the world, The site has a respectful approach, opening room to creative and interesting stories.

4. HIV/AIDS

- AIDS prevention was the object of a campaign led by young people for their peers, in the poor neighbourhoods of Port au Prince, using the language and the style of Hip Hop. Over 100 groups have participated. The competition has been widely covered by Radio and TV. The campaign has involved street events and schools.

5. GENDER EQUALITY

- Besides the promotion of women's leadership in water management in schools, gender equality was conveyed and practiced in each action, from the planting of trees to the AIDS prevention campaign. Finals in competition was gender balanced, with six groups, three male and three female.

6. PROTECTION (UN RES. 1325)

- The respect for the rights of women and the critique of gender violence was the central message of Hip Hop campaign on AIDS prevention. It was also central to the work on water supply and distribution. For instance, the chauffeur of the water truck is a woman, giving visibility to the general slogan "Water, Women and Health". The network of women health agents had a leadership role in several actions, such as the planting of trees in schools. The Emergency Brigade, initially composed of 15 members, includes 6 women.

7. CONFLICT SENSITIVITY

- The project is focused on violence reduction at neighbourhood level. The Peace Accord is an innovative and so far successful approach to a difficult situation. The choice of Hip Hop as the language for the AIDS campaign made the point of attracting to the peace camp youth that are usually perceived as a source of violence. The project puts in practice the concept of an "integrated mission", giving an operational reality to the integration between security and development goals.

8. CHILDREN AND YOUTH (UN RES. 1612)

- The project engaged a good number of children and teenagers in the activities of planting trees and preventing AIDS. Furthermore, street children, known in the Zone as "Child Soldiers", were equally involved in the Rap campaign on AIDS prevention. Children in school were also the target of research, sports and development activities. Capoeira games are focused on children and teenagers.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- The increase in the supply of potable water and the planting of trees have positive environmental impact and contribute to the education of local population on ecologically sound concepts. For instance, the planting of trees was the object of a debate with neighbours to the schools, who questioned the point of planting trees in a context of extreme poverty. The students themselves had to debate the issue with the local community. The Solid Waste component was still in its preliminary stage in this period, dealing with research and planning.

10. LOCAL CONTEXT / LOCAL FOUNDATION

- **How was the project incorporated in the area**

The project is thoroughly immersed in the local context. The investments made in CAMEP should have direct impact in increasing water supply. The Kiosks open the access to potable water in areas which were void of any such service. Management of Kiosks and of Cisterns in schools is the responsibility of local committees. The planting of trees was conducted by local students, with the orientation of a network of local women. The rap competition on AIDS prevention was organized by local groups of young people who are often viewed through the stigma of violence. The events for the Rap competition mobilized opinion among the youth in the area. The Peace Accord has been thoroughly discussed with the community leaders and other stake holders, such as school principals, Police and the Military of MINUSTAH.

- **Local representation**

All activities were conducted with and by local leaders.

- **How and to what extent was the target group involved?**

Community leaders, Women, young people and children were active in most moments of the project.

- **Local ownership/transfer of project**

The project aims at the empowerment of local actors and institutions. This is a long term process, which starts with leadership within the project proper. Community leaders are key players in the process of project design and implementation. Informal cultural groups (Hip Hop) gained recognition. Institutions, such as schools and churches, anchor activities such as water supply and distribution. State institutions, such as CAMEP and CNDDR are partners with great visibility in the actions.

11. IMPLEMENTATION AND COORDINATION

- **Implementing partners**

- Water Supply in partnership with CAMEP (state organ for water in PaP)
- Kiosks in partnership with the Mairie (granting land rights for construction) and CAMEP
- Water source in La Plaine in partnership with Haitian Private Investor
- Planting trees in partnership with schools, forms a Cooperative composed of local people
- Women and Health in partnership with schools
- AIDS prevention Hip Hop campaign in partnership with CNDDR
- Peace Accord in partnership with CNDDR, Haitian National Police, Military from MINUSTAH
- Solid Waste planning in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Works, SMCRS and the Mairie
- In all cases, working together with community leaders and informal cultural groups

- **Coordination with networks, authorities, UN, NGOs, INGOs, others**

The list of implementing partners registered above includes networks and Haitian authorities. As for UN agencies, close relationship is maintained in connection to the broad program of Viva Rio in the area.

- **Short description of how the project was implemented (activities, mode of**

operation, how operation was organised)

- Viva Rio leads the actions in coordination with the respective authority (CAMEP, Mairie etc) or institution (school, church).
- Viva Rio facilitates the engagement of local leaders and informal networks, through intense dialogue over the ways of project implementation
- Local leaders and networks assume a leading role in events and activities, under the supervision of Viva Rio

- Analysis of implementing partner (added value)

Viva Rio explores the advantages of South / South cooperation. It is drawing from know how developed in Brazil to create closer relationships with local partners in Haiti. Viva Rio is particularly experienced in violence reduction in poor neighbourhoods.

NCA has a long experience of working together with both Brazilian and Haitian partners. It is in a good position to assist in the implementation of triangular forms of cooperation.

- Statistical information related to budget categories (food and non-food): what, to which target groups, quantity to each beneficiary/family, total quantity to each target group, etc.

Statistics on the target population, on water consumption and on victimization are submitted above in sections dealing with Water and with Violence Reduction.

- Main obstacles and constraints and how they were addressed

- From April to September, the political crisis created limitations concerning state action. This implied slowing down the rhythm with some government players. Viva Rio responded by continuing the work at non governmental level. On the other hand, changes in the direction of CAMEP had a positive impact in the works, both for the Contract and for the training of the Community Committees in the Kiosks.
- There was a change in the cycle of funding of this project: previously it run from Jan to Dec, but now it was moved to from April to March. This change left the project uncovered by Norwegian funds in the first five months of 2009 (Jan to May). Viva Rio mitigated the problem using funds from other sources (mainly Canada), while slowing down expenditures in some activities.

- Deviations from planned implementation. What was done differently, and why?

A few changes in plans were noticed above, while describing implementation:

- We proposed to change investments in Football Stadium to a Community Sports and Culture Center. This was proposed for practical reasons. Thus the opportunity created by the renting of a complex of buildings in Bel Air allows the sports actions to become closer to the primary (communitarian) objectives of the project.
- The expansion of the Peace Accord Strategy from Bel Air into Cité Soleil was postponed, due to budget constraints. However, one segment of Cite Soleil which borders on Bel Air was included (Pont Rouge, Warf Jérémie, Fort Dimanche).

- The inclusion of those three subareas (Pont Rouge, Warf Jeremie and Fort Dimanche), all belonging to bordering Cité Soleil, allows the project to deal with the most radical circumstances of poverty and flooding. They represent a natural continuation of the area affected by the Canal Rock Pheller.
- The health component in “Water, Women and Health” was focused on Schools and the School Communities (children, teachers, eventually parents who come to school for preventive care). This allows for better define the target public and the area of action (schools).

12. CONTINUATION OF CONTRIBUTION

- The need to continue emergency relief contribution or rehabilitation efforts

Viva Rio has proposed another line of action in Haiti, to enhance the community capacity to respond to emergencies. It has the form of a Community Brigade capable of rapid response to emergencies.

13. ASSESSMENT OF THE PROJECT/CONCLUSIONS

The project has been successfully implemented and it has opened good perspectives for continuation.