

The Results-Oriented Logical Framework

08/05/2008

Work Plan 2009			
Country/Region HAITI		Project No. A – 033886 – 001 – PR1	
Project Title	“Onè Respè Pou Bèlè” Comprehensive development in the neighbourhood of Bel Air, Port au Prince	Project Budget	
EA/Partner Organization VIVA RIO		Project Manager	
Related C/RPF Dated		Project Team Members	
NARRATIVE SUMMARY	EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
Project Goal To experiment a comprehensive urban rehabilitation approach in a red-zone neighborhood of Port-au-Prince (Bel Air).	Impact The Bel Air neighborhood will have succeeded in making the transition from a peacekeeping environment to a sustainable community development dynamic and will serve as an example to other neighborhoods faced with similar problems.	Performance Indicators Real state value in Bel Air	Risks * Multi-year duration of project make it vulnerable to lack of continuous and sufficient funding. * MINUSTAH’S presence being essential at time being, the non-renewal of its mandate could hinder the project’s ability to pursue its activities. Mitigating strategies: * Priority will be given to fundraising. * Institutional framework for long-term project design will be reinforced * In-depth connections with youth groups and territorial groups will be explored, in order to increase the project’s independence vis-à-vis external military presence. Furthermore, partnerships with local civil society and Government institutions should serve the same purpose.
Objectives 1. To increase the supply of potable water in the neighborhood, drawing from local sources (ground water and rainwater harvesting); 2. To involve local institutions in the production and management of the new water obtained, in partnership with the	Effect Water supply, family health, solid waste management, social capital and security conditions will have improved in the neighborhood of Bel Air.	Performance/Process indicators Water supply Number of families with access to clean water. Family health Variation in morbidity and mortality rates related to illnesses caused by sanitary and security conditions.	Risks * Ground water may be polluted, thus limiting impact of well-drilling component. * Poor management culture in schools and health centers may create dependence on external actor (Viva Rio). Mitigating strategies: * Geophysical research through pilot well drilling to

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<p>Haitian State;</p> <p>3. To engage women in the management of water, forming a network of community health agents.</p> <p>4. To implement Solid Waste Management in Bel Air, articulated with City wide Programs</p> <p>5. To engage local population and entrepreneurship in Solid Waste Management</p> <p>6. To promote interaction between the security forces in the area (MINUSTAH and Haitian Police) and local institutions, on a human security agenda, focused on armed violence reduction and on gender parity issues.</p> <p>7. To add value to the local presence of public services of the Haitian state.</p> <p>8. To dialogue with and support local cultural events and groups, particularly those sustained by youth.</p> <p>9. To disseminate the rehabilitation process of Bel Air, both in Haiti and internationally.</p>		<p>Solid Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * m3 of solid waste processed per day * m3 of solid waste recycled per month * local population and institutions engaged in solid waste management <p>Social capital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Representativity and dynamism of local organizations. * Number and quality of initiatives initiated by the population. * Extent and quality of participation of the population in local organizations and new initiatives. <p>Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of violent incidents registered in the neighborhood per month. * Number of months without lethal violence. 	<p>increase plausibility of finding appropriate water resources to be tapped. Results of testing to be known early in the project. In worst of cases, water treatment will be implemented and/or ground water will be brought from other sources; rainwater harvesting will be expanded to fulfill human consumption needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Highest priority will be given to training and supervision. * A permanent supervision mechanism will be created. * A self-sustaining mechanism will be created through the sale of potable water. <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * City Wide Programs may not link up well with Bel Air program, overloading the latter * Inertia may prevail and population may not respond to changes in behaviour regarding garbage disposal * Haitian market may not offer good opportunities to recycling business <p>Mitigating strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Viva Rio actively negotiate partnership with City Wide Programs. In worst case, project should create capacity to cover eventual failure by City partners * Opinion campaigns will be enhanced by an aggressive strategy of incentives * Oriented by market studies, the program will focus on niche with best return potentials
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Actions and Outputs Planned for April 2009 / March 2010

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Governance			
Activities/Inputs	Outputs	Performance Indicators	<u>Actions and Outputs Planned</u>
<p>Partnership Negotiations with the project's various partners (Haitian government, MINUSTAH, FTPs, FOKAL)</p> <p>Create adequate conditions to function in Haiti, both physical and legal</p>	<p>Partnership Project's various partners are part of the advisory committee and agreements are signed, when appropriate.</p> <p>Headquarters of Viva Rio serve the purposes of the project as a space for community development</p>	<p>Partnership The advisory committee is in place and project's partners actively participate in it.</p> <p>Communitarian activities in headquarters of Viva Rio</p>	<p>The present Steering Committee will be subdivided in two bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>Board of directors</u> with the mission of legal representation of Viva Rio before the Haitian Government (ii) <u>Advisory Board</u> with the mission of advising Viva Rio on strategic and specific objectives, as well as overseeing project implementation. The members of the Board of Directors are members of the Advisory Board as well. <p><u>Advisory Board keeps the present composition:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From Government of Haiti: Urbanist Leslie Voltaire • From Haitian Civil Society: Interin Director of Fokal Lorraine Mangonez and Proprietor of <i>La Pleyade</i> Bookstores Paul Dubois • From MINUSTAH: Luc Duchesne, Chief of Cabinet of Special Representative of Secretary General and Head of Mission • From Norwegian MFA: Representation in Haiti Tone Fareit • From Norwegian Church Aid: Ingvild Skeie • From Brazilian MFA: Ambassador Igor Kipman • From CIDA Canadá: Program Agent, Marc Josue • From MFA Canada: START, Harsha Sirur • From Inter American Development Bank: Jempsy Fils Aimé <p>New members will be added to the Advisory Board once the new Board of Directors is created or important stakeholders join the project. New members should be approved by the Advisory Board.</p> <p>The Advisory Board should meet ordinarily twice a year, in the first and second semesters.</p>

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			<p>Periodical Report under “PNP” format (Progress Made, Next Steps, Points of Attention) is produced to inform advisory board members of project implementation</p> <p>Invest in physical and legal conditions of work for Viva Rio in Haiti</p> <p>The present plan of work was discussed and approved by the Steering Committee in its meeting of March 19, 2009</p>
<h3>Research and Data Collection</h3>			
<p>Research Census and baseline data collection from 12,000 homes concerning demography, water consumption, health, sanitation and victimization.</p> <p>Knowledge of local society is enhanced through a research agenda that interacts with the practical aspects of the project. Decision making is therefore oriented by well qualified data. Both quantitative and qualitative methods are used.</p>	<p>Research The project’s partners have in hand the necessary data for design of appropriate strategies and measurement of the project’s results.</p>	<p>Research Availability, reliability and usefulness of research data.</p>	<p>Research in the following areas will be carried out and presented to key stakeholders:</p> <p>Base Line informs subsequent research</p> <p>The political economy of the informal markets in Bel Air - new research on informal markets, with a focus on solid waste and sanitation</p> <p>Energy consumption and energy alternatives - new research on energy consumption in Bel Air and on alternative sources of energy production</p> <p>Community leadership - new research on territorial “Bases” and community leadership in Bel Air</p> <p>Progress research – study on the impact of the project in terms of results and of perception</p> <p>Research Results and Micro Data are made available for public use in the Internet</p>

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WATER SUPPLY

Water Supply	Water Supply	Water Supply	Water Supply																								
<p>* Access to water has improved in quantity and quality – with a 40% increase in general water supply and the multiplication of sites (Schools and Kiosks) offering potable water</p>	<p>* Increase in water supply is accomplished through investment in public system of CAMEP, water Kiosks and Rain Water Harvesting Systems</p>	<p>Volume of ground water distributed daily. Volume of rainwater harvested daily. Number of students and families with access to clean water. Quality of additional water available. Cost of additional water available.</p>	<p>Rain Water Harvesting Systems are built to store 4.000m3. They are built in schools and community centers and they are expected to serve mainly children for drinking purposes, in average 3 liters per day per child, on a ration of 4 children per M3. It is therefore estimated that the works on rain harvesting in 2009 will serve an estimated number of about 16.000 individuals. Adding results from 2007 and 2008, rain water harvesting will be supplying near 122.000 liters per day. The table below summarizes the progress made thus far in this component:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">Rain Water Harvesting System</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Year</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Reservoir in m3</th> <th style="width: 15%;">liters per day in average</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Estimated nr of beneficiaries</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2007</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2.266</td> <td style="text-align: center;">27.192</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9.064</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2008</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.900</td> <td style="text-align: center;">46.800</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15.600</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2009</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">48.000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">16.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10.166</td> <td style="text-align: center;">121.992</td> <td style="text-align: center;">40.664</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Four new Kiosks are built for the sale of water to the local community. Counting results from 2007 and 2008, the area will have gained 12 new kiosks. Besides the Kiosks built by the project, Viva Rio will be revitalizing 3 Kiosks built by CAMEP (the public water provider) in past years. Each Kiosk has a storage capacity of 10.000 liters and should be supplied in average, 1,3 times per day. This represents a distribution of 195.000 liters per day through the kiosk system. Assuming a</p>	Rain Water Harvesting System				Year	Reservoir in m3	liters per day in average	Estimated nr of beneficiaries	2007	2.266	27.192	9.064	2008	3.900	46.800	15.600	2009	4.000	48.000	16.000	Total	10.166	121.992	40.664
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			<p>consumption of 15 liters per person per day from the Kiosk supply, about 13.000 direct beneficiaries will result.¹ The equitable distribution of Kiosks in the territory is an important concern of Viva Rio. Uneven distribution may provoke harmful disputes over territorial benefits brought by the project.</p> <p>Water trucks supply the Kiosks - counting results from 2008, four water trucks will be operational, serving about 195m3 per day to Kiosks not served (or poorly served) by CAMEP</p> <p>Water sold in Kiosks built by Viva Rio will be potable and it is sold at a low price in terms of local market (2 Gourdes per Bucket, as opposed to prices ranging from 3 to 9 Gourdes). Potable water is delivered by Viva Rio to CAMEP Kiosks as well, but these also serve CAMEP water which is not potable</p> <p>CAMEP supplies water to the reservoir of Bel Air at least 3 times per week (abiding to contract signed with Viva Rio in 2008, as a result of investments made by the project). This should represent an average increase in 560.000 liters supplied per day. The water from CAMEP serves the population in a diffused and unequal way. According to the Base Line, only 10% of the households are connected to the pipe system. However, many of those connected have built cisterns that are used to store and to sell water through women vendors to the general public in the neighborhood, usually at higher prices (average of 7 Gourdes per Boukit). Besides the Cistern Owners and their Women Vendors, the water of CAMEP reaches the general public through 3 official Kiosks and several "Pirate" water selling points.</p> <p>Considering the volume of additional water supply produced by the project (rain harvesting + kiosk + camep works and commitment by</p>
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¹ This assumption must be qualified by research on consumption from Kiosks. The number of 15 liters per person per day represents the median of consumption in Bel Air, according to the Base Line research.

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			<p>contract) the goal of an additional 700.000liters per day should be reached by March 2010.</p> <p>Once the quantitative goal is attained (expected now for March 2010), three other challenges should come to the fore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>The distribution of the extra supply obtained - has it indeed benefited the poorer?</u> how to reduce the inequalities inherent to the parallel market controlled by cistern owners? (ii) the quality of the water used for drinking - how to expand the drinking of potable water? (iii) The sustainability of the progresses made in the volume of water supply and in the quality of this water – how to maintain and expand on it ? <p>The answers to these questions should be oriented by the results of a research on the impact of the project, which is planned for in the research chapter mentioned above. They should constitute the main challenges for the project in the subsequent years. Meanwhile, in 2009, volume targets will still be the main concern; and yet a growing attention will have to be paid in 2009 to the issues of balanced distribution, quality and sustainability.²</p> <p>Considering the above (point 2.7), the distribution of Rain Water Harvesting Systems and of Kiosks, on the one hand, and their management efficiency, on the other, should grow towards the center of concerns for project implementation during 2009. Quality control should include the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Water Management Committees from Rain Harvesting Sites should meet on a monthly basis, to facilitate the exchange of
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² An external evaluation of the work on water is planned for 2010, when the quantitative objectives are fulfilled. This will focus also on technical aspects of the water component in Viva Rio's project. Evt further investments in water infrastructure will be informed by this study.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) experiences and to have a continuous training practice. Kiosk Management Committees should meet on a monthly basis, to exchange management experiences and for continuous training (iii) Community Leaders, Rain Water Management Committees and Kiosk Committees should be trained to keep external control over quantity and quality of the water supplied by CAMEP (iv) Campaign for households linked to CAMEP's pipe system to pay for the water received. This should occur after the works of CAMEP in the area are completed.
<h3>Solid Waste Management (swm)</h3>			
<p>Solid Waste Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Implement field research to orient operations * Organize Global Campaign for emergency cleaning * Develop regular system of Solid Waste Management * Implement recycling system * Organize a Central Base to coordinate Solid Waste Management in Bel Air * Design and implement a network of up to six ECOPOINTS, 	<p>Solid Waste Management</p> <p>Emergency conditions are overcome and a regular solid waste collection program is operational. This program engages local population and entrepreneurship. It includes recycling and compost components, as well as bio gas production and environment improvement. Consciousness raising and leadership training is constant.</p>	<p>Solid Waste Management</p> <p>Volume of solid waste processed per day</p> <p>Volume of solid waste per inhabitant processed per day</p> <p>Comparative ranking of solid waste collection performance per sub area</p> <p>Volume and value of Solid Waste separated for recycling purposes</p> <p>Volume and value of compost results</p> <p>Number of people engaged in the program</p> <p>Number of institutions</p>	<p>Two phases of sw collection are planned for 2009, encompassing two sub areas of Greater Bel Air. Phase One aims at Fortouron, La Saline and Pont Rouge, the poorest in Great Bel Air and the less assisted by public services. Phase Two takes a contiguous subarea that goes from Tokio and Saint Martin up to Delmas 2 till Daniel Fignole School. The program includes collection, recycling, compost, craft and bio gas production, with the following goals:</p> <p>A total of about 50.000 people are served by and participate of the SWM program in 2009</p> <p>One Central Operational Base (COB) and two ECOPOINTS are built and operational</p> <p>Four kombit (“<i>community mobilization</i>”) events launch and sustain the SWM program, two per area. The program includes intensive participation of local population. Community leadership training is</p>

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<p>for intermediary delivery, separation for recycling purposes, craft, compost and energy production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Engage schools in the program * Stimulate the participation of local entrepreneurship in the program * Use labor intensive technology * Use waste to develop pilot bio gas production * Improve the environment planting trees in Greater Bel Air 		<p>engaged in the program</p> <p>Income generated by Solid Waste Program in Bel Air</p> <p>Volume of bio gas produced</p> <p>Trees planted</p>	<p>constant.</p> <p>Five micro enterprises are created, formed by the workers of the sub areas involved. Two of them dedicated to pre collection, one per sub area, two for separation, one per ECOPOINT, and one for compost production.</p> <p>About 50 people are professionally engaged in the SW collection program They are organized in micro enterprises. The composition of workers in the SW program is gender balanced.</p> <p>By the end of the period, about 30MT of SW are collected per day</p> <p>By the end of the period, about 1,5 MT of dry SW are separated and prepared for recycling per day</p> <p>By the end of the period, about 10 MT of compost are produced per day</p> <p>Craft from recycled materials is produced, displayed and sold</p> <p>Two bio digestion plants are operational, using human waste material</p> <p>Four Schools are active in SW program</p> <p>Sustainability is a major challenge for the work on SWM. Starting from 100% dependence, the project should demonstrate a growing capacity of income generation as the project evolves, mainly through the following means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The products of separation and recycling (paper, cardboard, plastic, metal and organic compost) are a first source of income. The size of this income is uncertain, as the world market has changed completely since the preliminary
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			<p>studies done by Viva Rio in 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentive techniques should encourage the population to participate through collective and/or individual actions, bringing separated materials to the “ECOPOINTS”, and being paid according to the market value of the products delivered • Local entrepreneurship will be stimulated, so that the cycle of paying for recurrent services remains within the community, with clear benefits for the local players. • The program will however in the long run also require public subsidies. Viva Rio is lobbying for this, involving both the government, private actors and the municipality of Port au Prince. The Inter American Development bank has formally approved the project of Viva Rio, on the understanding that long term state policies will have to include revenue provisions, from taxes, tipping fees etc.
			<p>Plant Trees – give continuity to the action initiated in 2008, with the following activities:</p> <p>Develop the tree nursery in Kay Nou</p> <p>Form cooperative of local dwellers to manage the nursery and the tree planting program. Workers in tree planting program is gender balanced.</p> <p>Plant 3750 trees in Greater Bel Air</p> <p>Develop the campaign “BEL AIR IS GREEN!”, with the double aim of planting trees and supporting environmental education and action, and of questioning MINUSTAH’s categorization of Bel Air as a “red zone”, that is, a very violent area.</p>

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Women, Health & Rights

<p>Women, Water & Health</p> <p>To create in Bel Air a successful example of the active role of women in the integration of development and security goals at local level.</p>	<p>Women, Water & Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Network of Women Community Agents (WCA) is formed * WCA have leading role in management of water quality in Rain Water Harvesting Program * WCA lead health and gender equity education in schools of Bel Air * WCA offer basic health care to children in schools of Bel Air 	<p>Women, Water & Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of women in WCA and their qualification * Number of schools in program * Number of students engaged, by kind of activity 	<p>Women, Water and health program is operational in 10 schools. The program is composed of two aspects:</p> <p>Reinforce the work of the water management committee in each school, which includes the school administration, the student body and the women community agents. This committee has the important task of overseeing the maintenance of the system, rationalizing consumption so that the water stored survives the dry season, and leading the campaigns associated with the program.</p> <p>Educate on water and health issues through lectures in class and through events and campaigns.</p> <p>Educate on gender equity principles through lectures in class and through events and campaigns</p> <p>Educate on AIDS prevention and on STD</p> <p>About 5.000 students are engaged in educational activities</p> <p>About 1.000 students are given first aid and/or follow up orientation, per month. About 10.000 students are given orientation concerning water and health, gender equity principles and domestic violence protection.</p> <p>The issue of sustainability of this component should become a concern in 2009. It is expected that a proposal on long term prospects should be produced by the end of the year in the project. Examples of self sustaining programs of health in schools will be discussed and tested in Bel Air. These programs are run through a modest</p>
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			fee paid by parents, which is a fairly easy solution to be adopted in private schools, but raises some challenges for public institutions.
Children, Youth and Peace			
<p>School Communities</p> <p>* Engage schools in Bel Air and surroundings in Water and Solid Waste programs, as well as in cultural and sports activities * Invest in cultural space and equipment in Community Center, to animate cultural activity in the neighborhood and serve local talents</p>	<p>School Communities</p> <p>* Schools are fully engaged in Bel Air recovery program, through Water, Solid Waste, Culture and Sports programs * Cultural activity in Community Center at a weekly basis</p>	<p>School Communities</p> <p>* Number of students engaged per kind of activity * Number of cultural activities at Community Center * Number of audience in cultural activities</p>	<p>School Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 Schools are engaged in Bel Air recovery program, through Water, Solid Waste, Culture and Sports activities. • Student Teams perform consciousness raising campaigns and participate in monitoring system. About 50 students take responsibility for leading campaigns & monitoring, with a participation of about 5.000 children and youth. • Student Circles in schools are trained on women's and children's rights and on how to act in cases of gender violence or child abuse. The Women Health Agents and the Community Brigade will link up complaints to protection services available. • Engage school community in planting trees • Engage school community in cultural activities in Community Center • Invest in space and equipment for the cultural activities • Stage at Community Center is operational, for public spectacles and cinema. 18 cinema shows and 6 music shows are held

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Youth Networks and Street Culture	Youth Networks and Street Culture	Youth Networks and Street Culture	Youth Networks and Street Culture
<p>* Design and implement a scholarship program for children from the 14 sub areas of Bel Air and surroundings, associated with peace keeping purposes. Engage up to 504 children per year.</p> <p>* Design and implement a professional training program for youth from the RARA bands of the 14 subareas. Engage up to 84 youth per year.</p> <p>* Support a cultural event every 2 months, where youth are responsible for production and performance</p>	<p>* Proximity of project to street culture is established, opening up access to grassroots work.</p> <p>* Street culture, known for its association for conflict, shows potential for peace, peacemaking and peacekeeping.</p> <p>* Bel Air's cultural vocation gains broader scope and significance.</p>	<p>* Number of street artists trained.</p> <p>* Number of cultural events realized.</p> <p>* Extent and quality of population's participation.</p> <p>* Number of scholarships for children in classic education, per year</p> <p>* Number of youth in professional training per year</p>	<p>In 2009, Viva Rio will continue to uphold the terms of the peace agreement, and outlines the following expected results for the street culture and peace accord component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 Sub areas (and “Bases”) are engaged in Peace Accord, involving about 90.000 people. • Up to 504 scholarships for children are delivered as premium for success in violence reduction. Distribution is gender balanced, guaranteed by a mechanism of gender wise random choice • 14 RARA Groups are engaged in Bel Air and benefit from scholarships. RARA members include male and female and are mostly composed of young people. • Up to 84 RARA members are engaged in professional training program as a prize for peace keeping in the area. Mechanism of random choice increases the weight of female participation • Over 100 HIP HOP Groups compete for best performance. Besides performing in their own space, they also participate in peace celebrations • 10 Hip Hop groups are selected to record a CD and perform in public events and radio programs. Theme of competition is gender equity, gender violence reduction and Aids Prevention. 10 winning groups are gender balanced. • Six Peace Celebrations take place, engaging rival areas and groups. • Up to 12 prizes are granted to Community Leaders. • About 40 child soldiers (girls and boys) are engaged in a reintegration program.

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<p>Sports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Invest in space and equipment in Community Sports Center where multiple modalities of sport can be performed * Design and implement sports training program, associated with work ethic and citizenship values * Engage both students from schools of Bel Air and children and youth who are out of school 	<p>Sports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Community Sports Center at Kay Nou gains wider significance in the practice of sports * Besides basic education through sports, competitive practice is also enhanced in collective modalities, such as salon football, volley ball and basketball. * Martial arts are practiced * Music and dance are practiced 	<p>Sports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of children, youth and adults engaged * Number of sport modalities practiced * Performance in competitive tournaments 	<p>Sports</p> <p>Sports and Arts Community Center is operational, with practices of Salon Football, Basketball, Volleyball, Handiball, Capoeira, Boxing, music learning and dance.</p> <p>400 children & youth participate in sports, arts and citizenship training. Sports and arts practices are gender balanced. Special effort is made to promote the excellence of female talent and performance</p> <p>Selection of best players engage in city wide competitions, in various modalities</p>
<p>Community Emergency Brigade (CEB)</p> <p>Establish a community based emergency brigade to support public action mitigating the impact of natural and social disasters</p>	<p>Community Emergency Brigade (CEB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * CEB trains and leads the community in response to natural disasters * CEB serves in community serving campaigns led by Viva Rio * CEB serves as a safety team in the Community Center organized by Viva Rio 	<p>Community Emergency Brigade (CEB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of persons engaged in CEB, per gender * Number of community training activities * Number of disasters attended to by CEB * Data on safety activities carried by CEB 	<p>Community Emergency Brigade</p> <p>Bel Air, and especially the lower parts of the area, is vulnerable to emergencies, in particular flooding. To mitigate the impact of natural and social disasters, the following results are foreseen for 2009:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Community Emergency Brigade (CEB) forms an emergency response network and trains at least three individuals from each one of the fourteen sub areas in Greater Bel Air, who are called the “Brigade’s Support Persons” (BSP). • CEB plus BSP produce educational campaigns and simulation exercises in each one of the fourteen sub areas of Bel Air to enhance preparedness among local leaders and the population in general • Counting hurricanes and strong showers, it is estimated that CEB is engaged, in average, in two emergencies per month during the rainy season, from May through November • A Local Emergency Plan for Bel Air and Surroundings is

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			<p>designed in cooperation with DPC, the Ministry of Civic Action, Red Cross and other agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEB is integrated into the Programs of the Ministry of Civic Action so that CEB members are counted as formal volunteers ready to respond to calls by Government • The Brigade membership is gender balanced and the training gives special consideration to issues of gender equality and the vulnerability of women, children, the elderly and the physically impaired in situations of emergency and stress • The Brigade target the schools for training purposes, cooperating with the Women’s Network of Community Agents. The research on students of Bel Air, conducted in 2008, has shown the relevance of this connection. • CEB serves as a safety team in the Community Center organized by Viva Rio • The Brigade will be engaged in community services that can be paid for by the local population. It should also meet the requirements to be included in the Civic Actions sponsored by the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Civic Actions. Both elements, private services and civic actions, should contribute to enhance the value of the Brigade activities, adding an element of financial sustainability to its design. • The Brigade will add to the capacity of the project in critical situations, such as the Global Campaigns to launch Solid Waste Management programs or to enhance Vectors’ Control. • The CEB will have a “cool” image, and Viva Rio aims for the members to become positive role models for children and youth in Bel Air.
<p>Communication</p>			

The Results-Oriented Logical Framework

<p>Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Design and implement a communication strategy to publicize the project's results a * 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 open minded opinions on the Haitian recovery process. Use the WEB for that purpose. 	<p>Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The experience of Bel Air is depicted in independent media as an example of Haiti's recovery. * The reports on Bel Air's experience are disseminated in French, English, Spanish and Portuguese in the Internet. * The feasibility and relevance of setting up a community radio in Bel Air is assessed and if appropriate, a proposal is submitted to that effect. 	<p>Communication</p> <p>Scope and nature of media coverage.</p> <p>Availability of a community radio project.</p> <p>Availability of documentation on Bel Air's experience.</p> <p>Space and time taken by coverage of women's role in the recovery process</p>	<p>Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The experience of Bel Air is depicted in independent media as an example of Haiti's recovery. ▪ The reports on Bel Air's experience are disseminated in French, English, Spanish and Portuguese in the Internet – www.haitihere.com ▪ Positive images and articles on Haiti are disseminated in www.haitihere.com, in contrast to the dominant negativity that is associated with Haiti ▪ An Internet Campaign on the positive aspects of Haitian society and the recovery process is designed and sustained, stimulating Diaspora to invest in Haiti ▪ Site has 2.500 visits per day ▪ Alternative media in Greater Bel Air mobilizes, in average, one event per week ▪ Small documentary videos are produced monthly to be disseminated in the Internet ▪ A Public Campaign "Bel Air is Green!" is launched, with the double message of planting trees in the area and affirming the reduction of violence in Bel Air. ▪ Invest in equipment to produce communication materials (internet, videos, photographs)
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