

The Results-Oriented Logical Framework

08/05/2008

Work Plan 2010			
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
<p style="text-align: center;">Project Goal</p> <p>To experiment a comprehensive urban rehabilitation approach in a red-zone neighborhood of Port-au-Prince (Bel Air).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Impact</p> <p>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.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Performance Indicators</p> <p>Real state value in Bel Air</p>	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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. <p>Mitigating strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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.
<p style="text-align: center;">Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p style="text-align: center;">Effect</p> <p>Water supply, family health, solid waste management, social capital and security conditions will have improved in the neighborhood of Bel Air.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Performance/Process indicators</p> <p>Water supply Number of families with access to clean water.</p> <p>Family health Variation in morbidity and mortality rates related to illnesses caused by sanitary and security conditions.</p>	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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). <p>Mitigating strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Geophysical research through pilot well drilling to

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<p>Haitian State;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. To engage women in the management of water, forming a network of community health agents. 4. To implement Solid Waste Management in Bel Air, articulated with City wide Programs 5. To engage local population and entrepreneurship in Solid Waste Management 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. 7. To add value to the local presence of public services of the Haitian state. 8. To dialogue with and support local cultural events and groups, particularly those sustained by youth. 9. To disseminate the rehabilitation process of Bel Air, both in Haiti and internationally. 	<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
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Actions and Outputs Planned for April 2010 / March 2011</h3>		

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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 Board of Viva Rio in Haiti is 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>THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IS COMPOSED OF</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PAUL DUBOIS – Haitian, Cultural Entrepreneur ▪ ROSEANE KIPMAN – First Lady of Brazilian Embassy in Haiti ▪ TANIA PIERRE CHARLES – Haitian, Business Person <p><u>THE ADVISORY BOARD IS COMPOSED OF:</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 Church Aid: Ingvild Skeie • From Brazilian MFA: Ambassador Igor Kipman • From CIDA Canadá: Program Agent, Natalie Patenaude • From MFA Canada: START, Joel Monfils • From Inter American Development Bank: Jempsy Fils Aimé

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			<p>The two bodies should meet ordinarily twice a year, in the first and second semesters.</p> <p>Viva Rio in Haiti pursues specific objectives which are defined within the context of Haitian society and Haitian laws. While enjoying operational autonomy in the pursuit of those goals, Viva Rio in Haiti will work under the institutional principles and the strategic goals that are defined by the mother Viva Rio organization, which is located in Brazil.</p> <p>The physical conditions of work were severely affected by the quake of January 12. The walls securing kay nou, Viva Rio’s community center, collapsed in several points. The building area on training, was damaged beyond repair. The buildings for administration, solid waste management, the fish pond, the sports, health clinic and others were damaged but can be repaired.</p> <p>Management capacity was also affected by the quake. In response, the following emergency goals and actions were proposed and implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recover the coordination capacity that has suffered from the consequences of the quake • reinforce the logistics of viva rio to cope with the emergency demands • reinforce the communication capacity, in view of the emergency rhythm in regard to challenges and institutional relations (clusters)
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Research and Data Collection

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<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>Community leadership - new research on territorial "Bases" and the formation of community leadership in Bel Air – origins, style, trends, power and legitimacy</p> <p>Research on Cabaret, assessment of strong and weak points for programming and investment</p> <p>Research Results and Micro Data are made available for public use in the Internet</p> <p>Progress research – study on the impact of the project in terms of results and of perception</p>
<p>WATER SUPPLY</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">Water Supply</p> <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 style="text-align: center;">Water Supply</p> <p>* Increase in water supply is accomplished through investment in public system of CAMEP, water Kiosks and Rain Water Harvesting Systems</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Water Supply</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 style="text-align: center;">Water Supply</p> <p>Given the impact of the Quake on the water system developed under this project, three general goals are defined for 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • immediate response to the water emergencies post Jan 12, and • recovery of lost capacities • pursuit of the long term goals of the project <p>The following specific objectives are planned on Water Emergencies:</p>

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			<p>Sustain Rain Water Harvesting Systems (RWHS): Goal is to have 10.000 m3 in cisterns operational by March 2011, with potable water, managed by community committees, on sustainable basis.</p> <p>Organize community committees to manage water sources on a sustainable fashion</p> <p>Four new Kiosks are built. Counting results from 2007 to 2010, the area has gained 16 new kiosks. Besides the Kiosks built by the project, Viva Rio has revitalized 3 Kiosks built by CAMEP in past years. In average, Kiosks have a storage capacity of 10.000 liters and should be supplied once per day. This represents a distribution of 190.000 liters per day through the kiosk system. Assuming a consumption of 15 liters per person per day from the Kiosk supply, about 13.000 direct beneficiaries will result.¹</p> <p>Truck service system is improved to become sustainable. Viva Rio counts with 4 water trucks, running 3 trips per day. Considering an average of 10.000litters per truck load, Viva Rio trucks supply an average of 120.000 litters per day.</p> <p>Water sold in Kiosks built by Viva Rio is 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>Kay Nou assumes a strategic role in water treatment for Kiosks – Water aimed at the Kiosks should first be stored and treated at Kay Nou, to be next distributed in the neighborhood. Kay Nou will expand its reservoir capacity to 2.000m3.</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>Build well of over 100ms in depth: explore the possibility of finding potable water at deeper levels in the area of Kay Nou. In the best case scenario, the well will add a cheaper and permanent source for distribution in the neighborhood; if, on the contrary, potable water is not found there, other uses will be made of this water (washing, bathing, toilette flushing), thus liberating water from rain harvesting to be used in drinking and cooking.</p> <p>Management efficiency becomes a central concern: 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 experiences and to have a continuous training practice. (ii) Truck Water should be first stored in Kay Nou for treatment and after that distributed among the Kiosks (iii) Kiosk Management Committees should meet on a monthly basis, to exchange management experiences and for continuous training (iv) 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 (v) Negotiate with CAMEP the treatment of public water stored in the Reservoir of Bel Air <p>Water Supply in Bon Repos – Rain Harvesting is implemented, to serve the Football Academy and the Tree Nursery Program. 3.000m² of harvesting surface are built, in connection to cisterns holding a reservoir capacity of 800m³. In addition, two wells are built, to explore the underground potential for water supply in the region.</p>
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			<p>Supply - in Cabaret, build Rain Water Harvesting Systems (RWHS): build cisterns with 1.000m³ of reservoir capacity and 4.000m² of harvesting surfaces, to serve the community with potable water. In addition, build 4 wells to test conditions for ground water exploration: well digging should follow geo studies to pursue best possibilities of positive results on ground water.</p>
<p>Green Bel Air, Green Haiti</p>			
<p>Green Bel Air, Green Haiti</p> <p>Transform Kay Nou into a Tree Nursery Complex Support transitional camps with coverage Expand green roof program in Bel Air Support reforestation programs in Cabaret and Archaie</p>	<p>Green Bel Air, Green Haiti</p> <p>Seedlings produced Trees planted</p>	<p>Green Bel Air, Green Haiti</p> <p>Produce up to 300.000 seedlings in Kay Nou, two crops per year</p> <p>Produce up to 100.000 seedlings in Bon Repos</p> <p>Plant up to 400.000 trees</p>	<p>Reforestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce up to 300.000 seedlings, in two crops per year • Seedlings for Horticulture in roofs to cover 500 houses in Bel Air • Seedlings for reforestation (wood and fruit) to serve programs in the Provinces • Establish links of partnership between tree planting in Bel Air and in the Provinces • Support transitional camps and reconstruction with reforestation • Develop cooperative of local dwellers to manage the nursery • Workers in tree planting program is gender balanced. • In Bon Repos – develop tree nursery with a capacity of 100.000 seedlings • In Cabaret, explore possibilities of a reforestation program <p>Sanitation and Bio Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 500 latrines are built on the ground, in 70 sites in Great Bel Air and vicinities, as an emergency solution ▪ 252 latrines are built in Bio digestors with a capacity for processing 630m³ of human excreta, serving a population of 24.000 people (agreed standard in Sanitation Cluster in Haiti, of 100 persons per latrine), as a contribution to a long term solution. Besides giving a sustainable final destination to human

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			<p>waste, the Bio digestors produce energy (methane gas) for community use (for instance, in communal kitchens)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 50 Bio digestors of 20m³ and 2 bio digestors of 100m³ are operational in Bel Air, coupled with community kitchens • In Cabaret, 50 Bio digestors of 20m³ are operational, coupled with kitchens • In cooperation with UNEP, a plan for the dissemination of Bio Digestors in Haiti is designed and implemented • A training program is developed, to disseminate the use of bio digestors as a sustainable sanitary alternative • Vectors' control program is implemented with monthly intervention in each one of the 8 Zones of Great Bel Air. Staff works with the support of the Community Brigade in consciousness raising
<h3>Solid Waste Management (SWM)</h3>			
<p>Solid Waste Management * Implement field research to orient operations * Organize Global Campaign for emergency cleaning * Develop regular</p>	<p>Solid Waste Management Emergency conditions are overcome and a regular solid waste collection program is operational. This program engages local population and entrepreneurship. It includes recycling and</p>	<p>Solid Waste Management Volume of solid waste processed per day Volume of solid waste per inhabitant processed per day Comparative ranking of solid waste collection performance per sub area</p>	<p>SWM will involve five fundamentals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperate with the recovery program, particular in regard to rubble removal and recycling ▪ Promote cooperation between the project in Bel Air and the City SW system – in short, the project organizes pre collection, from corridors, canal and market areas into main avenues; while the City is responsible for the transport from fixed points in the main avenues and final destination. This

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<p>system of Solid Waste Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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, for intermediary delivery, separation for recycling purposes, craft, compost and energy production * 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 	<p>compost components, as well as bio gas production and environment improvement.</p> <p>Consciousness raising and leadership training is constant.</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 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>agreement has been established with SMRS at the level of Ministry of Public Works, in the presence of IDB. However, to preserve the regularity of collection, the project should have a back up capacity. Experience shows that in spite of agreements and contracts, the City System can fail collection for days, sometimes for weeks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The pre collection part, under project responsibility, involves intensive community participation, through the promotion of local entrepreneurship ▪ The volume of waste for final destination is reduced through a program of separation for recycling purposes and for compost production. Transport to separation (Ecopoints) and to compost sites is the responsibility of the project. The former is mostly manual, while the second involves traction, either by chariots or by truck, pending on transport conditions. ▪ Recycling and compost generate resources that contribute partially to the sustainability of the project. Recycling rubble becomes a long term component ▪ The program grows by phases, encompassing a growing territory and population. <p>Given the principles above, the following goals apply:</p> <p>SWM will cover the whole territory of Viva Rio intervention in Greater Bel Air. It includes Bel Air proper, Delmas 2 up to Delmas 4, Corridor Bastia, Fort National, Saint Martin, Tokio. Fortouron, La Saline, Pont Rouge, Warf Jeremie, Fort Dimanche and the Street Markets of Croix des Bossales and Marché en Fer. The area is composed of 194 ha for households and 127 ha for markets.</p> <p>Household area, including Greater Bel Air and parts of Cité Soleil, has about 128.821 inhabitants, while the markets have about 13.000 merchants and 102.000 daily clients.</p> <p>Market of croix des bossales, marché en fer and marché de la place de la cathedrale are integrated into the sw program</p>
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			<p>Central Operational Base (COB) and two ECOPOINTS are recovered and operational</p> <p>Two kombit events launch and sustain the SWM program. The program includes intensive participation of local population. Community leadership training is constant.</p> <p>60MT of SW are collected per day</p> <p>3MT of dry SW are separated and prepared for recycling per day</p> <p>10MT of compost is produced per day</p> <p>100MT of rubble are collected and recycled per day. The products of rubble recycling are sold in the market of civil construction, turning this activity sustainable</p> <p>Craft from recycled materials is produced, displayed and sold</p> <p>400 people are engaged in the SW collection and recycling. This includes rubble collection and processing. The composition of workers in the SW program is gender balanced. Workers are properly equipped and trained.</p> <p>A training program is developed, to qualify intermediary cadres (team leaders, supervisors etc) in the work process. Rubble collection and recycling becomes an important component for sustainability.</p>
<p align="center">Women, Health & Rights</p>			

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<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>Water and health program is operational in 10 schools. The program is composed of two aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) organizing a 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, leading the campaigns associated with the program (ii) making the links between potable water and health. This is obtained through educational activities and through a basic health care in the schools, maintained by the project. <p>About 500 students are given first aid per month</p> <p>About 10.000 students are given orientation concerning water and health, gender equity principles and domestic violence protection.</p> <p>Interact with Emergency Health Program in Kay Nou: explore possibilities of transforming emergency program into a permanent clinic for basic care and family health strategy</p> <p>Gender Equity and Child Protection are implemented in 18 schools, reaching 15.000 students</p>
<p>Children, Youth and Peace</p>			

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<p>School Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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>School Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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>School Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of students engaged per kind of activity * Number of cultural activities at Community Center * Number of audience in cultural activities 	<p>School Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 Schools are engaged in Bel Air recovery program, through Water, Solid Waste, Health, Culture and Sports activities. • Recover training facilities at Kay Nou after damages caused by Earthquake • In Cabaret, initiate educational program both on elementary school level and on labor qualification
<p>Youth Networks and Street Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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. * Design and implement a professional training program for youth from the RARA bands of the 14 subareas. Engage up to 84 youth per year. * Support a cultural event every 2 months, where youth are responsible for production and performance 	<p>Youth Networks and Street Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Proximity of project to street culture is established, opening up access to grassroots work. * Street culture, known for its association for conflict, shows potential for peace, peacemaking and peacekeeping. * Bel Air's cultural vocation gains broader scope and significance. 	<p>Youth Networks and Street Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of street artists trained. * Number of cultural events realized. * Extent and quality of population's participation. * Number of scholarships for children in classic education, per year * Number of youth in professional training per year 	<p>Street Culture & Peace Accord</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 Sub areas (and "Bases") are engaged in Peace Accord, involving about 128.000 people. • Up to 612 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 • 17 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 102 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

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			<p>competition is gender equity, gender violence reduction and Aids Prevention. 10 winning groups are gender balanced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six Peace Celebrations take place, engaging rival areas and groups. • Up to 12 prizes are granted to Community Leaders. • About 40 child soldiers are engaged in a reintegration program. These are children who live around the Bases and who assume an aggressive attitude in regard to traditional rivalries (inter Bases and eventually against MINUSTAH and the Police).
<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, Arts and Citizenship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recover Sports Center in Kay Nou after damages caused by Earth Quake • Sports and Arts Community Center is operational, with practices of Salon Football, Basketball, Volleyball, Handiball, Capoeira, Boxing, music learning and dance. • 400 children & youth 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 • Selection of best players engage in city wide competitions, in various modalities • Several modalities of art and craftsmanship are promoted and upgraded through training sessions, with an average of 30 artists per month • Stage at Viva Rio headquarters is operational, for public spectacles and cinema. 48 cinema shows and 12 music shows are held. • Football Academy is built and becomes operational, forming competitive athletes on international level, male

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			and female. It becomes a source of community support and development in Bon Repos
<p>Community Protection Brigade (CPB)</p> <p>Establish a community based emergency brigade to support public action mitigating the impact of natural and social disasters</p>	<p>Community Protection Brigade (CPB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * CPB trains and leads the community in response to natural disasters * CPB serves in community serving campaigns led by Viva Rio * CPB serves as a safety team in the Community Center organized by Viva Rio <p>CPB serves programas of Conflict Mediation, Protection, Health and Environment</p>	<p>Community Protection Brigade (CPB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of persons engaged in CPB, per gender * Number of community training activities * Number of disasters attended to by CPB * Data on safety activities carried by CPB 	<p>Community Emergency Brigade (CPB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the Community Protection Brigade to one hundred members, gender balanced • Revise the Mission of the Brigade, to become an example of the engagement of youth in the reconstruction of Haiti after the disaster of January 12 • Train Brigade Members on emergency response and divide the group into four specialized teams, on (i) civic defense, (ii) civic education (including elementary schooling and gender equity), (iii) basic health care and first aid, (iv) climate change and environmentally sustainable programs (including water, bio energy and reforestation) • Engage Brigade as a support tool for decentralization programs • Community Protection Brigade (CPB) forms a response network and trains at least three individuals from each one of the 18 sub areas in Greater Bel Air, who are called the “Brigade’s Support Persons” (BSP). • CPB plus BSP produce educational campaigns and simulation exercises in each one of the seventeen sub areas to enhance preparedness among local leaders and the population in general • A Reconstruction Plan and an Emergency Plan for Bel Air and Surroundings are designed in cooperation with the

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			<p>Government, MINUSTAH and other agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPB is integrated into the Programs of Reconstruction and Emergency so that CPB 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
<p>UN Police & Civilians</p> <p>Expand knowledge and capacity in regard to Peace Keeping Operations among civilian professionals</p>	<p>UN Police & Civilians</p> <p>Training program aimed at Brazilian Police Officers and Civilians wishing to learn about Peace Building Operations</p>	<p>UN Police & Civilians</p> <p>Number of civilians and police officers trained on Peace Keeping Operations</p>	<p>UN Police & Civilian Participation in Peace Building</p> <p>Given the growing importance of UN Police and of Civilian Participation in Peace Building Missions in general and in Haiti particularly; and given the absence of Training Centers specialized in international police work, develop training program for Latin American Police Officers to operate in Peace Keeping and Peace Building Missions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop training program to reach Police Officers and Civilians from the various regions of Brazil ▪ Train 100 police officers and civilians, who are potential participants of Peace Operations ▪ Expand the training program to Police Officers and Civilians from other Latin American Countries ▪ Establish partnerships with the Brazilian Police to include more technical elements in the training program, such as work under fire, mob controls, use of non lethal weapons, community policing in violent and poor neighborhoods ▪ Establish partnerships with international centers already active in this field, in a triangular fashion

The Results-Oriented Logical Framework

Communication

<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 work of Viva Rio in partnership with NCA in Haiti is covered with interest by the mainstream media, in Norway, Brazil and other countries. It is also covered with a positive interest by the Haitian press. ▪ Alternative media is used intensively through the mobilization of local artists and the production of popular events ▪ Internet is used extensively as well, with a dissemination intent and also as source of education and of strategic reflection ▪ The reports on Viva Rio's experiences 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 ▪ Site has 2.500 visits per day ▪ Alternative media mobilizes, in average, one event per week ▪ Small documentary videos are produced monthly to be disseminated in the Internet
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