



ONÈ RESPÈ FOR HAITI
Recovery, Security and Development at Local Level
PID 330097
Mid Year Report – April 1 / Sept 30, 2011

Introduction

The newly elected President of the Republic was nominated in May, but could not form Government till early October, after a Prime Minister of his choice was finally accepted by the Parliament. As a consequence, government dependent actions were considerably slowed down in the whole of Haiti. This circumstance affected the project in a double manner:

- Some components were not implemented, as for instance in regard to sanitation, which was dependent on actions by DINEPA, as mentioned below.
- The absence of a Government in full control, right after a disputed election, facilitated social unrests. In spite of the local agreements, such as those related to the Peace Accord, Bel Air became a source of political uncertainties in the period.

On the other hand, despite the transitional situation, Viva Rio managed one important conquest: the rights to rehabilitate and use a large area in the center of the Metropolitan Region, which will be called *"The Green Island."*

A second constraint has a financial nature. Our Canadian partners, CIDA and MFA/START, have postponed the renewal of their support to this project. They decided so due to the national elections in the country, which imply a suspension in the signature of cooperation contracts. This had a serious impact in our budget, imposing a very strict control over the cash flow.

On the other hand, the approval of some important projects, such as the one on demolition and rubble removal in Bel Air, from UNDP, opens better financial

perspectives for the second semester. Likewise, some partnerships allowed for the rehabilitation of three buildings in Kay Nou, with great benefit to the project and low cost for Viva Rio. They are the *Cantine* and the *Visual Arts spaces*, rebuilt thanks to an in kind contribution by COOPI, an Italian NGO, and the Professional School on Civil Construction through a partnership with OAS, the Brazilian construction company.

The investments in educational facilities in *Kay Nou* and the opening of the *Green Island* allows for a better organization of the activities carried by Viva Rio. By the second year of this project, in 2012 onwards, *Kay Nou* should be distinguished as an educational center, focused on children and youth, while the environmental programs, such as Solid Waste and Sanitation should be coordinated from the *Green Island*.

Consistent with the effort to reduce costs, the semester was characterized by a change from the emergency response syndrome into a long term and sustainable commitment to reconstruction. This implied a gradual reduction of the work force employed by Viva Rio, from over 1.000 to around 800 in the period. This trend should continue in the second semester.

The transition from “emergency response” to “reconstruction” is a central notion for 2011.

Actions

This progress report follows the Work Plan summarized below:

Work Plan Matrix – April 2011/ March 2012			
Actions	Goals for April 2011 / March 2012	Mid Year Results (Sept 30, 2011)	Final Results (March 31, 2012)
1. Research			
1.1 On Leaders	Publish study on Leaders	Originals Completed & submitted for translation	
1.2 On Market	Field Research, 2 products	Field research initiated	
1.3 On Kat Kalem	Research & Results	Completed	
Environment			
2. Water			

2.1 Rehabilitate Rain Water System (RWS)	5 schools	6 schools repaired	
2.2 Build Kiosks	1 kiosk	Kiosk built	
2.3 Rehabilitate Kiosk of DINEPA	1 kiosk	Kiosk repaired	
2.4 Rehabilitate Pipe 3.4 System w/ DINEPA	In Warf Jeremie	Resources transferred to DINEPA, but DINEPA is slow	
2.5 Treat water in Kay Nou	150m3 litters per day	Water treated	
2.6 Distribute filters	500 filters distributed	Filters received as in kind donation and distributed	
2.7 Education of water	15.000 students	Over 18.000 students educated	
2.8 Dig wells (100ms deep)	1 well in Bel Air	Well is drilled, 145ms deep	
2.9 RWS in Bon Repos	Expanded	To be done in Second Semester	
2.10 Water System in Arcahaye	System Installed Education initiated	To be done in Second Semester	
3. Solid Waste Collection			
3.1 SW Collection	54MT Day	54MT collected per day Gradual Exit strategy implemented	
3.2 Pay per production	Introduce cash for production regime	Cash for production explained and disseminated, to be implemented in next semester	
3.3 Separation & Recycling	Paper into Briquette Plastic into Recycling Rubble into Recycling Excreta into gas	Ground conditions are implemented (with GREEN ISLAND). Activities to be started in next semester	
3.4 Micro enterprises	Form 2 enterprises	In process	
4. Bio digesters			
4.1 Complete Bios initiated in 2010	20 bio digesters	20 bios completed, 55 new ones are built, for a total of 75	
4.2 Build, negotiate, train, supervise	600m3 in multiple bios	1.569m3 of bio volume are built in the period	
4.3 Universal access to domestic sanitation in Kat Kalen	33% household%	To be initiated in next period	

4.4 Micro enterprises	3 enterprises	3 enterprises formed, trained, operational and supervised	
5. Reforestation			
5.1 Tree nursery	100.000 seedlings	100.000 seedlings cultivated	
5.2 Tree planting	100.000 trees	1.000 trees planted	
5.3 Micro enterprise	1 enterprise	In process	
6. Health			
6.1 Health in Schools	18 schools	18 schools assisted, with 18.583 students	
6.2 Assistance to Children in Kay Nou	500 children	300 children assisted per month	
6.3 Health clinic in Kay Nou	120 patients per day	1.200 patients per month, in average	
6.4 Community Education	On epidemics	Implemented through intensive work in schools and communities	
6.5 Emergency Assistance	Assistance to cholera patients	3 clinics, in Kay Nou by Viva Rio; La Saline, in support to public unit; in Warf Jeremie, in support to Catholic Unit	
6.6 Call Center		Due next semester	
6.7 Nutrition	700 children & youth	700 children assisted	
7 Education, Sports, Arts			
7.1 Rehabilitate training Center	Building for 720 students per day	Center rehabilitated	
7.2 Basic Education	500 students per year	Methodology developed, pilot initiated with 45 students	
7.3 Professional Training	Civil Construction, Sanitation, Hospitality	To be initiated next semester	
7.4 Education as Peace Benefit	Up to 648 scholarships	Scholarships to be delivered in October, at the beginning of school year	
7.5 Capoeira	500 trainees	469 trainees	
7.6 Street Football	Daily practice, local championships	Daily practice during summer vacation, weekly practice the rest of the	

		year.	
7.7 Football Academy	50 athletes	25 Athletes Male and 12 Female	
7.8 Visual Arts – “Depote”	30 Artists	Over 30 artists engaged	
7.9 Serigraphy	Average 1000 T Shirts per month	Over 1.000 TShirts per month as of August. Growing demand	
7.10 Dance Aochan Creole	200 dancers	295 dancers	
7.11 Fanfarre	30 musicians	Over 30 musicians	
7.12 Cantine	Average 500 meals cooked and distributed per day	Over 700 children eat weekly, daily numbers vary with activities	
8. Community Security			
8.1 Facilitate Police / Community interaction	Monthly meetings	Monthly meetings are held	
8.2 Facilitate Military / Community Interaction	Monthly Meetings	Monthly meetings are held	
8.3 Community Brigade & Service Control	102 members, 4 sectors (Health, Protection, Mediation, Environment)	101 members, 4 sectors as planned	
8.4 Peace Accord	Over 100 Leaders sign the Peace Accord	105 leaders sign Peace Accord	
8.5 Child Soldiers	30 children	20 children in the period	
8.6 Documentation	90 documents per day	90 documents per day in average	
8.7 Interpersonal Mediation	In Kay Nou	Operational, under Haitian coordination	
8.8 Legal Aid	12 lawyers	Operational	
8.9 Circulation Plan	Plan proposed	Due next Semester	

1. Research

As planned, the following results were obtained:

- Study on community leadership in Bel Air has been completed. See the original in English in *Annex 1*. The book is in the printing process and it is composed of originals in Portuguese, English, French and Creole. This is a first study on the sociological make up of popular leadership in Haiti. It is particularly

significant to the work of Viva Rio, which involves close interactions with these leaders.

- Study on Kat Kalem is completed. See the original in Portuguese in *Annex 2*. This is a useful tool for the implementation of the program in Arcahayé, which is focused in the Ouanga Bay area. Kat Kalem is a village neighboring the focal site of this work, whose population constitutes their first beneficiaries. The study allows us to quantify and plan investments and programs.
- Research on Popular Markets has begun. It is supported by CIAT, *Conseil Interministeriel d'Aménagement du Territoire*, a governmental body for urban planning. The research is composed of four chapters, to be led by four different teams: ethnography of the market (already began), assessment of sanitation conditions, assessment of circulation traffic, study and proposals on governance. It is due to be completed in April 2012. Results should orient public policies in regard to the street markets of Low Bel Air (Croix des Bossales and Marché en Fer).

2. Water Supply

With the support of MFA Norway, NCA, CIDA Canada and partners, Viva Rio has contributed to a considerable increase in the supply of potable water to Great Bel Air. The original goals of the project, which were established in 2007, were in fact surpassed by 161% as reported in March 2011. This good result was however partially based on an emergency effort dependent on water trucking. While keeping the quantitative goals and the water quality criteria, the objectives for 2011 – 2014 give priority to the long term sustainability of the solutions found. Three points are strategic in this regard:

- Rain Water Harvesting
- Well in Kay Nou
- Integration of Kiosks into DINEPA's public water pipe system

2.1 The Systems of Rain Water Harvesting were built in Schools and other buildings of public utility prior to the quake, but they were badly damaged in January 12. In average, they collect 3,5 liters per day per m² of harvesting surface (roofs), which in most cases is sufficient to supply enough potable water to the school community during the hours of study. The schools have the capacity to maintain the system working (simple procedures) and to organize the water distribution among the children. In short, this is a sustainable system,

which may even provide some income from the sale of water during the summer vacation. A School Water Committee assumes the responsibility for management. As of September 30, 2011, we have 16 Systems repaired and functional, while 12 are still broken. Six Systems were repaired in the semester. This is more than was originally planned for the whole year.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was prepared to be signed by VivaRio and by RWHS responsables in schools. The MoU defines responsibilities of both parties and formally transfers responsibility for RWHS maintenance to RWHS responsible in schools. Prior to MoU signing, RWHS responsables will undergo refresher training on the technology.

2.2 A deep Well was drilled in Kay Nou in this period. It is 145 ms deep and it has found good water. This is a marvelous piece of news that can free Viva Rio from the works and the costs of buying water in La Plaine and trucking it in to distribute in Bel Air. Trucking will be reduced to the circulation from Kay Nou to the water stations inside the perimeter of Great Bel Air. It should be noticed, for memory sake, that in 2007 Viva Rio had four wells drilled in the zone, but they all produced salty and polluted water. Going now for a much deeper drilling (from 40ms in 2007 to 145ms in 2011), we have reached a layer of good water. The Military Engineering Company of MINUSTAH did the work, while Viva Rio covered the costs of the supplies needed for drilling and setting up the well.

To become operational, a well pump needs to be installed. MINUSTAH has encountered bureaucratic obstacles to install the borehole pump at Kay Nou. Therefore, private companies are now being approached to install the pump. The borehole water will still require testing and procurement of a treatment unit before it is fully commissioned. The proposed commissioning date of early November may still be possible, but a new power supply for Kay Nou will be required for its operation.

A new water demand calculation for Kay Nou, covering proposed activities until the year 2013, has the daily water consumption for Kay Nou at 16m³/day. Including the 40m³/day supply for the neighbouring camp "Place de la Paix"¹, the total water demand for the Kay Nou system in 2011 comes to 56m³/day. The

¹ Viva Rio has been providing free water to this camp since the earthquake. 40m³ shared between the 10,000 beneficiaries of the camp is equal to 4litres per IDP. The water will be charged at 2HTG per bucket from 7th Nov. 2011.

new well will operate for 8 hours per day, pumping a total of 12m³/hour or 96m³/day. Taking into consideration the 56m³/day demand at KayNou; 40m³/day, or 4 Viva Rio trucks, will be available for distribution to the communities outside Kay Nou.

As an example of the efforts and costs so far of water trucking, see the table below from the month of August, which was a typical month in the period. A reduction in the line of water for Bladders will be noticed, in parallel to an increase in the parcel for Kay Nou, whose importance as a water center is increasing.

Water Bought to be delivered by trucks, in m3			
	ago/11		
Destiny	<i>Projected</i>	Actual	<i>m3 / Day</i>
KIOSKS	<i>1000</i>	928	<i>30,93</i>
BASIN KAY NOU	<i>1000</i>	1336	<i>44,53</i>
BLADDERS in CAMPS	<i>1500</i>	350	<i>11,67</i>
BON REPOS	<i>500</i>	602	<i>20,07</i>
OTHER (e.g. Babiole, arosage Kay Nou)		71	<i>2,37</i>
TOTAL	<i>4000</i>	3287	<i>109,57</i>
% By VIVA RIO TRUCKS	<i>60</i>	40	
% By Private TRUCKS	<i>40</i>	60	
TOTAL COST (HTG)	<i>360.000,00</i>	361.570,00	
TOTAL COST (USD)	<i>9.000,00</i>	9.039,25	

2.3 Integration of Kiosks in Public System (DINEPA)

Exit strategy in regard to Camps - Since the quake, Viva Rio has been providing potable water to IDP in camps in Great Bel Air. Following orientation from Haitian Government, this emergency effort should be reduced in the next semester. In

fact, the transition away from free emergency water distribution in these camps is long overdue and must not be delayed. The current system of water

distribution in the camps is unsatisfactory and unsustainable. It must also be recognized that this transition is just a step towards a permanent intervention by DINEPA for water supply. Likewise, a permanent intervention concerning logement is required by IOM, by La Presidence and by the Mairies Port-au-Prince and Delmas for the 20,000 IDPs still living in the camps in the area. VR to continue monitoring the situation in these camps. In accordance with the above orientation, all remaining bladders in Camps are to be removed in October 2011.

Only 4 camps will have water supply continued (LaCou Geran, Teleco San Fil, Discrete Aumone, Place de la Paix), but free water supply will cease on the 7th November. A paying system (2HTG / 5Gallon bucket) will be implemented on the 7th November 2011. These 4 camps will require infrastructure improvements and training for the newly formed water committees of each camp.

All 4 camps were met independently during the last week in September, to discuss the formation of the new water committees and plan the actions required up to the 7th November. A formal contract between the committee and Viva Rio will be signed upon the completion of the training course to be completed on the 26th – 28th Oct. in Kay Nou. VR Brigade is helping with the sensitization of the new paying system in the affected camps and their surrounding communities.

Integration of Kiosks into the Public Pipe System

With OCHA support, Viva Rio has established an agreement with DINEPA to initiate the integration of KIOKs into the public system. The project includes three dimensions: repairing Kiosks in Great Bel Air; repairing the pipes in Warf Jeremie, to eliminate loss of public water, as well as contamination by used waters in streets, and integrating the Kiosks into DINEPA's pipe system.

The Kiosks have been repaired according to Plan and Viva Rio has transferred money to DINEPA to proceed with the repairing of pipes and the integration of the Kiosks. However, we see no signs of work on the side of DINEPA. Reporting by DINEPA to VR has been poor to non-existent, despite a commitment to submit bi-weekly progress reports to VivaRio.

Besides integration, we have the issue of maintenance. Problems ranging from plumbing to overcharging for water block progress. DINEPA should be assuming responsibility for resolving these problems but VR are proactively helping out.

On another line, in order to improve water distribution in the zone, one new Kiosk was inaugurated in Fort Dimanche on the 28th September. The financier of the project in Fort Dimanche is ED&F MAN. Building this Kiosk, we fulfill one of the water goals for 2011.

Concerning the other goals, the following is obtained:

Treating water in Kay Nou continues to be implemented, in continuation to the cholera response strategy initiated in the previous period. Individual filters, bacteria resistant, were received in donation from MINUSTAH and put together to process larger volumes. The goal of distributing 150m³ liters per day has been maintained.

Filter distribution was implemented. However, the water system in Kay Nou is being rationalized since September, to become better integrated with the other activities taking place there. The filtering system is being removed to a new position in the compound. By April, filter distribution had reached the profile shown in the table below, in continuation to a process initiated in the previous period:

Filters – distribution	
Kay Nou	100
Schools	200
Warf Jeremie - new housing	120
Clinic at Warf Jeremie	40
Kiosks	100
Bon Repôs	10
Kat Kalen - Arcahaye (1 per family)	250
Reserve	180

Total

1000

Expansion of Rain Water Harvesting System in Bon Repos – will be implemented in the next semester

Water System in Arcahaye – A reservoir formerly serving the village of Kat Kalem and the neighboring population has been rehabilitated. It has been further prepared to harvest rain water. A water committee has been reanimated, expanded and empowered to deal with other village matters, such as sanitation and reforestation. Full implementation of the planned activities in Arcahaye are due to start next November.

3. Solid Waste Collection

Viva Rio works on a gradual **exit strategy** in regard to Garbage collection. Conversation with the Government in this regard was initiated but in a slow tempo, due to the lack of political definitions in the period. The idea is to move the resources of Viva Rio from general collection into separation for recycling, while mixed waste is left for the public service of SMCRS.

The concept of payment for production is slowly introduced. We say: instead of “CASH FOR WORK”, we shall have now “WORK FOR CASH”... In other words, the workers in the environment department are being prepared to assume a more active and entrepreneurial attitude. They loose the condition of a stable employment, to gain the possibility of earning even more than before, pending on the results of their work.

To better organize labor under the “payment for production” regime, Viva Rio disseminates the concept of *Micro Enterprises*, to be formed from among the teams already engaged in solid waste collection.

Summing up, the semester prepared an important transformation in the work of solid waste collection by Viva Rio in Great Bel Air, which can be resumed in three points:

- From general collection, to separation for recycling

- From payment for time spent, to payment for production
- From employment in
- Viva Rio, to contracts with local micro enterprises

To avoid a sanitation crisis in the zone, these changes must be well coordinated with SMCRS, the Solid Waste sector of Government. At present, Viva Rio is responsible for the coordination of 28 teams of 10 workers each, with the support of 21 street containers and trucks, collecting 54T in average per day.² To avoid street congestion, sweeping is done at day light and truck transportation at night, starting at 6pm.

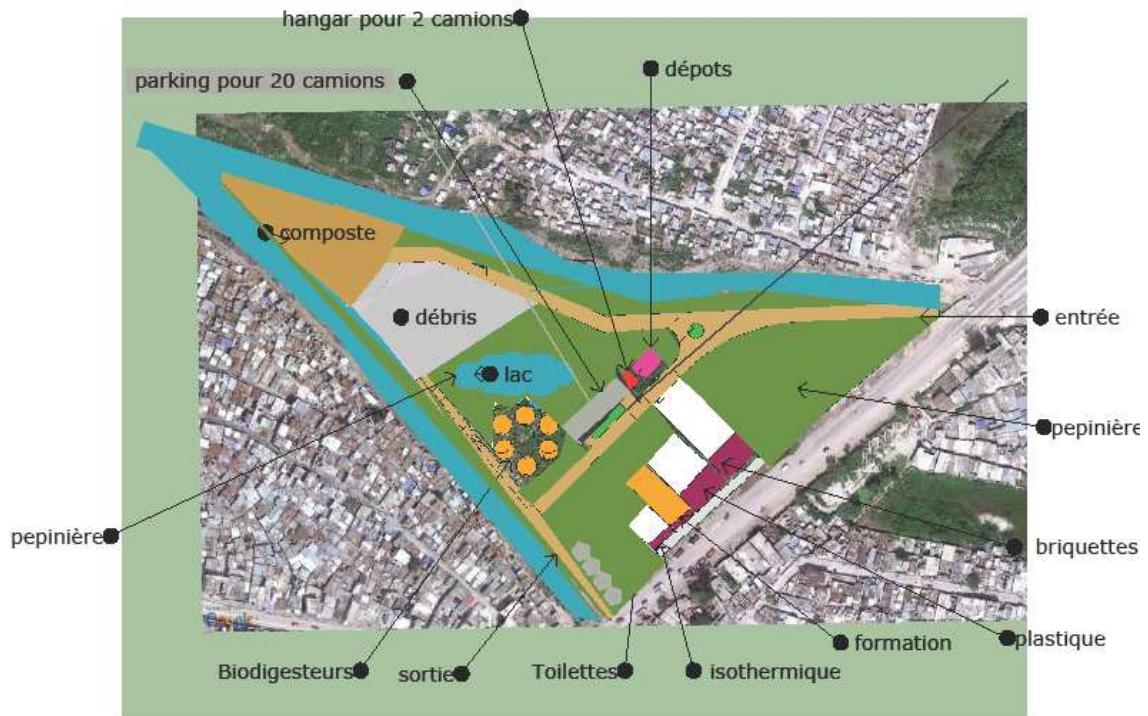
Canals - In continuity to works done in 2010, masonry rehabilitation of the Canal Rockfeller in a 100m segment, at Warf Jeremie, was accomplished in the period. This included the construction of a bridge to facilitate the circulation of persons and protection from contaminated used waters.

Demolition and Rubble Removal - Solid waste management has included the regular collection of rubble that is brought voluntarily by the population from inside the corridors out to the streets. An important result was obtained in this regard: after a year of negotiations with the Interim Commission for the Reconstruction of Haiti, Viva Rio has finally won the right and the resources to demolish and clean the rubble remnants of the quake in Bel Air. *A contract with UNDP commissions Viva Rio to manage the removal of 122.000m3, at a cost of US\$30 per m3, for the period of 12 to 18 months.* To win the contract and manage implementation, Viva Rio has partnered with an US private company, that assumes the mechanical work, while Viva Rio coordinates community relations and intensive labor. *The project opens work opportunities for 300 people, under the principle of “pay per production”.* This comes in good time. It creates a good occasion to initiate the new work regime and offers an immediate compensation for the losses in employment in garbage collection. Furthermore,

² Garbage Collection is carried in the areas of Fort Dimanche ; Wharf Jeremie ; Desmangles, La Saline, Pont Rouge, Dessalines, Deschamps ; Fort Touron ; Perpetuel Secours ; Bas San Martin ; Tokyo ; Tamarin Club ; Rockfeller ; Delmas 2 ; Cameroun ; San Martin ; Terrain La Paix ; Kay Nou ; Teleco Sans Fils ; Assile Communale ; Solino ; Rue Cesars ; Carrefour 3 ; La Saline – Fort Touron ; Hasco ; Bastia ; Rue du Peuple ; Rue Tiremasse.

It will cover the costs of an important line in our budget. Implementation starts in October.

Green Island, a place for recycling



ILE DE RECYCLAGE : ZILE VET

The move towards selection and recycling reached an important milestone in the period. A piece of land, 30.000m² wide, was granted to Viva Rio by the Mairie of Cité Soleil and by the National Government (Ministry of Interior and DGI, with the support of the new Presidency). The concession is valid for a renewable period of 10 years, to implement a recycling program there. The land is situated between Warf Jeremie and Fort Dimanche, being limited by two Canals that descend from the mountains towards the sea. A variety of recycling initiatives will be situated there, to receive and process various kinds of waste: cardboard, plastic, organic, excreta, rubble, foam and others. Street Collectors from Great Bel Air and from Cité Soleil will be stimulated to bring separate materials, to be paid according to weight or volume.

Viva Rio has initiated preliminary actions for the Card Board component, which will produce Briquettes, under the sponsorship of UNDP and WFP. The needed machinery has been ordered. A private enterprise from Martinique, specialized in plastic recycling, has shown interest in assuming the plastic component. Viva Rio looks now for other partners to implement the other outputs.

The *Green Island* program should gain wide visibility. It transforms a sanitation disaster (piled garbage and an open air toilet space) into a clean, productive and green site, right in the center of Metropolitan Port au Prince. Potentially, we have here one of our main outputs for the coming years.

4. Bio Digesters

Bio Digesters were proposed by Viva Rio in 2008 as a clean solution for sanitation, which could, in addition, produce methane gas and thus contribute to mitigate the energy shortages in Haiti. The proposal gained visibility in 2010, under the pressures of emergency, and it has been disseminated in 2011. One of the goals for the year, registered in our Work Plan, is the completion of 20 Bio Digesters whose construction had been initiated in 2010. This goal has been largely surpassed. Up to September 2011, Viva Rio has built or supervised the construction of 75 bio digesters. Likewise, the Work Plan foresees the construction of new bios for a total volume 600m³ in 2011. By mid year, however, we have already reached 1.569m³ in newly built digesters.

In 2008, Viva Rio built the first digester, with the support of Norway and Canada. Now, we have a growing number of agencies, public and private, international and local, contracting the construction of bio digesters. See the table below, for details:

Place	Funding	Number of unity	m3 per unity	Kind of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries	Total Volume (m3)	Phase pf construction: 1 to be started; 7 complete
Airport (close to)	OAS	1	5	Office	50	5	7
Airport (close to)	OAS	1	10	Office	100	10	7
Airport (close to)	OAS	1	15	Office	150	15	7
Alto Paco	Viva Rio	1	5	Viva Rio's home	20	5	7
Arcahaye	NCA/DCA	1	10	School/Community	100	10	7
Asile Comunal	NCA/DCA	1	20	Community	300	20	7
Bel Air	Concern	1	50	Community	1.000	50	1
Bel Air	Concern	2	25	Community	1.000	50	1
Bon Repos	NCA/DCA	5	15	People living in the centre	200	75	7
Canado de la Passion (Warf Jeremie)	RVC MINUSTAH	1	25	Community	1.000	25	1
Cite Soleil	RVC MINUSTAH	1	30	Community	1.000	30	6
Cite Vinsent	DCA/DCA	1	20	Community	300	20	7
Croix des Bouquets	Private Investor	1	5	Orphanage	50	5	7
Daniel Fignole (Great Bel Air)	OCHA	2	50	Students	2.000	100	7
Discrete Aumone	IOCC	1	67	Students	600	67	7
Duplecy	RVC MINUSTAH	1	25	Students	600	50	1
Elie du Bois	Architectes de l'Humanite	1	25	Community	400	20	1
Fond Parisienne	LAC	1	67	Children	600	67	7
Fort Dimanche	Total	2	50	Community	4.000	100	7
Geskio	Geskio	1	10	Hospital	500	10	7
Geskio	Geskio	1	5	Hospital	500	5	6
Jacmel		1	20	Orphanage	100	20	1
Jean Paul II	French Embassy	2	10	Students	400	20	1
Kay Nou	NCA	1	50	Community	1.000	50	7
Kay Nou	COOPI	1	5	Community	350	5	5
Kay Nou	OAS	1	10	Community	350	10	1
Kay Nou	OCHA	1	50	Community	500	50	7
La Saline	OCHA	1	50	Community	1.000	50	1
Leoghane	NCA	1	10	School	300	10	6
Lycee Petion	IOCC	1	67	Students	1.500	67	7
Marche Cabrit	DCA/NCA	1	25	Market	300	25	7
Marche en Fer	RVC MINUSTAH	2	50	Market	2.000	100	1
Martissant	Oxfam	2	20	Community	1.000	50	4
Notre Dame Sacre Coeur (Bel AIR)	RVC MINUSTAH	1	50	Students	1.000	50	2
Saint Marthial	IOCC	2	25	Students	1.200	50	7
Santo 17	OIM	5	20	Camp	1.600	100	7
Soeurs Salesienne	NCA IOCC	1	20	Students	300	20	7
Solidarite Haitienne	TIM	1	20	School	300	20	7
Warf Jeremy 1	OCHA	4	50	Community	4.000	200	7
Warf Jeremy 2	COOPI	3	50	Community	4.000	150	7
USAID - PaP/Leoghane	Chantier Modern/USAID	15	20/30/50/100	Community	14.000	580	6
Total		75			49.670	2.366	

Total Results on Bio digesters by September 2011

Finalized from 2010	marked in yellow	347m3
Built in 2011	marked in Green	1.569m3
Contracted or in construction	marked in blue	450m3

We recognize opportunities and challenges in this rapid dissemination of the bio digesters:

Opportunities:

- Clean and cheap sanitation solution
- That can be disseminated on a large scale
- Through the transfer of know how to local builders
- Generating methane gas, fertilized water and sludge, which are valuable inputs for development

Challenges:

- Management by local institutions and communities
- Sustainability of local management
- Hygienic care

Besides training, those challenges demand deep changes in sanitation behavior.

Viva Rio should convene a workshop in the next period, to consider opportunities and challenges and establish a strategic line of action to itself and its partners.

Among those partners, we have enterprises and some informal teams that have gained know how in the period and build bio digesters under the supervision of Viva Rio.

The actions in Ouanga Bay, Arcahaye, and in Kat Kalen have just began. They should be developed in the next semester.

5. Reforestation

We have prepared the conditions for a sustainable reforestation program:

- Consolidated the tree nursery in Kay Nou and prepared the ground to expand the nursery in the following locations: Bon Repos, next to the Football Academy, Green Island, between Port au Prince and Cité Soleil, and in Ouanga Bay, Arcahaye. We have now the land that is necessary to reach and even surpass the goal of 300.000 seedlings to be cultivated in the 3 years of this project.
- Negotiated land to plant the trees and do reforestation in the same measure – in the Green Island (10ha) and in Ouanga Bay (600ha)
- We have reached by September the annual goal for 2011 of 100.000 seedlings cultivated
- Planting 100.000 trees is a task to be accomplished by March 31, 2012. We planted about 1.000 trees in period.
- We need partners that are ready to purchase the seedlings and/or contract planting by workers formed by Viva Rio. If such partners are found, this component becomes self sufficient.
- A micro enterprise specialized in tree nursing and planting is in the process of organization

6. Health

Health has assumed a dynamics beyond our planning. Originally, Viva Rio defined a focus on primary health assistance to children and youth, including babies and young mothers. Furthermore, we opted for a broad approach to health, bringing it closer to other sectors, such as sanitation, education and sports. Two main lines of work were originally planned:

- Health in Schools, with the program “Water, Women and Health”
- A Clinic in Kay Nou, to serve as back up to the schools and serve the children there
- Community Education on preventive measures

The quake of January 12, 2010, however, forced upon us a huge demand for emergency response. The Clinic in Kay Nou was expanded to assist the public in general, with a broader scope of interventions.

Later in the year, the Cholera Epidemics raised yet another challenge. The clinic in Kay Nou was expanded to a 24hs / 7 days assistance with a 30 beds capacity. Viva Rio became an official reference for the cholera response in Bel Air.

The ability to respond to emergencies and to adjust accordingly is necessary in situations such as the one found in Haiti in 2010. *Thinking of reconstruction, however, we need to be more focused and consistent. Viva Rio needs to reconsider its long term strategy in health. The coming semester, from October to March, should tackle this challenge.*

Goals and Activities in Health

- Health in 18 Schools, with the participation of 18.583 children and teenagers, 8.743 girls and 9.840 boys, with the assistance of nurses and brigade members. This activity was interrupted during school vacation. Cholera epidemics was a central concern, with the following topics discussed in class rooms:
 - hygiene care importance
 - Cholera history
 - Disease definition and mode of transmission
 - Cholera and seafood
 - Techniques and importance of hand washing
 - Water Treatment
 - Signs of dehydration
 - How to deal with diarrhea
 - Preparation of ORS
 - Decontamination

- Clinic in Kay Nou - three groups were mainly assisted: mothers and their babies from the community at large, children and youth attending educational activities in Kay Nou and cholera patients. Furthermore, the Clinic is open to offer a first assistance to emergencies and refer to Health Centers of greater complexity. Viva Rio has two Ambulances to implement the referral. The most frequent cases are influenza, genito-urinary infections, hypertension and parasitic skin infections.

- The following numbers reflect the average movement in the clinic:
 - Around 600 cases per month of general clinic consultations and emergencies
 - Around 300 cases per month of prenatal pregnancy and gynecological care c,
 - Around 300 cases of per month of medical assistance to children. Among children, pathologies most often found are respiratory, genito urinary and parasitic skin infections and malnutrition.

 - Cholera response – an emergency space for 30 beds was created in Kay Nou, originally working 12hs and then evolving to 24hs, seven days per week. Furthermore, the health team of Viva Rio gave assistance to and managed a second (this time public) cholera emergency space, in La Saline. General support (clean water, sanitation, hygiene) was offered to a third clinic, in Warf Jeremie, run by an Italian Female Catholic Order. A mobile service was set up and intensive community education on cholera prevention and cholera response was led by the Community Protection Brigade of Viva Rio. By December 2010, the low lands of our zone (Fortouron, La Saline, Pont Rouge, Warf Jeremie and Fort Dimanche) counted among the most severely affected communities in the Metropolitan Region. By the end of our period, these numbers had declined drastically. Viva Rio has therefore discontinued its cholera emergency program. Community sensitization continues to be provided by the Brigade and eventual cases are received by our regular medical doctors.

 - Teams from Viva Rio (around 200) have been trained in Cholera response, including 46 auxiliary nurses distributed in the 2 UTCs and 18 schools, 70 Brigades, 35 teachers, 30 household distributed in the 2 UTCs and 18 schools, 22 *Service controle* distributed in the 2 UTCs and 18 schools, 4 chauffeurs and 2 ambulance drivers. The following topics were considered:
 - The promotion of hygiene
 - The protocol for cholera care
 - Stigma and denial
 - Social communication
 - The protection against the disease
-

- Nutrition was performed by a special service, coordinated by women cook from the community, who have been trained to the task. A proper space was rebuilt for this purpose, with adequate room for kitchen, hygiene and eating. This was obtained by in kind donation from COOPI, an Italian NGO. Around 700 children who take part in education, arts and sports eat at Kay Nou regularly.

7. Education, Sports and Arts

Education, Sports and Arts made important progress in period:

- **The Training Center at Kay Nou**, largely damaged by the quake, has been thoroughly rehabilitated thanks to a partnership with OAS, a Civil Construction Company from Brazil. The school will be inaugurated in November 9. The building hosts all the elements of a Professional Center aimed at the qualification of workers in Civil Construction, Sanitation and Water management. Six class rooms and six laboratories will be functioning in four shifts, from 7am to 9pm, with a capacity to train 720 individuals per day. Courses will be in average 4 months long, which gives us the possibility of forming over 3000 people per year. Training material draws from OAS experience in Brazil and from manuals prepared by Viva Rio. Training is meant to upgrade students in language and math, while preparing them to respond to a labor demand to be created by reconstruction. Creole is the main language. In equal educational conditions, candidates from the red zones, such as Bel Air, Cité Soleil and Marthissant will have a preference.
- **Fast Track Education Methodology** has been adjusted to the Haitian Context. Drawing from a methodology applied by Viva Rio and other agencies in Brazil, a program has been designed that allows youth and adults to advance in large steps through schooling. In dialogue with the Haitian Ministry of Education and working with local pedagogues, Viva Rio's coordinator of fundamental education for drop outs has moved to Haiti in order to initiate a pilot experience with three classes, from 4th to 6th grade, from 7th to 9th and High School. These three classes are already functioning in the premises of the Football Academy in Bon Repos. Certification is provided by a local school after exams. After four months experience and adjustments, the model will be brought to the Professional

Center in Kay Nou, to be applied to a larger number of students. The method is being observed with interest by the Ministry of Education.

- **Sports** have also made progress:
 - **Capoeira** closed the period with 469 students, of which 181 girls and 288 boys. A dozen assistants and monitors of Haitian origin have grown as Capoeira instructors, which frees the program from an exclusive dependency on Brazilian personnel
 - **Street football** was widely practiced during summer vacation, as it is the custom through out Haiti. Viva Rio football coaches dedicated themselves to these games, organizing competitions and coaching various teams, male and female. Over 2.500 children were monitored and observed in the period. A bridge was created between the social aspect of street football and the high performance Black Pearls Academy. 220 best players were selected to perform in a series of games, out of which a first class of 25 was brought to the Academy. This activity took place in the various municipalities and neighborhoods of the Metropolitan Region of Port au Prince. In regard to the girls, special attention was also given to games in Cap Haitien, where from a group of 12 young athletes was recruited to the Academy. In Haiti, given the lack of sports centers after the quake, street football gains special importance and takes the place of other modalities, such as “footsalon”.
 - **Black Pearls Football Academy**, situated in Bon Repos, became functional in the period. Three Brazilian and two Haitian coaches work full time to form high performance athletes of international level. The boys belong to the categories of Under 15 and Under 17, while the girls are recruited from among Under 20, with a few of full grown athletic age. The idea is to work on a long term strategy in the male segment, while we can immediately join in female competitions. Given the lack of structure in Female football in Haiti, we hope a strong intervention by Viva Rio in women’s football may have a positive impact in the gender dimension of sports in the country. The two classes, male and female, receive high level technical training, health assistance, nutrition, physical development, education and cultural formation. A plan for the long term sustainability of this program will be submitted to donors and investors in the next period.

- **Visual Arts** gained a new space in Kay Nou, thanks to a partnership with COOPI, an Italian NGO, which has rehabilitated another building that had been damaged by the quake. Photography and film making was taught to a group of young people from Bel Air and video equipment for filming and editing was purchased.
- **Serigraphy** was introduced and became functional in the period. Institutional kind of stamps were produced for such clients as the various programs of Viva Rio, Brabatt, UNDP and others. Fashion designs were produced by Bel Air artists, to be stamped by other companies, better prepared to deliver quality products. Between the two, institutional (designed and stamped in Kay Nou) and fashion (designed in Kay Nou), the Serigraphy work shows a capacity to become self sustainable. A micro enterprise with this vocation will be organized in the next period.
- **Dance** has also made important progress. The numbers have expanded to 295 dancers, of which 234 girls and 61 boys. The age groups are presented in the table below. Combining Haitian folklore and Latin Music, dance combines the social aspect with high performance. The group won 3rd prize in a prestigious international competition for young dancing in Dominican Republic.

Dance Students - Viva Rio			
Age	Gender		Total
	Female	Male	
3 to 7	38	6	44
8 to 11	47	7	54
12 to 15	54	3	57
16 to 20	45	6	51
Over 21	22	15	37
Latin Dances, over 25	17	19	36
Assistants, 17 to 33	8	8	16
Total	231	64	295

- The **Fanfarre** adds music to most events promoted by Viva Rio, in Kay Nou or elsewhere.

- The **Cantine** provides one hot meal to over 700 children attending activities on education, sports or arts in Kay Nou. The group of women cook working in the Cantine should be organized into a micro enterprise in the next period.

8 Community Security

Security raised strong challenges in 2010. Great Bel Air experienced a positive trend of violence reduction from 2006 through 2009, which led to a Campaign organized by Viva Rio under the slogan “*Green Bel Air,*” which called upon MINUSTAH to change the status of the area from “*Red*” to “*Green*”. This campaign had wide public recognition. It was supported by over 36.000 signatures from the local population and it was recognized by both the Haitian Government (Prime Minister Michelle Pierre Louis) and MINUSTAH (second in charge Luiz Carlos da Costa). The quake broke this process and unleashed a period of high violence, which started to be tamed down by September 2010. The numbers of lethal violence have remained stable since then, as shown in the the graph below.



Looking over the years, since Viva Rio started working in the area, we see a consistent downward trend of homicide rates until 2008/09 (measured from May to April of each year, because the *Peace Accord* started in the month of May). The rate more than doubles in 2010 (158% increase) and falls to a more

reasonable level after September 2010, with somewhat stable numbers in the last 12 months, as shown in the graph above and in the table below.

Rate per 100.000 inhabitants 2006 to 2011	
32	2006/07
22	2007/08
16	2008/09
19	2009/2010
49	2010
19	2011 up to Sept

Looking closer, some critical observations are in order:

- From July to September of 2011 we see a slight increase in the number of homicides, which calls for careful monitoring. Does it indicate a negative trend or just a temporary oscillation?
- Qualitative observation suggests the growth of a new generation of aggressive youth that have not experienced the Peace Accord process and who do not necessarily follow the leadership of the traditional community leaders. This is an important challenge that calls for an active response, with a particular focus on rebellious youth.
- Lynching of street thieves by the population continues to be a common practice. We had three people lynched in Great Bel Air from January to September 2011.
- Lethal violence is a male practice. Of the 26 people murdered in our zone in 2011, 24 were men and 2 were women (for reasons of jealousy).
- The police killed 4 “bandits”, while two policemen were killed in the period. Law enforcement continues to be a lethal affair.
- There was one episode of death by conflict between two bases (Bel Air X Delmas 2), which was followed by a non successful deadly revenge attempt.

Considering these facts, we conclude that Bel Air has not recovered the Peace Accord trend of violence reduction that was prevailing before the earthquake. This is a serious challenge that should become the object of a response by the

community leaders in Great Bel Air. 105 leaders signed the Accord in May 2011, a record number, but the actual impact of this collective agreement may be losing effectiveness.

- In 2011, Viva Rio has suffered pressures from the Base Leaders of Cité Soleil, claiming that Viva Rio has a moral duty of working in Cité Soleil as well. *“Why does Viva Rio work in Bel Air only?”*, they complain. While this unusual claim shows a positive recognition of the value of our work, the pressure by Cité Soleil Bases raises yet another security challenge, in a year of little resources. Viva Rio personnel have suffered 3 armed attacks in Cité Soleil in the period.

Concerning the other aspects of our work in Community Security, the following points should be observed:

- Monthly meetings were held between the community leaders, the Police and the Military
- Relationships with the PNH and with the Military of MINUSTAH have improved in 2011
- The Community Brigade was quite active in some critical situations, such as the emergencies of Cholera, two hurricane threats, the combat of a mosquito plague in Bon Repos and regular activities
- Work with “Child soldier” gained energy under a new leadership
- Interpersonal Mediation was assumed by a Haitian Team that was trained by Brazilian experts in the prior period
- Legal Aid was initiated with the support of RVC/MINUSTAH, in a building that was rehabilitated with the in kind contribution of the same agency.
- Circulation Plans are due in the next semester

Annex 1 – Study on Leadership – “Leaders in Bel Air” – see in pdf as a separate attachment

Annex 2 – Study on Kat Kalem – see in pdf as a separate attachment