



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR HUMANITARIAN AID AND CIVIL PROTECTION – ECHO

## SINGLE FORM FOR FINAL REPORT

### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

UNDP-USA

#### 1.2 Title of the Action

Strengthening local capacities for response and management of risks with respect to seismic events in the Provinces of Puerto Plata and Santiago, Dominican Republic.

#### 1.3 Area of intervention (country, region, localities)

World Area	Countries	Region
America	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Cibao Region: Puerto Plata y Santiago Provinces

#### 1.4 Start date of the Action

Start date 01/07/2011

If the Action has already started explain the reason that justifies this situation (urgent Action or other reason)

NA

#### 1.5 Duration of the Action in months

18 months 0 days

#### 1.6 Start date for eligibility of expenditure

Is the start date for eligibility of expenditure equal to the date of submission of the initial proposal?

No

If yes, explain expenses charged to the budget between date of initial proposal submission and start date of the action

If no, enter the start date for eligibility and explain

01/07/2011

NA

#### 1.7 Requested funding modalities for this agreement

Multi-donor action

In case of 100% financing, justify the request

#### 1.8 Urgent action

No

If Yes:

In case of urgent action in the framework of another ECHO decision, Please justify

#### 1.9 Control mechanism to be applied

P

#### 1.10 Proposal and reports

Submission date of the initial proposal

15/04/2011

Purpose of this submission

FINAL REPORT

Agreement number: ECHO/DIP/BUD/2011/92008

**ECHO reference** 2011/00520/FR/01/01  
**Agreement number** ECHO/DIP/BUD/2011/92008  
**Date of this submission** 03/05/2013

**1.11 [INT] List the supplementary agreements and exchange of letters after signature of the Agreement up to intermediate report stage**

Date of request	Date of Agreement	Subject	Reference
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**1.12 [FIN] List the supplementary agreements and exchange of letters after submission of the Intermediate report up to final report stage**

Date of request	Date of Agreement	Subject	Reference
09/10/2012	19/10/2012	AMENDMENT. no-cost extension of the project until 31st December 2012	2011/00520/MR/01/01

## **2. NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

### **2.1 Date(s) of assessment; methodology and sources of information used; organisation/person(s) responsible for the assessment**

The process of evaluation, identification and definition of lines of action lasted for a period of one year from February 2010 until February 2011. The stage for the formulation of a disaster preparedness program was carried out from the month of February to April 2011.

#### **Methodology**

Within the framework of the formulation of the National Plan for the Reduction of Seismic Risk in the Dominican Republic, from the month of February 2010, the process began for the institutional consulting and analysis for the definition of strategic lines of action for the reduction of seismic risk in the territory. The activities of consultation, analysis and discussion were carried out for a period of one year and one month, via workshops, work sessions, interviews and round table discussions by means of focus groups, counting on the participation of approximately 45 institutions of the public and private sector, social organizations and academic institutions.

As a result of the process, a general document was generated with strategic lines for the reduction of seismic risk in Dominican territory, taking into consideration the particular situation of the danger presented in some provinces and the impact registered in events occurring over the past 150 years in the Dominican Republic.

In the month of March 2010, in order to advance in the formulation of pilot proposal for the implementation of the strategic lines for the national plan, an institutional consultation was carried out with the principal actors who participated in the process, in order to define the priority of the action at the geographic level, as per criteria on the probability of the occurrence of seismic events and the greater concentration of vulnerabilities in the territory.

During the last three months, UNDP with the support of the Spanish NGO ANESVAD, carried out field visits and interviews with institutional actors and authorities in the zones selected as priority ones, in order to gather baseline information regarding the current situation of the municipalities with respect to the issue of seismic risk. UNICEF carried out coordination meetings and field visits in the areas of seismic risk in different schools, along with authorities at the regional and national levels; the initial evaluation and backgrounds of earthquakes in the past were evaluated.

During the months of February and March, IOM coordinated with Civil Defense and the Centre for Emergency Operations (COE) to carry out an evaluation of official shelters in 11 Municipalities of Santiago and Puerto Plata utilized for the protection of affected populations in cases of natural disasters. To guide future activities to improve emergency shelter related infrastructure and capacities, the evaluation included meetings with local Civil Defense Officers and information gathering on the type of structures, conditions, existing capacities, and GPS locations of all shelters in these municipalities.

**Sources of information: please refer to Annex 2: Needs assessment for supplementary information**

#### **Parties responsible for formulation:**

Marco Antonio Giraldo Rincón, UNDP consultant  
 Ana María Pérez. Risks Consultant, UNDP Dominican Republic  
 Janire Zulaika, UNDP Dominican Republic  
 Jean-Philippe Antolin, Chief of Operations, IOM Dominican Republic  
 Sergio Alvarez G. Risk Reduction Specialist, UNICEF Dominican Republic.  
 Martín Acosta. National OCHA Consultant, Dominican Republic

### **2.2 Problem statement and stakeholder analysis**

The geological history of the Island of Hispaniola indicate a past of significant seismic activity due to the presence of two major fault systems: Northern ( *Septentrional*) and Enriquillo, which pass through the island in a predominately east-to-west direction. In the Dominican Republic history records the largest seismic action occurred in the Caribbean region in 1946 with a magnitude of 8.1; significant seismic movements which affected Dominican Populations have also occurred in the years 1562, 1615, 1673, 1691, 1751, 1761, 1842, 1897 and 1946.

Moreover, there has been accelerated urban growth during the past years in the main cities of the Dominican Republic, with a trend towards the construction of buildings without proper technical standards; while it is true that a seismic resistance regulation is in effect since the year 1979, it is found to be out-of-date and does not include appropriate mechanisms for ensuring compliance by the parties responsible for monitoring and control, which is rendered evident in most of the constructions, especially those of the population with least economic resources, where the building of a new house or the expansion of houses already constructed is carried out by construction foremen who in most cases do not adopt codes seismic resistance, codes nor do they apply the minimum safety considerations for this kind of building.

The high concentration in vulnerabilities, principally in the urban contexts and the probability that the territory will be affected by seismic phenomena, makes the Provinces of Puerto Plata and Santiago a scenario prone to the occurrence of disasters. In the face of a seismic event that affected the Cibao region in the north of the Dominican Republic like those occurring in the years 1562, 1842, 1897 and the most recent one taking place in September 2003, a high level of significant damage in structures and infrastructures could be expected; in like manner, the impact will be reflected in the loss of human lives in the most vulnerable populations. The following can be mentioned as relevant aspects towards contributing to increasing the levels of vulnerability and risk in the Dominican Republic and specifically in the zone subject to the project:

#### Aspects of a functional and planning order

- Most of the essential buildings in the municipalities do not meet the standards of seismic resistance.
- At the level of the municipalities, there are no programs for risk reduction and preparation measures for disasters.
- Lack of mechanism for the monitoring and follow-up of the dynamic associated with the evolution of threats in the territory.
- Deficiency in the application of technical information for the purposes of planning and risk reduction.
- Lack of cartographic and documentary inputs to support the development of the planning instruments (ordering the territory) and response such as emergency and contingency plans.
- Failure to incorporate the issue of risk at the different levels of formal education.
- Lack of mechanisms for organization and preparation for response to temblors.
- Lack of evacuation routes, adequate shelter spaces, land identified to be used for camps in case shelters cannot be used in the aftermath of an earthquake, and stockpiled emergency non-food items.

Aspects of an institutional nature; Territorial ordering; Aspects of Governance; Capabilities; Relevant actors in the territory.

**Please see Annex 2: Needs assessment for supplementary information**

### 2.3 Summarise findings of the assessment (include full report in annex, if relevant) and link these to the Action

The interaction of the Caribbean plate and the North American plate is the principal seismic threat in the Dominican Republic, especially in the north-northeast part of the Island. In the north part is found the northern ( *septrional*) fault and the Camú fault, which are major seismogenic sources. On 22 September 2003 a quake with a magnitude of 6.5 on the Richter scale took place, with its center located at a depth of 10 kilometers. It was located about 20 kilometers to the north of the city of Santiago de Los Caballeros and some 15 kilometers to the south of the city of Puerto Plata.

The principal damages registered in Puerto Plata were: the collapse of structures, the cracking of pavement, the cracking of structures, the settling of structures, breaks of vital service lines (potable water) and mudslide displacement in creeks and roads. Among the principal causes of this damage were: amplification of the wave in alluvial soil, poor quality of materials utilized in construction (concrete, block walls, etc.), poor construction practices (inadequate tendencies and informal constructions), utilization of asymmetric forms in the foundation and elevation of buildings, and land placements [\[1\]](#).

In the city of Santiago, there were no collapses of structures during the earthquake but subsequently, due to problems with the instability of a slip, 40 informal buildings collapsed, the principal damages of the seismic event, evaluated in 164 structures, were the following: Cracks in stone masonry walls, structural damages (Breaks and cracks in columns, cracks in beams, deflection in tiles, bearing walls, connections and supports in pre-fabricated structures), cracking and settling in the slopes of streams ( *Cañada de Pekín*)[\[2\]](#).

As part of the recommendations and lessons learned from the post-seismic evaluation study carried out in 2003 by the CODIA North Regional, mention should be made of the urgent need to have programs for dissemination to the community about seismic risk and its basic behavior guidelines, the evaluation of the vulnerability of essential structures such as hospitals and schools, as well as the preparation of institutional contingency plans including the agencies responsible for providing basic services to the population and the strengthening of the capabilities of the first response agencies in the face of disasters. (Annex 3: Base Line).

In the process of identification of the project, an analysis was carried out in the geographical area of the Dominican Republic with higher priority intervention in the face of the seismic threat; said analysis had the participation of the following institutions at the national level: University Seismological Institute, National Geological Service, ONESVIE, UASD, Ministry of Public Works, Civil Defense, Ministry of Education; taking into consideration the following analysis criteria: Very high seismic threat, antecedents of seismic impacts in the past, high concentration of physical and social vulnerability, essential infrastructures in

threat conditions, institutional weakness and at a social organizational level, availability of relevant baseline information, institutional availability, situation of the schools, capability to assume processes and capability of coordination with elements at a higher level.

See Annex 2: Needs assessment for supplementary information

[1] Post-seismic evaluation of the Dominican Republic, 22 September 2003, Lessons Learned. CODIA North Regional.

[2] Idem

#### 2.4 [INT] If changes in needs assessment at intermediate report stage, please explain

There have been no changes in the evaluation of needs since the intermediate report.

#### 2.5 [FIN] If changes in needs assessment after intermediate report, please explain

No changes to report related to the needs assessment carried out at the beginning of the project

The button "Annexes" can be used to attach tables or other documents to this report.

### 3. HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION IN THE AREA OF INTERVENTION

#### 3.1 Humanitarian Organisation's presence in the area of intervention: brief overview of strategy and current or recent activities in the country

UNDP "*Country Program for the Dominican Republic for the period 2007-2011*" has proposed as one of the expected goals that the country be able to count on a National disaster risk management system strengthened, including a strategy for prevention, preparedness and a National Disaster Emergency Response Plan.

Under this premise, the Program for "*Prevention and Preparation of Disasters (PPD)*" was executed from September 2006 to 2010 under the coordination of UNDP with the purpose of assisting the government of the Dominican Republic in the consolidation of national capacity to reduce disaster risks in the country, particularly in the northeast region. The Program as a whole has the intention of reducing human, social, economic and environmental losses due to disasters, through capacity strengthening of State institutions at the central, regional, provincial and municipal levels, in the same communities at risk. It dealt with an ambitious and complete Program which represented an important challenge for the government of the Dominican Republic with a relatively high vulnerability for hurricanes and that is implemented via four national partners, three of them governmental: Civil Defense (DC), the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, and one from civil society: Dominican Red Cross (CRD); it also involved other secondary partners.

Among the many results attained to date, the work carried out in the municipality of Pimentel is most remarkable. In this municipality, a methodology was developed for preparing a municipal strategy for the management of risks, including an evaluation of threats and vulnerabilities, a risk map, a municipal emergency plan and a municipal plan for the disaster risk management. In like manner, an office was established for the management of risks within the Municipal Government to give follow-up to the activities for the management of risk in the municipality and to serve as a municipal information center. The experience of Pimentel was a very important achievement for the country because for the first time in the Dominican a plan for the management of disasters at the municipal level was prepared, complying with Article 17 of Disaster Risk Management Law.

In the face of the earthquake that occurred in Haiti on 12 January 2010 UNDP Dominican Republic took on a key role in the humanitarian aid offered to its neighbor country. The devastating tragedy left the UN in Haiti incapacitated for a long period and seeing the need for help, the UNDP, with the different UN agencies of the DR, activated all its technical emergency teams.

UNDP saw the need to interconnect the local development activities it implements on the border through its different programs and projects which address local development and early recovery, for which it designed a "Framework for UNDP-DR action for the Development of the Border", a strategy for action in these sensitive and highly vulnerable zones with a medium-short term vision and trying at all times to work in a bi-national manner in search of greater efficiency.

In like manner, the UNDP has accompanied, with technical assistance, the formulation of the national Plan for the Reduction of Seismic Risk on behalf of MPEyD, through the Office of Territorial Development and Ordering (DGODT).

Finally, the ANESVAD Foundation has decided to invest in the management of risks in the municipalities where it carries out its health projects via activities for the prevention, mitigation and preparation for disasters beginning in Puerto Plata where it has historically acted and currently does act.

See Annex 2: Needs assessment for supplementary information

### 3.2 Actions currently on-going and funding requests submitted to other donors (including other EC services) in the same area of intervention - indicate how overlap and double funding would be avoided

In the Province of Puerto Plata the Program for the Prevention of Disasters and Managing Risks is currently in the process of implementation, which is carried out in the DGODT with financing from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); said program is geared towards strengthening local capacities in the Municipality of San Felipe de Puerto Plata, via the facilitation of the institutional processes to drive actions for the administration of risks and the application of methodologies to reduce vulnerability in the territory.

The activities of this DIPECHO proposal are complementary in nature to the actions underway by the Program financed by the IDB, in the sense that it should be mentioned that the process for the formulation of the National Plan for the Reduction of Seismic Risk for the Dominican Republic has been promoted by the DGODT, the same agency acting as facilitator of the Program for the Prevention of Disasters and Administration of Risks (BID). Along the same line it should be noted that the actions for approaching municipal agencies in the city of San Felipe de Puerto Plata are carried out thanks to the support of the technical team responsible for the implementation of the BID Program and there was an ongoing dialogue with the coordination of said Program in order to establish lines of action that can be connected to the processes that there are underway.

Notwithstanding the above, the DIPECHO Project includes the work in several municipalities which are not the objective of the IDB Program and the actions that will be coordinated with said Program basically will be referred to the strengthening of the capacities of the local actors and institutions for the disaster response in the Municipality of Puerto Plata.

There are no actions that are being developed by UNDP at present in the geographical area of the Project therefore overlap and double-funding would be avoided.

### 3.3 [FIN] List other Actions carried out by the Humanitarian Organisation or its Implementing Partners in the same period in that area of intervention and explain how risks for double funding were avoided

No other actions were carried out by UNDP or its partners in the same area of intervention during the period of the project.

## 4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.1 Exact location of the Action (include map of project location)

World Area	Countries	Region	Location
America	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Cibao Region: Puerto Plata y Santiago Provinces	City Government San Felipe de Puerto Plata, Altamira, Guanatico, Imbert and Los Hidalgos. City Government of Santiago de los Caballeros

#### Map of project location (reference)

The area of the project is located in the north of the Dominican Republic:

Province of Puerto Plata: City Governments of San Felipe de Puerto Plata, Altamira, Guanatico, Imbert and Los Hidalgos.

Province of Santiago: City Government of Santiago de los Caballeros (See attachment on the location of the zone.)

**Please see map of location in the Annex 2: Needs assessment supplementary information**

### 4.2 Beneficiaries

#### 4.2.1 Total number of direct beneficiaries

36.313

36.313 [INT]

63.991 [FIN]

The beneficiaries of the project include institutional representatives at the national, provincial and municipal levels; institutions of the formal educational sector (students and teachers) and communities in the most vulnerable zones exposed to disasters in the north region of the Dominican Republic.

Directly included in the activities of the project: 6 municipalities in the provinces of Puerto Plata and Santiago:

PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY
PUERTO PLATA	San Felipe de Puerto Plata
	Altamira
	Imbert
	Guanatico

	Los Hidalgos
SANTIAGO	Santiago de los Caballeros

INSTITUTIONAL CONSOLIDATION		
LEVEL	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF PERSONS
NACIONAL	15 (National Commission of Emergencies, COE, National Technical Committee, technical Agencies of research, Universities, Ministries, Associations of municipalities, construction Associations, Agencies for response, Health and Education.)	30
PROVINCIAL (2 Provinces)	2 (Government Institutions in 2 provinces, representatives of the Ministries and the sector level)	4
MUNICIPAL (6 Municipalities)	58 (Representatives of the city governments, Offices for Planning, institutions making up the PMR Committees (Prevention, Mitigation and Response Committees), Technical institutions, Universities, Representatives of the Ministries, construction Associations)	174
<b>TOTAL BENEFICIARY INSTITUTIONS: 75</b>		<b>208</b>

In short, the project would have a total of 36.313 persons as direct beneficiaries in the public awareness-raising campaign, 2.500 persons in aspects related to the implementation and improvement of emergency shelters, 3,750 in the component of reinforcing capacities in the educational sector and 75 institutions at the national, provincial and municipal levels.

**Annex 2: Needs assessment for supplementary information**

### Tables with additional information

Result 1.		
Social Organizations and Institutions	Institutions	Persons
National and Provincial: (National Commission of Emergencies, COE, National Technical Committee, Agencies of technical research, Universities, Ministries, Associations of municipalities, construction Associations of construction, response Agencies, Health and Education)	35	70
Municipalities (6): Representatives of the city governments, Planning Offices, institutions making up the PMR Committees, technical Institutions, Universities, Representatives of Ministries, construction Associations, response institutions)	60	240
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>310</b>
Population in high-risk zones that will benefit directly from the emergency and contingency plans, and outfitting the response agencies		8.000
<b>Total</b>		<b>8.310</b>

  

Result 2.		
Social Organizations and Institutions	Institutions	Persons
Participants from national and state institutions, institutions involved in the administration and coordination of shelters, collective centers, camps	25	250
Persons internally displaced by natural disasters according to the capacity of the infrastructure lodging them		1000
Persons affected by natural disasters requiring access to humanitarian assistance and materials for sheltering themselves		1250 (250 families)
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.500</b>

**Beneficiaries of results 3 to 4 tables found in Annex 2: Needs assessment for supplementary information**

#### 4.2.2 Status of the direct beneficiaries (multiple options possible)

<b>IDPs</b>	No
<b>Refugees</b>	No
<b>Refugees</b>	No
<b>Local population</b>	Yes
<b>Others e.g. for Grant Facility, Capacity building, etc.</b>	No

#### 4.2.7 Direct beneficiaries per sector



Sector	Number of beneficiaries
Local disaster management components	Institutional representatives on the national, provincial and municipal levels (6 municipalities) 75 institutions, approximately 208 persons of the institutional level Approximately 8.000 persons of the community
Institutional linkages and advocacy	Institutional representative of the sector round tables at the national level and institutions participating in the encounters and exchanges of experiences:  Institutional representatives on the national, provincial and municipal levels (6 municipalities) 75 institutions, approximately 208 persons of the institutional level
Information, education, communication	Educational community and institutions in the zone of the project, approximately 2.500 persons Persons benefiting by the dissemination and public information campaigns, approximately 34.605
Small-scale infrastructure and services	Population benefiting from the updating and operation of emergency shelters, approximately 2.500 persons
Constituting stocks of emergency and relief items	Response system institutions benefiting from the supply of elements for disaster and emergency institutions  Communities benefiting from outfitting for the functioning of the emergency shelters, approximately 2.500 persons

Sector	Nb beneficiaries/sector	
Disaster preparedness	0	63.991
Coordination	0	272

#### 4.2.8 [INT] Report on changes and progress

**At present, the beneficiaries of the intervention have been institutions at the local level and some institutions at the national level, with whom the processes of coordination for the development of the specific activities established in the project have advanced.**

**In total, coordination links have been established with PMR committees in the municipalities of the project for a total of 120 persons from approximately 25 institutions on the local level. Insofar as that related to the national level, direct coordination actions have been taken forward with approximately 30 persons from 15 institutions that work in components in risk management and 232 persons from the educational sector who have been involved in the analysis and definition of methodologies for the work in the schools.**

**The coverage of the beneficiaries up to the intermediate report has corresponded essentially to the institutional beneficiaries with whom coordination linkages have been established or whom have developed specific activities of the project. The low coverage in the number of beneficiaries is due to the fact that substantive activities of the project have not yet been developed, they are programmed to be carried out in the second half of the implementation process. It is very important to mention that according to the Action Plan proposed at the beginning of the project, the principal activities were presented for their development as of the month of March 2012; notwithstanding the above, significant delays have occurred, generally associated with the development of the internal administrative processes related to the selection of the staff personnel of the project, which has meant delays in the carrying out of activities foreseen to be implemented in the first half of the project although we consider that this aspect does not represent an unsalvageable difficulty for the execution of the established activities and meeting the indicators, as well as covering the proposed beneficiaries.**

The project has developed taking into account the patterns and time periods foreseen for its implementation as per that established in the work plan; nonetheless some activities have undergone setbacks principally due to the delay in some internal administrative processes which have demanded more time than foreseen and other activities due to the strategic need to carry them out under guidelines different from those originally proposed when the project was formulated; as examples, the campaigns for public awareness can be mentioned, which initially had been thought to be an activity principally of local incidence but, due to the situation generated by the occurrence of several earthquakes in the Dominican Republic and the interest of different organizations to work on this issue, the conclusion was reached to manage this activity with the national instances (COE and the National Emergency Committee) by reason of the need identified to bring messages into line and to establish a single communication-dissemination strategy that has the support of the oversight institutions of the issue in Dominican territory.

**The beneficiaries related to the information and education sectors, small-scale Infrastructure and services and the constitution of information stocks, will be attended to as defined in the project proposal for the following stage as of the month of March 2012.**

#### 4.2.9 [FIN] Report on changes and achievements

Sector	Number of beneficiaries
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Local disaster management components	Institutional representatives on provincial and municipal levels (8 municipalities). 247 people of provincial and municipal institutions trained. 131 people from CM-PMR participated in training and planning. Approximately 12.000 persons benefited from vulnerable communities.
Institutional linkages and advocacy	Institutional representative of the sector round tables at the national level and institutions participating in the encounters and exchanges of experiences: 92 representative of COE sectoral tables and 180 of other governmental institutions and NGOs. 72 people trained in the use of toolkit for collective center's management.
Information, education, communication	Educational community of 20 schools in the zone of the project, 4,555 children and youths from the 20 selected school centers. 52 persons trained from the 8 educational districts of Santiago and Puerto Plata 256 teachers and administrative staff from the 20 selected school centers Persons benefiting by the dissemination and public information campaigns, approximately 25,000. Benefited by the tools printed. 5,000 families from the popular campaign of what to do in case of earthquakes. 1,000 Toolkit for collective center management. 700 DRR Country Document. 200 Practical guide for the operation of CM-PMR 200 COE functioning manual. 500 Workbook to elaborate school emergency plans. 200 Guidelines for incorporating DRR into local development planning.
Small-scale infrastructure and services	Population benefiting from the improvement and operation of 16 emergency shelters, 20.243
Constituting stocks of emergency and relief items	Response system institutions benefiting from the supply of elements for disaster and emergency institutions 20 schools, 6 CM-PMR, National COE. Communities benefiting from outfitting for the functioning of the emergency shelters. 1,250 persons.

#### 4.2.10 [FIN] Estimate per type of beneficiaries

<b>female</b>	51	%
<b>male</b>	49	%
<b>Sum of women and men must be 100%</b>		
<b>Infants (&lt; 5 years)</b>	9	%
<b>Children (&lt; 18 years)</b>	28	%
<b>elderly</b>	7	%



**4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK****4.3.1 OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW OF THE ACTION : Logical framework**

## Title of the Action

Strengthening local capacities for response and management of risks with respect to seismic events in the Provinces of Puerto Plata and Santiago, Dominican Republic.

## principal objective

To contribute to the disaster risk reduction through the improvement of the capabilities at the institutional and community level for the adoption of measures towards the reduction of seismic vulnerability and the effective response in the event of disaster

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<b>specific objective</b> To improve institutional and community capability to reduce the impact of disasters in the face of seismic events and response mechanisms	<b>indicator 1</b> PMR Committees are found to be constituted and functioning in 4 municipalities in the Province of Puerto Plata  target value: 4 PMR Committees for Risk Management	<b>source of verification 1</b> Instruments for the response and administration of emergencies (manuals, emergency and contingency plans)	<b>Assumptions and Risks</b> Lack of continuity in the policies due to frequent changes of institutional representatives. Deficiencies of economic resources at the local level for the strengthening of the institutions that work on the issue of reduction of risks and emergency response. Deficit in local institutional polices to address the issue of preparation for response to and reduction of risk.
	<b>indicator 2</b> At least 50 staff from COE, R Cross, C. Defense trained in Camp Coordination and mngt to identify needs, priorities and establish mngt structures to ensure standards and delivery of humanit. assist.  target value: At least 50 key participants trained	<b>source of verification 2</b> In Country Roster of Camp Managers and Camp Coordinators	
	<b>indicator 3</b> Educational centers have validated school earthquake plans in place and are part of the One Million Safe Schools Campaign  target value: 6 School ertquake response plans	<b>source of verification 3</b> Plans to be tested	
	<b>indicator 4</b> A strategy for dissemination has been implemented (public information campaign) at the regional and municipal level for the socialization of behavior guidelines for the population.  target value: A radio campaign and press campaign	<b>source of verification 4</b> Products for dissemination, clippings from the press and materials for dissemination	

<p><b>result 1</b></p> <p>The local, sub-national and national structures for disaster response and the coordination link between national agencies and city governments strengthened</p>	<p><b>indicator 1.1</b></p> <p>CNE/COE Clusters trained in terms of organization and coordination for the response to seismic threats/hazards/events</p> <p>target value: 5 training workshops and a drill exercise</p>	<p><b>source of verification 1.1</b></p> <p>Record of training workshops</p>
	<p><b>indicator 1.2</b></p> <p>Municipal risk management committees (PMR) functioning and with capacity for coordination in the face of seismic events</p> <p>target value: 4 municipal Committees formed</p>	<p><b>source of verification 1.2</b></p> <p>Formation documents and action plan</p>
	<p><b>indicator 1.3</b></p> <p>Municipal emergency and contingency plans formulated, with action protocols</p> <p>target value: 5 emergency plans and 5 contingency plan</p>	<p><b>source of verification 1.3</b></p> <p>Documents</p>
	<p><b>indicator 1.4</b></p> <p>Outfitting the Emergency Operations Centers (1 regional and 4 municipal)</p> <p>target value: 5 COE's outfitted</p>	<p><b>source of verification 1.4</b></p> <p>Receipts of delivery</p>
<p><b>result 2</b></p> <p>The capacity to provide emergency shelter in sites previously identified and meeting basic standards and manage these shelters for persons displaced by natural disasters such as earthquakes has been strengthened.</p>	<p><b>indicator 2.1</b></p> <p>The capacity to provide emergency shelter and manage these shelters for persons displaced by natural disasters such as earthquakes has been strengthened.</p> <p>target value: At least 50 key participants trained</p>	<p><b>source of verification 2.1</b></p> <p>In Country Roster of Camp Managers and Camp Coordinators.</p>
	<p><b>indicator 2.2</b></p> <p>Consolidation and diffusion of a camp management manual drawing upon existing manuals, guidelines and tools available at national and international level</p> <p>target value: A manual consolidated</p>	<p><b>source of verification 2.2</b></p> <p>Workshops and task groups to consolidate information and develop the manual. Manual printed and distributed</p>

	<p><b>indicator 2.3</b></p> <p>Pre-existing infrastructures to be used as collective centers have been identified and evaluated against a specific set of criteria including minimal humanitarian standards as well location</p> <p>target value: Enough sites to provide at least shelter</p>	<p><b>source of verification 2.3</b></p> <p>Official list of collective centers with site description including capacity according to standards</p>
	<p><b>indicator 2.4</b></p> <p>Pre-positioning at municipal level of shelter kits and other life-saving NFIs that improve living conditions and access to safe shelter</p> <p>target value: Pre-positioning of NFIs for 250 families</p>	<p><b>source of verification 2.4</b></p> <p>Agreements with partners for the use of warehouses, list of stored NFIs</p>
<p><b>result 3</b></p> <p>Educational centers (schools) have improved their preparedness and capacity to respond to seismic threats, and have been integrated in to the One Million Safe Schools Campaign.</p>	<p><b>indicator 3.1</b></p> <p>The schools have plans for school emergency in the face of seismic events and they are part of the One Million Secure School's Campaign.</p> <p>target value: 6 School emergency response plans</p>	<p><b>source of verification 3.1</b></p> <p>Plans to be tested</p>
	<p><b>indicator 3.2</b></p> <p>Development of methodological tools for training the educational community in disaster response processes and actions.</p> <p>target value: Developed work materials</p>	<p><b>source of verification 3.2</b></p> <p>Work Tools developed</p>
<p><b>result 4</b></p> <p>Knowledge about seismic risk, the appropriation of methodologies and the exchange of experiences among countries of the region have been promoted</p>	<p><b>indicator 4.1</b></p> <p>Methodology of analysis of vulnerability disseminated and adopted at the institutional level in the project beneficiary municipalities.</p> <p>target value: A methodology of evaluation adopted</p>	<p><b>source of verification 4.1</b></p> <p>Methodology Document. Record of training workshops for technicians at the municipal level.</p>
	<p><b>indicator 4.2</b></p> <p>Encounter of Mayors and decision-makers insofar as the reduction of seismic risk.</p> <p>target value: A regional encounter</p>	<p><b>source of verification 4.2</b></p> <p>Report/minutes of the event</p>

<p>indicator 4.3</p> <p>Scientific-technical seminar for regional exchange reg. seismic risks</p> <p>target value <input type="text" value="1 event"/></p>	<p>source of verification 4.3</p> <p><input type="text" value="Summary memories of the event"/></p>
<p>indicator 4.4</p> <p>Visits for the exchange of experiences at the policy and technical level for the reduction of seismic risk.</p> <p>target value <input type="text" value="2 exchanges"/></p>	<p>source of verification 4.4</p> <p><input type="text" value="Summary memories of exchange events"/></p>
<p>indicator 4.5</p> <p>A dissemination strategy (public information campaigns) at the regional and municipal level for the socialization of behavior standards for the population in the face of seismic risk</p> <p>target value <input type="text" value="A radio campaign and a press campaign"/></p>	<p>source of verification 4.5</p> <p><input type="text" value="Newspaper space and spots"/></p>

activity 1.1

Training CNE/COE clusters at the national level in terms of preparation and response to disasters

activity 1.2

Formation and training for Municipal Committees for Prevention, Mitigation and Response

activity 1.3

Design and drafting of municipal emergency and contingency plans in the face of seismic events

activity 2.1

Camp Management Camp Coordination workshops

activity 2.2

Consolidation of existing manuals at national level touching on shelter/camp management and coordination, to produce a single national manual/toolkit specific to human settlement management in the aftermath of natural disasters

activity 2.3

Identification, evaluation and definition of suitability criteria for existing infrastructures used as collective centers or shelters in the municipal areas of Santiago and Puerto Plata; improvement of priority shelter infrastructures

activity 3.1

Design and development of an earthquake emergency plan to the benefit of the Ministry of Education and the educational community.

activity 3.2

Training and education programs for the educational community on preparedness and response including, the organization of school emergency committees, organization of response activities for seismic events, evacuation simulations, school safety, the Sphere project minimum standards for education in emergency situation, and the One Million Safe Schools Campaign.

activity 4.1

Exchange and transfer of methodologies related to the evaluation of the vulnerability of the structures and infrastructures.

activity 4.2

Encounter of Mayors and decision-makers about reduction of seismic risk

activity 4.3

Visits for the exchange of experiences at the policy and technical level for the reduction of seismic risk and disaster response.

Pre-conditions

The relationship among the national, sub-national and local levels in the system of disaster attention and prevention improves.  
The local institutions are politically stable and facilitate coordination among them and with the project.  
The institutions at the national level are maintained without changes in their attributions and facilitate coordination with the project.  
Weather conditions are not extreme and allow the development of the activities foreseen.

## 4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.3.2 MORE DETAILED INFORMATION PER RESULT - result (1)

#### Details

##### Result's short description

The local, sub-national and national structures for disaster response and the coordination link between national agencies and city governments strengthened

Total amount 251.510,00 Eur

[INT] Total amount 24.110,00 Eur

[FIN] Total amount 204.353,20 0 Eur

Sector Disaster preparedness

number of beneficiaries 8.208

Intermediate number 150

Final actual number 12.519

status of beneficiaries IDP  population  refugees  returnees  others

##### Detailed description

The fundamental aspects of disaster response are institutional coordination, planning and organization which must be connected as a function of ordering the processes of response and optimizing the existing resources in the different scenarios for action. At the institutional level, the Dominican Republic has the Law 147-02 which establishes the lines of action and responsibilities for addressing the processes of risk reduction and disaster response; notwithstanding this, at the level of municipalities and provinces, the organization processes in the phases of preparation and response are hesitant intentions or respond to narrowly focused actions of some institution in particular, without being able to observe a unified, solid and consistent strategy to organize the response to a disaster contingency in an issue-based functional manner.

In general terms the municipalities do not have an institutional structure of an operational nature that drives processes and can develop actions and address the issue of reduction and preparation for disasters. By Law, the municipalities must make up PMR Committees, which must address their actions towards the management of risks in the territory, but the absence of trained personnel, lack of knowledge on the issue and the prioritization of other actions, have resulted in lack of organization, scanty or no planning and consequently weak coordination among the actors to assume the processes related to the disaster response.

The actions presented by the project are geared to consolidating institutional capacity, providing methodological and technical instruments to the actors responsible at the implicated territorial levels and giving support to the structuring of the response systems, ensuring the availability of basic resources for operation and adequate tools for planning and coordination in emergency or disaster situations. This result has the intention of impacting on the levels of coordination from national to municipal, juxtaposing work methodologies and establishing coordination links that can be made sustainable through the routine actions developed in the different institutions making up the response system.

##### Detailed description comment

As part of the strategy for the involvement of institutions and the strengthening of capabilities at the national level related to complying with result 1, different socialization activities have been carried out, which are listed below:

Official presentation of the Project to institutions at the national level. A workshop on socialization and awareness-raising was held with the participation of institutions at the national level on Tuesday 20 September. The convening was carried out with the support of the General Agency of Territorial Development and Ordering (*Dirección General de Ordenamiento and Desarrollo Territorial*) of the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Development and there was participation of approximately 20 institutions at the academic, technical level, public sector, professional associations and construction guilds.

Socialization meeting of the DIPECHO Projects with the National Commission of Emergencies. Activity carried out on Wednesday 21 September along with the DIPECHO partners: Caritas Germany, Plan International and the representation of the Regional Office of ECHO/DIPECHO. As a result of this activity, the institutions making up the National Commission of Emergencies, expressed their willingness for support and commitment to the development of the activities included in the different DIPECHO projects implemented in Dominican territory.

##### Final report comment

Agreement number: ECHO/DIP/BUD/2011/92008



Throughout the project, the capacities of the disaster response structure were strengthened from the Emergency Operations Center (*Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia*) -COE- at the national level to the CM-PMR at the local level.

In terms of training, the matter of the use of the SPHERE manual was prioritized, carrying out 2 working sessions in which 63 technical persons from Santiago, Puerto Plata and at the central level were trained with the participation of 25 response institutions from the SN-PMR as well as the cooperating NGO's. In addition and jointly with other DIPECHO partners, 24 instructors have been trained of SPHERE through a ToT workshop that will allow the training of more technical persons on the national level.

On another note, technical assistance was given to the national COE which generated the updating of their operational functioning manual which included an organizational re-structuring, the definition of the functions of each one of the sectorial tables and the aspects of inter-institutional coordination from the national to the local level. Further IT equipment (Computers, printers) were acquired and installed in the COE to improve the drafting and printing of reports and maps during times of emergency or disaster.

At the level of the CM-PMR the links among the sectorial instances, local authorities and the response agencies and their capacities for coordination were strengthened through the preparation of their emergency and contingency plans and as part of the training process which included key matters for response such as damage assessment and needs analysis (DANA), application of SPHERE standards, management of temporary shelters and the preparation of drill exercises.

In addition 6 CM-PMR of Puerto Plata were provided with equipment (IT equipment and furnishings) which served to install the headquarters of each CM-PMR's which during emergency times is activated as a crisis room or municipal COE to which all the response instances forming part of the CM-PMR recur. Finally in order to strengthen the links and communication among the response instances on the national and local level, the purchase and installation of a radio-communication system was carried out which links the 7 selected municipalities of the Province of Puerto Plata directly with the COE at the national level.

## 4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.3.2 MORE DETAILED INFORMATION PER RESULT - result (1)

#### Objectively verifiable indicators

##### 1/4 - Objectively verifiable indicators

Short description	target value	Progress value	Final actual value
CNE/COE Clusters trained in terms of organization and coordination for the response to seismic threats/hazards/events	5 training workshops and a drill exercise	A workshop on Sphere standards	4 training workshops and a simulation
<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Detailed description</b>		
Record of training workshops	<p>The National System of Prevention, Mitigation and Response is constituted of different agencies of coordination, among which are the National Commission of Emergencies (CNE), the National Technical Committee and the Emergency Operations Center (COE); which meet regularly to discuss the aspects related to the planning and coordination of the actions at the national and territorial levels. According to the opinion of the majority of the institutions interviewed (base line attached), advancing activities for training and preparing in the inner working of such coordination structures are deemed to be a priority aspect, to such a degree that in addition to adding knowledge on the issue, the sector coordination links to the inner working of the sector round tables on the national level are strengthened and between the national level, and the provincial and local agencies, principally in the event of a scenario of seismic impact.</p> <p>One of the essential aspects of this activity consists of support for the transfer of sector technical capacities, from the members of the Humanitarian Technical Team (UNS agencies, NGO's, Cooperation Agencies) to the national structure for coordination for the response to emergencies (COE), which allows implementing actions on preparation for the response and generating a stronger country capacity over the long term.</p>		
	<b>Intermediate report comment</b>		
	<p><b>A collaboration agreement is being reached among UNDP, other agencies of the United Nations System and the COE for carrying out the process of training and development of instruments in support of the functioning of the COE and its sector tables. A workshop was held on sphere standards with the participation of the members of the Humanitarian Technical Team (UNS Agencies, NGO's, Cooperation Agencies) and representatives of institutions at the national and local level such as members of the local PMR Committees, Civil Defense and the COE.</b></p> <p><b>Development was proposed of support instruments of an operational nature by way of protocols or guidelines provided to the sector tables of the COE, on the occasion of being activated by an emergency or disaster situation. The process will include the development of the tools and respective training of the sector tables in their use. The initiative comes from the needs expressed by the National COE in different meetings for interchanges with respect to the importance and need to articulate the different work tables and the definition of very specific products that contribute to the handling of the crisis.</b></p> <p><b>All the municipalities are clear in the concept of COE as a space for coordination in the face of emergencies, but in practice, they are not familiar with the inputs or tools that must be utilized, the channels that must be activated and the processes that must be put into action for the handling of situations that can be derived from the occurrence of a disaster.</b></p>		
	<b>Final report comment</b>		
	<p>100% achieved. A total of 92 persons coming from the sectorial tables of the COE (9 institutions), NGO's (10 institutions) and other institutions which support COE (13 institutions) participated in the 3 training sessions organized for facilitators and training of instructors on the use of the SPHERE manual.</p> <p>On the issue of organization and coordination for disaster response, along with OCHA, there was support for the COE by way of an international consultant who facilitated the review and updating of the Operational Manual of the COE, the drafting of the terms of reference, work plan and functions of each one of the sectorial tables. The process began with a diagnostic of the functional situation of the COE, where the principal strengths and opportunities for improvement were identified. One of the principal findings was that the current official structure did not reflect what in practice has been established by the COE as a structure; therefore, efforts were scattered since some functions were not clearly defined.</p> <p>At the end of this process, a training session was carried out for the sectorial table and in the exercise of a drill to put into practice a new functioning manual.</p> <p>During the drill, the sectorial tables had the responsibility of presenting a consolidated report among the institutions of the sector, to deliver it to the Operations Sub-Agency of the COE (Who prepared a Situation report) and the Planning Sub-Agency (Who prepared a Press Release)</p> <p>Below, some evaluations after the drill exercise:</p> <p>Coordination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· In each one of the tables individually a good level of integration for team work was observed; however, interaction among the different tables had greater difficulties at the beginning, they did not perceive the importance of sharing information and collaborating among sectors until they were induced towards that.</li> <li>· The roles were clearly defined and there were no great difficulties.</li> </ul> <p>Handling of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The initial handling of data and information was adequate. The general processing of information flowed</li> </ul>		

along correctly.

· On the use of maps, tables and other electronic tools and manuals, the handling was quite good. Great capacity and creativity were observed for registering and visualizing the information.

· As for the preparation of Situations Reports, we must say that the sectorial tables accomplished the task of consolidating their information, integrating the institutions present.

UNDP will provide continue support to COE in the implementation of a training plan with greater depth for each table according to the level of specialization required (Water, sanitation, emergency services, critical and productive infrastructure, vital lines, etc). This will allow improving the efficiency and quality of the work of the tables and better articulate with their sub-national and local counterparts. The table which has had the greatest progress is the sector of shelters since with IOM a toolkit was successfully developed for the handling and administration of collective centers (Temporary shelters) and the members of the table at the national level and in the provinces of Puerto Plata and Santiago were trained (See result 2).

Annexes:

Annex 5: List of participants in trainings.

Annex 16: Updated manual of the Emergency Operations Center.

Annex 17: Final report of the strengthening of the Emergency Operations Center.

2/4 - Objectively verifiable indicators

Short description	target value	Progress value	Final actual value
Municipal risk management committees (PMR) functioning and with capacity for coordination in the face of seismic events	4 municipal Committees formed	0	7 municipal Committees formed
<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Detailed description</b>		
Formation documents and action plan	In the province of Puerto Plata the municipalities of Altamira, Guanatico, Imbert and Los Hidalgos do not have agencies for coordination to advance the process of Prevention, Mitigation and Disaster response in their respective territories; in this regard, only San Felipe de Puerto Plata has a PMR committee constituted as the result of the actions driven by the IDB project. Complementary to this initiative, carrying out the constitution of the PMR committees and a process of ongoing training with the members of said committees is proposed in the above mentioned municipalities in order to provide the knowledge and planning tool inputs for the administration of disasters.		
<b>Intermediate report comment</b>			
<p><b>Seven PMR Committees have been constituted and they already have a plan for training designed to strengthen the capabilities for preparation and response to disasters. The plan covers 7 modules with a total of 70 theoretical and practical hours and incorporates issues on the handling of risks; response planning; evaluation of damages and analysis of needs (EDAN); implementation, administration and organization of temporary shelters; simulations and drills and logistics, communications and handling of information.</b></p> <p><b>From the institutional standpoint, conditions exist for carrying out the process of training since the PMR Committees are constituted and the institutions making them up have expressed their interest in carrying out the process in an integral fashion. Further a second Sphere Workshop has been proposed with the exclusive participation of institutions at the local level, an activity that will be done in the month of April and will be developed in association with the DIPECHO Program implemented by Cáritas Germany.</b></p>			
<b>Final report comment</b>			
<p>100% achieved. 7 CM-PMR currently operate in the Province of Puerto Plata. 6 of them (Altamira, Villa Isabela, Luperón, Imbert, Guanatico and Los Hidalgos) received training via 7 modules given during the project. A total of 77 persons coming from 33 institutions participating in the CM-PMR were trained. The trainings were directed towards strengthening the aspects of organization, technical knowledge and coordination to face up to seismic events in the participating municipalities.</p> <p>On another note and as part of the process of strengthening the CM-PMR and to make them operative not only in emergency situations, an analysis of their current capacities was carried out via the application of a self-diagnosis tool created for that purposes. With these inputs and in a participatory fashion action plans were developed for the strengthening of the 6 selected CM-PMR so that they could give impulse to an agenda for the reduction of disaster risks in each municipality. Putting these plans into practice as of the year 2013 mainly requires technical accompaniment to strengthen the capacities for managing projects by the CM-PMR and the municipalities of the province and to thus impact on the Central Government on financing projects that are in the line of prevention and mitigation of disasters.</p> <p>In the case of San Felipe de Puerto Plata only the capacities related to the drafting of the municipal emergency plan and the contingency plan for earthquakes were given due to the fact that the technical level and the level of institutional capacities of this municipality are higher in comparison with the other municipalities of the province and therefore would require more specialized equipment and training, which did not form part of the budget and scope of the project. However, it is important to take up this issue again in future projects, mainly to strengthen the capacities in the field of Search and Rescue in Collapsed Structures (<i>Búsqueda y Rescate en Estructuras Colapsadas</i>)-BREC-, sea rescue (In the event of a Tsunami) and the sectorial response for some key issues that guarantee adequate response and recovery in the event of quakes (Emergency power, potable water, access roads, transportation and evacuation routes, urban fire control, etc).</p> <p>In like manner for the case of the municipality of Santiago de los Caballeros due its complexity as the</p>			

result of its high population at risk, an extensive network of public and private actors and due to its importance not only for the region but also the country, it was necessary to develop another kind of training activities and specialized technical accompaniment which was not foreseen in the project. However, the CM-PMR of Santiago participated in the training sessions for the preparation of their emergency plan and contingency plan for quakes.

Annexes:

Annex 1: Records for constitution of CM-PMR in Puerto Plata.

Annex 5: List of participants of CM-PMR in trainings and workshops.

Annex 18: Training materials and methodological script.

Annex 19: Example of CM-PMR Action Plan for DRR.

Annex 20: Guide for the operation of CM-PMR

3/4 - Objectively verifiable indicators

Short description	target value	Progress value	Final actual value
Municipal emergency and contingency plans formulated, with action protocols	5 emergency plans and 5 contingency plan	0	8 emergency and contingency plans
<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Detailed description</b>		
Documents	<p>Complementing the formation of PMR committees, the identification of the most vulnerable areas, the classification of risks, the generation of the scenarios of impact and the coordinated planning of the response actions should be carried out by way of action protocols that allow expeditious and timely mobilization of the resources available and, for the cases of events of great magnitude, to help facilitate the evaluation of the most affected areas, the prioritization of response actions and the administration of the needs; these aspects can be developed via the formulation of a municipal emergency plan and specifically the contingency plan in the face of seismic events, which will consider, impact scenarios such as those expected for the north region of the island for each municipality involved, clearly defining institutional competence and responsibility as well as the action protocols.</p>		
<b>Intermediate report comment</b>			
<p><b>The deficit in the availability of plans is a major weakness factor since the response processes are characterized by improvisation, duplicity of efforts and incapacity for handing key information to ensure a quick and effective response.</b></p> <p><b>There is an indicative diagnostic of capabilities that enabled showing in greater detail the relationship between the territorial situation and the institutional capacities available, confirming the findings identified in the process of preparation of the baselines of the project. For this, a basic survey was developed on the key aspects related to four essential components for the handling of risks and response to disasters: Institutional organization, Institutional Coordination, Planning and Functional or operational Aspects, and it was applied to each one of the municipalities, with the support of the National COE as coordinating institution for the response at the central level and the PMR Committees as spaces for coordination at the local level.</b></p> <p><b>The contracting of a specialist consultant for technical orientation in the formulation of emergency and contingency plans has been carried out. There are different methodological tools which once standardized and backed at the institutional oversight level, will serve as a basis for the formulation of said plans, which will be available in the month of July of the year 2012, just as foreseen in the project's action plan.</b></p>			
<b>Final report comment</b>			
<p>100% achieved. This indicator was surpassed since there was successful support for the preparation of 8 emergency plans and 8 contingency plans from the 7 selected municipalities from Puerto Plata and in addition the Municipality of Santiago de los Caballeros. For the drafting of these plans methodological tools were developed which were applied in a participatory fashion by the CM-PMR during the training process.</p> <p>One of the principal findings common to all the municipalities at the time of initiating the elaboration of the plans is that there the institutional representatives had no clear knowledge about their competencies and functions in the CM-PMR and therefore the drafting of the emergency plan emphasized the clear definition of those roles and the organizational structure to be utilized at the time of emergency or disaster. During the drills carried out with each CM-PMR the usefulness of this planning tool was shown, to order the organizational aspects and to set forth the action roadmap.</p> <p>Regarding the contingency plans for earthquakes, these were drafted taking into account several scenarios of possible effects, utilizing approximate data since the most limiting factor has been the lack of information available, principally on the characteristics of the land and the constructions in each municipality. What is evident in each municipality is the great gap existing between the needs of the populations that could be affected by an earthquake versus the institutional capacities to face them. Scarce personnel qualified for response actions, the absence of specialized equipment and succoring units and a weak network of health establishments are the most critical issues that must be addressed over the short term to increase local capacities. It should be noted that within the framework of the project, a zoning study was supported, which indicated that the seismic risk in the urban areas of the 6 municipalities of the province to largely fill the vacuum of information principally with respect to indicators of seismic vulnerability. These maps are available to be utilized by the local authorities and by the response institutions of the CM-PMR to prioritize the areas in terms of actions for the reduction of risks, regulation of construction and to updated the contingency plans.</p>			

Annexes:  
 Annex 2: Example of one Municipal Emergency Plan.  
 Annex 3: Example of one Municipal Seismic Contingency Plan.  
 Annex 21: Tool for the elaboration of Municipal Emergency Plans.  
 Annex 22: Tool for the elaboration of Municipal Seismic Contingency Plans.  
 Annex 36: Final report and maps for seismic indicative risk at 6 municipalities.

4/4 - Objectively verifiable indicators

Short description	target value	Progress value	Final actual value
Outfitting the Emergency Operations Centers (1 regional and 4 municipal)	5 COE's outfitted	0	6 COE's outfitted
Sources of verification	Detailed description		
Receipts of delivery	<p>The Emergency Operations Centers must have basic equipment that allows the institutions to develop their activities for the coordination and management of the emergency or disaster situation, with the required elements. Through the project, the COE rooms will be outfitted, for which acquiring an adequate space for the meetings and work of the institutions at times of crisis will be pursued with the city governments. If needed, the possibility of carrying out the physical conditioning of the installations to generate the spaces and the adequate conditions for the work could be considered.</p>		
	Intermediate report comment		
	<p><b>From the functional standpoint, there are aspects that contribute towards increasing the vulnerability aspects at the municipal level since there aren't adequately trained personnel and there is no training process that will enable the improvement of the available human resources in the territory; with the deficiency in the equipment for the institutional functioning in the face of a potential response to disasters adding to the above; which is evidenced in the scarce or non-existent reserves of reaction teams and the functioning with obsolete equipment in precarious conditions.</b></p> <p><b>A proposal for outfitting is being drafted to be socialized with the local counterparts and to define jointly the required basic inputs.</b></p>		
	Final report comment		
	<p>100% achieved. The indicator was surpassed successfully outfitting 6 municipal offices with office furniture (Desks, tables, chairs, filing cabinets), IT equipment (Computers, printers) and radio-communication equipment (Base and portable radios). Complementary radio-communication and IT equipment was also delivered for the regional office of Civil Defense and the COE at the national level.</p> <p>The radio-communication equipment represents the greatest impact in terms of outfitting for the municipalities since the CM-PMR will have in the near future direct communication with the provincial office of Civil Defense in Puerto Plata and with the COE office at national level in Santo Domingo (The system has the same frequency of the COE at national level). In addition, UNDP is currently supporting with other funds the installation of the equipment and the training of the technical operators of each locality (Including preventive and corrective maintenance and operational manual for the delivered equipment). The most important challenge over the next years is to ensure that the system continues to be operative. In this sense, commitment by the COE exists to provide financial and technical assistance to the municipalities.</p> <p>On another note the computer equipment that has been delivered to each municipality allows the CM-PMR to make evaluation reports on damages and needs and to send them by the respective channels for recording and handling in the national COE. In addition all the products and maps generated by the project are available to the CM-PMR to utilize this information for planning of emergency response or for the purposes of giving an impulse to actions for disaster reduction risk. However, a significant limiting factor the municipalities have now is access to Internet since most utilize means of a personal nature to receive and transmit information. For this reason, there is a commitment from UNDP to continue supporting the municipalities in handling sustainable mechanisms for Internet access principally at times of emergencies.</p> <p>Annexes:                  Annex 15: Photography report of the project's activities.                  Annex 23: Example of one of the reception records of the equipment at municipal level.</p>		

## 4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.3.2 MORE DETAILED INFORMATION PER RESULT - result (1)

#### Activities

1/5 - Activities

<b>Start date</b>	15/09/2011	<b>Short description</b>
<b>End date</b>	15/12/2012	Training CNE/COE clusters at the national level in terms of preparation and response to disasters
<b>Detailed description</b>		
<p>The training program of the sector round tables of the CNE/COE in principle will be established on the basis of the issue needs that are to be identified by the members themselves of the tables, to the effect of facilitating the adequate response in the event a seismic disaster of major magnitude should occur; issues related to coordination in the event of disasters, action and resource management protocols, managing external aid, sector coordination and with the provincial and municipal levels will be included. Through this activity, the coordination links between the agencies of the United Nations System and the governmental institutions responsible for disaster response will be tightened. The development of the trainings will have the assistance of OCHA and international experts with experience in the handling of crisis and recuperation.</p> <p>Take into consideration the need to develop practical guides and manuals to assist the COE structure in the improvement of inter-institutional coordination in the case of a seismic disaster.</p>		
<b>Intermediate report comment</b>		
<p><b>Considering the importance of linking institutions at the national level in processes of socialization and dissemination of seismic risk, the Celebration of the National Day for Disaster Prevention and the official launching of DIPECHO was held on Thursday 22 September 2011 in the UNDP facilities. The official project launch event had the participation of the seismic risk expert Eric Calais, who gave a keynote address on the reality of seismic risk in the Dominican Republic and the perspectives with respect to the importance of approaching the processes for the reduction of risk and the preparation for disasters in the face of future events.</b></p> <p><b>Subsequently, on Tuesday 01 November, a meeting was held for the socialization of the DIPECHO project and coordination of the activities with Gen. Juan Manuel Méndez - Director of the National COE, since this is the space at the national level that establishes the guidelines in the issue of response to disasters. As a result of the exchange that was carried out, the disposition to support DIPECHO was obtained, as well as an opening for the signature of a collaboration agreement which includes essential aspects in the definition of the roles and responsibilities of the COE and sector tables at the time of activating the system of response to a disaster or emergency situation.</b></p>		
<b>Final report comment</b>		
<p>Two workshops were organized for the use of the Sphere Manual for actions for disaster preparation and response, and which were directed toward the sectorial tables of the COE, NGO's and representatives of the CM-PMR's of the areas of the project's intervention. The first 3-day workshop was carried out in November 2011 in Santo Domingo in which 35 persons participated (30% women, 70% men) from 21 institutions. The second workshop, also 3 days of duration, was carried out in April 2012 with the participation of 28 persons, (32% women, 68% men) from 12 institutions of the provinces of Santiago and Puerto Plata.</p> <p>The principal activity consisted of carrying out the ToT Course on the Sphere Project, organized jointly with the other DIPECHO partner, the Humanitarian Technical Secretariat, OXFAM, the Dominican Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross, the International Federaton of Red Cross, Plan International and Save the Children. The workshop had a duration of six days and 24 persons participated; of which 10 are women (42% of the total) and 14 men (58%) from several provinces of the country including Puerto Plata and Santiago.</p> <p>The program of the course articulated the application of the Minimum Standards of the SPHERE Project and the Minimum Emergency Education Standards (NMEE) utilizing popular education methods. From the information presented by the facilitators of the course, the following most significant results are gleaned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The participants achieved a satisfactory response to the emergency set forth in the scenario "Remanso", applying Standards and Indicators of the Sphere Project and NMEE, to relieve the suffering of refugee families.</li> <li>· The Evaluation of Damages and Analysis of Needs (EDAN) was carried out, utilizing Standards and Indicators of the Sphere Project - applying "role-playing" methodology -</li> <li>· They prioritized the activities of a Project for emergency response and a project for disaster preparedness, applying Sphere Standards.</li> <li>· They drew up an Inter-Institutional Plan to give follow-up to the Course, applying what was learned.</li> </ul> <p>On the issue of organization and coordination for disaster response, jointly with OCHA, COE received technical support via an international consultant who facilitated the review and updating of the Operational Manual of the COE, the drafting of the terms of reference, functions and work plan of each one of the sectorial tables. The process began with a diagnostic of the functional situation of the COE, where they identified the principal strengths and opportunities for improvement. One of the main findings was that the current official structure did not reflect what, in practice, the COE has established as structure; therefore efforts were scattered because some functions were not clearly defined.</p>		



At the end of this process, a session was held for training the sectorial tables and a drill exercise to put into practice the new functioning manual.

Annexes:

Annex 5: List of participants of CM-PMR in trainings and workshops.

Annex 15: Photography report of the project's activities.

Annex 17: Final report of the strengthening of the Emergency Operations Center.

Annex 24: Final report of the ToT workshop of SPHERE

## 2/5 - Activities

<b>Start date</b>	15/09/2011	<b>Short description</b>
<b>End date</b>	30/11/2012	Formation and training for Municipal Committees for Prevention, Mitigation and Response
<b>Detailed description</b>		
<p>Through the Program for Prevention of Disasters (PPD) financed by the European Commission and executed by the UNDP for the Northeast region of the Dominican Republic, important tools were generated for the formation of the Municipal PMR Committees and putting them in action at the municipal and provincial level. The implementation of the DIPECHO project is deemed to be fundamental for taking the tools generated by the PPD Program and applying them in the project action scenario, following the lines established for the formation and functioning of the PMR Committees, as well as the process for the generation of capabilities for their proper functioning. It is considered essential that at the end of the process, there be an instrument in each municipality that establishes the Action Plan for the functioning of the PMR Committee.</p> <p>Develop methodological tools to facilitate the emergency interventions of the PMR Committees and improve the functionality of coordination processes and responses at the local level.</p>		
<b>Intermediate report comment</b>		
<p>Workshops were held for the socialization of the DIPECHO Project, with the local institutions in Santiago de los Caballeros, on the 27<sup>th</sup> day of September and San Felipe de Puerto Plata, on the 29<sup>th</sup> day of September; the activity included the presentation of the results of the situational analysis, and the identification of the strategic lines of action contained in the project and the awareness-raising of municipal actors with respect to the reduction of seismic risk in the territory. As a result of these activities, the interest and disposition of the institutions in the beneficiary localities to participate in the DIPECHO project was evidenced.</p> <p>According to the diagnostic of capabilities carried out with the support of the National COE, and taking into consideration the principal elements required to facilitate inputs for knowledge of the issues of response to disasters at the institutional level, a training plan was prepared consisting of 7 modules and 70 hours of training that will be given to the 8 municipalities of the project as of the month of April and until the month of August 2012. For the effects of facilitating a process for training human resources, the following distribution of the municipalities has been made in order to receive training on the foreseen subjects: Group 1: El Mamey, Villa Isabela, Luperón; Group 2: Guanico, Imbert, Altamira and Group 3: San Felipe de Puerto Plata and Santiago de los Caballeros.</p> <p>Each group of municipalities will receive total hours of training corresponding to 70 hours and for each particular subject established in the training plan a careful selection will be made of the group of institutions and participants who must be convened to receive the proposed subjects, thereby guaranteeing broad participation of the beneficiary population at the local institutional level.</p>		
<b>Final report comment</b>		
<p>The training was given to the CM-PMR of the Municipalities of: Altamira, Imbert, Guanico, Los Hidalgos, Villa Isabela and Luperón. The training process consisted of theoretical-practical workshops, of 2 days duration each, in which 7 modules were given, which were designed on the basis of the needs identified in the diagnostic of capacities of the CM-PMR. The trainings were given by a consultant contracted for that purpose and in some modules there was additional support of the project personnel, IOM specialists and the consultant contracted for the drafting of the methodological and facilitation tools of the contingency and emergency plans.</p> <p>Over the time of the implementation of the Project, a series of methodological tools were designed and implemented in a practical fashion, to facilitate the technical and operational functioning of the CM-PMR; said tools serve as essential support and are the foundation of some of the modules of the Training Plan. Following the 7 training modules that were given:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Principles for Planning Risk Management in the PMR Committees.</li> <li>2. Response Planning -Emergency Plan.</li> <li>3. Response Planning- Contingency Plan for earthquakes.</li> <li>4. Temporary Shelters.</li> <li>5. Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis.</li> <li>6. Drills and Simulations.</li> <li>7. Incorporation of risk in planning.</li> </ol>		

An average of 10 persons per municipality participated (21% women and 79% men) from the city governments; from the response institutions such as Civil Defense, Firefighters and Red Cross; from the sectorial institutions for education and health and, in some municipalities representatives of agriculture, environment, neighborhood associations and some local NGO's such as Mama Malta.

In the case of the workshops with the CM-PMR of San Felipe de Puerto Plata, a series of rescue foundations or groups were added, such as: Rescate Ambar, Escorpiones, Rescate Puerto Plata and Rescate Atlántico which complement the capacities of Civil Defense and the Red Cross in said municipality. Further, the representatives of governmental institutions which have regional offices in this municipality such as: EDENORTE, Health, Education, Tourism, Agriculture, Public Works and the Ministry of Women.

The majority of the workshops were given in San Felipe de Puerto Plata with the participation of 30 persons on average, grouping the municipalities as follows:

Group A: Altamira, Luperón and Imbert.

Group B: Los Hidalgos, Guanatico and Villa Isabela.

Group C: San Felipe de Puerto Plata and Santiago.

This strategy, which included a night's stay in the place in which each training was held, allowed greater interaction among municipalities, exchange of experiences and it strengthened the inter-municipal cooperation.

In addition, in 6 selected municipalities a process was carried out for the drafting of action plans for disaster risk reduction and which complement the post-disaster recovery and response work carried out by the CM-PMR. These action plans contain the manner of internal organization of the CM-PMR, contains a diagnostic of their current capacities, the actions for inter-institutional actions, risk evaluation actions and, finally, those for risk reduction grouped by earthquakes, floods and landslides.

Annexes:

Annex 5: List of participants of CM-PMR in trainings and workshops.

Annex 15: Photography report of the project's activities.

Annex 18: Training materials and methodological script.

Annex 19: Example of CM-PMR Action Plan for DRR.

### 3/5 - Activities

<b>Start date</b>	15/10/2011	<b>Short description</b>
<b>End date</b>	31/12/2012	Design and drafting of municipal emergency and contingency plans in the face of seismic events
<b>Detailed description</b>		
<p>Through the validated methodological tools a process for the formulation of emergency and contingency plans in the face of seismic events will be carried out. The main objective of this activity is to provide instruments to the PMR Committees for the planning, organization and coordination in cases of disaster response, including in the emergency plan the guidelines for the response not only for seismic events, but for any kind of emergency or disaster that could affect the zone. The preparation of the plans would include the analysis indicating the risks for which trained personnel will be required in the realization of this kind of evaluations.</p>		
<b>Intermediate report comment</b>		
<p><b>At the institutional coordination level, it has been identified that regular meetings of the PMR Committees are not held, since they are lacking a work agenda and do not have resources available for their operation. On another note, it can be seen as positive that the institutions have communication internally and a basic level of coordination that allows them to interact in the face of emergency situations at the local level. Notwithstanding this, the relationship of coordination at the national level is very weak or non-existent, which gives rise to the impossibility to establish adequate linkages or bonds for interlocution in the face of disaster situations that require intervention at the national level.</b></p> <p>Taking into consideration the technical component of risk for the zone, from the month of November 2011 the process of identification of the principal threat and vulnerability factors for the territory of the project was begun. Work sessions began with the National Geological Service on the days 2, 3 and 24 November 2011, in order to establish the existing base information and preliminary field mission was carried out 5-7 December 2011, with the purpose of identifying the principal geological structures related to seismicity in the northwest zone of the island. The principal objective has been to carry out the identification of the principal sources generating earthquakes in the Provinces of Puerto Plata and Santiago, and to establish a relationship with the populated centers that have been established in this territory. There is a basic cartography of geological faults associated with the urban centers of the project and carrying out an analysis of greater depth was proposed, to be done as of the month of April until the month of August 2012, which will have the technical guidance and advice of the National Geological Service.</p> <p>The contracting of a specialist consultant for technical origination in the preparation of emergency and contingency plans has been carried out.</p>		
<b>Final report comment</b>		

The municipal emergency and contingency plans were facilitated by a consultant contracted for such activity and the support of the technical and administrative team of the project. They were carried out via two sessions; in the first work session the Emergency Plan of each municipality was developed and the contingency plan in the second.

The dynamic chosen to complete the tool for the Municipal Contingency and Emergency Plans was direct keyboarding of the information into computers to save time and misunderstandings due to the kind of typography. After the training workshop, the CM-PMR undertook to complete all the information which was missing with the support and follow-up of the technical staff of the project, which set off a very positive dynamic within the committee. The CM-PMR, in the search for information, went around to the municipalities, met more frequently, interacted with the different institutions and involved the municipal mayor.

The municipalities were grouped as follows:

Group A: Altamira, Luperón and Imbert.

Group B: Los Hidalgos, Guanatico and Villa Isabela.

Group C: San Felipe de Puerto Plata and Santiago de los Caballeros

The municipal contingency and emergency plans were completed and reviewed during the course of the project and 10 copies were printed for each CM-PMR, and they were made aware of the need for ongoing updating and revising that this kind of document requires.

Each emergency plan which was prepared contains the following information: Municipal context, description of the threats and vulnerabilities of the municipality, the possible scenarios of effects, the institutional organization, the functioning as emergency operations centers including their levels of operation and distribution of activities and levels of responsibilities of the members of the CM-PMR.

For its part, each contingency plan for earthquakes which was prepared contains the following information: Scenarios for the effects for the municipality, evaluation of possible impact versus the response capacities and the protocols for action with the institutional responsibilities for each action issue (Preliminary evaluation of damages, search and rescue, first aid, transportation of injured, handling of deceased persons, hospital attention, isolation of areas, control of public order, removal of rubble, conditioning roads, evacuation of population, assistance to the population, collective centers and shelters, EDAN, recovery zones, handling of information and logistic management).

It should be noted that within the framework of the project, a zoning study was supported, which indicated that the seismic risk in the urban areas of the 6 municipalities of the province to largely fill the vacuum of information principally with respect to indicators of seismic vulnerability. These maps are available to be utilized by the local authorities and by the response institutions of the CM-PMR to prioritize the areas in terms of actions for the reduction of risks, regulation of construction and to updated the contingency plans.

Annexes:

Annex 2: Example of one Municipal Emergency Plan.

Annex 5: List of participants of CM-PMR in trainings and workshops.

Annex 3: Example of one Municipal Seismic Contingency Plan.

Annex 15: Photography report of the project's activities.

Annex 21: Tool for the elaboration of Municipal Emergency Plans.

Annex 22: Tool for the elaboration of Municipal Seismic Contingency Plans.

Annex 36: Final report and maps for seismic indicative risk at 6 municipalities.

#### 4/5 - Activities

Start date	Short description
15/10/2011	Basis outfitting of the functioning of the Emergency Operations Centers and first response Agencies
End date	
30/12/2012	

#### Detailed description

Via the situational analysis of the agencies participating in the disaster response processes, the needs will be established for provisioning and outfitting that will enable facilitating the work of the response agencies and the coordination actions and the management of emergencies by the COE.

#### Intermediate report comment

With the accompaniment of the national COE, on the days 30 November and 1 December 2011, an approximation of the institutional diagnostic of capabilities for responses and handling of risks at the local level was carried out in the 8 beneficiary municipalities of the DIPECHO project. As a result of this indicative analysis, the great institutional weakness could be established in terms of trained human resources in the PMR Committees and response agencies, the deficit of equipment for response and the lack of a solid organizational structure which would allow them to promote the activities of risk management and response to disasters.

In the current phase, the proposal for basic outfitting is being prepared, for its socialization and consensus on the part of local institutions.

**Final report comment**

Six municipal offices were outfitted with furnishings (Desks, tables, chairs, filing cabinets), IT equipment (Computers, printers) and radio-communication equipment (Base and portable radios). In addition IT complementary radio-communication and IT equipment was delivered for the regional office of Civil Defense and of the COE at the national level.

The need for outfitting for the better functioning of the CM-PMR for the case of emergency as well as in their usual actions was very evident but it was very hard to identify priorities. In the case of the municipalities there were many requests for costly emergency response and rescue equipment, but in consensus with the national and municipal level, basis equipment for the functioning of a municipal COE was prioritized (furnishing and IT equipment) and radio-communications equipment.

It should be mentioned that besides the lack of equipment, most of the municipalities do not have adequate spaces for the functioning of the CM-PMR. The project personnel as well as the members of each CM-PMR met with the local authorities to seek solutions to the limiting factors of space and the delivery of the equipment was made conditional until ensuring minimum conditions. For this reason, the municipalities carried out a series of actions summarized below:

Altamira: A construction project was carried out (raising a wall) to have privacy and more security in the place selected in the Firefighters station.

Imbert: They built a training room along the side of the Civil Defense offices to vacate an old training room and to set up the office of the CM-PMR in there.

Luperón: The mayor took actions to transfer Civil Defense to the old police building since the place they operated in was in extremely bad condition.

Los Hidalgos: The mayor facilitated a space within the city hall.

Villa Isabela: The mayor facilitated a space within the city hall.

Guananico: The mayor facilitated a space within the city hall.

At the national level, the COE was equipped with a plotter for the impression of maps that was utilized to print the municipal maps that were generated by the project.

The equipping finally delivered to each municipality was the following: Computer, printer, ups, trace inverter, 4 desks, folding table, 3 folding chairs with metal structure, 15 visitor's chair in cloth black, modular file cabinet, 3 drawers and whiteboard.

Regarding the radio-communication equipment purchased, it was the following: 16 Motorola EM400 de VHF Radios (installed as base radios), 18 Motorola EP450 VHF Portable Radios, 16 Motorola EM400 UHF Mobile Radios, 3 Omnidirectional Antennas VHF, 4 Element VHF Bahía Antennas (for repeaters), 4 Element UHF Bahía Antennas (for repeaters), 5 Element Directional UHF Antennas, 2 Sinclair brand VHF Duplexer, Sinclair brand UHF Duplexer and Motorola Programming Interface with Kits for EM400 and EP450

Annexes:

Annex 15: Photography report of the project's activities.

Annex 23: Example of one of the reception records of the equipment at municipal level.

**5/5 - Activities**

<b>Start date</b>	15/10/2011	<b>Short description</b> Development of a technical methodological instrument to incorporate the reduction of seismic risk in the components of territorial ordering and planning
<b>End date</b>	30/09/2012	
<b>Detailed description</b>		
As part of the process of institutional strengthening and driving the actions that are coordinated from the national level for the reduction of seismic risk in the territory, generating tools is deemed to be fundamental which will allow facilitating the consideration of seismic risk in the actions of territorial ordering and planning that will be developed at the level of the municipalities. As an essential part of this process, it will be linked directly to the drafting of the instrument of the National Technical Committee and the General Agency of Territorial Development and Ordering, the agency at the national level that has driven the formulation of the National Plan for the Reduction of Seismic Risk in the country.		
<b>Intermediate report comment</b>		
Since the month of September 2011, with the support of the General Agency for Territorial Development and Ordering ( <i>Dirección General de Ordenamiento and Desarrollo Territorial - DGODT</i> ), the process began for the exchange of information, definition of terms and the development of proposals for the design and preparation of a methodological technical instrument to incorporate the reduction of risk into the components of planning. Current support instruments which sustain the technical orientation to the municipalities in their respective development and planning are being evaluated. The municipalities that have advanced on the issues of territorial ordering and urban planning with a focus on risk reduction have been identified.		
In another work venue, in conversations held with <i>Cáritas Germany</i> , it was concluded that the preparation of a support document that facilitates the interpretation and reading of the seismic		

**micro-zoning of Santiago de los Caballeros is important, with the intention thereby of preparing a document easy to read and comprehend which can be utilized by different audiences in the function of learning in a practical manner the aspects of seismic risks in the territory.**

**Final report comment**

This activity was linked to the strengthening of the CM-PMR in such a manner that its action articulates not only on disaster preparation and response but in addition on the spaces for development planning on the municipal level. The tool was drafted with the technical support of a consultant and in coordination with members of the National Technical Committee for Prevention and Mitigation of the National Emergency Commission (CNE) and personnel from the General Agency for the Territorial Development and Ordering (DGODT) of the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD). Several workshops were carried out in Santo Domingo and in Puerto Plata for the drafting and validation of this tool.

The process of preparing this tool was articulated with the political and technical forum conducted in November 2012 in Puerto Plata where more than 70 persons participated to identify the concrete mechanisms on which they could have an impact at the municipal level to incorporate the variable of disaster risk in municipal budget and planning (See activity 2 of result 4).

## Annexes:

Annex 25: Guidelines to incorporate DRR in local planning.

## 4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.3.2 MORE DETAILED INFORMATION PER RESULT - result (1)

#### Means and costs

1/1 - Means and costs

Short description	cost	Intermediate report amount	Final committed amount																																						
Personnel cost, outfitting, training, sub-contracting cost	251.510,00 Eur	0,00 Eur	204.353,20 0 Eur																																						
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## 4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.3.2 MORE DETAILED INFORMATION PER RESULT - result (2)

#### Details

##### Result's short description

The capacity to provide emergency shelter in sites previously identified and meeting basic standards and manage these shelters for persons displaced by natural disasters such as earthquakes has been strengthened.

Total amount	185.300,00 Eur
[INT] Total amount	12.854,00 Eur
[FIN] Total amount	178.524,12 Eur

Sector Disaster preparedness

number of beneficiaries	2.500
Intermediate number	40
Final actual number	21.565
status of beneficiaries	IDP <input type="checkbox"/> population <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> refugees <input type="checkbox"/> returnees <input type="checkbox"/> others <input type="checkbox"/>

##### Detailed description

According to Decree 147-02 the Civil Defense is responsible for the management and coordination of human settlements deriving from natural disasters. This entity and other actors involved in the COE "Mesa de Albergues" (Task Force on Shelter) have been involved in management of displaced persons in the aftermath of floods and hurricanes with varying degrees of success over the past decade. Although some areas of the country are better prepared and have had support from international actors (such as PPD in the north eastern region), the members of the Mesa de Albergues agree that their own response capacities are below standards; via the COE and Civil Defense these actors have requested IOM support to strengthen their capacities to provide a more predictable and better coordinated response to human displacement.

Agencies active in camp management and coordination include: the Centre for Emergency Operations (COE), the National Commission for Emergencies (CNE), and the Dominican Red Cross (DRC) under the leadership of Civil Defense (CD). Capacity varies greatly between the central to municipal levels and there is a significant lack of a common tools establishing roles and responsibilities, as well as camp management tools and guidelines (although scattered manuals and tools exist in the national context, such as the PPD Shelter Manual, which should be adapted and distributed to a wider response audience).

CD has an official list of shelters, mostly made up of pre existing infrastructure to be used as shelters (or more accurately as collective centres), that is in dire need of revision and updating based on criteria that take into account seismic resistance, capacity and provision of basic services according to minimum international standards such as Sphere. Most collective centres assessed so far (53 in the Santiago regional area and 76 in the province of Puerto Plata) lack information on population capacity, access to basic services, access, visibility, and seismic resistance. Most importantly the local population is unaware of their location and evacuation routes are unknown. Some shelters will require infrastructure improvements to make them safe for use, while others will be ruled out as unsafe or unsuitable.

On the whole, local actors lack the capacity and materials to respond rapidly to shelter needs that are crucial to removing IDPs from harm's during initial impact (earthquake or flooding) or aftermath (exposure to elements and hazards). This could be resolved by pre-positioning shelter materials and NFI kits in existing local warehouses belonging to key actors for easy access during an emergency.

##### Detailed description comment

During this period, IOM has been in coordination with the Mesa de Albergues, developing a collective center (shelter) toolkit that comprises basic tools to improve management and crucial aspects such as protection and participation at shelter level. In addition to this 3 collective centre management and coordination workshops are being organized to train shelter managers in international standards to carry out their duties. These activities will provide a compilation of basic guidance tools to ensure management standards that improve coordination and living conditions throughout all human settlements such as shelters, collective centres and camps, and will strengthen the capacity to coordinate all human settlements deriving from an earthquake, as well as ensuring each is managed according to principles and procedures in line with basic humanitarian standards.

An effort is under way to map and catalogue in accordance with international humanitarian standards, all official sheltering infrastructure in the project implementation area, in order to identify their suitability, capacity and other basic information. This will allow the national emergency management institutions to plan better for emergency responses and also ensure a more predictable response in terms of shelter and dignified living conditions. Acquisition of Non Food Item (NFI) kits is underway to have them stocked at field level and in order to guarantee

their immediate availability.

**Final report comment**

Key actors, identified by their respective institutions (which compose the Mesa de Albergues) that are involved in shelter preparedness, response, management and coordination have been trained and certified as collective center managers and provided with tools to improve their capacity to manage collective centres and to provide technical support to other actors involved in the same activities.

A Toolkit (Caja de Herramientas para la Gestión de Centros Colectivos en República Dominicana) highlighting the main responsibilities of collective centre management and providing practical tools and guidelines to implement them has been produced and made available at country level. It is the first publication in Dominican Republic that provides practical tools that are directly applicable to the DR context. The National Commission for Emergencies recognized its value by declaring it the national operative manual for shelters and giving its no objection for its use country wide. This toolkit is the locally adapted version of global guidelines that aim at setting standards in human settlement management to ensure predictability and standards in this context.

Shelter preparedness in the project area has been increased through the development and application of a Shelter Form in each shelter site covered by the project that gathers vital information on designated shelters identifying their weaknesses and strengths and allowing a better response in the provision of emergency shelter.

Improvement of key collective centres to provide better accommodation facilities has also strengthened this sector. Shelter response has been strengthened through the pre-positioning of NFI kits in Santiago and Puerto Plata to ensure availability of first response NFI items for up to 2.500 vulnerable persons.

## 4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.3.2 MORE DETAILED INFORMATION PER RESULT - result (2)

#### Objectively verifiable indicators

##### 1/4 - Objectively verifiable indicators

Short description	target value	Progress value	Final actual value
The capacity to provide emergency shelter and manage these shelters for persons displaced by natural disasters such as earthquakes has been strengthened.	At least 50 key participants trained	None trained yet, workshops will be held	72 key participants trained
<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Detailed description</b>		
In Country Roster of Camp Managers and Camp Coordinators.	<p>Using the Camp Management and Camp Management toolkit (CCCM Toolkit) developed at global level by the CCCM cluster, 3-day workshops will be held at central level (2) and at municipal level (4) aimed at key actors. Participants will come from main entities such as CD, COE, CNE and DRC to ensure that coordination levels (coordination of all human settlements within an emergency) and management levels (management of single human settlement) are strengthened, roles and responsibilities are defined, common tools and guidelines are shared (thus making the response more predictable), and international standards and other transversal issues are applied across all human settlements.</p> <p>Workshops will be organized drawing upon IOM/NRC/UNHCR roster of certified facilitators, of which IOM DR has one in country.</p>		
	<b>Intermediate report comment</b>		
	<p><b>The training of the key actors is in the process of preparation and the training materials are available. Dates have been identified and participants have been designated. The Santo Domingo workshop will focus on coordination of collective centers (shelters) and those in Santiago and Puerto Plata will focus on handling them.</b></p>		
	<b>Final report comment</b>		
	<p>By national decree Civil Defense (CD) is responsible for managing shelters and other types of human settlements deriving from natural disasters. Even though they participated in camp management activities during the 2010 Haiti earthquake they had not received official training. The project trained 72 key staff identified by their institutions in three separate workshops and created a roster of emergency shelter managers with emphasis on collective centres which is the main type of shelter in use in the DR.</p> <p>These 72 participants come from Civil Defense (24 in total), COE (9 in total), Dominican Red Cross (17 in total), from public institutions such as fire departments, Health sector and Armed Forces (13 in total) and from international organizations and NGOs (9 in total). 16% of trainees are women reflecting the gender imbalance persistent throughout national authorities. The added value is that even if this group is based in three locations mentioned above, it has been consolidated into the first in country roster of collective centre managers. This roster is managed by Civil Defense and the COE and members are available for deployment to come in support for emergency shelter management and coordination where needed.</p> <p>26 additional shelter coordinators and staff involved in shelter response from Civil Defense were trained by two roster members in the basics of collective centre management with emphasis on the use of the Toolkit for Collective Centre management.</p> <p>Annexes:</p> <p>Annex 6: List of certified Collective Centers Managers Roster in Dominican Republic.  Annex 7: Toolkit for Collective Centre Management in Dominican Republic.  Annex 8: Example of certificate of participation in trainings.  Annex 15: Photography report of the project's activities.  Annex 26: Example of a list of participants in collective centers management trainings.</p>		

##### 2/4 - Objectively verifiable indicators

Short description	target value	Progress value	Final actual value
Consolidation and diffusion of a camp management manual drawing upon existing manuals, guidelines and tools available at national and international level	A manual consolidated	There is a draft manual document	A manual validated and printed
<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Detailed description</b>		
Workshops and task groups to consolidate information and develop the manual. Manual printed and distributed	<p>Dominican Republic has various tools, guidelines and manuals that touch on the shelter/camp management sector, but none have fully succeeded in clearly defining roles and responsibilities and compile existing monitoring tools to ensure standards are defined and applied equally. Internationally agreed upon standards and international manuals such as the CCCM Toolkit and Sphere will be used as frameworks to consolidate or guide the regrouping of existing tools (such as the manual produced by the PPD project funded by the EU for the north eastern part of DR) into a single manual. As all main national actors will be involved in this exercise it will ensure that the manual will be considered as standard and used by all actors. Its printing and distribution at central (Santo Domingo) and regional/municipal level (Santiago and Puerto Plata) will ensure it reaches all actors, of which most will have participated in</p>		

workshops either to develop it or learn strengthen their CCCM skills. The resulting manual will be treated as living document to be further developed and disseminated to other regions by other initiatives such as the AECID funding for the CNE

A request for said manual has come directly from COE, Civil Defense and the Mesa de Albergue.

**Intermediate report comment**

**There is a draft manual document. The principal tools for management have been validated with the Shelter Table and the COE**

**There is a draft document of the manual which has been prepared within a time frame of three months with the support and consensus of the national institutions working on the issue. The principal tools for the management of collective centers and shelters have been validated and the final version for printing is being worked on, to make it available for the April and May workshops.**

**Final report comment**

Based on similar and successful CCCM Cluster initiatives carried by IOM in Colombia and Namibia, a compilation of tools, procedures, guidelines, tips and examples based on best practices has been compiled in coordination with the Mesa de Albergues and published under the title and with ISBN registration "Caja de Herramientas para la Gestión de Centros Colectivos (Albergues) en República Dominicana" It highlights the main responsibilities of collective centre managers and coordinators, providing them with the tools to perform their duties such as ensuring protection of rights, care for vulnerable groups, identification of durable solutions, establishment of participatory structures, throughout the lifecycle of any human settlement arising from natural disasters (Opening, Maintenance and Closure) placing emphasis on the local context of collective centres.

The toolkit was used during the training of collective centre managers and 1,000 copies were printed and disseminated among actors of the Mesa de Albergues. The Toolkit was presented to The National Commission for Emergencies and was granted a No Objection status to be used country wide

Annexes:

Annex 7: Toolkit for Collective Centre Management in Dominican Republic.  
Annex 27: Record of the no-objection for using the toolkit for collective centers management in DR.

**3/4 - Objectively verifiable indicators**

Short description	target value	Progress value	Final actual value
Pre-existing infrastructures to be used as collective centers have been identified and evaluated against a specific set of criteria including minimal humanitarian standards as well location	Enough sites to provide at least shelter	0	138 sites mapped and validated

**Sources of verification**

**Detailed description**

Official list of collective centers with site description including capacity according to standards

Pre-existing infrastructures to be used as collective centers have been identified and evaluated against a specific set of criteria including minimal humanitarian standards as well location and preliminary seismic resistance. Their location, capacity and access is made public to ensure timely access. Pending on available funds and priority, some will have infrastructure improvements to meet international standards.

CD has list of shelters at national level; the base line study carried out by IOM revealed many to be unsuitable for human settlements, absent from the official list, lacking capacity according to minimal standards, and/or requiring infrastructure improvement for safety and to ensure access to basic services. The majority of shelters on the official list are unknown to locals, lack clear indications on location and capacity, and require seismic resistance assessments.

**Intermediate report comment**

**Eighty percent of the collective centers to be subject to evaluation have been identified and the contracting of the technical team responsible for the analysis is in process.**

**Final report comment**

The base line study revealed 122 official shelters in the area of project implementation accounting for a supposed sheltering capacity of 52,570 persons. In coordination with CD the official shelter list was revised and updated, identifying 138 collective centres and camp sites that can provide shelter for 50,589 Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) under Sphere Standards. These were evaluated in close coordination with CD using the Shelter Form elaborated by the project, increasing shelter preparedness and developing the capacity of CD by adopting this tool as part of their core activities. Each of the municipalities covered now has official shelter sites properly identified through signage installed and maps to increase visibility and awareness. Santiago has 61 designated sites that can accommodate 26,425 Internally Displaced Persons (IDP), Puerto Plata has 28 sites to accommodate 14,069 IDPs, Altamira 10 sites to accommodate 2,098, Guanatico has 3 sites to accommodate 634, Imbert has 15 sites to accommodate 2,898, Los Hidalgos has 3 sites to accommodate 1,018, Luperon has 7 sites to accommodate 2,078, Villa Isabela has 8 sites to accommodate 1,369. In total 138 sites were evaluated that can accommodate up to 50,589 IDPs according to Sphere Standards. The capacity at these sites can be increased for up to 79,490 IDPs by installing additional emergency shelter items in the un-roofed vacant area available at these sites and still be under the Sphere standard.

Seismic vulnerability could not be assessed for these infrastructures that are designed as collective centres due to elevated costs and the high number of structures involved. Rapid visual evaluations, which are less expensive were deemed not appropriate as they could not indicate whether a structure was safe or not, only if it required deeper infrastructure evaluation or not. After coordination with ECHO at DR level, Rapid Visual Assessments were only carried out by staff trained by UNDP to priority infrastructure such as municipal buildings and offices from local emergency management counterparts. Therefore available resources were re allocated to improve 16 key shelter infrastructures (6 in Santiago and 10 in Puerto Plata) instead of just one as was initially planned, ensuring more water capacity storage, more toilets and disability access according to the needs identified

A Shelter Situation Report was produced to contrast the findings and general statistics of shelters covered by the project towards that of the general shelter situation country wide. This report identifies action points and makes recommendations for the project area and the country in general, such as reducing the number of school shelters (54% in the project area and 50% at country level), revising and updating official shelter lists using the tools developed by the project, categorize designated shelters according to specific natural disaster use, identify shelters and municipalities that require urgent intervention to address water storage capacity and hygienic facilities, among others.

**Annexes:**

Annex 28: Example of one of the description formats used for each collective center mapped.

Annex 29: List of collective centers identified and mapped.

Annex 30: Report of improvement of selected collective centers.

Annex 31: Situation report of shelters at national level and for the regions of Puerto Plata and Santiago.

**4/4 - Objectively verifiable indicators**

Short description	target value	Progress value	Final actual value
Pre-positioning at municipal level of shelter kits and other life-saving NFIs that improve living conditions and access to safe shelter	Pre-positioning of NFIs for 250 families	The kinds of kits have been selected	Pre-positioning of NFI for 250 families
<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Detailed description</b>		
Agreements with partners for the use of warehouses, list of stored NFIs	As most pre-identified structures to be used as collective centres lack access to basic services and require physical improvement, the pre-positioning of shelter kits is recommended to allow for quick construction of shelters or expansion of existing ones in order to provide dignified conditions to persons displaced by natural disasters. Furthermore, based on lessons learned, NFIs such as kitchen kits and hygiene kits should be also pre-positioned; in past emergencies these essential items that quickly improve living conditions are often the slowest and most difficult to obtain.		
<b>Intermediate report comment</b>			
<p><b>The kinds of kits have been selected (family kits for Kitchen and Hygiene).</b></p> <p><b>Kits for housing and warehouses for their storage have been identified and the procurement of their purchase is in the administrative process. It has been determined that the most useful kind of kit are for kitchen, hygiene and tools with which a process for price quoting of same at the local and international levels has been carried out. On the basis of costs, quality and funds available, the selection will be underway of the family kits for kitchen and hygiene of the standardized type used by several humanitarian agencies, adding mosquito nets and jerrycans to store water. Two hundred and fifty kits will be acquired in the month of March and will be available as of April in Santiago and Puerto Plata.</b></p> <p><b>Storehouses are identified in Santiago and Puerto Plata to store them and terms of use and storage are being prepared with Civil Defense.</b></p>			
<b>Final report comment</b>			
<p>Basic hygienic, cooking, water storage items and mosquito nets are defined by the Mesa de Albergues actors as the most needed and hard to come by items required to supply to Internally Displaced (IDP) in shelter situations. The project in coordination with these actors defined the contents of two types of kits (hygiene and cooking) and acquired 250 of each. Agreements on the storage and use of the kits were signed between IOM and Civil Defense, and are stored (125 of each) in the offices of CD in Santiago and Puerto Plata to ensure rapid availability at local level.</p> <p>These family kits are intended to serve as basic relief items to be distributed in shelters as needed. They are not intended to cover all necessities but are meant as first response while humanitarian aid is coordinated. They respond to needs identified by CD through learned lessons from previous natural disasters and are meant to be distributed to most vulnerable families.</p> <p><b>Annexes:</b> Annex 32: Description of kits delivered. Annex 33: Donation deed of the kitchen and hygiene kits to Civil Defense</p>			

## 4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.3.2 MORE DETAILED INFORMATION PER RESULT - result (2)

#### Activities

##### 1/4 - Activities

<b>Start date</b>	15/09/2011	<b>Short description</b>
<b>End date</b>	31/07/2012	Camp Management Camp Coordination workshops
<b>Detailed description</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One (1) workshop at central level (Santo Domingo) for actors involved in coordination (total of 20 to 25 participants).</li> <li>• Two (2) workshops at municipal level (Santiago and Puerto Plata) drawing officers involved in management of human settlements (total of 40 to 50 participants).</li> </ul> <p>Camp Management Camp Coordination (CCCM) workshops facilitated by certified trainers from the CCCM roster targeting key participants from COE, CNE, DC and DRC with functions related to coordination for human settlements deriving from natural disasters.</p>		
<b>Intermediate report comment</b>		
<p><b>CCCM workshops for Santo Domingo (1-central level) and Puerto Plata and Santiago (2-Municipal level) are planned to take place in April-May 2012 using the CCCM training methodology based on the CCCM toolkit as well as the Collective Centre/Shelter Toolkit to be developed by this project. Modules on Sphere standards may be added to these trainings if time (length of training) and budget (facilitators' costs) allow. Facilitators for these workshops will be drawn from the CCCM facilitator roster managed by IOM, UNHCR and NRC. COE and DC have been made aware of these trainings in order to start identifying potential candidates with an active role in coordination and management of human settlements deriving from natural disasters.</b></p> <p><b>Workshops are planned as follows, in time for the Toolkit to be available so that participants can be familiarised with it:</b></p> <p><b>Santo Domingo 24-27th April with an emphasis on Collective Centre Coordination</b></p> <p><b>Santiago 2-5 May with an emphasis on Collective Centre Management</b></p> <p><b>Puerto Plata 8-11 May with an emphasis on Collective Centre Management</b></p>		
<b>Final report comment</b>		
<p>Three separate four day workshops were carried out (Santo Domingo April 24th to 27th 2012 with 22 participants; In Santiago, May 2nd to 5th 2012 with 22 participants; Puerto Plata May 8th to 11th 2012 with 28 participants) training a total of 72 key participants. Trained personnel are key staff from Civil Defense (24 participants), from COE (9), from Dominican Red Cross (17), from other Public Institutions(13), and from International organizations and NGOs (9). Invitations were sent to the National Emergency Commission, Civil Defense, COE, Dominican Red Cross and CM-PMR to designate key staff to participate at each training.</p> <p>The methodology of training is the official Camp Coordination and Camp Management training implemented by actors of the CCCM Cluster with an emphasis on roles and responsibilities of Collective Centre managers which responds directly to the shelter needs in Dominican Republic. Trainings were facilitated by two official CCCM trainers (one of which is based with IOM DR and the second was a hired to co facilitate the trainings). The training also made use of the Collective Centre Toolkit developed by the project as a tool for training. Participants were provided with full boarding for the duration of the 4 day workshops. The workshop closed with a simulation exercise where participants learned to apply the Shelter Form developed by the project and evaluate a specific collective centre against a natural disaster scenario involving IDPs. Participants were issued with an official certification from the CCCM cluster.</p> <p>A roster of collective centre managers was organized with trainees as its members and is now maintained by the Mesa de Albergues represented by Civil Defense and COE. The roster comprises a database of contacts, information on capacity of each of the roster members and a compromise letter from each one to make him and herself available to support the cluster when needed. Roster members were issued with visibility items such as caps and jackets</p> <p>With the re allocation of funds earmarked for seismic vulnerability assessment an additional 26 key staff from CD engaged in shelter preparedness, coordination and response received a 1 day workshop to provide them with the basics of collective centre management and where introduced to the use and application of the Toolkit developed by the project. This workshop was facilitated by two of the participants trained as collective centre managers that are part of the roster</p> <p>Annexes:</p> <p>Annex 6: List of certified Collective Centers Managers Roster in Dominican Republic. Annex 7: Toolkit for Collective Centre Management in Dominican Republic. Annex 8: Example of certificate of participation in trainings. Annex 15: Photography report of the project's activities. Annex 26: Example of a list of participants in collective centers management trainings. Annex 34: Commitment letter of collective centers managers.</p>		



## 2/4 - Activities

Short description	
Start date	15/10/2011
End date	15/10/2012
Consolidation of existing manuals at national level touching on shelter/camp management and coordination, to produce a single national manual/toolkit specific to human settlement management in the aftermath of natural disasters	
<b>Detailed description</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•A workshop to draw national authorities such as DC, DRC, COE and CNE to decide on methodology, input and outcomes of this exercise.</li> <li>•Publication of the manual and distribution of copies at municipal level.</li> </ul>	
<b>Intermediate report comment</b>	
<p>Terms of reference (ToRs) were drafted for an expert consultant on Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) to compile all manuals and tools already in existence in the Dominican Republic (DR) on shelter management and to produce a toolkit that will include these and other existing materials based on global best practices. Selection of an available expert was made from the CCCM cluster and IOM rosters.</p> <p>On January 25th a meeting was held with the Mesa de Albergues, CD and COE where all were made aware of this activity and are in agreement with the idea and utility of such a toolkit. These entities experienced the benefits of such tools when some of their staff was deployed to carry out camp management activities in Haiti following the 2010 earthquake. The toolkit will comprise background theory on key areas such as the national prevention and mitigation of risk system, collective centre management, protection, participation for empowerment, sphere standards and guidelines, tools and formats to improve management of such centres.</p> <p>The first draft of the toolkit has been produced after a revision of existing manuals in the DR, taking key tools that are in use and combining them with similar tools used in collective centre guidelines produced by IOM under the CCCM framework in Namibia and Thailand.</p> <p>This draft toolkit will be validated with CD and COE during March to produce a final version in April. The final version should be printed and available by end of April in time for the first CCCM workshop to be held in Santo Domingo at the end of April.</p>	
<b>Final report comment</b>	
<p>Shelters in natural disasters situations in DR are collective centers as they are existing infrastructure not meant for accommodating internally displaced. Based on this fact the project used the Collective Centre Guidelines, the Camp Management Toolkit published by the CCCM cluster and the Collective Centre Management Toolkit developed by IOM in Colombia and Namibia as sources of reference and in coordination with the Mesa de Albergues adapted it to the DR context taking into consideration existing shelter manuals and other local relevant literature. The result was a Toolkit that introduces the concept of collective centre management, highlights the importance of operating under the protection framework and minimal humanitarian standards, provides tools and guidelines to carry out activities during the Opening, Maintenance and Closure phases, describes the importance and provides tools to set up participatory processes involving shelter residents, provides suggestions on how to promote sustainable livelihood strategies, and highlights the importance of registration and gap identification as a protection tool.</p> <p>The National Commission for Emergencies in its last session (15 August 2012) before the new Government Administration took office declared it a national operational manual for shelter management and gave a no objection for its use country wide</p> <p>1,000 copies of the Toolkit were printed. They were used for the trainings and made available to cluster (Mesa de Albergues) actors that requested them. Civil Defense requested a copy for each shelter delegate in each of the 32 provinces of DR, adopting it as their main tool for shelter management.</p> <p>Annexes: Annex 7: Toolkit for Collective Centre Management in Dominican Republic. Annex 27: Record of the no-objection for using the toolkit for collective centers management in DR.</p>	

## 3/4 - Activities

Short description	
Start date	15/10/2011
End date	30/11/2012
Identification, evaluation and definition of suitability criteria for existing infrastructures used as collective centers or shelters in the municipal areas of Santiago and Puerto Plata; improvement of priority shelter infrastructures	
<b>Detailed description</b>	

- Verification of structures against minimal humanitarian standards and minimal seismic preparedness.
- Mapping GPS locations of suitable shelters.
- Creation of evacuation routes and clear signage to enable access to collective centres in case of emergency.
- Infrastructure improvement of at least one priority infrastructure to be used as shelter or collective centre if funding permits.

#### Intermediate report comment

ToRs for an shelter expert were developed and a consultant was hired to carry out GPS mapping of collective centres/shelters as well as categorization using pre-defined and approved criteria.

A template for collective centre/shelter evaluation was developed during this reporting period and includes essential data input on the facilities, such as location, capacity, type of infrastructure, basic services available, accessibility for the population and other useful data. The template is based on formats developed by the Disaster Prevention and Preparation project funded by UE and implemented by UNDP and with the inclusion of additional data and a greater focus on Sphere standards.

A meeting was carried out with the National Office for the Evaluation of Seismic Vulnerability of Infrastructures and Buildings (ONESVIE by its Spanish acronym) in coordination with UNDP where it was determined that the best methodology to evaluate for seismic vulnerability is the Rapid Visual Screening (RVS) developed by FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) and which has been used by ONESVIE to assess over 5.000 infrastructures (mainly schools) in 2006. This meeting had been postponed for the last months as ONESVIE was unavailable and quite busy since the January 2012 minor seism's recorded in the DR. An engineer or architect with experience using RVS will join the shelter expert in march to carry out this activity.

During the establishment of the Base Line[2] to draft this project, 220 collective centres/shelters were mapped in 12 municipalities of the Provinces of Santiago and Puerto Plata (including municipalities not covered by the project at present). While official lists were provided by Civil Defense at the central level as a guide for mapping collective centres/shelters, IOM found that these lists were incomplete or non-existing in some municipalities. In many cases local officials were working from their own "official" list that included shelters that had not been incorporated into the list provided by the central level. In the Municipality of Santiago 61 shelters were identified and mapped by IOM while only 50 are included in the central level official list; in Puerto Plata 35 were mapped but only 21 appear on the official list; in Altamira ten (10) mapped versus eight (8) listed; in Imbert 23 mapped versus 13 listed; in Luperon and Villa Isabela seven (7) and 19 were identified respectively while not a single one appears on the official list.

At present the list in progress identifies 155 shelters in these 8 municipalities, but an approximate number of collective centres/shelters may reach over 175 in the eight (8) municipalities covered by this project (San Fernando de Puerto Plata, Altamira, Imbert, Guanatico, Los Hidalgos, Luperon, Villa Isabela and Santiago de los Caballeros). Annexed to this report[3] is the list of collective centres/shelters by municipality according to official lists and on going activities which will be updated throughout this project.

The actual list contains 155 collective centres of which 77 (50%) are schools, 39 (25%) are churches, and 39 (25%) others are sport venues, clubs or other types of structures.

It has been observed that the majority of collective centres/shelters lack signage to identify them as such and most persons living near the facilities are unaware of the fact that they are official collective centres/shelters. IOM is in the process of evaluating the cost of having each shelter properly marked and the creation of signs depicting evacuation routes to and from priority infrastructures.

#### Final report comment

The project revised the official shelter lists elaborated by CD which were outdated and overestimated sheltering capacity. 138 sites were identified in coordination with CD as official sites in the eight municipalities covered by the project.

A Shelter form was elaborated and applied to each site to gather general information, sheltering capacity, facilities on site, water and toilet facilities available, access, security, structure specifications, surrounding potential risks and location maps for each site. The project trained and accompanied CD staff to evaluate each shelter site using the shelter form, GPS and measuring tools acquired by the project. The official coding system for shelters was improved allowing for future additions of shelters at municipal level (ISO 3166-2 for country level; DO-01 to 32 for the province; DO-01-01 to DO-01-99 for the municipalities; DO-01-001 to DO-01-999 for individual shelters. For instance DO-25-01-05 refers to the "Complejo Deportivo la Barranquita" shelter located in the province of Santiago-25- in the municipality of Santiago de los Caballeros -01- and is the fifth shelter in that location -05-). This Shelter Form is based on a previous form elaborated by the "Prevention and Preparedness Against Natural Disasters Programme" implemented by UNDP with EU funding in 2011 in the north east of DR.

This activity revealed that 54% (75 structures) of shelters are schools, 22% (30 structures) are churches, 16% (22 sites) are open areas such as sporting terrains, and 8% (11 structures) are community centres. It also highlighted that most collective centres have on average enough water storage capacity (on average 80% of the sites have enough water storage capacity) but are falling short in regards to hygienic facilities (69% of the sites do not have enough toilets). A red light system was used to identify shelters and municipalities with major concerns in this regard highlighting those that require urgent intervention to address these facility shortages in their official shelters

To improve preparedness and coordination, every site has now a shelter form with maps (street and aerial) and maps elaborated for each municipality showing the location of each site as well as other key infrastructure in the area. Signage identifying each site as shelter with its official code and name and project reference was installed. Evacuation routes and contingency plans could not be developed due to the high number of sites and the amount of field work this would entail.

On the other hand, 16 priority collective centres received improvements to ensure better living conditions. Improvements include toilet and hygiene facilities reparations, installation of water pumps, increasing water storage capacity, installation of doors, building contention walls, building ramps for disability



access, reparation of perimeter walls, among others

A Shelter Situation Report was produced to contrast the statistics of shelters in the project area against that of the general shelter situation country wide. The Report reveals tendencies, identifies action points and makes recommendations applicable for the project area and for the country in general.

Annexes:

Annex 29: List of collective centers identified and mapped.

Annex 30: Report of improvement of selected collective centers.

Annex 31: Situation report of shelters at national level and for the regions of Puerto Plata and Santiago.

Annex 35: Example of visibility signs installed in each collective centers

#### 4/4 - Activities

<b>Start date</b>	15/09/2011	<b>Short description</b>
<b>End date</b>	30/08/2012	Pre-positioning of shelter materials and related NFIs to be easily accessed and distributed after an emergency in order to save lives
<b>Detailed description</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of two (2) local warehousing facilities and agreements signed for their use.</li> <li>• Acquisition and storing of shelter and NFI kits for 200 families.</li> <li>• Drafting MoU on use of the kits with selected partners.</li> </ul>		
<b>Intermediate report comment</b>		
<p>Two warehouses have been identified, one in Santiago and one in Puerto Plata that are normally used by CD to store emergency relief supplies. They are currently not in use and one of them could need minor repairs to ensure NFI are stored properly. Negotiations with owners are underway in order to draft an MoU for the storage of NFIs.</p> <p>A request for quotes has been issued to five suppliers based on a standard description of Kitchen-Hygiene and shelter repair kits. Quotes have been received and a selection is in progress based on price and quality.</p> <p>NFI kits will most likely be divided and stored in Santiago and Puerto Plata to ensure fast access to them in those areas, MoUs will be drafted and signed prior to kits being stored.</p>		
<b>Final report comment</b>		
<p>IOM coordinated with the Mesa de Albergues actors to define the best type of NFI kits to be pre positioned. It was determined based on lessons learned that hygiene, cooking, water storage items and mosquito nets are the most needed and hard to come by items to respond to needs from the most recurrent natural disasters. Contents of the kits were defined and two types of NFI kits were designed. A bid process was carried out to acquire the kits selecting "Logistica Humanitaria", based in Panama, as the best offer based on quality/price/delivery time criteria. Local providers were more expensive and could not ensure quality standards or availability of all materials</p> <p>An agreement detailing the use and storage of these kits was signed between IOM and CD, defining the storage area as the CD offices in Santiago and Puerto Plata, requiring CD to notify UNDP and IOM if a change of storage location is needed during the first two years after signing the agreement, and to inform both parties if after two years they are stored elsewhere. The agreement restricts the use of the kits to the project area to respond primarily to needs caused by earthquakes but allows their usage upon notification to UNDP and IOM (during a period of two years) to respond to needs caused by earthquakes in other parts of the country, or to respond to needs caused by other types of natural disasters in the project area or elsewhere. After two years CD can dispose entirely of the kits and is only required to keep UNDP and IOM informed on their use</p> <p>125 kits of each type are stored in each location (Santiago and Puerto Plata), each kit is a family kit designed for a family of five and accounts for up to 1,250 persons (250 families). Each location can therefore assure NFI distribution for 125 most vulnerable families (625 persons). The project assisted the CD office in Puerto Plata to improve their storage facility to store these kits by building a platform and install a fence to secure the kits and prevent unintended use.</p> <p>Annexes:</p> <p>Annex 32: Description of kits delivered.</p> <p>Annex 33: Donation deed of the kitchen and hygiene kits to Civil Defense</p>		

## 4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.3.2 MORE DETAILED INFORMATION PER RESULT - result (2)

#### Means and costs

1/1 - Means and costs

Short description	cost	Intermediate report amount	Final committed amount																																
Personnel costs, stocks, training, sub-contacting costs, updating shelters infrastructure, operations expenses	185.300,00 Eur	0,00 Eur	178.524,12 Eur																																
<b>Detailed description</b>																																			
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<p>The activities have required extensive planning and have undergone re-programmings which have delayed their execution.</p> <p>The definition of dates for the workshops for management of shelters have delayed the production of the shelters manual. The mapping of shelters has had to be postponed until the evaluation of seismic vulnerability has been defined.</p> <p>The greater part of the activities will take place in the months of March to May (close to 60-70%) of the activities remaining pending only the production of signing, improvements to shelters, contingency and evacuation plans and technical follow-up for the subsequent months.</p>																																			
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## 4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.3.2 MORE DETAILED INFORMATION PER RESULT - result (3)

#### Details

##### Result's short description

Educational centers (schools) have improved their preparedness and capacity to respond to seismic threats, and have been integrated in to the One Million Safe Schools Campaign.

Total amount 118.435,00 Eur

[INT] Total amount 0,00 Eur

[FIN] Total amount 100.523,85 Eur

Sector Disaster preparedness

number of beneficiaries 3.750

Intermediate number 232

Final actual number 4.863

status of beneficiaries IDP  population  refugees  returnees  others

##### Detailed description

Amongst the issues entities working in risk management should be concerned with is the high rate at which children of school age are affected by disasters. UNICEF[1] estimates based upon the most recent events show that about 40 percent of affected persons are minors. For instance, the December 2004 Tsunami in Asia affected 1.5 million children (about a third of total victims). A number of other disasters have been shown to affect this population segment at a very high rate.

Keeping in mind the rate at which school age children are affected by disasters, a real commitment must exist on the part of not only the state but of all national and international institutions working in risk management in the Dominican Republic to gather their efforts in order to reduce the disaster vulnerability of this group. An important step in that direction is to develop processes aimed at raising awareness within the community in general about disaster vulnerability. These should be carried out integrally within educational institutions in order to foster a deep and generalized understanding of the issue. Teachers and professors should be provided with the necessary tools to lead these processes, taking existing regulations as a frame of reference.

##### Detailed description comment

**In the educational regionals, we have developed encounters with the 2 regional Directors and the 2 under-directors for Santiago and Puerto Plata (s/c), 10 technicians are supporting the process of coordination and accompaniment with the educational centers, 6 educational centers have been visited and 18 persons of the school community have been trained, among them directors and teachers who develop their self-diagnostics of Capabilities, Vulnerability and Threats. Two hundred students are participating in this process of self-diagnosis, in which the whole educational community will participate directly or indirectly.**

##### Final report comment

52 persons were trained from the 8 educational districts of Santiago and Puerto Plata as part of the teams "Prepárate" who facilitated the process of organization and training of School DRR Committees in the selected educational centers. After this, 20 school plans for disaster response were successfully drafted, 8 educational centers in Santiago and 12 educational centers in Puerto Plata.

At school level, in total 89 persons were trained in the 8 selected educational centers in Santiago and 167 persons in the 12 selected educational centers in Puerto Plata. Also the 20 selected educational centers were equipped with fire extinguishers, megaphones, signage of evacuation routes and first aid kits.

Finally, tools for elaborating school disaster response plans were drafted and validated by the Ministry of Education to replicate the experience countrywide.

## 4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.3.2 MORE DETAILED INFORMATION PER RESULT - result (3)

#### Objectively verifiable indicators

##### 1/2 - Objectively verifiable indicators

Short description	target value	Progress value	Final actual value
The schools have plans for school emergency in the face of seismic events and they are part of the One Million Secure School's Campaign.	6 School emergency response plans	0	20 school emergency response plans
<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Detailed description</b>		
Plans to be tested	<p>In the event of an earthquake, educational centers will have in place emergency response plans that include the necessary procedures to enable a rapid response to the existent needs and MINERD will have a model in which to utilize on the national level.</p> <p>Knowledge of the risks that the educational community is exposed to at any given moment is key to ensuring preparedness aimed at loss reduction, and leads to better responses in case of emergency or disaster. It is necessary to ensure that the educational community has the relevant information and practical elements that will allow them to react to a potential event. Therefore, processes must be carried out within schools which properly train both teachers and students in the appropriate measures and actions to be taken in case of a seismic event.</p> <p>The recent International Campaigns point out the need to address this topic, taking into account the existing vulnerability of educational premises as evidenced by the effects of the 2003 earthquake that affected the municipalities of the Puerto Plata province.</p> <p>The activities related to educational centers will be linked to ongoing processes which have been implemented in the area with IADB support.</p>		
	<b>Intermediate report comment</b>		
	<p><b>Six schools have been selected which will be subject to the work of preparation, taking as a basis the following selection criteria: A. That they have three or more educational centers, one for each shift, B. Educational centers with over 500 students and C. Installations with high vulnerability due to deficiencies in their school infrastructures and with the possibility of being significantly affected by seismic events.</b></p> <p><b>Agreements have been developed for articulation, timetables for joint work with the technicians and directors of the educational centers in the educational regionals Santiago and Puerto Plata. The schools are developing a diagnostic of the school community, as a starting point for the process of planning of the school emergency plans.</b></p>		
	<b>Final report comment</b>		
	<p>100% achieved. The indicator was surpassed, since 20 school plans for disaster response were successfully drafted, 8 educational centers in Santiago and 12 educational centers in Puerto Plata. It should be mentioned that in one and the same educational plant there are 2 or even 3 educational centers (Morning, afternoon and nighttime shifts.)</p> <p>The first stage was the formation and training of the teams "<i>Prepárate</i>" in each educational district so they lead and facilitate the process in the selected educational centers. These teams were made up of 4 -5 district technical people, a technical person from the corresponding regional district office, and members of the Civil Defense, Dominican Red Cross and/or Firefighters. In total, 52 persons were trained from the 8 educational districts of Santiago and Puerto Plata</p> <p>The second stage was the training of School Committees and the drafting of the school preparation and response plans. The formation and training of the operative teams was another vital aspect for having the drafting of the school plans materialize. Just as is described in the Methodological guide, each educational center must have 4 brigades that are responsible for giving the first response. In total 89 persons were trained in the 8 selected educational centers in Santiago and 167 persons in the 12 selected educational centers in Puerto Plata. The school plans were prepared following the tools of the work notebook and the methodological guide that were prepared and validated by the Ministry of Education within the framework of the project.</p> <p>The final stage was the outfitting of the 20 selected educational centers. This outfitting consisted of fire extinguishers, megaphones, signage of evacuation routes and first aid kits.</p> <p>Evacuation drills were carried out to validate the school preparation and response plans.</p> <p>Annexes:</p> <p>Annex 9: Example of one of the school emergency plans.  Annex 5: List of participants in trainings of schools emergency committees.  Annex 10: Tool (Notebook) for elaboration of school emergency plans.  Annex 11: Methodological guide to facilitate the elaboration of school emergency plans.  Annex 12: Script of one of the school drills.  Annex 37: Example of one list of teams "<i>Prepárate</i>"</p>		

##### 2/2 - Objectively verifiable indicators

Short description	target value	Progress value	Final actual value
Development of methodological tools for training the educational community in disaster response processes and actions.	Developed work materials	0	Notebook and methodological guidelines
<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Detailed description</b>		
Work Tools developed	<p>The sensitization and awareness of the educational community is strategic in that its members become agents of dissemination and application of the information in their schools, homes and communities. It is essential that threat identification, vulnerability analysis, disaster response capacity analysis, conformation and training of emergency student brigades, outlining of evacuation plans, identification and signaling of evacuation routes, and definition of self-preservation and vulnerability reduction measures, are carried out within school grounds. All of these components require the availability of methodological tools to guide the process, which in turn requires identifying previously developed instruments and encouraging the enforcement of school safety parameters.</p>		
	<b>Intermediate report comment</b>		
	<p><b>The selection has been made of the consultant who will develop the design of the methodological tools, which include: a) a practical guide for the educational community to execute a process of planning where they evaluate their capabilities, vulnerabilities and threats, allowing them to make concrete decisions for the reduction of risk and preparation for response to emergencies and disasters, b) another responsibility of this consultant is the design of a guide for multipliers and technicians of MINERD, with a methodological structure towards the strategies and actions for mobilization, training and accompaniment of the schools in the process of planning and implementation of the emergency school plan.</b></p> <p><b>The technician contracted for the coordination of the field work is mobilizing the process of evaluation of the capabilities, vulnerabilities and threats in the educational centers, by way of accompaniment visits and encounters with directors of educational sectors, to continue with the construction of the maps of risks, formation of brigades and the development of concrete decisions on the reduction of risk.</b></p>		
	<b>Final report comment</b>		
	<p>Taking as a baseline the manual for drafting Plans for Risk Management of MINERD, designed by the General Agency of Territorial Ordering (DGODT), a process was begun of consultation with technical people of the Ministry's Impact Program, an instance which at that time was responsible for the issue in the sector in order to define the scope of the Methodological Guide.</p> <p>In order to facilitate the unfolding of the <i>PREPARATE</i> teams, in the educational centers, the design of a workshop was conceived in the methodological guide for the drafting of preparation and response plans, facilitated by members of these teams and targeting members of the school committees for risk management in the educational centers. The workshop is of two days of duration.</p> <p>The Methodological Guide which is foreseen in addition a series of attachments in order to provide complementary readings for better comprehension of risk management. The workshops that have been designed foresee agendas, group dynamics and support material.</p> <p>By virtue of the fact that MINERD already had an instrument for drafting plans for risk management, and considering the weakness identified in the process, of confusion in the scope of the preparation and response plans and risk management, it is foreseen to address this instrument in the preparation and response stage for a better comprehension of the users. In order for the Methodological guide addresses this stage of preparation, response and recovery, defining further the roles of each one of the instances of MINERD in the process, the profiles of the members of the risk management committees and of the members of the operational brigades.</p> <p>In order to facilitate the work of the <i>PREPARATE</i> teams and principally for the School Committees for Risk Management, the methodological guide was complemented with a small work notebook that is being developed with "step by step" to take to attain the preparation and response plan.</p> <p>The content of the Methodological Guide for drafting school preparation and response plans, and the work notebook were validated in the process of training of the DIPECHO project. During the workshops on awareness raising and training, the regional, district technical people and the teachers in the selected educational centers made important observations to the documents, which were gathered in and transmitted to the relevant instances.</p> <p>Twenty-five technical people in the different instances of the central level of MINERD participated in drafting both methodological tools, 12 persons from first response institutions and NGO's who work on the issue and over 100 participants in the workshops given in the regions of Santiago and Puerto Plata with technical personnel from MINERD from the selected district offices and the educational centers.</p> <p><b>Annexes:</b></p> <p>Annex 10: Tool (Notebook) for elaboration of school emergency plans. Annex 11: Methodological guide to facilitate the elaboration of school emergency plans.</p>		

## 4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.3.2 MORE DETAILED INFORMATION PER RESULT - result (3)

#### Activities

##### 1/2 - Activities

<b>Start date</b>	29/02/2012	<b>Short description</b> Design and development of an earthquake emergency plan to the benefit of the Ministry of Education and the educational community.
<b>End date</b>	31/12/2012	
<b>Detailed description</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshops for drafting a national and school emergency plan in the face of seismic events.</li> <li>- Multi-sector and inter-institutional coordination meetings</li> <li>- Validation of emergency plan in the school community</li> <li>- Reproduction and dissemination of the plan</li> </ul>		
<b>Intermediate report comment</b>		
<p>In the process of preparation of the emergency plan at the school level, a detailed diagnostic of the educational facilities was carried out by UNICEF via a specialist in the reduction of risk and the technicians of the educational regionals of Santiago and Puerto Plata, in order to evaluate the capabilities, vulnerabilities and risks of 10 schools in each regional:</p> <p><b>A. Santiago:</b> It was shown that 100% of the schools have not received training in how to be organized in cases of earthquakes; 100% do not have emergency plans for earthquakes; 100% do not have adequate signing for earthquakes; 100% of the schools do not have response mechanisms within the school; only 20% of the schools have carried out drills on their own initiative; 100% of the schools do not have a first-aid kit; access to basic services is not 24 hours in the schools; 70% of the schools visited present some kind of cracks or breaks that require an evaluation of seismic resistance. One school is located next to a geological fault.</p> <p><b>B. Puerto Plata (sic):</b> It was shown that 100% of the schools have not received technical training on how to be organized in cases of earthquake; 100% do not have emergency plans for earthquakes; 100% do not have adequate signing for earthquakes; 100% of the schools do not have response mechanisms within the school; no school has carried out drills; 100% of the schools do not have a first-aid kit; access to basic services is not 24 hours in the schools; only 13% have access to water 24 hours; 100% of the schools visited presented some kind of cracks or breaks that require an evaluation of seismic resistance.</p> <p>On 7/10/ 2011, a coordination encounter was held with the Director Office of Impact Programs of the Ministry of Education and the coordinator of the Program for the Management of Risk, with the following agreements: A. That within the framework of result 3 of the DIPECHO project, a practical guide or work notebook be developed for the implementation of the Guide for the Preparation of the school plans for the Management of Risks of MINERD and a guide with the methodological process that guides the district technicians on the steps to follow in the schools for them to prepare and generate capabilities for the reduction of risks and preparation for response in the face of a seismic event. B. Both products will be a contribution to the Dominican educational system, utilized at the national level. C. The technical team of MINERD at all levels, National, regional and district, will assume the development of the activities of result 3 as part of their work and priorities.</p> <p>On 28/10/2011, a meeting was held with the regional sub-directors in the Area of Education in Santiago and Puerto Plata, both accompanied by the regional technicians responsible for Management of Risk, with the purpose of defining the educational installations that will be subject to the work, in preparation for the response to disasters. As a result of said meeting, the prioritization was obtained of 2 installations (schools) of Santiago which contain 3 educational institutions in each school shift and 4 Installations in Puerto Plata that contain 3 educational centers;</p> <p>On the 18-19th of January 2012 an encounter was undertaken with the General Agency for Territorial Ordering - DGODOT) of the MEPYD, with the purpose of articulating this initiatives with the activities developed by the program for the management of risks of DGODT - BID and specifically insofar as that related to the application of the guide for the preparation of the school plans.</p>		
<b>Final report comment</b>		
<p>Twenty school preparation and response plans were worked on in the following selected educational centers:</p> <p>Santiago:</p> <p>Plantel Martina Mercedes Zouain: 2 Educational Centers.</p> <p>Plantel Gilberto Danubio: 3 Educational Centers.</p> <p>Plantel Santiago Guzmán: 3 Educational Centers.</p> <p>Puerto Plata:</p> <p>Plantel Virginia Elena Ortea: 3 Educational Centers.</p> <p>Plantel Juan N.Ravelo: 3 Educational Centers.</p> <p>Plantel Enrique Chamberlain: 3 Educational Centers.</p>		

Plantel AmintaReyes: 3 Educational Centers.

In order to draw up the plans first a tool was designed with standard formats to be filled out by each School Risk Management Committee which was formed and trained in each educational center. Twenty-five technical people from the different instances of MINERD participated in drafting and validating this tool, 12 from institutions for first response and NGO's that work on the issue and more than 100 participants in the workshops given in the regions of Santiago and Puerto Plata with technical personnel from MINERD of the selected district offices and the educational centers.

The "Prepárate" teams carried out a process of technical accompaniment with each School Risk Management Committee in drafting their school plans.

The school plans are structured as follows:

- General characteristics of the Educational Center: To know how many persons there are in the educational center in each shift (students by sex, teachers, administrative and support personnel). Conditions of installations and infrastructure. Access to basic services, as well as furnishings and equipment available.
- School Risk Management Committee
- Analysis and formulation of risk scenarios: To know the threats that can affect the educational center, its conditions of vulnerability and the current capacities that allow defining the scenarios for probable losses and damages (risks).
- Inventory of resources available in the Educational Center
- Emergency school brigades: Formed by teaching, administrative and/or support personnel according to a profile, responsible for the operational response in an emergency.
- Evacuation plan: This allows effectively organizing and coordinating safe evacuation of the educational center.
- Protocols and procedures for action in emergencies
- Protocol and procedure for communication
- Protocol and procedures for the preparation of the educational center as a shelter: This allows defining with clarity what to do, how and when, if the educational center, as a last option, should be used as a shelter. This has the purpose of preserving the assets of the school and the quick recovery of teaching.
- Protocol for the coordination of post-disaster recovery: This allows the educational community to know the steps that must be executed after a disaster or emergency to re-establish as fast as possible the teaching in an emergency or disaster.

Identification of needs for the strengthening of capacities on issues of preparation for response and recovery.

Telephones for the response agencies and directory of the Committee of the Classes of the families

Annexes:  
Annex 9: Example of one of the school emergency plans.

**2/2 - Activities**

**Short description**

**Start date**

15/09/2011

**End date**

30/11/2012

Training and education programs for the educational community on preparedness and response including, the organization of school emergency committees, organization of response activities for seismic events, evacuation simulations, school safety, the Sphere project minimum standards for education in emergency situation, and the One Million Safe Schools Campaign.

**Detailed description**

- Development of a training module for teachers and schools.
- One training of facilitators (*training of trainers*) workshop (4 technical persons per district and 5 persons per school).
- Two workshops for teacher training (15 persons each)
- Three training workshops for adolescents and youths in organization and response activities in the event of an earthquake, carried out by the specialist and the facilitators from each school (30 students per workshop).
- Equipment for the school brigades.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the persons trained and educated.

Taking to consideration the application of safe school methodology, which will promote the possible extension of the tool to other locations through the educational sector. The application of the methodology will permit adaptation to the Dominican context.

**Intermediate report comment**



The Ministry of Education is taking steps towards strengthening the national capabilities for the preparation, mitigation, prevention and response in the face of emergencies and disasters in the educational sector, assuming the commitment to guarantee the security and generation of capabilities of the school community.

The General Agency for Territorial Ordering (*Dirección General de Ordenamiento Territorial [sic] - DGDOT*) of the Ministry of Planning and the Economy, via a consulting service, designed a Guide for the Preparation of the School Plans for the Management of Risks. In the process of design and review, MINERD has identified the need to prepare a practical guide, which contains a series of matrices and tools that allow the school community to plan for the reduction of risks and response in the face of emergencies and disasters, preparing a school plan.

To attain the proposed result as part of the result 3 of the DIPECHO Project, the preparation has been proposed of a practical guide for school planning of the response in the face of emergencies and disasters and the guide for the training of multipliers, with whom the process of organization of the schools will be driven, in order to achieve the reduction of risks.

As of the date of the cutoff of this report, the bidding and contracting of the consultant responsible for the design and validation of the above mentioned methodological tool was carried out. It is expected to have the product for its application at the end of the month of June 2012.

#### Final report comment

For this activity, there was the support of a consultant contracted by the project to follow up the process of formation and training of the "Prepárate" teams and the School Risk Management Committees.

2 training workshops were held for 49 district and regional technical people of Regional Office 11 (Puerto Plata) and 5 regional and district technical people for Regional Office 08 (Santiago) trained in the *PREPARATE* *PREPARATE* workshop for facilitation of the processes in the educational centers, accompaniment and monitoring for drafting School Preparation and Response Plans. The instrument for carrying this out which was utilized: Module 1 of the Methodological Guide for drafting Preparation and Response Plans.

Then the *PREPARATE* teams monitored and validated the formation of the School Risk Management Committees in the educational centers: 8 committees in Regional 08 Santiago, 12 Committees in Regional 11 Puerto Plata. These *PREPARATE* teams facilitated 2 workshops for drafting the school Preparation and Response plans. The instrument utilized was the Methodological Guide and Work Notebook for drafting Preparation and Response Plans.

-1 Workshop Regional Office 08: Members of School Risk Management Committees Regional 08= 17 participants

-1 Workshop Regional Office 11: Members of the School Risk Management Committees in Regional 11= 56 participants

Then the *PREPARATE* monitored and validated the formation of the Operational Brigades in each one of the Educational Centers: Basic First Aid, Evacuation, Extinction of Fires, and Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis.

The training of the Operational Brigades in Regional 08, Santiago was done with the support of Civil Defense and Firefighters:

2 Basic First Aid Workshops: 41 participants brigade members from the 8 Educational Centers.

Evacuation Workshop: 18 participants brigade members of the 8 Educational Centers

Fire Extinction Workshop: 12 participants brigade members from the 8 Educational Centers

Workshop on Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis: 18 participants brigade members from the 8 Educational Centers.

The training of the Operational Brigades in Regional 11, Puerto Plata was done with the support of Civil Defense and Firefighters:

Basic First Aid Workshop: 40 participants brigade members from the 8 Educational Centers.

Evacuation Workshop: 55 participants brigade members from the 8 Educational Centers

Fire Extinction Workshop: 12 participants brigade members from the 8 Educational Centers

Workshop on Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis: 50 participants brigade members from the 8 Educational Centers.

Detailing of the outfitting of the educational centers of Regional 08, Santiago:

First Aid Kits: 7

Megaphones: 7

Rechargeable lamps: 3

Photoluminescent signage of the evacuation route: arrows evacuation direction, meeting point, danger zones, exits: 88

Detailing of the outfitting of the educational centers of Regional 11, Puerto Plata:

10 lb. Extinguishers: 16

5 lb. extinguishers: 5

First Aid Kits: 12

Megaphones: 12

Rechargeable lamps: 08

Photoluminescent signage of the evacuation route: arrows evacuation direction (145), meeting point (12), danger zones (12), evacuation route (8).

Annexes:

Annex 5: List of participants in trainings of schools emergency committees.

Annex 15: Photography report of the project's activities.



## 4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.3.2 MORE DETAILED INFORMATION PER RESULT - result (3)

#### Means and costs

1/1 - Means and costs

Short description	cost	Intermediate report amount	Final committed amount																																				
Personnel costs, outfitting educational units, sub-contracting costs, operation expenses, systematization	118.435,00 Eur	0,00 Eur	100.523,85 Eur																																				
<b>Detailed description</b>																																							
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<p>Different actions have been advanced in lobbying and articulation with the Ministry of Education, at its different levels, very intensely with the headquarters located in Santo Domingo, for which reason we have not incurred in expenses.</p> <p>The activities undertaken at the regional and district levels in 2011, are carried out taking advantage of the work in the framework of other process whereby we will not incur in expenses, thus we will have more funds for the processes of training and accompaniment on the ground and having greater reachout to the beneficiary population.</p>																																							
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## 4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.3.2 MORE DETAILED INFORMATION PER RESULT - result (4)

#### Details

##### Result's short description

Knowledge about seismic risk, the appropriation of methodologies and the exchange of experiences among countries of the region have been promoted

Total amount 212.735,00 Eur

[INT] Total amount 16.913,00 Eur

[FIN] Total amount 210.191,21 Eur

Sector Disaster preparedness

number of beneficiaries 36.313

Intermediate number 0

Final actual number 25.044

status of beneficiaries IDP  population  refugees  returnees  others

##### Detailed description

In the Dominican Republic the construction of housing, as well as the different infra-structures and essential structures, has been carried out without considering the seismic risk variable, principally due to the lack of updated guidelines and deficiency in the mechanisms for the monitoring and control of construction. In high seismic risk zones such as the Provinces of Puerto Plata and Santiago, the buildings are highly vulnerable and susceptible to experiencing damages in the face of seismic events and there is no strategy on the part of the agencies of the region or even at the national level, that allows addressing the issue facilitating the identification of the vulnerabilities and intervention on same. At the level of the central government, the National Office of Seismic Evaluation and Vulnerability of Buildings (ONESVIE) has pushed for some actions for the evaluation of the vulnerability of the zone subject to the project, but the lack of economic resources has produced stagnation of the processes and has prevented the development of the actions for the reduction of vulnerability in the essential structures identified as priority ones.

By virtue of the above, it has been deemed essential to support the actions at the territorial level towards raising the awareness of decision-makers and local actors, as a function of generating the mechanisms necessary to identify the vulnerability and the risk in each municipality. The project will promote knowledge of the different tools and instruments that have been implemented in other regions, by way of events of socialization and exchange of experiences that lead to the appropriation of tools to be feasibly applied in the territory. In this regard, in this component, the transfer of the experience of Haiti is deemed to be relevant insofar as the evaluation of the post-earthquake damage, the lessons learned from the response process and the technical exchange over the analysis of seismic threat which in like manner crossed into Dominican territory.

The development of activities included in this result will be carried out with the participation of other DIPECHO partners who will apply this action plan. A line of coordination and financial support has been defined between DIPECHO projects and the proposals from UNDP Cuba and Cáritas in Dominican Republic. It is believed that the synergies among projects can generate greater impact, in addition to broadening the impact of an activity at a regional level, considering the possibility of inviting other relevant actors in the region to the events or count them in as participants with the exchanges.

Another relevant aspect of this project component lies in the possibility of involving in the activities of dissemination and exchange the other executor organizations of DIPECHO which are addressing the issue of the seismic risk level of the country, with the purpose of unifying actions and presenting jointly a unified strategy of intervention that focuses on strengthening the implementation of strategic axis 3. of the National Plan for the Reduction of Seismic Risk, corresponding to improvement of the capacities for preparation and response in the event of seismic disasters in the Dominican Republic.

This result has the intention of aligning itself with the campaign of the International Strategy for the Reduction of Disasters, related to the "Resilient Cities", taking into account that it would facilitate, in the beneficiary populations, contributing to compliance with points 3, 4 and 5 of the list of verification of the essential aspects to achieve Resilient Cities.

##### Detailed description comment

**Progress in the activities of result 4 is reflected in the coordination at the institutional level for the development of specific actions for socialization, dissemination and sharing experiences with respect to seismic risk.**

**The coordination actions with ONESVIE have advanced, to define the methodological component related to the evaluation of vulnerability and its socialization with the municipal instances of the project. In like manner, an ongoing dialogue has been maintained with the DIPECHO Partners in the Dominican Republic in order to drive shared activities of dissemination and sharing of experiences related to events of regional and national impact.**

**Institutional approaches and meetings have been held with National COE Nacional and the National Commission on Emergencies to project the development of the campaigns for raising the awareness of the public.**

#### Final report comment

Throughout the project the issue of seismic risk in the Dominican Republic has attained different levels of action and decision-making.

At the regional level, there was support for the "Seminar on Exchanging Experiences and Challenges for the Reduction of Seismic Risk in the Caribbean Region" carried out in Santo Domingo in August 2012 with the participation of over 120 institutions of the region and more than 40 conferences with experts on the issue.

Regarding the exchange of experiences, 2 missions were carried out with technical personnel and local authorities of the Dominican Republic who travelled to Cuba and Chile. From these exchanges, the UNDP has successfully channeled additional resources to provide technical assistance to the municipalities of Puerto Plata in the implementation of the good practices of the regional centers for risk management of Cuba and of the good practices from the experience of early recovery Municipality of Talcahuano in Chile.

At the sub-national level, 44 engineers and architects from the provinces of Santiago and Puerto Plata were trained in the use of methodologies for the evaluation of seismic vulnerability of buildings and quick post-disaster evaluation. This training was coordinated and given by the National Office of Seismic Evaluation and Vulnerability of Infrastructure and Buildings (ONESVIE) and the Dominican Association of Engineers, Architects and Surveyors (CODIA) via an agreement which both institutions signed some years ago to drive the training of technical personnel at the national level.

At the political level, a document was signed with 7 commitments to drive the reduction of disaster risks in the province of Puerto Plata. This agreement called "The Puerto Plata Declaration" was signed by 7 mayors, the governor of the province and the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD).

At the level of the general population an awareness-raising campaign was carried out in Puerto Plata with over 5,000 families who received information on what to do in the event of an earthquake and how to identify if the houses show signs of seismic vulnerability. The materials utilized were prepared in coordination with ONESVIE, CODIA and the National COE.

## 4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.3.2 MORE DETAILED INFORMATION PER RESULT - result (4)

#### Objectively verifiable indicators

##### 1/5 - Objectively verifiable indicators

Short description	target value	Progress value	Final actual value
Methodology of analysis of vulnerability disseminated and adopted at the institutional level in the project beneficiary municipalities.	A methodology of evaluation adopted	0	A methodology of evaluation adopted
<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Detailed description</b>		
Methodology Document. Record of training workshops for technicians at the municipal level.	<p>The offices for municipal planning of the city governments must have technical personnel trained in the evaluation of the physical vulnerability of buildings, with the purposes of deepening the knowledge on vulnerability in its territories, in such a fashion that initiatives can be carried out within the city governments addressing the reduction of existing risk and planning future investments as a function of intervening in a priority fashion on the essential buildings presenting the highest level of danger in the face of a seismic threat. The activities related to this indicator will be carried out with the constant accompaniment of the National Office on Seismic Evaluation and Vulnerability in Buildings (ONESVIE) and the offices for territorial planning and the department of public works in the city governments.</p> <p><b>Intermediate report comment</b></p> <p><b>A document for collaboration with UNDP and ONESVIE for carrying out this component is in the process of preparation. The agreements have gone so far as to define having all the methodological information used by this institution to be available for the evaluations of the vulnerability and the support of its institutional technical team for knowledge of the application of these tools. At the local level, technicians will be identified with the profile required to receive the training on the methodological component and its use.</b></p> <p><b>Final report comment</b></p> <p>100% achieved. At the level of the area of intervention of the project, the pre- and post-disaster visual rapid seismic evaluation instruments and methodologies managed by ONESVIE at the national level were adopted, 44 engineers and architects (23% women and 77% men) affiliated with CODIA in Santiago and Puerto Plata were trained. These professionals form part now of the network of volunteers of ONESVIE at the national level to carry out pre- and post-disaster evaluations. Several of these trained technicians applied the methodologies in the 6 municipalities of Puerto Plata as part of the process of characterization of seismic vulnerability and preparation of the municipal seismic risk maps.</p> <p>It should be noted that the tools adopted allow making a quick visual diagnostic, taking into account the indicators of seismic vulnerability of buildings, such as irregularities in elevation, irregularities in footing, evidence of damage in the structural elements (Columns, beams, slabs, etc.) and the other non-structural components that interact with the structural part. This quick diagnostic depends to a great degree on the criteria of experts who make the evaluations and therefore the need to continue training more engineers and architects at the national level (For example for a large earthquake that might affect the city of Santiago some 600 qualified professionals would be needed and to date there are only a few more than 200 in the whole country.)</p> <p>One of the greatest utilities of the application of these tools is that it allows prioritizing those critical buildings that require a deeper evaluation (Schools, hospitals, public buildings, disaster response agencies, etc), which allow making more efficient use of the resources since the complete studies of seismic vulnerability are costly and require more qualified personnel and outfitting.</p> <p>Annexes: Annex 5: List of participants in trainings. Annex 15: Photography report of the project's activities. Annex 38: Methodologies adopted to rapid visual evaluation before and after disasters. Annex 39: Details of training programme (Agenda) Annex 40: Example of the certificate of participation delivered in the training.</p>		

##### 2/5 - Objectively verifiable indicators

Short description	target value	Progress value	Final actual value
Encounter of Mayors and decision-makers insofar as the reduction of seismic risk.	A regional encounter	0	A technical and political agreement
<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Detailed description</b>		

## Report/minutes of the event

The reduction of seismic risk must be included as part of the political and institutional agenda and must have the support of decision-makers, in order to ensure the allotment of funds and the administration of initiatives leading to work on the issue continuously. In the Dominican Republic, as a result of the events occurring in Haiti by the effect of the seismic event in January 2010, special awareness of the issue has been generated and there is an important opening to drive activities for the reduction of seismic risk; for which reason, it is deemed that this is a moment in time to generate political impact and to promote the participation of mayors and decision-makers at the provincial and national level, to work on joint strategies leading to a reduction of vulnerabilities in the territory.

## Intermediate report comment

**Activity proposed for its implementation in the month of September 2012. The conceptual note of the event is in preparation, which is being prepared with the support of Plan International and Cáritas Germany in their capacity as DIPECHO partners. The importance of achieving interchanges among authorities in different regions of the country has been seen, with the purpose of establishing work synergies and making known the successful initiative that can be replicated at the national level. Having the participation of authorities from other countries is deemed to be important for this activity, which will allow supporting the generation of a true political incidence to focus on the issue in the country. To date, some candidates exercising authority who can provide important support to the event have been identified.**

## Final report comment

100% achieved. 76 persons participated in the encounter (30% women and 70% men) from the CM-PMR and the municipal planning offices of the 7 municipalities of the province of Puerto Plata and technical personnel from the planning units of the sectorial institutions such as health, education, agriculture, public works. In addition, representatives participated from the Municipal League, the Dominican Federation of Municipalities, Civil Defense and the National Technical Committee of Prevention and Mitigation of the CNE.

The encounter with mayors from the province of Puerto Plata was taken advantage of to hold a political forum and to sign an agreement called "The Puerto Plata Declaration" which establishes 7 commitments to drive the reduction of disaster risks throughout the province. The agreements assumed by the Mayors and the provincial and national authorities are the following:

- To strengthen the Provincial Development Council in its articulation with the planning instances of the Central Government and with the Municipalities to incorporate actions for DRR in the National Pluri-annual Plan of the Public Sector.
- To strengthen the role of the technical unit of the "*Mancomunidad de Municipios de la Cordillera Septentrional*" to support the municipalities in the matter of urban planning, ordering the territory and the incorporation of DRR into the initiatives of public and private investment that may be made in the municipalities.
- To create the Municipal Development Councils, incorporating a focus on DRR in the municipal development plans and more active participation of the CM-PMR as technical commissions of said Councils.
- To motivate more active participation of the sectorial instances of the CM-PMR in the Province including their participation in the processes of drafting municipal participatory budgets. In addition to motivate the participation of the private sector and civil society organizations in said committees.
- To strengthen the role of Municipal Offices for Planning and Programming for them to incorporate in their instruments and tools for planning, the focus on DRR in all their actions in the area of social and economic development given an impulse by the city governments through the annual municipal budgets.
- To strengthen the system of Municipal Participatory Budget (PPM) as the principal mechanism at the community level for incorporating the focus on disaster risk reduction from the identification of project ideas for community development to prioritization and feasibility studies of same.
- To participate in the International Campaign for DRR giving an impulse to the 10 essential aspects to make resilient cities.

The encounter with mayors also served for an exchange of experiences with mayors of other provinces of the country. The Mayor of the municipality Sabana de la Mar set forth the advantages the participation of the international campaign for DRR "Making resilient cities" has had in her municipality and she invited the mayors of Puerto Plata to join the campaign. In addition, technical personnel from the municipalities of Lake Enriquillo attended, who are being supported by the UNDP in the framework of a early recovery project, which served to exchange the experiences of both regions of the country and identifying strategic aspects with potential for replication.

## Annexes:

Annex 4: "Declaratoria de Puerto Plata" political agreement to support DRR.

Annex 5: List of participants in the workshop and forum.

Annex 41: Agenda and methodology of the workshop and forum.

## 3/5 - Objectively verifiable indicators

Short description	target value	Progress value	Final actual value
Scientific-technical seminar for regional exchange reg. seismic risks	1 event	0	1 regional event
Sources of verification	Detailed description		



Summary memories of the event	<p>The issues of knowledge of the seismic threat are equally important for the local and national institutions in this scenario, considering the experience of the seismic event of Haiti and the other countries of the Latin American region; the holding of an event for the analysis and exchange of knowledge and experiences in technical issues is proposed, but with a focus on the socialization of the knowledge and the dissemination of the scientific components, towards institutional and social actors.</p>
<p><b>Intermediate report comment</b></p>	
<p><b>In process of organization for its implementation in the month of August, it has a conceptual note that has been prepared jointly with the collaboration of the DIPECHO partners. An agenda allowing the dissemination of successful experience in different places in the region has been considered as well as the development of discussion tables that allow providing contributions to the issues to the different processes that are developed within the framework of the management of risks in the countries of the region.</b></p> <p><b>A logistics committee has been designated to advance in the administrative steps and the promotion of the inputs required for carrying out this event.</b></p>	
<p><b>Final report comment</b></p>	
<p>100% achieved. Along with the other DIPECHO partners, the regional office of ECHO for the Caribbean with the support of over 30 national and regional institutions, carried out the "Seminar on Exchange of Experiences and Challenges for Seismic Risk Reduction in the Caribbean Region" in Santo Domingo in August 2012 with the participation of over 120 institutions of the region and over 40 experts who presented talks on the issues.</p> <p>As a result of the seminar, the following recommendations emerged, which were largely adopted in the framework of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· To maintain and promote the exchange and coordination for the reduction of seismic risk reduction in the agenda of the Caribbean.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o It is recommended to develop a regional registry of technical people in the reduction of seismic risk, who can carry out evaluations and assess the security of buildings. Within the framework of the project, training of 44 engineers and architects was carried out, in coordination with ONESVIE and CODIA (See activity 4.1)</li> <li>o The exchange of experiences with seismic risk should foresee other regions, such as Central and South America, in like manner developing common initiatives among regions. Within the framework of the project, exchange visits were successfully organized to Cuba and Chile in coordination with the UNDP offices in said countries. The Cuban experience with the Regional Centers for Risk Management and the Chilean experience in reduction of seismic risk are the important points of reference for the whole region of Latin America and the Caribbean (See activity 4.3).</li> </ul> </li> <li>· To translate the reduction of seismic risk (seismic code and others ...) into good practices and concrete actions.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o This lack of studies of the seismic threat in highly populated areas (impact of earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic activity) must be gradually reduced. Within the framework of the project mapping and a survey were developed, indicative of seismic risk in 6 of the municipalities of the province of Puerto Plata (See result 1).</li> <li>o It is recommended to give priority to the training of construction workers and/or informal builders in basis seismic-resistant principles.</li> <li>o There is a need to more systematically evaluate the structural vulnerability of the vital infrastructure elements and buildings. Within the framework of the project, a quick evaluation was conducted on some health and education installations and OPS were successfully induced to include the drafting of the Hospital Security Index in the Hospital of Puerto Plata.</li> </ul> </li> <li>· Secure schools and hospitals and resilient cities must be a priority that bears no delay. Within the framework of the project, 20 educational centers worked on the drafting of school preparation and response plans and basic outfitting to better school security (See result 3).</li> <li>· Communication about seismic risk must begin in the community and adapt its message to the context. Within the framework of the project, a public awareness raising campaign was carried out which benefited over 5,000 families located in high seismic risk zones (See activity 4.5)</li> <li>· To construct or re-construct without considering seismic risk reduction is not an option.</li> </ul> <p>Annexes: Annex 42: Report of the conclusions and recommendations held in the regional workshop.</p>	

**4/5 - Objectively verifiable indicators**

Short description	target value	Progress value	Final actual value
Visits for the exchange of experiences at the policy and technical level for the reduction of seismic risk.	2 exchanges	0	2 exchanges
Sources of verification	Detailed description		

Summary memories of exchange events

For several years, the UNDP has been driving processes for the systematization of experiences and exchanges among countries on issues of common interest. In the activities implemented within the framework of the Regional Program for the Reduction of Urban Risk for the Central American and Caribbean Region (UNDP/BCPR), an approximation could be made of the interest in exchanges among countries including Cuba and Dominican Republic and the most relevant topics that have arisen from the discussion and analysis. In the event conducted in Tabasco (México) in November 2010 (UNDP - CEPREDENAC - Government of Tabasco), 84 intentions for exchange among 13 countries were identified, among which the issue of seismic risk was clearly identified and referenced as an explicit need for the different actors of the region.

Intermediate report comment

**Activities in the process of preparation for its implementation in September and November 2012. There have been institutional dialogues that indicate the possibility of maintaining interchanges with Chile and Mexico and/or Colombia, by virtue of the broad experience of these countries in the handling of seismic risk.**

Final report comment

100% achieved. The first visit was carried out in May 2012 in Cuba in which a delegation from Civil Defense DR participated in the workshop "Good Practices and Lessons Learned in 50 years of the Civil Defense system of Cuba".

The most strategic issue of the visit was to consider the experience of the Regional Centers of Risk Management implemented in Cuba with the strong participation and interaction between Civil Defense and the populations located in the highest disaster risk zones. As part of the follow-up of this exchange activity, the political will of Civil Defense Dominican Republic successfully contributed to replicate this model adjusted to the Dominican reality and context. That is why, in coordination with BCPR/UNDP and within the framework of the "Caribbean Risk Management Initiative" support has been sought to implement during 2013 the model of the Cuban regional centers in at least one municipality of the province of Puerto Plata.

The second visit was carried out in November 2012 in coordination with UNDP Chile. A mission of 7 mayors from the provinces of Puerto Plata (4) and the Lake Enriquillo zone (3) travelled to Chile in the company of 2 UNDP Dominican Republic persons to learn from the Chilean experience in the reduction of seismic risk and the process recovery post-earthquake and tsunami in 2010.

One of the most relevant aspects of the visit was to learn of the functioning of the Regional Governments grouping several provinces and municipalities and who manage the "Regional Development Fund". Under this fund the municipalities of each region can access resources for the financing of public investment projects including disaster mitigation. Further for the case of the Government of the Region of Bío-Bío, within its planning department, a DRR unit has been included which looks out for including DRR in all the process of pre-investment and execution of the projects. It is recommended to analyze this Chilean model to see to what degree it can be adapted to the Dominican context.

On another note, the post-tsunami experience of the municipality of Talcahuano in Chile emphasizes three key aspects that has allowed a recovery process not only quick but also with a new focus on the transformation and reduction of disaster risks:

- The importance of having plans for territorial ordering and pre-disaster urban planning. These instruments are critical at the time of making decisions of post-disaster recovery actions.
- The importance of having a portfolio of development projects and for DRR prioritized and formulated pre-disaster to have a comparative advantage of the few opportunities for financing post-disaster projects.
- The adequate use of the communications media. On the one hand to maintain the population affected continually informed but also to position the issue of DRR in public opinion and to generate frameworks for pressure of Central Government in processing financing of recovery programs.

The Mayors of the Dominican Republic have shown themselves to be very interested in replicating the good practices of the municipality of Talcahuano and that is why the UNDP is seeking funds for the early recovery project of Lake Enriquillo to carry out a visit of the technical personnel of Talcahuano to the municipalities of Puerto Plata and the Lake Enriquillo zone to give workshops with the technical people of the city governments and the CM-PMR of both regions.

- Annexes:
- Annex 15: Photography report of the project's activities.
  - Annex 43: Report of the participants in the exchange experience in Cuba.
  - Annex 44: Concept Note of the exchange of experience in Chile.

5/5 - Objectively verifiable indicators

Short description	target value	Progress value	Final actual value
A dissemination strategy (public information campaigns) at the regional and municipal level for the socialization of behavior standards for the population in the face of seismic risk	A radio campaign and a press campaign	0	A population awareness campaign
Sources of verification	Detailed description		

## Newspaper space and spots

To complement the specific exchange activities among decision-making institutions and technical specialists, it is equally important to address the issue at the level of communications media and public information. There is clear lack of knowledge on the part of the communities and society in general about the main behavior guidelines in the face of a seismic threat and the most common measures to reduce risks and to act in cases of disaster; whereby it is considered to be essential to drive actions for dissemination that allow reaching the population through the available communication media and to generate public awareness, as well as to transmit the general knowledge on the threat, the ways it is manifested and the main actions to consider in the case of an event of this nature.

**Intermediate report comment**

**In the process of coordination with the National COE as support of the initiatives of the government in the activities of dissemination of information and raising the awareness of the public on the issue of seismic risk.**

**Final report comment**

100% achieved. Materials for awareness raising were drawn up (Brochures, posters, stickers) containing critical messages at the family and individual level to reduce seismic risk and to know what to do in the case of the occurrence of an earthquake. These materials were designed on the basis of the results of a public opinion survey which was carried out in the municipalities of the intervention of the project to learn the perception of the population on the issue of disaster risk reduction. The materials were distributed through a network of over 50 volunteers from Civil Defense and through over 60 persons from the CM-PMR who conducted home visits to the neighborhoods most vulnerable to quakes in each one of the 7 selected municipalities of the Province of Puerto Plata.

The awareness raising campaign successfully took the message to over 5,000 families directly and indirectly, however there is a need to continue with the process of awareness raising and it is key for this to train the communication media and to develop with them massive campaigns for radio, television and written press. On the other hand it is very important to measure the real impact this kind of campaigns have on the population most exposed to disasters and that is why during the year 2013 UNDP, with funds from anesvad will carry out a gauging of the impact the campaigns already carried out have had and those foreseen for the rest of the year.

Another aspect important to highlight about the public opinion survey carried out in the municipality of San Felipe de Puerto Plata is that only one of every 10 persons surveyed considers the possibility of being affected by a Tsunami where by it is urgent to implement a public awareness raising campaign that is linked to an Early Warning System on this issue, considering the level of tsunami risk of the most important city on the north coast of the country.

At the national level the drafting of a National Communication Strategy was supported, for the handling of disaster risk in coordination with the CNE and the different instances making up the National System of Prevention, Mitigation and Response -SN-PMR-. This strategy was presented before the Technical Committee of Prevention and Mitigation of the CNE for its validation where the key issues that require being accompanied in the next years arose, in order to implement the strategy.

**Annexes:**

Annex 13: Awareness raising materials used in the local campaign.

Annex 14: Final report of the national strategy for DRR communication.

Annex 15: Photography report of the project's activities.

## 4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.3.2 MORE DETAILED INFORMATION PER RESULT - result (4)

#### Activities

##### 1/5 - Activities

<b>Start date</b>	15/10/2011	<b>Short description</b>																		
<b>End date</b>	31/10/2012	Exchange and transfer of methodologies related to the evaluation of the vulnerability of the structures and infrastructures.																		
<b>Detailed description</b>																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of tools for analysis of the vulnerability of an indicative nature of structures and infrastructures</li> <li>• Selection of the most feasible methodological component to be applied, in association with ONESVIE and the offices of municipal planning.</li> <li>• Identification of municipal, provincial and national level institutional techniques, with interest in the issue</li> <li>• Training exercises and workshops for the transfer of the methodology and validation of same via practices in the field.</li> </ul> <p>This activity is deemed to be fundamental in the process of the strengthening of local capacities and especially the municipal technical teams who carry out the function of analyzing the condition of constructions and to evaluate the risk conditions of the structures, in order to promote actions for the improvement and reduction of the risks, according to the condition of same. Tools will be identified that have been implemented successfully in countries such as Colombia, Ecuador and México, in order to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and the exchange of experiences in technical aspects useful at the local levels, in coordination with the agencies at the national level which regulate this issue.</p>																				
<b>Intermediate report comment</b>																				
<p><b>Some difficulties have come up with the coordination with ONESVIE due to differences in the focus of processes between the technical level and the management of the institution itself. There have been major delays in establishing the linkages of collaboration due in principle to the internal institutional changes and subsequently the impossibility of maintaining the flow of communication with the general management of the institution, which became an important limitation for carrying out collaboration agreements for the development of this component. Four meetings for coordination with the technical part have been carried out, in order to learn the methodologies that have been validated at the national level, seeking to identify and define the methodology that will be used for its dissemination at the local level. By the end of the month of February, greater institutional closeness had been achieved which allowed putting into operation the preparation of an agreement of collaboration allowing progress in this result.</b></p> <p><b>From the technical viewpoint, it has been determined that the most suitable methodology to be utilized in the process of preparation corresponds to the tool known as RVS (Rapid Visual Screening), which was developed by the Federal Emergency of the United States (FEMA) and well known and widely applied by ONESVIE.</b></p>																				
<b>Final report comment</b>																				
<p>In coordination with ONESVIE and CODIA as well as their provincial offices of Santiago and Puerto Plata, the 6<sup>th</sup> Workshop Seminar on seismic evaluation of buildings was carried out. 44 engineers and architects (23% women and 77% men) were trained.</p> <p>The project facilitated transportation and logistics of the workshop and support for the general coordination of the event. For its part ONESVIE, with the support of CODIA, developed the agenda of the event and coordinated the presence of all the facilitators.</p> <p>The workshop had broad media coverage with press releases and interviews on the provincial and national level. See the list of some of the media that covered the event:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TV Interviews</th> <th>Program 1</th> <th>Program 2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kind of program</td> <td>Live program</td> <td>Morning program</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communication Medium</td> <td>Channel 55 (TV)</td> <td>Channel 25 (TV)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>7: 00 at night</td> <td>8.00 in the morning</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date</td> <td>2/10/2012</td> <td>4/10/2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>Engineers Esther Morillo (Codia) and Freddy Santana (ONESVIE)</td> <td>Engineers Dennis E. Funes (DIPECHO) and Johanny Hernández (ONESVIE)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Press covering the opening of the event: Channel 55, Channel 29, Channel 25, Channel 20, <i>De último minuto informativo</i>, <i>UNDP Web</i>, <i>El nuevo diario digital</i>, <i>Puerto Plata Digital</i>, <i>Voz diaria-diario digital</i>, <i>Ciudadoriental.org</i>, <i>Primicias.com</i>, <i>Santodomingodiario-diario digital</i>, <i>Periódico El Caribe Cibao</i>.</p> <p>The noteworthy tools for which participants were trained were the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decree 201-11 and regulation for the seismic design and analysis of structures R-001</li> <li>2. Guide for post-event seismic evaluation</li> <li>3. Quick visual inspection sheet for buildings under seismic danger</li> <li>4. Manual for quick seismic evaluation of existing buildings</li> </ol>			TV Interviews	Program 1	Program 2	Kind of program	Live program	Morning program	Communication Medium	Channel 55 (TV)	Channel 25 (TV)	Time	7: 00 at night	8.00 in the morning	Date	2/10/2012	4/10/2012	Participants	Engineers Esther Morillo (Codia) and Freddy Santana (ONESVIE)	Engineers Dennis E. Funes (DIPECHO) and Johanny Hernández (ONESVIE)
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A practical exercise was carried out to apply what was learned in the four buildings characteristic of Santiago de los Caballeros: Firefighters building, the Padre Vidal School, the Hato Nuevo School and Hospital Juan XXIII.

Four groups were created for this which, guided by two instructors each, applied the methodology of ONESVIE in the quick visual inspection of buildings.

After the training, an activity was carried out by way of practice in the province of Puerto Plata. Two of the trained engineers applied the quick visual evaluation to buildings of 6 municipalities of the project. The buildings evaluated were defined on the basis of a list of shelters which the OIM facilitated after its work of mapping and also added basic and priority buildings of the municipality such as city halls, firefighters centers, Civil Defense, hospitals etc.

Annexes:

Annex 5: List of participants in trainings.

Annex 15: Photography report of the project's activities.

Annex 38: Methodologies adopted to rapid visual evaluation before and after disasters.

Annex 39: Details of training programme (Agenda)

Annex 40: Example of the certificate of participation delivered in the training.

## 2/5 - Activities

<b>Start date</b>	01/05/2012	<b>Short description</b>
<b>End date</b>	30/11/2012	Encounter of Mayors and decision-makers about reduction of seismic risk

### Detailed description

This will be conducted on the national level with the participation of local authorities and some international guests (mayors or authorities at the national level from other countries) who have relevant experience on the issue and can facilitate the dialogue, discussion and the generation of orientation in the area. This activity, if possible, should be carried out in a shared fashion by the DIPECHO Project of *Cáritas Internacional* and ACPP, which likewise address the issue of seismic risk.

### Intermediate report comment

**Carrying out this activity in association with the organizations that implement DIPECHO projects in the Dominican Republic has been deemed to be important, especially *Cáritas Germany* due to its project location in the Province of Santiago. This activity is proposed for its implementation in the month of September and at present the respective conceptual note is being prepared, in order to be agreed to in consensus with the DIPECHO partners: *Cáritas Germany y Plan International***

### Final report comment

Prior to the encounter, a lobby effort was conducted with the mayors, by way of visits and awareness raising, since the issue of disaster risk reduction has not been a priority in the work agendas of the local authorities.

In order to learn of the interest and expectations of the mayors with respect to a political agreement to drive risk reduction at the local level, a meeting-lunch was held in which the mayors made known the advances and principal challenges in complying with the laws regarding risk management, such as: Law No. 147-02 On Risk Management, Law 498-06 of the National System of Public Investment and Planning and Law No. 176-07 of the National District and the Municipalities.

In this meeting it was agreed to hold a public political forum to later proceed with the signature of what was called "The Puerto Plata Declaration". The political forum was preceded by a technical forum in which multi-sectorial actors at the national, provincial and municipal level worked on the strategy for the incorporation of Disaster Risk Reduction in the Province of Puerto Plata.

During the technical and political forum 76 persons (30% women and 70% men) coming from the CM-PMR, from the municipal planning offices of the 7 municipalities of the province of Puerto Plata and national technical personnel from the planning units of the sectorial institutions such as health, education, agriculture, public works. Representatives of the Municipal League, the Dominican Federation of Municipalities, Civil Defense and the National Technical Committee for Prevention and Mitigation of the CNE participated.

Annexes:

Annex 4: "Declaratoria de Puerto Plata" political agreement to support DRR.

Annex 5: List of participants in the workshop and forum.

Annex 41: Agenda and methodology of the workshop and forum.

## 3/5 - Activities

<b>Start date</b>	01/03/2012	<b>Short description</b>
<b>End date</b>	15/11/2012	Visits for the exchange of experiences at the policy and technical level for the reduction of seismic risk and disaster response.

### Detailed description

- Identification of actors and issues of interest
- Drafting the agendas for the visit
- Carrying out the exchange visits
- Systematization of the cooperation agreements and results

The visits for the exchange of experiences have the purpose of facilitating the transfer of tools and methodologies among countries and the appropriation of knowledge in specific issues and areas of interest for the country benefiting from the exchange. The results beyond raising the awareness of the actors involved, are reflected in the generation of initiatives that go towards resolving particular situations of risk about which methodological or technical developments have been generated with the possibility of replication. In the component of visits for the exchange of experiences, according to the analysis of the needs of the country to promote visits that fit in with the institutional need and reality of the country, in order to drive internal processes for strengthening capacities in the different sectors involved with the issue and possible agreements on cooperation among countries with more of a long-term link. As the result of exchange visits, the meeting of authorities and scientific seminar, prepare materials for distribution in order to share experiences and promote development of this exchange process, which in itself promotes practical risk management.

#### Intermediate report comment

**This activity is presented for its execution in the second semester of the year 2012 and to date implementing agreements have been considered for the sharing of experiences with Chile, Mexico and Colombia. Within the issues of interest proposed for the different consultations carried out with the institutions are: Standards and codes for seismic resistance, instruments to include seismic risk in the processes of territorial development, response capability and the handling of emergency shelters, instrumentation and the monitoring of the seismic risk, methodologies for evaluation of the vulnerability and reduction of the seismic risk with a sector approach.**

**countries, principally related to the methodological aspects with the possibility of being adapted and replicated..**

**The modality of sharing experiences with the identified countries, will be analyzed and discussed with the Regional Office of ECHO in the Caribbean, in order to ensure that the funds available for this activity are utilized according to the norms established by the donor.**

On 23 September 2011, a meeting was held with Eric Calais, the party responsible for the Program of Seismic Risk in Haiti, in order to establish lines of collaboration among projects. Some common issues were identified which can be the object of work for an exchange between the two

#### Final report comment

Insofar as the participation of the delegation of Civil Defense of the Dominican Republic in the Workshop "Good Practices and lessons learned in 50 years of the Civil Defense System of Cuba" is concerned, the participation of the three members of the different provinces should be highlighted: Antonio Del Valle Silverio - CD planning official in Puerto Plata, Miguel Tomás Morontas - Party responsible for training and assistant for coordination in the crisis room of CD in Santiago and José Alberto Ceballos Peña - In charge of CD operations in San Cristóbal. The mission was also accompanied by a technical person from UNDP.

Each one of the parties present, after the exchange visit, developed a mission report, where they set forth their evaluation of the workshop, expressions of gratitude, conclusions and proposals to be developed taking as a basis that learned in Cuba. This is also why the initiative coordinated with the Regional Centre of BCPR of the UNDP in Panama came about aiming, to implement during 2013 the model of the Cuban regional centers in at least one municipality of the province of Puerto Plata.

With respect to the visit for the exchange of experiences carried out in November 2012 in Chile for a commission of 7 mayors from the Dominican Republic the objectives were the following:

- To learn first-hand of the experience of the municipality of Talcahuano (Bio-Bio Region) in the process of post-disaster recover after the quake /tsunami of 2010 which incorporated the aspects of governance, means of making a living and risk reduction.
- To learn about the planning and financial mechanisms which are utilized at the sub-national and national level to drive development actions incorporating disaster risk reduction.

In addition they took advantage of the visit to participate in the III session of the Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas (Santiago de Chile, 26-28 November 2012) which organized the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and which represented a platform for the exchange of key actors involved in the issue from North, South and Central America and the Caribbean. In particular, they participated in the process of consultations seeking to compile inputs for the drafting of a post-2015 action framework for risk reduction and the increase of resilience in the face of disasters.

The mayors showed great interest in replicating several of the good practices carried out by the municipality of Talcahuano post-tsunami in 2010 in Chile. The key issues they identified were the following:

- The importance of having plans for ordering the territory and pre-disaster urban planning. These instruments are critical at the time of making decisions in the matter of post-disaster recovery actions.
- The importance of having a portfolio of development projects and risk reduction prioritized and formulated pre-disaster in such a way of having the comparative advantage and to take advantage of the few financing opportunities that exist after the impact of a disaster.
- The adequate use of the communication media. On the one to keep the population affected by a disaster continually informed but also to position the issue of risk reduction in the public opinion and to generate frameworks of pressure and impact on the level of the Central Government in the processing of the financing of recovery projects.

Annexes:

Annex 15: Photography report of the project's activities.

Annex 43: Report of the participants in the exchange experience in Cuba.

Annex 44: Concept Note of the exchange of experience in Chile.



## 4/5 - Activities

<b>Start date</b>	01/03/2012	<b>Short description</b>
<b>End date</b>	15/10/2012	Technical-scientific seminar for regional exchange insofar as seismic risk

**Detailed description**

An encounter of technical specialists in the handling of scientific information will be held, with the purpose of promoting dissemination and knowledge of the seismic threat, with the main advances for the region and the perspectives of development in the area. This activity will be carried out in association with Cáritas and the participation of other DIPECHO partners working on the same issue for the Dominican Republic or other countries of the region eligible for the DIPECHO Program. The main users of the activity will be the institutions for monitoring and research of the seismic threat, the offices of planning for the city governments, construction associations among other relevant institutions.

**Participation in DIPECHO events**

Direct support will be given in the implementation of the exchange events and promotion of Caribbean DIPECHO's Agenda. Based on the need of coordination between the DIPECHO partners, the purpose of this activity is to ensure carrying out events to share experiences about implemented actions and development of new orientations to next action plans. That will be done taking account the results and lessons learned.

**Intermediate report comment**

**This activity has been conceived to be developed in collaboration with the DIPECHO Partners of the Dominican Republic. To date, there has been progress in the preparation of a conceptual note, which has already been revised on several occasions and is found to be in the process of adjustment in the conceptual aspect. A logistics committee has been formed which will take charge of advancing the administrative actions. The event will have a regional focus, whereby it will have the participation of experts of other regions who provide their knowledge and experiences in the discussion of the different components of the event.**

**Final report comment**

The activity had long strategy and preparation between the DIPECHO partners and others who wanted to join in the activity. This required great interaction among partners and ECHO, and at the same time many trips from Puerto Plata to Santo Domingo by the project team.

The activity by the project was carried out with the support of a consultant who gave technical assistance, participated as spokesman in the communications media, coordinated the guided visit and developed the Conceptual Note of the seminar which was then reviewed, improved and consented to by consensus by the organizing partners.

The seminar had the following media coverage: *Matinal 5, El matutino con Teo Veras, Matutino Alternativo, Revista 110, Metrópolis, Diario Libre AM, uno + uno, Oye País, El Nacional, Diario Libre, Listin diario, Informativos Tele Antillas, Hoy digital (2 artículos), Acento.com, Noticias SIN (2 artículos), Almomento.net, Z 101, El Caribe, EFE.*

Among the principal responsibilities assumed by UNDP are the following:

- Paying the Hotel Gran Embajador, which was assumed with the support of the partners the coordination of those present lodged in the hotel, the general public, decoration, selection of the hall, refreshments and lunches, and others.
- Some national and international speakers with related to the issue of seismic issue topic were identified and contacted:
  - o Engineer Leonardo Reyes Madera, National Director of Sodosísmica; on experiences corresponding to the vulnerability situation in the Dominican Republic.
  - o Luz Patria Bonilla, representative of the DGODT, on the strategy for the implementation of the National Plan of Seismic Risk.
  - o Engineer Armando Ugarte, Teacher from the University of Nicaragua. On the experience on reduction of seismic vulnerability in Central America.
  - o The Mayor of the town of Talcahuano, Chile, on the experience on governance in the cases of disaster.
  - o Sussana Maria Urbano Hanson from UNICEF, on School Security in Central America.
  - o Hugo Blanco of the UNPD in Haiti on post-event recovery
  - o Jean Robert Altidor of the Bureau of Mines and Energy of the Public Works and Communications Ministry of Haiti on lessons learned in the response to the earthquake in Haiti.
  - o St Fleur Sadrac of the science department of the University of Haiti, on threat scenarios for the Caribbean region: Active seismogenic sources and advances in research gaps and challenges.
- Coordination of the field visit on the 3rd day along with the Red Cross and SODOSÍSMICA, where they showed models for urban development, typology of constructions, physical vulnerability factors, territorial ordering, seismic threat and from tsunamis and essential infrastructure characteristics.

Annexes:  
Annex 42: Report of the conclusions and recommendations held in the regional workshop.



## 5/5 - Activities

Start date		Short description																
15/10/2011		A dissemination strategy (public information campaigns) at the regional and municipal levels for the socialization of behavior norms for the population in the face of seismic risk																
End date																		
31/12/2012																		
Detailed description																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design of the public information strategy</li> <li>• Preparation of dissemination materials</li> <li>• Implementation of radio and press campaigns</li> <li>• Qualitative measurement of the results</li> </ul> <p>The dissemination strategy has the purpose of promoting knowledge of the phenomenon and the main guidelines for behavior in the event of a seismic event. This activity will be carried out with the support of OIM and UNICEF in order to involve the process of preparation for disasters in the educational community and the actions towards improving capacity in the face of the administration of emergency shelters; in like manner, carrying out the strategy at the level of the provinces of Puerto Plata and Santiago is set forth, taking into consideration the possibility of leaving the installed capacity at the national level in order to promote these initiatives in other provinces and municipalities of the Dominican Republic. For the development of the dissemination campaigns, there will be support at the national level and the processes in progress related to the production of dissemination materials will be taken advantage of, in that regard, the intention with the project is to drive said initiatives and to facilitate dissemination via the means available in the area object of the project.</p> <p>It is deemed essential to involve the communications media and their operations, in the activities of dissemination and socialization of the knowledge of seismic risk, considering the fundamental role they perform in the process of public information and as relevant actors in the response actions. In the Dominican Republic as part of recent experience, the communications media have broadcast information on seismic threat, which in some cases has led to generating uncertainty in the population; in this regard, it is essential to contribute towards the process of improvement of the capacities of society, driving processes of public dissemination with clear, pertinent and timely information which, in addition to inculcating proactive attitudes in the face of the threat, allows generating levels of sensitivity in the population for the reduction of seismic risks.</p> <p>The awareness campaign will be aimed at the diffusion of very clear and specific messages with regard to knowledge and management of seismic risk and will utilize publicity tools that reach as many residents of the project area as possible. Furthermore, in preparing the diffusion strategy the campaign will take into consideration the support of other related DIPECHO initiatives.</p> <p>One of the most important channels for the dissemination of materials on the preparation for disasters, will be via the neighborhood associations, which correspond to social organizations, fully constituted and active, which will facilitate the space to reach families and supply the information necessary to stimulate the processes of organization and preparation for response.</p>																		
Intermediate report comment																		
<p><b>Taking into consideration the situation presented in the Dominican Republic with the occurrence of earthquakes of different magnitudes which have followed one another in the year 2012; there is a need seen to support the National COE in the processes of dissemination, whereby the development of a dissemination strategy of seismic risk has been developed, managed directly from National COE and with the participation of different communications media. This activity will be included within the agreement of collaboration which will be signed by UNDP and National COE.</b></p>																		
Final report comment																		
<p>The National Commission of Emergencies was supported in drafting a National Communication Strategy for disaster risk reduction. This had the support of a consultant who carried out a process of interviews and focus groups with officials expert on the matter and leaders of civil society organizations. In addition, two workshops were conducted with key actors of the sector and a public opinion survey was carried out in Santiago and Puerto Plata (400 persons consulted) to obtain inputs for the definition of the key messages that must be carried to the population through the campaigns that were identified as part of the strategy. The strategy document includes a diagnostic of capacities and weaknesses in the area of communication in the country, strategic guidelines, target population, key messages, the use of the different communications media and the necessary resources.</p> <p>In order to carry out the public opinion survey in Santiago and Puerto Plata, there was support of the provincial office of Civil Defense in Puerto Plata through its network of volunteers who were selected and trained for the application of this instrument. On the other hand, with the same network of volunteers and the members of the CM-PMR of the 7 municipalities of the province, a public awareness-raising campaign was carried out via home visits and to commercial centers to take the message of what to do in the case of earthquakes and the delivery of the materials of reference.</p> <p>The materials utilized were drawn up some years ago by COE and the printed amounts were the following:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quantity</th> <th>Item</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>500</td> <td>Stickers 3x3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>500</td> <td>Posters 15.5 x 22 - What to do during an earthquake</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1000</td> <td>Brochure 1 (one side) 8.5x 6.5 - What to do during an earthquake</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>Brochure 2 (double side) 11x8.5 - What to do in the event of an earthquake</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3000</td> <td>Brochure 3 (triptych) ONESVIE seismic inspection</td> </tr> <tr> <td>500</td> <td>Caps</td> </tr> <tr> <td>500</td> <td>T-shirts</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Quantity	Item	500	Stickers 3x3	500	Posters 15.5 x 22 - What to do during an earthquake	1000	Brochure 1 (one side) 8.5x 6.5 - What to do during an earthquake	2000	Brochure 2 (double side) 11x8.5 - What to do in the event of an earthquake	3000	Brochure 3 (triptych) ONESVIE seismic inspection	500	Caps	500	T-shirts
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It is estimated that this campaign reached over 50,000 persons. The dissemination activities carried out centered on the municipalities of Luperón, Altamira, Imbert, Villa Isabela, Los Hidalgos, Guanatico and the city of San Felipe de Puerto Plata.

The two sessions of awareness raising carried out to train the more than 50 volunteers from Civil Defense in San Felipe de Puerto Plata should be highlighted. These volunteers took out the messages and delivered materials in strategic points of the city such as the city hall, the central plaza, the bus stop, universities, public hospital, and others and they mobilize to some of the neighborhoods of high seismic vulnerability visiting house to house.

Annexes:

Annex 13: Awareness raising materials used in the local campaign.

Annex 14: Final report of the national strategy for DRR communication.

Annex 15: Photography report of the project's activities.

## 4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.3.2 MORE DETAILED INFORMATION PER RESULT - result (4)

#### Means and costs

1/1 - Means and costs

Short description	cost	Intermediate report amount	Final committed amount																																												
Personnel cost, events for exchanges, means of communication and dissemination	212.735,00 Eur	0,00 Eur	210.191,21 Eur																																												
<b>Detailed description</b>																																															
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**4.3.2.4 Other costs**

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<b>Other costs</b>	<b>Initial Budget</b>	<b>Revised Budget</b>	<b>Committed amount</b>	<b>Final Budget</b>
institutional visibility/communication Visibilité institutionnelle/communication	3.000,00	3.000,00	,00	367,24
Monitoring of the project	6.750,00	6.750,00	,00	6.136,20
<b>Total other costs</b>	<b>9.750,00</b>	<b>9.750,00</b>	<b>,00</b>	<b>6.503,44</b>

## ***5. TRANSITION (LRRD) AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES***

### **5.1 Describe the expected level of sustainability and/or connectedness**

The proposal is framed within a more long-term process begun in February 2010 leading to the formulation and implementation of the National Plan for the Reduction of Seismic Risk for the Dominican Republic. In said process, institutions at the national level and the local levels indicated the need to address actions for the reduction of seismic risks and preparation for disasters as priorities within their working areas, availing themselves of the capacities that exist to drive the different lines of action of the Plan according to their institutional competencies.

In that related to the structure of the National Plan for the Reduction of Seismic Risk, the third strategic axis that is presented corresponds to improvement of the practices and mechanisms for warning and response, within which institutional coordination actions and the linking with the provincial and local entities, the logistic disposition for the operations, the evaluation of damage, the identification of needs and the administration of the humanitarian emergency aid are presented; said actions are included as part of the DIPECHO proposal with the fundamental purpose of facilitating the coordination channels and attaining the empowerment of the beneficiary institutions to ensure their subsequent continuity in the execution of the project.

One of the most relevant aspects of the project corresponds to the consolidation of the organizational structures for coordination at the local levels (PMR Committees) via which and by mandate of the Law, actions are to be driven for the reduction of risks and preparation for disasters, with which it is expected that the City Governments assume the role of promoters and executors of the activities on this issue.

In like manner, the actions presented for the improvement of the capacities of the sector round tables of the CNE/COE, have the prime objective to promote the development of actions in the different territorial levels, in order to consolidate intervention strategies over the longer term.

On the part of the UNDP, actions will be driven in different territories and the connection among initiatives is a relevant issue taking into account the need of maintaining continuity and the optimization of the existing capacities.

### **5.2 Transition and/or exit strategies (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development)**

At present, by provision of the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Development through the General Office for Territorial Development and Ordering (DGOOT), there is work underway for the formulation of a pilot project for the implementation of the National Plan for the Reduction of Seismic Risk, which is being presented for its execution in the Provinces of Santiago and Puerto Plata. The components of the pilot proposal are complementary to the DIPECHO proposal, which ensures that the intervention strategy is unified and has a focus on complementarity. The pilot proposal for the seismic risk plan and the DIPECHO project have been formulated in parallel by the same consulting team and jointly point to the implementation of specific actions in the territory that become a replicable model for the rest of the country.

Durante the month of April the socialization of the Nacional Plan for the Reduction of Seismic Risk will be underway. In this regard it is important to mention that this DIPECHO proposal becomes an initiative that goes towards complementing the actions for the reduction of risks which will be foreseen as part of the implementation of the pilot project of the National Plan for the Reduction of Seismic Risks.

On the other hand, a relevant aspect consists of the transfer to the DIPECHO project of the experience and tools generated in the implementation of the Program for the Prevention of Disasters (PPD) executed by the UNDP with funds from the European Commission, which will allow continuing to disseminate the methodologies and impact on the standardizations of same for continuity in their application.

### **5.3 Mainstreaming (e.g. children, Disaster Risk Reduction, environmental impact , gender, HIV and AIDS, human rights, protection, others to be specified). In your explanation, point to significant elements introduced under 2.3 and 4.3.2.**

UNDP will work closely with other UNDP units to ensure coordination and mainstreaming, in particular: (1) with the Gender Unit of the UNDP to ensure that issues of gender are incorporated, including methodologies, analysis and incorporation of women as direct beneficiaries.

All the actions of raising consciousness, training, response plans, training materials, will be prepared taking into account the differences of roles, gender relations, the work loads and needs of women and men of different ethnic groups in the settlements of interest.

The actions of the project, geared towards the organization and managing the shelters, will guarantee that at least 30% of women and 20% of men participate in them.

The actions of the project geared towards the strengthening of capacities in the educational sector through the preparation of school response plans, will consider the rights of children and the perspective of gender in the activities that may be proposed for their implementation.

#### 5.4 [INT] Report on changes, challenges and progress

Seismic movements that have been recorded in Dominican Republic since the beginning of the year 2012, have generated a propitious climate for bringing up the issue with the proper institutional interest at the national level as well as the municipal level. There is important receptivity, which has made evident the importance of approaching the issue of reducing seismic risk in an integral fashion and to consider the instruments for planning that have been developed for such an effect such as the National Plan for the Reduction of Seismic Risk; in this regard, the DIPECHO project provides important inputs in its process of dissemination.

Institutional coordination has been the most relevant aspect of the implementation of the first stage of the DIPECHO project; which has been unquestionably necessary for advancing in the coordination of the activities and the generation of synergies required to achieve suitable support to the processes; in this scenario, the electoral period underway has exerted substantial influence, which has caused delays due to not having the institutional will and disposition to approach some aspects of the project.

#### 5.5 [FIN] Report on changes, challenges and achievements

The main achievements of the project in terms of expected level of sustainability are:

- The signing of the "Puerto Plata Declaration" as a political commitment to support the municipal committees (CM-PMR) of the province and the strengthening of the inter-municipal platforms to incorporate DRR into the local development.
- The local capacities created in the target municipalities (Trainings, equipment) to elaborate and update their municipal emergency plans and to maintain fluid communication between the local, sub-national and national instances responsible for disaster response and DRR.
- The formation of the national roster of collective centres managers and the validation of the national toolkit for managing shelters.
- The formation of the teams "Prepárate" of the Ministry of Education and the validation of the practical guides to elaborate school emergency plans.
- The training of Civil Defense and CM-PMR Volunteers on awareness raising about what to do in case of earthquakes equipped the CD personnel with necessary capacities and knowledge allowing them to replicate it in other campaigns at local level.

In relation with the inclusion of the gender perspective in the project, it is important to mention that disaster response institutions have historically been made up by men so it has been and will remain a challenge to involve women and their vision as active members of the Municipal Committees. Nevertheless, thanks to the work of training and awareness on the need for broad representation of all sectors and population groups of each municipality, we have influenced to integrate women from the Municipal Committees in the trainings and planning workshops (21%).

## 6. FIELD COORDINATION

### 6.1 Field co-ordination (indicate the Humanitarian Organisation's participation in coordination mechanisms with other relevant stakeholders, e.g. clusters, NGOs, UN agencies, others to be specified as well as the links with the Consolidated Appeal Process, when relevant)

The project has been formulated by UNDP with the support of the Agencies of the United Nations System OIM, UNICEF and OCHA. The purpose of this alliance is to complement capacities for the development of specific actions of the proposal according to the competencies and strengths of each one of them and taking into account the possibilities of transferring experiences from different places where similar processes have been carried out. In the proposal, the UNDP, with the support of OCHA, will be responsible for implementing the actions for strengthening institutional capacities related to results 1 and 4.

Meetings for exchanges will be held with Cáritas and Plan International, who have manifested their intention to work on the issue of seismic risk in zones similar or close to those of this project, for which reason, coordination with Caritas were advanced and activities of mutual interest were defined, which will be carried out in a shared fashion, principally some activities related to result 4 (Encounter of Mayors and Technical-Scientific Seminar).

ANESVAD is a Spanish NGO that has decided to invest in the administration of risks in the municipalities where it carries out its health projects, via activities for prevention, mitigation and preparation for disasters. ANESVAD has initiated efforts in this field in Puerto Plata, where the local organization Mama Malta Community Health Project (PROSACOMM) has been working on development projects since the year 2001. This organization will be one of the relevant actors involved.

In like manner, it should be mentioned that close communication and coordination with OPS-OMS has been maintained to facilitate actions on the ground related to safe hospitals, considering similar areas of intervention.

## 6.2 National and local authorities (relations established, authorisations, coordination)

In order for the development of proposal, contacts were made with institutions at the national, regional and municipal levels. The process of formulation of the National Plan for the Reduction of Seismic Risk allowed bringing together different actors and facilitating the exchange of information to consider the current territorial and institutional situation.

At the national level, there is a solid link between the UNDP and the General Office for Territorial Development and Ordering, of the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Development; which is directly related to the municipal agencies in processes of planning and handling of risks; and to whom correspond the follow-up of the activities of the IDB which is being implemented in the Province of Puerto Plata. Mention must be made of the relationship established with the National Commission of Emergencies, the COE and the National Technical Committee, composed of research and technical institutions such as the National Geological Service, the University Seismological Institute, ONESVIE, SODOSISMICA, SODOGEO and the Ministry of Public Works; which directly supported and participated in the components of this proposal.

At the municipal level, links and working sessions were established with the city governments of Puerto Plata, Santiago de los Caballeros and the other beneficiary populations. The facilitation of the encounters is carried out thanks to the support of the IDB Project in the City of San Felipe de Puerto Plata and the NGO ANESVAD which has had a direct working relationship in the municipalities of the project zone which will support the implementation process. In the city of Santiago de los Caballeros there is the backing of the institution created to tend to the issue of the reduction of risks: IGER (Municipal Institute for the Administration o Risks.)

## 6.3 Co-ordination with DG ECHO (indicate the Humanitarian Organisation's contacts with DG ECHO and its technical assistants in the field)

A meeting was held with the technical team of ECHO and the party responsible for the coordination of the DIPECHO program for the Caribbean Region, Jocelyn Lance; in order to socialize the principal components of the proposal on the issue of seismic risk. As a result of this meeting, conceptual and technical adjustments were made to the proposal. On the 6 day of April, a second meeting was held with the purpose of discussing some technical elements of the proposal.

## 6.4 [INT] Report on changes, challenges or progress

Constant coordination with the DIPECHO Partners who develop activities in the Dominican Republic has been maintained, in this regard activities have been established for joint development, within which are the regional event on seismic risk, the encounter with authorities and the preparation of materials for common dissemination of the projects. There is a good coordination linkage among the DIPECHO partners in the Dominican Republic, with facilitated to a large degree the momentum of the activities foreseen for implementation in a shared fashion.

Insofar as local and national instances, the coordination linkages in general have been good, although there have been some points of difficulties with coordination with national institutions such as ONESVIE.

Regarding contact with the ECHO office; on the part of the DIPECHO project there has been participation in the following activities:

- Regional Workshop for Planning Action Plan DIPECHO 2011 - 2012, on the days 24-25 October in Santo Domingo.
- Training Workshop on FPA-FAFA administrative standards 21-23 November 2011 in Santo Domingo.
- Support to the visit by Mr. Bernard Boigelot, Desk Officer -ECHO Brussels- for the Caribbean. February 1 2012 (Visit to the installations of the UASD Seismological Institute and field visit to identify aspects of urban vulnerability in Santo Domingo).

## 6.5 [FIN] Report on changes, challenges or achievements

UNDP has established an excellent coordination with several institutions at national level to implement the activities at national and local level. With ONESVIE and CODIA the training of engineers and architects in the provinces of Santiago and Puerto Plata was implemented. With DGODT the tool to incorporate the DRR approach in the planning at local level and the practical guide for the functioning of the CM-PMR were elaborated. With the national Emergency Operation Centre (COE) the updating of its functional manual and the organization of some trainings of its sectoral tables were implemented.

At local level, UNDP has established a good relationship with mayors and other authorities in order to link the activities of the project with political commitments and the mobilization of resources to ensure better follow up and consolidation of the initiatives implemented.

The field coordination established with IOM and UNICEF and the sectoral institutions was very successful in order to implement the activities at local level. IOM has coordinated with Civil Defense the implementation of the improvements of selected collective centres and the training of the shelter's managers. Meanwhile UNICEF has coordinated with the Ministry



of Education the training of the municipal and regional staff that facilitated the organization of the school DRR committees and the elaboration of their school emergency plans.

Field coordination with Caritas was very productive in the implementation of joint activities in the municipality of "Santiago de los Caballeros" like the elaboration of the municipal emergency plan and the training of technicians in risk mapping.

## **7. IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

### **7.1 Name and address of implementing partner(s)**

This is an interagency proposal that will be implemented under the leadership of UNDP, together with its implementing partners IOM and UNICEF. These partners will contribute on specific issues according to their competencies.

IOM -International Organization for Migrations

Jean Philippe Antolin

Chief of Operations

OIM Dominican Republic

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UNICEF - The United Nations Children's Fund Sergio Alvarez

Health and Disaster Risk Reduction Specialist Emergency Programme Coordination

UNICEF - Dominican Republic

Tel: (809) 473-7373 Ext. 380

Cel: (829) 659-9651 Fax: (809) 473-7164 [salvarez@unicef.org](mailto:salvarez@unicef.org) [sergioaalvarezg@gmail.com](mailto:sergioaalvarezg@gmail.com)

### **7.2 Status of implementing partners (e.g. NGO, local authorities, etc.) and their role**

IOM is an intergovernmental organization established in 1951, IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people. During emergencies, according to humanitarian reform of the United Nations take the roll of shelters.

IOM will participate in the development of the component related to temporary emergency shelters (Result 2) and will facilitate the institutional process to reinforce the capacities in the face of adequate implementation and management.

UNICEF carries out its work in 190 countries through country programs and National Committees. UNICEF was created with the purpose of collaborating with others to overcome barriers imposed on children by poverty, violence, disease and discrimination. We propose measures to give children the best start in life, because proper care from an early age is the strongest foundation for the future of a person.

UNICEF will be in charge of the component related to the educational sector and their intervention will go towards tending the needs to improve the response capacities at the school level, in the face of seismic events.

### **7.3 Type of relationship with implementing partner(s) and the expected reporting by the implementing partner**

In the proposal, the UNDP will be responsible for implementing the actions for strengthening institutional capacities related to results 1 and 4; for its part, IOM will address the issues related to temporary shelters corresponding to Result 2 and UNICEF will address the issues related preparedness and capacity to respond to seismic threats in educational centers corresponding to Result 3.

UNDP will be the agency responsible for the administration of resources and will have under its responsibility the coordination and transfer of the funds to the others system agencies (IOM and UNICEF) which will be supporting the implementation of the above mentioned results.

### **7.4 [INT] In case of changes or problems, please explain**

The coordination of the implementation partners of the OIM and UNICEF action has been direct, fluid and without difficulties, which represents a guarantee in the development of the activities, taking into account the time and adjustments required for meeting the timetable of the project.

Delays in some activities of the project are considered to not represent a major difficulty nor an aspect that threatens meeting the goals and indicators of the project. The second part of the project will have a major work dynamic, since as of now, there are inputs required for the development of the actions required.

**Notwithstanding the above, it is deemed important to approach the regional ECHO Office to coordinate the budget adjustment of the proposal budget taking into account the delays, execution times and the resources available for the activities, in such fashion that the implementation of the project with the expected impact is ensured.**

#### 7.5 [FIN] In case of changes or problems, please explain

No changes or problems to report.

## 8. CONTINGENCY MEASURES AND SECURITY

### 8.1 Contingency measures (Plan B/ mitigating actions to be taken if risks and assumptions spelled out in the log-frame materialised)

The proposal is designed for execution from different fronts by activity; technical component of analysis and intervention of the vulnerabilities, institutional development component, corresponding to the strengthening of the structures for coordination and capacities from the national to the municipal level; socialization and dissemination component, related to the work at the level of education centers and the dissemination of knowledge. The concept of the project indicates the need to involve different actors from the different sectors and levels of work at the country level; this situation reduces the possibility of a global impact on the execution of the project, since they will be different fronts for action related to different actors.

In the event there should be an interruption in any of the lines of activity, backing will be sought for re-assuming the activities for the facilitation of the national agency which regulates the issue: National Emergency Commission/National Technical Committee /COE.

An essential aspect conceived as part of the proposal is the alignment of the activities with the processes currently being advanced in the country in the area of administration of risks; in the sense, as mentioned in different parts of the proposal, that the actions are in line with the initiatives for the reduction of risks that are developed and comply with the function of complementing and firming up said processes.

Another relevant point is carrying out an adequate selection and identification of the beneficiaries of the training processes, in such a way that they correspond to institutional officials who by virtue of their relationship it is ensured that they will be with their institutions for a time, in such a manner that if there are changes in policies or movement of personnel, there is a low probability of interrupting the processes underway.

### 8.2 Security considerations

#### 8.2.1 Security situation in the field, describe briefly

The United Nations System has a permanent Security Office which supports the identification of situations of danger and provides a respective alert for taking into consideration the realization of the actions that may be affected by the conditions on the ground.

It will be taken as a necessary consideration that the personnel in charge of the project carry out and approve the security capacities on the ground imparted by the United Nations System.

#### 8.2.2 Has a specific security protocol for this Action been established?

Standard procedure

**If Yes, please elaborate**

#### 8.2.3 Are field staff and expatriates informed of and trained in these procedures?

Yes

### 8.3 [INT] In case of changes or challenges, please explain

The delays in some of the activities of the project are considered to not represent a difficulty nor an aspect that threatens meeting the goals and indicators of the project. The second part of the project will have a major work dynamic, since as of now there are inputs required for developing the actions foreseen.

#### 8.4 [FIN] In case of changes or challenges, please explain

No changes or problems to report.

## 9. COMMUNICATION, VISIBILITY AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

### 9.1 Planned communication activities (in field and/or in Europe)

The visibility and communication plan will emphasize that the Euperan Commission is supporting the project and respond to its mission and mandate in the field of Humanitarian Aid and Disaster Preparedness. The Communication Strategy will include UNDP, IOM, UNICEF, OCHA and local governments.

The communication will include:

- Brochures/posters: One at the beginning of the Project to promote its objectives, major activities and expected outputs, and another one at the end of the Project to introduce major products and accomplishments. The Project will make sure to clearly promote donors and partners contributions.
- Press releases during the different events of the project.
- The project will be promoted as well as the European Commission contribution and its will received acknowledge in the different national and local risk management committees.
- Every report, general communications, and project information provided by UNDP, IOM, UNICEF and OCHA will acknowledge the European Commission support to the project.
- The project will be further promoted through UNDP Dominican Republic website.
- Publications: Technical reports and capitalization of the initiative will be prepared at the end of the Project. publication will show all partners' contributions and institutional logos
- The disasters day and other commemorative opportunities: They will be used to provide visibility to both donors and partners.

### 9.2 Visibility on durable equipment, major supplies, and at project locations

UNDP Dominican Republic office will emphasize in all actions executed on the contribution and leading role of EC/DIPECHO in this project. The visibility component of the project will include the following:

- The Project offices and the communities participating will be clearly identified with UNDP, IOM, UNICEF, OCHA and DIPECHO logos and project name.
- ECHO, UNDP, IOM, UNICEF, OCHA and municipalities' names and logos, will also be displayed in all supplies, and infrastructure works with signs of 0.6 x 0.5 mts. providing details of contribution of each partner and communities.
- All communications and reports to the local, national and international media/institutions will acknowledge the support of the European Commission through its DIPECHO programme.
- T-shirts, caps, stickers etc. with the logo of ECHO.
- UNDP, IOM, UNICEF, OCHA and ECHO logos will be on vehicles, training, and orientation, workshop, meeting and printed in all training and education materials
- European Commission contribution will be enhanced during training sessions and workshops.
- Other websites which will feature the above products and make reference to the project, such as those of UNDP, other regional organizations, and partners, will also feature the logos.

### 9.3 Planned publication activities

Throughout the project different support materials will be prepared, such as manuals, plans, work guidelines, which in all cases will hold to the "Joint Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN Actions in the Field".

For the development of the campaign for raising the awareness of the population dissemination materials will be developed which will have the respective elements of the visibility of the donor and implementing organization.

### 9.4 [INT] Report on changes, challenges and progress

### 9.5 [FIN] Report on changes, challenges, and achievements

Donor visibility has been ensured throughout the project. Several press releases have been issued in the framework of the project's activities with clear mention about the contribution of the European Commission. Please see annex 45 with evidences of the visibility actions.

## 10. HUMAN RESOURCES

### 10.1 Indicate global figures per function and status

Function	Status	Number of staff	Number of man/ month in project	Comments
Project general coordinator, expert in reduction of risk seismic and response to disaster	Expatriate staff	1	18,00	Responsible for overall coordination of the project and liaison between the agencies of the system.
Operations and technical assistant	Local staff	1	18,00	Operational coordination and support for the implementation and logistics processes.
Coordinator of the result related to the administration of shelter	Implementing partner	1	16,00	Responsible for activities related to the preparation of shelters
Coordinator of the result related to the activities in the schools	Implementing partner	1	16,00	Responsible for the implementation of actions in schools
Administrator	Local staff	1	18,00	Responsible for the administrative part of the project
Driver	Local staff	1	16,00	Support in the mobilization of the project staff

### 10.2 [INT] In case of changes, please explain

As of the date of the presentation of the intermediate report, the basic staff of the project was composed of: Expert technical assistant; Technical coordination Support (UNDP Staff); Administrative Assistant (UNDP Staff); Coordinators results 2. (IOM Staff); Coordinator results 3. (UNICEF Staff). However, the processes for the selection of human resources by the implementing organizations have undergone some delays at the beginning due to the need to extend the selection processes to ensure the required profiles, which has implied that some activities initially foreseen to be carried out prior to the date of the intermediate report had to be postponed and are currently to be implemented as per the attached updated work plan. In the month of March, the whole staff team will be in operation, whereby the ongoing work and normal development of the project cycle is expected to be guaranteed.

### 10.3 [FIN] In case of change, please explain

One additional administrative assistant was hired by UNDP in Santo Domingo office for 6 months to follow up the administrative procedures and payments requested by the project office located in Puerto Plata. UNICEF has no staff costs for the coordinator of the activities related to the school sector (Result 3). But instead it required support of an administrative assistant for 7 months to follow up the payments and administrative procedure for the implementation of the activities under this result. Please see the annexes of the financial report for more details about the costs related to project staff.

**11. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW**

<b>Financial overview of the action*</b>	<b>Initial Budget</b>	<b>Revised Budget</b>	<b>Committed amount</b>	<b>Final Budget*</b>
Personnel cost	210.200,00	210.200,00	,00	128.289,57
Events for exchanges	60.750,00	60.750,00	,00	61.983,13
Training	87.250,00	87.250,00	,00	92.353,23
Production of Materials - Tools	38.400,00	38.400,00	,00	27.163,22
Means of communication and dissemination	44.000,00	44.000,00	,00	5.104,71
Outfitting and stocks	80.000,00	80.000,00	,00	74.106,18
Updating shelter infrastructure	23.000,00	23.000,00	,00	18.669,44
Sub-contracting cost	126.750,00	126.750,00	,00	197.342,80
Operation expenses	97.630,00	97.630,00	,00	88.580,10
Other cost	9.750,00	9.750,00	,00	6.503,44
Subtotal direct eligible costs = Sum of total amount for all results (693.592,38) + Other costs (6.503,44) = 700.095,82	777.730,00	777.730,00	,00	700.095,82
Indirect costs (max. 7%)	54.441,00	54.441,00	3.771,39	47.536,68
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>832.171,00</b>	<b>832.171,00</b>	<b>3.771,39</b>	<b>747.632,50</b>

<b>Funding of action</b>	<b>Initial</b>	<b>Revised</b>	<b>Final State</b>
Direct revenue from Action	,00	,00	,00
Contribution by applicant	29.350,00	29.350,00	21.000,45
Contribution by other donors	212.821,00	212.821,00	136.632,05
Contribution requested from ECHO	590.000,00	590.000,00	590.000,00
% of total funding	71	71	79
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>832.171,00</b>	<b>832.171,00</b>	<b>747.632,50</b>

### ***13. [FIN] CONCLUSIONS AND HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION'S COMMENTS***

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#### **Conclusions and comments**

Lessons learnt and recommendations have been included in the sections related to the achievement of indicators and activities.

**ANNEX A: PROCUREMENT TABLE**

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<u>Description of the supplies, services or works</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Amount (EUR)</u>	<u>Procurement procedure</u>	<u>Derogation Y/N</u>	<u>(Forecast) Launch date procedure</u>	<u>(Forecast) Contracting date</u>
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**Comment**

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