|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | EUROPEAN COMMISSION  DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HUMANITARIAN AID - ECHO |

**SINGLE FORM FOR HUMANITARIAN AID ACTIONS[[1]](#footnote-2)**

# GENERAL INFORMATION.

## Name of Humanitarian Organisation/Country of registration:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Honduras

## Title of the Action:

Building resilient communities to landslides, earth wakes and floods in the municipalities of Marale and Yorito.

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

Honduras, C.A. Marale Municipality, Francisco Morazan Province and Yorito Municipality, Yoro Province.

## Start date of the Action:

October 1st, 2008.

## Duration of the Action in months:

## 15 months (extended to 17 months through Supplementary Agreement no. 2)

## Start date for eligibility of expenditure:

October 1st, 2008.

## Requested funding modalities for this agreement

100% financing 🞎  
Co-financing 🞎  
Multi-donor (for International Organisations) 🗹  
In case of 100% financing: justify the request

## Urgent action Yes 🞎 No 🗹

If yes: ECHO Primary emergency decision 🞎  
 ECHO Emergency decision 🞎  
 Other ECHO decision 🞎 Please justify:

## Control mechanism to be applied: A 🞎 P 🗹

## Proposal and reports

Initial proposal 🗹 date: 30-04-08  
Revised proposal N°3 🗹 date: 10-09-08  
ECHO reference A/… date: dd-mm-yy  
Intermediate report 🗹 date: 30-05-09  
Final report 🗹 date 31-05-10

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

Three letters where exchanges:

1. Revision of budget, activity plan and organization chart, as a result of the first monitoring visit.
2. Request of approval for financing some aspects of a training.
3. Request of approval for the submission of budget in UNDP format.

## [FIN] List the supplementary agreements and exchange of letters after submission of the Intermediate report up to final report stage

# 1. Amendment no. 2 to the contribution Agreement (Annexe 1a).

2. ECHO letter dated 23.02.2010 (ref. D 96886) – Amendment No 2 – Material error (Annex 1b)

# NEEDS ASSESSMENT.

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

Needs assessment was carried out during March and April 2008 by Ginés Suárez Director of Fundación “San Alonso Rodríguez” (FSAR), Juan Jose Ferrando, UNDP Programme Officer and Orlando Lara Pineda, Consultant. A field team of FSAR comprising a sociologist, a geologist and an environment technician was in charge of a baseline study and additional primary data collection.

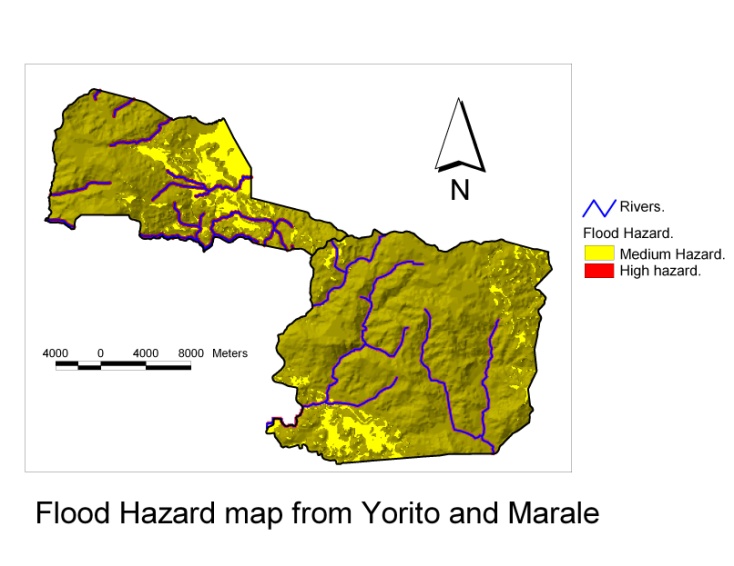
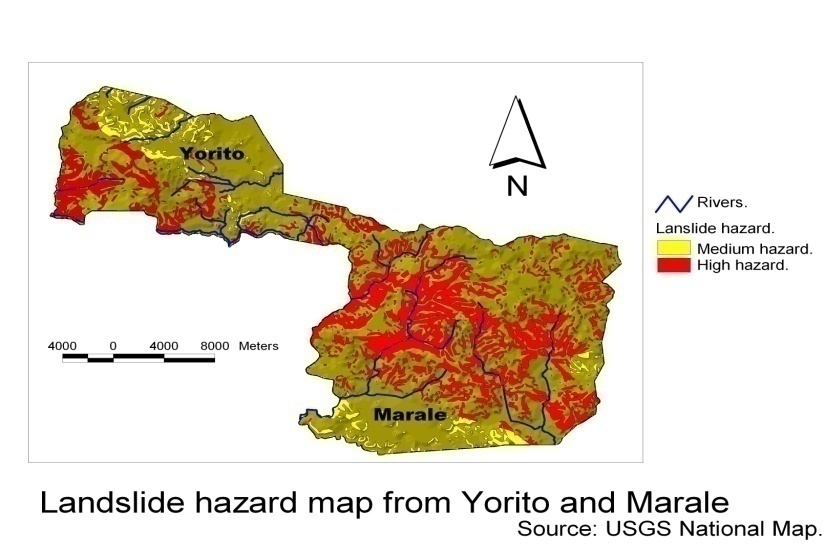
Sources of information:

1. Review of secondary data including UNDP Human Development Report for Honduras (2006), Honduras Population Census 2001 of National Institute of Statistics (INE) Government of Honduras (GoH), Land management plan of Marale and Yorito municipalities elaborated by PBPR (Project Forest and Rural Productivity) of World Bank, Socioeconomic and Productive diagnostic developed by PRONADEL (Local Development National Programme) of the Ministry of Agriculture; an earth wake hazard/vulnerability diagnostic prepared by Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Honduras (UNAH) at Marale Municipality, fieldwork by students from UNAH Master on Risk Management and data and maps of the National Territorial Information System (SINIT) of the GoH.
2. Information gathered by UNDP´s implementing partner, the Foundation “San Alonso Rodriguez” (FSAR) that is currently implementing a project of reconstruction with local materials in the communities affected by the earthquake of September 15th 2007 with close contact with local stakeholders.
3. Meetings with Marale and Yorito municipalities to discuss project proposal and carry out a survey on Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEMs) capacities and structure.
4. Selection of the most vulnerable communities in both municipalities analyzing secondary data and implementing participative discussion processes. 38 communities, 19 communities in each municipality, were selected.
5. A baseline study was carried out in selected communities to determine the different levels of community resilience including participatory surveys and statistical analysis of data collected.

## Problem statement and stakeholder analysis.

Hazards

* Municipalities of Marale and Yorito are located nearby Yoro Mountain in a very isolated area in the centre of Honduras. Both municipalities have high vulnerability levels, low-medium development rates[[2]](#footnote-3) and high poverty levels (51.2% in Marale and 34% in Yorito). The majority of Tolupan population - one of the most excluded and marginalized ethnic minority- lives in this area.
* There is a high landslide hazard in the area due to geomorphologic characteristics, steep gradients, continuing deforestation and faults. 31% of Marale Municipality (12,642 ha) is under landslide hazard and 92% of this area (11,589 has) has high landslide hazard. In Yorito Municipality the landslides hazard area represents 25% of municipality area. 3,769 has are in high hazard. Rains (precipitations) and earth wakes act as unleashing factors. Interviews during field visits confirmed that landslides take place every year during the rainy season while other landslides occurred during the earthquake. According to USGS studies and local information gathered 18 communities (12 in Marale and 6 in Yorito) are in high landslides hazard levels and 10 communities in Yorito are in middle landslides hazard level.
* Besides, there is a high floods hazard in certain areas linked to high annual and daily rainfall rates (1300 mm with maximum of 75 mm per 24 h). Yorito and Marale municipalities have an extended hydrological network. Mountain Rivers that during storms have sudden increases. Communities placed close to rivers are in high risk of floods. 21% of Yorito Municipality (5,561 has) is under high floods hazard and 12% (4,916 has) of Marale Municipality. According to USGS studies and local information gathered 11 communities (9 in Marale and 2 in Yorito) are in high floods hazard levels and 6 communities (2 in Marale and 4 in Yorito) are in middle floods hazard levels.



* Awareness of hazard has changed dramatically since a 5.5. Magnitude earthquake affected the area on September 15th 2007. 192 houses were destroyed (125 in Marale and 67 in Yorito) and 315 have important damages (207 in Marale and 108 in Yorito). This was the biggest earthquake in Honduras recent history and demonstrated the low response capacities to earthquakes in the country. The evaluation undertaken by UNAH showed that high vulnerability was the main cause of the high impact of the earthquake. Seismic, landslide and flood hazards overlapped with high vulnerability levels to produce the disaster. Six months after the earthquake there is not yet a clear identification of the seismic hazard in Marale and Yorito. There are not earth wake hazard maps elaborated in Marale and Yorito Municipalities. A country seismic hazard map exists but it does not have the required details for a municipal analysis and actions. September 15th earth wake showed the great deficiencies in knowledge of seismic hazard in Honduras due to lack of appropriate measurement tools and trained personnel capable to analyze the information. There are only available reports elaborated by UNAH Risk Management Master Degree Program towards a preliminary characterization of the existent seismic hazard that can not been assumed as conclusive. These reports identified “a priori” than it seems that there is not a “site effect”. Thus, an amplification effect of seismic waves has not been identified, due to subsoil characteristics. That may imply – preliminary- that distances to active faults to earth wakes “epicentres” will be the source to define higher o lower hazard exposure of different sites. Therefore, identifying these faults is a priority. There is a first identification of a fault that could have produced the earth wake along Siguapa River but this is still pending to be verified. Preliminary estimations are of a middle seismic hazard in both municipalities with some specific sites with high hazard corresponding with the most affected by the September 15th earth wake including 6 communities in Marale Municipality and 5 in Yorito Municipality. See annex 1 with base line study.

Vulnerabilities

* Communities in Marale and Yorito Municipalities are exposed to high levels of vulnerability. Chart 1 summarizes estimations on physic, economic and educational vulnerability.

**Chart 1: Communities affected by Vulnerability in Marale and Yorito Municipality**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Municipality** | **High Physic vulnerability** | **High Economic vulnerability** | **Illiteracy/ Education Vulnerability** |
| Marale | 95% | 75% | 50% |
| Yorito | 94% | 73% | 30% |

* More over, cultural-ideological vulnerability is linked to absence of understanding of earth wakes that generates panic in population and the lost of traditional construction techniques reducing adequate maintenance to adobe built houses.
* Organizational vulnerability is very high in communities as Local Emergency Committees (CODELs) have not been organized as well as high institutional vulnerability as Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEMs) are not properly trained and offices of COPECO - national emergency response authority- are more than 140 km distance reducing real support and response during emergencies. Both Yorito and Marale do not have fire fighters or Red Cross rescue teams.

Resilience Levels

* Communities in both municipalities have the lowest resilience levels in terms of: Governance, Risk assessment, Knowledge and education, Risk management and vulnerability reduction and Disaster preparedness and response.

**Stakeholder analysis**

* Except for emergency response actions by COPECO, after September 15th earth wake, there has not been any interventions on emergency preparedness in Marale and Yorito Municipalities. Currently COPECO is training Marale CODEM and two CODELs (La Union and Playa Grande communities). However, hazard maps will not be elaborated thus the Project intends to complement local training efforts. Meanwhile, Yorito CODEM has been created but not trained yet and it is expected that CIPE - a consultancy firm - will start a training process under coordination with UNDP and FSAR.
* Practically there are not NGO or other development private institutions in Marale Municipality. The international NGO World Vision and FIPAH, Fundación Hondureña para la Investigación Participativa (Honduran Foundation for Participatory Research) have projects in Yorito Municipality supporting formal education and agriculture.
* The Ministry of Agriculture (SAG in Spanish) implements projects towards production improvement.
* PRAF a National Household Support Program targeting poor families is operating in the communities.
* Fundación “San Alonso Rodríguez” (FSAR) is a national NGO – implementing partner in this project – that started to work in the area (Yorito and Marale municipalities) evaluating damages and effects caused by September 15th earth wake jointly with UNAH and COPECO staff. Afterwards, rebuilding activities were supported as part of a national initiative on house reconstruction based in adobe materials fostered by FSAR since 2002 with financial support from the German NGO MISEREOR. Currently two pilot houses are under construction based on adobe as the main input material using an adobe technique. These houses will be used as models for the local process of reconstruction. At the same time organization and training actions of Yorito CODEM have started with direct support from FSAR and UNDP. These activities will be followed up by the project.
* Municipalities started reallocation of affected population without considering risk information. First problems emerged when an evaluation carried out by UNAH Risk Management Master Degree Program showed that land purchased by Marale Municipality to reallocate the population affected by the earth wake had high landslide and flood hazard levels (See annex 1). Moreover, lack of local information and knowledge on earth wake hazard creates a situation of panic and uncertainty. Emergency preparedness capacities are very low as Local Emergency Committees (CODELs) have not been created and Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEMs) have practical experience but not training. Current situation in 38 communities identified is of high risk as economic and physic vulnerability corresponds with a multi hazard scenario of landslides, earth wakes and floods.

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

38 communities (29 communities with very high and 9 with high risk to natural hazards) were identified in Yorito and Marale. These hazards are landslides, floods and seismic hazard. The communities are located in inaccessible areas, without local, municipal or regional level organisation, without floods or landslides EWS, very low resilience levels and high vulnerability levels. Therefore, a variety of disaster preparedness, mitigation and prevention measures are proposed to reduce the risks that affect these communities:

* Prevention measures: Carry out an education campaign aiming to raise awareness in the population of the need to protect the forest coverage in areas of steep gradient and to avoid the construction of houses in risk zones. Prevention campaign will include promotion of construction techniques based on indigenous knowledge to reduce households’ physical vulnerability.
* Preparedness measures: Organise and train community and municipal emergency committees in disaster preparedness and response techniques, including installation of communication systems and EWS. Disaster preparedness actions comprise provision of shelters infrastructure for isolated communities, improvement of evacuation routes and provision of basic emergency items.
* Mitigation measures: Implement pilot mitigation projects to reduce effect of landslides and floods including soil conservation and reforestation.
* Institutional support: The project will complement capacity building efforts for CODEMs including training.
* Emergency response capacities: The project will strengthen national capacities of COPECO and UNAH as well as Instituto Nicaraguense de Estudios Territoriales (INETER) of Nicaragua; through training and equipment. Furthermore, networking and alliances among COPECO, UNAH and INETER and Mexican institutions and scientists will be strengthened for periodical monitoring and evaluation of seismic hazard.

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

No changes in needs assessments at this stage.

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

No changes

# HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION IN THE AREA OF INTERVENTION.

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

UNDP has been supporting COPECO through emergency response projects targeting institutional strengthening, improving communication systems, equipping and training Centres of Emergency Operation in each COPECO sub-national office and facilitating key coordination between COPECO and CODEMs in municipalities. Moreover, UNDP has enhanced the UN system response capacity including implementation of cabinet drills and protocols coordinated with COPECO. UNDP has supported actively the revision and advocacy to pass the law of the National System of Risk Management (SINEGER) facilitating dialogue among civil society and government.

## 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

UNDP has been supporting reconstruction and disaster preparedness capacities in the September 15th earth wake area. Currently UNDP is executing actions with regular funds in the first steps of organizations and structuring of CODEMs in both municipalities and facilitating coordination among UN agencies in Honduras, government ministries and international and national NGOs.

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

NA

# OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK.

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

## The project is located in the centre of Honduras in the municipalities of Yorito, Yoro Province and Marale, Francisco Morazán Province. See map in annex 2.

## Beneficiaries

### Total number of direct beneficiaries:

16,722 will be direct beneficiaries including 16,532 (70% of Yorito and Marale population) and 190 participants in national and regional training, advocacy meetings and scientific experts forums.

### Status of the direct beneficiaries (multiple options possible) 🞎 IDPs 🞎 Refugees 🞎Returnees 🗹 local population 🗹 others (Participants in training and scientific forums)

### Specificities of direct beneficiaries (please elaborate; refer to groups as appropriate, e.g. unaccompanied minors, disabled, children, ex-combatants….

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Men | 8,420 |
| Women | 8,112 |
| Tolupan ethnic members | 664 |
| Handicapped | 133 |
| Children | 5,949 |
| Elders | 951 |
| Participants in training, advocacy meetings and scientific experts forums | 190 |

### Direct beneficiary identification mechanisms and criteria

Direct beneficiaries were identified through a risk analysis carried out at community level in both municipalities. Beneficiaries’ identification mechanism included a first selection by FSAR personnel and participatory validation thourgh local meetings in each municipality. Economic vulnerability levels were estimated considering houses materials and economic vulnerability levels were estimated considering poverty line at community level. Hazard levels considered landslides and earthquakes hazards were estimated accoding to data from the National System of Territorial Information (SINIT). Hazard and vulnerability levels were used to estimate levels of risk and select those communities with a higher level.The list of communities was finally discussed and agreed with local governments. (See detailed methodology and list in annex 3)

### Describe to what extent and how the direct beneficiaries were involved in the design of the Action.

In all communities selected local perception of risk was analyzed as well as mitigation and emergency response actions that local population considered more appropriate. Local governments, COPECO officials and UNAH researchers were consulted.

### Other potential beneficiaries (indirect, "catchment", etc.)

23,617 (total population) in the municipalities of Marale and Yorito will be indirectly benefited from CODEMs strengthening, education efforts and awareness activities.

### Direct beneficiaries per sector:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sector** | **Number of beneficiaries** |
| 1. Local disaster management. | 10,189 beneficiaries; 5,160 men, 5,023 women. 317 tolupans, 3,570 children, 641 elders and 75 handicapped. |
| 2. Institutional linkages and advocacy. | 190 directly benefited. 25 persons trained, 20 persons participating in advocacy meetings and 50 persons participating in scientific experts forums. |
| 3. Information, education, communication. | 16,532 beneficiaries. 664 tolupans, 133 handicapped, 5,949 children and 951 elders. |
| 4. Small scale infrastructure and services. | 5,094 beneficiaries; 2,580 men and 2,514 women. 159 tolupans, 1,785 children, 320 elders and 38 handicapped. |
| 5. Stock building of emergency and relief items. | 5,000 persons according to an estimation of population that might be affected in an earth wake scenario in Yorito and Marale. |

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

No changes at this stage.

### [FIN] In case of changes, please explain

No changes

### [FIN] Estimate per type of beneficiaries

female: … %, male: … % (total female + male= 100%)  
infants (< 5y): … %, children (< 18 y): … %, elderly: … %

## Objectives, Results and Activities

### Operational Overview of the Action: Log-frame[[3]](#footnote-4) (max. 3 pages).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Title of the Action | Building communities resilient to landslides, earth wakes and floods in the municipalities of Marale and Yorito. | | | |
| Principal Objective | Reduced risk by improving the preparedness capacities in the most vulnerable communities of the municipalities of Marale and Yorito in Honduras, CA. | | | |
|  | Intervention Logic | Objectively Verifiable Indicators | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
| Specific Objective | Improve the resilience and response capacities of communities and Municipal governments to earthquake, floods and landslide hazards in Marale and Yorito. | At the end of the project 60% of population, including children, have DP knowledge and capacities for a higher level of resilience in case of an emergency.  At the end of the project 80% of local structures and government members have DP knowledge and capacities to respond to an emergency  At the end of the project 100% of local structures equipped for a higher level of response to an emergency | Emergency Plan Documents  Drill reports  Buying Equipment bills  Progress reports  Final Report  KAP reports  Local/national statistics | Risk: The occurrence of a disaster that deepens vulnerability during project execution.  Assumptions: Adequate levels of coordination of project with municipalities, COPECO, UNAH, INETER and UNAM. |
| Results | 1. 38 communities in the municipalities of Marale and Yorito and 2 municipal governments (Marale and Yorito) have community and municipal emergency committees created and functioning (according to COPECO norms), EWS for floods and landslides installed and operating.  2. Strengthened national emergency preparedness and response capacities for earthquakes.  3. Population of 38 communities in the Municipalities of Marale and Yorito educated about and more aware of, risk of earthquakes, floods and landslides and CODEM/CODEL share methodologies and research results with national/regional key actors.  4. At least 12 communities in the municipalities of Marale and Yorito reduced their vulnerability to natural disasters through small demonstration mitigation and infrastructure support projects  5. Reinforced local first response capacity in the municipalities of Yorito and Marale. | 1.1 36 local Emergency committees organized & trained,  1.2 2 local and 2 municipal emergency committees strengthened,  1.3 37 contingency plans and risk maps developed (36 at community level and 1 at municipal level),  1.4 1 municipal emergency plan updated.  1.5 2 EWS and communication systems installed and working.  1.6 Two (2) municipal practical drills carried out.  2.1 20 staff members of COPECO and institutions of the Emergency system and 5 volunteers from UNAH trained in seismic hazard.  2.2. COPECO and UNAH equipped each with 3 seismometer and geophysics refraction equipment.  3.1 12 month radio advertisements on floods, earthquakes and landslides transmitted;  3.2. Education and publicity materials distributed throughout the municipalities  3.3. Children from 38 schools and 315 high vulnerable families trained.  3.4 1 methodology for local risk evaluation (for flood, seismic risk and landslides) developed  3.5 Methodology socialised at sub-national and national level.  3.6 Members of municipal and local structures have capacities to understand and implement contingency plans and risk maps  4.1. At least 4 mitigation works and 8 infrastructure support activities (including 4 shelters) for emergency plans built.  5.1 38 communities and local emergency response institutions and 2 CODEM trained in stock management.  5.2. Stock building of emergency and relief items in 4 isolated communities, | 38 project agreements signed with communities; 38 community risk maps; 38 contingency plans; training reports; training participant lists; socialisation event participation lists;  site visits; progress reports;  Drills reports, final evaluation.  KAP at municipal and local structures, communities and schools.  1 project agreements signed with COPECO, INETER and UNAH, attendance lists form workshops distribution lists of equipment, photos.  2 project agreements signed with two departmental education divisions; knowledge, attitudes and practice (KAP) surveys carried out; copies of educational materials; attendance lists of children, and teachers attending training events; 38 school emergency plans, 315 copies of family emergency plans final evaluation.  One publication documenting the process. Minutes of 1 sub-national event to socialise and validate the methodology. 4 meetings with key governments to socialize outcomes. 1 presentation of results of the methodology at national and regional DIPECHO meetings. Attendance lists and photographic records of events; copies of formal presentations; copies of published document; distribution lists of published document, visits to websites where information is posted.  Project plans and proposals; progress reports; site visits;  Attendance lists and photographic records of workshops; distribution lists of items, photos. | Assumptions:  Communities dedicate time to participate in the project throughout project life.  The municipal governments recognise the importance of disaster preparedness activities and take a leadership role.  Training for system members allows an improvement of national capacities for seismic response. The alliance among INETER, COPECO and UNAH allows a more precise monitoring and evaluation of earthquakes.  The population is sensitive to the importance of the threats of earthquakes, flooding and landslides that could affect them.  The methodology of local risk evaluation developed is applicable and replicable throughout Central America.  The communities involved supply the non qualified labour necessary in order to complete the projects.  The communities and local institutions take care of the relief items. |
| Activities | 1.1. Carry out 40 meetings and signing 40 agreements (in 38 communities and 2 municipalities).  1.2. Training emergency committees in risk management structure and function.  1.3. Formulation of technical studies in 2 municipalities and 38 communities.  1.4. Training commissions of 40 emergency committees (38 local and 2 Municipal).  1.5. Systematisation, printing and distribution of 38 community and 2 municipal contingency plans.  1.6. Procurement, distribution and installation of equipment for emergency committees, communication and EWS.  1.7. 2 Municipal evacuation drills with participation at community level.  1.8. Evaluation of the process undertaken.  1.9 Carry out a KAP evaluation.  2.1. Signing an agreement between COPECO, UNAH and INETER.  2.2. Training COPECO and national emergency system staff and UNAH volunteers.  2.3. Purchase and distribution of seismic monitoring and evaluation equipment.  2.4. Design and validation of a seismic response protocol for Honduras.  2.5. Participation in the National and Regional Consultancies of DIPECHO  3.1. Design and transmission of radio advertisements.  3.2. Review, printing and distribution of COPECO´s education and publicity materials.  3.3. Signing a project agreement with the Ministry of Education.  3.4. Training workshops for teachers of 2 municipalities.  3.5. Revision and distribution of study guides in schools and family emergency plans guidelines.  3.6. Monitoring training.  3.7. Evaluating training impact using KAP methodology  3.8. Systematisation of the experience.  3.9. One tool sistematized by the project staff using the format and methodology to be agreed by CRID, ECHO and its DIPECHO partners.  3.10. Socialization and validation of systematization documents with key stakeholders through seminars  3.11 Printing and distribution of systematization documents.  3.12 Meetings with government ministries to socialize results of the project.  3.13 Co-organization and participation in DIPECHO national and regional dissemination workshops.  4.1. Defining detailed projects with municipal and community emergency committees.  4.2. Organization of working groups in prioritised communities  4.3. Purchase and transportation of materials.  4.4. Projects building  4.5. Submission of narrative and financial reports to interested stakeholders.  5.1. Training CODEM and CODEL in management of emergency items stocks.  5.2 Identify final supplies list with municipalities and COPECO.  5.3. Purchase and distribution of supplies  5.4. Monitoring distribution of supplies.  5.5. Evaluation of the process | | | Pre-conditions: Weak capacity to manage disaster and risk; organisational structures present in target communities; local counterpart have been working in target communities prior to this project and will continue to do so after the project ends; Honduras is politically and socially stable. |

### More detailed information per result[[4]](#footnote-5)

Direct costs will be specified in each result. Direct and indirect personnel costs and other costs will be incorporated in “other costs”

#### Result 1: 38 communities in the municipalities of Marale and Yorito and 2 municipal governments (Marale and Yorito) have community and municipal emergency committees created and functioning (according to COPECO norms), EWS for floods and landslides installed and operating.

##### At proposal stage

###### Total amount: 99,775 EUR

###### Sector: Local disaster management Related sub-sector: EWS and Local Capacity Building/ Training

###### Beneficiaries (status + number): 10,189 beneficiaries; 5,160 men, 5,023 women, 317 tolupans, 3570 children, 641 elders and 75 handicapped.

###### Indicators for this result:

1.1 36 local Emergency committees organized & trained,

1.2 2 local and 2 municipal emergency committees strengthened,

1.3 37 contingency plans and risk maps developed (36 at community level and 1 at municipal level),

1.4 1 municipal emergency plan updated.

1.5 2 EWS and communication systems installed and working.

1.6 2 municipal practical drills carried out.

###### Activities related to the result

**1.1. Carry out 40 meetings and signing 40 agreements (in 38 communities and 2 municipalities).** Meetings to socialize the project and elaborate a preliminary activities plan and signing cooperation agreements.

**1.2. Training emergency committees in risk management structure and function.** A four days training in each community (at least 50% of the population). During the first 3 days training will include: concepts on risk management, identification of main hazards, participatory elaboration of hazard and vulnerability maps and action plans to reduce vulnerability. Education guidelines of ASONOG will be used.

A risk mapping technician will be hired to facilitate implementation of a methodology of participatory mapping developed by TROCAIRE and FSAR that comprises information gathering in each landslide site and households. Data collected will be processed by a GIS Specialist to elaborate a first draft of communal risk maps. Additional information will be gathered to determine return time cycles of floods and landslides linking them with daily/ accumulated precipitations edges (limits). On the fourth training day CODEL structure will be explained and the project will facilitate organization and structuring of CODELs.

**1.3. Formulation of technical studies in 2 municipalities and 38 communities**. Technical studies include seismic, floods and landslides hazard and design of floods and landslides EWS by project geologist with support form UNAH and a regional geology specialist (Javier Lermo of UNAM) especially on seismic hazard characterization. Geology specialist will travel to Honduras during the project three times during five days each time. Studies will include defining zones for the 38 communities based on amplification and vibration period of different materials methodology that will be experienced for the first time in Honduras. Furthermore, topography studies on 3 critical landslide spots will be carried out (*El Plan, Las Travesias and El Derrumbe*) for a better characterization of the hazard. Soil samples will be gathered to analyze slopes stability in specific zones. Conclusions of the technical study elaborate will be socialized with population during workshops through scale model mock-up with participation of local leaders that will discuss and validate outcomes. Scientific technical studies will be contrasted with results of the communal workshops.

The final model mock-ups will be geo referenced by the GIS specialist using photographs. Studies on floods and landslides will use the methodology developed by COSUDE in Nicaragua that is currently in a process of validation by COPECO Honduras.

Floods EWS will be designed on Maralito River (with a former study that will be considered for the design) and Siale River in Marale Municipality and Pimienta River at Yorito Municipality.

Landslides EWS will comprise to phases:

* A general EWS for both municipalities that will use information of (real time) precipitation intensity gathered through Internet, maps of landslides hazard and daily and accumulated precipitation edges defined considering consultancy to local population. A consultant will be hired to design a web page as part of COPECO webpage to visualize the hazard levels based on precipitations forecast to carry out evacuation actions. This page will be available for CODEM through internet.
* In critical landslides sites identified pluviometers installed will be complemented with installation of practical monitoring systems for local measuring such as extensometers.

**1.4. Training commissions of 40 emergency committees (38 local and 2 Municipal).** An exchange between the previous created CODEM in Marale and Yorito and CODEMs of Mangulile and Yocon Municipalities supported by FSAR under DIPECHO IV, as well as local governments of the 4 municipalities will take place. Afterwards, CODEM and CODELs Commissions will be trained in rescue, EDAN (Evaluation of Damages and Needs), temporary shelter management, communications, EWS, emergency operations and emergency centres (COE), vulnerability reduction in adobe houses, household emergency plans and fire control. CODEL will be grouped in areas for training. COPECO - CENINAC[[5]](#footnote-6) official guidelines will be used during training and guidelines for household emergency plans including specific measures to reduce vulnerability of adobe built houses as they will participate in shelters construction and fire control related to deforestation reduction and prevention of hillsides movements. It is expected that trained CODELs will visit the most vulnerable houses identified to support them (activity 3.7)

**1.5. Systematisation, printing and distribution of 38 community and 2 municipal contingency plans.** Hazard and vulnerability analysis will incorporate results from scientific technical studies and community indigenous knowledge to elaborate risk maps and plans considering different risk and disaster scenarios. Plans will also include basic emergency protocols. CODEL already operating in La Union and Playa will update their risk plans and maps.

**1.6. Procurement, distribution and installation of equipment for emergency committees, communication and EWS.** Equipment will include, among others, (megaphones), batteries, ropes, harness and tools.

**1.7. Evacuation drills.** 2 drills will be executed one in each municipality with participation of all communities selected and applying drills guideline formulated by USAID-MIRA project.

**1.8. Evaluation of the process undertaken.** The project will be evaluated through a KAP survey carried out in schools, communities and municipal and local emergency structures at the beginning and at the end of the project as well as an external evaluation.

**1.9 Carry out a KAP evaluation**. At the beginning and at the end of the project a Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Evaluation will be carried out based on a DP indicators matrix developed by DCA/CASM during DIPECHO V.

###### Means[[6]](#footnote-7) and related costs

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sub-components** | **Activities** | **Budget line** | **Estimated amount** |
| Direct Personnel |  |  | 38,261 |
| SS1 EWS | Purchase radio base stations | 01.08.06.01 | 19200 |
|  | Landslides EWS design study | 01.08.06.02 | 4000 |
|  | Equipment for Municipal Emergency Operations Centre | 01.08.06.03 | 2000 |
|  | Equipment for landslides EWS | 01.08.06.04 | 800 |
|  | Community pluviometers | 01.08.06.05 | 800 |
|  | Digital pluviometers | 01.08.06.06 | 400 |
|  | Topographical work in landslides | 01.08.06.07 | 10200 |
|  | Soil Tests | 01.08.06.08 | 1800 |
|  | Aerial photographs | 01.08.06.09 | 12320 |
| SS3 Local Capacity Building | Reproduction of risk maps | 01.08.80.01 | 855 |
|  | Training CODEL | 01.08.80.02 | 17100 |
|  | Community workshops | 01.08.80.03 | 11400 |
|  | Equipment for CODEL | 01.08.80.04 | 5700 |
|  | Drills | 01.08.80.05 | 7600 |
|  | CODEM training | 01.08.80.06 | 5600 |
|  | KAP study | 01.08.80.07 | 3600 |
|  | **Sub-total R1.** |  | **141,637** |

## See budget breakdown in detailed budget annexed

##### Intermediate report

###### Total amount: 151,677 EUR

###### Update[[7]](#footnote-8) on indicators

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **%** | **Comments** |
| * 1. . 36 local Emergency committees (CODEL) organized & trained | 60% | 38 CODEL organized. The 38 CODEL trained in the function and structure. The trainnig of the CODEL commissions have already started. |
| 1.2. 2 local and 2 municipal emergency committees strengthened, | 60% | 2 CODEM organized. 2 CODEM trained in the function and structure. The trainning of the CODEM commissions have already started. |
| 1.3. 37 contingency plans and risk maps developed (36 at community level and 1 at municipal level), | 60% | 15 CODEL have started to develope their contingency plans. 36 participatory risk maps have been done. Aditional information to prepare the digital maps has been collected in 18 communities. |
| 1.4. 1 municipal emergency plan updated. | Not started, as stated in workplan. | The participatory formulation of 2 municipal emergency plans are expected to start in the month of may |
| 1.5. 2 EWS and communication systems installed and working. | Not started, as stated in workplan |  |
| 1.6. 2 municipal practical drills carried out. | Not started, as stated in workplan |  |

###### Update5 on beneficiaries (status + number).

###### The same beneficiaries as the proposal.

###### Update5 on activities

* 1. **Carry out 40 meetings and signing 40 agreements (in 38 communities and 2 municipalities).**

Meetings have been carried out to present the project to the general population taking as headquarters in both municipalities Marale (urban area) and Yorit (urban area). (see annex No.1)

In the 38 communities attended in both municipalities (19 from Yorito and 19 from Marale), 38 CODELES were organized; moreover, there was continuity to the established CODEMs in both municipalities. In annex No. 1 detail of the meetings carried out by community, with dates and number of participants.

* 1. **Training emergency committees in risk management structure and function.**

The workshops *The Community and Disasters* took place, in which the relevance of the organizational structure and its functions was denoted. In principal, these workshops were directed to community leaders in each community (2 workshops in the municipality of Marale and three in the municipality of Yorito), who in turn, gave the workshop in their communities with the support of the project’s promoters. These workshops took place on the dates and eith the participation of the men and women detail in annex No. 1. It was possible to train 317 men and 294 women in Yorito and 246 men and 216 women in Marale.

There are 38 communal sketches risk maps of the communities, made by the CODEL members in each community. The digitizing is still pending as well as the completion with the data for housing, churches, schools, streets and/or major roads and other GPS data collected in each community. Up until now, GPS data has been collected in 15 communities of the municipality of Marale: La Sabana, Guayma, Quebrada Arriba, Volcancito, Río Cacao Abajo, Vallecito 1, Vallecito 2, El Tablon, La Unión, Siguapa, Las Lagunas, Palos Blancos, Playa Grande, Nuevo Paraíso and El Derrumbe.

* 1. **Formulation of technical studies in 2 municipalities and 38 communities**.

These activities have not started yet. The coordination with the geologist and the UNAH has been done in order to carry out the studies during June and July of 2009.

* 1. **Training commissions of 40 emergency committees (38 local and 2 Municipal).**

This activity is programmed to take place between May and July.

* 1. **Systematisation, printing and distribution of 38 community and 2 municipal contingency plans.**

Although this activity has been scheduled for the second half of the project, there are now draft plans of 15 communities, developed in a participatory manner by the members of the CODEL and the participation of elementary school teachers assigned to each community.

Some of the characteristics of the Local Plan which stand out are among others, the friendly format for easy comprehension and adequate rural context, as well as, its construction is based on participation, reflection and proposals. Among the contents that are integrated into the Plan are, the local risk scenarios identified by the participants and embodied in a community map, the structure and roles of members of the CODEL / CODEM and tasks to develop, depending on the scenario.

* 1. **Procurement, distribution and installation of equipment for emergency committees, communication and EWS.**

Rescheduled for completion in September

* 1. **Evacuation drills.**

Scheduled to be carried out in August and September.

* 1. **Evaluation of the process undertaken.**

Scheduled to be carried out in November and December.

* 1. **Carry out a KAP evaluation**.

Two workshops took place in Tegucigalpa and 3 workshops in Marale and Yorito as to revise, adapt and validate the design of an array of indicators on disaster preparedness at the local level (municipal and community).

In Tegucigalpa the workshops were carried out with the participation of the consultant who has been developing the refer array since DIPECHO’s V Action Plan in the framework of the DCA-CASM project, the FSAR Director and the Project Coordinator.

In Marale and Yorito a workshop was carried out for the project’s technical personnel as a first instance and 2 more workshops directed to CODEMs with the purpose of applying and documenting the findings in terms of capacities.

The workshops were carried out in:

* Municipality of Marale: La Unión, Nuevo Paraíso, Playa Grande, El Tablón, Marale, Siguapa, Quebrada Arriba y el Derrumbe;
* Municipality of Yorito: El Plan, Lagunitas, Matacaballos, El Panal, Capiro, Mina Honda, Higuero Quemado, Jimeritos, Las Brisas, Pichingo, Las Minitas y Yorito.

Among the variables included in the matrix are among others, the context of earthquakes and landslides characteristic of the area, as well as, women's participation in the work-related risk prevention.

Other local workshops have taken place and directed to focal groups of men and women in:

* Comunity of El Tablón, municipality of Marale; and,
* Comunity of Luquigue, municipality of Yorito.

###### Update5 on means and related costs

##### Final report

###### Total amount: 116,934.44 EUR

###### Indicators for achieved result

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** |  | **Comments** |
| * 1. . 36 local Emergency committees (CODEL) organized & trained |  | 38 CODEL have been organized in the comunities established in the proyect and in adition one in the community of La Rosa in the municipality of Marale. All CODELs are structured as to integrate the Search and Rescue Comities, Health, Logistics, Education, EDAN and Monitoring and Comunications. All of them trained. |
| 1.2. 2 local and 2 municipal emergency committees strengthened. |  | 2 CODEM organized and trained in the functioning and preparedness for response. |
| 1.3. 38 contingency plans and risk maps developed. |  | 38 CODEL have a Contingency Plan, done in a participatory manner, under a constructive and structured focus and a friendly format that allows the interpretation of the different risk scenarios and in which the community propose initiatives for the reduction of vulnerabilities.  All the CODEL’s have a risk map with critical sites, vital infrastructure and resources. |
| 1.4. 1 municipal emergency plan updated. |  | Marale and Yorito have an Emergency Municipal Plan, structured in a rural context. It incorporates the risk scenarios and critical sites identified through a geological study. |
| 1.5. 2 EWS and communication systems installed and working. |  | 2 EWS were installed in the municipalities of Marale and Yorito. They integrate the communication equipment, pluviometers, hydrometric scales and tensometros in potential landslide sites by the effect of seismic activity and intense rain. The alert thresholds have been identified through a Hydrological study (Thesis Msc UNAH) and a Geological study. |
| 1.6. 2 municipal practical drills carried out. |  | 2 municipal practical drills were carried out in the municipalities of Marale and Yorito with the participation of the municipal authorities and a massive participation of the live forces, CODEL and CODEM. The scenarios were done on the basis of the geological study findings. It had the assistance of a team of advisors as evaluators and external observers. |

###### Final state on beneficiaries (status + number)

###### Activities accomplished

## Carry out 40 meetings and signing 40 agreements (in 38 communities and 2 municipalities).

45 socialization meetings were carried out with municipal authorities in Marale and Yorito, with leaders of every one of the 38 communities in both municipalities, with teachers and education authorities in the municipal level. In annex 4.1 and 4.2 there is an updated list of the workshops carried out in both municipalities.

As part of the project’s presentations, 38 agreements were signed between UNDP-FSAR and each of the CODEL. In the signed agreements, commitments and responsibilities of each part were established as to achieve the results in the context of the communities. Moreover, two agreements were signed in the same terms with the Marale and Yorito CODEMs respectively.

* 1. **Training emergency committees in risk management structure and function.**

In order to enhance knowledge about the roles and functions of CODEL, CODEM and Commissions, the project’s technical team developed alternative day plan than those given by local leaders referred to in the interim report. Among the contents are the internal functioning of the trigger Committees, response protocols, types of alerts, activation and operation of the committees and coordination mechanisms between CODEL-CODEM-COPECO.

As additional inputs to promote risk management by organized structures, geo-referencing was completed in El Puerto, Los Planes, La Travesia and Quebrada del Encinal, all in the municipality of Marale. Similarly, 19 communities in Yorito, including the municipal center, were geo-referenced.

The geographical coordinates taken of the communities correspond to strategic places in each one, i.e. school, church or community center.

* 1. **Formulation of technical studies in 2 municipalities and 38 communities**.

The Geological study has been done with the objective of giving the municipalities of Yorito and Marale, a technical document that guides the planning of territorial use, considering aspects of disaster prevention and mitigation caused by natural disasters, as to reduce vulnerability and risk in both municipalities.

The study was done using a methodology developed in Nicaragua by the Swiss Cooperation and Development Agency (COSUDE) as part of the project \*Municipal Strengthening for Natural Risk Management\* and the project \*Local Support for the analysis and management of Natural risks.

The document is composed by two parts, the first corresponds to the Geological Mapping of the municipalities of Yorito and Marale and the inventory of threats present in each one of these, and the second part contains, the Municipal Disaster Reduction Plan (PMRD) that establish the necessary actions for risk reduction.

The Geological and Indicative Map of Threats has been done in a 1:50,000 scale, both for Yorito and Marale. In this, the spatial distribution of each geological group that compose the municipalities geology, as well as all the phenomena identified (landslides, debris flows and flood zones). It also recorded a total of 17 critical sites for Yorito, of which two are associated with flooding and 15 landslides. While for Marale, 11 critical sites, one related to flooding and the remaining to landslides.

For each critical spot, a data sheet was produced that reflects the level of risk, threat, history of the phenomenon, expected effects, low risk items and the approximate cost of each of the proposed mitigation measures.

Programmes are also proposed and minimum priority measures in the educational, structural and legal order, aimed at reducing risk under an integral land management approach.

The document includes general guidelines for actions which were later integrated into the formulation of a participatory Muncipal Emergency Plan.

* 1. **Training commissions of 40 emergency committees (38 local and 2 Municipal).**

By end of the project, 38 CODEL and the 2 CODEM commissions have been trained; a summary of the workshops follows:

Health Commission

6 workshops were carried out, 3 in Marale and 3 in Yorito, integrating between five and six communities in each of them, the workshops were developed by the Fire Department of the city of El Progreso providing theoretical and practical knowledge on first aid, emphasizing on the care of the most common affections during emergencies, including among other, fractures, bruises, cuts, cardiopulmonary recovery, snakebite, gastrointestinal conditions. During the training, illustrated material was given out.

Search and Rescue

6 workshops were carried out, three in each municipality, integrated between 5 and 6 communities in each of these. They were given by instructors from the Fire Department on search and rescue of people in the rural context. The workouts in each of the workshops involved the use of local materials that were complemented by the basic equipment for search and rescue provided to the CODELs by the project.

The contents of the workshops include among others, rescue techniques, immobilization, interim mechanisms of rescue and relocation of affected, use of rescue equipment. Moreover, illustrated material was given out to participants, and to the CODEL they were given basic search and rescue equipment, previously identified by COPECO in consultation with the Fire Department.

*Damage Assessment and Needs analysis*

FSAR Technical staff developed the damage assessment and need analysis following guidelines, instruments and procedures established by COPECO. The number of EDAN workshops, as well as the dynamic of the organization and development of each one of these, was similar to those of the workshops for first aid and Search and Rescue. A Procedure and Functions Manual was given to each one of the EDAN Commissions, as well as the EDAN formats for 48 and 72 hours.

As a complement on the theric information given to the participants, practical field exercises were done, according to the context, threat occurrence and local vulnerability.

*Communication and Monitoring*

6 workshops were given, 3 in Marale and 3 in Yorito, by FSAR’s technical personnel, including among others, Management of communication equipment, mounting and reading of scale gauges, maintenance and reading of gauges, processing, handling and reading of tensometers. Each of the Commission in which radio equipment was installed in the community, was provided with operation and maintenance of communication equipment manuals, as well as, guidelines for the receipt and transmission of information, both drafted by COPECO.

Education

5 workshops were given on the Community and Disasters, 2 in Marale and 3 in Yorito. In both cases, members of the Education Commission of each community were present, as well as the municipal education authorities.

*Logistics*

2 workshops were given, one in Marale and one in Yorito. The contents in this case, were directed to identify the elements that facilitate the coordination of the Commissions assignments and the functioning of the COE.

* 1. **Systematisation, printing and distribution of 38 community and 2 municipal contingency plans.**

On the municipal plans:

The final version of both Municipal Plans was edited and distributed among the CODEM and Municipal authorities of Marale and Yorito. Its contents include, risk scenarios and critical flood and landslide sites, activated by intense rain and seismic activity, which have been identified and prioritized by a geological study done in the totality of the 2 municipalities.

Each one of these plans integrate each other, the municipal background highlighting the relevance and use of the plans, the historical threat occurrence and the assessment of cause and effect of these phenomenon and anthropogenic activity identifying the critical sites, denoting their characteristics and making recommendations for each one of them. In every place or critical site of the municipalities, it is established in a clear and simple manner, the signs and indicators of potential effects and impacts.

Of particular importance is the section on how to change the conditions of the critical sites from the organization, knowledge of the problem, identifying potential solutions and management capacity for the development of prevention, mitigation and preparedness and response.

The organizational structure of CODEMs, resource inventories (human resources, shelters, warehouses, and transportation) as well as conceptual and operative guidelines for COE, are found as annexes in the plan.

It is important to denote that the format has been contextualised and adapted to the characteristics of rural communities from a model designed and implemented by COSUDE in Nicaragua.

Finally, both the Local Plan and the Municipal Emergency Plan have been systematized in the format established by the CRID as a tool for disaster preparedness.

On Local Plans

The 38 plans have been formulated on the basis of a model developed and implemented by the Project MIRA-USAID that highlights the constructivist approach to facilitate the participatory preparation. This format contains spaces that are filled by members of the CODEL based on knowledge of its context. It also explains the link between vulnerability, local issues and gaps in development; defines in an illustrative way, the relationship between prevention, preparedness and risk reduction in order to lessen the impacts of adverse events.

On the other hand, the Plan sets out the mechanisms and scope of local participation, CODEL composition, roles and functions, community map, history of occurrence and impact of adverse events, description and location of risk scenarios and dangers, dominant cultural profile of the community, base economy, institutional presence, threats of community disaster cycle, schedule of activities and colloquial definitions on the response, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Finally, it encourages reflection on the context, impacts and lessons learnt from the events that have affected the country, the municipality and the community with particular emphasis on the effects of Mitch.

* 1. **Procurement, distribution and installation of equipment for emergency committees, communication and EWS.**

We have designed and installed two Early Warning Systems, one in Yorito and another in Marale. In each municipality, the SAT is composed of radio equipment in a prioritized community linked via radio with 6 other communities and with the Capital City. The system also integrates two rain gauges at critical locations defined by the Geological Survey carried out under the Project in all the geography of the two municipalities.

According to this study, in the case of Marale, a critical area for potential landslide for a substantial amount of soil as a result of an earthquake or heavy precipitation is the site known as El Derrumbe, found surrounding the community with the same name and which has installed a rain gauge and a tensometer.

Another critical site in Marale is its’ village, which in previous years has been the subject of flooding in the inhabited area and in grazing and cultivation areas near the banks of the River Maralito. A hydrometric level has been installed upstream and is monitored by the CODEM. Also, a rain gauge and radio equipment are at the disposition of the CODEM, with which communications are made to and from the communities and COPECO’s 2nd Regional Center in the case of Yorito and COPECO;s central in the case of Marale.

To enforce a timely response, the Communications and Monitoring Commission have been trained in order to have an effective monitoring, which in the case of the community of El Derrumbe is directed to the periodic review and record of the level of land displacement through the tensometer reading, a relatively simple tool made from wood and metal which integrates a scale that allows easy reading of the distance travelled by land, this information, as well as, the volume of rainfall recorded in the rain gauge, is documented by members of the Communication and Monitoring Commission and transmitted via radio to Marale’s CODEM, which in return would respond within the established parameters in the geological study and the study prepared for the implementation of the SAT.

In Yorito the prioritized critical site is the community of El Plan, which just as Marale has a rain gauge installed and radio equipment to monitor rainfall and a landslide with potential for slippage.

The following table illustrates the distribution and details of the SAT components installed in Marale and Yorito.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Municipality** | **Community/Site** | **Installed Equipment** |
| Marale | Marale | Radio Equipment |
| Rain gauge |
| Hidrometric scale |
| El Derrumbe | Radio Equipment |
| Rain gauge |
| Tensometer |
| Yorito | El Plan | Radio Equipment |
| Rain gauge |

Distribution of Radio Equipment in Marale

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| N | Community | quantity |
| 1 | Marale | 1 |
| 2 | La Unión. | 1 |
| 3 | Nuevo Paraíso | 1 |
| 4 | Guaimas | 1 |
| 5 | El Puerto | 1 |
| 6 | Las Lagunas | 1 |
| 7 | Río Abajo | 1 |
| 8 | Vallecito Arriba | 1 |

In Yorito:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| N | Community | quantity |
| 1 | Yorito | 1 |
| 2 | El Plan | 1 |
| 3 | Urraco | 1 |
| 4 | Turín | 1 |
| 5 | Mina Honda | 1 |
| 6 | Luquigue | 1 |
| 7 | Achote | 1 |
| 8 | Himerito | 1 |

Selection criteria established for the placement of radio equipment in the communities:

* Recurrence of earthquake threats, flooding and/or landslides.
* Accented vulnerabilities.
* Inaccessibility.
* Isolation of communities.
* Equidistance other vulnerable communities
* Access to radio signal coverage radio network COPECO

Similarly, for the identification of families and households for the placement of radio equipment in each of the communities’ families, the communities were proposed on the basis of the following criteria:

* Access to radio signal coverage of COPECO’s radio network.
* Service history in the work for community benefit.
* Accessibility to housing.
* Family involvement to address management of equipment
  1. **Evacuation drills.**

In the month of February XX and as one of the last activities of the project, two drills were done simultaneously, one in each municipality. For the design, coordination and assembly of the drills we had the Director of Prevention for COECO, Hydrologist Dimas Alonzo, a specialist in Preparedness and Response, with recognized experienced in Central America.

At first Mr. Alonzo with FSAR’s technical personnel, made a field characterization for the design and assembly of the exercise; according to the local context, the goals and expected project’s results and the occurrence and type of threats in the area of project intervention. This characterization allowed defining the scenario for the Simulation, an earthquake of Richter scale grade 5, heavy rains and landslides, setting as scenarios those places and communities identified as critical un the geological study, by the degree of exposure, potential flooding and landslides to heavy rains and earthquakes as triggers of these events in both municipalities.

The simulation was structured according to the methodological guidelines set out by MIRA/USAID, however, and in order to optimize the scope of it, elements of the Handbook for Simulations (developed and validated by the International Federation of Red Cross) were integrated, as well as Protocols for Drills and Simulations of FAHUM, which were contextualized for Marale and Yorito by Mr. Alonzo.

During the Simulation, the CODEMs were activated in both municipalities, its Committees, as well as 7 CODELs in Yorito and 8 in Marale. At the municipal level, there was participation of staff and aldermen of the two municipalities, teachers from a school in Marale and one in Yorito, district education authorities, medical and administrative staff of the Ministry of Health, NGOs with a presence in the municipality and 26 volunteers’ neighbors of the Municipality. The total number of participants in the Simulation in Marale is estimated at 126 and 143 in Yorito.

For purposes of documenting and assessing the development of the exercise there was a team of 8 observers: four technicians from FSAR; 2 United Nations Volunteers, 2 technicians from UNDP with 10 reviewers from COPECO (2 technicians and 1 response preparedness specialist) from Region 1 (Atlantic) and Region 2 (San Pedro Sula); 3 specialists in emergency operations, EDAN and school safety from the international NGO GOAL, currently a DIPECHO partner, a technicians for the Mennonite Social Action Commission, 1 technician from CARITAS Diocesan in Trujillo, 3 Fire Department specialists in Search and Rescue and First Aid.

At the end of both simulations, a meeting took place in the Municipality of Sulaco, equidistant from Yorito and Marale. In this meeting the team of observers and evaluators submitted to the authorities, participants, guests and the general public, the findings and recommendations raised, which among others were:

* Outstanding integration of the active forces, particularly women and youth.
* Delivery, commitment and responsibility of those involved during exercise.
* Suitable integration and participation of municipal authorities.
* Optimal level of equipment in the Municipal COE.
* The brigades were well equipped, particularly Search and Rescue and First Aid.
* Still to improve the use and handling of EDAN instruments.
* Still to improve the use of certain instruments by the COE: maps, blogs.
* Well-equipped at SAT level and good management of information flows CODEL-CODEM-CODEL.
* Knowledge of high level on the roles and functions of CODEM, CODEL and Commissions.
* Optimum knowledge in first aid and medical attention.
* Still to improve some of the procedures and techniques of search and rescue

It is important to stress the hints that the team of observers and evaluators had on the outstanding integration and participation of the live forces of Yorito and Marale, more particularly, the majority of women and youth. It was evident during the event, their dedication, commitment and responsibility in the tasks undertaken in the various committees of both CODEM.

Finally, the closing ceremony of the Simulation was used also as a small closing ceremony for the project in which recognitions were given to the authorities, the project’s technicians and volunteers who so decidedly participated in various activities of the Project.

* 1. **Evaluation of the process undertaken.**

Ongoing. The final version of the report?? is expected to be ready no later than June 30, 2010.

* 1. **Carry out a KAP evaluation**.

For the purposes of output indicators, we could not have the consultant hired for the initial application of the matrix, due to work commitments on his part which did not allow him to take the consultancy.

However, we were able to integrate a technical team led by two United Nations Volunteers with experience in the application of these indicators, and they were integrated into the team that applied the initial KAP.

The development methodology and tools for the implementation of the indicators were the same as those applied in the entry assessment at the beginning of the project; moreover, members of CODEM and CODEL consulted on this occasion have been the same from the beginning of the project. On average, three members were consulted by each of the 10 CODELs in Marale and 13 in Yorito.

The evaluation was carried out at the start of the project as well as in the end. It was based on the appropriation of knowledge, skills and practices across 41 indicators in six disaggregated sectors of DIPECHO intervention. These sectors are: 1) Risk knowledge and Education, 2) Organizational structures, 3) SAT and Communication, 4) Infrastructure, Service and Evacuation capacity, 5) Health and Water Infrastructure, Shelters and Humanitarian Assistance, and 6) Rehabilitation.

The following table shows on a comparative basis, a quantitative assessment of the level of appropriations for each of the sectors intervened at the beginning and end of the Project in Yorito:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **N** | **Áreas de Intervención** | **% Valoración al Incio de Proyecto** | **% de Apropiación al Final de Proyecto** |
| 1 | Risk knowledge and Education | 12 | 82 |
| 2 | Organizational structures | 9 | 86 |
| 3 | SAT and Communication | 20 | 72 |
| 4 | Infrastructure, Service and Evacuation capacity | 20 | 76 |
| 5 | Health and Water Infrastructure, Shelters and Humanitarian Assistance | 18 | 66 |
| 6 | Rehabilitation | 12 | 80 |
|  | **% Promedio** | **15** | **77** |

Quantitative assessment for Marale:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **N** | **Áreas de Intervención** | **% de Valoración al Incio de Proyecto** | **% de Apropiación al Final de Proyecto** |
| 1 | Risk knowledge and Education | 13 | 86 |
| 2 | Organizational structures | 9 | 88 |
| 3 | SAT and Communication | 14 | 76 |
| 4 | Infrastructure, Service and Evacuation capacity | 17 | 76 |
| 5 | Health and Water Infrastructure, Shelters and Humanitarian Assistance | 20 | 74 |
| 6 | Rehabilitation | 13 | 82 |
|  | **% Promedio** | **16** | **80** |

As can be seen, the appropriation of capacities according to indicators of the six sectors of intervention has been significant, from an average of 15% to 77% in the case of Yorito and 16% to 80% in the case of Marale. This had to do with the methodological scheme implemented by the technical team on the materials used in both cases characterized by being contextualized to rural areas.

That degree of appropriateness in the context of Yorito and Marale is significant as these communities reflect low levels of education and limited access to information but even in these conditions have been integrated with determination in each of the days of reflection and construction their own abilities, aspects that are reflected in the level of appropriation of the knowledge, skills and practices developed during the project development.

###### Finally committed means and related costs

#### Result 2: Strengthened national emergency preparedness and response capacities for earthquakes.

##### At proposal stage

###### Total amount: 50,700 EUR

###### Sector: 2 Institutional linkages and advocacy

###### Related sub-sector: Institutional Strengthening

###### Beneficiaries (status + number): 190 directly benefited. 25 persons trained, 20 persons participating in advocacy meetings and 50 persons participating in scientific experts forums.

###### Indicators for this result:

2.1. 20 staff members of COPECO and institutions of the Emergency system and 5 volunteers from UNAH trained in seismic hazard.

2.2. COPECO and UNAH equipped with 3 seismometer and geophysics refraction equipment.

###### Activities related to the result

**2.1. Signing an agreement between COPECO, UNAH and INETER.** Project will coordinate signing of an agreement for monitoring and seismic evaluation at national level and especially in the intervention area. Nicaragua INETER Geophysics Department staff in the framework of regional integration will monitor through internet installed seismographs because they have permanent staff with experience and knowledge. COPECO will access information in real time through INETER web site. UNAH will also monitor the seismic network but not permanently. UNAH will research on the seismic hazard with a pilot work in Marale. Moreover, the geologist Javier Lermo one of the main specialists in the region will collaborate with the project through the agreement between UNAH and the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (UNAM).

**2.2. Training COPECO and national emergency system staff and UNAH volunteers.** COPECO staff (10), members of the national emergency response network (10) and UNAH students (5) will be trained under UNAH collaboration including: seismic origins in Honduras, hazard evaluation and seismograms basic interpretation through a 12 days training programme during six months receiving an UNAH diploma certification.

**2.3. Purchase and distribution of seismic monitoring and evaluation equipment.** 2 seismographs will be donated to COPECO and installed in Marale and Yorito as part of the local seismograph network with an internet data transmission system to the INETER server. One seismograph and equipment of seismic refraction will be donated to UNAH to be used as part of the network to evaluate seismic hazard. Data will be collected with support from UNAH students (10) and teachers to evaluate seismic hazard in 38 selected communities. Considering the 2 seismographs that will be installed and the one that is already operated by INETER in Yorito it is expected to detect precisely active faults areas considering micro seismic movements. This is (fundamental) for a comprehensive characterization of the seismic hazard in the intervention area.

**2.4. Design and validation of a seismic response protocol for Honduras.** A participatory seismic response protocol will be designed with support form UNAH and INETER including monitoring, detection, communication with population and media, damages evaluation and seismic hazard. A national validation drill will be carried out.

**2.5. Co-organization and participation in the National and Regional Consultancies of DIPECHO.** A member of the project and a member of each CODEM (Marale and Yorito) will participate in the National Consultancies.

###### Means and related costs

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sub-components** | **Activities** | **Budget line** | **Estimated amount** |
| Direct Personnel |  |  | 7,652 |
| SS2 Facilitation of Coordination | DIPECHO National and Regional Consultative Meetings | 01.08.08.01 | 5000 |
| SS3 Institutional Strengthening | Workshops for COPECO, national emergency institutions and UNAH students | 01.08.09.01 | 4000 |
|  | Seismometers | 01.08.09.02 | 10800 |
|  | Refraction seismic geophysics equipment | 01.08.09.03 | 20000 |
|  | Regional simulations and practice drills | 01.08.09.04 | 3000 |
|  | Visits from seismic specialist from Mexican National University (UNAM). | 01.08.09.05 | 5100 |
|  | Transport costs of UNAH students fieldwork | 01.08.09.06 | 4200 |
|  | **Sub-total R2.** |  | **59,752** |

## See budget breakdown in detailed budget annexed

##### Intermediate report

###### Total amount 88,279EUR

###### Update on indicators

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **%** | **Comments** |
| 2.1 20 staff members of COPECO and institutions of the Emergency system and 5 volunteers from UNAH trained in seismic hazard. | 100% | 26 staff members from COPECO have been trained in risk, vulnerability and seismic hazard in a course coordinated with COSUDE. The course will be finished on August. 2 COPECO staff members have reveceived training in instalation and maintenance of seismic monitoring equipment with INETER. The training will conclude in August. |
| 2.2. COPECO and UNAH equipped with 3 seismometer and geophysics refraction equipment. | 100% started according to workplan. |  |

###### Update on beneficiaries (status + number)

28 persons trained (26 in course and 2 in exchange with INETER).

###### Update on activities

**2.1. Signing an agreement between COPECO, UNAH and INETER.**

In January a tour was realized in Nicaragua with the COPECO Prevention Director, Eng. Dimas Alonzo and conversations were held as well with the INETER Director with the purpose of establishing a partnership agreement, proposal that was listened with good will by INETER itself. During this visit the training of two people from COPECO’s in the mantenaince and installation of seismic stations was coordinated with INETER. Nowadays meetings are held with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to see the possibility to include the signature of this agreement in the context of international agreements between Honduras and Nicaragua. On the other hand, an advanced draft on the agreement between UNAH and COPECO already exists and it is now being revised by the Institute of Earth Cience by UNAH in order to include the element of seismic monitoring. The final proposal could be-rather than one multilateral agreement- two bilateral agreements: COPECO – UNAH and COPECO – INETER.

**2.2. Training COPECO and national emergency system staff and UNAH volunteers.**

Between the 14 and 25 of April members of INETER gave a training in Aplication and Maintenance of the Seismic Network to Welkis Noryolis Estrada Aguilar and Juan Jose Reyes, both from the Monitoring and Early Warning Unit in COPECO.

Both participants acquired theoretical and practical knowledge on handling programs and equipment for the generation of information, lecture and interpretation of seismic events, for which, several field visits to different scenarios and seismic stations took place.

On the other hand, in the month of March a Course in Technical Tools for the Analysis and Risk Management directed to 26 engineering professionals working in the member institutions of the National Risk Management System (including COPECO and Universities) started.

This training has been structured with the purpose to promote an integral vision of the related processes of risk and disaster, and specifically to mesure the seismic hazard and vulnerability.

The Course includes 7 modules, and 4 have been imparted. All of them were given by highly qualified national and international professionals. In the modules, seismic vulnerability was included and given by a Nicaraguan specialist (Dr. Ing. Armando Ugarte) which ended with a practical exercise for the evaluation of the seismic vulnerability of Comayagua; exercise that served as support to the national practical drill. This practical drill was part of the training activities done by COPECO and took place in Comayagua between the 20 and 24 of April. The project helped with part of the logistic and design of the simulation, which was a first national experience for seismic practical drill (up to now there were only seismic simulations). The support for the exercise was coordinated with the Southern Command, CEPREDENAC and COSUDE.

It is worth mentioning that the contribution from our project is complementary to the financial support of COSUDE, while its thematic structure and methodology is derived from previous experiences in this field conducted with the assistance of FSAR.

Coordination and monitoring of the course has been assumed by the DIPECHO Project Coordinator, the Director for Prevention and CENICAC, both assigned to COPECO. On the other hand, staff of the Institute of Earth Sciences of UNAH assumed the task of reviewing the contents and monitoring process.

**2.3. Purchase and distribution of seismic monitoring and evaluation equipment.**

Reprogrammed to be completed by September. It is on the way the signature of an agreement UNDP- UNAH to allow UNAH to evaluate the purchase of the material.

**2.4. Design and validation of a seismic response protocol for Honduras.**

Programmed to be completed in September, at the same time of the Curse

**2.5 Co-organization and participation in the National and Regional Consultancies of DIPECHO.**

Up to now meetings have been held in Tegucigalpa on the coordination and follow up of the main elements for the realization of the Action Plan and that allowed the elaboration of the TOR for the consultant selection that will provide the query and formulation process of the Country Document.

For operative effects it was decided to integrate the Coordination Committee to UNDP and ASB, the technical Committee integrated by GOAL and DCA and the logistical Committee integrated by the four partners, It is worth to mention that each one of the regional partners, like UNICEF and OPS, have engaged in being actively participative in the different actions related to coordination and the process of national query.

Currently the TORs are to be spread in the Honduras Sustainable Development Network’s web pages and in Redhm’s web pages. In this sense, the process of consultation shall be starting by June this year; those findings in this Action Plan will be directed to document the Response Capacity in priorized municipalities.

###### Update on means and related costs

##### Final report

###### Total amount: 93,050.08 EUR

###### Indicators for achieved result

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** |  | **Comments** |
| 2.1 20 staff members of COPECO and institutions of the Emergency system and 5 volunteers from UNAH trained in seismic hazard. |  | The State has 23 professionals working in 8 member institutions of the National Risk Management System with the capacity to plan and do preventive and damage evaluation of infrastructure by seismic activity, landslides and flooding  COPECO has technicians with basic knowledge on monitoring and seismic equipment |
| 2.2. COPECO and UNAH equipped with 3 seismometer and geophysics refraction equipment. |  | COPECO has a network of 5 seismometers installed in prioritized sites at national level.  UNAH has available geophysics refraction equipment for the study of the behavior of soils to seismic activity  Both equipments are complementary and are oriented to the registration and study of the dynamics of seismic activity and its potential effects; moreover, to set the baseline for the ordering and regulatory guidelines on construction. |

###### Final state on beneficiaries (status + number)

###### Activities accomplished

**2.1. Signing an agreement between COPECO, UNAH and INETER.**

Despite the discussions and preliminary agreements established since the first meeting held in Nicaragua in January 2009 between officials of COPECO and INETER for the signing of a cooperation agreement to strengthen the technical capacities of COPECO and the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Honduras (UNAH), this could not materialize because of the political events that occurred in Honduras from June 2009 and that meant in the international order, the breakdown of the international community's relations with the regime established after that month.

This was the case of Nicaragua, whose government suspended relations with Honduras, which meant insurmountable constraint to sign the agreement between the government authorities of both countries, COPECO and INETER.

**2.2. Training COPECO and national emergency system staff and UNAH volunteers.**

The Technical Tools on Risk Management Diplomate concluded and 23 professionals assigned to the institutions of the Risk Management System in Honduras: COPECO (5), Department of Public Works and Transport SOPTRAVI (4), Honduran Fund for Social Investment FHIS (2), High Court of Auditors (2), Municipality of Tegucigalpa, Central District (5), by the nature of their roles and links to the topic of Risk Management also joined the College of Civil Engineers of Honduras (4) and the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Honduras UNAH (1), (See details of participants in Annex 4.3).

The staff of instructors was composed of experienced specialists of the Central American region, which included Dr. Stephen Tobler and MsC. Mirianm Dawns of COSUDE Central America, seismologist Armando Ugarte, and Dr. Francisco Mendoza, Director of the Master of Environmental Planning and Risk Management, both from the Engineering University of Nicaragua; MsC. Gines Suarez National Specialist and Advisor for UNDP Honduras, MsC. Jose Francisco Fernadez, Hydrologists and Independent Consultant and MsC. Jose Jorge Escobar, seismologist for UNAH. All modules and contents wwere developed according to the thematic structure defined between COPECO, COSUDE, UNDP and UNAH.

It is important to acknowledge that this training process has enabled the State to have a team of professionals with skills to develop action planning, assessment, prevention and damage assessment of vital structures, a team that has been integrated to the tasks of assessment of those damaged structures affected by seismic activity during 2009 and that affected to a greater extent the department of Yoro, particularly in the area of intervention of UNDP-FSAR/DIPECHO VI project, and the department of Cortes and the city of Tegucigalpa MDC.

Similarly, a group of diplomats were integrated with COPECO and UNDP specialists in developing a diagnosis and Structural Assessment of the National Congress facilities from which a report was produced which enabled Congress to approve the necessary adjustments in the structure to prevent damage caused by seismic activity. Complementary to this activity, a Simulation was held onsite in? Congress, in which congress members participated.

In order to be able to follow up on the resource team trained in the subject, it was agreed with COPECO and other institutions, to continue with preventive screenings of vital infrastructure in the country, starting with the hospital network in Tegucigalpa. It also proposes to further boost COPECO’s initiative to promote these professionals to Prevention Officers, a figure which is already mentioned in the recently adopted Contingencies Act,which requires the state agencies to have a professional or technician as a Prevention Officer.

**2.3. Purchase and distribution of seismic monitoring and evaluation equipment.**

After a review and assessment of needs for seismic activity recording, a team of technicians and professionals from UNAH and COPECO under the guidance of Consultant Wilfred Strauss, known seismologist based in Nicaragua, determined as priority installing seismographs in at least five priority sites, one of these being Yorito.

Given this need and in order to strengthen COPECO with the installation of a seismographic network, five seismographs were installed in: Tocoa, La Ceiba, Roatan, Hydroelectric Dam (El Cajon) in Francisco Morazan and Yorito.

Seismic activity detected by the network’s equipment is currently being registered by INETER and providing the information to COPECO through its website.

As a complement to this, the Institute of Earth Sciences of the UNAH was endowed with seismic refraction equipment, in order to identify and document "Effects of Site", in other words, to determine the behavior of soil micro-zones against possible earthquakes. For this, it is necessary to have a database of seismic records, which is why the refraction equipment is complementary to the seismographs already installed in priority areas of the country.

With this, the Government institutions would be able to document potential impacts made by earthquakes; moreover, this research may lead to the establishment of regulatory guidelines in building codes for both rural and urban areas.

**2.4. Design and validation of a seismic response protocol for Honduras.**

Given Nicaragua's experience in developing and implementing a Seismic Response Protocol, it was planned to have the advice of INETER for the formulation of the Honduran Protocol; nevertheless, it was not possible to establish an agreement between COPECO and INETER because of the lack of relations between both governments as a result of the political crisis referred to under activity 2.1.

Despite the above, we tried to identify experts with experience in developing protocols on seismic matter in order to facilitate a formulation process; however, it could not be identified.

**2.5 Co-organization and participation in the National and Regional Consultancies of DIPECHO.**

The conduction of the Country Paper through the consultation process for the identification of Disaster Response Capabilities was awarded by public tender to Mr. Nabil Kawas, Risk Management Specialist and Coordinator of the Master in Risk Management of UNAH, whom presented the best offer both technical and economic.

The process of consultation and drafting of the document has been coordinated and accompanied by the 4 DIPECHO Partners of the VI Action Plan. The consultant team is responsible for formulating a proposal for a matrix of indicators in two versions, one basic and one extended matrix.

The basic matrix was used in 96 vulnerable municipalities identified from a consolidated list which includes the municipalities prioritized by COPECO through the Natural Disaster Mitigation Project (PMDN) and prioritized by the Bureau of Land Management in the Territorial Management Plan (PLANOT). Other 36 equally vulnerable municipalities were prioritized for the implementation of the Extended Matrix by the consulting team, while in 21 municipalities this matrix was applied by DIPECHO Partners in their respective areas of intervention. A total of 153 municipalities were consulted which is equivalent to 51% of the municipalities in the country.

The paper presents a historical overview of the natural hazards to which the country is exposed, vulnerabilities and a vision of how these have changed over time and understand the importance of coping and lessen its impact.

Based on the results of the implementation of both matrix which presented the current status of the response capacity at the municipal level, these findings were presented and reviewed at the National Consultation Workshop involving national and regional authorities, technicians and Risk Management specialists, who proceeding from the discussions in the thematic working groups made recommendations for prioritizing the scenarios by region depending on the type and level of threat, vulnerability, responsiveness and DIPECHO’s intervention sectors.

The final Country Paper was presented in Nicaragua in the Regional Consultation Workshop organized by DIPECHO; event involving DIPECHO officials, CEPREDENAC officials, DIPECHO partners in Central America, visiting scholars and officials from the governing bodies of Risk Management in Central America. After reviewing each Country Paper, the participants provided final recommendations, particularly on potential regional initiatives for consideration by DIPECHO in the VII Action Plan.

Finally it is important to note that the tool presented by our project called "Earthquake Resistant Shelters" was choosen by DIPECHO to be presented during the Regional Consultation Workshop, an experiential video in which the beneficiaries explaining the method of construction and its benefits.

###### Finally committed means and related costs

#### Result 3:Population of 38 communities in the Municipalities of Marale and Yorito educated about and more aware of, risk of earthquakes, floods and landslides and CODEM/CODEL share methodologies and research results with national/regional key actors.

##### At proposal stage

###### Total amount: 19,828 EUR

###### Sector: Information, education, communication.

###### Related sub-sector: Public awareness raising, Education and Dissemination

###### Beneficiaries (status + number): 16,532 beneficiaries: 664 tolupans, 133 handicapped, 5,949 children and 951 elders.

###### Indicators for this result:

3.1 12 month radio advertisements on floods, earthquakes and landslides transmitted;

3.2. Education and publicity materials distributed throughout the municipalities

3.3. Children from 38 schools and 315 high vulnerable families trained.

3.4. 1 methodology for local risk evaluation (for flood, seismic risk and landslides) developed

3.5. Methodology socialised at sub-national and national level.

3.6. Members of municipal and local structures have capacities to understand and implement contingency plans and risk maps

###### Activities related to the result

**3.1. Design and transmission of radio advertisements.** During 12 months radio advertisements will be transmitted through local radios about disaster preparedness (seismic, landslides and floods).

**3.2. Review, printing and distribution of COPECO´s education and publicity materials**. COPECO awareness materials (brochures and posters) will be reviewed, adapted and distributed. Additional seismic emergency response material will be printed and distributed.

**3.3. Signing a project agreement with the Ministry of Education.** The agreement signed with local authorities of the Ministry of Education and COPECO will cover training activities with teachers and students

**3.4. Training workshops for teachers of 2 municipalities.** A four days training for teachers of 38 communities including the Ministry of education risk guidelines, a household emergency plan guideline and a specific guideline based on local technical studies of hazards, vulnerabilities, maps and plans.

**3.5. Revision and distribution of study guides in schools and family emergency plans guidelines.** Distribution of school guideline adapted to the local context and 38 school emergency plans to be implemented by teachers. Distribution of family emergency plans guidelines based on the one developed by Red Cross considering specific measures to reduce vulnerability in adobe built houses. Selected families will receive guideline, poster and a sticker to be easily identified. CODEL members will collaborate with 315 families affected by September 15th earth wake to implement family emergency plans in households including training on drainage channels, improving slopes, walls polish, response actions, evacuation routes and available shelters.

**3.6. Monitoring training**. Teachers training of students and CODEL members’ collaboration to implement household emergency plans will be monitored.

**3.7. Evaluating training impact using KAP methodology.** Evaluation will consider a KAP survey to the population and an external evaluation during school drills as part of project impact indicators.

**3.8. Systematisation of the experience.** Systematization is a core component in a pilot project. A systemization specialist will work part time in the process of methodological design, documentation of activities during the project, consultation process with different stakeholders (communities, municipalities, COPECO) to formulate a comprehensive systematization document. UNDP/FSAR's systematisation activities will be coordinated with ISDR/CRID and a common systematisation methodology and format will be agreed among all DIPECHO partners and DG ECHO.

**3.9. One tool sistematized by the project staff using the format and methodology to be agreed by CRID, ECHO and its DIPECHO partners.** By the end of the project, at least one tool produced in the framework of this project will be sistematized by the project staff using the format and methodology to be agreed by CRID, ECHO and its DIPECHO partners. This sistematization will be sent to CRID at the end of the project in order to be available to others actors in the region.

**3.10. Socialization and validation of systematization documents with key stakeholders through seminars.** At the beginning of the project a first regional workshop will invite a group of specialists to debate on methodologies that will be used throughout the project. National and regional specialists will provide inputs on hazard analysis methodologies, EWS, mitigation works and infrastructure. Specialists on hillsides movement from the Science and Technology Iberoamerican Network (CYTED)[[8]](#footnote-9), will be invited. By the end of the project a national workshop will be held with more participants (diffusion) to expose main findings of the systematization with special emphasis in innovative areas of the project such as detailed seismic and landslide hazard evaluation. Both workshops will be covered by the national media as part of visibility actions of the project.

**3.11 Printing and distribution of systematization documents.** A systematization document will be printed and distributed among institutions.

**3.12 Meetings with government ministries to socialize results of the project.** At least 4 meetings will be carried out with government ministries officials (COPECO, MGJ, FHIS, and SOPTRAVI) to socialize methodologies developed including detailed hazard evaluation, adobe earth wake resistant buildings and landslide mitigation works.

**3.13 Co-organization and participation in DIPECHO national and regional dissemination workshops.** Tools developed will be presented in national and regional events.

###### Means and related costs

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sub-components** | **Activities** | **Budget line** | **Estimated amount** |
| Direct Personnel |  |  | 22,956 |
| SS1 Public Awareness | Meetings with government personnel | 01.08.02.01 | 800 |
|  | Radio spots | 01.08.02.02 | 1800 |
| SS2 Education | Teachers training workshops | 01.08.05.01 | 2128 |
|  | Reproduction of education materials | 01.08.05.02 | 3000 |
| SS3 Dissemination | Local socialization event | 01.08.07.01 | 2000 |
|  | Regional experts event | 01.08.07.02 | 5000 |
|  | Publication of systematised information | 01.08.07.03 | 1500 |
|  | DIPECHO Dissemination Workshops | 01.08.07.04 | 5000 |
|  | **Sub-total R3.** |  | **44,185** |

## See budget breakdown in detailed budget annexed

##### Intermediate report

###### Total amount: 47,437 EUR

###### Update on indicators.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator | % | Comments |
| 3.1. 12 month radio advertisements on floods, earthquakes and landslides transmitted; | 46%  100 | Se desarrollo un programa radial sensibilización durante 8 meses, una hora a la semana |
| 3.2. Education and publicity materials distributed throughout the municipalities | 75%  100 | Large quantities of material have been distributed, see activity 3.2 |
| 3.3. Children from 38 schools and 315 high vulnerable families trained. | 31.5% of schools and children.  100 | To date, 12 schools completed the training and the emergency school plan. The process will continue. |
| 3.4. 1 methodology for local risk evaluation (for flood, seismic risk and landslides) developed | In process. |  |
| 3.5. Methodology socialised at sub-national and national level. | Scheduled later according to workplan. |  |
| 3.6. Members of municipal and local structures have capacities to understand and implement contingency plans and risk maps | 100% | Workshops on emergency plans have been given in the 38 CODELs and 2 CODEM and the members of these organizations are trained in order to attend and implement contingency plans and risk maps. |

###### Update on beneficiaries (status + number)

###### Update on activities

**3.1. Design and transmission of radio advertisements.**

A radio program has been transmitted in a local radio station and directed to the population as to foster awareness among the population of the area as a means to promote the prevention, preparedness and emergency mitigation by earthquakes, floods and landslides.

The radio program one hour per week is developed by the project staff, which previously plan and select the content according to the local context. During this program, messages are broadcasted allusive to the roles of family members, CODEL and CODEM personnel and the local and municipal initiatives and actions that should be encouraged for the reduction of vulnerability. In this sense, starting in June it will be included in the program, some radio spots produced by COPECO.

**3.2. Review, printing and distribution of COPECO´s education and publicity materials**.

It is planned a review and adaptation of the educational material prepared by COPECO incorporating guidelines on earthquakes (posters and brochures), for now and as an endorsement to the workshops, we have been using and giving out these documents:

* COPECO’s Legal Framework;
* Structure of the CODEM and CODELES;
* Triple Action on Disasters;
* Basic Concepts on Risk Management.

The following materials have been delivered to CODELES:

* Prints on Basics Risk Management;
* Flip on Hazard Analysis;
* Methodological guides on Contingency Plans;
* Brouchures with contents on Earthquakes, Landslides and floods

The following materials have been delivered to elementary school teachers in the municipality of Yorito:

* COPECO’s Legal Framework;
* Basic Concepts on Risk Management;
* Methodological guidelines for Childhood Plans;
* Popular book on: What to do in a Disaster;
* Hurican Monitoring Maps.

**3.3. Signing a project agreement with the Ministry of Education.**

Limitations due to the constant suspension of classes at a national level by the teacher’s union, has given rise to delays and caution, particularly in the case of the education authorities in Marale to engage in development activities through Conventions, as it relates to their perspective, of limiting the development of the curriculum for the rest of the school year, which is far below the officially stipulated (200 class days).

Notwithstanding the above, activities in schools in each community have been developed thanks in part to the high profile and image that FSAR has and the relations established by the Project’s technical staff with teachers in the area of intervention.

By contrast and as a result of this good relationship with the authorities and teachers, has managed to incorporate 2 teachers accompanied by 3 project technicians in trainings related to addressing the school community, planned events and developed by UNICEF as a partner in the regional DIPECHO VI.

The first of these trainings was an Integrated Workshop for addressing the educational approach which provided guidance on the use of the Methodological Guide for Risk Management, Scholar Security Course and the Manual on Minimun Norms (INEE). The second was a Workshop Return to Happiness oriented to give knowledge and tools for the treatment of scholars post emergency.

As a commitment, participants must replicate the content with teachers in their area of influence.

**3.4. Training workshops for teachers of 2 municipalities.**

Between March 5 and 6, 2009 the workshop was conducted in the municipality of Yorito with teachers from the communities of Vallecillos, Mina Honda, Capiro, La Patastera, El Pacayal, Pichingo, Los Achiotes, El Panal, El Plantel, Lagunitas, Las Brisas y Yorito, with the participation of 4 male teachers and 15 female teachers.

Because of the remoteness of the communities to the urban area of Marale the workshop has been postponed for the municipality of Marale, which is planned to take place in the first week of June.

**3.5. Revision and distribution of study guides in schools and family emergency plans guidelines.**

###### The study guides for the elaboration of Shools Emergency Plans have been revised and distributed. There are currently draft Emergency School plans for 12 communities (Vallecillos, Mina Honda, Capiro, La Patastera, El Pacayal, Pichingo, Los Achiotes, El Panal, El Plantel, Lagunitas, Las Brisas y Yorito), for the municipalituy of Yorito, and developed by the primary shool teachers and their 4th, 5th and 6th grade students.

The guide of the family emergency plan tailored to the rural context is in the process of review and playback to begin a process of implementation at the community level.

**3.6. Monitoring training**.

###### Scheduled to take place between May and October.

**3.7. Evaluating training impact using KAP methodology.**

###### Scheduled to take place between November and December.

**3.8. Systematisation of the experience.**

There is a systematic plan and processed information from the consultancy conducted with sociologist Helleniza Mairena. For personal reasons, Helleniza stoped working for the project and we are now in the process of selection of a new consultant with the experience in documentation and sistematization of experiences in the local area as to continue the knowledge process.

Based on the systematic plan prepared by field staff which is documenting each activity with the idea of facilitating the process generating the necessary inputs for this.

**3.9. One tool sistematized by the project staff using the format and methodology to be agreed by CRID, ECHO and its DIPECHO partners.**

As part of the systematization being done, it is expected to systematising 6 tools. The tools to be sistematized using the CRID methodology are: The Preparedness and response Family Plan, the use of 3 D models for socialization and negotiation of hazard areas, SAT slope movements, methodology for mapping landslides, risk management course and construction of baharaque shelters for sismic resistance.

**3.10. Socialization and validation of systematization documents with key stakeholders through seminars.**

###### Programmed to take place in December.

**3.11 Printing and distribution of systematization documents.**

###### Programmed to take place in November.

**3.12 Meetings with government ministries to socialize results of the project.**

###### Programmed to take place between June and October.

**3.13 Co-organization and participation in DIPECHO national and regional dissemination w**

**orkshops.**

Programed for the project’s second semester. It is planned to develop and share the 7 tools which will be systematized.

###### Update on means and related costs

##### Final report

###### Total amount: 35,247.89 EUR

###### Indicators for achieved result

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator | % | Comments |
| 3.1. 12 month radio advertisements on floods, earthquakes and landslides transmitted; |  | An important sector of the population in Marale and Yorito sensitized on preparedness and response through a 1 hour radio programme a week during 8 months. |
| 3.2. Education and publicity materials distributed throughout the municipalities |  | CODEL and CODEM have available reference material on Vulnerability, Threats and Risks. |
| 3.3. Children from 38 schools and 315 high vulnerable families trained. |  | The scholar population in the 38 communities has been trained in the formulation of a School Emergency Plan and a total of 342 families have been trained on risk scenarios, planning and preparedness response. |
| 3.4. 1 methodology for local risk evaluation (for flood, seismic risk and landslides) developed |  | It provides a methodology for assessing flood, landslide and seismic risk. The methodology focuses on housing and is embodied in the Family Plan |
| 3.5. Methodology socialised at sub-national and national level. |  | Have been socialized at family and municipal authorities level. |
| 3.6. Members of municipal and local structures have capacities to understand and implement contingency plans and risk maps |  | CODEL and CODEM members have acquired capacities to interpret the Contingency Plan and Risk Map as to carry out preparedness activities and response according to the threat and vulnerability of its geography. |

###### Final state on beneficiaries (status + number)

###### Activities accomplished

**3.1. Design and transmission of radio advertisements.**

Between February and August 2009 on a region-wide radio station, a total of 27 one hour radio programs per week for 8 months were transmitted (See Annex 4.4). In the program called "Action in Preparedness\*, themes and contents related to emergency preparedness were given, which were defined with CODEM and CODEL in order to complement and enhance the contents given by them.

**3.2. Review, printing and distribution of COPECO´s education and publicity materials**.

A review was made of the available materials related to the project’s thematic contents, focusing on COPECO, Red Cross International Federation and OFDA sources. The materials were given to school teachers, CODEM and CODEL members and their respective Committees.

Materiales entregados:

* COPECO’s Legal Framework;
* Structure of the CODEM and CODELES;
* Triple Action on Disasters;
* Basic Concepts on Risk Management.

The following materials have been delivered to CODELES:

* Prints on Basics Risk Management;
* Flip on Hazard Analysis;
* Methodological guides on Contingency Plans;
* Brochures with contents on Earthquakes, Landslides and floods

The following materials have been delivered to elementary school teachers in the municipality of Yorito:

* COPECO’s Legal Framework;
* Basic Concepts on Risk Management;
* Methodological guidelines for Childhood Plans;
* Popular book on: What to do in a Disaster;
* Huricane Monitoring Maps.

**3.3. Signing a project agreement with the Ministry of Education.**

Given the political events of June 2009, as referred to above, the teachers' union suspended its activities completely, crippling the educational process for several weeks, and adding to the strikes carried out in the months prior to the crisis. This prevented the signing of a cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Education.

Despite this situation, the Project staff maintained a good level of coordination with municipal education authorities and teachers of schools in the two municipalities.

**3.4. Training workshops for teachers of 2 municipalities.**

The supplementary training workshop for teachers of the communities in Marale was conducted in June 2009. In this event 8 more teachers joined from the municipality of Yorito making a total of 27 teachers trained in this county, while for Marale 24 teachers were trained.

The contents given in the workshops have integrated: organization and school planning, threat, risk scenarios, evacuation, mitigation and prevention.

As a result of these workshops, a total of 229 students have basic knowledge in the subjects mentioned. Nevertheless, it is important to note the limitations encountered for the development of these issues in the classroom because of missed school days due to teacher strikes demanding better social benefits and later by an extensive work stoppage in protest of the political events of June 2009. This constraint has meant shorter and/or prioritizing of some of the contents intended to be seen in the classroom.

Teacher assistance in workshops

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **N** | **Event** | **# de Maestros** | | **Total** |
| H | M |
| 1 | Teacher Workshop in Marale | 13 | 11 | 24 |
| 2 | Teacher Workshop in Yorito | 11 | 16 | 27 |
|  | Total | 24 | 27 | 51 |

Scholar Population trainned by Teachers in Marale and Yorito

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **#** | **Municipio** | **Boys** | **Girls** | **Total** |
| 1 | Marale | 54 | 48 | 102 |
| 2 | Yorito | 58 | 69 | 127 |
|  | **Total** | **112** | **117** | **229** |

**3.5. Revision and distribution of study guides in schools and family emergency plans guidelines.**

The Guide for the formulation of School Emergency Plan has been delivered and complement the socialization in schools in the communities covered by the Project ??. . This guide has been developed and disseminated in order to provide teachers with a methodological tool that illustrates a simple structure and specify the steps for developing the School Plan considering the overall context of the school community and particularly in terms of threats and vulnerabilities.

In addition, the Family Plan has been developed from a version of the format created by the Federation of Red Cross, in this case all the pictures and some content has been adapted to the culture and reality of both municipalities, work to been carried out by a communications specialist with experience in ethnic and rural contexts, as with the technical team of the FSAR and UNDP. The format of the Plan enables the family group, review and reflects on the community environment emphasizing the topographic and soil conditions on the family farm and in the structural characteristics of housing. It involves also the identification of options to reduce the risk to potential earthquakes, landslides and floods.

The Plan itself is a guide, has been implemented in communities in the municipality of El Plan in Yorito and Nuevo Paraiso in Marale, having been identified for this, families in greater exposisción in the context of threats.

**3.6. Monitoring training**.

Given the constraints of teachers to attend extracurricular activities, took the decision to which at first was the technical team, responsible for monitoring the plan, work the teacher can take on later once the classes are not constantly being interrupted as it was for the reasons described above.

The monitoring has allowed us to determine the segimiento Family Plan, inter alia, to identify other sites for new housing construction sites safer for the possibility of landslides as has been in the community of the Plan in the municipality of Yorito. The construction of these homes is inserted into the dynamics of the project as a complementary activity undertaken as a pilot project of comprehensive approach by UNDP through the allocation of financial resources which in turn donate Trinidad and Tobago and UNDP itself through experience Pilot on Early Recuparación.

Another element to be considered is the attachment of the inhabitants of Paradise and The New Plan, a construction technique that incorporates simorresistencia to housing, a process that has been provided by the FSAR technicians in this area and are integrated into the content of the Family Plan.

Under construction technique of shear, 13 houses of 18 provided in the community of New Paradise are 90% complete, whereas in the Plan by 16 out of 37 planned have reached 30% complete.

**3.7. Evaluating training impact using KAP methodology.**

To be defined the implementation of KAP (see section 1.9).

**3.8. Systematisation of the experience.**

The information generated by the Project staff on the basis of the process and activities and in response to guidelines specific to the FSAR systematization have been documenting both the process and activities.

An analysis of traditional sistematization processes, their effects and impacts, has allowed us to assess how best systematization, development of a video that incorporates the relevant elements of the themes addressed in the project and who have been identified by the staff according to the criteria of replicability, easy assimilation of the effects or impacts in terms of appropriation of knowledge, attitudes and practices, novelty, rapid assimilation of the achievements, constraints and lessons learned. These axes in the video are: CODEL Approach: Local Plan, maps and training process, Infrastructure Works, Municipal Plan and Family Emergency Plan and Simulation.

The idea and systematize decision through a video is also derived from the effects generated by the systematic Video Tool "Hostel seismic" in terms of "enlighten and interest" to a particular target audience in one of contraposisción conventional formats used for the systematization of experiences.

**3.9. One tool sistematized by the project staff using the format and methodology to be agreed by CRID, ECHO and its DIPECHO partners.**

The Tool for Earthquake Resistant Housing Construction in the format established by the CRID was sistematized. In addition, a video was produced which shows the involvement of the community in the construction process and explained by the technical designers, the details and advantages of this type of construction. It also illustrates the views of beneficiaries and mechanisms for participation in the process. This tool was presented at the National Consultation Workshop and the Regional Consultation Workshop that took place in Nicaragua. In the first case a model was presented in which the participants experienced the "Busbar and Polishing" of walls, while in Nicaragua this was presented together with the reference video.

Other tools systematized in the format of CRID were, the Family Plan, The Municipal Plan, Local Plan, and 3-Dimensions Model for Land Management.

**3.10. Socialization and validation of systematization documents with key stakeholders through seminars.**

The tools have been validated with the assistance of technicians from the FSAR and CODEMs. In the case of the Territorial Plan Model, it has been socialized and validated with city officials and high school students from Yorito and Marale, who were involved in its construction.

**3.11 Printing and distribution of systematization documents.**

The systematizations carried out of each one of these tools have been documented in the format established by the CRID and distributed for their diffusion through COPECO’s Center of Documentation with the purpose that they can be available for other organizations working in Risk Management.

**3.12 Meetings with government ministries to socialize results of the project.**

During the project implementation 3 meetings were held in the United Nations headquarters in Tegucigalpa, the first one involved authorities of the Technical Secretariat of Cooperation (SETCO), COPECO, FSAR Director, Field Project Coordinator and the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative. The meeting was held with the aim of presenting the project, its aims and scope.

The second meeting was held in order to assess the progress and achievements of the Project and in this meeting the following were present: Yorito and Marale Mayors, the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Management Specialist, UNDP Risk Management Advisor, Project Coordinator and Field Project Coordinator. No officials from COPECO and SETCO were present since the United Nations system does not recognise the authorities of the established regime since June 2009.

The third meeting was held with the presence of outgoing and newly elected mayors of both municipalities for the period 2010-2013.

Apart from assessing the progress of the Project, the third meeting was a proposal for amendment to incorporate in the project the initiative to build homes of families affected by the earthquakes of 2007 and the Storm 16 in 2008, an initiative sponsored with grant funds from the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

**3.13 Co-organization and participation in DIPECHO national and regional dissemination workshops.**

UNDP in conjunction with DIPECHO Partner ASB (German NGO) assumed the general coordination of the National Consultation Workshop in which the DIPECHO and CRID Disclosure Tools were integrated and presented the Tools on Seismic resistant shelters and a Territorial Plan Model mentioned earlier.

###### Finally committed means and related costs

#### Result 4: At least 12 communities in the municipalities of Marale and Yorito reduced their vulnerability to natural disasters through small demonstration mitigation and infrastructure support projects

##### At proposal stage

###### Total amount: 45,432 EUR

###### Sector: Small scale infrastructure and services.

###### Related sub-sector: Infrastructure support, Small scale mitigation works

###### Beneficiaries (status + number): 5,094 beneficiaries; 2,580 men and 2,514 women. 159 tolupans, 1,785 children, 320 elders and 38 handicapped.

###### Indicators for this result:

4.1. At least 4 mitigation works and 8 infrastructure support activities (including 4 shelters) for emergency plans built.

###### Activities related to the result

**4.1. Defining detailed projects with municipal and community emergency committees.** Infrastructure and mitigation works agreed by CODEM and CODEL will be designed and building contract will be signed considering contributions by project, municipalities and communities. Rehabilitation of 4 evacuation routes including drainages and hammock bridges and 4 earth wake resistant shelters using local materials. Shelters will have a (bodega) for foods preposition and will be used as schools or communal centres when there are not emergencies. Design will consider local culture and designs. Construction process will be used to train local specialized labour, local builders and nearby CODEL members. Mitigations works will be carried out to stabilize main land movements (hillside) identified and will be designed by the project geologist using mainly local materials considering drainage works to reduce pressure and vegetation landscape options.

**4.2. Organization of working groups in prioritised communities.** Local field staff and municipalities will organize local groups in communities to provide local labour and materials.

**4.3. Purchase and transportation of materials.** The project will carry out the project purchases following UNDP procurement norms and will rent the transportation services to the area.

**4.4. Projects building.** Works will be executed under supervision of municipalities and field project personnel.

**4.5. Submission of narrative and financial reports to interested stakeholders.** Works construction will be part of project systematization. Design and budgets of works and photographs of the construction process will be elaborated for distribution to national and regional stakeholders considered as pilot projects for other regional projects.

###### Means and related costs

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sub-components** | **Activities** | **Budget line** | **Estimated amount** |
| Direct Personnel |  |  | 3,826 |
| SS1 Infrastructure support | Rehabilitation of evacuation routes | 01.08.01.01 | 12,000 |
|  | Building new shelters | 01.08.01.02 | 21,432 |
| SS2 Mitigation works | Mitigation projects in Yorito | 01.08.03.01 | 6,000 |
|  | Mitigation projects in Marale | 01.08.03.02 | 6,000 |
|  | **Sub-total R4.** |  | **49,258** |

## See budget breakdown in detailed budget annexed

##### Intermediate report

###### Total amount: 73,716EUR

###### Update on indicators

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **%** | **Comments** |
| 4.1. At least 4 mitigation works and 8 infrastructure support activities (including 4 shelters) for emergency plans built. | 11% global progress | 8 infrastructure and 2 mitigation works have been identified. Remainign to identify 4 mitigation works. There are 6 construction works in progress of the 12 provided. |

###### Update on beneficiaries (status + number)

###### Update on activities

**4.1. Defining detailed projects with municipal and community emergency committees.**

Each one of the infrastructure works have been prioritized for the municipal authorities and validated by the communities in function of any risk settings, of the local culture (building materials) and to facilitate the tasks of evacuation and/or management of eventual emergencies.

In principle the municipalities had compromised resources for the execution of the works. This compromise have change because the government haven’t send money this year to the municipalities and both Yorito and Marale, have no budget for their contribution to the works so the project must supply additional funds.

The communities in turn have contributed local material (stone, land, transfer) establishing for this, a schedule that registers its contribution and participation.

The Pilot Projects to be develop concerted with the municipalities and the population are the following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Municipality of Marale** | |
| Infrastructure works | Hammock bridge over the Maralito River in Marale |
| Hammock bridge over the Cacao Abajo River in the community of Vallecito Abajo |
| Construction of a shelter in the community of El Puerto |
| Construction of a shelter in the community of La Unión |
| Construction of sewer on road leading from Palo Copado to the community of La Union. |
| Mitigation works | Reforestation in the Encinal brook, in the community of Encinal. |
| **Municipality of Yorito** | |
| Infrastructure works | Construction of a shelter in the community of El Plan |
| Construction of a shelter in the community of Jimeritos |
| Hammock bridge in the community of Matacaballo |
| Mitigation works | Construction of Stone levee in the community of Luquigue |

**4.2. Organization of working groups in prioritised communities.**

As a prior activity to the construction of each pilot work, the community has been organized in different groups. Those groups have been conformed according to the total population benefited. The members in each group assume a role of work according to their know-how and the availability of time in function of the weekly tasks, in majority directed to the agricultural activities for their family living.

In synthesis, the groups are oriented to the extractive activities of stone, sand, land and as daily wages or assistants in the constructive activities under the supervision of personnel hired for such purpose.

**4.3. Purchase and transportation of materials.**

To the date, the purchase of materials has been destined to the construction of:

~ Hammock bridge over the river Maralito in Marale, being transferred to the place of purchase (Siria, Fco. Morazan) to Marale;

~ Hammock bridge that belongs to the community of Vallecito Abajo, Marale; being transferred to the place of purchase (Siria, Fco. Morazan) to Marale;

~ Hammock bridge that belongs to the community of Matacaballo, Yorito; being transferred to the place of purchase (Yorito);

~ Shelter of the community of El Plan, Yorito, being transferred to the place of purchase (Tocoa, Colon).

**4.4. Projects building.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Work** | **Activities** | **% of Progress** |
| Hammock bridge over the Maralito River in Marale | Trace and design of the hammock bridge;  Project profile;  Measuring the area were the block goes;  Excavation of the area where the block is on the columns that carry the main rings of retention of the wires. | 15% |
| Hammock bridge over the Cacao Abajo River in the community of Vallecito Abajo | Trace and design of the hammock bridge;  Project profile;  Measuring the area were the block goes;  Start of the excavation of the area where the block is on the columns that carry the main rings of retention of the wires;  Gathering in the community of the sand needed. | 15% |
| Construction of a shelter in the community of El Puerto | Trace and design of the shelter;  Project profile;  Measuring of the land were the shelter will be constructed;  Start of the leveling of the area. | 10% |
| Construction of a shelter in the community of La Unión | Area has been identified. |  |
| Construction of sewer on road leading from Palo Copado to the community of La Union | Work has been identified. |  |
| Reforestation in the Encinal brook, in the community of Encinal | Work has been identified. |  |
| Construction of a shelter in the community of El Plan | Trace and design of the shelter;  Project profile;  Measuring the area were the shelter will be constructed  Leveling of the area;  Tracing and marking;  Excavation and foundry of foundations;  Laying of foundations  Placing of supports;  Lower dish and superior beams;  Placing of posts in the classrooms;  Placing of rods in classroom walls;  Placing of moulding completely;  Gathering and transfer of the Wood needed. | 65% |
| Construction of a shelter in the community of Jimeritos | Trace and design of the shelter;  Project profile;  Measuring of the land were the shelter will be constructed;  Start of the leveling of the area; Gathering in the community of the stone and sand needed. | 15% |
| Hammock bridge in the community of Matacaballo | Trace and design of the hammock bridge;  Project profile;  Measuring the area were the block goes;  Excavation of the area where the block is on the columns that carry the main rings of retention of the wires  Gathering in the community of the stone and sand needed. | 15% |
| Construction of Stone levee in the community of Luquigue | Identified only |  |

The works will be finished in August.

**4.5. Submission of narrative and financial reports to interested stakeholders.**

The reports will be prepared betwen May and October. The documents will be submitted to the stakeholders on October, as part of the systematization process.

###### Update on means and related costs

##### Final report

###### Total amount: 55,621.02 EUR

###### Indicators for achieved result

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** |  | **Comments** |
| 4.1. At least 4 mitigation works and 8 infrastructure support activities (including 4 shelters) for emergency plans built. |  | 4 mitigation works were done, 2 reforestation projects and 2 landslide containment works and 4 seismic resistant shelters in prioritized areas according to threat context and level of vulnerability |

###### Final state on beneficiaries (status + number)

###### Activities accomplished

**4.1. Defining detailed projects with municipal and community emergency committees.**

As stated in the interim report, the communities have prioritized each of the growing infrastructure works in correspondence with the risk scenarios, mitigation requirements and / or support affected the attention of those favoring constructive techniques rooted in the culture such as local construction Bahareque. This prioritization was validated by the municipal authorities who were unable to provide additional financial contribution or in kind, due to the small budget available and the lack of Central Government financial transfers to the majority of rural mayors, a fact compounded by the suspension of work by ?? the staff of the Mayor's Marale. However, both Mayors gave support by providing in some cases, transportation and hauling of materials.

In other news, reforestation in the Encinal was not performed in view the geological survey did not reflect this place as a critical site. Instead we made a reforestation work in extremely critical area surrounding the community of the Collapse, next to Encinal. Similarly, the Earthquake Resistant Shelter in the community of La Union could not be performed in view could not get a spot in a safe area by the community. But community prioritized the construction of a Bridge Hammock at the height of the community of Las Lagunas bridge that are direct beneficiaries.

The communities in turn, actively participated through a good level of organization that allowed them to qualify and quantify individual contributions in return. This participation meant, among other activities, the contribution of local materials like sand, gravel, stone and timber and hauling supplies such as cement, lime, roofing sheet, depending on the nature of each work.

In total 12 works were developed: mitigation (2 reforestations: 1 Yorito Plan and 1 in the collapse Marale, 2 Marale containment works and in the Plan); 4 correspond to works in support of Emergency (3 bridges Marale hammock, Vallecito and Las Lagunas and 1 in Matacaballo Yorito); the 4 remaining works relate to Earthquake Resistant construction of four hostels (The Plan Yorito Himerto and Turin, and in El Puerto in Marale).

The communities in which deck bridges were built, historically have been isolated by the inability to cross the river because of the extreme increase in the flow by preventing the evacuation of people and goods, the transport of wounded or sick, the movement of goods and / or delivery of humanitarian aid. The bridges can now facilitate the evacuation work and other activities described.

In the case of reforestation, communities prioritize the stabilization of critical areas due to the high degree of instability of the soil saturation particularly associated with heavy rains and the very composition of the soil. Reforestation in both cases led to the design and implementation of reforestation plan that included among others, a description of the areas: topography, soils, species and / or asocianes plant in the area.

Special mention deserves the construction Earthquake Resistant of Hostels as they have served to show communities that from a traditional building techniques, you can add value to higher level of security to resist recurrent seismic activity in the area. Thus, communities used this technique to integrate building blocks to achieve the shear. Another added value to this activity is that the technique has been replicated in the homes built under the Housing Project Rehubicación has been integrated into this project with the allocation by COPECO of funds donated by the Government of Trinidad Tobago for this purpose.

Details on Infrastructure works

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | Beneficiarios | |
| N | Tipo de Obra | Lugar | Municipio | Familias | Personas |
| 1 | Obras de Mitigación | Reforestación en El Plan | Yorito | 68 Familias | 340 |
| 2 | Reforestación en El Derrumbe | Marale | xx |  |
| 3 | Obra de contención Quebrada de Marale | Marale Casco municipal de | xx |  |
| 4 | Obra de contención entre El Plan y el Panal | Yorito | xx |  |
| 5 | Apoyo a la Atención de Emergencias | Puente Hamaca Río Maralito | Marale | xx |  |
| 6 | Puente Hamaca Vallecito | Marale | xx |  |
| 7 | Puente Hamaca Las Lagunas | Marale | xx |  |
| 8 | Puente Hamaca en Matacaballo | Yorito | xx |  |
| 9 | Albergues | El Plan | Yorito | xx |  |
| 10 | Himerito | Yorito | 42 Familias | 210 |
| 11 | Turin | Yorito | 71 Familias | 355 |
| 12 | El Puerto | Marale | xx |  |

**4.2. Organization of working groups in prioritised communities.**

Complementing the information in the intermediate progress report on the organization of groups in each community, according to the type of work developed, trainings were conducted which allowed the population to have 2 construction teachers capable of replicating the construction of hammock bridges under the supervision of a Civil Engineer, as well as 22 people trained in the construction of containment works and 18 people trained in earthquake resistant construction techniques.

**4.3. Purchase and transportation of materials.**

The procedures for listing and purchasing materials and supplies were carried out under the rules and procedures of the FSAR, the Project implementing partner, the majority of purchases are made in Yorito, Marale and Syria, the latter community is close to Marale.

It was necessary to cover the shipment costs of materials to the community.Some of the materials required in the infrastructure works were delivered in the rented vehicle assigned to the project, in other cases the transport was provided by the municipalities of Marale and Yorito and in cases where the type and volume or quantity of material is required for vehicles with higher load capacity, these were rented as available in the area.

**4.4. Projects building.**

Infrastructure works had some limitations because of the time stipulated in the action plan; nevertheless, they were completed in the period of extension requested for the project for the months of January and February 2010. Some setbacks during implementation were linked to the conditions of access during the rainy season in the second half of 2009. Moreover, the construction activities were also limited by the restrictions taken during the months of political crisis, specifically during the days of more frequent curfews.

**4.5. Submission of narrative and financial reports to interested stakeholders.**

Weeks ago, the FSAR, our implementing partner, has sent financial reporting and other administrative support tools according to the agreement between UNDP and the FSAR. This documentation has been assessed according to UNDP procedures.

In regards to infrastructure works, as previously mentioned, is one of the identified actions in the systematization under the video format that is designed to disseminate the experience. It also disposes of the systematization tool "Earthquake Resistant Shelters" made in the format set by the CRID to be added, budget, design and a set of photographs illustrating the construction process at different levels of advancement.

###### Finally committed means and related costs

#### Result 5: Reinforced local first response capacity in the municipalities of Yorito and Marale.

##### At proposal stage

###### Total amount: 1,400 EUR

###### Sector: Stock building of emergency and relief items.

###### Related sub-sector:

###### Beneficiaries (status + number): …

###### Indicators for this result:

###### 5.1 38 communities and local emergency response institutions and 2 CODEM trained in stock management.

###### 5.2. Stock building of emergency and relief items in isolated communities,

###### Activities related to the result

**5.1. Training CODEM and CODEL in management of emergency items stocks.** Including storages, food distribution, use of water filter and (tanks) with support from WFP and UNICEF.

**5.2 Identify final supplies list with municipalities and COPECO.** Municipalities and COPECO will define total supplies considering families that will be covered.

**5.3. Purchase and distribution of supplies.** Stocks will be provided by WFP (food) and UNICEF (water tanks and filters). This contribution will be valued but not considered in project accounting.

**5.4. Monitoring distribution of supplies.** Rules and procedures of WFP and UNICEF will be considered.

**5.5. Evaluation of the process.** Process will be evaluated with support from WFP and UNICEF.

###### Means and related costs

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Activities** | **Budget line** | **Estimated amount** |
| Direct Personnel |  | 3,826 |
| CODEM training in stocks management | 01.08.99.01 | 1,400 |
| **Sub-total R5.** |  | **5,226** |

## See budget breakdown in detailed budget annexed

##### Intermediate report

###### Total amount: 1,527 EUR

###### Update on indicators

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **%** | **Comments** |
| 5.1 38 communities and local emergency response institutions and 2 CODEM trained in stock management. | Programmed for June. | According to initial programme. |
| 5.2. Stock building of emergency and relief items in isolated communities, | Programmed for July-August | According to initial programme |

###### Update on beneficiaries (status + number)

###### Update on activities

**5.1. Training CODEM and CODEL in management of emergency items stocks.**

Including storages, food distribution, use of water filter and (tanks) with support from WFP and UNICEF.

To take place in the month of June with the participation of instructors from the Firefighters, COPECO WFP and UNICEF.

**5.2 Identify final supplies list with municipalities and COPECO.**

Municipalities and COPECO will define total supplies considering families that will be covered.

###### Scheduled for June.

**5.3. Purchase and distribution of supplies.**

Stocks will be provided by WFP (food) and UNICEF (water tanks and filters). This contribution will be valued but not considered in project accounting.

###### Scheduled for July-August.

**5.4. Monitoring distribution of supplies.**

###### Scheduled to take place in July and September.

**5.5. Evaluation of the process.**

Scheduled to take place in October.

###### Means and related costs

###### Update on means and related costs

##### Final report

###### Total amount: …….…...0.00 EUR

###### Indicators for achieved result

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** |  | **Comments** |
| 5.1 38 communities and local emergency response institutions and 2 CODEM trained in stock management. |  | CODEM and CODEL are trained in stock management and emergency response. |
| 5.2. Stock building of emergency and relief items in 4 isolated communities, |  | The 38 communities and 2 municipal head town have available a stock of relief items and basic equipment for first response activities in first aid and search and rescue. |

###### Final state on beneficiaries (status + number)

###### Activities accomplished

**5.1. Training CODEM and CODEL in management of emergency items stocks.**

A training session was given to the 2 CODEM and the CODELs of Pichingo, Turin, El Plan, Himerito, Las Brisas, all municipalitis of Yorito; and El Puerto and La Union of Marale, totalling 30 Yorito participants (17 women and 13 men) and 22 people from Marale (10 women and 12 men).

The training was given by World Food Programme (WFP) technical staff on the tools and mechanisms to handle food, warehouse management, food preservation, hygiene conditions and controls, and inventory management.

Equipment for First Aid and Search and Rescue were given to the CODEM and CODELs as an idea of having pre-positioned equipment for the referenced brigades tasks (See Annex 4.5).

**5.2 Identify final supplies list with municipalities and COPECO.** Municipalities and COPECO will define total supplies considering families that will be covered.

In coordination with COPECO’s Technical staff and Municipal authorities, a list of basic equipment necessary for the tasks of search and rescue and first aid was developped. The identified equipment was purchased and delivered to CODEM and CODEL. Moreover, a training workshop was conducted by the Fire Department of the city of El Progreso, Yoro.

**5.3. Purchase and distribution of supplies.** Stocks will be provided by WFP (food) and UNICEF (water tanks and filters). This contribution will be valued but not considered in project accounting.

At the time of this report, we are still in the process of renewing the cooperation agreement between WFP and the FSAR which will enable the FSAR to handle a stock of food to be pre-positioned in Yorito and Marale. It is expected to have this agreement before June 1 when the rainy season starts. With this purpose and with the development of complementary initiatives on Early Recovery in Marale and Yorito, UNDP is committed to help FSAR for the early realization of this initiative.

With UNICEF preliminary agreements have been made to pre-position educational material to support recreational activities due to possible damage of the scholar population in the area. This pre-positioning of "educational kits" could not materialize earlier because the recipient of this material has to be the Ministry of Education, through its District Offices in Marale and Yorito; entity with which UNICEF as well as other agencies of the United Nations system, have no formal relationship because of the political events of June 2009, a relationship which is still limited until the formal recognition of the new government.

**5.4. Monitoring distribution of supplies.**

###### This activity is binding to the Activity 5.3 and is reported above.

**5.5. Evaluation of the process.**

###### As in the previous activity, this section is binding to the Activity 5.3 as stated before.

###### Finally committed means and related costs

#### Other costs[[9]](#footnote-10)

###### Total amount: …….…...93,123.59 EUR

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Initial amount** | **Intermediate amount** | **Final Committed** |
| 01.08.99.01 Project personnel induction & training workshops | 4800 |  |  |
| 01.08.99.02 PNUD and local partner coordination meetings | 1875 |  |  |
| 01.08.99.03 Inter project exchange | 2856 |  |  |
| Support costs | 77290 |  |  |
| External evaluation | 4000 |  |  |
| **Total other costs** | **90821** |  |  |

## See budget breakdown for indirect personnel costs, support costs including equipment and supplies in detailed budget annexed

## UNDP and local partner coordination meetings. Each month there will be a meeting between the UNDP and the local partner in Tegucigalpa to evaluate the project.

## Inter project exchange: in the beginning of the project there will be an exchange between the municipalities of Yorito and Marale and the municipality of Yocon, where FSAR and TROCAIRE developed a DIPECHO project (DIPECHO IV). With this exchange the Municipalities of the project will know the learning lessons and impacts of Yocon, during a similar project and these will contribute to motivate them to the new DIPECHO project.

**Upate of other cost.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **TOTAL** |
| Local Consultants | 26,795 |
| Contractual Service-Individual | 11,758 |
| Viajes y viaticos | 2,295 |
| Equipment and Furniture | 9,080 |
| Maintenance and office rent | 3,673 |
| Vehicles maintenance | 20,774 |
| Miscelaneos | 8,034 |
|  | **82,409** |

## Work plan (e.g. annex Gantt chart)

See annex 4

### [INT] Revised work plan, if changed after proposal.

### See annexe.

## Monitoring, evaluation, audit and other studies

### Monitoring of activities (explain how, by whom).

The UNDP project coordinator will be located at Tegucigalpa (60%) with field trips to the area (40%). Two field offices will be located one in each municipality. The field coordinator will be located at Yorito office and the technical team will operate in both offices.

Monitoring will include monthly reports of each member of the field team and project field coordinator and signed training attendance registers and goods delivery notes for all project materials. FSAR Project field coordinator will collect data of impact indicators based on the log frame. Each month there will be a meeting between UNDP and FSAR in Tegucigalpa to analize the reports (*PNUD and local partner coordination meetings* in the budget).

Project coordinator will elaborate a trimester report for UNDP Programme Analyst in Environment & Crisis Prevention as part of the periodical monitoring of project portfolio.

Furthermore, UNDP Program Officer will coordinate at least 4 field visits with FSAR field project coordinator to review progress reports, accounting and cross check with financial reports of UNDP administrative system. The reports will include progress on activities, results, internal and external factors that have affected execution and lessons learnt.

### Tick the box if one of the following studies will be undertaken: 🞎 an external evaluation during the Action 🗹 an external evaluation after the Action 🞎 an external audit during the Action 🞎 an external audit after the Action 🞎 an internal evaluation or internal audit related to the Action

### Other studies: 🗹 please elaborate:

(Please remember that for external evaluations, audits and studies financed by the Commission the Terms of Reference have to be agreed by DG ECHO before launching the selection procedure)

Three studies will be subcontracted as part of the project:

* Detailed topography survey in at least 3 critical landslides sites to carry out stability estimations in each landslide site.
* Design of a web site for live landslide hazard alert as part of COPECO web site. The web site will provide real time (live) information of precipitations (rains) through infrared images to feed a data base that will automatically generate different alarm levels for specific sites.
* A KAP study will be carried out at the beginning and the end to evaluate the global impact of the action considering as a guideline the DP indicators developed by DCA/CASM in previous action plan (DIPECHO-V)

# CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES.

## Describe the expected level of sustainability and/or connectedness[[10]](#footnote-11)

The project will define medium and long term development linkages as follows:-

* The training programme and publicity campaign will generate lasting changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices that foster an increase awareness of risk and vulnerability issues as well as the means to prepare for and respond to specific disaster situations.
* Strengthened local disaster preparedness capacities based on locally available skills and resources reduces reliance on external actors and inputs and thereby increase local autonomy. Although the project focuses on responses to floods and landslides, the skills acquired are applicable to other emergency situations.
* Strengthened local risk analysis capacities, through scientific and empirical studies, increase the ability of local development planners to incorporate a risk management focus into development initiatives and thereby ensure the sustainability of development initiatives through hazard events.
* Increased disaster preparedness activities, and successful risk management in development programmes, will reduce future losses to disasters and therefore increase the security of human, production, financial and infrastructure resources. The fewer resources that are channelled into disaster response and reconstruction work, the greater the resources available for further disaster preparedness and risk management activities.
* Close coordination with COPECO, including the adoption of COPECO guidelines regarding risk map symbols, the structure and function of emergency committees, and the design of and selection of equipment for early warning systems, helps to ensure official recognition of the project within the official emergency system. This in turn increases the possibility that the government will continue to support the emergency committees and early warning systems established by the project if their resources permit.
* Furthermore, all equipment used for the early warning systems will follow COPECO specifications which therefore ensure that replacement parts are available locally and locally trained personnel have the capacity to maintain and repair the equipment.
* The focus on child education in the field of disaster preparedness ensures awareness of the issues and their importance from an early age. This is perhaps the best guarantee of long term sustainability.
* Through the project all actors involved will know the structure of the national emergency system, key actors within it (which include emergency committees and community and municipal level) and the roles and responsibilities of each one. This awareness will increase the demand on individual actors to fulfil their obligations within this system at all levels, from national to local.
* Before the project starts, advocacy actions has been taken to encourage Yorito and Marale municipalities to include: 1) in their 2009 budget the salary of a Municipal CODEM permanent staff in charge of the Project follow up; 2) a budget line on emergencies for training activities and radio equipment maintenance.
* The UNAH/INETER/ COPECO agreement will allow the follow up of the monitoring and evaluation seismic activities in Honduras, since these are permanent institutions whose coordination and cooperation will be enhanced by the agreement.
* UNDP will continue working on risk management with an emphasis in capacity building on seismic monitoring.
* The continue presence of the local partner, the Foundation “San Alonso Rodríguez ”, in the region in the future is an important factor in ensuring the sustainability of project activities in the field.

The sociologist in charge of systematization activities (50%) will elaborate a comprehensive sustainability strategy considering issues highlighted above. Moreover, the strategy will include a detailed work plan including activities and budget that will be consistent with agreements signed with UNAH, INETER and COPECO.

## Continuum strategy (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development).

Marale and Yorito reconstruction process will be carried out in the following 3 years. UNDP and Fundación “San Alonso Rodríguez” are committed to this process to set up the basis for a sustainable development strategy considering risk management. In this context, the Project will be a first step in the risk management component and will allow carrying out precise evaluations of existing hazards. At the same time, UNDP is implementing actions to incorporate a risk management strategy in the Yorito and Marale development plans.

UNDP together with other UN Agencies (UNICEF, WFP and UNFPA) and COPECO are providing support to preparedness and response activities in the project area, with concrete activities related to food supply, hygienic kits and awareness on reproductive health issues (AIDS HIV). Additionally, WFP will contribute to housing (building and reconstruction) throughout the “work for food” mechanism. UNDP through Governance and Justice Ministry will support the development of Municipal Development Plans in which risk management is directly related to vulnerability studies and activities foreseen by the Project.

## Mainstreaming (e.g. Disaster Risk Reduction, Children, Human rights, Gender, Environmental impacts, others to be specified)

It is expected a significant impact on risk reduction considering the different issues of Hyogo framework by increasing the community and Municipalities resilience including: governance, risk assessment, knowledge and public education, vulnerability reduction through training in adobe building and mitigation works, disaster preparedness and response (floods and landslide EWS), children training in schools (school emergency plans), human rights enhancing life quality of the population by reducing disaster risks, gender issues encouraging women participation and leadership and environmental impacts training CODEL and CODEM in fire control.

The project at all times will respect the diverse range of commitments in the communities, taking care not to interfere with productive and food security activities undertaken by the population. All the pilot disaster mitigation projects implemented will be based on adequate technical studies in order to guarantee their impact.

The project will consider affirmative actions in all levels to guarantee equal access of women to project positions, training, education and decision making. Radio advertisements will emphasize on equal access and participation of the men and women in CODEL and CODEM structures, training and visits to key stakeholders. The project estimates that women will represent 40% of participants in meetings and workshops as well as in field personnel hired.

Construction of evacuation routes and earth wake resistant shelters will consider specific needs of women, elder and disabled persons.

The project will enhance participation of Tolupan ethnical groups historically excluded providing special attention to those communities and considering a specific approach elaborated by the sociologist incorporated to the project team.

The area is relatively isolated with a very low participation of local or international NGO, especially in Marale Municipality. Therefore the project will actively seek to develop alliances with national NGOs and GOs as the project will indirectly benefit all the Honduran population under earth wake hazard improving national capacities in this regard.

## [INT] In case of changes or problems to be addressed, please explain

No changes to report

## [FIN] In case of changes or problems to be addressed, please explain

No changes to report

# FIELD COORDINATION

## 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)

Since the earthquake (September 15th, 2007) in Marale, the Humanitarian Coordination of the UN System in Honduras, has been supporting the process of emergency response and recovery of the affected municipalities. In such a context, a steering committee leaded by COPECO, that together with UNDP have contributed in governmental and NGOs actors’ mobilization. UNDP supports FSAR in activities related to the construction of model houses seismic resistant and in field coordination of the different actors involved in the field. This project is a result of this process of collaboration.

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

Since the beginning UNDP has established collaborative relation with the governments of the municipalities affected and has strengthened the cooperation among national authorities in terms of the landslides caused by the earthquake in the Project area. UNDP is committed to mobilise resources to the strengthening of preparedness and response to emergency capacities for local and national governments, mainly in seismic risk issues.

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

UNDP Honduras Programme Programme Analyst in Environment & Crisis Prevention participated in the national meeting at the EU delegation in Tegucigalpa with DIPECHO regional staff on March, 2008 to review guidelines and information relevant for this application and confirm eligibility of areas and hazards considered. Moreover, through project formulation UNDP has kept close consultation with DIPECHO office at Managua.

## [INT] In case of changes or co-ordination problems, please explain

No changes to report

## [FIN] In case of changes or co-ordination problems, please explain

No changes to report

# IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

## Name and address of implementing partner(s)

Fundación “San Alonso Rodríguez”

Address: Colonia Miraflores, Tocoa town, Colón Province, Honduras, CA.

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

FSAR is a national NGO, registered in Honduras. The FSAR field project coordinator will assume all operational activities in the field including coordination of all technical team.

The project did not consider other implementing partners because other institutions participating in the project will provided their own funds and technical teams such as UNAH,

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

UNDP Honduras office will have the overall management and financial responsibility for the Project, the procurement of equipments and supplies at field level as well as for delivering the required reports to DIPECHO. A UNDP Project Coordinator will be hired to implement the project coordinate national and sub national activities and work closely with a Field Project Coordinator of FSAR in charge of project implementation in the intervention area under UNDP supervision and monitoring and will prepare draft reports that will be reviewed by UNDP. See additional details of reporting in section 4.5.1

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

There are no changes in the implementing partner only in the coordinator of the partner entity. Now the coordinator is Juana Esquivel, and Gines Suarez is working as risk management adviser in UNDP. Gines continues as officer from UNDP for this project and the relation with the partner has not change.

## [FIN] In case of changes, please explain

# SECURITY AND CONTINGENCY MEASURES.

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

General

* If a disaster occurs during execution, co-ordination activities will be extended to other institutions in the project area, national civil society networks and international appeals to rapidly tackle main humanitarian issues.
* If the Project faces problems to coordinate activities with municipalities and COPECO, actions to strengthen links with CODEMs and civil society organizations will be considered.

Result 1.

* If the local governments minimize the importance of disaster preparedness activities and do not cooperate properly the project will reinforce links with CODEMs, and other local organizations such as patronatos.

Result 2

* If the alliance with INETER, COPECO and UNAH is not able to provide a precise monitoring and evaluation of earthquakes, the project will extend links to UNAM in Mexico and other specialised institutions.

Result 3

* If the Ministry of Education may have problems to deliver education materials or personnel the project will review alliance with UNICEF regional project and will review the budget to cover these activities.

Result 4

* If the communities are not able to supply non qualified labour to complete the project, it will be consider hiring non-qualified labourers from the neighbouring communities movilising additional resources or introducing a project budget review.

Result 5

* If communities do not have local capacities to storage relief items or political leaders would use them with political purposes, the Project should consider mobilise additional resources or review budget to build municipal storage facilities handled by CODEMs

## Security considerations

UNDSS Official in Honduras has not imposed any security restriction in the project area. Even if insecurity has increased in Honduras the situation in the project area does not requires additional security measures. It it’s a relatively isolated rural distant from areas were organized crime or smuggling activities take place.

### Security situation in the field, describe briefly

### Has a specific security protocol for this Action been established? Yes 🞎 No 🗹 Standard procedures 🗹

If yes please elaborate:

### Are field staff and expatriates informed of and trained in these procedures? Yes 🗹 No 🞎

## [INT] In case of changes or problems to be addressed, please explain

No changes

## [FIN] In case of changes or problems to be addressed, please explain

No changes to report

# COMMUNICATION, VISIBILITY AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES.

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

The objective of the visibility and communication plan will be to ensure that all the beneficiaries and external stakeholders are aware that the initiative is being undertaken with support from the European Commision. This includes increasing regional acknowledgement and understanding of the European Commission mission and mandate in the field of Humanitarian Aid and Disaster Preparedness. The target audience of the Communication Strategy will include COPECO, Inter-institutional teams on disaster risk prevention, relevant government ministries, UN Agencies, Geoscientists technical bodies, national NGOs on disaster risk reduction and all relevant stakeholders.

The communication in Honduras will include:

* A press release at the beginning and the end of the project and in any situation considered along the implementation.
* The project will invite journalists to visit the project preferably EU media correspondents to produce a written article with wide circulation in Europe. These visits will be organised in close coordination with ECHO office in Managua.
* The project will be mentioned and the European Commision through its DIPECHO Programme contribution will be acknowledged in national risk management committees and UNDP Honduras and FSAR press releases.
* Every report, general communications, and project information provided by UNDP and the local counterpart FSAR to national media and Honduran institutions will acknowledge the European Commision support to the project. Similarly, UNDP/FSAR will contact the EU Delegation Press Office in Honduras and ECHO's Regional Information Officer, based in Managua to coordinate these actions
* The project will be further promoted through UNDP Honduras website.

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

UNDP Honduras office will emphasize in all actions executed on the contribution and leading role of EC/DIPECHO in this project. In the normal course of the project, the visibility plan will include the following initiatives:

* The Project offices and the communities participating will be clearly identified with UNDP, FSAR, COPECO and DIPECHO logos and project name.
* ECHO, UNDP, FSAR, COPECO and municipalities’ names and logos, will also be displayed in all supplies, shelters and mitigation works with signs of 0.6 x 0.5 mts. providing details of contribution of each partner and communities.
* In every community entrance 2.5 x 1.5 m banners will be placed with ECHO, UNDP, FSAR, COPECO and municipalities' names and logos explaining the contribution of EU and UNDP.
* All communications and reports to the local, national and international media/institutions will acknowledge the support of the European Commision through its DIPECHO programme.
* T-shirts, caps, stickers etc. with the logo of ECHO.
* UNDP, FSAR, COPECO 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.

See budget breakdown in budget annexed.

## Planned publication activities

European Commision contribution will be referred to in all UNDP publications, particularly in UNDP electronic bulletin.

More over the project will publish 5 documents:

* A Manual for the formulation of family emergency plans including house vulnerability reduction. 1000 issues.
* A popular version of the technical studies in each municipality. 500 issues per municipality.
* A training manual on fire control for CODELs. 1000 issues.
* Project systematization. 1000 issues.

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

There will be 6 publications which will be in the CRID methodology as stated in section 9.3.above. These 6 documents will be put together and delivered as one to keystakeholders and beneficiaries.

## [FIN] Report on the relevant activities

Project offices have been identified and made adequate references to the project, recognising the DIPECHO contribution and role. ECHO, UNDP and the FSAR logos were displayed in project office and on field equipment used by staff and given to the CODEL and CODEM.

The contribution of the European Commission through DIPECHO has been reported in each of the filings made with authorities at local and municipal level in each of the socialization throught the project. The ECHO logo has also been displayed on banners placed at the main entrances of Yorito and Marale XXX and each teaching material published by the Project (Family Plans and Municipal Plans, etc.) beared ECHO logo.

Project reference is also on the UNDP Honduras website.

Also, shirts and T-shirts with logos of the three parts have been made.

# HUMAN RESOURCES. See annex 5 with personnel CVs and ToRs.

## Indicate global figures per function and status

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Function | Status[[11]](#footnote-12) | Number of staff | Number of man/ month in project | Comments |
| Project coordinator | Local staff | 1 | 15 | Responsible of coordination from UNDP, project follow up and administration and final report elaboration. |
| Field Coordinator | Staff of the implementing partner | 1 | 15 | Responsible of field activities coordination, draft report formulation and support CODEL/CODEM training activities. |
| Specialist in GIS | Staff of the implementing partner | 1 | 8 | Responsible for map elaboration using community maps and GPS information as input. He/she will contribute to CODEL/CODEM traiing especially fire control training courses. |
| Specialist in Geology. | Staff of the implementing partner | 1 | 15 months at 30%. | Responsible for the formulation of all the technical studies carry out by the project. He/she will advise on geologic risks and will contribute with report writing. |
| Risk Mapping Technicians | Staff of the implementing partner | 1 | 6 | Responsible of GPS information gathering in the communities (hazards as a base of map elaboration) |
| 2 Social Promoters (100%). | Staff of the implementing partner | 2 | 14 | Responsible of community training together with CODEM. |
| Specialist in Sociology and Systematization (50%). | Staff of the implementing partner | 1 | 15 month at l50%. | Responsible of project systematization, communities’ workshop elaboration and KAP survey at the end. |
| Architect specialist in adobe buildings. | Staff of the implementing partner |  | 8 | Responsible for design, supervision an infrastructure building. |
| Local administrator | Staff of the implementing partner | 1 | 15 | Responsible of project management in the field. |

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

There is a change with the geologist. Because Gines Suárez is not working as a geologist for the FSAR, another geologist must be contracted. In this case the idea is not a full time contract but a contract were the person will receive payment for each study presented and approved by all parts. This is mainly because it is not possible to contract a geologist in Honduras for 30% of the time.

## [FIN] In case of changes, please explain

Due to the extension of the project to two months, staff detailed in the attached table, continued on for the duration of the project.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Function | Status[[12]](#footnote-13) | Number of staff | Number of man/ month in project | Comments |
| Project coordinator | Local staff | 1 | 17 | Responsible of coordination from UNDP, project follow up and administration and final report elaboration. |
| Field Coordinator | Staff of the implementing partner | 1 | 17 | Responsible of field activities coordination, draft report formulation and support CODEL/CODEM training activities. |
| Specialist in GIS | Staff of the implementing partner | 1 | 8 | Responsible for map elaboration using community maps and GPS information as input. He/she will contribute to CODEL/CODEM training especially fire control training courses. |
| Specialist in Geology. | Staff of the implementing partner | 1 | 15 months at 30%. | Responsible for the formulation of all the technical studies carry out by the project. He/she will advise on geologic risks and will contribute with report writing. |
| Risk Mapping Technicians | Staff of the implementing partner | 1 | 6 | Responsible of GPS information gathering in the communities (hazards as a base of map elaboration) |
| 2 Social Promoters (100%). | Staff of the implementing partner | 2 | 17 | Responsible of community training together with CODEM. |
| Specialist in Sociology and Systematization (50%). | Staff of the implementing partner | 1 | 15 month at 50%. | Responsible of project systematization, communities’ workshop elaboration and KAP survey at the end. |
| Architect specialist in adobe buildings. | Staff of the implementing partner |  | 8 | Responsible for design, supervision an infrastructure building. |
| Local administrator | Staff of the implementing partner | 1 | 15 | Responsible of project management in the field. |

# FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF THE ACTION[[13]](#footnote-14)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Eligible cost of Action[[14]](#footnote-15) | Initial  Budget | Intermediate report | | Final committed | Funding of Action | Initial | Final state |
| Budget | Committed***\**** |
| Goods and services delivered to beneficiaries (except direct personnel) | 233066 | 228578 | 25501.92 |  | Direct revenue from Action |  |  |
| Direct personnel | 76523 | 99403 | 27831.78 |  | Contribution by applicant UNDP | 90555 |  |
| Indirect personnel | 32240 | 36989 | 9149.71 |  | Contribution by other donors |  |  |
| Local Logistics costs | 26250 | 24446 | 9375.48 |  | Contribution requested from ECHO | 345000 |  |
| Durable equipment | 8800 | 9080 | 3385.08 |  | % of total funding: |  |  |
| Specialized services (audit and evaluation) | 4000 | 3861 | 0.00 |  |  |  |  |
| Visibility and communication | 6000 | 6116 | 1032.70 |  |  |  |  |
| Sub-total direct eligible costs |  | 408473 | 76276.67 |  |  |  |  |
| Indirect costs (max. 7%) | 27082 | 27082 | Pending to be charged |  |  |  |  |
| Total Costs | 413961 | 435555 | 76276.67 |  | Total Funding | 435555 |  |

Due to the lower rate of the euro exchange since the design until the project is running to reach the figure of the initially planned US dollars budget **PNUD has been forced to make more dollars**, so their contribution percentage has increased. By the other hand the direct personnel has increased because the project has considered more building promoters. This is because the municipalities due to the economic crisis and budgetary problems in Honduras have no money to pay these personnel, as it was considered initially.

***\* These reflect expenditure***

## [FIN] In case of other donors, please identify the donors and the amount provided

# ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION.

## FPA number (if applicable)

Not applicable

## Name and title of legal representative signing the Agreement

Antonio Vigilante, Director, UNDP Office in Brussels

## Name, telephone, e-mail and title of the person(s) to be mentioned in Article 7 of the Agreement

Antonio Vigilante, Director, UNDP Office in Brussels,

Tel: 32 2 505 46 20; [undp.brussels@undp.be](http://e1.f531.mail.yahoo.com/ym/Compose?To=undp.brussels@undp.be)

Rebeca Arias, Resident Representative Honduras country office.

Tel: (504) 220-1100 rebeca.arias@ undp.org.

## Name, telephone, fax and e-mail of the representative in the area of intervention

Rebeca Arias, Resident Representative Honduras country office.

Tel: (504) 220-1100 Ext: 1602 [rebeca.arias@undp.org](mailto:rebeca.arias@undp.org)

Juan Jose Ferrando, Programme Analyst in Environment & Crisis Prevention. UNDP Honduras country office. Tel: (504) 220-1100 Ext: 1252 [juan.ferrando@undp.org](mailto:juan.ferrando@undp.org)

## Bank account

Name of bank: ING Belgium SA NV  
Address of branch: 60, Cours Saint Michel/1040 Bruxelles/Belgique  
Precise denomination of the account holder: UNDP Contributions Account  
Full account number (including bank codes): 301 018613977  
IBAN account code: BE80301018613977

# [FIN] CONCLUSIONS AND HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION'S COMMENTS

The seismic activity in recent months both in the country and other Central American countries, Caribbean and more recently in South America, have highlighted the imperative need to incorporate seismic preparations related to the approach of landslides and floods. The Project in this regard, has highlighted this need in Honduras and provides society and the state, a success story in terms of results achieved in a context of recurring seismic activity.

Annexes:

1. Reviewed budget in may.

2. Relation between DIPECHO and PNUD budget.

3. Commited budget in PNUD format.

4. Activities

5. Photos.

6. Reviewed work plan.

**Anexo 4.1.**

Registro de reuniones de socialización del proyecto con Organizaciones Comunitarias y Municipales del Municipio de Yorito.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Lugar** | **Organización** | **Tema** | **Cantidad de participantes** | | |
|  |  |  |  | **H** | **M** | **total** |
| 1 | Yorito | CODEM Y Corporación Municipal | Proyecto de preparación a desastres naturales. | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| 2 | Yorito | Líderes comunitarios de 19 comunidades | Explicación de los alcances del proyecto | 38 | 16 | 54 |
| 3 | Sabana de San Pedro | Jóvenes voluntarios | Explicación de los alcances del proyecto. | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| 4 | Yorito | ONG,s Autoridades de educación y del ministerio de salud. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| 5 | Pichingo | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| 6 | Las Brisas | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 6 | 16 | 22 |
| 7 | La Patastera | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| 8 | El Plan | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 30 | 3 | 33 |
| 9 | El Panal | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 22 | 17 | 39 |
| 10 | El Pacayal | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 14 | 17 | 31 |
| 11 | Vallecillo | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 10 | 19 | 29 |
| 12 | Higuero Quemado | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 12 | 11 | 23 |
| 13 | El Plantel | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 19 | 3 | 22 |
| 14 | Matacaballo | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| 15 | Los Jimeritos | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 22 | 7 | 29 |
| 16 | Capiro | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 28 | 20 | 48 |
| 17 | Mina Honda | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| 18 | Lagunitas | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| 19 | Los Achiotes | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 20 | 12 | 32 |
| 20 | Matacaballo | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| 21 | Las Minitas | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| 22 | Luquigue | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| 23 | Turin | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 15 | 25 | 40 |

**Anexo 4.2.**

Registro de reuniones de socialización del proyecto con Organizaciones Comunitarias y Municipales del Municipio de Marales.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Lugar** | **Organización** | **Tema** | **Cantidad de participantes** | | |
|  |  |  |  | **H** | **M** | **total** |
| 1 | Marale | CODEM Y Corporación Municipal | Proyecto de preparación a desastres naturales. | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| 2 | Marale | Autoridades de educación y del ministerio de salud. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| 3 | Marale | Líderes comunitarios de 19 comunidades | Explicación de los alcances del proyecto | 26 | 12 | 38 |
| 4 | La Unión | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| 5 | Palos Blancos | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 15 | 4 | 19 |
| 6 | Las Lagunas | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| 7 | La Travesía | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| 8 | Planes | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 14 | 4 | 18 |
| 9 | El Puerto | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 24 | 5 | 29 |
| 10 | La Rosa | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| 11 | Quebradas del Encinal | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| 12 | Vallecito Arriba | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| 13 | Rio Cacao Arriba | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| 14 | Río Cacao Abajo | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| 15 | Guayma | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| 16 | Siguapa | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| 17 | Vallecito Abajo | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| 18 | Playa Grande | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| 19 | Palos Blancos | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| 20 | Nuevo Paraíso | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 16 | 24 | 40 |
| 21 | El Derrumbe | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 22 | 14 | 36 |
| 22 | Tablones | Fuerzas vivas de la comunidad. | Presentación del proyecto DIPECHO V1 | 12 | 8 | 20 |

Cuadro No.1 *SOCIALIZACION DEL PROYECTO CON MUNICIPALIDAD Y COMUNIDADES*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Municipio de Yorito | | | | |
| **Comunidad** | **Fecha de Evento** | **Participantes** | | |
| **Hombres** | **Mujeres** | **Total** |
| Yorito | 10/11/08 | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| La Sabana de San Pedro | 11/11/08 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Yorito | 11/11/08 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| La Sabana de San Pedro  (reunión con jóvenes voluntarios) | 13/11/08 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| El Plantel, El Panal, El Plan, Higuero Quemado, Luquigue, Pichingo, Jimeritos, Los Achiotes, Lagunitas, Yorito, El Pacayal, Las Minitas, La Patastera, Capiro, Vallecillo y El Urraco | 19/11/08 | 38 | 16 | 54 |
| **Municipio de Marale** | | | | |
| Marale | 12/11/08 | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| La Esperanza, Río Cacao, La Rosa, Guaimas, Quebrada Arriba, El Puerto | 20/11/08 | 10 | 6 | 16 |

Cuadro No.2 - Organización de CODELES

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Municipio de Yorito** | | | | | |
| **No.** | **Comunidad** | **Fecha de Evento** | **Participantes** | | |
| **Hombres** | **Mujeres** | **Total** |
| 1 | Pichingo | 04/12/08 | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| 2 | Las Brisas | 05/12/08 | 6 | 16 | 22 |
| 3 | La Patastera | 08/12/08 | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| 4 | El Plan | 02/12/08 | 30 | 3 | 33 |
| 5 | El Panal | 02/12/08 | 22 | 17 | 39 |
| 6 | El Pacayal | 26/11/08 | 14 | 17 | 31 |
| 7 | Vallecillo | 26/11/08 | 10 | 19 | 29 |
| 8 | Higuero Quemado | 25/11/08 | 12 | 11 | 23 |
| 9 | El Plantel | 25/11/08 | 19 | 3 | 22 |
| 10 | Matacaballo | 17/12/08 | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| 11 | Los Jimeritos | 04/12/09 | 22 | 7 | 29 |
| 12 | Capiro | 04/12/09 | 28 | 20 | 48 |
| 13 | Mina Honda | 26/11/08 | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| 14 | Lagunitas | 02/12/08 | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| 15 | Los Achiotes | 22/12/08 | 20 | 12 | 32 |
| 16 | Matacaballo | 18/12/08 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| 17 | Las Minitas | 26/11/08 | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| 18 | Luquigue | 11/12/08 | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| 19 | Turin | 20/12/08 | 15 | 25 | 40 |
| **Municipio de Marale** | | | | | |
| 1 | La Unión | 10/12/08 | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| 2 | Palos Blancos | 02/12/08 | 15 | 4 | 19 |
| 3 | Las Lagunas | 02/12/08 | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| 4 | La Travesía | 10/12/08 | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| 5 | Planes | 24/11/08 | 14 | 4 | 18 |
| 6 | El Puerto | 05/12/08 | 24 | 5 | 29 |
| 7 | La Rosa | 05/12/08 | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| 8 | Quebradas del Encinal | 20/01/09 | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| 9 | Vallecito Arriba | 16/12/08 | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| 10 | Rio Cacao Arriba | 28/12/08 | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| 11 | Río Cacao Abajo | 28/12/08 | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| 12 | Guayma | 17/12/08 | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| 13 | Siguapa | 18/12/08 | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| 14 | Vallecito Abajo | 17/12/08 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| 15 | Playa Grande | 27/12/08 | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| 16 | Palos Blancos | 02/12/08 | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| 17 | Nuevo Paraíso | 27/12/08 | 16 | 24 | 40 |
| 18 | El Derrumbe | 05/12/08 | 22 | 14 | 36 |
| 19 | Tablones | 17/12/08 | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| **Juramentación de CODELES** | | | | | |
| 1 | Yorito | 23/01/09 | 229 | 149 | 378 |
| 2 | Marale | 13/01/09 | 194 | 155 | 349 |

Cuadro No.3 – Taller “La Comunidad y los Desastres” Comisión de Educación

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Talleres Municipales** | | | | | |
| **No.** | **Comunidad** | **Fecha de Evento** | **Participantes** | | |
| **Hombres** | **Mujeres** | **Total** |
| 1 | Marale | 04/02/09 | 13 | 26 | 39 |
| 2 | La Esperanza, Marale | 10/02/09 | 20 | 15 | 35 |
| 3 | Mina Honda, Yorito | 12 y13/02/09 | 14 | 16 | 30 |
| 4 | Higuero Quemado, Yorito | 19 y20/02/09 | 10 | 26 | 36 |
| 5 | Luquigue, Yorito | 17 y18/02/09 | 21 | 24 | 45 |

Cuadro No.4– Replicas Comunitarias del Taller “La Comunidad y los Desastres”

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Municipio de Yorito**  **Talleres Comunitarios** | | | | | |
| **No.** | **Comunidad** | **Fecha de Evento** | **Participantes** | | |
| **Hombres** | **Mujeres** | **Total** |
| 1 | Vallecillo | 03/03/09 | 23 | 11 | 34 |
| 2 | Mina Honda | 09/03/09 | 13 | 15 | 28 |
| 3 | El Pacayal | 09/03/09 | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| 4 | Pichingo | 10/03/09 | 12 | 13 | 25 |
| 5 | Las Brisas | 10/03/09 | 15 | 30 | 45 |
| 6 | Los Jimeritos | 11/03/09 | 12 | 13 | 25 |
| 7 | La Patastera | 11/03/09 | 10 | 18 | 28 |
| 8 | El Panal | 11/03/09 | 11 | 17 | 28 |
| 9 | Las Minitas | 12/03/09 | 14 | 31 | 45 |
| 10 | Capiro | 24/03/09 | 33 | 13 | 46 |
| 11 | Los Achiotes | 17/03/09 | 24 | 6 | 30 |
| 12 | Matacaballo | 16/04/09 | 17 | 11 | 28 |
| 13 | Higuero Quemado | 16/04/09 | 16 | 15 | 31 |
| 14 | El Plantel | 17/04/09 | 19 | 22 | 41 |
| 15 | El Plan | 20/04/09 | 19 | 13 | 32 |
| 16 | Lagunitas | 27/04/09 | 10 | 12 | 22 |
| 17 | Luquigue | 28/04/09 | 15 | 14 | 29 |
| 18 | Turin | 29/04/09 | 15 | 23 | 38 |
| 19 | Urraco | 30/04/09 | 28 | 8 | 36 |
| **Municipio de Marale**  **Talleres Comunitarios** | | | | | |
| **No.** | **Comunidad** | **Fecha de Evento** | **Participantes** | | |
| **Hombres** | **Mujeres** | **Total** |
| 1 | Siguapa | 12/02/09 | 6 | 12 | 18 |
| 2 | Las Lagunas | 17/02/09 | 14 | 6 | 20 |
| 3 | La Unión | 17/02/09 | 14 | 11 | 25 |
| 4 | Playa Grande | 18/02/09 | 12 | 27 | 39 |
| 5 | Nuevo Paraíso | 18/02/09 | 29 | 27 | 56 |
| 6 | La Travesía | 19/02/09 | 18 | 9 | 27 |
| 7 | El Derrumbe | 26/02/09 | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| 8 | Vallecito | 03/03/09 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 9 | Guayma | 03/03/09 | 7 | 18 | 25 |
| 10 | Vallecito Abajo | 04/03/09 | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| 11 | Río Abajo | 04/03/09 | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| 12 | Quebrada Arriba | 05/03/09 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| 13 | El Tablón | 06/03/09 | 3 | 21 | 24 |
| 14 | El Derrumbe | 26/02/09 | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| 15 | Planes | 27/04/09 | 26 | 13 | 39 |
| 16 | Quebrada del Encinal | 28/04/09 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 17 | El Puerto | 30/04/09 | 22 | 8 | 30 |
| 18 | La Sabana | 30/04/09 | 16 | 17 | 33 |

1. At proposal stage fill the numbered paragraphs, except those which start with [INT] (to be filled in at intermediate report stage) or with [FIN] (to be filled in at final report stage). At intermediate and final report stage, modify only key data in the numbered paragraphs (using strikethrough). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. UNDP Human Development Report 2006. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. This table will be annex I of the signed Agreement. It has to give a comprehensive overview of the different elements of the Action. It will only contain concise information on results and activities. Any changes made to the log-frame at intermediate report or final report stage will be done using strikethroughs. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Per result identified in the log-frame, more detailed information necessary for a good understanding of the proposal/ report will be completed here. A specific sub-section per result at proposal, intermediate report and final report stage has been foreseen (don't update information from a previous stage in this section, comment the change in the appropriate sub-section of the result). See also the guidelines for more information (e.g. for the list of sectors and related sub-sectors).  
   Also the main foreseen procurement procedures will have been identified (as well as in section 4.4 – work plan) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. CENICAC: Centro Nacional de Investigación y Capacitación en Contingenias (National Centre for Research and Training of Contingencies) is part of COPECO internal structure. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. The main means and costs (the sum of the indicated costs has thus not to be equal to the total amount for that result) have to be identified to ease understanding how the results will be reached and the activities implemented. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Update and explanation to be provided on progress as well as on changes made to the proposal. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Actualmente no está operando oficialmente como tal pero existe un vínculo entre los especialistas que la conforman. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. The last table groups the costs that have not been dedicated to one specific result (support costs, feasibility studies, audits etc. as explained in the guidelines). The total of the total amount mentioned per result and in this table will correspond to the subtotal direct eligible costs in the table section 11. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Sustainability and connectedness are similar concepts used to ensure that activities are carried out in a context that takes longer-term and interconnected problems into account. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Expat, local staff, staff of the implementing partner,… [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Expat, local staff, staff of the implementing partner,… [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. This table will constitute annex II of the signed Agreement. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. The partner can use another representation of costs in line with the current practice in its organisation. These headings will become the chapters of the final financial reporting. In case personnel costs and the costs on information, communication and visibility are not explicitly available in section 4.3.2, these have to be explicitly mentioned in this table. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)