

**Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo  
en Honduras  
Documento de Proyecto**

<b>Título del Proyecto:</b>	Construyendo Comunidades resilientes a deslizamientos, terremotos e inundaciones en los municipios de Marale y Yorito
<b>Efecto MANUD:</b>	5. El estado hondureño cuenta con las capacidades para reducir la vulnerabilidad de la población a través de la implementación de políticas que integran el ambiente y la gestión de riesgos para lograr la sostenibilidad del desarrollo, la vida, el bienestar y la equidad de todas y todos los hondureños
<b>Efecto Esperado del Programa de País:</b>	5.2 Hacia el año 2011 el país cuenta e implementa en el nivel central y local, un sistema nacional de gestión de riesgos con enfoque de derechos humanos.
<b>Producto Esperado:</b>	5.2.2 El Gobierno y toda la sociedad en sus estructuras nacionales y municipales fortalecen sus capacidades para la formulación y oficialización del Plan de Prevención de Riesgos y Mitigación y Atención Coordinada de Emergencias.
<b>Asociado en la Implementación:</b>	Fundación San Alonso Rodriguez
<b>Partes Responsables:</b>	UNAH, INETER

**Breve Descripción**

El objetivo del presente proyecto es la reducción de riesgo de desastres mediante el fortalecimiento de capacidades de preparación y respuesta ante emergencias en las comunidades más vulnerables de los municipios de Yorito y Marale en Honduras, CA. De manera específica el proyecto mejorará la capacidad de prevenir daños y responder ante emergencias ocasionadas por terremotos, inundaciones y deslizamientos de tierra en las comunidades más vulnerables de los mencionados municipios.

Entre los resultados esperados se encuentra la creación de comités de emergencia en 38 comunidades y en los municipios involucrados, la creación de Sistemas de Alerta Temprana (SAT) para inundaciones y deslizamientos, fortalecida la capacidad nacional de preparación y respuesta ante emergencias sísmicas y la ejecución de proyectos de mitigación demostrativos

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Período del Programa:	2007-2011	Presupuesto AWP del año:	49,346.14
Área Resultado Clave:4.5 Reducción de Desastres		Total recursos requeridos:	576,546.7
Atlas Award ID:	00050866	Total recursos asignados:	
Fecha inicio:	1-10-08	• Regulares	96,046.7
Fecha de finalización:	31-12-09	• Otros:	
Fecha reunión LPAC:	08-10-08	o Donante (DIPECHO)	480,500.0
Arreglos de Gestión:	Ejecución por ONG		

Acordado por SETCO:



*Karen Lizeth Felayo*

Acordado por PNUD:



## I. PLAN ANUAL DE TRABAJO

PRODUCTOS ESPERADOS DEL CP e indicadores, incluidas las metas anuales	ACTIVIDADES PLANIFICADAS	CALENDARIO				PARTE RESPONSABLE	PRESUPUESTO PREVISTO (USD)							
		T1	T2	T3	T4		FONDOS	Partida presupuestaria						
								2008	2009	total	total			
38 comunidades en los municipios de Yorito y Marale cuentan con mejor capacidad de prevenir daños y responder ante emergencias ocasionadas por terremotos, inundaciones y deslizamientos de tierra en las comunidades más vulnerables de los municipios	Act. 1 Comites de Emergencia y SAT organizados y operando					04000	71300				5,014.0		5,014.0	
						04000	71400				10,657.7		10,657.7	
						00280	71400				42,630.9		42,630.9	
						00280	72100			0.0	36,936.2		36,936.2	
					X	00280	72200			0.0	7,938.8		7,938.8	
						00280	72399			0.0	8,078.1		8,078.1	
						00280	72400			0.0	26,741.1		26,741.1	
						00280	74200			0.0	1,190.8		1,190.8	
						00280	74500				58,078.4		58,078.4	
						00280	75100				12,711.6		12,711.6	
			<b>total Act. 1</b>							<b>15,671.7</b>	<b>194,305.9</b>		<b>209,977.6</b>	
			Act. 2 Fort. municipalidades y comunidades mejoran sus capacidades para ..... <b>total Act. 2</b>					00280	71400			0.0	10,657.4	10,657.4
								00280	71300				6,685.2	6,685.2
							X	00280	71600			0.0	7,103.1	7,103.1
						00280	72399				42,896.9	42,896.9		
						00280	73410			0.0	5,849.6	5,849.6		
						00280	74500				10,027.9	10,027.9		
						00280	75100			0.0	5,825.4	5,825.4		
	Act. 3 Realizadas campañas de concientización y					00280	71400			0.0	31,972.1	31,972.1		
					X	00280	71600			0.0	16,713.1	16,713.1		
						00280	74200				8,774.4	8,774.4		

							Miscellaneous Expenses					4,078.0					4,078.0					4,078.0	
							F&A (GMS)											4,307.6				4,307.6	
<b>total Act. 3</b>																		0.0				<b>65,845.2</b>	
Act. 4 Proyectos Demostrativos de Mitigacion diseñados e implementados						X												0.0				5,328.7	
							Contractual Service-Individual											0.0				5,328.7	
							Local Consultants											0.0				13,968.7	
							otros bienes y materiales											0.0				39,994.2	
							Miscellaneous Expenses											0.0				9,312.4	
							F&A (GMS)											0.0				4,802.3	
<b>total Act. 4</b>																		0.0				<b>73,406.3</b>	
Act. 5 Reforzada capacidad local 1er respuesta a emergencia						X												0.0				5,328.7	
							Contractual Service-Individual											0.0				5,328.7	
							Miscellaneous Expenses											0.0				1,438.8	
							F&A (GMS)											0.0				473.7	
<b>total Act. 5</b>																		0.0				<b>7,241.3</b>	
							Local Consultants											8,980.5				8,980.5	
							Local Consultants															41,493.0	
							Equipos durables											12,256.3				12,256.3	
							alquiler de local y gastos de mantenimiento											626.7				626.7	
							alquiler de local y gastos de mantenimiento															2,507.0	
							Equipment and Furniture											835.7				835.7	
							Equipment and Furniture															3,342.6	
							mantenimiento de vehiculos											1,671.3				6,685.2	
							mantenimiento de vehiculos															0.0	
							renta de vehiculo 4x4											4,178.3				16,713.1	
							Viajes y viaticos											796.0				7,161.6	
							Miscellaneous Expenses											4,329.7				16,139.9	
							F&A (GMS)															3,314.0	
<b>total Act. 6</b>																		33,674.4				<b>97,356.4</b>	
<b>Total del Proyecto</b>																		<b>49,346.1</b>				<b>527,200.6</b>	
																						<b>131,030.9</b>	
																						<b>576,546.7</b>	

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## II. ARREGLOS DE GESTIÓN

**Modalidad de ejecución:** El proyecto se implementará bajo la modalidad de ejecución por ONG. Para la ejecución del proyecto se firmará una Acuerdo de Cooperación con la Fundación San Alonso Rodríguez FSAR (Anexo 2) que tendrá el rol de Ejecutivo y Director de Proyecto. Se actualizará la evaluación de capacidades de la FSAR (actualmente se cuenta con una evaluación de capacidades de la FSAR del año 2006 (anexo 3)). Se realizarán anticipos trimestrales conforme a la presentación de planes trimestrales y liquidaciones. El PNUD podrá prestar servicios de apoyo a la implementación si fuese requerido y acordado entre las partes. Para este fin se preparará la descripción de los servicios y los costos asociados, conforme a las normas y procedimientos del PNUD.

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### **Composición y responsabilidades de la Junta de Proyecto**

*Conforme a la normativa del PNUD en cada proyecto se debe instalar una Junta del Proyecto como la máxima instancia responsable de tomar las decisiones gerenciales y de dirigir al Gerente o Coordinador del Proyecto cuando requiera de algún tipo orientación, incluida la aprobación de revisiones presupuestarias. Los exámenes de garantía del Proyecto efectuados por este grupo se llevan a cabo según puntos de decisión designados durante el desarrollo del Proyecto o, según sea necesario, cuando así lo considere el Gerente o Coordinador del Proyecto. La Junta es consultada por el Gerente o Coordinador del Proyecto cuando se trata de tomar decisiones en caso que las tolerancias del Proyecto hayan sido excedidas.*

**Miembros de la Junta de Proyecto:** COPECO, FSAR, UNAH, Alcaldes de Marale y Yorito, PNUD y SETCO

#### **Roles y Responsabilidades**

Los Alcaldes de Marale y Yorito, junto con la UNAH y SETCO representaran en la junta de proyecto a los beneficiarios.

El rol de ejecutivo recae sobre la Fundación San Alonso Rodríguez, como socio responsable en el diseño y la ejecución del proyecto.

El rol de proveedor técnico lo cumplirán COPECO, PNUD y DIPECHO.

PNUD y SETCO también tendrán el rol de Garante del proyecto y la FSAR la gerencia del mismo.

La Junta del Proyecto es responsable de la dirección general y la gestión del Proyecto. El Ejecutivo es responsable en última instancia para la consecución del proyecto, apoyado por el beneficiario principal y los proveedores principales (COPECO, PNUD y DIPECHO). El Beneficiario Principal representa los intereses de quienes, en última instancia, recibe los productos del proyecto, en este caso las comunidades de los municipios de Marale y Yorito, representados por sus alcaldes por la Academia un representante de la UNAH y el país representado por SETCO. Los Proveedores técnicos representan los intereses de aquellos que diseñaron y desarrollaron los productos a entregar por el proyecto y a la vez suministran los recursos del proyecto.

#### **Principales responsabilidades de la Junta de Proyecto**

- Proporcionar orientación general y la dirección del proyecto, asegurando que este se desarrolla dentro de los márgenes especificados;
- Analizar y dar curso a los problemas identificados por el Gerente/coordinador del proyecto;

- Brindar orientación y proponer medidas acerca de situaciones de riesgo que se presenten en el transcurso del proyecto;
  - Fijar los niveles de tolerancia para la obtención de los productos
  - Revisar los reportes de progreso del proyecto y proveer dirección y recomendaciones para asegurar que los productos del proyecto se obtengan satisfactoriamente y de acuerdo a lo planificado.
  - Revisar los informes Combinados de Gastos (CDR por sus siglas en ingles, previa certificación de los mismos por parte del socio implementador.
  - Proporcionar dirección y asesoramiento ad-hoc al director del proyecto para situaciones de excepción cuando se superen los niveles de tolerancias;
  - Orientación sobre las dificultades planteadas por el Gerente de Proyecto;
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- Evaluar y decidir sobre cambios en el proyecto;
  - Asegurar de que todas los productos del proyecto se han entregado de manera satisfactoria;
  - Revisar y aprobar el último Informe de Evaluación de Proyectos, incluyendo las lecciones aprendidas;
  - Notificar a la finalización operativa del proyecto a la Junta de Resultados.

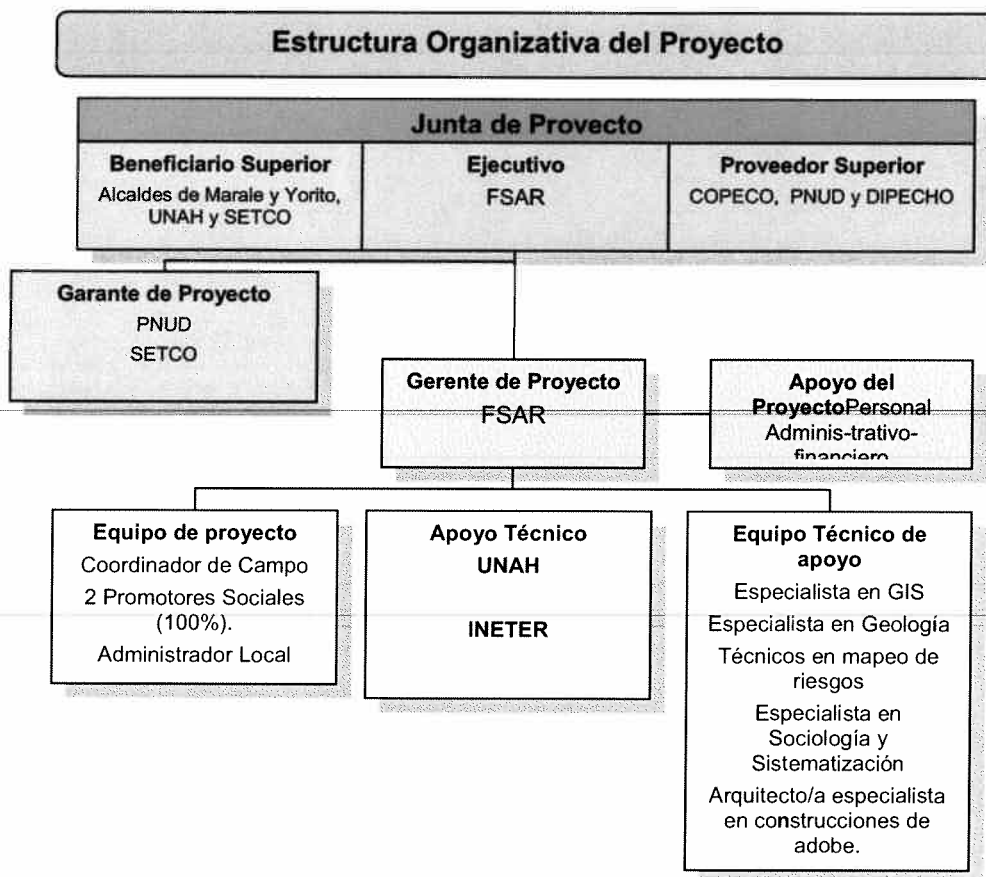
El PNUD tendrá a cargo la gestión global y administración financiera de los recursos del proyecto, así como la entrega de los informes requeridos a DIPECHO. El PNUD aportará fondos por US\$ 96,045.96. El PNUD, con cargo a estos recursos en el presupuesto del proyecto, contratará a tiempo parcial un/a oficial de Programa para coordinar y supervisar las actividades del proyecto en estrecha colaboración con el coordinador del proyecto del FSAR sobre el terreno. La FSAR coordinará la ejecución del proyecto en la zona de intervención y preparara los informes de avance físico y financiero que serán remitidos al PNUD.

DIPECHO aportará fondos por una cantidad USD 480,501.39 y dará seguimiento técnico al proyecto a través de visitas de campo.

La FSAR instalará dos oficinas en el terreno uno en cada municipio. El coordinador de campo estará situado en Yorito y el equipo técnico que operará en ambas oficinas.

El FSAR firmará acuerdos de cooperación con la UNAH y el Instituto de Estudios Territoriales de Nicaragua (INETER) para el seguimiento y la evaluación sísmica a nivel nacional y especialmente en la zona de intervención. Esto permitirá a COPECO tener acceso a la información sísmológica en tiempo real a través de sitio web de INETER. Con la UNAH se desarrollará un trabajo piloto en Marale de investigación sobre la amenaza sísmica. Por otra parte, uno de los principales especialistas en geología de la región colaborará con el proyecto a través del acuerdo entre la UNAH y la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM).

Durante la duración del proyecto se contempla la realización de una auditoria externa del mismo, la cual será contratada por la FSAR con fondos del proyecto, bajo los términos de referencia para auditorias de proyectos del PNUD y conforme al plan de auditorias de la oficina de país.



El personal y las funciones se indican a continuación.

<b>Función</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Número de personas</b>	<b>Número de personas por mes en el proyecto</b>	<b>Comentarios</b>
Coordinador de Proyecto	Personal local	1	15	Responsable de la coordinación por PNUD, acciones de seguimiento del proyecto, administración y elaboración de informes finales.
Coordinador de Campo	Personal asociado del en implementación	1	15	Responsable de la coordinación de actividades de campo, elaboración de borradores de informes y apoyo al CODEL/CODEM en actividades de capacitación.
Especialista en GIS	Personal asociado del en implementación	1	8	Responsable de la elaboración de mapas usando los mapas de la comunidad e información de GPS como input. Contribuirá al CODEL/CODEM en capacitación, especialmente en cursos de capacitación de control de incendios.
Especialista en Geología	Personal asociado del en implementación	1	15 meses a 30%.	Responsable de la formulación de todos los estudios técnicos llevados a cabo por el proyecto. Asesorar en riesgos geológicos y contribuir en la elaboración de los informes.
Técnicos en mapeo	Personal asociado del en	1	6	Responsable de recolectar información de GPS en las comunidades (riesgos como

de riesgos	implementación			base de elaboración de mapas)
2 Promotores Sociales (100%).	Personal del asociado en implementación	2	14	Responsable de capacitación comunitaria junto con CODEM.
Especialista en Sociología y Sistematización (50%).	Personal del asociado en implementación	1	15 meses a 150%.	Responsable de la sistematización del proyecto, elaboración de talleres comunitarios y encuesta CAP al finalizar.
Arquitecto/a especialista en construcciones de adobe.	Personal del asociado en implementación		8	Responsable del diseño, supervisión y construcción.
Administrador Local	Personal del asociado en implementación	1	15	Responsable del manejo del proyecto en el área.

Todos los documentos y materiales públicos del proyecto, así como avisos y carteles llevarán los logos de PNUD, FSAR, COPECO y DIPECHO y el nombre del proyecto tal como se contempla en el plan de visibilidad (Anexo 1 acápite 9.2).



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### III. MARCO DE MONITOREO Y EVALUACIÓN

De conformidad con las políticas y procedimientos de programación del PNUD el monitoreo del proyecto se realiza a través de lo siguiente:

#### Dentro del ciclo del proyecto (15 meses)

- A lo interno del proyecto, se realizarán informes mensuales de cada uno de los miembros del equipo de campo del proyecto y coordinador de campo; En el seguimiento se incluyen la firma de los registros de asistencia de capacitación y notas de entrega de bienes para todos los materiales del proyecto
- El coordinador de campo del FSAR recopilará los datos de los indicadores de impacto sobre la base del marco lógico. Cada mes habrá una reunión entre el PNUD y FSAR en Tegucigalpa para analizar los informes.
- Trimestralmente, una valoración de la calidad deberá registrar el progreso hacia el cumplimiento de resultados clave. El Coordinador del proyecto elaborará informes trimestrales y los remitirá al oficial de programas del PNUD.
- Un registro de problemas será preparado en ATLAS y actualizado por el Garante del Proyecto de PNUD para facilitar el seguimiento y solución de problemas potenciales o solicitudes de cambio.
- Basado en el análisis de riesgos inicial, un registro de los riesgos será preparado en ATLAS y regularmente actualizado verificando las condiciones externas que puedan afectar la implementación del proyecto.
- Basado en la información anterior registrada en ATLAS, un Informe de Avance Trimestral será presentado por el Coordinador del Proyecto a la Junta de Proyectos a través del Garante del Proyecto de PNUD, utilizando el formato estándar disponible.
- Un registro de las lecciones aprendidas será activado en ATLAS y actualizado regularmente para asegurar el aprendizaje y adaptación dentro de la organización y para facilitar la preparación del informe de lecciones aprendidas al final del proyecto.
- Un Plan de Monitoreo será activado en ATLAS y actualizado para dar seguimiento a las acciones gerenciales y eventos claves.
- Adicionalmente, el Oficial de Programa del PNUD a cargo del proyecto, se encargará de coordinar con la FSAR al menos 4 visitas de campo para verificar los informes de progresos y cotejar con los informes financieros del sistema administrativo del PNUD. En los informes se incluirá el progreso sobre las actividades, resultados, factores internos y externos que han afectado a la ejecución y las lecciones aprendidas.
- Al menos dos veces durante el ciclo de proyecto se coordinarán visitas conjuntas con el personal de DIPECHO con sede en Managua.

Dada la duración del proyecto se contempla solo una revisión de medio término y una revisión final.

#### **Informe de Revisión de medio término.**

Un informe de revisión de medio término (mes 7) sería preparado por el Coordinador del Proyecto y compartido con la Junta de Proyecto. Como un requerimiento mínimo, el Informe de Revisión de medio término debe contener el formato estándar de informe trimestral para el año completo con información actualizada de cada elemento del informe trimestral así como un resumen de los resultados alcanzados predefinidos en las metas anuales y a nivel de producto.

**Revisión final del Proyecto.** Dada la duración del proyecto (15 meses) Basado en el informe anterior, una revisión anual deberá conducirse durante el cuarto trimestre del año o lo más

antes posible posterior al final de éste para revisar el desempeño del proyecto y el Plan Anual (AWP) para el siguiente año. Esta revisión es impulsada por la Junta de Proyecto y puede involucrar otros socios según sea requerido. Se enfocará en el progreso de los productos y que éstos estén alineados a los efectos apropiados.

### Gestión de Calidad de las Actividades-Resultado del Proyecto

<b>PRODUCTO 1:</b> Mejorada la capacidad de prevenir daños y responder ante emergencias ocasionadas por terremotos, inundaciones y deslizamientos de tierra en las comunidades más vulnerables de los municipios de Yorito y Marale.		
<b>Actividad Resultado 1</b> (No. Actividad en Atlas )	<b>Comités de Emergencia y SAT</b>	Fecha Inicio: 1/10/ 2008 Fecha Final: 31/12/2009
<b>Propósito</b>	Fortalecer la capacidad de preparación y respuesta ante emergencias de 38 comunidades en los municipios de Marale y Yorito y de los dos gobiernos municipales a través de la creación y puesta en operación de Comités de emergencias (de acuerdo a las normas fijadas por COPECO) y la instalación y puesta en funcionamiento de Sistemas de Alerta Temprana (SAT) para inundaciones y deslizamientos.	
<b>Descripción</b>	1.1. Llevar a cabo 40 reuniones y la firma de 40 acuerdos (en 38 comunidades y 2 municipios). 1.2. Formación y capacitación de comités de emergencia en la gestión de riesgos. 1.3. Formulación de estudios técnicos en 2 municipios y 38 comunidades. 1.4. Entrenamiento de las comisiones de 40 comités de emergencia (38 locales y 2 Municipal). 1.5. Sistematización, impresión y distribución de planes de contingencia de 38 comunidades y 2 municipios. 1.6. Adquisición, distribución e instalación de equipos para comités de emergencia, equipo de comunicación y de sistemas de alerta temprana. 1.7. Dos simulacros de emergencias a nivel Municipal con la participación de la comunidad. 1.8. Sistematización de la actividad. 1.9 Realizar una evaluación KAP (knowledge, attitudes and practices)	
<b>Criterios de Calidad</b>	<b>Método de Calidad</b>	<b>Fecha de la Evaluación</b>
Comités de emergencias organizados y entrenados	Actas constitutivas de comités y listado de asistencia a capacitaciones	Marzo 2009
Planes de contingencia y mapas de riesgos desarrollados a nivel local y municipal	Mapas y documento de planes de contingencia	Junio 2009
Planes de emergencia municipal actualizados.	Documento de planes de contingencia aprobados por las alcaldías	Julio 2009
SATs y sistemas de comunicación instalados y funcionando	Visita de campo	Agosto de 2009
Simulacros de emergencia realizados	Informe de simulacros	Noviembre 2009

<b>PRODUCTO 1:</b> Mejorada la capacidad de prevenir daños y responder ante emergencias ocasionadas por terremotos, inundaciones y deslizamientos de tierra en las comunidades más vulnerables de los municipios de Yorito y Marale.		
<b>Actividad Resultado 2</b>	<b>Fort. Capacidad nacional</b>	Fecha Inicio: 1/10/ 2008 Fecha Final: 30/11/2009
<b>Propósito</b>	Fortalecer la capacidad nacional de preparación y respuesta ante emergencias sísmicas	
<b>Descripción</b>	2.1. La firma de acuerdos entre COPECO, UNAH y el INETER. 2.2. Entrenamiento de personal de COPECO, del sistema nacional de emergencia personal y voluntarios UNAH. 2.3. Adquisición de equipo de monitoreo sísmica. 2.4. Diseño y validación de un protocolo de respuesta sísmica para Honduras. 2.5. Participación en los procesos de consulta nacional y regional de DIPECHO.	
<b>Criterios de Calidad</b>	<b>Método de Calidad</b> <i>Medios de verificación. Qué métodos se utilizarán para determinar si los criterios de calidad se cumplieron?</i>	<b>Fecha de la Evaluación</b> <i>Cuando se efectuará la evaluación de la calidad?</i>
Personal de COPECO, de instituciones del sistema de Emergencias y de la UNAH entrenados en riesgos de sismos.	Registros de participantes y materiales de capacitación	Abril 2009
Equipo sísmográfico y geofísico instalado en COPECO y la UNAH	Visita para constatar el equipo y facturas de adquisición.	Abril 2009
Protocolo de emergencias sísmica	Documento	Octubre 2009

<b>PRODUCTO 1:</b> Mejorada la capacidad de prevenir daños y responder ante emergencias ocasionadas por terremotos, inundaciones y deslizamientos de tierra en las comunidades más vulnerables de los municipios de Yorito y Marale.		
<b>Actividad Resultado 3 (No. Actividad en Atlas )</b>	<b>Sensibilización y Sistematización</b>	Fecha Inicio: 01/11/2008 Fecha Final: 30/11/2009
<b>Propósito</b>	Población de 38 comunidades en los Municipios de Marale y Yorito educados y con mayor grado de conciencia acerca de los riesgos de sismos, inundaciones y deslizamientos y sus respectivos CODEM/CODEL comparten metodologías y resultados de sus experiencias con actores claves a nivel nacional y regional.	
<b>Descripción</b>	3.1. Diseño y transmisión de anuncios en radio. 3.2. Revisión, impresión y distribución materiales educativos y publicitarios de COPECO. 3.3. Firma de un acuerdo con el Ministerio de Educación. 3.4. Talleres de capacitación para profesores de 2 municipios. 3.5. Revisión y distribución de guías de estudio sobre directrices para la elaboración de planes de emergencia escolar y familiar. 3.6. Entrenamiento en monitoreo de riesgos 3.7. Evaluación de impacto de capacitación utilizando la metodología KAP 3.8. Sistematización de la experiencia. 3.9. Una herramienta sistematizada por el personal del proyecto utilizando el formato y la metodología que se acuerde con el CRID, ECHO y los socios DIPECHO. 3.10. Seminarios de socialización y validación de las herramientas sistematizadas, con las principales partes interesadas. 3.11 Impresión y distribución de documentos de sistematización. 3.12 Reuniones con ministerios del Gobierno para socializar los resultados del proyecto. 3.13 Co-organización y participación en talleres de difusión nacionales y regionales de	

DIPECHO.		
<b>Criterios de Calidad</b> <i>Como/con qué indicadores se medirá la calidad de la actividad-resultado.</i>	<b>Método de Calidad</b> <i>Medios de verificación. Qué métodos se utilizarán para determinar si los criterios de calidad se cumplieron?</i>	<b>Fecha de la Evaluación</b> <i>Cuando se efectuará la evaluación de la calidad?</i>
Número de avisos de radio sobre sismos, inundaciones y deslizamientos.	Grabaciones de mensajes y facturas de emisoras.	Diciembre 2009
Materiales educativos y de publicidad distribuidos en los municipios	Visitas a escuelas y familias de las comunidades del proyecto	Abril 2009
Número de Alumnos y familias altamente vulnerables capacitadas.	Registros de asistencias	Octubre 2009
Metodología para evaluación de riesgos a nivel local desarrollada (para sismos, inundaciones y deslizamientos).	Documento de sistematización de herramientas	Noviembre 2009
Metodología socializada a nivel local y nacional.	Registros de asistencia y memorias de talleres	Octubre 2009
Número de miembros de las estructuras municipales y comunales capaces entender e implementar planes de contingencia	Registros de asistencia a capacitaciones	Diciembre 2009

<b>PRODUCTO 1:</b> Mejorada la capacidad de prevenir daños y responder ante emergencias ocasionadas por terremotos, inundaciones y deslizamientos de tierra en las comunidades más vulnerables de los municipios de Yorito y Marale.		
<b>Actividad Resultado 4</b> (No. Actividad en Atlas )	<b>Proyectos Demostrativos de Mitigación</b>	Fecha Inicio:01/01/2009 Fecha Final:31/10/2009
<b>Propósito</b>	Reducir la vulnerabilidad ante desastres naturales de al menos 12 comunidades en los municipios de Marale y Yorito a través de pequeños proyectos demostrativos de mitigación (reducción de riesgos existentes y aumento de capacidades a nivel local).	
<b>Descripción</b>	4.1. Definir los proyectos piloto con las municipales y comités de emergencia de las comunidades. 4.2. Organización de grupos de trabajo en las comunidades priorizadas 4.3. Compra y transporte de materiales. 4.4. Ejecución de Proyectos de construcción 4.5. Presentación de los informes descriptivos y financieros a las partes interesadas.	
<b>Criterios de Calidad</b>	<b>Método de Calidad</b>	<b>Fecha de la Evaluación</b>
Número de obras de mitigación e infraestructura para emergencias construidas	Informes de obra y visitas de campo	Octubre 2009

<b>PRODUCTO 1:</b> Mejorada la capacidad de prevenir daños y responder ante emergencias ocasionadas por terremotos, inundaciones y deslizamientos de tierra en las comunidades más vulnerables de los municipios de Yorito y Marale.		
<b>Actividad Resultado 5</b> (No. Actividad en Atlas )	<b>Reforzada capacidad local 1er respuesta a emergencia</b>	Fecha Inicio: 1/05/2009 Fecha Final:31/12/2009
<b>Propósito</b>	Reforzar la capacidad local de primera respuesta ante emergencias en las	

	municipalidades de Yorito y Marale.	
<b>Descripción</b>	5.1. Entrenamiento de CODEL, CODEM en la gestión de las existencias de artículos de emergencia. 5.2 Identificar las necesidades de suministros con las Alcaldías y COPECO. 5.3. Adquisición y distribución de suministros 5.4. Mecanismos de monitoreo de la distribución de suministros. 5.5. Sistematización del proceso	
<b>Criterios de Calidad</b> <i>Como/con qué indicadores se medirá la calidad de la actividad-resultado.</i>	<b>Método de Calidad</b> <i>Medios de verificación. Qué métodos se utilizarán para determinar si los criterios de calidad se cumplieron?</i>	<b>Fecha de la Evaluación</b> <i>Cuando se efectuará la evaluación de la calidad?</i>
Número personas y comités de emergencia entrenado para manejar insumos durante emergencias.	Registros de asistencia a capacitaciones	Julio 2009
Cantidad de bodegas y cantidades de insumos de emergencia existentes en comunidades aisladas.	Inventarios de insumos	Septiembre 2009

<b>PRODUCTO 1:</b> Mejorada la capacidad de prevenir daños y responder ante emergencias ocasionadas por terremotos, inundaciones y deslizamientos de tierra en las comunidades más vulnerables de los municipios de Yorito y Marale.		
<b>Actividad Resultado 6</b> (No. Actividad en Atlas )	<b>Unidad de Coordinación, Monitoreo y Evaluación</b>	Fecha Inicio: 1/10/ 2008 Fecha Final: 31/12/2009
<b>Propósito</b>	Entregar los productos del proyecto según el plan	
<b>Descripción</b>	6.1. Contratación del equipo de proyecto y equipamiento de oficinas de campo. 6.2. Elaboración de informes trimestrales 6.3. Contratación de auditoría externa 6.4. Monitoreo de las actividades de campo. 6.5. Presentación de informe final y de lecciones aprendidas	
<b>Criterios de Calidad</b>	<b>Método de Calidad</b>	<b>Fecha de la Evaluación</b>
Número informes trimestrales de medio término final y de auditoría.	Informes entregados en tiempo y forma	Diciembre 2009
Número de lecciones aprendidas registradas	Registro de lecciones aprendidas	Diciembre 2009

#### IV. CONTEXTO LEGAL

Este documento conjuntamente con el CPAP firmado por el Gobierno y el PNUD el cual se incorpora como referencia, constituyen el Documento de Proyecto a que hace referencia el SBAA y todas las provisiones del CPAP aplican a este documento.

Consistente con el Artículo III del Acuerdo Básico Estandarizado, la responsabilidad para la seguridad y protección del socio implementador y su personal y propiedad, y de la propiedad del PNUD en la custodia del socio implementador, recae en el asociado en la implementación.

El asociado en la implementación deberá:

- a) Implementar un plan de seguridad apropiado y actualizar el plan de seguridad, tomando en cuenta la situación del país donde el proyecto se ejecute.
- b) Asumir todos los riesgos y obligaciones relacionadas a la seguridad del socio implementador, y de la implementación total del plan de seguridad.

El PNUD se reserva el derecho de verificar si tal plan está siendo implementado, y sugerir modificaciones al plan cuando sea necesario. El no cumplimiento en el mantenimiento e implementación de un plan de seguridad apropiado como aquí se requiere será considerado una violación a este acuerdo.

El socio implementador acuerda realizar todos los esfuerzos razonables para asegurar que ninguno de los fondos del PNUD recibidos derivados del documento de proyecto sean utilizados para proporcionar apoyo a individuos o entidades asociadas con terrorismo y que los receptores de tales cantidades proporcionadas por el PNUD aquí acordadas no se encuentren en la lista que mantiene el Comité del Consejo de Seguridad establecido de la resolución 1267 (1999). La lista puede encontrarse en la siguiente dirección electrónica:

<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. Esta provisión debe ser incluida en todos los subcontratos o sub-acuerdos que se suscriban en el marco de este Documento de Proyecto.

## **ANEXOS**

- 1.- Documento de proyecto presentado a DIPECHO (original en ingles)
  - 2.- Análisis de Riesgos
  - 3.- Evaluación de capacidades del FSAR
  - 4.- Borrador de Acuerdo PNUD-FSAR (falta)
-

# Anexo 1: SINGLE FORM FOR HUMANITARIAN AID ACTIONS<sup>1</sup>

## 1 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 1<sup>st</sup>, 2008.

**Duration of the Action in months:**

15 months

**Start date for eligibility of expenditure:**

October 1<sup>st</sup>, 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: dd-mm-yy  
Final report  date: dd-mm-yy

<sup>1</sup>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).



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

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

## **2 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 quake 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 Rodríguez” (FSAR) that is currently implementing a project of reconstruction with local materials in the communities affected by the earthquake of September 15<sup>th</sup> 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.

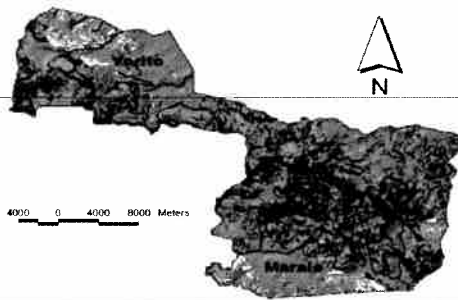
### **Problem statement and stakeholder analysis.**

#### Hazards

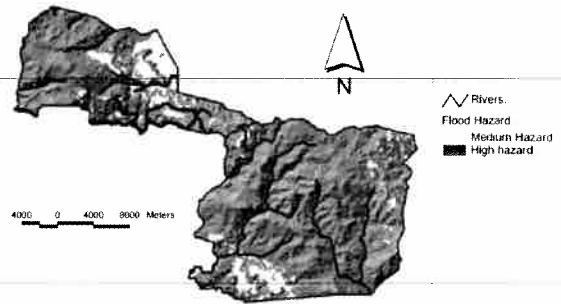
- Municipalities of Marale and Yorito are located nearby Yoro Mountain in a very isolated area in the centre of Honduras. Both municipalities have high vulnerability levels, low-medium development rates<sup>2</sup> and high poverty levels (51.2% in Marale and 34% in Yorito). The majority of Tolupan population - 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.

<sup>2</sup> UNDP Human Development Report 2006.

- 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.



Landslide hazard map from Yorito and Marale  
Source: USGS National Map.



Flood Hazard map from Yorito and Marale

- Awareness of hazard has changed dramatically since a 5.5. Magnitude earthquake affected the area on September 15<sup>th</sup> 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 be 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 or 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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	High	Illiteracy/
--------------	-------------	------	-------------

	<b>vulnerability</b>	<b>Economic vulnerability</b>	<b>Education Vulnerability</b>
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**

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

### **3 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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.**

#### **4 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 through 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 according 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**

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

**[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<sup>3</sup> (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.			
Specific Objective	Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Improve the resilience and response capacities of communities and Municipal governments to earthquake, floods and landslide hazards in Marale and Yorito.	<p>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.</p> <p>At the end of the project 80% of local structures and government members have DP knowledge and capacities to respond to an emergency</p> <p>At the end of the project 100% of local structures equipped for a higher level of response to an emergency</p>	<p>Emergency Plan Documents</p> <p>Drill reports</p> <p>Buying Equipment bills</p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>Final Report</p> <p>KAP reports</p> <p>Local/national statistics</p>	<p>Risk: The occurrence of a disaster that deepens vulnerability during project execution.</p> <p>Assumptions: Adequate levels of coordination of project with municipalities, COPECO, UNAH, INETER and UNAM.</p>
Results	<p>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.</p> <p>2. Strengthened national</p>	<p>1.1 36 local Emergency committees organized &amp; trained,</p> <p>1.2 2 local and 2 municipal emergency committees strengthened,</p> <p>1.3 37 contingency plans and risk maps developed (36 at community level and 1 at municipal level),</p> <p>1.4 1 municipal emergency plan updated.</p> <p>1.5 2 EWS and communication systems installed and working.</p> <p>1.6 Two (2) municipal practical drills carried out.</p> <p>2.1 20 staff members of COPECO and</p>	<p>38 project agreements signed with communities;</p> <p>38 community risk maps; 38 contingency plans; training reports; training participant lists; socialisation event participation lists; site visits; progress reports;</p> <p>Drills reports, final evaluation.</p> <p>KAP at municipal and local structures, communities and schools.</p> <p>1 project agreements signed with COPECO,</p>	<p>Assumptions: Communities dedicate time to participate in the project throughout project life.</p> <p>The municipal governments recognise the importance of disaster preparedness activities and take a leadership role.</p> <p>Training for system members</p>

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<p>emergency response capacities for earthquakes.</p>	<p>institutions of the Emergency system and 5 volunteers from UNAH trained in seismic hazard.</p> <p>2.2. COPECO and UNAH equipped each with 3 seismometer and geophysics refraction equipment.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>3.1 12 month radio advertisements on floods, earthquakes and landslides transmitted;</p> <p>3.2. Education and publicity materials distributed throughout the municipalities</p> <p>3.3. Children from 38 schools and 315 high vulnerable families trained.</p> <p>3.4 1 methodology for local risk evaluation (for flood, seismic risk and landslides) developed</p> <p>3.5 Methodology socialised at sub-national and national level.</p> <p>3.6 Members of municipal and local structures have capacities to understand and implement contingency plans and risk maps</p>	<p>INETER and UNAH, attendance lists form workshops distribution lists of equipment, photos.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>4.1. At least 4 mitigation works and 8 infrastructure support activities (including 4 shelters) for emergency plans built.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Project plans and proposals; progress reports; site visits;</p>
<p>5. Reinforced local first response capacity in the municipalities of Yorito and Marale.</p>	<p>5.1 38 communities and local emergency response institutions and 2 CODEM trained in stock management.</p> <p>5.2. Stock building of emergency and relief items in 4 isolated communities,</p>	<p>The communities involved supply the non qualified labour necessary in order to complete the projects.</p> <p>The communities and local institutions take care of the relief items.</p>



<p>Activities</p>	<p>1.1. Carry out 40 meetings and signing 40 agreements (in 38 communities and 2 municipalities).</p> <p>1.2. Training emergency committees in risk management structure and function.</p> <p>1.3. Formulation of technical studies in 2 municipalities and 38 communities.</p> <p>1.4. Training commissions of 40 emergency committees (38 local and 2 Municipal).</p> <p>1.5. Systematisation, printing and distribution of 38 community and 2 municipal contingency plans.</p> <p>1.6. Procurement, distribution and installation of equipment for emergency committees, communication and EWS.</p> <p>1.7. 2 Municipal evacuation drills with participation at community level.</p> <p>1.8. Evaluation of the process undertaken.</p> <p>1.9 Carry out a KAP evaluation.</p> <p>2.1. Signing an agreement between COPECO, UNAH and INETER.</p> <p>2.2. Training COPECO and national emergency system staff and UNAH volunteers.</p> <p>2.3. Purchase and distribution of seismic monitoring and evaluation equipment.</p> <p>2.4. Design and validation of a seismic response protocol for Honduras.</p> <p>2.5. Participation in the National and Regional Consultancies of DIPECHO</p> <p>3.1. Design and transmission of radio advertisements.</p> <p>3.2. Review, printing and distribution of COPECO's education and publicity materials.</p> <p>3.3. Signing a project agreement with the Ministry of Education.</p> <p>3.4. Training workshops for teachers of 2 municipalities.</p> <p>3.5. Revision and distribution of study guides in schools and family emergency plans guidelines.</p> <p>3.6. Monitoring training.</p> <p>3.7. Evaluating training impact using KAP methodology</p> <p>3.8. Systematisation of the experience.</p> <p>3.9. <b>One tool systematized by the project staff using the formal and methodology to be agreed by CRID, ECHO and its DIPECHO partners.</b></p> <p>3.10. Socialization and validation of systematization documents with key stakeholders through seminars</p> <p>3.11 Printing and distribution of systematization documents.</p> <p>3.12 Meetings with government ministries to socialize results of the project.</p> <p>3.13 Co-organization and participation in DIPECHO national and regional dissemination workshops.</p> <p>4.1. Defining detailed projects with municipal and community emergency committees.</p> <p>4.2. Organization of working groups in prioritised communities</p> <p>4.3. Purchase and transportation of materials.</p> <p>4.4. Projects building</p> <p>4.5. Submission of narrative and financial reports to interested stakeholders.</p> <p>5.1. Training CODEM and CODEL in management of emergency items stocks.</p> <p>5.2 Identify final supplies list with municipalities and COPECO.</p> <p>5.3. Purchase and distribution of supplies</p> <p>5.4. Monitoring distribution of supplies.</p> <p>5.5. Evaluation of the process</p>	<p>Pre-conditions: Weak capacity to manage disaster and risk; organisational structures present in target communities; local counterpart have been working in project and will continue to do so after the project ends; Honduras is politically and socially stable.</p>
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#### **More detailed information per result<sup>4</sup>**

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: 141,637 EUR**

Sector: Local disaster management

Related sub-sector: EWS and Local Capacity Building/ Training

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**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 from 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.

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<sup>4</sup> 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)



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. *Presidencia de la República*  
 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 Pimentón River at Yorito Municipality. *Secretaría Técnica y de Cooperación Internacional*  
 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<sup>5</sup> 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<sup>6</sup> 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

<sup>5</sup> CENICAC: Centro Nacional de Investigación y Capacitación en Contingencias (National Centre for Research and Training of Contingencies) is part of COPECO internal structure.

<sup>6</sup> 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.



	Community pluviometers	01.08.06.05	800
	Digital pluviometers	01.08.06.06	400
	Topographic maps in Honduras	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
	<b>Sub-total R1.</b>		<b>141,637</b>

See budget breakdown in detailed budget annexed

**Intermediate report**

**Total amount: ..... EUR**

**Update<sup>7</sup> on indicators**

**Update<sup>5</sup> on beneficiaries (status + number)**

**Update<sup>5</sup> on activities**

**Update<sup>5</sup> on means and related costs**

**Final report**

**Total amount: ..... EUR**

**Indicators for achieved result**

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

**Activities accomplished**

**Finally committed means and related costs**

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

**At proposal stage**

**Total amount: 59,752 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

<sup>7</sup> Update and explanation to be provided on progress as well as on changes made to the proposal.

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 from 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
	<b>Sub-total R2.</b>		<b>59,752</b>

See budget breakdown in detailed budget annexed

**Intermediate report**

**Total amount: ..... EUR**

**Update on indicators**

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

**Update on activities**

**Update on means and related costs**

**Final report**

**Total amount: ..... EUR**

**Indicators for achieved result**

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

**Activities accomplished**

## 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: 44,185 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.

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### **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 15<sup>th</sup> 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 sistemized 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 sistemized by the project staff using the format and methodology to be agreed by CRID, ECHO and its DIPECHO partners. This sistemization 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)<sup>8</sup>, 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 quake 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
	<b>Sub-total R3.</b>		<b>44,185</b>

See budget breakdown in detailed budget annexed

#### **Intermediate report**

**Total amount: ..... EUR**

**Update on indicators**

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

**Update on activities**

**Update on means and related costs**

#### **Final report**

**Total amount: ..... EUR**

**Indicators for achieved result**

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

**Activities accomplished**

**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**

<sup>8</sup> Actualmente no está operando oficialmente como tal pero existe un vínculo entre los especialistas que la conforman.

**Total amount: 49,258 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
	<b>Sub-total R4.</b>		<b>49,258</b>

See budget breakdown in detailed budget annexed

**Intermediate report****Total amount: ..... EUR****Update on indicators****Update on beneficiaries (status + number)****Update on activities****Update on means and related costs****Final report****Total amount: ..... EUR****Indicators for achieved result****Final state on beneficiaries (status + number)****Activities accomplished****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: 5,226 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
<b>Sub-total R5.</b>		<b>5,226</b>

See budget breakdown in detailed budget annexed

**Intermediate report**

**Total amount: ..... EUR**

**Update on indicators**

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

**Update on activities**

**Update on means and related costs**

**Final report**

**Total amount: ..... EUR**

**Indicators for achieved result**

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

**Activities accomplished**

**Finally committed means and related costs**

**Other costs<sup>9</sup>**

	Initial amount	Intermediate amount	Final Committed

<sup>9</sup> 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.

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 (include External evaluation)	77290		
<b>Total other costs</b>	<b>86821</b>		

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.

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

See annex 4

**[INT] Revised work plan, if changed after proposal**

**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 analyze 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)

## 5 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES.

### *Describe the expected level of sustainability and/or connectedness<sup>10</sup>*

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.

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<sup>10</sup> 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.

- 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 quake 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 quake hazard improving national capacities in this regard.

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

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

## **6 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 led 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***

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

## **7 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**

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

## **8 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 mobilising 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*

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

## **9 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 Commission. 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 Commission 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 Commission 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 Commission 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 Commission 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***

***[FIN] Report on the relevant activities***

**10 HUMAN RESOURCES.** See annex 5 with personnel CVs and ToRs.

***Indicate global figures per function and status***

Function	Status <sup>11</sup>	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 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	14	Responsible of community training together with CODEM.
Specialist in Sociology and Systematization	Staff of the implementing partner	1	15 month at 150%.	Responsible of project systematization, communities' workshop elaboration and KAP survey at the end.

<sup>11</sup> Expat, local staff, staff of the implementing partner,...



(50%).				
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***

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

## 11 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF THE ACTION<sup>12</sup>

Eligible cost of Action <sup>13</sup>	Initial	Intermediate report		Final committed	Funding of Action	Initial	Final state
	Budget	Budget	Committed				
Goods and services delivered to beneficiaries (except direct personnel)	233066				Direct revenue from Action		
Direct personnel	76523				Contribution by applicant	68961	
Indirect personnel	32240				Contribution by other donors		
Local Logistics costs	26250				Contribution requested from ECHO	345000	
Durable equipment	8800				% of total funding:	83	
Specialized services (audit and evaluation)	4000						
Visibility and communication	6000						
Sub-total direct eligible costs	386879						
Indirect costs (max. 7%)	27082						
Total Costs	413961				Total Funding	413961	

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

<sup>12</sup> This table will constitute annex II of the signed Agreement.

<sup>13</sup> 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.

## **12 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](mailto:undp.brussels@undp.be)

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Rebeca Arias, Resident Representative Honduras country office.

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

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



## Anexo 2: Of line Risk Log

Project Title:		Award ID:		Date: 30-09-2008		UN	DP		
#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	disaster occurs during execution.	30-09-2008	Environmenta l	La zona ha estado afectada por continuos temblores y su situación de vulnerabilidad es alta. P = 3 I = 2	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	Juan Ferrando		30-09-2008	Sin cambio
2	Project faces problems to coordinate activities with municipalities and COPECO.		Operational	El proyecto tiene alto nivel de consenso con las autoridades locales y nacionales y no se prevé cambios de autoridades durante la ejecución del mismo.  P = 1 I = 4	<p>Actions to strengthen links with CODEMs and civil society organizations will be considered.</p> <p>Result 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Result 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Result 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Result 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 mobilising additional resources or introducing a project budget review.</li> </ul> <p>Result 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	Juan Ferrando		30-09-2008	Sin cambio

[Proposal / Number Agreement] – version [date]

## Anexo 3

### Informe de Análisis de Capacidades Institucionales (ICA)

Realizado a: Centro Técnico San Alonso Rodríguez (CTSAR)

Fecha: 13 de Junio de 2006

Por CTSAR:

Gines Suárez, Coordinador del Centro Técnico

Shoggy Efendi Rodríguez, Administrador

Por PROMESAS:

Juan José Ferrando, Oficial de Programa

Mario Pavón, Facilitador del Programa en Costa Norte

Por PNUD:

Gabriela Castro, Asistente de Programa.

Hemos procedido a realizar una evaluación de la capacidad de gestión de CTSAR dado que el Programa PROMESAS, lo ha identificado como posible socio estratégico para proveer el apoyo a la ejecución de uno de los componentes del Proyecto Uso Integral del Recurso agua en dos Cuencas de la Costa Norte quienes por su experiencia adquirida en la zona, trabajarán con las organizaciones responsables del recurso agua en las comunidades aledañas a las cuencas de los ríos en el Municipio de Tocoa.

El CTSAR esta constituido desde 1998 como parte de la Pastoral Social y cuenta con la personería jurídica de la Iglesia Católica. El Obispo de la Diócesis de Trujillo es el representante legal y puede delegar mediante una carta poder la firma de convenios.

Inicio sus operaciones como un programa post Mitch apoyando el componente de construcción de infraestructura y supervisión de las ONG's que realizaban construcciones en tema de vivienda y agua y saneamiento.

En 2002 se desliga de Pastoral Social y comienza a trabajar realizando incidencia política en el área de Recursos Naturales en temas como la Ley Forestal y la Ley de Aguas.

- Dentro de sus líneas estratégicas: Desarrollar procesos de formación técnica y humanística cristiana basados en **los conocimientos locales**, dirigidos a **generar fuentes de empleo** y a recuperar los **valores culturales** de la comunidad haciendo énfasis en la participación de los jóvenes.
- Promover la implementación de un **modelo de desarrollo alternativo** en honduras, **basado en la justicia social, el conocimiento local y la valorización de los recursos naturales**”
- Realizar investigaciones participativas que permitan validar y difundir iniciativas de desarrollo sostenible que partan de **los recursos y los conocimientos locales.**”

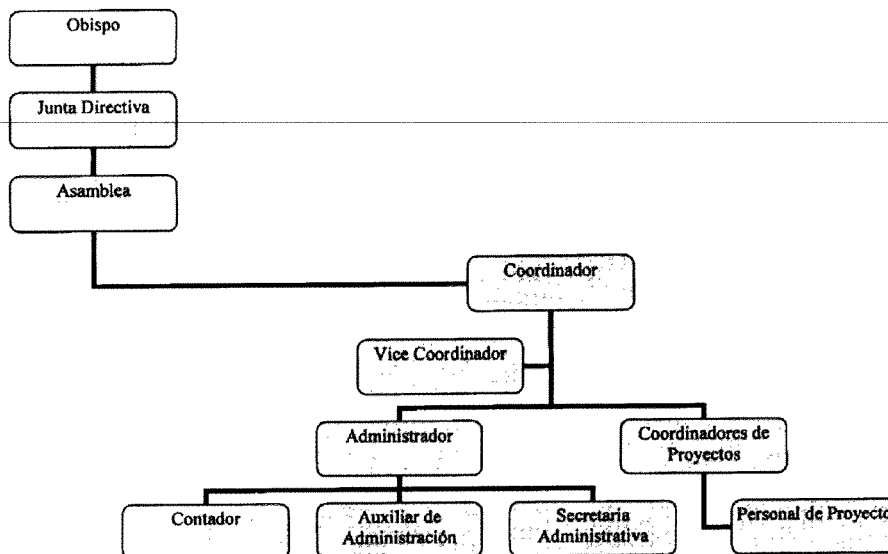
Evaluación de Capacidades CTSR

1

- Prestar servicios técnicos a las comunidades y organizaciones de proyección social, con prioridad en el territorio de los departamentos de colón y gracias a dios”.

Ha implementado programas pilotos en ordenamiento territorial, gestión de riesgo a nivel comunitario, vivienda para los pobres, así como la formación de jóvenes emprendedores.

### Organigrama del CTSAR:



Actualmente tienen 43 personas como personal de planta. Desde el 2002 su rotación de personal es de cero.

Para el manejo administrativo financiero de los fondos gestionados, CTSAR cuenta con un sistema financiero DACEASY el que les permite dar seguimiento a los fondos recibidos por diferentes fuentes incorporando al sistema los presupuestos aprobados, permitiéndoles dar un seguimiento de la ejecución de su presupuesto por rubro (se anexa ejemplo de los informes obtenidos del sistema). Se realiza la apertura de una cuenta independiente para cada fondo, que es manejada por el administrador y las personas que autorizan y tiene la firma responsable es el Coordinador, Tesorero y fiscal de la Junta Directiva y el Administrador.

Entre las funciones más relevantes del personal administrado están las siguientes:

Evaluación de Capacidades CTSR

**Administrador:**

- Firma autorizada en la cuenta de cheques
- Revisa y aprueba la contabilidad
- Autoriza las Ordenes de compras
- Prepara informes financieros para los donantes.
- Manejo del Inventario
- Manejo del Personal

**Contador:**

- Contabiliza las partidas en el sistema
- Prepara la conciliación bancaria

**Auxiliar de Administración:**

- Elabora Cheques
- Revisa Liquidaciones
- Realiza los adelantos y liquidaciones de viajes
- Archiva la documentación

Cuentan con su manual de procedimientos administrativos y contables. Realiza auditorias Externas con una frecuencia de 6 meses. Las recomendaciones de las auditorias son analizadas en equipo y adoptan acciones para mejorar.

Su experiencia en la ejecución de proyectos se puede ver con la ejecución de los siguientes proyectos:

1. Financiamiento de MISERIO (ONG Católica), proyecto Agua en Trujillo en la Comunidad Guadalupe Carney un presupuesto total de Euros 140,000.00.
2. Financiamiento de TROCAIRE, Desarrollo Rural, Agricultura y Ordenamiento Territorial, con un presupuesto total de Usd \$22,000.00.
3. Financiamiento de Unión Europea RESAC, con un presupuesto total de Euros \$450,000.00
4. Financiamiento de MISERIO, proyecto de Rehabilitación Agrícola (agricultura Orgánica) post Tormentas Alpha y Betta un presupuesto total de Euros 30,000.00.
5. Financiamiento de MISERIO, proyecto de Vivienda y Desarrollo Alternativo Sostenible, duración de 2 años y un presupuesto total de Euros 230,000.00.
6. Jóvenes Emprendedores, Principado de Asturias, CARITAS, con un presupuesto de Euros 80,000.00
7. Proyecto de Mitigación de Desastres Naturales con el Ministerios de Gobernación y Justicia por un monto de Lps. 742,638.50
8. Proyecto de Ordenamiento Territorial con la Secretaria de Agricultura y Ganadería por un monto de Lps. 280,000.00
9. Proyecto con COPECO de Usd \$ 300,000.00 con una duración de 2 años a partir de Julio/2006.



Para su auto sostenibilidad, venden los siguientes servicios:

- Trabajo de mapeo con GPS
- Re-Construcción (Rehabilitación de edificios)

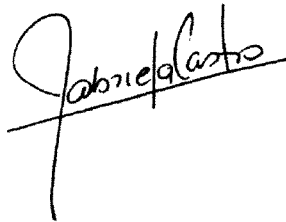
**Recomendaciones:**

- Establecer controles internos para el proceso de compras.
- Establecer procesos más claros en las adquisiciones, que nos garanticen competitividad y razonabilidad de precios.
- Verificación continua del Inventario

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Realizado por:

Gabriela Castro  
Asistente de Programa PRO-MESAS



Informe Aprobado por:

Claudia Martinez  
Coordinadora a.i. del Programa PRO-MESAS

