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April 30, 2002

Mr. Tim Callaghan, Regional Advisor  
USAID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance  
Regional Office for Latin America/Caribbean  
c/o U.S. Embassy, P.O. Box 920-1200  
San José, Costa Rica

**Re: Quarterly Performance Report  
Mitigation Initiative for Communities and Municipalities (MICAM)  
CA # AOT-G-00-01-00038-00**

Dear Mr. Callaghan:

Attached please find a copy of CHF's quarterly performance report for MICAM covering the reporting period of January 1, 2002 through March 31, 2002.

We have also sent an original copy of the report through the mail. The quarterly financial report, Standard Form 269A, will follow within the next month.

Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions or concerns. Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Regards,

M. JENKINS FOR F. DAPHNIS  
Franck Daphnis, Jr., Director  
Field Program Operations

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**CHF International  
Quarterly Performance Report**

**Mitigation Initiative for Communities and Municipalities (MICAM)  
El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras**

**Grantee:** CHF International  
**Cooperative Agreement:** AOT-G-00-01-00038-00  
**Reporting Period:** January 1, 2002 through March 31, 2002  
**Submission Date:** April 30, 2002

**1. Background**

On February 20, 2001, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) through their Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) awarded \$925,000 to CHF International through Cooperative Agreement No. AOT-G-00-01-00038-00 to coordinate the Mitigation Initiative for Communities and Municipalities (MICAM) in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The Initiative responds to the devastation inflicted upon thousands of communities throughout Central America by Hurricane Mitch.

The damage caused by Hurricane Mitch highlighted a wide range of vulnerabilities throughout Central America. An analysis of the mitigation needs of these countries by OFDA emphasizes the complexity of providing effective mitigation and highlights the key linkages between mitigation of hazards and effective overall development of the region. Four of the mitigation issues identified by OFDA were: 1) poor local first responder preparedness and capacity; 2) lack of local capacity to reduce vulnerability; 3) highly vulnerable areas and settlements; and 4) building private sector roles in mitigation.

During an 18-month program, MICAM will respond to the mitigation issues identified by OFDA with an initiative aimed at the following three objectives from the OFDA Central American Mitigation Initiative (CAMI): Strengthen key organizations involved in each country's national emergency system; facilitate and generate greater participation of national private sector and other donor interests in the development of disaster prevention and preparedness programs; and incorporate risk management concepts into local development programs. To meet these objectives, CHF will improve local risk management in vulnerable areas by extending its successful Mitch Integrated Reconstruction Activity (MIRA) community preparedness and mitigation training model from El Salvador, to Honduras and Guatemala; and increase private sector involvement in mitigation and risk management by accelerating the dialogue within the private sector and between the private sector and government.

**2. Expected Results**

MICAM objectives are to:

**A. Improve local risk management capacity for vulnerable areas.**

This objective will address communities with a high percentage of low-income residents who have exceptional vulnerability to hazards due to their geographical location and the ability of their institutions and community to organize responses. CHF anticipates reducing vulnerability for at least 133,145 people.

Activities will help communities at risk to:

- Identify risks and vulnerabilities;
- Plan to address risks and prepare for more effective response to emergencies;
- Identify and acquire resources needed;
- Build the technical and organizational capacity of target families, communities, and governmental and non-governmental organizations and representatives;
- Begin a productive dialogue with municipal, district and national emergency management officials which will realistically integrate planning for response at these three levels, provide local level input in national mitigation processes and policies, and encourage national organizations to improve support of local responders;
- Assist rural areas and neglected poor urban settlements that are exceptionally vulnerable.

## **B. Increase private sector involvement in mitigation.**

Activities will build on on-going CHF programs that have resulted in private leadership in public programs for mitigation and municipal development. This is a pilot project meant to identify and organize progressive leadership and take the first steps toward creating private sector mechanisms for reducing loss from disasters. Expected to first benefit the private sector as well as the general population, it will ultimately reduce vulnerability for all members of the society.

Activities will:

- Organize private sector constituencies for reduction of vulnerability to disastrous events;
- Identify areas where policy changes or other government action can encourage the private sector to improve mitigation for commercial organizations.

## **C. Assure coordination, prevent duplication, and improve networking for emergency management.**

*Consultation and Coordination:* MICAM activities have already been discussed with the USAID missions, OFDA representatives, and with national and local emergency management organizations in each country. Further consultation will continue to take place with USAID/OFDA and with other donors to ensure that activities a) do not duplicate on-going or recent assistance; b) fit with national mitigation and response planning; and c) build on training and support previously provided or on-going. All activities will encourage national emergency planners to accelerate their understanding of local risk management needs and processes, and to focus on support for local first responders.

*Improving Networking:* These activities will promote the exchange of ideas on risk management and increased networks for municipalities. CHF will facilitate networking within and between El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras to disseminate innovative ideas, as well as to assist municipalities, communities, and private sector groups in articulating common concerns and presenting their most important policy development issues to lawmakers.

## **3. Current Core Activities**

This report covers activities for the MICAM Program in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras during the second quarter of FY02.

### **I. EL SALVADOR**

## COMPONENTS

- a. Disaster response and mitigation planning and training in informal urban high-risk settlements.
- b. Disaster response and mitigation planning and training in rural communities.
- c. Increase disaster and mitigation management capacity of students.
- d. Stimulate dialogue and coordination between the private sector and public officials in the field of risk management.

### A. ACHIEVEMENTS

#### Urban

The following results were obtained within the urban communities listed below:

**Colonia Saprissa (98 families) and The San Sebastián Urban Settlement (99 families) from the Municipality of Ciudad Delgado.** Activities focusing on disaster preparedness and risk mitigation in these two communities have been completed. The following products represent the outcome of these activities: (a) The organization of two Local Emergency Management Committees; (b) The production of two Local Emergency Plans; (c) The production of two Risk Mitigation Plans; (d) With the assistance of in-house technical support, MICAM El Salvador has completed four technical designs (two in each community) for risk mitigation projects that have been prioritized by the community; (e) ~~Three of these technical designs have received approval for counterpart funding from the communities and the local government and will be implemented during the second quarter of calendar year 2002.~~ The local development boards from the communities have incorporated the preparation for disasters and risk mitigation into the development planning process for the municipalities.

**Valle de Oro Community (115 families) From the Municipality of San Salvador.** The following results have been achieved: (a) Assistance was provided for the organization of a Community Development Board in coordination with authorities from the 3<sup>rd</sup> District of the Municipality; (b) A Local Emergency Management Committee was organized; (c) A local Emergency Plan was produced; (d) A Risk Mitigation Plan was constructed; and (e) A technical design was formulated to stabilize a slope located in a critical point within the community. The design has received the necessary technical and financial approval and the 3<sup>rd</sup> District of the Municipality is scheduled to take part in its implementation along with MICAM team members.

**Colonia Veracruz (100 families) from the Municipality of Cuscatancingo.** A profile of threats and vulnerabilities in coordination with community leaders and local governmental representatives has been developed.

**El Carmen Cantón, San Salvador Municipality.** This community is home to approximately 300 families. The MICAM Program goals and objectives have been presented to 18 local community leaders and an agreement was made for the presentation of the MICAM proposal to leaders from the four principal community sectors. The Municipality of San Salvador specifically requested support from CHF for training in disaster prevention and mitigation for the El Carmen Cantón.

**The San Sebastián Urban Settlement and the Valle de Oro Community.** A total of five risk mitigation and disaster preparedness workshops have been implemented with the participation of 114 leaders to include 72 women and 42 men.

The following chart details the technical assistance visits made and the workshops undertaken during this quarter in the participating urban settlements of San Salvador.

Date	Activities	Participants		Sub-totals
		M	W	
01/11/02	Col. Saprissa/Ciudad Delgado. Technical assistance in the area of risk mitigation	4	14	18
01/12/02	San Sebastián/Ciudad Delgado. Workshop to form the Local Emergency Management Committee (COEL)	8	6	14
01/18/02	Col. Saprissa/Ciudad Delgado. Session to evaluate and provide follow up to activities with community leaders, the local government officials; and CHF Headquarters	3	7	10
01/23/02	Valle de Oro/San Salvador. Workshop provided to present MICAM and evaluate community risks and vulnerabilities	17	20	37
01/30/02	Valle de Oro/San Salvador. Workshop conducted for risk mitigation planning including: an introduction to disaster preparedness and the prioritization of threats and critical points	5	14	19
03/09/02	Colonia Saprissa/Ciudad Delgado. A technical risk mitigation project design was presented to the community for their consideration and reaction	11	17	28
03/13/02	Valle de Oro/San Salvador. Planning workshop for Risk Mitigation	8	15	23
03/20/02	Valle de Oro/San Salvador. Workshop to form the Local Emergency Management Committee (COEL)	4	17	21
03/20/02	Valle de Oro/San Salvador. A technical risk mitigation project design was presented to the community for their consideration and reaction	6	15	21
03/22/02	El Carmen Cantón/San Salvador. The MICAM Program goals and objectives were presented to community leaders	8	10	18
	<b>TOTAL PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>209</b>

## Rural

Activities for the rural component of MICAM El Salvador in disaster preparedness and risk mitigation advanced during this quarter in four communities from the San Lorenzo Municipality in the Department of San Vicente; four communities from the San Julián Municipality in the Department of Sansonante

and one community in the Municipality of Usulután in the Department of Usulután. The following results were obtained during this quarter:

31 disaster preparedness and risk mitigation workshops were conducted to which 892 community residents attended (453 men and 439 women.)

A total of five Local Emergency Management Committees were formed in an equal number of communities as follows: San Francisco, San Francisquito, Los Cubías and Loma de la Cruz in the Municipality of San Lorenzo from the Department of San Vicente and El Ojuste from the Municipality of Usulután in the Department by the same name.

Five Local Emergency Plans and five Risk Mitigation Plans were produced in the above mentioned communities.

Five risk mitigation project technical designs have been completed in the following communities: San Francisco (1), Los Cubías (2), El Ojuste (1) and Parcelación San José (1) of the San Julián Municipality, Department of Sonsonate. The projects from El Ojuste and Parcelación San José have received promises for counterpart contributions and the other three projects are currently in the negotiation process.

Currently the project to construct protective works for an access road in El Ojuste Community of the Municipality of Usulután is considered to be 90% complete.

The following chart provides a detail of activities in the communities that have benefited from the MICAM Program in the rural areas.

Date	Activities	Participants		Sub-total
		M	W	
01/09/02	<b>San Lorenzo Municipality.</b> The MICAM Program presented to local government officials and community leaders	11	1	12
01/11/02	<b>El Ojuste/Usulután.</b> Workshop to present MICAM concepts to local leaders	28	5	33
01/12/02	<b>Tacuba Municipality/San Sebastián Settlement.</b> Workshop to organize the Local Emergency Management Committee (COEL)	4	1	5
01/18/02	<b>San Lorenzo Municipality.</b> Investigative diagnosis in four (4) communities from the Municipality of San Lorenzo	5	1	6
01/18/02	<b>El Ojuste/Usulután.</b> Workshop to introduce risk management to the community	15	3	18
01/21/02	<b>San Francisco/San Lorenzo.</b> Workshop to introduce Risk Management to the community	24	12	36
01/24/02	<b>San Francisquito/San Lorenzo.</b> Workshop to introduce Risk Management to the community	15	14	29

01/24/02	<b>Loma de la Cruz/San Lorenzo.</b> Workshop to introduce Risk Management to the community	8	13	21
01/25/02	<b>San Francisquito/San Lorenzo.</b> Workshop to form the Local Emergency Management Committee	15	14	29
01/25/02	<b>Loma de la Cruz/San Lorenzo.</b> Workshop to form the Local Emergency Management Committee	8	14	22
01/25/02	<b>El Ojuste/Usulután.</b> Workshop to introduce Risk Management to the community	16	20	36
02/01/02	<b>El Ojuste/Usulután.</b> Workshop to form the Local Emergency Management Committee	11	7	18
02/04/02	<b>Los Cubías/San Lorenzo.</b> Workshop to introduce Risk Management to the community	25	14	39
02/07/02	<b>Loma de la Cruz/San Lorenzo.</b> Workshop to produce the Local Emergency Action Plan	7	15	22
02/07/02	<b>San Francisquito/San Lorenzo.</b> Workshop to produce the Local Emergency Action Plan	7	18	25
02/08/02	<b>Los Cubías/San Lorenzo.</b> Workshop for risk scenarios	12	13	25
02/11/02	<b>Los Cubías/San Lorenzo.</b> Workshop to form the Local Emergency Management Committee	20	17	37
02/14/02	<b>Loma de la Cruz/San Lorenzo.</b> Workshop for Risk Mitigation Planning	2	16	18
02/14/02	<b>San Francisquito/San Lorenzo.</b> Workshop for Risk Mitigation Planning	6	11	17
02/15/02	<b>San Francisco/San Lorenzo.</b> Workshop to form the Local Emergency Management Committee	11	16	27
02/15/02	<b>El Ojuste/Usulután.</b> Workshop to produce the Local Emergency Action Plan	14	9	23
02/18/02	<b>Los Cubías/San Lorenzo.</b> Workshop to produce the Local Emergency Action Plan	23	18	41
02/21/02	<b>San Francisquito/San Lorenzo.</b> Evaluation visit to identify risk priorities	3	3	6
02/22/02	<b>San Francisco/San Lorenzo.</b> Workshop to produce the Local Emergency Action Plan	14	11	35
02/22/02	<b>El Ojuste/Usulután.</b> Workshop for risk mitigation planning	12	6	18
02/25/02	<b>Los Cubías/San Lorenzo.</b> Workshop for risk mitigation planning	26	15	41
03/01/02	<b>San Francisco/San Lorenzo.</b> Workshop for risk mitigation planning	10	15	25
03/07/02	<b>San Francisco/San Lorenzo.</b> Workshop for risk mitigation planning	14	15	29

03/08/02	<b>El Ojuste/Usulután.</b> Workshop for risk mitigation planning	10	19	29
02/12/02	<b>Alcaldía/San Julián.</b> Presentation of the MICAM Program to the Municipal Board and leaders from communities at high risk	8	7	15
03/15/02	<b>El Ojuste/Usulután.</b> Workshop for risk mitigation planning	7	6	13
03/19/02	<b>Colonia Guadalupe/San Julián.</b> Workshop to introduce Risk Management to the community	33	42	75
03/20/02	<b>Parcelación San José/San Julián.</b> Workshop to introduce Risk Management to the community	15	31	46
03/21/02	<b>Agua Shuca Cantón /San Julián.</b> Workshop to introduce Risk Management to the community	14	12	26
03/25/02	<b>Villa Italia/San Julián.</b> Workshop to introduce Risk Management to the community	19	15	34
	<b>TOTAL PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>921</b>

## Schools

This component is implemented by Partners of the Americas. The principal results achieved during this quarter include the following:

The first School Security Course (CUSE) was implemented with 30 participants, 28 of which represented 12 schools and two attended on behalf of the National Emergency Management Committee (COEN.) The course entails the coordination and promotion of activities at various levels of the Education Ministry, who also participate in the selection of the schools that will benefit from the Program. This first course was held in the Governmental Minister's Office. The location of the event was arranged in conjunction with COEN.

Follow up activities were undertaken with each of the participating schools with the intention of establishing a base for training in disaster prevention and risk management within the schools themselves. The objective is to multiply the effects of the trainings to include not only students and teachers but also administrative personnel and family members as well. Partners of the Americas plans to organize School Emergency Management Committees, produce Emergency Plans, sponsor simulation exercises with the necessary technical expertise, formulate project profiles, and assist the schools in the project funding negotiation process.

The following represents a list of schools that participated in the first School Security Course (CUSE.) held March 13-15, 2002:

1. Concha Viuda de Escalón, San Salvador
2. República de Italia, San Salvador
3. Comunidad Serpas, San Salvador
4. San Cristóbal, San Salvador
5. José Mejía, San Salvador

6. El Progreso, Soyapango
7. 10 de Octubre, San Marcos
8. San Laureano, Ciudad Delgado
9. Guadalupe, San Marcos
10. El Progreso, Colonia La Fosa, San Salvador
11. Santa Rosa, Cuscatancingo
12. Tomás Cabrera, Cuscatancingo

Currently, plans and coordination are underway for the second School Security Course to be realized the 13, 14 and 15 of May 2002. At the same time, technical assistance has been provided to organize School Emergency Management Committees in these 12 schools in an effort to prepare the school for the course beforehand.

The following constitutes the list of participating schools for the second School Security Course.

1. La Fortaleza, Comunidad Nuevo Israel, San Salvador
2. Juan Ramón Jiménez, San Salvador
3. República Oriental de Uruguay, San Salvador
4. Liga Panamericana, Colonia Santa Clara, San Salvador
5. Católico Fe y Alegría, San Salvador \*
6. Parroquial Paulo VI, San Salvador \*
7. España, San Salvador
8. ~~Caserío La Pedrera Col. Costa Rica, San Salvador~~
9. Altos de Montecarmelo, Soyapango
10. Milingo Cantón, Ciudad Delgado
11. Los Alpes, Ciudad Delgado
12. Arenal Cantón, Cuscatancingo

\* These Schools were selected specifically by COEN

Presently, Partners is negotiating with the Education Ministry for the signing of a cooperative agreement that will help to guarantee the sustainability of the risk management training process in the schools, the replication of the methodology in other schools around the country, and the institutional support from the Ministry to permanently sponsor activities related to those of MICAM. These concepts have been positively received in the Executive Offices of the Education Ministry, which has delegated the follow up to the National Director for Education Issues.

### **Private Sector**

The process to diagnose incentives and obstacles for private sector participation in risk mitigation initiatives through surveys continued during this quarter. In an effort to increase the number of responses to the survey, CHF contacted the José Simeón Cañas University (UCA) to provide volunteer students interested in making contacts in the business community of San Salvador for the activity. The Student Social Services Department of the University offered to coordinate the effort and a total of 12 students are currently participating. The volunteers were trained during the month of March.

To date, two meetings have been held to establish a preliminary alliance with the Office of Risk Management of the System for Territorial Studies (SNET) in an effort to coordinate activities in the field of risk mitigation in El Salvador. In addition, MICAM Manager Alfonso García implemented a workshop designed for 28 advisors from the Institute for Municipal Development (ISDEM) focusing on

risk management at the local level and an introduction to risk management planning methodologies at the municipal level to include intersectoral private sector participation.

Contact has been established between technical managers of CHF and the National Association for Private Enterprise (ANEP) in an effort to encourage a dialogue regarding the role of the business community in risk mitigation processes. The first step will consist of a meeting with members of the Environmental Business Commission, CEMA in an effort to debate the importance of mitigation in the processes for private enterprise development in El Salvador.

## B. COORDINATION

The MICAM El Salvador team has coordinated its Program implementation efforts during this quarter in the following ways: (a) A Cooperative Agreement with the National Emergency Management Committee (COEN) was drawn up. The agreement calls upon COEN to provide follow up to the various MICAM activities in the communities and municipalities and CHF is committed to coordinate with COEN on a permanent basis through Program implementation; (b) A Cooperative Agreement has been signed with the Education Ministry to support the activities of the schools component of the MICAM Program; (c) An informal alliance has been formed with the National System for Territorial Studies, SNET, to jointly explore mechanisms for the promotion of greater levels of involvement on behalf of the private sector in risk mitigation issues; (d) Coordination has been initiated with the technical manager of the National Association of Private Enterprise, ANEP to analyze more fully the potential role of the business sector in risk mitigation processes in El Salvador. A meeting will be held with the Environmental Commission (CEMA) to initiate this dialogue.

## C. OPERATIONAL INDICATORS

Principal Results	Achievements
<p>1. Improve Local Risk Management for Vulnerable Areas</p>	<p>Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two (2) Local Emergency Management Committees have been organized in two (2) urban settlements and five (5) were formed in the rural sector in San Lorenzo (4) and Usulután (1).</li> <li>• Seven (7) Local Emergency Plans and seven (7) Risk Mitigation Plans were produced in two (2) urban settlements and five (5) rural communities.</li> </ul> <p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five (5) workshops for disaster preparedness and risk mitigation were conducted in the San Sebastián Settlement (1) and in Comunidad Valle de Oro (4).</li> <li>• 31 workshops for disaster preparedness and risk mitigation were given in four (4) communities in San Lorenzo (19 workshops), one (1) community in Usulután (8 workshops) and four (4) communities in San Julián (4 workshops.)</li> </ul> <p>Risk mitigation actions taken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five (5) technical designs for risk mitigation projects in three (3) urban communities were produced. Local financial and material resources have been identified in coordination with members of the board and municipal authorities to implement four (4) of these projects.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The implementation of the risk mitigation project in El Ojuste, Usulután is 90 % complete.</li> </ul>
2. Increase Private Sector Involvement in Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 160 surveys have been faxed and e-mailed to private sector leaders from various industrial sectors. As a result of this mailing, seven (7) surveys were received.</li> <li>• In addition, The Student Social Service Department of the José Simeón Cañas University (UCA) has conducted 30 personal interviews using this survey instrument in an effort to learn first-hand their knowledge of the subject matter and whether they have realized any risk mitigation activities to date. Additionally, the students are working on a study of the current laws, rules, norms, practices and procedures that exist that provide incentives or obstacles for risk mitigation activities in El Salvador.</li> <li>• CHF is coordinating with The National System for Territorial Studies, SNET to promote an alliance in an effort to increase awareness and interest in risk mitigation activities on behalf of governmental and non-governmental actors.</li> <li>• Coördination has been initiated with the Technical Managers of the National Association of Private Enterprise, ANEP.</li> </ul>
3. Coordination and Networking in the Management of Mitigation of Emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Cooperative Agreement with COEN has been signed.</li> <li>• The Risk Management Network has held three (3) member meetings, two (2) of which have been in the form of workshops focusing on the planning of future network activities in the short and medium term throughout the country. The current membership of this network stands at 12.</li> <li>• Local Emergency Management Committees formed by CHF have begun to coordinate their efforts with local authorities and Municipal Emergency Management Committees.</li> </ul>

#### D. FUTURE PROJECTED ACTIVITIES

##### Urban

- Additional communities in the urban sector of San Salvador are to be selected in the Municipalities of Ciudad Delgado, Cuscatancingo, and San Salvador. This requires close coordination with COEN, local governments and community based organizations.
- MICAM team members plan to implement four (4) risk mitigation projects in three (3) communities. Each of these projects will require additional funding sources from various local entities.
- Three (3) risk and vulnerability assessments will be conducted in an equal number of communities.

- Local Emergency Management Committees will be formed and Local Emergency and Risk Mitigation plans will be constructed in four (4) communities.
- Three technical designs and folders will be prepared in a like number of urban marginal settlements for mitigation projects prioritized by the community.

## **Rural**

- A final community selection process will be carried out for high risk rural communities in the municipalities of Usulután and Tecapán. Every effort will be made to obtain information as to a potential duplication of effort in these communities prior to entrance.
- 10 risk mitigation projects in nine (9) rural communities will be implemented. All of these projects will require financial leveraging from the local communities and municipalities.
- A total of 10 risk and vulnerability assessments will be conducted in an equal number of communities.
- Local Emergency Management Committees will be formed and Local Emergency and Risk Mitigation plans will be constructed in 10 high risk rural communities.
- 10 Technical designs and folders for community prioritized risk mitigation projects will be produced in an equal number of rural communities.
- A Municipal Emergency Plan as well as a Risk Mitigation Plan will be formulated in the urban center of The San Lorenzo Municipality. All these activities will be undertaken in coordination with COEN and SNET.
- First Aid trainings will be given for five (5) Local Emergency Management Committees. This activity will involve the Red Cross and firefighters in its implementation.

## **Schools**

- The Second School Security Course will be administered in 12 educational centers in the San Salvador Metropolitan Area.
- A total of 12 School Emergency Management Committees will be organized and an equal number of School Emergency Plans will be produced.
- Follow up will be provided for ongoing disaster preparedness and risk mitigation activities in 24 schools. Technical assistance will be provided in the production of technical design folders for student prioritized risk mitigation project initiatives.

## **Private sector**

- The study regarding those factors that provide incentive or obstacles for the participation of the private sector in risk mitigation initiatives will be completed. Members of the Student Social Services Department of the José Simeón Cañas University will support the efforts to finalize this initiative.
- A working alliance will be established with SNET in an effort to promote the involvement of the private sector in risk mitigation initiatives and to devise means through which the obstacles can be overcome.
- The implementation of a workshop to include members of the private sector and representatives of COEN and other actors in the field of disaster preparedness and risk mitigation in El Salvador to address potential areas for future collaboration will be promoted.

## E. SUMMARY

The programmatic advances during this quarter should be considered significant. The methodology for Program implementation has incorporated collective meetings between local authorities, leaders from communities at high risk, and members of the CHF MICAM technical team. The purpose of these meetings is to present the goals, objectives and the expected results for the MICAM Program. In addition, CHF obtains information related to the community's expectation level for the Program, the type of projects they are currently implementing, the institutions (governmental or non-governmental) that are present in the municipality, the risks and vulnerabilities faced by the community, and a potential schedule for the implementation of MICAM activities. CHF considers that these meetings have been successful due to the horizontal nature of the communication between local residents and leaders that facilitates current and future agreements for coordination to achieve the desired MICAM Program results. Meetings have been held in Ciudad Delgado (2 communities), San Lorenzo (5 communities) in the Department of San Vicente; Santa Elena (5 communities) and Tecapán (3 communities) in the Department of Usulután; and San Julián (5 communities) in the Department of Sonsonate.

The implementation of MICAM has required some flexibility in terms of its geographic area of influence in an effort to be more effective and avoid duplication. One example of this is the substitution of the Tacuba Municipality in the Department of Ahuachapán for the Municipality of San Julián in the Department of Sonsonate. FISDL has reported that San Julián was affected at the rate of 56.44% by the earthquake of January 2001. Initially, local government officials had strongly encouraged CHF to work in their Municipality; however, after consultation with other organizations in the region including World Vision, it was determined that Tacuba had already been attended to in the areas that MICAM planned to intervene in the communities and even had prospects to receive more funding in the future. As a result, the decision was made to pull out of Tacuba and implement in San Julián.

In the municipalities of Tecapán and Usulután, a proposal has been made to establish complementary agreements with other institutions that are working in the same area but in a different context. Such is the case with Handicap International of France.

In the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador, the Program must conform to the working hours of the residents in the communities where MICAM is being implemented. MICAM team members must work on Saturdays and in the evenings during the week to reach their target audience.

During the next quarter it is expected that activity in the area of implementation, mitigation projects will pick up significantly. And the school component administered by Partners of the Americas has also hit its stride and is currently working in 24 schools with plans to increase that number in the near future. This effort will go a long way in changing attitudes toward the prevention of disasters and risk mitigation on behalf of not only students but also teachers and parents as well. This component will require high levels of technical assistance in each school and a need to establish cordial and strong relationships with teachers and educators for its successful implementation.

Coordination in the private sector component has also picked up speed and important exchanges with SNET and ANEP will help CHF to further the goals of this important component of the project. It is expected that these contacts will support CHF's efforts to realize a workshop between the private sector and governmental officials later in the summer of 2002. CHF also plans to follow up on its initiative to train members of the Salvadoran Institute for Advisors of Municipal Development, ISDEM in an effort to fortify the private sector initiatives at the Municipal level.

## II. GUATEMALA

### COMPONENTS

- a. Training for Disaster Preparedness.
- b. Strengthening of the National Emergency Network.
- c. Risk Mitigation.
- d. Stimulate dialogue between private sector actors and public officials.
- e. Implementation of an Early Warning System for Floods.

### A. ACHIEVEMENTS

#### **Peri-urban settlements of Guatemala City:**

The basic training for the local risk management coordinators was completed preparing recipients for swearing in as members of the CONRED network in the peri-urban settlements of El Salmista David, Encinitos and Enmanuel of Tierra Nueva; and Chinautla, Prados de Linda Vista, Villa Nueva, and El Cerrito from the Ciudad de Guatemala. In addition, trainings were initiated with families and sector representatives covering the prevention of fires in the home. Also, local emergency plans were completed and mitigation plans were produced in their initial draft form for each of the participating settlements in Guatemala City. A topographic study was conducted in conjunction with the President's Executive Secretary through the Office of Human Settlements and Housing, DAHVI, for the implementation of mitigation projects in three settlements in the Tierra Nueva, Chinautla Settlement.

#### **The northern trans-national region (FTN):**

A total of 60 local coordinating committees (COLREDS) were formed and 40 of these were trained in the area of disaster risk reduction in the Ixcán, Fray Bartolomé de las Casas and Chisec Municipalities. An Early Warning System was installed through a process of hydrologic analysis, identification of high risk areas, selection of at-risk watersheds, and system design.

### B. COORDINATION WITH NGOS

The coordination with other CAMI implementing institutions such as CARE, the Red Cross, and CRS has increased during this quarter to allow for greater levels of sharing of experiences, work strategy discussions, and joint development and review of risk management material. Representatives from CONRED, USAID and World Vision have participated in the NGO meetings. This has permitted the recognition on behalf of CONRED of the network of NGOs implementing the CAMI initiative in Guatemala as a means to strengthen the national emergency network and provide a forum to discuss experiences in various geographic and social contexts.

### C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

1. **Trainings were conducted in the peri-urban settlements of:** El Salmista David, Encinitos y Enmanuel from Tierra Nueva, and Chinautla, Prados de Linda Vista, Villa Nueva, and El Cerrito from Guatemala City. Upon conclusion of the formation of the local emergency management committees, trainings were initiated for sector representatives and families. These trainings focused on fire prevention in the home and were conducted by the sector representatives themselves with oversight provided by CHF. Local emergency plans with a focus on fire prevention were completed and mitigation plans for landslides were produced in their draft form.

2. **The President's Executive Secretary's Office through DAHVI**, prepared and submitted their technical assessment for the implementation of mitigation projects in the Tierra Nueva Settlement of Guatemala City.
3. **Meetings were held with representatives from the Encinitos, Enmanuel and Salmista David Settlements** to define mitigation projects for their communities. Salmista David and Enmanuel, prioritized water drainage channels and Encinitos chose to construct pedestrian stairs.
4. **A topographic study was conducted in the Tierra Nueva Settlements** by technical personnel from DAHVI to determine the feasibility of the implementation of proposed mitigation projects.
5. **A meeting was conducted with the Tierra Nueva COLRED** to define strategies to involve families in trainings scheduled for the three settlements.
6. **Visits were conducted with three (3) mayors from municipalities in the Northern Trans-national region** to coordinate mitigation and risk management activities and strengthen the role of the COMRED (Municipal Emergency Network) in the region.
7. **A total of 40 COLREDS of the 60 that have been formed to date** were trained during the quarter in issues covering risk management and the structure and function of the committee.
8. **Meetings were conducted with Agro-forestry volunteers** to discuss the various possibilities for mitigation projects that they consider feasible and necessary for the communities where they work.

#### **D. EARLY WARNING SYSTEM FOR FLOODS**

1. **The Community organization and training module** was developed for the communities participating in the SAT.
2. **A Vulnerability and Risk Study was produced for 35 communities in the Ixcán** and a Vulnerability and risk management as well as a mitigation project identification module was constructed for communities directly involved in the SAT.
3. **Visits were made in conjunction with CONRED to the Tzejá, Chixoy, Xalbal and Ixcán Watersheds**, to analyze the conditions and tendencies, identify high risk areas, and determine the most vulnerable watershed. This analysis resulted in the naming of the Chixoy River Watershed as possessing the greatest need for an Early Warning System.
4. **The Early warning system was implemented in the Ixcán in conjunction with CONRED**, community visits were realized to the Saholóm, Ixloc, Playitas, Mercedes 1, Parcelamiento Tres Rios, El Paso, Xalalá, Tzetún, Primavera y Brisas del Chixoy, Horizontes, El Prado, La Isla Remolino communities of the Chixoy River Watershed in an effort to define the participating response and monitoring communities and their leaders as well as to design the system. CHF has named a promoter specifically for direct assistance in community strengthening to aid in fomenting a sense of early warning system ownership at the local level.
5. **A visit was made to the Playitas, Las Mercedes, Tres Rios, Brisas del Chixoy, Isla Remolinos and El Prado communities** to assist in the formation of COLREDS and to further disseminate information pertaining to the early warning system.
6. **Field training was given in coordination with CONRED to three (3) promoters and an Agro-forestry Coordinator** to reinforce the support they will give to the early warning system in the Polochic Watershed.

7. The design of the Early Warning System for the prioritized watershed, which includes the involvement of 10 communities and the municipal center was completed.

**E. OPERATIONAL INDICATORS**

No.	Indicator	Achievement
1	72 communities from the Northern Transnational Strip (FTN) and two (2) marginal urban settlements have been trained to manage their risks and have reduced their vulnerability with the development of mitigation projects and actions for the preparation for natural disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16 representatives from the COLRED sub-commissions of the Prados de Linda Vista Settlement were trained in the prevention of house fires.</li> <li>• Trainings were conducted for the local coordinators of disaster reduction for the COLREDs in El Salmista David, Encinitos y Enmanuel de Chinautla and El Cerrito settlements of Guatemala in the areas of organization, the local context, the disaster cycle, and threats and risk and how to identify them.</li> <li>• Trainings were conducted for representatives from each of the 210 families from the Prados de Linda Vista settlement through sub-commission representatives.</li> <li>• Trainings were conducted for representatives from each of the 90 families from the Chinautla Settlement.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CHF is currently coordinating with the institution for the Integral Development of Children with Scarce Resources, DINER, to develop a training program in risk management through existing organizational structures in the 112 settlements in the Guatemala City metropolitan area where they have a presence.</li> </ul>
2	Implement mitigation actions in the FTN and the urban settlements of Guatemala City in coordination with CONRED through the strengthening and training of local coordinators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 Disaster Risk Reduction Coordinators from the COLREDs in the FTN have been trained in aspects of organization and their functions.</li> <li>• In an effort to pick up the pace for Program implementation, CHF has contracted three (3) agro-forestry specialists on a part-time basis during April in the FTN. Starting in May these Agro-forestry personnel will become full-time for MICAM Program implementation.</li> </ul>
3	The training of 18 agro-forestry promoters in risk management techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These trainings were conducted between July and September of 2001.</li> </ul>

4	The production of five (5) risk mitigation plans in urban areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of four (4) mitigation plans have been completed in draft form in El Cerrito, El Salmista David, Encinitos, Enmanuel and Prados de Linda Vista Settlements.</li> </ul>
5	The organization of five (5) local emergency management committees and the production of five (5) local emergency management plans in urban areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The five (5) COLREDS in the urban settlements of El Cerrito, El Salmista David, Encinitos, Enmanuel y Prados de Linda Vista have been formed and trained and in each of the five (5), local emergency plans have been completed.</li> </ul>
6	The organization of 72 local emergency management committees and production of 40 local emergency plans in rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60 COLREDS have been organized to date in the rural areas.</li> <li>• 40 COLREDS have been trained to date in the rural areas.</li> <li>• The process to produce local emergency plans will begin during the month of May 2002.</li> </ul>
7	The production of 20 risk mitigation plans in the rural areas of the FTN.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigation activities have been identified for the aldeas of Ixcán, Chisec y Fray Bartolomé de las Casas and the plans will be produced starting in May of 2002.</li> </ul>
8	Mobilization of donations to co-finance MICAM projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The production of project folders and the search for counterpart funding will take place in the months of April and May and the implementation of the projects has been planned to commence in the month of June.</li> <li>• A topographical analysis and the production of project folders is underway in three (3) settlements in the peri-urban areas of Guatemala City. CONRED and Doctors Without Borders have been recruited to help formulate project folders and implement the projects in the remaining two (2) settlements.</li> </ul>
9	Implementation of 42 mitigation projects in MICAM participating communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The implementation of mitigation projects is programmed to begin in June. Currently, project folders are being prepared for three communities in the Ixcán, Chisec, y Fray Bartolomé de las Casas.</li> </ul>
10	Study of involvement of the private sector in risk mitigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An occupational census was taken among the residents of the Prados de Linda Vista settlement in Guatemala City in an effort to ascertain the part of the private sector where the majority of the residents are employed.</li> <li>• Principal private sector entities have been identified for contacts to begin during the month</li> </ul>

		of April 2002.
11	Meetings between the private sector and governmental agencies to discuss risk management issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These meetings will be scheduled starting in April.</li> </ul>
12	The Installation of an early warning system.	<p>This was completed in coordination with CONRED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The watersheds were prioritized.</li> <li>• The communities for the SAT have been selected.</li> <li>• Radio reception tests have been completed in 12 communities.</li> <li>• An agro-forestry promoter has been contracted starting March 11, 2002 to coordinate SAT activities.</li> <li>• The installation of eight (8) radios has been arranged for, four (4) provided by CHF/OAS and four (4) provided by CONRED.</li> <li>• The 10 communities that form the SAT will be trained in the use of the system during the first three (3) weeks of April.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A SAT Coordinator and three (3) agro-forestry promoters were trained in systems use during a visit to Polochic of Alta Verapaz.</li> </ul>

## F. FUTURE PROJECTED ACTIVITIES

- Mitigation project folders for the peri-urban settlements of Guatemala City will be produced.
- Contacts will be made with key private sector entities to begin the process to open a dialogue regarding risk management issues in Guatemala.
- The project implementation process will begin in the peri-urban sectors of Guatemala City.
- Trainings will be conducted for leaders and representatives from the 112 settlements that comprise the DINER network. This will fortify MICAM efforts to reach as many residents in Guatemala City peri-urban settlements as possible with the message of disaster risk management and its reduction.
- The organization of COLREDS to complete the 72 projected in the Ixcán and continue trainings of the 60 that have been formed to date will be promoted. Subsequently the corresponding local emergency and mitigation plans will be completed.
- The network formed from the communities that are located along the Chixoy River Watershed will be strengthened and will be left with a fully functioning and operational system.

## G. SUMMARY

During this current quarter MICAM activities in Guatemala have been concentrated in follow up with local disaster preparation committees (COLREDS) in the peri-urban settlements of Guatemala City and the extension of trainings to include sector representatives and families with the goal of supporting residents in the implementation of actions of prevention and mitigation. In the rural communities located in the FTN

activities have been focused on the establishment of COLREDs and subsequent trainings regarding its structure and function. Simultaneously, CHF has coordinated the efforts to install an early warning system in the Ixcán.

### III. HONDURAS

#### COMPONENTS

- a. Improve the capacity for risk management and disaster response in vulnerable areas to include urban settlements.
- b. Increase the level of involvement of the private sector in risk mitigation.
- c. Strengthen the coordination of the national and local disaster emergency networks.
- d. Implementation of an Early Warning System for Floods.

#### A. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

- Coordination visits and meetings were held with representatives from the various municipal sectors including: community leaders, recently elected municipal authorities, and representatives of both private and governmental organizations working in the communities such as the Pan-American Agricultural School (EAP) and the Honduran Forestry Commission (COHDEFOR.)
- Visits and meetings were conducted to promote MICAM and to identify high risk zones, inform community leaders, consult with local development committees (patronatos) in addition to health volunteers and personnel, in the urban settlements designated from Tegucigalpa to participate in the Program.
- MICAM team members have periodically attended Municipal Development Committee CODEM meetings in Tegucigalpa, in an effort to follow criteria and guidelines in a unified and coordinated manner within the Central District Region.
- Meetings were held with mayors and council members to update and inform the new administration regarding the MICAM Program process and the risk mitigation situation in each participating municipality.
- MICAM team members promoted and programmed training activities in coordination with the *Patronatos* in the participating communities.
- Community trainings were conducted for community residents focusing on basic risk management themes.
- Information was systematized for the production of local development action plans with a focus on risk mitigation.
- Information was systematized for the production of local emergency action plans.
- Meetings were held with representatives of the private sector to discuss the concept of risk mitigation and their involvement in related activities.
- A survey was distributed to 250 private sector entities to diagnose the potential involvement of the private sector in risk mitigation initiatives in Honduras.
- Local Emergency Management Committees (CODEL) were organized and strengthened where needed.

#### B. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

**Objective 1: Improve the capacity for risk management and emergencies in vulnerable areas to include urban settlements.**

The following processes are included to achieve this objective:

- Community trainings for risk management are conducted through two (2) participatory workshops that last three (3) to four (4) hours.
- Local development action plans with a focus on risk mitigation are produced. These plans contain risk maps, a vulnerability analysis (principal threats, vulnerabilities and risks) the identification and prioritization of mitigation needs, and the local existing and potential resources to contribute to risk management efforts.
- Local emergency management plans which include community diagnoses and an inventory of local resources are constructed. These plans follow guidelines established by COPECO.

The following activities have been undertaken in an effort to fulfill Objective 1:

1. During this quarter the two (2) workshops focusing on risk management were provided for members of participating CODEM, CODEL, and community members and leaders. A total of 78 rural and urban workshops were conducted by the MICAM Honduras team during the period from January 1 to March 31, 2002.
  - **25 No. 1 Workshops** were held in rural communities and two (2) were given in the participating urban settlements of Tegucigalpa. A total of 483 participants attended the 27 workshops of which, 303 were men and 180 were women. This represents a 37.3% participation level for women.
  - **49 No. 2 Workshops** were conducted in rural communities and two (2) were implemented in the urban settlements to which, a total of 960 community members attended. Of the attendees, 617 were men and 343 were women for a women's participation level of 35.7%.
2. A total of 38 rapid community vulnerability and risk assessments have been realized to date, since Program inception.
3. The process is currently underway to systematize 36 local development action plans with a focus on mitigation, the information for which, was gathered through participatory workshops where risk maps were produced, vulnerability and risk analysis was conducted and an inventory of resources was taken.
4. A total of 20 Local Emergency Plans developed through participatory workshops with CODEL members are currently in the systematization and production process.
5. Follow up attention has been given to the Early Warning Systems in the Santiago River watershed in San Francisco, Atlántida and the San José and Tujaca watershed in the Villa de San Antonio, Comayagua.
6. Four (4) brochures containing basic information pertaining to the main community identified threats of floods, drought, landslides and earthquakes were produced and distributed.

**Objective 2: Increase private sector involvement in risk mitigation and management.**

1. Members of the MICAM Honduras team held two (2) important private sector meetings first with the Director of the Honduran Council for Private Enterprise (COHEP) and then with the Manager of the Chamber of Commerce. These meetings provided the

opportunity to introduce the objectives of MICAM and to discuss the importance of risk management and mitigation. At the same time, a dialogue regarding the possibility for the private sector to participate in risk mitigation activities was begun. The private sector representatives expressed interest in the projects and offered their support for future activities such as a workshop between members of the private sector, COPECO and participating community representatives.

2. MICAM was promoted through letters and brochures and a survey designed to measure levels of involvement in risk management to 250 business representatives during their annual assembly. The survey has been distributed but to date, the response has not been overwhelming.
3. An analysis of other strategies for survey implementation with business representatives is currently underway, taking into consideration the experience of El Salvador where they have involved university students in the process.

**Objective 3: Strengthen the network and coordination for emergency management.**

1. A total of 40 local emergency management committees have been organized in an equal number of communities.
2. Training has been conducted for two Municipal Emergency Management Committees (CODEM). A change in Municipal governments took place on the January, 26, 2002 which has required a re-initiation of the process to organize and prepare representatives of the remaining MICAM municipalities in Honduras in mitigation and disaster preparedness themes.

**C. OPERATIONAL INDICATORS**

#	Indicators	Achievements
6	Meetings with municipal authorities from the six (6) municipalities involved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The new municipal authorities have been informed about the MICAM Program.</li> <li>• A greater level of involvement on behalf of the municipal authorities to share responsibilities in organizing meetings, sharing plans, implementing projects and supporting both the CODEM and the CODELs has been achieved.</li> <li>• Coordination of activities with the various municipal departments was undertaken including: Environmental Units, Cadastre, the mayor, and the mayor's auxiliaries where appropriate.</li> </ul>

1	Meeting to discuss the Local Development Plan of Action with Emphasis in Risk Mitigation with representatives of the Community Patronatos, municipal authorities and representatives from other NGOs present in the municipality of Alianza.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The preliminary results of the community workshops for identification and prioritization of risk management needs and measures were presented.</li> <li>• 47 residents representing 20 communities from throughout the municipality attended the meeting.</li> <li>• The information for the production of Local Development Plans with a Focus on Risk Mitigation generated through the workshops was reviewed and validated.</li> <li>• The community reflected on their environmental situation in relation to natural disasters and their potential negative impact on future generations.</li> <li>• Community leaders and authorities considered their role in the development of their own municipality.</li> </ul>
4	Visits and meetings with community authorities and leaders and health center personnel in the informal urban settlements of: Las Torres and La Flor del Campo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local authorities and leaders were identified.</li> <li>• The MICAM Program was promoted.</li> <li>• High risk zones in both urban settlements were identified.</li> <li>• Preparations were made for the initiation of the training process including liaison, location and the person in charge of calling the meetings.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community training workshops were programmed.</li> </ul>
5	Follow up and monitoring visits and meetings were conducted to review advancements in the MICAM and Early Warning System process in the municipalities of San Francisco and San Antonio.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The advances in the process of implementation of MICAM activities were verified in each municipality.</li> <li>• The technical and financial feasibility of the mitigation measures prioritized by the communities were analyzed and verified.</li> <li>• The situation of the Early Warning System was verified which allowed for the identification of the need to reinforce conditions at the local forecasting station level.</li> <li>• The need to strengthen the Early Warning System was identified with the Mayor of San Francisco, and the following mutual agreements were established: The improvement of the Early Warning System office, the assignment of personnel to ensure its continued effectiveness, and the future expansion of the Early Warning System.</li> </ul>

#### D. IMPACT INDICATORS

Indicators		Achievements
<b>Objective 1: Improve the Capacity for the Management of Local Risks in Vulnerable Areas</b>		
38	Rapid Community Diagnoses	Information has been gathered pertaining to a vulnerability and risk analysis in 38 communities.

27	Community workshop # 1 with the participation of leaders, authorities, and community personnel	<p>Completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 workshops in rural communities.</li> <li>• Two (2) workshops have been completed in the informal urban sector.</li> <li>• 483 individuals have participated in the training workshops to include: 303 men and 180 women. This equates to a 37.2% participation level on behalf of women.</li> </ul>
51	Community workshop # 2 with the participation of leaders, authorities, and community personnel	<p>Completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 49 workshops in two (2) rural communities.</li> <li>• Two (2) workshops in each of the participating MICAM Program urban settlements.</li> <li>• 960 participants have benefited from the training workshops to include: 617 men and 343 women, reflecting a 35.7% participation level for women.</li> </ul>
20	Local Development Action Plans with a Focus on Risk Mitigation are currently in the production process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The information has been collected for 20 Local Development Action Plans with a Focus on Risk Mitigation and is presently in the process of systematization.</li> <li>• The situation of vulnerability has been analyzed in each of these communities.</li> <li>• The principal needs and responses for risk mitigation were identified and prioritized.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An inventory of needs in the communities was taken.</li> </ul>
20	Local Emergency Plans in the process of systematization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The communities along with members of the CODEL participated in the production of these Local Emergency Plans.</li> <li>• Local risk maps were constructed.</li> <li>• A community diagnosis was completed.</li> <li>• An inventory of available resources was taken in the communities.</li> <li>• The information has been gathered and the process of systematization is underway for the production of 20 Local Emergency Plans.</li> </ul>
2	Follow up with Early Warning Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The effectiveness of the Early Warning System as well as its strengths and weaknesses has been verified.</li> </ul>
4	Informational brochures describing the principal threats faced by the communities have been produced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four (4) brochures focusing on the principal threats identified by the communities to include: Floods, drought, landslides and earthquake have been printed.</li> <li>• A total of 100 copies of each brochure was printed for a total of 400 brochures for distribution in the communities and training purposes.</li> </ul>

The contents of the community training workshops consist of the following:

**Workshop 1:** Fundamentals of organization including the formation of CODEMs and CODELs, Leadership, Planning and the relationship between human activities, the environment, and natural disasters are taught.

**Workshop 2:** Basic concepts are addressed to include: Threats, vulnerability, risk management, the disaster cycle and the principal activities and measures for risk mitigation and disaster prevention for the following emergencies: floods, earthquakes, landslides. In addition, the themes of organizational structures for the communities and the roles of COPECO, the CODEM and the CODEL are elaborated upon.

	Indicators	Achievements
<b>Objective 2: Increase the private sector involvement in mitigation</b>		
2	Meetings with private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The concept of MICAM and its objectives have been presented in these meetings to representatives of the private sector.</li> <li>Dialogue has been established pertaining to risk mitigation with the private sector and the disposition to participate in future activities related to the theme has been ascertained.</li> <li>The MICAM Honduras team perceived an atmosphere of receptivity toward activities related to risk management amongst members of the private sector present at the meetings.</li> </ul>
250	Letters and surveys were distributed to 250 businesspersons that address the concepts of risk mitigation and the MICAM Program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>250 surveys and letters were delivered during the Annual Scheduled Assembly of the Honduran Chamber of Commerce.</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 3: Coordination with the National Network of Emergency Management</b>		
2	CODEM that have been trained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The San Francisco, Atlántida and Villa de San Antonio CODEM have both exhibited sufficient organization and capacity to receive further training and strengthening which has allowed for a heightening of awareness regarding risk mitigation.</li> </ul>
40	CODELs formed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CODELs have been organized and are in the process of preparation in 40 communities.</li> </ul>

#### E. FUTURE ACTIVITIES

- Complete the rapid community assessments in all 51 of the participating communities.
- Complete the production of Local Development Action Plans Focusing on Risk Mitigation in the 51 participating communities.
- Complete the production of Local Emergency Plans in the 51 participating communities.

- Disseminate and announce the production of the plans and distribute copies among the participating communities.
- Expand the Early Warning System in the Santiago River Watershed located in the Municipality of San Francisco, Atlántida.
- Verify the financial and technical feasibility of the risk mitigation measures prioritized by the communities.
- Start the mitigation project implementation process.
- Search and apply effective strategies for private sector involvement in mitigation activities in Honduras.
- Program and implement a national workshop in coordination with COPECO and representatives from the private sector.
- Establish alliances and sign agreements with the various community and municipal sectors for effective mitigation project implementation.

## **F. SUMMARY**

In general terms, the process of MICAM implementation in Honduras during this quarter has unfolded on schedule and the objectives set forth for the Program have been achieved as planned. The biggest hurdle that faced the members of the team was the uncertainty and the lack of decision-making during the month of January when the change in local governmental positions occurred.

The work completed to date has been in grand measure at the local level. Members of the MICAM team have visited each of the participating communities where they have experienced receptivity to the concepts of risk management in many. However, in some communities the basic needs are so great that it has proven a challenge to orient the identification and prioritization process toward risk management initiatives when basic sanitation and health, infrastructure, and production issues appear more pressing.

Risks, threats and vulnerabilities when analyzed spontaneously and within the global context of development, often do not turn up as a top priority listed by the community. This is due to two main reasons, first, natural disasters constitute a situation that may or may not occur and second, because the population is so keen on resolving their daily development needs. This represents the challenge that the MICAM Program brings to its implementing personnel; the ability to orient the communities in the identification and prioritization of their need for risk management as a measure to prevent what could occur in a given moment. At the same time, the community members must be convinced of the close relationship between their daily development needs and the identification of potential prevention and mitigation measures that are needed to prepare for a potential disastrous event.

### **4. Current Sub-Contracting Activities**

On June 16, 2001, CHF signed a sub-award agreement with Partners of the Americas (POA) to implement the Community Response and Mitigation Planning component through schools component of MICAM in El Salvador.

### **5. Changes to the Scope of Work**

No change.