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PD ABW-736
115808

July 29, 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 April 1, 2002 through June 30, 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,

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: April 1, 2002 through June 30, 2002
Submission Date: July 29, 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 third 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. Increased 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

The MICAM El Salvador team is well along toward the achievement of their overall goals for the Program in 42 communities throughout the nation. Taking into consideration the number of trainings administered, the number of plans completed or in progress, and the number of risk mitigation projects completed or under construction, the Program is at a 70% completion level as of June 30, 2002. This puts it right on track for the completion of all goals by the 30th of September, 2002, well within the deadline established for the Program. Moreover, the recently implemented FEMA funded Project Impact in El Salvador provides a benchmark for the MICAM team to measure and judge their progression for the implementation of the remainder of the risk mitigation projects.

Urban

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

1. **Permanent coordination has been established with the Municipal Councils**, municipal technical staff, representatives of the municipal emergency committees, and leaders of the communities with the objective of promoting the importance of the prevention and mitigation of risks and to ensure a more sustainable intervention in the communities for efforts begun by MICAM. This coordination has been maintained by the National Emergency Committee (COEN.) CHF presented an every other month report to the Director of COEN, Mauricio Ferrer in May of 2002 according to a previously established agreement. This level of coordination has had a particularly positive impact on the rural component of MICAM El Salvador mainly in the schools where COEN representatives have participated in various workshops and trainings administered to local leaders and response school brigades.
2. **A total of four (4) local emergency committees representing 14 peri-urban communities were organized.** The committee from the Inter-communal zone 4 region is comprised of 11 communities and the emergency committee will in turn be replicated in each of these neighborhoods. In two (2) urban communities, MICAM team members helped organize local Community Development Associations (ADESCOS) in an effort to strengthen the relationship with local government entities.

3. **Three (3) local emergency plans and an equal number of mitigation plans were produced in urban communities during this quarter.** In addition, the following communities are currently in the process of constructing their plans: Colonia Veracruz (Ciudad Delgado), Colonia Lajas de Oriente and the Inter-communal Zone 4 of San Salvador.

4. **12 disaster preparation workshops and 14 risk mitigation planning workshops have been implemented** benefiting leaders from 17 peri-urban neighborhoods from municipalities located in the San Salvador metropolitan area.

5. **A total of six (6) technical project designs** have been prepared and have been implemented or are in the process of implementation to date in El Salvador with the following results:
 - (a) A slope protection project was completed in the Valle de Oro I community of San Salvador. 44% of the cost of this project was financed through MICAM funds, 23% from the municipality, 30% community contribution and 3% private sector contribution. This project involved an educational component for soil protection and conservation and solid waste management. On site trainings were realized with 54 community leaders including 45 men and nine (9) women.
 - (b) Three projects are currently under construction one (1) in Colonia Sapriisa and two (2) in the San Sebastián neighborhood of Ciudad Delgado: MICAM will contribute 28%, the municipality 52% and the communities 20%.
 - (c) The technical project design for the Lajas de Oriente, San Salvador Community is currently in the negotiation phase for immediate implementation. The following percentages for project construction have been agreed upon to date: MICAM 25%, the municipality 27%, the community 40% and the local private sector 8%.

6. **Two (2) visits to each of seven (7) Inter-communal Zone 4 communities** were undertaken to evaluate the existing community risks and study possible solutions.

7. **A total of 10 workshops in three (3) communities** in addition to the Inter-communal Zone 4 which encompasses 11 communities, were administered with the participation of 319 individuals to include 162 men and 157 women. Greater level of detail pertaining to workshop implementation is presented in the following chart.

Date	Activities	Participants		Sub-totals
		M	W	
5/2/02	Valle de Oro I y II, San Salvador. Workshop on soil conservation.	16	7	23
5/6/02	Inter-communal Zone 4, District 2 of San Salvador. Risk management workshop.	28	12	40
5/9/02	Valle de Oro I and II, San Salvador. Workshop on solid waste management.	20	14	34
5/12/02	Col. Veracruz, Cuscatancingo. Workshop covering threats and vulnerabilities.	22	12	34
5/13/02	Inter-communal Zone 4, District 2, San Salvador. Workshop covering threats and vulnerabilities.	16	20	36

5/19/02	Col. Veracruz, Cuscatancingo. Workshop covering threats and vulnerabilities.	6	16	22
5/20/02	Inter-communal Zone 4, District 2, San Salvador. Workshop to produce risk mitigation plans.	20	21	41
5/25/02	Lajas de Oriente/San Salvador. Risk management workshop.	14	20	34
5/26/02	Col. Veracruz, Cuscatancingo. Workshop to produce risk mitigation plans.	8	22	30
5/27/02	Inter-communal Zone 4, District 2, San Salvador. Workshop covering disaster preparedness.	12	13	25
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS		162	157	319

M = Men, W = Women

Rural

1. **During the period from April to June 2002 a total of 15 rural communities** have received training in disaster preparation and risk mitigation planning. One of the training sessions in the city center of the Municipality of San Lorenzo was attended by members of the Emergency National Committee (COEN.)
2. **Three first aid training sessions were held May 16, 23, & 30, 2002** in the Municipality of San Julián for 50 members of the first aid commissions from five (5) communities. Approximately 55% of the participants in these trainings were women. This activity was realized with the support of the Salvadoran Red Cross and the Municipality of San Julián.
3. **A total of 14 technical designs for projects prioritized in 12 communities** have been produced to date. The following is a list of these mitigation project activities:
 - (a) Four (4) projects have been completed with a 34% financing rate from MICAM funds, 52% from the municipalities and 17% contributed by the communities.
 - (b) A total of seven (7) projects are under construction where 34% of the financing will come from MICAM, 48% from the municipalities and 18% from the communities. (The MICAM percentage does not include technical assistance.)
 - (c) One (1) risk mitigation project in the community of La Bendición del Cantón Agua Shuca of San Julián is currently in the negotiation process.
 - (d) An additional technical design and study was produced for a risk mitigation project through the initiative of the local emergency committee and the Municipality of San Julián in the Colonia Guadalupe. This technical folder was presented as a counterpart to funding to be funnelled through the National Fund for Affordable Housing (FONAVIPO) and provided by the Central American Bank (BCIE.) Although the design was not directly approved, risk mitigation projects totaling US \$280,000 were authorized to benefit a total of 378 families from this community.

(A more detailed list of risk mitigation projects appears at the end of the El Salvador section of this report.)

4. 39 workshops were administered in 11 communities to 1,461 participants (761 men and 700 women.) The following chart provides more detail pertaining to these workshops:

Date	Activities	Partici- pants		Sub- total
		M	W	
4/3/02	Parcelación San José, San Julián. Workshop covering risks and local resources.	18	9	27
4/4/02	Cantón Agua Shuca, San Julián. Workshop covering risks and local resources.	12	6	18
4/5/02	Colonia Guadalupe, San Julián. Workshop covering risks and local resources.	36	89	125
4/5/02	El Ojuste, Usulután. Workshop for risk mitigation planning.	18	9	27
4/10/02	Parcelación San José, San Julián. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	10	23	33
4/12/02	Colonia Guadalupe, San Julián. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	21	61	82
4/16/02	Villa Italia, San Julián. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	21	13	34
4/17/02	Parcelación San José, San Julián. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	9	27	36
4/18/02	Cantón Agua Shuca, San Julián. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	21	19	40
4/19/02	Colonia Guadalupe, San Julián. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	20	55	75
4/20/02	Cantón Las Cruces, Santa Elena. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	42	23	65
4/21/02	Cantón El Nisperal, Santa Elena. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	8	3	11
4/25/02	Cantón Las Cruces, Santa Elena. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	25	20	45
4/25/02	San Lorenzo, Depto. San Vicente. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	28	7	35
4/27/02	Cantón Joya Ancha Arriba, Santa Elena. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	27	9	36
5/2/02	Cantón Las Cruces, Santa Elena. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	26	20	46
5/2/02	Cantón Agua Shuca, San Julián. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	13	10	23
5/3/02	Cantón Joya Ancha Arriba, Santa Elena. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	29	11	40
5/4/02	Cantón Joya Ancha Abajo, Santa Elena. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	20	16	36
5/5/02	Cantón El Nisperal, Santa Elena. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	13	7	20
5/7/02	Villa Italia, San Julián. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	13	15	28

5/8/02	Cantón Joya Ancha Arriba, Santa Elena. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	19	15	34
5/9/02	Cantón Agua Shuca, San Julián. Workshop for risk mitigation planning.	7	11	18
5/10/02	Colonia Guadalupe, San Julián. Workshop for risk mitigation planning.	27	40	67
5/13/02	Cooperative Azacualpa, San Julián. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	25	13	38
5/15/02	San Lorenzo, Depto. San Vicente. Workshop to organize the municipal emergency management committee (COEM.)	15	4	19
5/15/02	Cantón El Nisperal, Santa Elena. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	20	12	32
5/16/02	Community House San Julián. Workshop #1 for first aid auxiliaries and COEL coordinators in five (5) communities.	21	29	50
5/20/02	Cooperative Azacualpa, San Julián. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	13	11	24
5/21/02	Villa Italia, San Julián. Workshop for risk mitigation planning.	11	16	27
5/22/02	San Lorenzo, Depto. San Vicente. Workshop for disaster preparedness.	17	5	22
5/23/02	Community House San Julián. Workshop #2 for first aid auxiliaries from five (5) communities.	24	26	50
5/27/02	Cooperative Azacualpa, San Julián. Workshop for risk mitigation planning.	13	11	24
5/29/02	San Lorenzo, Depto. San Vicente. Workshop for risk mitigation planning.	12	7	19
5/30/02	Community House San Julián. Workshop #2 for first aid auxiliaries from five (5) communities.	12	19	31
6/12/02	San Lorenzo, Depto. San Vicente. Workshop for risk mitigation planning.	13	7	20
6/24/02	Cantón Las Cruces, Santa Elena. Workshop for risk mitigation planning.	29	9	38
6/19/02	Cantón Joya Ancha Abajo, Santa Elena. Workshop for risk mitigation planning.	25	7	32
6/21/02	Cantón Joya Ancha Abajo, Santa Elena. Workshop for risk mitigation planning.	28	6	34
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS		761	700	1,461

M = Men, W = Women

Schools

1. One of the principal achievements of this component implemented by Partners of the Americas, has been the effective coordination with Education Ministry Authorities to facilitate active participation on behalf of the selected schools for the MICAM Program.
2. Another important achievement has been in the area of close cooperation with national emergency system entities to support the educational process for the school brigades organized in 24 educational centers to include: The Training Office of the National Emergency

Management Committee, The National Fire Department, The National Civil Police, and the Salvadoran Red Cross. The months of May and June have seen intense activity for inter-institutional coordination and school interventions representing 80% of the original goal for the Program.

3. **The second school security course for cases of emergency** was implemented with directors and teachers from 12 schools in the Metropolitan area of San Salvador. Representatives from COEN and the Salvadoran Red Cross actively participated in the instruction. The following chart provides more detail regarding the schools targeted by the Partners of the Americas trainings:

No.	Schools	Municipality	# of beneficiaries		Total
			Teachers	Students	
1	Católico Fe y Alegría	San Salvador	27	855	882
2	Católico Pablo VI		13	412	425
3	España		59	1,224	1,283
4	Juan Ramón Jiménez		31	732	763
5	La Fortaleza, Com. Nuevo Israel		14	288	302
6	La Pedrera, Col. Costa Rica		11	327	338
7	Cantón Arenales	Ciudad Delgado	12	504	516
8	Los Alpes		20	558	578
9	Cantón Milingo		56	1,963	2,019
10	República Oriental del Uruguay	Mejicanos	90	2,220	2,310
11	Altos de Montecarmelo	Soyapango	9	285	294
12	República de Italia	Tonacatepeque	30	1,480	1,510
TOTAL			372	10,848	11,220

4. **The following represents a list of the concepts** covered in the courses administered in the schools:

- Information and motivation for the educational community regarding the subject matter
- The concept of risks
- The disaster cycle
- Disaster administration
- Characteristics of disastrous events that generate adverse effects
- Organization for school emergencies
- Emergency plan for the school

- A school plan for response
- A school plan for risk prevention and mitigation

5. To date, 23 emergency school committees have been organized in an equal number of schools. In addition, school brigades for emergency response have been organized in the areas of: first aid, evacuation, fire prevention and response, vigilance, psycho-social support and evaluation and rehabilitation. The list of the participating schools and the brigades formed in each appears as follows:

SCHOOL BRIGADES FOR RISK MANAGEMENT

No.	School	First Aid Brigade	Evacuation Brigade	Brigade for Fire Prevention and response	Brigade for Psycho-Social Support	Brigade for disaster monitoring	Brigade for Eval. and Rehab.
1	El Progreso, Soyapango	•	•	•	•	•	•
2	Tomás Cabrera	•	•	•	•	•	•
3	Cantón Milingo	•	•	•	•	•	•
4	Católico Pablo VI	•	•	•	•	•	•
5	Rep. Otal. del Uruguay	•	•	•	•	•	•
6	Católico Fe y Alegría	•	•	•	•	•	•
7	San Cristóbal	•	•	•	•	•	
8	Comunidad Serpas	•	•	•	•	•	
9	Repúb. de Italia	•	•	•	•	•	
10	José Mejía	•	•	•	•	•	
11	Cantón Guadalupe	•	•	•	•	•	•
12	Altos de Montecarmelo	•	•	•	•	•	
13	Caserío La Pedrera	•	•	•			
14	Cantón San Laureano	•	•	•	•	•	
15	El Progreso, La Fosa	•	•	•	•	•	
16	España	•	•	•	•	•	
17	Cantón Arenales	•	•	•	•	•	•
18	Juan Ramón Jiménez	•	•	•	•	•	

No.	School	First Aid Brigade	Evacuation Brigade	Brigade for Fire Prevention and response	Brigade for Psycho-Social Support	Brigade for disaster monitoring	Brigade for Eval. and Rehab.
19	Los Alpes	●	●	●	●	●	
20	Distrito Italia	●	●	●	●	●	●
21	10 de Octubre	●	●	●	●	●	
22	Santa Rosa	●	●	●	●	●	
23	La Fortaleza	●	●	●	●	●	

6. A total of 211 teachers (45 men,) 2,339 students (1,233 girls,) 279 parents (218 women,) and six (6) friends (two (2) girls) were trained during the process to establish school emergency committees and response brigades. The following chart provides greater detail of the school trainings administered by Partners of the Americas:

No.	Schools	Teachers		Students		Parents		Other parti.		Total
		M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	
1	Altos de Montecarmelo	0	4	90	144	3	15	0	0	256
2	Cantón Arenales	9	10	124	55	7	10	0	0	215
3	Cantón Guadalupe	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	Cantón Milingo	1	4	92	72	0	3	0	0	172
5	Cantón San Cristóbal	0	10	22	1	0	0	3	0	36
6	Cantón San Laureano	0	3	32	43	1	4	0	0	83
7	Católico Fe y Alegría	3	0	80	69	40	138	1	1	332
8	Católico Pablo VI	2	7	99	90	3	4	0	0	205
9	Comunidad 10 de Octubre	5	6	45	50	0	0	0	0	106
10	Comunidad Serpas	0	3	42	17	2	14	0	1	79
11	Concha Viuda de Escalón	10	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
12	El Progreso (Col. La Fosa)	0	3	13	16	0	3	0	0	35
13	El Progreso (Soyapango)	3	17	87	103	0	6	0	0	216
14	España	1	1	0	220	0	0	0	0	222
15	José Mejía	1	0	73	89	0	0	0	0	163
16	Juan Ramón Jiménez	0	0	61	34	0	0	0	0	95
17	Los Alpes	0	4	29	59	0	0	0	0	92
18	República de Italia	1	0	89	59	2	8	0	0	159
19	República Oriental del Uruguay	4	26	34	47	3	9	0	0	123

20	Tomás Cabrera	4	51	94	65	0	4	0	0	218
TOTAL		45	166	1,106	1,233	61	218	4	2	2,835

M = Men, W = Women

7. 12 teachers, 227 students, and two (2) parents have been trained in 10 school brigades in concepts of Fire Prevention and Response. Additionally, 14 teachers, 214 students and 13 parents have been trained in first aid. The following charts reflect the numbers of trainings and the beneficiaries listed by school:

FIRE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE BRIGADES

No.	Schools	Teachers		Students		Parents		Total
		M	W	M	W	M	W	
1	Altos de Montecarmelo, Soyapango	0	4	5	9	0	0	18
2	Juan Ramón Jiménez, S. S.	0	0	28	13	0	0	41
3	El Progreso, Soyapango	1	0	13	4	0	0	18
4	Cantón San Laureano, Ciudad Delgado	0	0	4	2	0	0	6
5	José Mejía, S. S.	0	0	15	7	0	0	22
6	Comunidad Serpas, S.S.	0	0	18	3	0	0	21
7	Comp. Educ. Tomás Cabrera, Cuscatancingo	0	2	17	5	0	0	24
8	Católico Pablo VI, S.S.	0	5	34	21	1	1	62
9	República de Italia, S.S.	0	0	10	5	0	0	15
10	Cantón Milingo, Ciudad Delgado	0	0	11	3	0	0	14
TOTAL		1	11	155	72	1	1	241

M = Men, W = Women

FIRST AID BRIGADE

No.	Schools	Teachers		Students		Parents		Total
		M	W	M	W	M	W	
1	Juan Ramón Jiménez	0	0	28	13	0	0	41
2	España	0	0	0	32	0	0	32
3	El Progreso (Soyapango)	0	2	6	11	0	3	22
4	Cantón San Laureano	0	1	3	4	0	2	10
5	José Mejía	0	0	6	25	0	0	31
6	Comunidad Serpas	0	2	12	3	1	7	25
7	Comp. Educ. Tomás Cabrera	0	9	5	5	0	0	19
8	Católico Pablo VI	0	0	6	15	0	0	21
9	República de Italia	0	0	11	6	0	0	17

10	Cantón Milingo	0	0	8	15	0	0	23
TOTAL		0	14	85	129	1	12	241

M = Men, W = Women

8. **Progress has been made in both the formulation of local emergency as well as risk mitigation plans.** At the same time, technical assistance was given to evaluate risks in the schools provided by Partners, CHF, teachers, school staff, and school parents. The first result has been the identification of threats and vulnerabilities in 15 schools. In the next two (2) months, an expected 10 risk mitigation projects will be implemented in the schools as prioritized by the students, teachers and school staff in coordination with the Ministry of Education, and the educational community.
9. **An accord was reached to sign a cooperative agreement with the Ministry of Education.** The importance of the agreement is rooted in the need to institutionalize and replicate programs of risk prevention and mitigation in schools throughout El Salvador.

Private Sector

1. **Strong advancements were made in El Salvador during this past quarter to achieve the objective to incorporate the private sector in risk mitigation initiatives.** Some of the principal achievements to date are listed below:
 - a) Three (3) coordinating meetings have been held with the National Association for Private Enterprise (ANEP.)
 - b) A presentation was made to the members of the Environmental Commission of ANEP, CEMA and included representatives from the National System for Territorial Studies, SNET, national and regional coordinators for MICAM, and the Director of the Office of Emergency and Transition Programs, Rick Hill. Several actions were taken by ANEP in response to the presentation to include: (i) The incorporation in the official document for ENADE (The National Encounter for the Private Sector) the concept of disaster mitigation, text in the ENADE document promoting a culture of disaster prevention and mitigation in El Salvador, and the proposal to create a national policy for disaster mitigation with the participation of the national emergency system, municipalities, and the private sector. ENADE is important to El Salvador since it represents the principal proposed agenda from the private sector to the national government, political actors, and the Salvadoran society as a whole. (ii) In addition, ANEP will include the issue of risk mitigation in upcoming roundtable discussions sponsored by the Association which will involve further presentations from CHF and SNET as well as other key actors. The El Salvadoran MICAM team expects that the initiative to hold a national workshop involving the private and public sectors will constitute one of the agreements reached through discussions at these roundtables. It is important to note that these agreements with ANEP represent the first significant step in the creation of mechanisms to truly involve the private sector in disaster mitigation and risk management in El Salvador.

c) Negotiations and discussions have been held with SNET to form an alliance to sponsor a series of meetings with private sector representatives dealing with the promotion of risk mitigation and promotion of the role of insurance for the reduction of risk from disasters.

d) Negotiation is underway with the Seguro Futuro Insurance Company. This private enterprise affiliated internationally with insurance cooperatives from Canada among others, is willing to offer a policy to the new home owners of permanent houses built for individuals who lost their home in the recent earthquakes of 2001. Activity will be initiated through a pilot project to involve several beneficiary communities and the insurance company. This service would be truly revolutionary in El Salvador since these services for lower socioeconomic levels have not historically existed in the country, nor have there been any incentives to participate or a legal framework for the mitigation of risks.

2. **An investigation through surveys**, currently in its final phase, has been administered in an effort to ascertain the obstacles and incentives that motivate private sector participation in risk mitigation initiatives in El Salvador. A total of 60 surveys have been received to date and the team hopes to receive 100 in time for the dissemination of the results at the national private/public sector workshop. In addition, the investigation documenting existing laws, norms and procedures has been completed. Both of these activities have received support from the Student Social Service Office of the José Simeón Cañas University in San Salvador. Initial results of the survey point to certain tendencies to include: the recognition of the importance of risk mitigation to the country and the private sector, the lack of incentives in the country for risk mitigation measures, the need for the public to receive risk mitigation information and for technical assistance to be provided directly to businesses. Also, there is a lack of knowledge regarding the significance of risk mitigation, how it is undertaken, and how it can benefit businesses. In some cases a lack of interest to participate in the survey process has been noted from certain sectors and businesspersons due to the fact they consider it to represent the creation of additional bureaucratic red tape in the country.

B. OPERATIONAL INDICATORS

Principal Results	Achievements
1. Improve Local Risk Management for Vulnerable Areas	<p>Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the peri-urban areas, four (4) local emergency management committees have been organized in three communities and in the Inter-communal Zone 4 which represents 11 communities. In addition, two (2) community development associations (ADESCOS) were organized. • In the rural communities 14 local emergency committees in an equal number of communities were organized as follows: San Lorenzo (4), San Julián (5), Usulután (1) and Santa Elena (4). Moreover, the municipal emergency committee was organized in San Lorenzo. • 18 local emergency plans were produced three (3) in peri-urban areas and 15 in rural communities and 16 risk mitigation plans were completed in three (3) urban communities and 13 rural communities.

	<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 urban area disaster preparation and risk mitigation workshops have been implemented in the Valle de Oro Community (2); Inter-communal Zone 4 (4), Colonia Veracruz (3) and Lajas de Oriente (1). • 39 rural area workshops in disaster preparation and risk mitigation have been administered in San Lorenzo (5), San Julián (20), Usulután (1) and Santa Elena (13). <p>Risk mitigation actions taken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five (5) risk mitigation projects have been completed. • Seven (7) additional projects are currently under construction. • Two (2) mitigation projects are currently under negotiation. • Six additional mitigation projects will come from the planning efforts by CHF and 10 projects will be identified by the schools through the Partners of the Americas component. This will complete the 30 risk mitigation projects planned for MICAM El Salvador. • 10 technical designs and folders were completed for risk mitigation projects during this quarter.
<p>2. Increase Private Sector Involvement in Mitigation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 160 surveys have been faxed and e-mailed to private sector leaders from various industrial sectors. To support our efforts ANEP mailed an additional 80 to members of their Association. • 60 surveys directed to private sector representatives have been received and an investigation to document the current laws, regulations, norms and procedures that exist in El Salvador that motivate or impede risk mitigation activities on behalf of the private sector has been completed. • CHF has closely coordinated its MICAM private sector initiative efforts with SNET to promote an alliance to raise the concepts of risk mitigation with both governmental and non-governmental actors. A proposal from SNET for joint activities to this end has been received by CHF. • A presentation was made to members of the Environmental Commission (CEMA) of ANEP regarding the importance of risk mitigation in El Salvador. Participants included representatives from CEMA/ANEP, SNET, and CHF International which functioned as the responsible institution for the event.
<p>3. Coordination and Networking in the Management of Risk Mitigation and Emergencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cooperative agreement was signed with COEN. Coordination with COEN was established to implement disaster preparation activities in the San Lorenzo Municipality. • Six (6) meetings have been held with the Risk Management Network where an average of 12 participants has been present during these recent events. • The local emergency committees that have been organized are currently coordinating with local authorities and the Municipal Emergency Committee.

C. FUTURE PROJECTED ACTIVITIES

Urban

- The MICAM team will finalize risk mitigation and disaster preparation planning in the communities of Lajas de Oriente, Inter-communal Zone 4 and re-establish risk mitigation planning in specific sectors of the Nuevo Israel Community.
- Complete three (3) mitigation projects currently in process and support four (4) additional works in an equal number of communities.
- Produce four (4) technical designs and folders for risk mitigation projects prioritized by the community in an equal number of peri-urban communities of San Salvador.

Rural

- Complete work in the areas of preparation for disasters and risk mitigation planning in three (3) communities in Santa Elena, three (3) communities of Tecapán, one (1) from Usulután and two (2) from Jucuapa.
- Implement 11 risk mitigation projects in an equal number of communities.
- Produce nine (9) community assessment profiles of threats and vulnerabilities.
- Facilitate the production of risk mitigation and emergency management plans, and the organization of local emergency committees in nine (9) high risk communities.
- Produce four (4) technical designs and folders of prioritized risk mitigation projects in an equal number of communities to add to the seven (7) already completed.
- Facilitate the training of first aid brigades from five (5) local emergency committees from the San Lorenzo Municipality. This activity will involve resources provided by the Salvadoran Red Cross, the Municipality and other local actors.
- A public swearing-in ceremony will be conducted for each of the local emergency committees (COELs) to help ensure sustainability for this entity before the community, the local government, and the national emergency network.

Schools

San Salvador Metropolitan Area Schools

- Complete the process to train the school emergency committees and the response brigades.
- Produce the school emergency, risk mitigation, prevention and response, and brigade work plans.
- Organize and implement simulation and evacuation exercises.
- Prepare and implement risk mitigation project profiles (CHF).

Usulután Area Schools

- Prepare the school security course for cases of emergency.
- Complete the process to train the school emergency committees and the response brigades.
- Train the following school brigades in their functions: Rescue, first aid, evacuation, fire prevention and response, vigilance, evaluation and rehabilitation, and psycho-social support.
- Complete the school emergency, risk mitigation, prevention and response, and work plans for the brigades.
- Organize and implement evacuation simulation exercises.
- Prepare and implement risk mitigation project profiles. (CHF)
- Implement 10 risk mitigation projects in the Metropolitan areas of San Salvador and Usulután.

Private sector

- Implement a national risk mitigation workshop with representatives from the private sector, governmental representatives, and the risk management network.
- Promote the participation of private sector entities in the implementation of risk mitigation projects.
- Implement a pilot project to offer private insurance to earthquake related permanent housing beneficiaries as a means to mitigate risks.
- Produce success stories of relevant experiences that will serve to promote the participation of the private sector in risk mitigation activities in El Salvador.

D. SUMMARY

The achievement of Program goals and objectives during this past quarter has been significant in El Salvador. The MICAM team has increased its coverage in the San Salvador metropolitan area alone from two (2) to 17 communities and is well on the way to meeting the objective to benefit 17,000 residents of peri-urban settlements as a result. The nature and dynamic way of life for the families that live in these urban communities has required the MICAM team to adjust the Program schedule to include evening hour and weekend workshops in an effort to reach as many residents as possible. The principal achievement as a result of this flexibility on behalf of CHF MICAM team members, has been a strong response from the communities and local governments themselves to commit human and financial resources for the risk mitigation and prevention activities that are identified in the planning and training workshops.



The rural component of MICAM in El Salvador has been implemented in 14 communities with a population of 3,009 families or the equivalent of approximately 15,045 beneficiaries. This represents 124% of the original goal established for the Program. This number is only expected to increase as MICAM is extended to an additional nine (9) communities in the next three (3) months.

Partners of the Americas has implemented 80% of its trainings for the schools component of MICAM and has achieved more than 100% of the goal for the number of teachers and students benefited. This effort has worked to create a new culture for the prevention and mitigation of risks in educational centers from the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador the majority of which are located in higher risk marginal urban settlements. The alliance that has been forged through Partners of the Americas with the Ministry of Education at both the central and departmental levels represents a strategic step toward sustainability for the MICAM Program and the opportunity for replication throughout the national educational system in El Salvador.

The alliances that have been established with ANEP and SNET for the private sector component of MICAM will go along way toward establishing sustainable mechanisms to involve this influential sector in risk mitigation activities in the future. In addition, the introduction of the concept of disaster mitigation in the official document of ENADE 2002 represents a significant achievement to sensitize the community to the importance of modifying policies that historically promote reaction and response to disasters instead of a culture of prevention and mitigation. A key to the promotion of this new culture is the organization and strengthening of a national network for risk management currently comprised of governmental and non-governmental representatives.

The alliance that has formed with the National Emergency Committee (COEN), municipal governments, and other national emergency system entities significantly contributes to the institutionalization of efforts to prevent and mitigate risks in communities and schools throughout El Salvador.

The El Salvador MICAM team is well on its way to achieving the original goals and objectives established for the Program in this last quarter of FY2002. The risk mitigation projects that have been completed or are currently under construction generate an important educational effect among the various participating actors in the process to identify and prioritize the needs, and subsequently locate funding sources both within and without their communities. The production of these risk mitigation projects involves a multi-sectoral and communal process including participation from the local government, NGOs, small business owners, the church, the schools, and the community as a whole. Actors are brought together to tackle issues in a participatory manner that allows for greater citizen involvement in not only risk mitigation issues but also other pending development issues in the communities. Some of the mitigation projects identified by the communities do not require outside funding at all. They require nothing more than a will and resolve to improve living conditions in the towns and neighborhoods in which they live. Projects such as the elimination of solid wastes, the cleaning of waterways, the identification of evacuation routes, the construction of small dry containing walls, small dykes, and prevention campaigns constitute just some of the examples where citizens can continue on into the future beyond MICAM to work together in an effort to make their communities safer more risk free environments in which to live.

MICAM PROGRAM COVERAGE-EL SALVADOR

01	San Salvador, Department of San Salvador (14 communities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nuevo Israel 2. Pasaje Gavidia 3. Melara Descanso 4. Tuberías 5. Granadillas 6. El Volcán 7. Monseñor Romero 8. Chammico 9. El Roble 10. Valdivieso 11. Pasaje Alemán 12. San Antonio Abad No.1 13. Las Lajas Oriente 14. Valle de Oro I y II <p>Note: 4 through 14 constitute the Inter-communal Zone 4</p>
02	Ciudad Delgado, Department of San Salvador (2 communities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Colonia Saprissa 16. Lotificación San Sebastián
03	Cuscatancingo (1 community)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Col. Veracruz, Pasaje Rosita
04	San Lorenzo, Department of San Vicente (5 communities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. San Lorenzo (Casco Urbano) 19. San Francisco 20. Loma de la Cruz 21. Los Cubías 22. San Francisquito
05	San Julián, Department of Sonsonate (5 communities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 23. Colonia Guadalupe 24. Villa Italia 25. Agua Shuca 26. Parcelación San José 27. Cooperativa Azacualpa
06	Usulután, Department of Usulután (2 communities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 28. El Ojuste 29. San Jaime
07	Santa Elena, Department of Usulután (7 communities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 30. Cantón Las Cruces 31. Cantón El Volcán 32. Cantón El Nisperal 33. Cantón Joya Ancha Arriba 34. Cantón Joya Ancha Abajo 35. Cantón Piedra de Agua 36. Amate Sur
08	Tecapán, Department of Usulután (3 communities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 37. Col. Rafael Antonio Santos 38. San José Las Flores 39. Cantón Cerro Verde
09	Jucuapa, Department of Usulután (2 communities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 40. Cantón Tapesquillo Alto 41. Cantón Tapesquillo Bajo
10	Villa El Triunfo, Department of San Miguel (1 community)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 42. La Sombra

CURRENT RISK MITIGATION PROJECTS IN EL SALVADOR

	Activity	MICAM CHF	Municipal Contributions	Community Contributions	Other AID's	Status
1	Construction of a rock masonry wall along the access road to El Ojuste Cantón	31%	56%	13%		Completed
2	Cleaning and construction to protect 750 meters of canal drainage in the San José neighborhood, San Julián, Sansonate	19%	72%	9%		Completed
3	Production of technical designs and folders to construction protective railings in El Conacaste Community of San Julián	42%	33%	25%		Completed
4	Production of technical designs and folders for drainage tubes in the Azacualpa Cooperative, San Julián	39%	36%	25%		Completed
5	Production of technical designs for the construction of protective walls for houses and the access road to Guadalupe Colonia of San Julián	100%				
6	Construction of protective works along the access road to El Nisperal Cantón School, Santa Elena, Usulután	47%	39%	14%		In Process
7	Construction of a rock and cement protective work and wall along the access road to Las Cruces Cantón, Santa Elena, Usulután	39%	48%	13%		In Process
8	Construction of a rock and cement protective work in Joya Ancha Arriba	46%	37%	17%		In Process
9	Construction of a rock wall <i>gavion</i> in the Joya Ancha Abajo Cantón	24%	51%	25%		In Process
10	Masonry, rock and cement protective wall along the access road to El Volcán Cantón	42%	34%	24%		In Process
11	Protective railings along the access road to Los Cubías neighborhood	18%	69%	13%		In Process
12	Protective railings along the access road to the San Francisco neighborhood	29%	58%	13%		In Process
13	Construction of a drainage channel in Colonia Saprissa	38%	46%	16%		In Process
14	Construction of a rock masonry wall for the San Sebastián neighborhood	21%	65%	14%		In Process
15	Construction of a rock retaining wall <i>gavión</i> in the San Sebastián neighborhood	23%	32%	45%		In Process
16	Construction of a protection wall for a slope over the Santa Rosa roadway, Lajas Oriente, San Salvador	25%	27%	40%	8%	In Process
17	Slope stabilization project in the Valle de Oro Community of San Salvador	44%	23%	30%	3%	Completed

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:

Trainings focusing on the disaster cycle and preparation for house fires were completed in four (4) settlements. The alliance with DINER was initiated through trainings for women leaders in risk management for replication throughout the settlements where DINER has a working presence. Mitigation projects to be implemented through a counterpart contribution from Doctors Without Borders and CONRED were identified, prioritized, and prepared through site visits in two settlements.

The northern trans-national region (FTN):

A total of 80% of the four (4) workshops directed to the local coordinators from the COLREDs and focusing on risk management were conducted in the Ixcán, Fray Bartolomé de las Casas and Chisec Municipalities. In addition, 60% of the workshops designed to prepare the COLREDs for the implementation of mitigation projects have been completed to date.

B. COORDINATION WITH NGOS

The CHF MICAM team in Guatemala continued to coordinate and meet with the other CAMI implementing NGOs and cooperating organizations in Guatemala during the 3rd quarter of 2002 to include CARE, The Red Cross, CRS and CONRED. Discussions have centered on the new organizational manual presented by CONRED. CHF also functioned as member of the commission to complete the final edition for the methodological guide to strengthen local structures for disaster mitigation sponsored and funded by GTZ/CONRED. The MICAM Guatemala team participated in the regional workshop for the presentation of projects in the framework of an agreement with IDB/World Bank/CEPREDENAC where CHF highlighted its training efforts in two (2) Guatemala City peri-urban settlements.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

1. **Trainings were administered to 99 community leaders in 42 settlements in the Guatemala City region**, through which women leaders have been prepared in the areas of risk management and emergency disaster preparedness procedures in 15 settlements. The participating municipalities include Tierra Nueva I and II, and Chinautla. Videos were taken of the conditions in the settlements as well as interviews with inhabitants of the neighborhoods.

2. **Working meetings were held with the COLREDS from the Prados de Linda Vista, and El Cerrito settlements to publicize and discuss the local emergency plans produced for the families that live in these neighborhoods.**
3. **Working meetings were conducted with CONRED, Doctors Without Borders and the COLREDS from the Prados de Linda Vista and El Cerrito settlements to define the strategy for coordination, design, and implementation of the mitigation projects prioritized by the communities. CONRED and Doctors Without Borders will contribute counterpart funds for the projects in these settlements.**
4. **Trainings were conducted with families from the Enmanuel and Chinautla settlements pertaining to the risks from disasters faced by the families living therein.**
5. **Trainings and workshops were implemented in 36 communities from the Ixcán Municipality, 19 communities from the Municipality of Fray Bartolomé de las Casas and 18 communities from the Chisec Municipality constituting the 2nd, 3rd and 4th in the series covering risk management, the disaster cycle, and the production of local emergency plans and risk mitigation plans for each of these communities.**
6. **COLREDS were organized in the Pueblo Nuevo, Ixcán and Las Ruinas communities of Chisec.**
7. **Training and coordination for community work was provided for four (4) agro-forestry promoters which were integrated into the MICAM Guatemala team on a part-time basis in April and May and full-time starting in the month of June.**
8. **Support was given to the COLREDS formed in the municipalities of Ixcán, Fray Bartolomé de las Casas, and Chisec for the establishment of formal legal status.**
9. **César Moradel from La Masica Municipality of northern Honduras was hired as trainer/promoter to substitute for Lourdes Santos who left on maternity leave for three (3) months, and a new promoter Agustín Juc was hired to replace Francisco Baten.**
10. **The Licda. Telma Cajas was hired on the 6th of June, 2002 to work in the peri-urban settlements of Guatemala City to replace Ivonne Rivera.**
11. **Meetings were held with Doctors Without Borders to plan joint activities to include training and implementation of mitigation projects in El Cerrito Settlement of Guatemala City.**
12. **Reforestation activities were undertaken along the hillsides of the Prados de Linda Vista and Villa Nueva Settlements, as a means to mitigate landslides with the support of the National Forestry Institute and the COLREDS from the respective participating communities.**
13. **A meeting was held with CONRED and members of neighborhoods participating in MICAM to share experiences regarding activities that have been held to date.**

D. EARLY WARNING SYSTEM FOR FLOODS:

1. **Trainings were implemented in those communities** covered by the Early Warning Systems concentrating on the structure for the COLREDS and the Disaster Cycle.
2. **The first Early Warning System meeting was held** to train 30 representatives from 10 communities, local fire officials, the health center and the municipality in the design and implementation of the System.
3. **Trainings were conducted for the COLREDS** where the Early Warning System has been implemented pertaining to the classification of disasters, risk, vulnerability, threats and the risk maps in the communities.
4. **Trainings were realized for the COLREDS** in Early Warning System communities related to the preparation and production of local emergency and mitigation plans.
5. **As a result of a request on behalf of the Reformita, Nueva Máquina, Tres Lagunas, San Jorge del Municipio de Ixcán, and Tierra Blanca de Chisec communities** for incorporation into the Early Warning System network, CHF is in the process of forming the corresponding COLREDS and training the new members in the System's functions and maintenance.

E. OPERATIONAL INDICATORS

No.	Indicator	Achievement
1	FTN communities and peri-urban settlements have been trained to manage their own risks and to reduce vulnerabilities through the development of risk mitigation projects and actions to prepare for potential future disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings were administered to 16 representatives of the COLRED from the Prados de Linda Vista settlement in areas of house fire prevention. • Trainings were held for the local coordinators for disaster reduction from the COLREDS of El Salmista David, Encinitos y Enmanuel de Chinautla and El Cerrito, Guatemala settlements in issues of institutional organization and functioning, local context, disaster cycle, vulnerability, threats and risk issues. • Trainings were conducted for one representative from each of the 210 families from the Prados de Linda Vista Settlement through members of the sub-commissions of the COLRED. • Trainings were administered to one representative from each of the 90 families from the Chinautla Settlement. • Women community leaders that receive support from DINER have been involved in the trainings to function as risk management trainers in their communities. Currently, 15 settlements have sent representatives to these trainings from Tierra Nueva, Chinautla.

2	<p>In both the municipalities from the FTN (Ixcán, Chisec and Fray Bartolomé de las Casas) and the peri-urban settlements from the Guatemala Department, mitigation activities have been undertaken in coordination with the National Emergency Network or through the strengthening of the local coordinators from the various participating COLREDS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings were conducted for 53 disaster reduction local coordinators from the COLREDS in the <i>aldeas</i> of the FTN pertaining to institutional functioning and organization within the National Emergency Network. • To assist in the training of the local coordinators from the COLREDS in the FTN, four (4) full-time promoters are dedicated to the task starting in June of 2002.
3	<p>Trainings conducted for 18 agro forestry promoters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These trainings were realized between July and September of 2001.
4	<p>The production of five (5) risk mitigation plans in urban areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first version of the risk mitigation plans for the five (5) participating settlements in Guatemala City have been completed for the following locations: El Cerrito, El Salmista David, Encinitos, Emmanuel, and Prados de Linda Vista.
5	<p>The organization of five (5) local emergency management committees and the production of five (5) local emergency plans in peri-urban settlements of Guatemala City.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The five (5) COLREDS have been organized and are functioning and five (5) local emergency plans have been completed in the following settlements: El Cerrito, El Salmista David, Encinitos, Emmanuel, and Prados de Linda Vista.
6	<p>The organization of 72 local emergency management committees and the production of 40 local emergency plans in rural communities of the FTN covering all 72 communities through the formation of micro-regions or community groupings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To date, 62 COLREDS have been organized. • 53 COLREDS have received their trainings. • The training phase to collect the data for the production of the local emergency plans has been completed and the COLREDS are currently working on the completion of the plans with follow up and assistance being given by the MICAM promoters. • 85 communities are currently participating in MICAM through the early warning systems and the Program's training and project implementation activities including local emergency plans.

7	<p>The production of 20 risk mitigation plans in rural areas to cover 72 communities that have been grouped by micro-region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The training phase to collect the data for the preparation of the mitigation plans has been completed in the participating communities and the COLREDS are currently working on the completion of the plans for 85 communities with follow up and assistance being given by the MICAM promoters.
8	<p>The leveraging of funding and donations to co-finance MICAM mitigation projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In three (3) settlements located in the peri-urban area of Guatemala City, topographical assessments have been concluded and technical designs are being formulated for the MICAM mitigation projects. CHF is coordinating with CONRED and Doctors Without Borders in the other two (2) settlements where these institutions have agreed to provide a funding counterpart to implement the projects.
9	<p>The implementation of 44 community level risk mitigation MICAM projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The five (5) mitigation projects in Guatemala City are scheduled for implementation during the month of July and the process to prepare proposals and technical documents for the projects in the FTN are presently being prepared for implementation starting the second half of July, through September of 2002. Four (4) sets of radios for the early warning systems have been installed and eight (8) communities have been trained and local emergency and mitigation plans completed.
10	<p>Private sector involvement in risk mitigation initiatives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel from CHF and CONRED jointly made a presentation on the 13th of June to private sector representatives in Guatemala City organized by CACIF. The following sectors were represented at the event: Construction Industry, Agriculture, Sugar Industry, and Commerce. Participants demonstrated a strong interest in the topic of risk mitigation and agreed to send representation to the upcoming national private sector workshop.
11	<p>Meetings between the private sector and governmental agencies to discuss risk mitigation themes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MICAM team has supported CONRED in their efforts to involve the private sector in risk mitigation efforts in Guatemala. The Vice-Secretary of CONRED has referred to CHF as its strategic partner in the efforts to involve the private sector and meetings have been held on several occasions, most recently the 10th and 13th of June to encourage the establishment of a lasting public/private sector dialogue pertaining to risk mitigation themes.
12	<p>The Installation of an early warning system in the Ixcán Municipality.</p>	<p>In coordination with CONRED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The watersheds were prioritized. The Early Warning System communities participating in the System have been visited and the Project information disseminated.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio reception tests have been run in 12 communities. • An agro-forestry promoter has been assigned to coordinate the Early Warning System activities starting the 11th of March 2002. • A total of four (4) radios have been installed in an equal number of communities. With an additional four (4) sets of radios projected to be installed before the end of the MICAM Program. • 10 participating communities were trained in the use and maintenance of the early warning system during the month of May 2002. • Three (3) agro forestry promoters were trained in early warning systems during a visit to the Polochic region of Alta Verapaz. • A general meeting and training session was held with the community representatives in charge of the Early Warning System local authorities from 10 participating communities. • An additional five (5) communities have been added to the Early Warning System and are receiving trainings focusing on its implementation and use.
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F. FUTURE ACTIVITIES

- Finalize the production of local emergency and mitigation plans in the FTN communities.
- Continue with the process to disseminate the plans at public events designed to inform and receive feedback on the work completed to date.
- Continue to verify the technical and financial feasibility of the mitigation project priorities established by the communities.
- Complete the process to implement 44 community prioritized risk mitigation projects before September 30, 2002.
- Plan for the upcoming national workshop to include private sector and public sector representatives to discuss future initiatives for risk mitigation in Guatemala, jointly with CONRED.
- Continue to promote the establishment of agreements with COLREDS, CONRED and Doctors Without Borders for the implementation of the community prioritized mitigation projects.

G. SUMMARY

During this third quarter of Fiscal Year 2002 the MICAM Guatemala team has undertaken a variety of activities in an effort to move swiftly toward the goals set-forth for the Program. In April, activities focused on trainings designed to consolidate COLREDS in the FTN and to expand coverage to additional families in the settlements of Guatemala City. At the same time, support was given to the COLREDS in the preparation of local emergency and mitigation plans. The MICAM team also expanded its work to include additional settlements through trainings directed toward community leaders. During May, the COLREDS formed in the FTN were trained in risk management themes and simultaneously, design work was begun on the risk mitigation projects for the settlements in Guatemala City. In the most recent



month of June, the effort to prioritize mitigation projects with the communities in the FTN was carried out and approximately 80% of the COLREDS were trained in the preparation of their local emergency and mitigation plans. The mitigation projects prioritized by community representatives have been considered and given feedback by the community as a whole and the technical designs have been prepared. These mitigation activities have required the establishment of agreements on behalf of the various actors involved as well as the proposed beneficiaries for the planned projects.

The goal to strengthen the national emergency network has been addressed through advancements in the organization and training of COLREDS at the local level. With the support of CHF, all of the COLREDS formed to date have been legally recognized by the government of Guatemala. The response has not been as positive on behalf of the municipal level; however, the MICAM team has organized and trained one (1) COMRED to date. The MICAM Guatemala team has established a strong working relationship with the CONRED and is considered a strategic partner in their words, as a result.

CHF has forged a working alliance with CONRED to further the objective to involve the private sector in risk management processes in the country. CHF has helped CONRED develop a communications strategy directed toward the private sector and is currently in the process of jointly planning a national workshop for private and public sector representatives focusing on greater levels of participation in risk management issues affecting Guatemala.

Guatemala has faced several personnel changes during the third quarter of 2002 including a change in the trainer's position in Guatemala City, a change in the trainer's position in the FTN and the need to replace a promoter in the FTN as well. The new staff members have caught on quickly and are expected to help CHF Guatemala stay on track to achieve MICAM Program goals by September 30, 2002, albeit a bit behind schedule according to the work plans previously established.

MICAM PROGRAM COVERAGE GUATEMALA

01	Municipality of Chínautla, Department of Guatemala	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. El Salmista David 2. Encinito 3. Enmanuel
02	Municipality of Villa Nueva, Department of Guatemala	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Prados de Linda Vista
03	Municipality of Guatemala, Department of Guatemala	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. El Cerrito
04	Municipality of Ixcán, Department of Quiché	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Asunción Copon 7. Cimiento de la Esperanza 8. Kaibil Balam 9. San Antonio Chiquito 10. San Antonio Tzeja 11. San José La Veinte 12. San Juan Ixcán 13. Santa María Dolores 14. Santa María Samococh 15. Santa María Tzeja 16. Santiago Ixcán 17. Santo Tomas de Ixcán 18. Sinai 19. Tzetúm 20. Xalbal 21. Buen Samaritano 22. Cari 23. Carolina 24. Cuarto Pueblo 25. Efrata 26. El Edén 27. Lorena 28. Mayaland 29. Monte Alegre 30. Nueva Esperanza 31. Pueblo Nuevo 32. San Lorenzo 33. Santa Clara 34. Victoria 20 de Enero 36. Virginia 37. Zunil 38. Horizontes 39. Margaritas 40. Primavera del Ixcán 41. Vergel 1 42. Xalala 43. El Paso 44. El Prado
05	Municipality of Cobán, Department of Alta Verapaz	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 45. Brisas de Chixoy

06	Municipality of Fray Bartolomé de las Casas, Department of Alta Verapaz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 46. Arenal 2 47. Calle 3 48. Calle 2 49. Champeguano 50. Chinacobejá 51. El Naranjal 52. El Paraíso 53. La Bendición 54. Nimlacobejá 55. Nueva Libertad 56. Resurrección Balam 57. San Lucas Macotal 58. Santa Izabal La Isla 59. Santa Maria Sebaños 60. Santa Rosa 61. Sechinamuy 62. Seye 63. Xalitzul 64. Yalicoc
07	Municipality of Chisec, Department of Alta Verapaz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65. Candelaria 66. Chaquiquiche 67. Comunidad Sechaj 68. Cooperativa Sechaj 69. Cruz Sin Nombre 70. Damasco 71. Invasa 72. Las Ruinas 73. Nueva Palestina 74. Pozo Seco 75. Quetzal 76. San Miguel 77. Secolay 78. Seguachil 79. Xaliha 80. Tierra Blanca 81. Setzi 82. Xaman 83. Isla Remolino 84. Las Mercedes 1 85. Nueva Maquina 86. Playitas 87. Reformita 88. San Jacobo 89. Tres Lagunas 90. Tres Ríos

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

- Community preparedness initiatives were continued during this quarter through trainings in risk management and emergency and disaster preparation. In addition, the process to produce local emergency and local development action plans with a focus on risk mitigation made tremendous advances.
- The process to create and/or fortify the Local Emergency Committees (CODELs) neared completion throughout the participating communities in MICAM Honduras.
- The Municipal Emergency Management Committee (CODEM) of the Central District of Tegucigalpa was strengthened through participation in meetings, exchanges of information and documentation, and support for trainings.
- Coordinating and follow on meetings were held with COPECO and The Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) in an effort to implement specific activities in various communities currently implementing the MICAM Program.
- Agreements were negotiated and signed for mutual cooperation for the implementation of the community risk mitigation projects.
- Technical and financial evaluation visits were made to risk mitigation project sites identified and prioritized by the participating community members themselves.
- Project profiles for risk mitigation were produced.
- Activities were undertaken for the implementation of various risk mitigation projects prioritized by MICAM participating communities.

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 are implemented covering risk management and mitigation themes developed through participatory workshops that last between 3-4 hours according to the level and pace of the work on behalf of the participants.
- The process to produce, disseminate, and submit to the communities, development action plans with a focus on risk mitigation containing risk maps, vulnerability analyses to include: the principal threats, vulnerabilities and risks, the identification and prioritization of needs and their mitigating measures, and local existing and potentially available resources is realized.
- The process to produce, disseminate, and submit local emergency plans that include a community diagnosis, risk maps, and an inventory of locally available resources is carried out.
- The implementation of risk mitigation projects is undertaken based on priorities established by the participating communities themselves.
- Basic emergency preparedness equipment is distributed in the participating communities.

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

1. **A total of seven (7) community workshops to identify and prioritize needs and measures** to mitigate risks to disasters were administered to members of the CODEL, leaders and community personnel. These events attracted the assistance of 87 men and 35 women for a 29.7% attendance rate on behalf of female participants.
2. **A total of 14 community workshops to produce local emergency plans** were held to which both members of the CODELs and community personnel attended. These events saw the participation of 297 individuals of which, 204 were men and 93 were women equating to a 31% participation level on behalf of women.
3. **Trainings were conducted for 25 students attending the "Manifold Institute" Instituto Polivalente** for secondary education from the Alianza Municipality in the theme of risk mitigation.
4. **Information generated at the community level has been systematized** or is in the process of systematization in an effort to produce the final action plans for local development with a focus on risk mitigation.
5. **Information generated at the community level has been systematized** or is in the process of systematization in an effort to produce the final local emergency plans.
6. **A total of 60 posters containing messages related to risk mitigation** were designed, produced and distributed in the participating MICAM communities and municipalities.
7. **Technical feasibility analyses were made of the project proposals** prioritized by the communities.
8. **The process to construct risk mitigation prevention projects** prioritized by the communities was advanced.
9. **Five (5) local emergency plans and five (5) local development action plans** with a focus on mitigation were submitted and disseminated in the communities of the Municipality of Alianza.
10. **A Municipal Development Action Plan** with a focus on mitigation was submitted to the municipal authorities of Alianza, Valle and announced and discussed with local authorities and various institutions represented in the Municipality.
11. **Negotiations were conducted with COPECO** to sign agreements to expand the early warning system in San Francisco, Atlántida and the Villa de San Antonio, Comayagua.
12. **Follow up and monitoring of the early warning systems in the Santiago River watershed** of San Francisco, Atlántida and San José and Tujaca watersheds in Villa de San Antonio, Comayagua was provided by members of the MICAM team.

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

1. **Follow up activity was undertaken with private sector representatives** that received surveys pertaining to risk mitigation distributed through the Tegucigalpa Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
2. **Members of the MICAM team participated in training workshops** directed at hotel personnel as solicited by the CODEM of Tegucigalpa in the Hotel Clarion and the Hotel Intercontinental. This activity allowed for the promotion of the MICAM private sector initiative with participating businesspersons.
3. **Efforts were begun to develop an inter-institutional committee** to organize the National Private/Public sector workshop. This committee is to be comprised of representatives from the private sector, COPECO, The Tegucigalpa CODEM and CHF.

4. A meeting was held with the Executive Director of the Honduran Chamber of Insurance Companies during which, MICAM Honduras team members learned of the implementation of a workshop financed by IDB/The World Bank/OAS held in March of 2002 related to risk mitigation policies and directed toward insurance agents. One of the principal results of the meeting was the proposal for a pilot project focusing on the need for the government of Honduras to define risk administration policies that protect its goods and possessions and those of the public as well.

Objective 3: Strengthen the network and coordination for emergency management

1. To date MICAM Honduras has organized or strengthened 40 CODELs and 3 CODEMs.
2. CHF influenced the decision for COPECO to distribute a directive to all 292 Honduran municipalities stating that according to COPECO guidelines each CODEL and CODEM should have their structures reviewed and organized to ensure their proper functioning.
3. A total of two (2) Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEM) were organized. With the change of municipal authorities on the 26th of January it has been necessary to start over with the process to organize and prepare the CODEM in the rest of the municipalities.

C. OPERATIONAL INDICATORS

#	Indicators	Achievements
21	Meetings with: -Municipal authorities (6) -COPECO (2) -CODEM-Tegucigalpa (12) -PAHO (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coordination was established and co-implementation agreements were signed for risk mitigation projects with municipal authorities. • The functionality of the early warning system agreements for the municipalities of San Francisco and Villa de San Antonio were reviewed and discussed with national COPECO authorities. • MICAM team members provided technical and policy formulation support and participated in meetings and activities sponsored by the CODEM of Tegucigalpa, particularly through its Education Commission. • Coordination agreements have been reached with PAHO to implement trainings for municipal mayors in risk mitigation and support for the national workshop directed toward the private and public sectors.
5	Meetings to disseminate and submit local development action plans with a focus on mitigation and local emergency plans in communities of the Alianza Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five (5) Local Development Action Plans with a Focus on Mitigation have been disseminated and socialized. • Five (5) Local Emergency Plans have been distributed and explained to local leaders and members of the CODELs.

2	Follow up visits for community preparation and identification and prioritization of measures of risk mitigation in the peri-urban settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selected mitigation priorities were ratified by representatives from the participating urban settlements. • Various community actors have been identified for the necessary coordination in the implementation of the prioritized risk mitigation projects. • Cooperating entities for the implementation of the mitigation projects have been identified and obligated for participation.
4	Follow up visits to monitor the operation of early warning systems in San Francisco and Villa de San Antonio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs to strengthen the system were identified and solved through further training for the early warning radio operators. • Early warning systems are functioning in both San Francisco and Villa de San Antonio.

D. IMPACT INDICATORS

Indicators	Achievements
Objective 1: Improve the Capacity for the Management of Local Risks in Vulnerable Areas	
45 Rapid community assessments (Accumulative)	The process to obtain and analyze the necessary vulnerability and risk information was completed during this quarter in 45 MICAM participating communities.
7 Community workshops to identify and prioritize risk mitigation needs and measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop participants were trained in processes to identify the principal threats, elements exposed to risk and vulnerability, as well as the needs and measures for risk mitigation facing their communities. • The participants were oriented to recognize and better understand the risk situations faced in their own communities. • The necessary data and information was obtained for the production of the local development plans with a focus on risk mitigation.
14 Community workshops to produce local emergency plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants were trained in how to produce local emergency plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Risk maps ○ Community assessments ○ Resource inventories ○ The functions of the CODEL and its various commissions ○ Early warning systems ○ Humanitarian assistance management • The necessary data and information was obtained from the community for the production of the local emergency plans.

45	Local development action plans with a focus on risk mitigation. (accumulative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local development action plans with a focus on risk mitigation are in the final production phase.
41	Local emergency plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local emergency plans are currently being systematized and produced.
2	Early warning systems expanded and monitored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capacity of the early warning systems in the municipalities of San Francisco and the Villa de San Antonio were expanded and strengthened. The functionality of the early warning system in terms of its strengths and weaknesses was verified.
1	Program promotional poster depicting risk mitigation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An illustrative poster was produced depicting the MICAM Program and its message of risk mitigation, and distributed throughout the participating communities and municipalities.
17	Agreements established for the implementation of mitigation projects	<p>Agreements have been signed on the local level with the various actors that are participating in the process to implement risk mitigation projects. The following is a list of some of these agreements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement: Moroceli Municipality-EAP of Zamorano-COHDEFOR (The Honduran Forestry Commission-Community-CHF for the implementation of a Project to control the <i>Gorgojo</i> plague infecting the forest in the Hoya Grande community of Morecelí. Agreement: The Moroceli Municipality-The Coffee Growers Fund-The Community-CHF for the implementation of a drainage project along the principal access road to the Buenas Noches Community. Agreement: The Alianza Municipality-The Community-CHF for the donation of an emergency first aid kit in the community of Muruhuaca. Agreement: The San Francisco Municipality-COPECO-Communities-CHF for the expansion of the early warning system in San Francisco, Atlántida. Agreement: The Villa de San Antonio Municipality-COPECO-Communities-CHF for the expansion of the early warning system in Villa de San Antonio, Comayagua.

17 Mitigation projects completed (9) and in the process of implementation (8)

#	Project	# Communities that benefit	Alliances established	Beneficiaries	Status
1	Control of the <i>Gorgojo</i> plague on 70 Hectares of pine forest in the Hoya Grande Community of the Moroceli Municipality, El Paraiso	1	-AFE - COHDEFOR1 -EAP2 - (UMA3) -CODELA - Community	127 families	Completed
2	Donation of a first aid kit to El Borbollón Community, Alianza	1	Community CHF School	24 families	Completed
3	(4) Construction of nurseries for 2,000 plants in the communities of: San Pedro Calero, San Jerónimo, Alto de Jesús, The Secondary Education Institute of Alianza	4	COHDEFOR Community CHF	90 families	4 nurseries installed
4	Expansion of the early warning system in three (3) rural communities and in the urban center of the San Francisco Municipality	3	Municipality COPECO Communities CHF	The entire Municipal population	Completed and functioning
5	Dredging of El Zanjo Brook, Santa Ana, San Francisco, Atlántida	1	Community CHF	The entire community	Under construction
6	Expansion of the early warning system in the Villa de San Antonio Municipality	1	Municipality COPECO CHF	The entire Municipal population	Completed and functioning
7	The construction of rainwater drainage ditches in the urban center of Villa de San Antonio	1	Municipality CHF	800 persons	Under construction
8	Construction of a retaining wall at the base of a <i>gavión</i> (rock-retention wall) in the Flores Community of Villa de San Antonio	1	Community Municipality CHF	120 persons	Under construction
9	Drainage along the banks of a brook in the Buenas Noches Community of Moroceli	1	Community CHF	275 persons	Under construction
10	Expansion and improvements to the access road to the school in the Mata de Plátano Community of Moroceli.	1	Community CHF Coffee Grower's Fund	276 persons	Under construction
11	Roof repair to the kindergarten school of the Mata de Plátano School, Moroceli.	1	Community CHF	18 children	Completed
12	Water storage tank repair for La Meza Community in the Municipality of Villa de San Francisco	1	Community CHF	105 families	Under construction
13	Fortification of the potable water system in El Hato Community, Municipality of Villa de San Francisco	1	Community CHF	35 families	Under construction
14	Expansion and improvement of the road to the Quebrada Arriba Community, San Juan de Flores Municipality.	1	Community CHF	203 persons	Under construction

19 communities will Benefit from these 14 projects.

1 COHDEFOR: Honduran Corporation for Forestry Development

Quarterly Performance Report

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Objective 2: Increase the private sector involvement in mitigation		
1	Meeting with the private sector (Honduran Chamber of Insurance Companies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MICAM Program concepts were presented as a framework This meeting provided the MICAM Honduran team with greater information as to how the theme of risk mitigation is currently being treated by the insurance industry and the private sector as a whole in Honduras. Information was obtained about a workshop that was held in March of 2002 and financed by the IDB/OAS/World Bank which will assist in the planning for the national private sector workshop to be sponsored by CHF. The insurance industry representatives expressed receptivity to the MICAM initiative to involve the private sector in risk mitigation initiatives in Honduras.
	Follow up was given to the surveys distributed through the Honduran Chamber of Commerce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive responses have been received from several of the respondents to the survey to participate in risk mitigation initiatives in Honduras.
Objective 3: Coordination with the National Network of Emergency Management		
1	Reorganization of the Municipal Emergency Management Committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CODEM of the Alianza, Valle Municipality has been reorganized and strengthened.
40	Follow up has been given to 40 Local Emergency Management Committees currently participating in the MICAM Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CODELs through the presidents and other board members, are leading the process to implement the risk mitigation projects currently under construction in various MICAM communities.

F. FUTURE ACTIVITIES

- Finalize the process of rapid community assessments for use in the construction of plans for mitigation and emergency preparation.

2 Pan-american Agricultural University – El Zamorano

3 Municipal Environmental Unit

4 Local Emergency Management Committee

Quarterly Performance Report

April 1, 2002 through June 30, 2002

- Finalize the process to produce action plans for local development with a focus on mitigation and local emergency plans for all participating MICAM communities.
- Continue with the process of presentations of the plans to members from the respective communities participating in the MICAM Program.
- Continue with the process to verify the technical and financial feasibility of the risk mitigation measures prioritized by the communities.
- Continue with the negotiation and implementation process for the projects financed by the MICAM seed fund with the goal to complete an additional 15 risk mitigation works to add to the 17 completed or under construction for a total of 32.
- Continue with activities related to the involvement of the private sector in risk mitigation culminating in a national workshop with private and public sector representatives.
- Continue with the promotion and establishment of agreements with the various municipal sectors in an effort to jointly implement risk mitigation projects in participating communities.

G. SUMMARY

During the period from April to June, 2002 the Honduran MICAM team has implemented a myriad of activities all in the effort to meet the overall goals and objectives set-forth for the Program. The first two (2) months of the quarter were more dedicated to trainings that were designed to generate the information and data necessary for the production of action plans for local development with a focus on mitigation and the local emergency plans. The most recent month has seen greatly increased activity in the actual construction and implementation of the mitigation projects prioritized by the communities. These mitigation interventions have required the establishment of agreements signed by the various participating municipal and community actors. Several of the projects have already been completed to include nine (9) and eight (8) more are well on their way in the construction process.

In the area of coordination with and strengthening of the National Network of Emergency Management 40 CODELs have been strengthened through workshops and activity related to the implementation of the MICAM mitigation projects.

The objective to involve the private sector in risk mitigation initiatives was also advanced by opening dialogue with key actors in the insurance industry and through surveys completed by business representatives. At the same time, an Inter-institutional committee is currently being constructed in an effort to propose an agenda for the national workshop with the private/public sectors focusing on risk mitigation.

Ultimately, the Honduran MICAM team can say with conviction that the Program is contributing to paving the way for the consideration of the concept of risk mitigation as one of the most important issues for the development agendas of communities and municipalities throughout the nation. This achievement in and of itself, points to strong advancements in changing patterns that were stagnant in the disaster cycle. With mitigating measures in place and a prepared populace, the people of Honduras will face fewer devastating effects from future disastrous events.

The three participating MICAM countries are currently on track to complete 106 risk mitigation projects as stated in the proposal, approximately 100 in rural communities, and six (6) in peri-urban settlements located in the cities of San Salvador, Guatemala City, and Tegucigalpa.

MICAM PROGRAM COVERAGE-HONDURAS

01	Municipality San Francisco, Atlántida (9 communities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Santa Ana 2. Santiago Río Arriba 3. Santiago Río Abajo 4. Miscely 5. Frisco 1 6. Boca del Toro 7. Paguales 8. Río Cuero 9. Casco Urbano
(02)	Villa de San Antonio, Comayagua (7 communities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Las Vegas de San Pedro 11. El Coquito 12. Barrio Esquipulas II 13. Palos Blancos 14. San José 15. Los Mangos 16. La Plazuela
02	Morocelí, El Paraíso (13 communities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. El plan 18. Los Posos 19. Sevillana 20. Buena Vista 21. Diquidambar 22. Condega 23. Chagüite 24. Quebrada Grande 25. Buenas Noches 26. Hoya Grande 27. Mata de Plátano 28. El Retiro 29. El Carrizal
(04)	Villa de San Francisco, Francisco Morazán (6 communities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 30. Coyolito 31. El Hato 32. La Meza 33. Guarumas 34. El Pedregal 35. Casco Urbano
(05)	San Juan de Flores, Francisco Morazán (6 communities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 36. Las Delicias 37. Agua Fría 38. Zurzular 39. Quebrada Arriba 40. Guacamaya 41. Casco Urbano (Barrio Arriba, Barrio Abajo, Barrio el Centro, Barrio La Concepción, Barrio El pedregal)
(06)	Alianza, Valle (8 communities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 42. Muruhuaca 43. Sector: El Conchal, Capulín, Calicanto y Valle Nuevo 44. Playitas 45. El Naranja 46. El Borbollón 47. Alto de Jesús 48. San Jerónimo 49. San Pedro Calero
(07)	Municipality of the Central District, Tegucigalpa (2 communities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 50. Col. Flor del Campo 51. Col. Las Torres



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.