

**Terminal Evaluation Report**  
**for**  
**the Project on Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Management**  
**in Central America “BOSAI”**

**February 2012**

**Terminal Evaluation Team**



Abbreviations

CCE	Comité Comunal de Emergencias (Costa Rica)
CCPC	Comisión Comunal de Protección Civil (El Salvador)*
CME	Comité Mncipal de Emergencias (Costa Rica)
CMPC	Comisión Municipal de Protección Civil (El Salvador)*
CNE	Comisión Nacional de Prevención de Riesgos y Atención de Emergencias (Costa Rica)
CODECE	Comité de Emergencias de Centro Escale (Honduras)
CODECEL	Comité de Emergencias de Centro Laboral (Honduras)
CODED	Comité de Emergencias Departamental (Honduras)
CODEL	Comité de Emergencias Local (Honduras)
CODEM	Comité de Emergencia Municipal (Honduras)
COLOPRED	Comisión Local de Prevención de Desastres (Nicaragua)
COLREDS	Coordinadoras Locales de Reducción de Desastres (Guatemala)
COMUPRED	Comité Municipal para la Prevención, Mitigación y Atención de Desastres (Nicaragua)
COMURED	Comité Municipal para la Reduccion de Desastres (Guatemala)
CONRED	Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres (Guatemala)
COPECO	Commission Permanente de Contingencias (Honduras)
CRID	Centro Regional de Información sobre Desasteres América latina y El Caribe
DEPECHO	Disaster Preparedness ECHO
DGPC	Dirección General de Protección Civil (El Salvador)
DIG	Disaster Imagination Game
ECORED	Equipos Comunitarios para la Reducción de Desastres (Guatemala)
ECHO	The European Commission’s Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection Directorate General
HFA	Hyogo Framework of Action
INETER	Instituto Nicaraguense de Estudios Territoriales (Nicaragua)
INSIVUMEH	Instituto Nacional de Sismologia, Vulcanologia, Meteorologia e Hidrologia (Guatemala)
JCC	Joint Coordinating Committiee
PCGIR	Política Centroamerica de Gestion Integral del Riesgo de Desastres
PDM	Project Design Matrix
PEI	Plan Estratégico Institucional 2010-2015 (Costa Rica)
PNGIRD	Política Nacional de Gestión Integral de Riesgos de Desastres (Panama)
PRRD	Plan Regional para la Reduccion de Riesgo a Desastres 2006-2015
PTWC	Pacific Tsunami Warning Center
R/D	Record of Discussion
SAT	Sistemas de Alerta Temprana
SE-CEPREDENAC	Centro de Coordination para la Prevencion de los Desastres Naturales en America Central
SICA	Sistema de la Integracion Centro Americana
SINAGER	Sistema Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos (Honduras)
SINAPRED	Sistema Nacional para la Prevencion, Mitigacion y Atencion de Desastres (Nicaragua)
SINAPROC	Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil (Panama)
SNET	Servicio Nacional de Estudios Territoriales (El Salvador)
USAID/OFDA	U.S.Agency for International Development / Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

\*: These abbreviations are only for this report.

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## Chapter 1: Outline of the Terminal Evaluation Study

### 1.1 Background

Central America is a disaster prone region, and the countries in the region have been making concerted efforts to reduce disaster risks through a regional cooperation mechanism of the Center of Coordination for the Prevention of Natural Disaster in Central America (herein after referred to as “CEPREDENAC”). The presidents of Central America have approved a Central American Policy of Integrated Disaster Risk Management (herein after referred to as “PCGIR”). In 2006, five Governments of Central American countries, namely, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama, submitted official requests to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation with regard to local disaster risk management. With the preparatory study mission and the following signing of the R/D in April and May 2007 based on these requests, Japan International Cooperation Agency (herein after referred to as “JICA”) launched the Project on Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Management in Central America “BOSAI” (hereinafter referred to as “BOSAI Project” or simply “the Project”) jointly with the disaster risk management authorities of the five countries and the Executive Secretariat of CEPREDENAC (hereinafter referred to as “SE-CEPREDENAC”). In 2007, the Government of Nicaragua submitted a request for cooperation in this field to the Government of Japan, and joined the Project in December 2008.

This five-year Project is scheduled to be terminated in May 2012. In accordance with the Article V of the R/D in 2007, JICA dispatched an evaluation mission to conduct the terminal evaluation of the Project from 17 January to 20 February 2012.

### 1.2 Objectives of the Terminal Evaluation Study

Objectives of the terminal evaluation are as follows;

- 1) To confirm the actual inputs and activities, implementation process, the degree of the achievements of the outputs, and the prospects of achieving the project purpose and overall goal based on the Project Design Matrix (PDM).
- 2) To assess the Project from the five evaluation criteria: Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability.
- 3) To make recommendations on the measures to be taken during the remaining project cooperation period and to draw lessons learned for similar technical cooperation projects.

### 1.3 Members of the Evaluation Team

The evaluation was conducted by the evaluation team (hereinafter referred to as “the Team”) composed by members as follows.

Name	Position	Title
Mr. Shigeyuki MATSUMOTO	Leader	Director, Disaster Management Division II, Global Environment Dept., JICA
Mr. Jun MURAKAMI	Evaluation Planning	Disaster Management Division II,

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		Global Environment Dept., JICA
Mr. Hiroyuki OKUDA	Evaluation and Data Analysis	Tekizaitekisho, LLC
Mr. Yoshimi SUGANO	Interpreter	Japan International Cooperation Center

### 1.4 Outline of BOSAI Project

The outline of BOSAI Project is as follows. For details, see PDM (agreed on January 21, 2010) (See Annex 1).

#### (Overall Goal)

Information, knowledge, and methodologies on local disaster risk management in Central America are commonly utilized in different areas in the region.

#### (Project Purpose)

Communities' and municipal authorities' capacity for disaster risk management is strengthened in the target areas, and the capacity of CEPREDENAC members for promoting local disaster risk management is strengthened.

#### (Outputs)

1. The mechanism for disaster risk management is strengthened in target communities in collaboration with inhabitants, community organizations, and municipal authorities.
2. Knowledge of disaster risk management is promoted in target communities.
3. Disaster response and risk reduction goals, tools, and activities are included in municipal plans in the target areas.
4. Capacity for promoting local disaster risk management is enhanced in national disaster management institutions in each country and SE-CEPREDENAC.
5. Mechanism for disseminating information, experience and methodologies about local disaster risk management is established.

## Chapter 2: Methods and Criteria of the Terminal Evaluation

### 2.1 Evaluation Methods

The terminal evaluation is executed in accordance with “the JICA New Guideline for Project Evaluation, Ver. 1 (June 2010)”, which mainly follows “the Principles for Evaluation of Development Assistance, 1991” issued by OECD-DAC. PDM with project purpose, outputs and indicators serves as the basic reference point for the evaluation. This terminal evaluation was conducted based on the PDM Version 1 dated 21 January 2010 (Annex 1).

Prior to the terminal evaluation, Mr. Yasumasa Ito, an international consultant in Mexico, was contracted by JICA to visit target municipalities/communities of the Project in the six countries (Annex 2), in order to collect the data and information necessary for the terminal evaluation using a methodologies based on answers of interviews.

On 17 October through 12 December 2011, he visited 21 out of the target 23 municipalities and 50 out of the target 62 communities, and conducted interviews based on the evaluation sheets that are the attachment to the PDM. The results of this preliminary survey on actual progress at the municipal and communal level are compiled to feed into the terminal evaluation.

As a framework to collect and sort out relevant data and information set out in the JICA Guideline, two types of grid - Result Grid and Evaluation Grid - were prepared in reference to reports and documents on the Project. To collect information for the Evaluation Grid, questionnaires were prepared and forwarded in advance to the counterpart agencies. During the mission, the Team conducted interviews with the counterparts based on the questionnaires and hearings with JICA experts, and visited some target municipalities and communities as project beneficiaries (Annex 3, 4).

Findings and information from reports, interviews, questionnaire survey and site visits were collected and analyzed in the grids. The Team confirmed the achievements, assessed the Project based on the five criteria as per in the following section, made recommendations, and drew lessons learned.

## 2.2 Methodology of the Evaluation

The criteria used for the evaluation are the following five criteria; relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

Relevance	Relevance is reviewed by the validity of the Project Purpose and Overall Goal in light of the Central American development policy and needs and the Japanese cooperation policy.
Effectiveness	Effectiveness is assessed to what extent the Project has achieved its Project Purpose, clarifying the relationship between the Project Purpose and Outputs.
Efficiency	Efficiency is analyzed with emphasis on the relationship between Outputs and Inputs in terms of timing, quality, and quantity.
Impact	Impact is assessed in terms of positive/negative and intended/unintended influence caused by the Project.
Sustainability	Sustainability is assessed in terms of institutional, financial, and technical aspects by examining the extent to which the achievements of the Project will be sustained after the Project is completed.

## Chapter 3: Achievements of the Project

The achievement of the project has two aspects; the result of inputs and the result of outputs. As for the result of outputs, the preliminary survey conducted in November and December 2011 visited the following municipalities/communities for the interview to collect data at the municipal/communal level's achievement. Due to time constraints and limited availability of resources, not all municipalities/communities were surveyed. The number of municipalities/communities visited in each country is as below (Annex 10).

Country	Number of surveyed municipalities / Number of target municipalities	Number of surveyed communities / Number of target communities
Costa Rica	4/4	7/7

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El Salvador	5/5	9/17
Guatemala	4/5	17/20
Honduras	4/5	8/9
Nicaragua	1/1	3/3
Panama	3/3	6/6
Total	21/23	50/62

A list of target municipalities and communities as per agreed with counterpart agencies at the time of terminal evaluation is attached (Annex 2). The number of target communities increased from 49 (mid-term review) to 62 (terminal evaluation), and this is mainly due to the extension of target communities from 5 to 17 in El Salvador. As for the target communities in El Salvador, only 9 out of the 17 target communities were visited this time because much activities are yet to be conducted in the newly expended communities. As such, the achievements of the Project at municipal/communal level are mainly analyzed based on the data collected through the preliminary survey conducted by Mr. Ito. The results of this preliminary survey is summarized and made available for further reference when necessary. (Annex 11) From a perspective of quantitative evaluation, the level of achievements against the set indicators is calculated with the number of achieved municipalities/communities divided by visited municipalities/communities as the population. Furthermore, activities conducted by the project to convert the inputs into the outputs are summarized in a table (Annex 12)

### 3.1. Results of Inputs

Based on the R/D and the PDM, both Japanese and Central American sides provided inputs accordingly.

(Japanese side)

#### 1) Dispatch of Japanese experts

The project started with the two long-term experts dispatched in May and June 2007: chief advisor stationed in Panama and the expert on community-based disaster management stationed in El Salvador. In April 2008, the chief advisor changed his base in El Salvador and in October 2008 another long-term expert was dispatched. The project has now been facilitated by three long-term experts stationed in El Salvador. In the course of project implementation, short-term experts were dispatched as necessary in accordance with the PO in the areas of the following field: DIG, tsunami risk management, small-scale structural measures, sediment disaster management, disaster management education and land slide/sediment disaster. (Annex 4)

#### 2) Counterpart Training

Four counterparts participated in a counterpart training course in Japan. 56 persons participated in the training course in Japan, "Disaster Control in Central America" - 20 officials from municipalities and 31 officials from national institutions for disaster risk management - over the 5 years of the project period. 29 persons participated in the third-country training course, "Civil Protection and Disaster Prevention" in Mexico although not all of them were involved in the BOSAI project. (Annex 5)



3) Provision of Machinery and Equipment

Japanese side provided equipment and materials such as equipment for early warning system, office equipment, and vehicles to the six countries. (Annex 6)

4) Local Costs

Japanese side has provided a part of necessary expenses for carrying out project activities. The total amount of the expenses of BOSAI Project includes dispatch of the Japanese experts, counterpart training, provision of equipment, and local operational cost and dispatch of study teams, totaling 465,554,000 Japanese Yen over the 5 years. The project also provided project coordinators: one coordinator each in El Salvador, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and CEPREDENAC as well as two coordinators in Honduras. (Annex 7)

5) Other related inputs

The project has been collaborating with other JICA's projects such as the Project on Enhancement of the Construction Technology and Dissemination System of the Earthquake-Resistant Vivienda Social, and the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers.

(Central American side)

1) Assignment of Counterpart Personnel

Central American side assigned total 125 counterparts and administrative personnel to BOSAI Project at national and municipal level, including 4 staff members from CEPREDENAC, over the five years. Each national institution of the six countries assigned Project Director and Project Manager for the execution of BOSAI project. (Annex 8)

2) Local Operational Cost

Central American side provided various expenses to implement the project activities such as fuel for vehicle, office supplies, travel allowance, and workshop cost. (Annex 7)

3.2. Progress and Achievements of the Project

1) Achievement of the Project outputs

(Output 1)

Output 1 speaks to the strengthening of the mechanism for disaster risk management in target communities. Sub-outputs under output 1 are: 1) the establishment of disaster risk management organization, 2) the preparation of a risk map, 3) the set-up of the communication systems of disaster alert, and 4) the development of a disaster response plan, in each target communities. Based on the preliminary survey conducted in November through December 2011, the level of achievement is calculated quantitatively. (Annex 9)

Sub-outputs	Level of achievement
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1) the establishment of disaster risk management organization	96% (48/50)
2) the preparation of a risk map	88% (44/50)
3) the set-up of the communication systems of disaster alert	66% (33/50)
4) the development of a disaster response plan	88% (44/50)

Note) the level of achievement is the number of communities that has produced or is producing the sub-outputs divided by the number of surveyed communities.

### (Output 2)

Output 2 aims at the promotion of knowledge in disaster risk management in target communities. Major achievements of the output 2 are: 1) the preparation of manuals/guidelines of disaster risk management, 2) the execution of the workshops/events in communities, 3) holding events/activity at school, and 4) the execution of evacuation drill, in each target community. Based on the preliminary survey conducted in November through December 2011, the level of achievement is calculated quantitatively (Annex 10)

Sub-outputs	Level of achievement
1) the preparation of manuals/guidelines of disaster risk management	19 materials are prepared over the project period
2) the execution of the workshops/events in communities	66% (33/50)
3) holding events/activity at school	71% ( 5/ 7)
4) the execution of evacuation drill	60% (30/50)

Note I) the level of achievement is the number of communities that has produced or is producing the sub-outputs divided by the number of surveyed communities.

Note II) as for 3) above, 7 schools were also visited during the preliminary survey in November – December 2011, and 5 schools had conducted some kind of event/activities on disaster risk management.

### (Output 3)

Output 3 speaks to the preparation a municipal plan with disaster response and reduction in target municipalities. Major achievements of the output 3 are: 1) activities of participants in Japan's training course on disaster risk management, 2) The incorporation of disaster risk management into the municipal plan. Based on the preliminary survey conducted in November through December 2011, the level of achievement is calculated quantitatively. (Annex 11)

Sub-outputs	Level of achievement
1) activities of participants in Japan's training course on disaster risk management	Ex-trainees are promoting activities in 10 out of 23 target municipalities.
2) the incorporation of disaster risk management into the municipal plan	86% (18/21)

Note) the level of achievement is the number of municipalities that has produced or is producing the sub-outputs divided by the number of surveyed municipalities.

### (Output 4)

Output 4 speaks to the capacity development of national disaster management institutions and SE-CEPREDENAC for promoting local disaster risk management. Major achievements of the output 4 are: 1) the development of methodologies/tools applicable in the Central America, 2) holding a workshop using the developed methodologies/tools, 3) the establishment of database, and 4) the development annual plans in each country.

(Annex 10)

Sub-outputs	level of achievement
1) the development of methodologies/tools applicable in the Central America	12 materials are prepared over the project period
2) holding a workshop using the developed methodologies/tools	5 regional workshops have been conducted after the mid-tem review
3) the establishment of database	Partially achieved (the portal site of BOSAI project is still under preparation)
4) the development annual plans in each country.	Each country prepared annual plans every year

(Output 5)

Output 5 aims at the establishment of a mechanism to disseminate information, experience and methodologies about local disaster risk management. Sub-outputs of the output 5 are: 1) holding a network meeting of ex-trainees at national level, 2) holding a network meeting of ex-trainees at regional level, 3) the development of database of ex-trainees, 4) holding regional forum on disaster risk management, 5) the distribution of printed materials on good practices, 6) holding JCC meeting, 7) holding exchange meetings of information/experience among countries, and 8) the existence of mechanism for communication and reporting. (Annex 10)

Sub-outputs	level of achievement
1) holding a network meeting of ex-trainees at national level	Partially achieved (but meetings/workshops in the project activities functions as a network meeting of ex-trainees)
2) holding a network meeting of ex-trainees at regional level	Partially achieved (but meetings/workshops in the project activities also functions as a network meeting of ex-trainees)
3) the development of database of ex-trainees	The database is developed but requires recurrent inputs from those who have the relevant information.
4) holding regional forum on disaster risk management	2 central America BOSAI forums for municipalities were organized in Feb 2010 and Mar 2011
5) the distribution of printed materials on good practices	Partially achieved (a pamphlet of good practices are currently being compiled)
6) holding JCC meeting	2 JCC were organized in Mar 2010 and Mar 2011.
7) holding exchange meetings of	Six meetings/forums/trainings were organized that

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information/experience among countries	functioned as exchange meetings to date.
8) the existence of mechanism for communication and reporting	The board of directors in CEPREDENAC, JCC, regional meetings and relevant websites is a mechanism for communication and reporting.

### 2) Achievement towards the Project Purpose and Overall Goal

#### (Project Purpose)

The project purpose is the strengthening of the capacities of target municipalities/communities as well as national institutions for implementing and supporting the disaster risk management. There three evaluation sheets attached to the PDM – sheet 1 for communities, sheet 2 for municipalities and sheet 3 for national institutions – and the indicators set to measure the achievements towards the project purpose are determined as below. The level of achievement is calculated quantitatively based on the preliminary survey conducted in November through December 2011. (Annex 10)

	Indicators	Level of achievement
1) Reduction of vulnerability to disasters in the target communities.	80% of the communities reach, at least, 6 points on the evaluation sheet 1.	68% (34/50)
2) Strengthening the disaster risk management capacity of the target municipalities.	80% of the municipalities reach, at least, 6 points on the evaluation sheet 2.	90% (19/21)
3) Improvement of knowledge and ownership about local disaster risk management of CEPREDENAC member national institutions.	CEPREDENAC member national institutions reach, at least, 4 points on the evaluation sheet 3.	4 institutions including CEPREDENAC

Note 1) the level of achievement of indicator 1 is the number of communities that scores more than 6 points divided by the number of surveyed communities.

Note 2) the level of achievement of indicator 2 is the number of municipalities that scores more than 6 points divided by the number of surveyed municipalities.

#### (Overall Goal)

The overall goal is set as the extension/dissemination of information, knowledge and methodologies on local disaster risk management in different areas of the regions. There are some examples to this effect such as the installation of rain gauges, the set-up of warning sirens, the extension of BOSAI activities, and the execution of Frog Caravan.

### 3.3 Implementation Process

Since its commencement in May 2007, BOSAI Project was implemented according to the master plan that was annexed to the R/D of the Project, and annual plans of operation (APOs). The master plan of the Project is common for all the participating countries while APOs are prepared by each participating country in accordance with the

master plan. PDM, prepared based on the master plan with the evaluation sheets attached, is the framework for project implementation as well as the evaluation tool.

Many people involved in BOSAI Project indicated the difficulties with communication, monitoring and coordination of the Project. This is largely due to the fact that the Project involves an enormous number of organizations and persons, including the 6 national institutions of disaster risk management, SE-CEPREDENAC, Japanese experts, JICA headquarters and offices in 6 countries, 23 municipalities, 62 communities, and many more organizations related to “Disaster Control in Central America” training course in Japan, and the third country training program “Civil Protection and Disaster Prevention” in Mexico. The fact that many local level activities have been taking place in remote areas also made it difficult to monitor and coordinate the activities. Factors that eased those difficulties were the mechanism of coordination of CEPREDENAC, and the existence of local project coordinators assigned by JICA in each country except in Guatemala where CONRED assigned local project coordinators.

## **Chapter 4: Evaluation by the Five Criteria**

### 4.1 Relevance

The relevance of the project is high.

- Central America is a region vulnerable to natural disasters, and targeting natural disaster prevention, mitigation and response is one of the urgent needs for the sustainable development of Central American societies. There is an important development of policies at the regional level; the 35th meeting of heads of SICA countries held in Panama on 30 June 2010 approved PCGIR, which respond to the need to update the regional commitments designed to reduce and prevent the disaster risk and thereby contribute to an integrated vision of development and security in Central America.
- The contents of PCGIR have “Axes”, which are determined commitments made by regional authorities. It also identifies processes and means by which this policy will be implemented. The capacity development for disaster risk management at the local level is described in the Axis D “Land management and Governance” in measure 1: “Strengthening Local Capacities”. It highlights the importance of developing local capacity to reduce risk and to respond to disasters by strengthening the autonomy and resilience of communities. BOSAI project has constituted an important pillar in the implementation of the PCGIR, in particular on its Axis D through project activities.
- In the regional progress report on the implementation of the HFA (2009-2011) updated in April 2011, there are two indicators for HFA priorities in relation to the local disaster risk management. Regional indicator 4, “Sub/regional early warning systems exist”, and Regional indicator 5, “Sub/regional information and knowledge sharing mechanism available”. BOSAI project is contributing to the progress towards achieving these regional indicators by developing capacities at municipal/communal level including the installation of SAT as well as by disseminating material, tools and best practices resulting from the execution of the project through workshops/seminars and the establishment of the web portal BOSAI.
- At the national level, policies and legal framework are also being adjusted for the implementation of an integrated disaster risk management. In El Salvador, the National Plan of Civil Protection (2009) is currently

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under revision to be published in March 2012. In Panama, the National Policy on Integrated Disaster Risk Management (PINGIRD) was approved in January 2011, which means a national adaptation of the PCGIR. In Costa Rica, the National Plan for Risk Management (2010-2015) was approved in October 2009 to implement the risk management national policy and to promote consolidated actions for risk management at the municipal/communal level. In Honduras, the National System for Risk Management was published in January 2010 to address disaster risk management including mitigation, preparedness, prevention, response and recovery.

- Besides these policy developments, national institutions as well as CEPREDENAC are undertaking organizational adjustment/development to strengthen their capacities and to address the needs for improving local disaster risk management. CEPREDENAC identified five main themes in the process of consolidation of the executive secretary in 2009 to strengthen its technical management and to follow-up and support regional and national initiatives. The Civil Protection in El Salvador, in accordance with the Law of Civil Protection, Prevention and Mitigation on Disasters (2005), has assigned the 178 “delegado en municipio” and 19 “delegado en departamentos”, and thereby facilitating the establishment of CMPC (Municipal Commission of Civil Protection) at the municipal level. SINAPROC in Panama has increased the number of staff at a provincial level with the assignment of “Punto Focal Nacional” and “Punto Focal Provincial”, who are engaged in the coordination with municipalities/communities to promote the integrated local disaster risk management. COPECO in Honduras as well through its 7 regional offices is promoting the establishment of CODED, CODEM, CODEL, CODECE and CODECEL – and to this date at the municipal level 150 out of 298 municipalities have CODEM and 325 CODEL. BOSAI project is contributing to the institutional strengthening of these agencies through such activities that are particularly targeting municipalities and communities.
- It is widely recognized by the counterpart institutions that BOSAI project is appropriately aligned with the needs/expectation of policies and institutions. Designing the project and preparing its operational plan involved the participating country’s representatives, which ensured the relevance and provided the key elements of this regional project that covers six countries. Outreaching to communities is now a requirement of these institutions to carry out their mandate of local disaster risk management, and it is facilitated by the Project due to its approach to raise awareness of villagers for autonomous/voluntary actions as well as its activities to produce tangible outputs such as risk maps and used-tire dykes.

### 4.2 Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the project is high.

- There are three indicators set in PDM to be used to evaluate the level of attainment at the project purpose level. The indicator 1 – the reduction of vulnerability to disasters in the target communities – is 68% achieved. The indicator 2 – the strengthening of disaster risk management capacity of the target municipalities – is 91% achieved. The indicator 3 – the improvement of knowledge and ownership about local disaster risk management of CEPREDENAC member national institutions – is achieved in 3 agencies and SE-CEPREDENAC. There is significant advance in 3 other countries. According to the analysis based on the

indicators as described in the above chapter, the project is making a good progress towards achieving its purpose at present and is likely to complete most of its activities before the termination of May 2012. Details of the level of attainment, including those indicators set at output level, are summarized in the Result Grid 1 (Annex 10) for further reference.

- The attainment level of indicator 1 is 68%, which means that 34 communities out of surveyed 50 reach 6 points or above on the evaluation sheet 1, is rather low compared with the target 80%. Most of those communities that are in short of 6 points, however, are near 6 points and have potentials to attain this indicator during the remaining period of the project. Major achievement at the community level includes the development of organization, risk map, evacuation route, early warning system and emergency response plan. Some communities in Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador constructed small mitigation works such as used-tire dyke and retaining walls with remarkable involvement and commitment in voluntary labor. The knowledge of community on disaster is also increased through participatory workshops on, for example, SAT, Tsunami and used-tire dyke as well as the visiting by Japanese experts.
- The attainment level of Indicator 2, which speaks to the capacity strengthening of municipalities, is 91% and already achieved the target 80%. Major achievement includes the development of organization, disaster response plan, school activities, municipal resources such as budget, and evacuation drill. Over five years of the project period, 20 officials from the target communities attended the training course in Japan “Disaster Control in Central America”. These ex-trainees have played key roles to promote these activities when back in the office in cooperation with municipal-level institutions of each country - COMURED in Guatemala, CMPC in El Salvador, MPROC in Panama, CME in Costa Rica, COMUPRED in Nicaragua and CODEM in Honduras. There are some remarkable developments though such as the establishment of the Office of Risk management in Barú, Panama, and the appropriation of disaster management budget in Cañas, Costa Rica.
- Indicator 3 speaks to the improvement of knowledge and ownership at national/regional level. Over the 5 years, 31 officials from the national institutions attended the training course in Japan “Disaster Control in Central America” and 3 from CEPREDENAC attended the same course. In addition, 26 officials attended the third country training in Mexico “Disaster Control in Central America”. The capacity of the staff, through these training together with workshop/seminar organized nationally and regionally, has been increased to produce tangible tools/materials such as DIG manual (Costa Rica), construction guide of tire-dyke (Costa Rica and Honduras), Frog Caravan manual (Guatemala), and SAT Guidebook (Guatemala). The information and good practices of the project are exchanged at various meeting opportunities and are also uploaded on the website of each institutions for the public.
- Overall, the project so far has accomplished a high level of achievement in terms of project purpose and outputs. There are, however, some outstanding activities that need to be completed such as the establishment of the portal site of the BOSAI project and the preparation of pamphlets of good practices. At the community level, it is important to increase awareness and ownership by the people in the communities of the materials generated such as risk map, evacuation routes and emergency response plan. At the municipal, it is also important to update and validate the materials generated at the regional level to ensure its adaptability and to fulfill its purpose, through a participatory process such as workshops.

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### 4.3 Efficiency

The efficiency of the project is medium.

- The overall plan and the structure of PDM are clear. The inputs of Japanese experts are appropriate in terms of their assignments, expertise, duration and timing. The presence of Japanese experts, itself, made easier the visiting by government officers and facilitated the introduction of activities to communities. As for the short-term experts, it is expressed that their durations are too short and have not responded to all needed cases of the countries, e.g., volcanoes in Guatemala. It is also suggested that the planning of the short-term experts should include monitoring and dissemination of knowledge after their departure because the recommendations from short-term experts were not recorded or shared as a written documents with counterpart agencies. JICA also has provided project coordinators in CEPREDENAC and in national agencies except for Guatemala, which has facilitated the implementation of project.
- The inputs of group training in Japan are highly appreciated as good learning opportunities for not only increasing the knowledge but also for understanding the philosophy of BOSAI. The initiatives and motivations of the ex-trainees with the experience of developing action plans, when they are back in their office, are one of major promoting factors to implement project activities in each country. It was pointed out that there was a case the selection of the participants was not fully coordinated at a national level.
- Inputs from Central American side are also appropriate in general. CEPREDENAC has coordinated regional workshops/forums and the participation of trainees. National agencies have assigned project managers and counterparts, providing in-kind contribution such as office supply and utilities for project activities. The communication between Japanese experts and counterparts are generally good as the Japanese experts speak Spanish with frequent visiting/meeting to maintain constant consultation and the flow of information.
- There are, however, some issues raised during the evaluation as to the implementation process of the project. Firstly, there are many processes to communicate, coordinate and make decisions among the project participants, and the operation of the project could have been improved by streamlining these processes or making clear the role and responsibility of each participants. Secondly, the communication from the project, in terms of reporting in a written document, may not have reached the level of expectation of national agencies, e.g., the absence of monthly activity reports or the submission of completion report from short-term expert. Thirdly, the transfer of technology, skill and knowledge from Japanese experts is largely weighted for municipalities/communities, in contrast for the national institutions, such as the visiting of short-term experts.

### 4.4 Impacts

The impact of the project is high.

- The overall goal is still very relevant and aligned with national priorities. The progress toward achieving the overall goal - the information, knowledge and methodologies on local disaster risk management utilized in different areas in the region - is modest at present. Some examples already observed are the installation of rain gauges extended beyond the target communities in El Salvador, a plan to set up warning sirens in more than 150 communities in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and a plan to extend the Frog Caravan nationwide in



Guatemala and in Panama.

- The progress towards the overall goal largely depends on continued commitments and empowerments of regional, national and municipal officials. They are, however, subject to constant rotation/transfer and their positions are affected by the change of the government, which thereby is widely regarded as a challenge towards the overall goal.
- Beyond the PDM, the framework of project, BOSAI Project conducted several presentations and counseling on disaster risk management in forums organized by other donor agencies, which includes USAID/OFDA's regional stakeholder consultation forum in Regional Disaster Assistance Program (Jan 2011), UNESCO' regional workshop on tsunami early warning system (Sep 2011), and EU's exchange workshop on experience of disaster risk management (Dec 2011).
- The Frog Caravan is one of successful activities of the project in that the practice is widely extended beyond the target municipalities/communities. The Frog Caravan was also conducted by other donors, and in Guatemala it plans to be incorporated into a school curriculum.
- There are some cases where community inhabitants who had relied on external supports in dealing with disaster became aware of self-help – becoming conscious of what they could do for themselves in disaster risk management – and led to an actual reduction of disaster damage. During the tropical depression 12E in October 2011, there were no casualties in project target areas of El Salvador. At the time of the preliminary survey in December 2011 in San Pedro Masahuat, where a big damage incurred during the 12E, inhabitants expressed their gratitude to the project that there were no casualties due to an early evacuation which they had practiced in project activities.
- Among the communities visited during the terminal evaluation, for example, the members of COLOPRED in Salinas Grandes in Nicaragua are also very aware of the importance of sustaining BOSAI activities. Along with the two other target communities - Poneleva and Las Peñitas - they have established a joining NGO “PoPeSal” with the support of the municipality of León and seek to raise and secure the finance for sustaining BOSAI activities through such ideas as selling T-shirts. Not only in Salinas Grandes, but also in all the other 7 communities visited during the terminal evaluation, the inhabitants have developed a strong awareness on BOSAI and are taking voluntary actions such as the cleaning of the river and the extention work of used-tire dyke.

#### 4.5 Sustainability

The sustainability of the project is medium.

- The sustainability from an institutional point of view is high. Policy framework at the regional/national level such as PCGIR, HFA, Civil Protection Law for Prevention and Mitigation of Disasters and Decree of Secretariat for Vulnerable Aspects, National Plan of Civil Protection and National Policy for Integrated Disaster Risk Management under approval process (El Salvador), National Policy for Integrated Risk Management (Panama), National Plan for Risk Management (Costa Rica), National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction (Guatemala), National Plan for Risk Reduction and National Policy and Strategy for Integrated Risk Management under approval process (Nicaragua), and Law of National System for Risk Management

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and National Plan for Integrated Risk Management under approval process (Honduras) are appropriate and instrumental in promoting the local disaster risk management. The structure of national agency is also adjusted in some countries, setting up responsible position to support municipalities such as Punto Focal Municipal (Panama) and “delegado en municipio and departamento” (El Salvador) and “Oficiales de Enlace” (Costa Rica) to outreach municipalities/communities. The general trend of decentralization of the government in Central America is also supportive of the capacity development at local level to reduce risk and to respond to disasters.

- The sustainability from the technical point of view is medium, but requires strengthening appropriate training opportunities in the region. Simultaneous processes should be noticed regarding local development and synergy effect that the BOSAI project has created, for example: DIPECHO project, OXFAM, Plan International, USAID-OFDA, etc. It is important to upgrade, on a regular basis, the tools/materials and technologies developed in the project to sustain their usefulness and relevance in the region. The continuity of participating in the training course “Disaster Control in Central America” will be of great help to the adoption of latest methodologies and new technologies/tools that are suitable for the region. Those methodologies and technologies/tools help implementation of PCGIR.
- In all the countries in Central America, human resources capacity is observed, and the number of technical officers in national institutes is appropriate, for example; “Delegados municipales y departamentales” in Guatemala and El Salvador, regional offices of COPECO in Honduras and of SINAPROC in Panama, and “Los Oficiales de Enlace” in Costa Rica, but they need to be strengthened. Because in some countries the staff is lacking who is assigned to outreach municipalities and communities.
- Materials and tools for disaster risk management are produced in the project, but it is necessary to validate them at the regional level to distribute appropriately, and utilize these tangible outputs for the capacity development of officials in charge and communities.
- The sustainability of funding is generally regarded low, though national policies set force the role of local authorities in disaster risk management, including the preparation of their necessary budget. Addressing local disaster risk requires more investment from governments and other development partners such as NGO, private sector and civil society.
- At the community level where the project activities have been mainly focused, the BOSAI activities are likely to be sustained with heightened awareness and demonstrated eagerness of inhabitants. The sustenance of interests and motivation, however, requires continued intervention and interaction with others and mainly with officials in charge of disaster risk management at municipal/national level. As such, the sustainability at community activities largely depends on the extent to which the national/municipal authorizes and their staff will be able to sustain their BOSAI activities.

## 4.6 Conclusion

The relevance of the project is high as addressing the disaster risk continues to be one of the priority areas for the sustainable development of the Central America. The effectiveness of the project is also high as the project is properly constructed to achieve its intended purpose, and the level of achievement at present indicates that the project has a

good potential to achieve its purpose by completing its planned activities. The efficiency of the project is medium due to the lack of adequate coordination sometimes and limited clarity of operational rules, which is likely to be attributed to the size of the project that needs to cover six countries and communicate with not only counterparts but also many stakeholders. The impact of the project is high mainly in that there are many communities where the inhabitants have developed a strong awareness on disaster risk management and demonstrated voluntary actions to that effect. The sustainability of the project is medium as the technical, human resource and financial capacity of national institutions/municipalities are still limited to maintain the current level of activities and further to expand BOSAI initiatives to other areas and communities.

## **Chapter 5: Recommendations and Lessons Learned**

### 5.1 Recommendations at the policy level

- 1) SE-CEPREDENAC and national and regional institutions needs to set up the target to achieve in local disaster risk management and conduct continuous monitoring towards achieving that target.
- 2) The group trainings in Japan are useful for the capacity development of national and municipal officers that the training course should sustain.
- 3) In the future, third country trainings should be proposed, coordinated and administrated by CEPREDENAC and JICA.

### 5.2 Recommendations at the administrative and technical level

- 1) The project needs to make particular efforts to complete outstanding activities such as the establishment of the portal website for BOSAI (which will be operational from March 2012 according to the work plan), and strengthening of a strategy to raise awareness; for example the pamphlet of good practices in local disaster risk management.
- 2) The project should disseminate the materials of disaster risk management tools/methodologies, which are prepared through project activities, so that they can be widely utilized by other organization and agencies (for example, the portal site of the BOSAI project can be used in the future).
- 3) 88% of surveyed communities have developed or are developing risk maps and disaster response plan. But it is necessary to socialize them in the communities of the project.
- 4) The risk map and disaster response plan developed in communities require periodical update and revision as necessary to sustain their relevance and effectiveness, for the national and municipal authorities should provide necessary follow-up and continued support to the communities of the project.
- 5) There are some changes in consciousness/behavior among community inhabitants on disaster risk management observed, and it is necessary to monitor these changes through appropriate methods (for example, panel survey in order to have a better understanding of the level of capacity development).
- 6) In relation to the recommendation above, the indicator to measure the level of capacity of the community in local disaster risk management should be further elaborated and continued to be developed based on the experience of BOSAI project. Project coordinators have been provided by the project (except for Guatemala) to implement activities, but they are to be provided by national institutions so that their coordinating roles can become more permanent.

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- 7) From the beginning of the project, JICA side should share planning and implementation of the budget execution of the project.
- 8) It is necessary to include follow-up and implementation of action plans by ex-trainees in the annual plan of the BOSAI project.

### 5.3 Lessons Learned

- 1) In order to strengthen the capacity of communities to address local disaster risk, the project is not only focusing on communities but also targeting national institutions and municipalities to establish institutional arrangements in support of the communities. This two-fold approach has been effective.
- 2) Participants in the group training in Japan and third country training, as they are properly selected and properly positioned in their office, have been a major driving force to implement project activities. For this, it is necessary to strengthen coordination in the process of selection and follow-up of the participants.
- 3) The introduction of participatory construction work for communities help nurture the change of consciousness/behavior by providing proper opportunities to work for the local disaster risk reduction.
- 4) Good communication is particularly important for a regional project where many counterparts and stakeholders are involved, for it is desirable to discuss and agree on the working protocol of proper communication in advance among those who participate in a regional project.
- 5) Conducting a baseline survey in the beginning of the project, particularly in such a case where the change of consciousness/behavior are monitored, can be of great benefit to measure the impact of project implementation over time.

**Annex 1: Project Design Matrix**

Project Title: Project on Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Management in Central America "BOSAI"  
 Target area: 6 countries of Central America  
 Project Period: May 30, 2007 to May 29, 2012  
 Target Group: Inhabitants of communities and related municipal authorities in the pilot sites as well as personnel of the national institutions of disaster risk management in each country and SE-CEPREDENAC

Ver. 1.0 Date: 21 January 2010

<b>Narrative Summary</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicator</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Important Assumption</b>
<p><b>Overall Goal</b>                      Information, knowledge, and methodologies on local disaster risk management in Central America are commonly utilized in different areas in the region.</p>	<p>Existence of practical examples of good utilization of the project results in municipalities and communities in the Central American Region</p>	<p>1. Interview with personnel of SE-CEPREDENAC and the national institutions of disaster management in each country                      2. Working meetings between staff of CEPREDENAC, the municipalities and the communities.</p>	<p>There is no important change in the National Plans of Disaster Prevention of each country and the Regional Plan of Disaster Reduction 2006 – 2015 (PRRD).</p>
<p><b>Project purpose</b>                      Communities' and municipal authorities' capacity for disaster risk management is strengthened in the target areas, and the capacity of CEPREDENAC members for promoting local disaster risk management is strengthened.</p>	<p>1. Reduction of vulnerability of disasters in the target communities (Indicator: 80% of the communities reach, at least, 6 points of the evaluation sheet for the communities (see annex 1))                      2. Strengthening the disaster risk management capacity of the target municipalities (Indicator: 80% of the municipalities reach, at least, 6 points of the evaluation sheet for the municipalities (see annex 2))                      3. Improvement of knowledge and ownership about local disaster risk management of CEPREDENAC member national institutions (Indicator: they reach, at least, 4 points of the evaluation sheet (see annex 3))</p>	<p>1. Interview with persons of the target communities as well as personnel of target municipal authorities and the national institutions of disaster management in each country, using the evaluation sheets                      2. Interview with personnel of the target municipal authorities, using the evaluation sheet                      3. Interview with personnel of the national institutions of disaster management in each country and of SE-CEPREDENAC, using the evaluation sheets</p>	<p>1. The commitment made by the National Commissions of CEPREDENAC is maintained in a continuous way.                      2. Commitments are made and fulfilled by the local governments of the project target areas.</p>
<p><b>Outputs</b>                      1 The mechanism for disaster risk management is strengthened in target communities in collaboration with inhabitants, community organizations, and municipal authorities.                      2 Knowledge of disaster risk management is promoted in target communities.</p>	<p>1-1. Disaster risk management organizations are established in more than 90% of the target communities.                      1-2. Risk maps are elaborated in more than 90% of the target communities.                      1-3. Communication systems of disaster alert are functioning in more than 90% of the target communities.                      1-4. Disaster response plans are elaborated in more than 90% of the target communities.                      2-1. More than 10 manuals/guidelines of disaster risk management are prepared in the Central American Region. (Including Spanish translation of existing documents)                      2-2. At least three events are conducted in the target communities every year, such as workshops and seminars of disaster risk management.                      2-3. At least one activity per year about disaster risk</p>	<p>1. Interview with persons of the target communities as well as personnel of target municipal authorities and the national institutions of disaster management in each country, using the evaluation sheets.                      2. Interview with persons of the target communities as well as personnel of target municipal authorities and the national institutions of disaster management in each country, using the evaluation sheets.                      3. Interview with personnel of the target municipal authorities.                      4. Interview with personnel of the</p>	<p>1. The persons trained in disaster risk management continue the institutionally committed works                      2. No disasters of large scale occurs in Central American Region that impede project activities.</p>

<p>3 Disaster response and risk reduction goals, tools, and activities are included in municipal plans in the target areas.</p> <p>4 Capacity for promoting local disaster risk management is enhanced in national disaster management institutions in each country and SE-CEPREDENAC.</p> <p>5 Mechanism for disseminating information, experience and methodologies about local disaster risk management is established.</p>	<p>management is conducted at schools.</p> <p>2-4. One evacuation drill is conducted during the project cooperation period in each target community.</p> <p>3-1. Ex-trainees who work at municipal level conduct at least 3 activities per year to link disaster risk management with municipal plans.</p> <p>3-2. Disaster risk management goals, tools and activities are included in municipal plans in 60% of target municipalities.</p> <p>4-1. At least 6 types of methodologies, tools and technologies to promote disaster risk management are developed and adapted in Central American Region (including local application of existing methodologies, tools and technologies).</p> <p>4-2. One workshop per year is conducted using the methodologies, tools and technologies to promote disaster risk management.</p> <p>4-3. A data base and a physical space is established to store the methodologies, tools and technologies to promote disaster risk management for sharing among the countries in Central American Region.</p> <p>4-4. Annual plans of operation of the project are developed in each country and at the regional level.</p> <p>5-1. A meeting is held annually at national level for the network of ex-trainees in the field of disaster risk management for Central American Region.</p> <p>5-2. A meeting is held annually at regional level for the network of ex-trainees in the field of disaster risk management for Central American Region.</p> <p>5-3. A data base of ex-trainees is developed for exchange of information.</p> <p>5-4. During the project cooperation period, at least three regional forums in Central America of disaster risk management (including field visits) are organized for exchanging and sharing knowledge and lessons about local disaster risk management.</p> <p>5-5. Printed materials that present good practices of local disaster risk management are elaborated and distributed both in target communities and in other communities.</p> <p>5-6. An annual Joint Coordinating Committee meeting is held to report results of the project.</p> <p>5-7. At least one activity for exchange of experience of the project among the participating countries is held annually.</p> <p>5-8. A mechanism of communication, reporting and information transmission of the project exists in CEPREDENAC</p>	<p>national institutions of disaster management in each country and of SE-CEPREDENAC.</p> <p>5. Interview with personnel of the national institutions of disaster management in each country and of SE-CEPREDENAC</p>	
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>1-1. Establish disaster risk management organizations in the target communities.</p> <p>1-2. Conduct disaster risk assessment in the target communities with</p>	<p><b>Inputs</b></p> <p>(Japanese side)</p> <p>1. Long-term experts: Chief advisor,</p>	<p>(Central American side)</p> <p>1. Counterpart personnel</p>	<p>The training courses in Japan and in a third-country are organized according to the plan.</p>

<p>community initiative.</p> <p>1-3. Prepare risk maps in the target communities.</p> <p>1-4. Establish an appropriate early warning system in the target communities.</p> <p>1-5. Elaborate an emergency response plan based on the activities in the target communities. Involve ex-trainees and municipal and national disaster risk management staff as facilitators of the activities as mentioned above.</p> <p>1-6. Undertake the above-mentioned activities in cooperation with ex-trainees, and municipal and national disaster risk management staff to replicate the knowledge, information or methodologies from the experience of Japan in the region.</p> <p>1-7. Register and document the process of the activities.</p> <p>2-1. Prepare methodologies, tools and technologies to promote disaster risk management in the target communities.</p> <p>2-2. Conduct participatory workshops using the methodologies, tools and technologies to promote disaster risk management in the target communities.</p> <p>2-3. Raise awareness about disaster risk management of school teachers and pupils in schools in the target communities using the methodologies, tools and technologies to promote disaster risk management.</p> <p>2-4. Conduct evacuation drills in the target communities.</p> <p>2-5. Monitor the implementation of the project activities every semester and report the results to the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC).</p> <p>3-1. Coordinate actions and processes for the inclusion of risk management in municipal plans.</p> <p>3-2. Staff in charge of disaster risk management of the target municipal authorities participates in "Disaster Control in Central America" training program in Japan.</p> <p>3-3. Hold workshops on planning of disaster risk management for staff in charge of disaster risk management of the target municipal authorities.</p> <p>3-4. Formulate plans on disaster risk management by the target municipal authorities in collaboration with the national institutions of disaster risk management in each country.</p> <p>4-1. Promote the participation of personnel of the national institutions of disaster risk management in each country and SE-CEPREDENAC in "Disaster Control in Central America" training program in Japan and the third country training program "Civil Protection and Disaster Prevention" in Mexico.</p> <p>4-2. Develop and adapt methodologies, tools and technologies to promote local disaster risk management.</p> <p>4-3. Organize workshops to learn application of the developed methodologies, tools and technologies for the national institutions of disaster risk management in each country.</p> <p>4-4. Establish a physical space to store and share in the Central American Region the developed methodologies, tools and technologies.</p> <p>5-1. Develop a data base and conduct seminars to exchange experience for the purpose of strengthening the network of</p>	<p>Local disaster risk management, etc. (3 experts)</p> <p>2. Short-term experts: Tsunami disaster risk management, Local disaster risk management planning, Disaster simulation training (DIG, etc.), Community-level landslide management, etc. (approximately 15 experts in total)</p> <p>3. Provision of equipment: radio-communication equipment, vehicles, etc.</p> <p>4. Operational costs for the project</p> <p>5. Missions: Mid-term review, etc.</p>	<p>Project Directors: Directors of the national institutions of disaster management (1 person in each country; 6 persons in total)</p> <p>Project Managers: Persons assigned by the national institutions of disaster management (1 person in each country; 6 persons in total)</p> <p>Counterpart personnel: Persons in charge in the national institutions of disaster management in each country</p> <p>2. Provision of office space, facilities, and equipment, etc., necessary for implementation of the project</p> <p>3. Allocation of domestic travel expenses of counterpart personnel</p> <p>4. Allocation of administrative and operational costs such as fees for electricity, water-supply, etc.</p>	<p>SE-CEPREDENAC with an assistance of the program coordinator should efficiently coordinate between this project and the training courses mentioned above. The participating organizations and institutions should guarantee that the trained personnel remains during the project cooperation period.</p> <p><b>Preconditions</b></p> <p>To implement the project, the agreement and cooperation must be obtained from the national institutions of disaster management in each country.</p>
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<p>ex-trainees that participated in the training program in Japan.</p> <p>5-2. Organize forums that allow exchanges and share of knowledge and lessons learned about local disaster risk management including the personnel of municipal authorities, under the initiative of SE-CEPREDENAC and the national institutions of disaster risk management in each country.</p> <p>5-3. Present annually the results of the project to the representatives of the national institutions of disaster risk management in each country during the meeting of the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC).</p> <p>5-4. Reproduce and distribute printed materials on good practices of local disaster risk management of the municipalities and/or communities that undertake advanced activities in the target areas of the project for staff of municipal authorities in charge of local disaster risk management in each country.</p> <p>5-5. CEPREDENAC and the national institutions of disaster risk management in each country distribute the methodologies, tools and technologies developed in the activity 2-1 to promote disaster risk management in municipalities and communities neighboring the target communities.</p>			
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## Evaluation sheet for target communities

Country : \_\_\_\_\_ Community \_\_\_\_\_

### 1. There is an organization of disaster risk management.

There is a mechanism or process 100% completed

There is a mechanism or process completed between 50% and 100%

There is a mechanism or process completed by 50% or less

The process or mechanism has not been initiated (state the reason)

Additional Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. There are basic diagnoses of community risks (maps of hazards, resources and capacities)

There is a mechanism or process 100% completed

There is a mechanism or process completed between 50% and 100%

There is a mechanism or process completed by 50% or less

The process or mechanism has not been initiated (state the reason)

Additional Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. The basic diagnoses of community risk are made public (map of hazards, resources and capacities) for the inhabitants (distributed to all families, displayed in public spaces, etc.).

There is a mechanism or process 100% completed

There is a mechanism or process completed between 50% and 100%

There is a mechanism or process completed by 50% or less

The process or mechanism has not been initiated (state the reason)

Additional Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. There is a disaster response plan (which determines responsibility for preventive measures and response actions).

There is a mechanism or process 100% completed

There is a mechanism or process completed between 50% and 100%

There is a mechanism or process completed by 50% or less

The process or mechanism has not been initiated (state the reason)

Additional Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. The disaster response plan is made public for the inhabitants.(distributed to all families, available in the public space for consultation, etc.).

There is a mechanism or process 100% completed

There is a mechanism or process completed between 50% and 100%

There is a mechanism or process completed by 50% or less

The process or mechanism has not been initiated (state the reason)

Additional Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. Hazard monitoring is carried out. (For example: to obtain information through radio-broadcasting or radio-communication in case of earthquake or tsunami.)

There is a mechanism or process 100% completed

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There is a mechanism or process completed between 50% and 100%

There is a mechanism or process completed by 50% or less

The process or mechanism has not been initiated (state the reason)

Additional Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

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**7. There is a community communication network system about information, warnings and preventive forecasts of disaster risks.**

There is a mechanism or process 100% completed

There is a mechanism or process completed between 50% and 100%

There is a mechanism or process completed by 50% or less

The process or mechanism has not been initiated (state the reason)

Additional Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

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**8. The community has a place for evacuation shelter.(Not necessary to be an exclusive space for evacuation)**

There is a mechanism or process 100% completed

There is a mechanism or process completed between 50% and 100%

There is a mechanism or process completed by 50% or less

The process or mechanism has not been initiated (state the reason)

Additional Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

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**9. There is an early warning system in operation or being established in communities**

There is a mechanism or process 100% completed

There is a mechanism or process completed between 50% and 100%

There is a mechanism or process completed by 50% or less

The process or mechanism has not been initiated (state the reason)

Additional Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Drills or simulations are conducted at least once a year.**

The activities are conducted with a frequency equal to or more often than expected

The activities are not conducted

Additional Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

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**11. Meetings related to disaster risk management are organized at least once a year.**

The activities are conducted with a frequency equal to or more often than expected

The activities are not conducted

Additional Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Evaluation sheet for the target municipalities

Country \_\_\_\_\_ Municipality: \_\_\_\_\_

### 1. There is an organization of disaster risk management.

There is a mechanism or process 100% completed

There is a mechanism or process completed between 50% and 100%

There is a mechanism or process completed by 50% or less

The process or mechanism has not been initiated (state the reason)

Additional Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. There are basic diagnoses of community risks (maps of hazards, resources and capacities)

There is a mechanism or process 100% completed

There is a mechanism or process completed between 50% and 100%

There is a mechanism or process completed by 50% or less

The process or mechanism has not been initiated (state the reason)

Additional Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. There is a disaster response plan at the municipal level

There is a mechanism or process 100% completed

There is a mechanism or process completed between 50% and 100%

There is a mechanism or process completed by 50% or less

The process or mechanism has not been initiated (state the reason)

Additional Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. The municipality actively accesses to information sources related to disaster risk management.(information, warnings and forecasts related to disaster risks)

There is a mechanism or process 100% completed

There is a mechanism or process completed between 50% and 100%

There is a mechanism or process completed by 50% or less

The process or mechanism has not been initiated (state the reason)

Additional Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. There are some schools which regularly carry out activities or events on disaster risk management.

There is a mechanism or process 100% completed

There is a mechanism or process completed between 50% and 100%

There is a mechanism or process completed by 50% or less

The process or mechanism has not been initiated (state the reason)

Additional Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. There are municipal resources (financial, human, material, equipment and other resources) for the activities of disaster risk management.

There is a mechanism or process 100% completed

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There is a mechanism or process completed between 50% and 100%

There is a mechanism or process completed by 50% or less

The process or mechanism has not been initiated (state the reason)

Additional Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. There are planning instruments where disaster risk management priorities can be incorporated at the municipal level.**

There are the instruments with a frequency equal to or more often than expected

There are no such instruments

Additional Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**8. There are means to report information related to the occurrence of disasters to the national institution and the communities.**

There are the measures with a frequency equal to or more often than expected

There are no such measures

Additional Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**9. A person in charge of disaster risk management is assigned in the municipality, who may hold another post simultaneously. (place a note of clarification if the person is an ex-trainee).**

There is a person in charge on the full-time or part-time basis

No person in charge is assigned

Additional Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**10. Disaster drills and simulations conducted at least once a year.**

The activities are conducted with a frequency equal to or more often than expected

The activities are not conducted

Additional Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Evaluation sheet to be applied to the system to promote disaster risk management for each country and the region of Central America

Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Institution \_\_\_\_\_

### 1. Good practices on disaster risk management remain accessible to the public via internet or printed materials.

- There is a mechanism or process 100% completed
- There is a mechanism or process completed between 50% and 100%
- There is a mechanism or process completed by 50% or less
- The process or mechanism has not been initiated (state the reason)

Additional Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. The tools related to disaster risk management are produced, collected and managed so that each country of Central America can consult with and reproduce them.

- There is a mechanism or process 100% completed
- There is a mechanism or process completed between 50% and 100%
- There is a mechanism or process completed by 50% or less
- The process or mechanism has not been initiated (state the reason)

Additional Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. There are mechanisms to share and promote the developed methodologies and tools in the Central American Region.

- There is a mechanism or process 100% completed
- There is a mechanism or process completed between 50% and 100%
- There is a mechanism or process completed by 50% or less
- The process or mechanism has not been initiated (state the reason)

Additional Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. The national institution for the disaster risk management in each country has a mechanism of collaboration with the institutes of scientific and technological research related to the collection, dissemination and transmission of disaster information.

- There is a mechanism or process 100% completed
- There is a mechanism or process completed between 50% and 100%
- There is a mechanism or process completed by 50% or less
- The process or mechanism has not been initiated (state the reason)

Additional Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. Personnel trained in Japan remains in the national and regional institutions

- 100% of trained staff remains
- Between 50% and 100% of trained staff remains

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Less than 50% of trained staff remains

No one remains (state the reason)

Additional Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**6. There is a space to share and promote the appropriate technologies that serve to promote disaster risk management in the Central American Region (Techniques to make simplified pluviometers and water level indicators, the technique of construction of low-cost infrastructure for disaster risk management, etc.).**

There is a space with a frequency

Not performed the activity / activities

Additional Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Annex 2: List of Target Municipalities/Districts and Communities**

Country	Target municipalities/districts	Target communities
Costa Rica*	Cañas	El Hotel Santa Isabel Arriba Santa Isabel Abajo
	Cobano	Montezuma Santa Teresa
	Nicoya	Centro
	Santa Cruz	Tamarindo
	Carrillo	
El Salvador	Nuevo Cuscatlán	Zamora Rivas, Santa Marta, Altos de Nuevo Cuscatlan
	San José Villanueva	Santa María, El Matasano, Las Dispensas
	Zaragoza	Corralito, Guadalupe, Santa Teresa
	San Luis Talpa	San Marcos Jiboa, El Lagartero, La Fortuna, Amatecampo
	San Pedro Masahuat	Las Hojas, Milagro de Dios, Miraflores, El Cabral
Guatemala	Escuintla	San Miguel La Reina San Andrés Osuna Chucho Guadalupe Santa Marta Don Pancho Rochela
	San Juan Alotenango	El Porvenir
	Santa Lucia Cotzumalguapa	No target community in this municipality
	San Pedro Yepocapa	Santa Sofía Sangre de Cristo El Porvenir Morelia Panimaché I Panimaché II Yucales
	Siquinalá	Lucernas Las Palmas
Honduras	Choluteca	El Ocotillo
	El Triunfo	Matapalos Arriba Santa Teresa
	Marcovia	Guapinol Los Llanitos
	Namasigüe	Santa Isabel San Rafael Centro
	Tegucigalpa	Canaan I Canaan II
Nicaragua	León	Las Peñitas Poneloya Salinas Grande
Panamá	Baru	Acueducto Almendro Baco
	Capira	Los Faldares Tres Hermanas
	Mariato	Cascajilloso Varadero

Note1: Target communities and municipalities/districts are not officially determined. Therefore, those communities and municipalities/districts where project activities have been implemented are regarded as "target communities" or "target municipalities".

Note2: In Costa Rica, disaster management activity was implemented in Cantón de Cañas (Ciudad de Cañas), Cantón de Cóbano (Ciudad de Cóbano), Cantón de Nicoya (Ciudad de Nicoya), Cantón de Carrillo (La Guinea, Corralillo, Filadelfia, Palmira), and Cantón de Puntarenas (Ciudad de Puntarenas)

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Annex 3: Schedule of Evaluation Mission

Date	Mr. Matsumoto	Mr. Murakami	Mr. Okuda & Mr. Sugano
17 Tue Jan			00:30 Tokyo – 17:45 Los Angeles 22:45 Los Angeles –05:24 Guatemala 10:00 JICA Guatemala Office 10:45 SE-CEPREDENAC
18 Wed			08:30 CONRED 13:30 Site visit (Panimache I, INSIVUMEH)
19 Thu			07:05 Guatemala –07:50 El Salvador 09:30 JICA El Salvador Office 14:00 Japanese Experts
20 Fri			08:30 Japanese Experts
21 Sat			Review of data & information Preparation of draft report
22 Sun			Review of data & information Preparation of draft report
23 Mon			09:00 Civil Protection 14:00 Site visit (San Pedro Masahuat) 15:30 Site visit (Las Hojas)
24 Tue			07:00 El Salvador – 09:52 Panama 11:00 JICA Panama Office 13:00 SINAPROC
25 Wed			10:00 Site visit (Las Faldares)
26 Thu			09:06 Panama –09:23 Costa Rica 11:00 JICA Costa Rica Office 16:20 CNE
27 Fri			09:00 Site visit (Canas) 11:15 Site visit (El Hotel)
28 Sat			Review data & information Preparation of draft report
29 Sun			10:40 Costa Rica –12:00 Nicaragua Preparation of draft report
30 Mon			08:30 Leon 13:00 Site Visit (Salina Grande)
31 Tue			10:00 INETER 11:30 SINAPRED 14:00 JICA
1 Wed Feb			12:40 Nicaragua –14:00 El Salvador
2 Thu		Tokyo – Los Angeles – El Salvador	08:00 JICA Expert 14:00 Site Visit (Zaragoza) 15:30 Site Visit (El Corralito)
3 Fri		Join the another project Internal meeting	Preparation of draft report Internal meeting
4 Sat		Preparation of draft report	
5 Sun		Preparation of draft report El Salvador – Honduras (by car)	
6 Mon		09:00 Site Visit (Santa Isabel) PM Choltec to Tegucigalpa	
7 Tue		09:30 JICA Honduras Office 14:00 COPECO	
8 Wed		08:00 Site Visit (Canaan) 16:35 Honduras –17:53 Guatemala	
9 Thu		09:00 JICA Guatemala Office 11:30 CONRED 14:30 CEPREDENAC	
10 Fri		Preparation of the report	
11 Sat	Tokyo –Houston– 21:02 Costa Rica	Preparation of the report	
12 Sun	PM San Jose to Liberia 17:00 CEPREDENAC	08:00Guatemala –09:35Costa Rica PM San Jose to Liberia 17:00 CEPREDENAC	
13 Mon	JCC		
14 Thu	AM Site Visit (Canas) PM JCC		
15 Wed	8:00 JICA Internal Meeting PM Preparation of the report		



16	Thu	Site visit(Nicoya)	
17	Fri	9:00 Report to JICA Costa Rica office 11:00 Report to EoJ Costa Rica – Houston	9:00 Report to JICA Costa Rica office  11:00 Report to EoJ
18	Sat	Houston-	7:15Costa Rica–12:14 Atlanta, 14:55 Atlanta - 17:04 Los Angeles 23:45 Los Angeles -
19	Sun	Arriving Tokyo	-
20	Mon		05:00 Tokyo

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Annex 4: List of Interviewees

1 Middle America Side			
1) SE-CEPRENAC			
Mr. Iván Morales	Executive Secretary		17 Jan
Mr. Noel Barillas	Gerente de Cooperación y Proyectos		17 Jan
Ms. Jessica Solano	Gerente Técnica		17 Jan
Mr. Eduardo Aguirre Mendoza	JICA Regional Coordinator		17 Jan
Mr. Víctor Manuel Ramírez Hernández	Coordinador de Fortalecimiento Institucional		7 Feb
2) Guatemala			
Ms. Tatiana Acuña	CONRED		18 Jan
Mr. Eric Uribio	Dirección de Coordinación, CONRED		18 Jan, 9 Feb
Mr. Daniel Francisco García Montes	CONRED		18 Jan
Mr. Marco Antonio Argueta	CONRED		18 Jan
Ms. Barbara Phefunchal	Dirección de Coordinación, CONRED		18 Jan, 9 Feb
Ms. Susy Girón	CONRED		18 Jan
Mr. Mario Ovalle H.	CONRED		18 Jan
Mr. Amílcar Caldcos Cardenas	INSIVUMEH (Observador Vulcanológico – OVF 60)		18 Jan
Mr. Edgar Antonio Barrios Escobar	INSIVUMEH		18 Jan
Mr. Otoniel Miel Misa	Panimache I, Chief of COLRED		18 Jan
Mr. Luis Misa Bocay	Coordinadora Local		18 Jan
Mr. Alejandro Maldonado	Secretario Ejecutivo de la Coordinadora Nacional para, CONRED		9 Feb
Ms. Marilyn Palacios	Asistente de Secretario, CONRED		9 Feb
3) El Salvador			
Ms. Aida Zeledon	Civil Protection, legal officer		23 Jan
Mr. Fermín Pérez	Civil Protection, Project Manager		23 Jan
Mr. Mauricio Guevara	Civil Protection		23 Jan
Mr. Armando Vividor	Civil Protection		23 Jan
Mr. Francisco Orellana de Paz	Civil de la Comunidad Las Hojas		23 Jan
Mr. Jose Luis Esquivel Flores	Técnico de Dirección de Protección Civil		23 Jan
Mr. Serafín Alvarado	Técnico de Dirección de Protección Civil		23 Jan
Ms. Patrinica Lorena Orellana	Técnico de Dirección de Protección Civil		23 Jan
Ms. María Eva Ortíz Mártir	JICA Coordinator		23 Jan
Mr. Genta Nakano	JOCV, San Pedro Masahuat		23 Jan
Mr. Andrés Samayoa	Municipality of Zaragoza		2 Feb
Mr. Eric Leiva	Municipality of Zaragoza, Environment Unit		2 Feb
Mr. René Caballero	Municipality of Zaragoza, Miembro del Consejo Municipal		2 Feb
Mr. Jesus Soto Beltran	Municipality of Zaragoza, Miembro del Consejo Municipal		2 Feb
Ms. Maria Vilma Zavala Pineda	Corralito CCPC		2 Feb
Ms. Victoria Hernández	C.E. Corralito, subdirectora		2 Feb
Ms. María Magdalena Omudo	Comité de Medio Ambiente de Centro Escuela		2 Feb
Ms. Daysi Milla	Principal of Emanuel School		8 Feb
Mr. José Domínguez	Leader of the 1st CODEL		8 Feb
Mr. José Valladares	Leader of the 2nd CODEL		8 Feb
Mr. Julio César	Municipalidad de Tegucigalpa		8 Feb
4) Panamá			
Ms. Frieda Domínguez	CINAPROC, Directora de la Academia		24 Jan
Mr. Rejes Jiménez	CINAPROC, Punto Focal National		24 Jan
Ms. María Him de Patino	CINAPROC Project Manager		24 Jan
Ms. Zulma de Barragan	JICA coordinator		24 Jan
Mr. Tomás González	Punto Focal – Capira, Panamá Oeste		25 Jan
Ms. Eira de Sánchez	Las Faldares		25 Jan
Mr. Yalin Sçanchez	Las Faldares		25 Jan
Mr. Abdiel Domínguez	Las Faldares		25 Jan
Ms. Constantino Domínguez	Las Faldares		25 Jan
Ms. Josefina Escobar	Las Faldares		25 Jan
Mr. Teófila Medina	Las Faldares		25 Jan
Ms. Paulina Medina	Las Faldares		25 Jan
Ms. Elia Domínguez	Las Faldares		25 Jan
5) Costa Rica			
Mr. Álvaro Montero Sánchez	CNE Executive Director		26 Jan
Mr. Edgardo Acosta	Director de Gestión en Desastres, CNE		26 Jan

Mr. Marco Vinicio Saborio Mesén	Jefe, Departamento de Relaciones Internacionales y Cooperación, CNE	26 Jan
Mr. Lidier Esquivel	Jefe, Departamento de Prevención y Mitigación, CNE	26 Jan
Mr. Douglas Salgado	CNE, former Project Manager	26 Jan
Ms. Tatiana Rodríguez Alfaro	CNE, Project Manager	26 Jan
Ms. Mónica Castillo	Proyecto Banco Mundial, Dirección de Gestión en Desastres, CNE	26 Jan
Mr. Arthur Schreeder Quirós	JICA coordinator	26 Jan
Ms. Yajaira Herrera Alvarado	Regidora Municipal, Concejo Municipalidad Canas	27 Jan
Ms. Karolc Ruíz Rodríguez	Vice alcaldesa, Municipalidad Canas	27 Jan
Ms. Erika Labezos Ramos	Coordinadora Area Socia, Municipalidad Canas	27 Jan
Ms. Eugenia Baltodano	El Hotel CCE, Coordinator	27 Jan
Ms. Alicia Balirar	El Hotel Development Association, President	27 Jan
Ms. Manuel Rodríguez	El Hotel, Youth Volunteer	27 Jan
Ms. Ledys Cardóna	El Hotel, Youth Volunteer	27 Jan
Ms. Tatiana Rodríguez	El Hotel, Youth Volunteer	27 Jan
Ms. Gabriela Jarquín	El Hotel, Youth Volunteer	27 Jan
Ms. Gabriela Rodríguez	El Hotel, Youth Volunteer	27 Jan
Mr. Deiver Cheves	El Hotel, Youth Volunteer	27 Jan
Mr. Brayán Bermúdez	El Hotel, Youth Volunteer	27 Jan
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6) Nicaragua		
Ms. Santos Rogue Núñez	Mayor León	30 Jan
Ms. Margarita Hernández Muñoz	Alcaldía Municipal de León, Jefe Departamento de Gestión de Riesgo	30 Jan
Mr. Sergio Mario Malta Bonilla	JICA coordinator	30 Jan
Mr. Olman Valle Hernández	SINAPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Eveling Canales Pérez	SINAPRED	30 Jan
Ms. María Elena Quitanilla	SINAPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Gloria Mercedes Tellez	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Francesca Manana	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Edopcia Maradiaga	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Rubi Huete León	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Rosalpia Garcia	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Yahaira Garcia	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Angela González	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Tania Picado	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Javkelin Ocampo	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Martha León	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Claudia Duarte	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Meiling Ussette Salgado	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Benita Huete	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Norma León	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Miriam Téllez	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Alba Méndez	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Maria de Jesús	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Cándida Andrade	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Martha Uriarte	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Ms. Darling Maradiaga	Salinas Grandes COLOPRED	30 Jan
Mr. Lester Villagra	Salinas Grandes Brigado Local de Respuesta	30 Jan
Mr. Erick Cáceres	Salinas Grandes Brigado Local de Respuesta	30 Jan
Mr. Limy Scarlethe Davilla Téllez	Salinas Grandes Brigado Local de Respuesta	30 Jan
Mr. Edgard Gómez	Salinas Grandes Brigado Local de Respuesta	30 Jan
Mr. Marcial Gómez	Salinas Grandes Brigado Local de Respuesta	30 Jan
Mr. Denis León	Salinas Grandes Brigado Local de Respuesta	30 Jan
Mr. Jesús Muguia	Salinas Grandes Brigado Local de Respuesta	30 Jan
Mr. Nelson Gómez	Salinas Grandes Brigado Local de Respuesta	30 Jan
Mr. Jorge Alberto Castro Medina	INETER Executive Director	31 Jan
Mr. Favio Francisco Segura	INETER	31 Jan
Ms. Augélica Muñoz	INTER	31 Jan
Mr. Guillermo González	SINAPRED Executive Secretary	31 Jan
Mr. Jose Luis Pérez Naváez	SINAPRED, Gerente de proyecto (actual)	31 Jan
Ms. Xiomara González	SINAPRED, Gerente de Proyecto (saliente)	31 Jan
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7) Honduras		

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Mr. Mario Giugne Herrera	Presidente de CODEL Santa Isabel	6 Feb
Mr. Guillermo Pérez	Local Coordinator Choluteca Dept	6 Feb
Mr. Yoshihiro Ogihara	JOCV, Namasigue	6 Feb
Mr. Isral Antonio Herrera	Santa Isabel, Logística	6 Feb
Mr. Fredy Roberto Zepeda	Santa Isabel	6 Feb
Mr. Norman Ramón Herrera	Santa Isabel	6 Feb
Mr. Samuel Isaías Herrera	Santa Isabel, Comité Rescate	6 Feb
Mr. Felix Zepeda	Santa Isabel	6 Feb
Mr. Hector Enrique Herrera	Santa Isabel	6 Feb
Mr. Olman Armando Herrera	Santa Isabel	6 Feb
Mr. Evangelista Estrada	Santa Isabel, Comité de Salud	6 Feb
Mr. Mercedes Herrera	Santa Isabel	6 Feb
Ms. Salomé Herrera	Santa Isabel	6 Feb
Ms. Maria Mercedes Herrera	Santa Isabel, Comité de Educación	6 Feb
Ms. Brenda Iris Herrera	Santa Isabel, Comité de Salud	6 Feb
Ms. Olger Isahi Herrera	Santa Isabel, Auxiliar	6 Feb
Mr. Lisandro Rosales	COPECO, Minister	7 Feb
Ms. Seraldina Sandoval	COPECO	7 Feb
Ms. Etna Beatris Pinel	COPECO	7 Feb
Ms. Maria Fernanda Andino	COPECO	7 Feb
Mr. Gonzalo Funes Siercke	COPECO, Director de Gestión de la Prevención	7 Feb
<b>2 Japanese Side</b>		
<b>1) Experts</b>		
Mr. Eiji KAWAHIGASHI	Experto Asesor / Coordinador	17 Jan
Mr. Tatsuo Suzuki	Asesor en Jefe	19 Jan
Mr. Shusuke Irabu	Experto Asesor	19 Jan
Mr. Paulo Yasumasa ITO Tagami	Consultor y Traductor	19 Jan
Mr. Atsushi Kamishima	Experto Asesor / SICA	19 Jan
<b>2) JICA Office</b>		
Mr. Benedicto Lucas	JICA Guatemala, Asesor de Cooperación Técnica,	17 Jan
Mr. Daisuke Hori	Asesor en Formulación de Proyectos	17 Jan
Mr. Tomochika Sakuda	Subdirector,	17 Jan
Mr. Takeo Sasaki	Representante Residente	9 Feb
Mr. Yoshikazu Tachihara	JICA El Salvador, Representante Residente	19 Jan
Mr. Kenji Kaneko	Sub Director	19 Jan
Ms. Reiko Shindo	Asesor en Formulación de Proyectos	20 Jan
Mr. Takao Omote	JICA Panamá, Representante Residente	23 Jan
Mr. Hisashi Matsui	Asesor en Formulación de Proyectos	23 Jan
Mr. Dayán Bonilla	Oficial de Cooperación Técnica	23 Jan
Mr. Hiromasa Shinozaki	JICA Costa Rica, Representante Residente	26 Jan
Ms. Makiko Yanagihara	Asesora en Formulación de Proyectos	26 Jan
Ms. Ana Virginia Mata Ferreto	Asesora en Ambiente	26 Jan
Mr. Tomoyuki Oki	JICA Nicaragua, Representante Residente	31 Jan
Mr. Atsunori Kadoya	Representante Residente Adjunto	31 Jan
Mr. Hugo Bolaños	Oficial de Programa	31 Jan
Ms. Shizuka Kamiya	JICA Honduras, Oficial de Programa	5 Feb
Mr. Naomi Kurebayashi	Coordinador Local de BOSAI	5 Feb
Mr. Akihiro Yamada	Representante Residente	7 Feb
Mr. Manabu Ohara	Sub Director	7 Feb

**Annex 5: List of Inputs (Dispatched Experts)**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Field</b>	<b>Period</b>
1	Hidetomi Oi	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Chief Advisor / Community-based Disaster Management	2007.5.29-2008.4.30
2	Masaru Arakida	Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC)	Community-based Disaster Management	2007.6.15-2009.8.31
3	Takashi Komura	Fuji Tokoha University	Disaster Imagination Game (DIG)	2008.2.27-2008.3.17
4	Hiroshi Fukuoka	Kyoto University	Community-level Landslide Management	2008.3.1-2008.3.17
5	Ken Kinoshita		Chief Advisor	2008.3.31-2010.6.30
6	Toshitaka Katada	Gunma University	Tsunami Risk Management	2008.7.26-2008.8.18
7	Shoshiro Horigome	JICA	Community-based Disaster Management / Water-related Disaster Management	2008.10.9-2010.10.8
8	Toshitaka Katada	Gunma University	Tsunami Risk Management	2009.1.30-2009.2.14
9	Yujiro Ogawa	Fuji Tokoha University	Community-based disaster management planning	2009.2.16-2009.3.8
10	Takashi Komura	Fuji Tokoha University	Disaster Imagination Game (DIG)	2009.2.24-2009.3.16
11	Eiji Kawahigashi		Project Coordination / Community-based Disaster Management	2009.7.14-2012.5.29
12	Takashi Komura	Fuji Tokoha University	Disaster Imagination Game (DIG)	2009.8.22-2009.9.3
13	Toshitaka Katada	Gunma University	Community-based disaster management (Tsunami)	2009.12.7-2009.12.15
14	Haruyuki Yamamoto	Hiroshima University	Small-scale structural measures	2010.1.3-2010.1.11
15	Hiroshi Fukuoka	Kyoto University	Sediment Disaster Management	2010.1.14-2010.1.26
16	Toshitaka Katada	Gunma University	Community-based disaster management (Tsunami)	2010.4.28-2010.5.13
17	Hirokazu Nagata	Plus Arts (NPO)	Disaster Management Education	2010.7.5-2010.7.22
18	Takashi Komura	Fuji Tokoha University	Community-based Disaster Management	2010.9.17-2011.9.17
19	Tatsuo Suzuki		Chief Advisor	2010.9.17-2012.6.16
20	Toshitaka Katada	Gunma University	Community-based disaster management	2011.1.1-2011.1.16
21	Hiroshi Fukuoka	Kyoto University	Land Slide / Sediment Disaster	2011.2.20-2011.3.5
22	Shoshiro Horigome	JICA	Small-scale structural measures	2011.4.23-2011.5.28
23	Toshitaka Katada	Gunma University	Community-based disaster management	2011.8.6-2011.8.17
24	Shusuke Irabu		Community-based disaster management	2011.8.26-2012.5.29

Annex 6: List of Inputs (Counterpart Trainings)

(1) List of counterpart trainings in Japan

Name	Country	Position/Organization	Theme	Period of the course
1 José Joaquín Chacón	Costa Rica	Director of Risk Management, National Commission of Risk Prevention and Attention of Emergencies: CNE	Integrated Disaster Risk Management	February 1 - 5, 2010
2 Jorge Meléndez	El Salvador	General Director, Civil Protection	Integrated Disaster Risk Management	February 1 - 5, 2010
3 Alejandro Maldonado	Guatemala	Executive Secretary, National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction: CONRED	Integrated Disaster Risk Management	February 1 - 5, 2010
4 Ivan Morales	SE-CEPREDENAC	Executive Secretary, Center of Coordination for Prevention of Natural Disaster in Central America: CEPREDENAC	Integrated Disaster Risk Management	February 1 - 5, 2010

(2) List of participants in the training course, "Disaster Control in Central America"

Name	Nationality	Organization	Year
1 GONZALEZ PICADO Francisco	Costa Rica	CNE	2007
2 ACOSTA CORTES Mario		Coordinator of Regulations / Nicoya Region, Ministry of Public Health	2007
3 FONSECA BONILLA Walter Gerardo		CNE	2008
4 ALEMAN ALVAREZ Jose Francisco		Assistant / Administration Department, Costa Rican Red Cross	2008
5 ARAYA ARAYA Ramon Gilberto		CNE	2009
6 CENTENO ARIAS Lesly del Carmen		Primary School Teacher/ Carmen Lyra School, Ministry of Public Education	2009
7 MATARRITA RODRIGUEZ Luis Alonso		Health Coordinator/ Santa Cruz Center, Ministry of Health	2010
8 GUERRERO GARITA Xinia		Liaison officer/ Emergency National Commission - CNE	2010
9 RODRIGUEZ ALFARO Tatiana		Planning Professional/ Institutional Planning, Emergency National Commission - CNE	2011
10 GUTIERREZ MARCHENA Geissel Linet		Assistant/ Environmental Department, Municipality of Santa Cruz	2011
11 SOLOZANO HERNANDEZ Edwin Ricardo	General Direction of Civil Protection	2007	
12 RODAS MORENO Santos Antonio	Municipality of San Pedro Mazahuat	2007	
13 HELENA ULLOA Jose Aristides	General Direction of Civil Protection	2008	
14 FLORES SANTOS Cesar Walberto	Technician of Environment Unit	2008	
15 CABALLERO Jose Rene	Municipality of Zaragoza	2009	
16 VIVIDOR RIVAS Armando Antonio	General Direction for Civil Protection	2009	
17 VENTURA PORTILLO Baudilio	General Direction of Civil Protection	2009	
18 Edgar Córdova	General Direction of Civil Protection	2010	
19 Jaime Santos	Alcaldía Municipal de San Pedro Masahuat.	2010	
20 Erick Leiva	Alcaldía Municipal de Zaragoza	2011	
21 María Eva Ortiz	Proyecto BOSAI	2011	
22 TOBAR LUCERO Elfa Ismari	CONRED	2007	
23 YAX CUNCUN Gloria Estela	Professional Technician / Municipality of Guatemala	2007	
24 MEJIA GODOY Victor Mauricio	Municipality of Santa Lucia Cotzumalguapa	2007	
25 CHAVARRIA SANTIZO Juan Carlos	CONRED	2008	

26	CASTILLO QUINTANILLA Jose Antonio		CONRED		2008
27	ARREAGA MORALES Jairo Estuardo		CONRED		2009
28	PALACIOS HERNANDEZ Vicente		CONRED		2009
29	GRON GALVEZ Susy Jeannette		CONRED		2009
30	Arredondo Rodríguez, Karen Angelina		CONRED		Nov. 2010
31	Portillo Del Cid, Marvin Danilo		CONRED		Nov. 2010
32	Ovalle Hernández, Mario Efraín		CONRED		Oct. 2011
33	Maldonado Moreno, Edy Juan José		Municipalidad de Tecitán		Oct. 2011
34	PEREZ MONDRAGON Guillermo Migdonio		COPECO		2007
35	QUINONEZ ESPINO Julio Cesar		CODEM, Municipality of Tegucigalpa City		2007
36	MONTERO RODRIGUEZ Arlette Magaly		COPECO		2008
37	ARANDA BAUTISTA Marco Antonio		CODEM, Municipality of Tegucigalpa City		2008
38	MALDONADODavid	Honduras	Gestión Comunitaria y Desarrollo Humano, Municipality of Tegucigalpa		2010
39	LOPEZMartha Elizabeth		COPECO		2010
40	UMANZORJosé Rony		CODEM, Municipality of Marcovia, Choluteca		2011
41	AGUILERA ORTIZLesly Yelena		CODEM, Municipality of Tegucigalpa City		2011
42	GONZALEZ DETOURNIELLE Martha Xiomara		SE-SINAPRED,		2008
43	MUNGUJA HERNANDEZ Maria Catalina		Municipality of Leon		2008
44	CANALES PEREZ Eveling Francisca		SE-SINAPRED		2009
45	PAIZ JUAREZ Antonio de Jesus	Nicaragua	Municipality of Leon		2009
46	Favio Francisco SEGURA		INETER		2010
47	Juan Salvador Mendez		MINED (Ministry of Education)		2010
48	ARMEN ROWE Federico		SINAPROC		2007
49	PALACIOS Armando Javier		SINAPROC		2007
50	LOPEZ ADAMES Jose Elias		SINAPROC		2008
51	ESPINOSA FERNANDEZ Eric Enrique		SINAPROC		2008
52	BATISTA Jorge Tulio	Panama	Representative / Mayor Office		2009
53	MARTINEZ Valentin		Local Risk Management Committee, Capira District		2009
54	RODRIGUEZ CHERIGO Jorge Enriquez		SINAPROC		2009
55	Abelardo Serrano		SINAPROC		2010
56	Francisco de Asis Rodríguez Gonzales		Municipality de Barú		2010
57	MENDEZ GARCIA Sergio Vinicio		SE-CEPREDENAC		2009
58	Ramirez Hernández, Victor Manuel	CEPREDENAC	CEPREDENAC		Nov. 2010
59	Aguirre Mendoza, Eduardo Enrique		CEPREDENAC, Project BOSAI		Oct. 2011

(3) List of participants in the third-country training course, "Civil Protection and Disaster Prevention" in Mexico

	Name	Nationality	Organization	Year of participation
1	Gilbert Adolfo Jiméñez Siles	Costa Rica	CNE	March 2007

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2	Elenilson Armando Martínez Ascencio	El Salvador	General Direction of Civil Protection	March 2007
3	Ovidio García Guzmán	Guatemala	CONRED	March 2007
4	Julio César Quiñónez Espino	Honduras	CODEM, Tegucigalpa	March 2007
5	Ariel Omar López Bustillo	Honduras	COPECO	March 2007
6	Edgard René Orozco Campos	Nicaragua	SE-INAPRED	March 2007
7	Jamil Antonio Robleto Molina	Nicaragua	SE-INETER	March 2007
8	Kira X. Puga Ehrman	Panama	SINAPROC	March 2007
9	Reynaldo Rodríguez García	Panama	SINAPROC	March 2007
10	Marina Villanueva Villanueva	Costa Rica	CNE	May 2008
11	Edwin Alfredo Véliz	El Salvador	General Direction of Civil Protection	May 2008
12	Fermin Alberto Pérez Hernández	El Salvador	General Direction of Civil Protection	May 2008
13	Manuel Humberto Hidalgo Enriquez	Guatemala	CONRED	May 2008
14	Joaquín Baldeamar Alvarado	Honduras	COPECO	May 2008
15	Norman Martín Sánchez García	Nicaragua	SE-SINAPRED	May 2008
16	Federico Armién Rowe	Panama	SINAPROC	May 2008
17	Noriela Rodríguez Alveo	Panama	SINAPROC	May 2008
18	Guido Antonio MARÍN QUIRÓS	Costa Rica	CNE	August 2009
19	Edwin Ricardo SOLÓRZANO HERNÁNDEZ	El Salvador	General Direction of Civil Protection	August 2009
20	Glenda Yanira DURÁN DE TEJADA	El Salvador	General Direction of Civil Protection	August 2009
21	Andrés Abelino CASASOLA SANDOVAL	Guatemala	CONRED	August 2009
22	Darwin Reynaldo MUÑOZ SALINAS	Honduras	COPECO	August 2009
23	María Margarita Hernández Muñoz	Nicaragua	Municipality of Leon	August 2009
24	José Javier Castillo Melgarejo	Panama	SINAPROC	August 2009
25	Jorge Enrique Rodríguez Chérigo	Panama	SINAPROC	August 2009
26	Jesús Ricardo Valencia	El Salvador	General Direction of Civil Protection	June-July 2010
27	Oliva Hernández, Juan Pablo	Guatemala	CONRED	June 2010
28	Luis Urrutia	Honduras	CODEM, Tegucigalpa	May 2011
29	Yanira Barahona Rico	El Salvador	Gobernadora Departamental de La Paz	
30	Walter Navarrete	El Salvador	Gobernadora Departamental de Cuscatlan	

(4) List of participants in the study tours

	Name	Nationality	Organization	Theme (visited countries)	Period of the visit
1	Daniel Gallardo	Costa Rica	CNE	Tsunami disaster risk management (Japan and Thailand)	March 2008
2	Alejandro Gutiérrez	Costa Rica	Institute of Oceanography	Tsunami disaster risk management (Japan and Thailand)	March 2008
3	Elda Vásquez de Godoy	El Salvador	SNET	Tsunami disaster risk management (Japan and Thailand)	March 2008

(5) List of participants in other courses in Japan

	Name	Nationality	Organization	Theme	Period
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1	Humberto Brown	Panama	SINAPROC	Community Based Disaster Risk Management	October 17 to November 26, 2011
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**Annex 7: List of Inputs (Equipment Provided)**

Equipment	Maker	Model	Quantity	Currency	Unit price	Fiscal year of procurement	Recipient country
<b>Costa Rica</b>							
Vehicle	TOYOTA	Land Cruiser Prado VX	1	US Dollar	28,200.00	2007	Costa Rica
Radio communication equipment (including accessories)	KENWOOD	TK-7100H	12	US Dollar	773.43	2007	Costa Rica
Equipment cage for vehicle	THULE	Extreme	1	Colon	253,838.00	2008	Costa Rica
Laptop computer	HP	Pavillontx2000	1	Colon	835,362.00	2008	Costa Rica
Still camera	Sonny	DSCW-15DR	1	Colon	187,170.00	2009	Costa Rica
Video camera	Sonny	DCRSR-45DD	1	Colon	315,000.00	2009	Costa Rica
Printer	Epson	TX600	1	US Dollar	279.79	2009	Costa Rica
Radio	Vertex	VX-2200	6	Colon	118,585.00	2009	Costa Rica
Fuente de Poder	Astron	RS-20ABB	6	Colon	86,150.00	2009	Costa Rica
<b>El Salvador</b>							
Digital Camera			3	US Dollar	350.00		El Salvador
Canopi			1	US Dollar	577.75		El Salvador
Desktop computer	HP		1	US Dollar	895.00		El Salvador
Desktop computer	HP		2	US Dollar	900.00		El Salvador
Desktop computer	HP		2	US Dollar	1114.16		El Salvador
Meeting table			1	US Dollar	1160.00		El Salvador
Mini telemetric station			1	US Dollar	300.00		El Salvador
Chainsaw			1	US Dollar	502.85		El Salvador
Chainsaw			3	US Dollar	445.00		El Salvador
Chainsaw			3	US Dollar	680.00		El Salvador
Projector	EPSON		1	US Dollar	800.00		El Salvador
Radio communication base with antenna			3	US Dollar	907.21		El Salvador
Portable radio communication equipment			12	US Dollar	285.00		El Salvador
Video camera			3	US Dollar	750.00		El Salvador
Monitoring camara	Canon		2	US Dollar	1,646.01	2009	El Salvador
Camara housing	Canon		2	US Dollar	2,036.60	2009	El Salvador
Laptop computer	HP	PAVILION DV4-1624	1	US Dollar	1,119.16	2009	El Salvador
Proyector	EPSON	Power Lite 79c	1	US Dollar	690.27	2009	El Salvador
Printer	Canon	PIXMA MP250	1	US Dollar	58.41	2009	El Salvador
Desktop computer	HP	DC6000WB992LA	1	US Dollar	1,144.45	2009	El Salvador

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Video camera	SONY	DCR DV650	1	US Dollar	460.18	2009	El Salvador
Digital camera	Sony	W380	1	US Dollar	407.08	2009	El Salvador
Chainsaw	POULAN	PP4620AVX	4	US Dollar	1,235.40	2009	El Salvador
Meeting table and chairs			1	US Dollar	904.88	2009	El Salvador
Radio communication base with antenna and accessory	Motorola	EM400	3	US Dollar	2,933.13	2010	El Salvador
Potable Radio	Motorola	EP450	2	US Dollar	570.00	2010	El Salvador

Guatemala

Digital video camera	Sony	DCRDVD405	1	Quetzal	8,999.00	2007	Guatemala
Still camera	Sony	DSCN1	1	Quetzal	3,999.00	2007	Guatemala
Compact SGVA Projector	Sony	VPLES3	1	Quetzal	12,275.00	2007	Guatemala
Battery for digital video camera	Sony	NPF90	1	Quetzal	2,065.00	2007	Guatemala
Desktop computer	Dell	Optiplex 755 Minitower Core 2 Duo E440/2.0Ghz 2M 800FSB Win Vista Business	1	Quetzal	17,571.49	2008	Guatemala
Notebook	Dell	Inspiron 1420 Intel Core 2 Duo T7250 2.0 GHz. 800 MHz 2M L2 Cache Red	1	Quetzal	9,232.16	2008	Guatemala
GPS	Garmin	Etrexvistahcx GPS vista color High Resol	1	Quetzal	3,138.75	2008	Guatemala
Multimedia projector	EPSON	98+	1	Quetzal	5,049.00	2010	Guatemala
Trumpets (alet sirens)	LS SYSTEMS	TS 40	20	Quetzal	262.50	2010	Guatemala
Audio Amplifier	LS SYSTEMS	PA 4SA	20	Quetzal	493.50	2010	Guatemala
LOADING AND DISCHARGE CONTROL	MORNINGSTAR	34960	20	Quetzal	570.00	2010	Guatemala
BATTERY DEEP CYCLE 12 VOLT	AC DELCO	M27MF	20	Quetzal	1,650.00	2010	Guatemala
Transceiver	Motorola	EM400	5	Quetzal	3,340.00	2010	Guatemala
Connector	Amphenol	pl259	20	Quetzal	30.00	2010	Guatemala
Mouse tail connector	Amphenol	HKN9557	20	Quetzal	150.00	2010	Guatemala
antenna Aluminum base		6DB	4	Quetzal	1,200.00	2010	Guatemala
antenna Yagi type		6 elements	4	Quetzal	560.00	2010	Guatemala
Digital Recorder type reporter			2	Quetzal	850.00	2010	Guatemala
Cable TSS		2x14	300 mts.	Quetzal	2,550.00	2010	Guatemala
Gallons of battery acid			10	Quetzal	43.00	2010	Guatemala
simple switches			40	Quetzal	21.50	2010	Guatemala
metal plates			20	Quetzal	16.00	2010	Guatemala
GPS	Garmin	62S	2	Quetzal	4,032.00	2010	Guatemala
light pipe and threaded nipple		HG	10	Quetzal	389.45	2010	Guatemala
galvanized wire		CAL. 14	100 pounds	Quetzal	6.61	2010	Guatemala
Speaker audio cables			300 mts.	Quetzal	1,140.00	2010	Guatemala

Honduras

Vehicle	Toyota	Land Cruiser	1	Converted from JICA office vehicle	Honduras
Laptop computer	Dell	Vostro 1500	1	US Dollar 1,750.00	Honduras 2007
Projector	Epson	Power Lite 77	1	US Dollar 825.00	Honduras 2007
Radio Base	Kenwood	TK7100-H 64CH	2	US Dollar 687.74	Honduras 2007
Radio transmitter	Kenwood	TK2202LK 16CH	4	US Dollar 195.82	Honduras 2007

Nicaragua

Vehicle	Toyota	KUN25L-HRMDH	1	US Dollar 20,323.00	Nicaragua 2009
Laptop computer	DELL	DELL 1520	2	US Dollar 2,341.20	Nicaragua 2009
Desktop computer	DELL	VOSTRO220	1	US Dollar 1,285.60	Nicaragua 2009
Printer	HP Laser	P2035	2	US Dollar 540.00	Nicaragua 2009
Desktop Computer	Apple	iMac	1	US Dollar 3,057.79	Nicaragua 2010
Sound equipment for SAT			2	US Dollar 58,679.81	Nicaragua 2010
Installation of Sound Equipment for SAT			2	US Dollar 36,700.00	Nicaragua 2011

Panama

Digital Camera	Panasonic	LS70	1	US Dollar 195.00	Panama 2007
Lap top computer	Dell	xpsm 1330	1	US Dollar 1,599.99	Panama 2007
Digital camera	HP	MZ69	3	US Dollar 159.97	Panama 2007
Lap top computer	HP	Pavilion DV2626	3	US Dollar 1,549.00	Panama 2007
Projector	EPSON	Powerlite 77c	3	US Dollar 999.99	Panama 2007
Video camera	SONY	SO12717293H	1	US Dollar 549.97	Panama 2007
Computer software	Microsoft	Office2007	1	US Dollar 509.97	Panama 2007
Screen	Selectron	PSCC 86	3	US Dollar 199.97	Panama 2007
Multipurpose printer	Canon	04-mp140	3	US Dollar 56.97	Panama 2007
Portable speaker unit		Messenger OGFG0876	3	US Dollar 539.00	Panama 2007
Transceiver	Motorola	EM400	2	US Dollar 1,987.00	Panama 2009
Radio communication equipment (including accessories: solar panels, antenna, batteries, and others)	HYT	TM610 VHF 128 CH	2	US Dollar 3,996.60	Panamá 2010
Laptop computer (including portfolio)	AMD Turion	TO5-M805DSP2906R	1	US Dollar 1,149.95	Panamá 2009
Multipurpose printer	Canon	CO4-MP250	1	US Dollar 48.95	Panamá 2010

Note: Only equipment with a unit price of 20,000 Japanese Yen or higher at the time of procurement are listed

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Annex 8: List of Inputs (Operational Costs)

1) Japanese side (unit: thousand Japanese Yen)

Item	Japanese fiscal year					TOTAL
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011(Planned)	
Counterpart training	0	0	5,975	2,579	0	8,554
Dispatch of experts	23,633	43,023	47,170	45,115	39,991	198,932
Provision of equipment	9,582	4,095	2,810	4,862	3,599	24,948
Dispatch of study teams	2,399	0	7,296	286	10,097	20,078
Other expenditures including local operational cost	32,135	42,917	47,365	42,504	48,121	213,042
Total	67,749	90,035	110,616	95,346	101,808	465,554

2) Central American Side

Guatemala

Operational Costs	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Personnel	-	-	-	579,000.00	515,520.00	-
Furniture	-	-	-	4,543.00	3,011.00	-
Technical Equipment	-	-	-	41,771.60	35,808.14	-
administrative cost (water, electricity, telephone, internet)	-	-	-	8,400.00	7,200.00	-
Vehicle Equipment	-	-	-	30,114.00	0	-
Depreciation Vehicle	-	-	-	4,200.00	3,600	-
Gasoline	-	-	-	8,400.00	7,200.00	-
Total	200,000.00	332,706.18	390,620.00	678,438.60	574,350.14	2,176,114.92

(Unit: Quetzal)

El Salvador

Item	Currency	Amount
Project office space, with furniture at Civil Protection 2007-2010	UD Dollar	5,400.00
Project office space, with furniture at Civil Protection 2010-2011	UD Dollar	3,600.00
Electricity, water supply and internet access for the project office at Civil Protection 2007-2010	UD Dollar	8,280.00
Electricity, water supply and internet access for the project office at Civil Protection 2010-2011	UD Dollar	5,520.00
Office space for municipal emergency operation centers	UD Dollar	5,485.00
Transport cost covered by Civil Protection 2008	UD Dollar	271.68
Transport cost covered by Civil Protection 2009 – 2011	UD Dollar	375.00
Transport cost covered by municipalities 2008-2009	UD Dollar	1,347.12
Transport cost covered by municipalities 2010-2011	UD Dollar	1,900.00
Personnel cost of Civil Protection 2007-2009	UD Dollar	4,452.60
Personnel cost of Civil Protection 2010-2011	UD Dollar	7,080.00
Personnel cost of municipalities 2008-2009	UD Dollar	19,796.52
Personnel cost of municipalities 2010-2011	UD Dollar	16,000.00
Workshop cost covered by municipalities 2008-2009	UD Dollar	6,357.48
Workshop cost covered by municipalities 2010-2011	UD Dollar	11,800.00

Honduras

Item	Japanese Fiscal Year	
	2007-2009	2010-2011
Fuel cost for the project vehicle	L. 18,977	L. 21,000
Maintenance cost for the project vehicle	L. 1,030	
Fuel cost for power generator	L. 190	
Operational cost		L. 12,900
Total	L. 20,197	L. 21,000

Panama

Item	Currency	Amount
Project office space and warehouse	US Dollar	12,000.00
Training rooms and computer	US Dollar	750.00

Desk computer (2)	US Dollar	1,700.00
File Cabinet (1)	US Dollar	250.00
Office desk (3)	US Dollar	750.00
Office chair (4)	US Dollar	300.00
Bookcase (1)	US Dollar	250.00
Utilities costs (water and electricity)	US Dollar	1,000,00/year
Vehicle allocated to experts	US Dollar	22,000.00
Cost of vehicle maintenance and fuel	US Dollar	1,500
Domestic travel cost	US Dollar	3,150,00/year

Costa Rica

Item	Currency	Amount
Domestic travel cost in 2008	UD Dollar	4,362.00
Domestic travel cost in 2009	UD Dollar	1,837.00
Procurement and installation of a repeater	UD Dollar	17,000.00
Operational cost 2008	UD Dollar	27,296.00
Operational cost 2009	UD Dollar	25,789.00
Operational cost 2010	UD Dollar	5,071.00
Personnel cost 2008	UD Dollar	1,674.00
Personnel cost 2009	UD Dollar	1,674.00
Personnel cost 2010	UD Dollar	1,525.00

Nicaragua

Item	SINAPRED CONTRIBUTION BY YEAR				
	Currency	2009	2010	2011	Total
Fuel and lubricants for the vehicle SINAPRED	Dolares	521.74	869.57	1,739.13	3,130.43
Office supplies	Dolares	347.83	456.52	1,1173.91	1,978.26
Publications and Printing	Dolares	434.78	826.09	1,195.65	2,456.52
Per diems	Dolares	543.48	1,086.96	1,956.52	3,586.96
Training Course	Dolares	347.83	413.04	869.57	1,630.43
Personal (SINAPRED)	Dolares	42,300.00	42,300.00	42,300.00	126,900.00
Total U.S. \$		44,495.65	45,952.17	49,234.78	139,682.61
Total C \$		C\$ 1,023,400	C\$ 1,056,900	C\$ 1,132,400	C\$ 3,212,700

Project Coordinator

Country	Name
Region	Mr. Eduardo Aguirre Mendoza
Guatemala	Mr. Luis Misa Bocay
El Salvador	Ms. María Eva Ortiz Mártir
Honduras	Mr. Guillermo Pérez
Panama	Ms. Zulma de Barragan
Costa Rica	Mr. Arthur Schreeder Quirós
Nicaragua	Mr. Sergio Mario Malta Bonilla

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Annex 9: List of Inputs (Counterpart Assignment)

	Country	Name	Organization	Role in Project	Period of participation
1	Costa Rica	Vanessa Rosales Ardón	CNE	Project Director	2009-Present
2		Daniel Gallardo	CNE	Project Director	2007-2009
3		Douglas Salgado Duarte	CNE	Project Manager	2007-2012.02
4		Tatiana Rodriguez	CNE	Project Manager	2012.02-Presente
5		Guido Matamoros Ruiz	CNE	Counterpart	
6		Oscar Chinchilla	CNE	Counterpart	
7		Carlos Cerdas	CNE	Counterpart	
8		Ivannia Dixon Ballestero	CNE	Counterpart	
9		Sergio Sánchez Castillo	CNE	Counterpart	
10		Gabriela Vega	CNE	Counterpart	
11		Marco Vinicio Saborio	CNE	Counterpart	
12		Ramón Araya	CNE	Counterpart	
13		Víctor Fallas	CNE	Counterpart	
14		Kathia Solórzano	Municipality of Cañas	Counterpart	
15		Karol Ruiz	Municipality of Cañas	Counterpart	
16		Erika Cabezas	Municipality of Cañas	Counterpart	
17		Eugenia Baltodano	CCE Barrio Hotel	Counterpart	
18		Alicia Bolívar	Development Association	Counterpart	
19		Flory Elay	CME Cóbano	Counterpart	
20		Leslie Centeno	CME Cóbano	Counterpart	
21		Gladys Morua	CME Cóbano	Counterpart	
22		Mario William Acosta	CME Nicoya	Counterpart	
23		Adela Sequeira	CME Carrillo	Counterpart	
24		Francis Hernández	CME Carrillo	Counterpart	
25		Francisco Alemán	CME Carrillo	Counterpart	
26		Geissel Gutierrez	CME Santa Cruz	Counterpart	
27		Luis Matarrita	CME Santa Cruz	Counterpart	
28	El Salvador	Jorge Meléndez	Civil Protection	Project Director	2009-Present
29		Jorge Barahona	Civil Protection	Project Director	2007-2009
30		Aida Zeledon	Civil Protection	Counterpart	2009-Present
31		Raúl Murillo	Civil Protection	Counterpart	2007-Present
32		Fermin Pérez	Civil Protection	Project Manager	2007-Present
33		Luis Amaya	Civil Protection	Counterpart	2007-Present
34		Edwin Solórzano	Civil Protection	Counterpart	2007-Present
35		Aristides Helena	Civil Protection	Counterpart	2008-Present
36		Baudilio Ventura	Civil Protection	Counterpart	2009-Present
37		Armando Vividor	Civil Protection	Counterpart	2009-Present
38		Serafín Alvarado	Civil Protection	Counterpart	2010-Present
39		Edgar Córdova	Civil Protection	Counterpart	2010-Present
40		Elisa Durán	Civil Protection	Counterpart	2010-Present
41		Blanca de López	Civil Protection	Counterpart	2010-Present
42		Jorge Cortéz	Civil Protection	Counterpart	2010-Present
43		José Luis Esquivel	Civil Protection	Counterpart	2010-Present
44		Danny Arguetas	Civil Protection	Counterpart	2010-Present
45		Elda de Godoy	SNET	Counterpart	2007-2009
46		Deisy López	SNET	Counterpart	2009-Present
47		Ernesto Durán	SNET	Counterpart	2007-2008
48		Griselda Barrera	SNET	Counterpart	2007-2008
49		Jennifer Larreynaga	SNET	Counterpart	2007-2008
50		Mauricio Martínez	SNET	Counterpart	2010-Present
51		Danny Rodríguez	Municipality of Zaragoza	Counterpart	2007-Present
52		Andrés Samayoa	Municipality of Zaragoza	Counterpart	2007-2008
53		René Caballero	Municipality of Zaragoza	Counterpart	2007-Present
54		Erick Leiva	Municipality of Zaragoza	Counterpart	2009-Present
55		Carlos Ramos	Municipality of San Pedro Masahuat	Counterpart	2008-Present
56		Santos Rodas	Municipality of San Pedro Masahuat	Counterpart	2008-Present
57		Jaime Santos	Municipality of San Pedro Masahuat	Counterpart	2009-Present
58		Roberto Abarca	Municipality of San Luis Talpa	Counterpart	2008-Present
59		Everilda Rámos	Municipality of San Luis Talpa	Counterpart	2008-Present

60		Medardo Herrera	Municipality of San Luis Talpa	Counterpart	2009-Present
61		Arnoldo Jiménez	Municipality of San José Villanueva	Counterpart	2008-Present
62		Alexis Guzmán	Municipality of San José Villanueva	Counterpart	2007-2008
63		Ruben González	Municipality of San José Villanueva	Counterpart	2009-Present
64		Eduardo Quijano	Municipality of Antiguo Cuscatlan	Counterpart	2007
65		Alvaro Rodríguez	Municipality of Nuevo Cuscatlán	Counterpart	2007-Present
66		Juan Humberto de León	Municipality of Nuevo Cuscatlán	Counterpart	2007-Present
67	Guatemala	Hugo René Hernández	CONRED	Project Director	2007-2008
68		Alejandro Maldonado	CONRED	Project Director	2008-Present
69		Juan C. Maldonado	CONRED	Counterpart	2007-2008
70		Marilú Recinos	CONRED	Counterpart	2007-2008
71		Mario Ovalle H.	CONRED	Counterpart	2008-Present
72		Vicente Palacios	CONRED	Counterpart	2008-2010
73		Moisés Cajas T.	CONRED	Counterpart	2009-2010
74		José Castillo Q.	CONRED	Counterpart	2007-2010
75		Edgar Gomar Ruiz	CONRED	Project Manager	2007-2009
76		Yohana Miner	CONRED	Counterpart	2009-2010
77		Susy Girón	CONRED	Counterpart	2010-Present
78		Jairo Arreaga	CONRED	Counterpart	2009-2011
79		Daniel Francisco García Montes	CONRED	Project Manager	2011-Present
80		Marco Antonio Argueta	CONRED	Counterpart	2011-Present
81		Tatiana Acuña	CONRED	Counterpart	2010-Present
82		Erick Uribio	CONRED	Counterpart	2010-Present
83		Barbar Phefunchal	CONRED	Counterpart	2011-Present
84		Susana Marin	CONRED	Counterpart	2010-Present
85		Karen Arredondo	CONRED	Counterpart	2011-Present
86	Honduras	Marco Tulio Burgos Córdova	COPECO	Project Director	2007-2009
87		Lisandro Rosales Banegas	COPECO	Project Director	2009 - Present
88		Eva Joselina Matamoros	COPECO	Project Manager	2007-2010
89		Mario Enrique Salinas	COPECO	Project Manager	2010 - 2010
90		María Fernanda Andino	COPECO	Project Manager	2010 - Present
91		Julio César Quiñónez	Municipality of Tegucigalpa	Counterpart	2007-Present
92		Mirna Solano	Municipality of Tegucigalpa	Counterpart	2009-2010
93		Luis Urrutia	Municipality of Tegucigalpa	Counterpart	2010 - Present
94		Arléth Magali Montero	COPECO	Counterpart	2009-2010
95		Roberto Mendoza	CODEM-Tegucigalpa	Counterpart	2007-2008
96		Yeri Martínez	CODEM-Tegucigalpa	Counterpart	2008
97		Marco Aranda	CODEM-Tegucigalpa	Counterpart	2008 - Present
98		Eli Suarez	CODEM-Tegucigalpa	Counterpart	2007-2008
99		Esteban Tróchez	COPECO	Counterpart	2008-2010
100	Panamá	Roberto Velásquez Abood	National Office- SINAPROC	Project Director	2007-2008
101		Luis Francisco Sucre	SINAPROC	Project Director	2008-2009
102		Arturo Alvarado De Icaza	SINAPROC	Project Director	2009- Present
103		Reynaldo Rodríguez García	SINAPROC	Project Manager	2007-2009
104		Jorge Rodríguez Cherigo	SINAPROC	Project Manager	2009-2011
105		María Him de Patiño	SINAPROC	Project Manager	2011-Present
106		Armando Palacios	SINAPROC	Counterpart	2007-2009
107		José Donderis	SINAPROC	Counterpart	2009-Present
108		Alejandro López	SINAPROC	Counterpart	2007-2009
109		José Aguirre	SINAPROC	Counterpart	2009-Present
110		Noriela Rodríguez	SINAPROC	Counterpart	2007-2009
111		José Morrone	SINAPROC	Counterpart	2009-Present
112		Abelardo Serrano	SINAPROC	Counterpart	2010-Present
113		Cristino Pineda	SINAPROC	Counterpart	2011-Present
114		Abraham Morales	SINAPROC	Counterpart	2011-Present
115	Nicaragua	Xiomara González	SE-SINAPRED	Project Manager	2008 - Present
116		Evelin Canales	SE-SINAPRED	Counterpart	2008 – Present
117		Margarita Hernández	Alcaldía de León	Counterpart	2008 – Present
118		Favio Segura	INETER	INETER	2008 – Present
119	SE-CEPRENAC	David Smith	Secretario Ejecutivo	Director	2007-2009
120		María Eugenia Soto	Coordinador Regional Proyecto	Coordinador	2007-2010
121		Ivan Morales	Secretario Ejecutivo	Director	2009-presente
122		Eduardo Aguirre Mendoza	Coordinador Regional Proyecto	Coordinador	2010-presente

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123	Noel Barillas	Gerente de Cooperación y Proyectos	Contraparte	2009-presente
124	Jessica Solano	Gerente Técnico	Contraparte	2009-presente
125	Víctor Ramírez	Coordinador Fortalecimiento Institucional	Contraparte	2009-Presente