

Annex 13: Result Grid 2: Progress at Activity Level

Outputs	Activity	Progress as of the mid-term Evaluation (February-March 2010)	Progress after the Mid-term Evaluation
<p>[Output 1] The mechanism for disaster risk management is strengthened in target communities in collaboration with inhabitants, community organizations, and municipal authorities.</p>	<p>1-1 Establish disaster risk management organizations in the target communities.</p>	<p>47 out of 48 (98%) surveyed communities established disaster risk management organizations. Achievement of each country is as follows: [Costa Rica] 6/6 [El Salvador] 4/5 [Guatemala] 19/19 [Honduras] 9/9 [Nicaragua] 3/3 [Panama] 6/6.</p>	<p>(El Salvador) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strengthening of municipal authorities was prioritized as project activities in the first half of project period. As such, target communities were mainly identified after the mid-term evaluation. In the second half period, the establishment of community organizations for disaster risk management has been steadily undertaken by municipal officials in charge, volunteer, and extension workers. Formation of 27 instructor groups at the multidisciplinary municipal level in risk management (7 courses) by DGFC of El Salvador <p>(Costa Rica) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In El Hotel, after the trial construction of used-tire dike, the work to extend the dike was undertaken by the initiative of village volunteers in February through May 2011. Such efforts were recognized in a global competition of community-level disaster reduction, and the community of El Hotel received an award for community-level Case Study in July 2011, from the Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction - an international network of NGO. Through the awareness raising activities on disaster risk management conducted by CME Nicoya, the community of Centro established an organization to the same effect based on the organization for civil security. 4 municipal authorities, Cóbano, Nicoya, Carrillo and Cañas, have improved activities of prevention and preparation during development of the project, mainly in the intervention areas. <p>(Nicaragua) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community organizations are sustaining their activities. For example, through project activities such as the visiting of short-term expert and provision of teaching materials, members of COLOPRED in the three target communities have become aware of Tsunami enough to explain the mechanism of Tsunami to residents in neighboring villages. In Salinas Grandes, an event "Tsunami fair" was held on 17 April 2011 by villagers, where activities such as planting trees along the coast and confirming evacuation routes were conducted. The fair is scheduled again in April 2012. <p>(El Salvador) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At target schools in El Salvador, risk assessments were conducted again to revise risk maps. <p>(Costa Rica) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Santa Teresa and Montezuma, the ex-trainee in the CME promoted awareness-raising activities in the community, and the villagers set up signs of evacuation routes and selected shelters for Tsunami. The school in Montezuma indicated evacuation route from Tsunami by putting up sign and developing evacuation drill. <p>(Costa Rica) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the community of Montesuma, El Hotel and Tamarindo, the set-up of evacuation route signs and warning signs were advanced. In Santa Teresa, a disaster management office was open where the risk map is displayed and its copy is distributed. </p></p></p></p></p></p>
	<p>1-2 Conduct disaster risk assessment in the target communities with community initiative.</p>	<p>38 out of 48 (79%) surveyed communities conducted disaster risk assessment with community initiative. [Costa Rica] 4/6 [El Salvador] 2/5 [Guatemala] 14/19 [Honduras] 9/9 [Nicaragua] 3/3 [Panama] 6/6</p>	
	<p>1-3 Prepare risk maps in the target communities.</p>	<p>31 out of 48 (65%) surveyed communities completed preparation of risk maps. [Costa Rica] 3/6 [El Salvador] 2/5 [Guatemala] 11/19</p>	

		<p>[Honduras] 7/9 [Nicaragua] 2/3 [Panama] 6/6</p> <p>In addition, other 14 communities are under preparation of the risk maps. It will reach 94% when they complete the process.</p> <p>However, the prepared risk maps have not been widely propagated to the residents in the surveyed communities as shown in the data below.</p> <p>[Costa Rica] 0 propagated/3 prepared maps [El Salvador] 0 /2 [Guatemala] 0 /11 [Honduras] 3 /7 [Nicaragua] 0 /2 [Panama] 0 /6</p>	<p>(Nicaragua)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the three target communities, the set-up of evacuation route and warning signs in accordance with a risk map were promoted. <p>(Honduras)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Choluteca and Tegucigalpa, the set-up of evacuation route and warning signs in accordance with a risk map were promoted.
<p>1-4 Establish an appropriate early warning system in the target communities.</p>	<p>38 out of 48 (79%) surveyed communities have started the process for establishing early warning system (hereinafter referred to as "EWS"). However, no surveyed community but Maravilla (Libano) community has completed the process. The numbers of communities that have started or completed the establishment of EWS are as follows:</p> <p>[Costa Rica] 1 completed & 2 in progress/6 surveyed communities [El Salvador] 3 in progress/5 [Guatemala] 19 in progress/19 [Honduras] 8 in progress/9 [Nicaragua] 0 in progress/3 [Panama] 5 in progress/6</p> <p>On the other hand, 45 out of 48 (94%) surveyed communities indicated that there were certain means of communication to distribute disaster related information among the communities.</p> <p>[Costa Rica] 4 /6 [El Salvador] 5 /5 [Guatemala] 18 /19 [Honduras] 9 /9 [Nicaragua] 3 /3 [Panama] 6 /6</p> <p>This could imply that what is still absent to complete the establishment of EWS in many community is a reliable source of information on disaster warning because once they receive it, they have means to distribute it among their communities.</p> <p>When the hurricane "Iga" struck El Salvador in November 2009, an ex-trainee of JICA training course in the municipality of San Pedro Masahuat received information on a flood in the</p>	<p>(Guatemala)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainings for radio operators are conducted annually. Surveillance camera for volcanoes are planned to be introduced. <p>(El Salvador)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around the Jiboa river basin area, the capacity for surveillance, warning and emergency response are being developed by setting up radio system in the upstream, connecting with SNET(Environment Observation Department in the Ministry of Environment), and conducting a workshop on early warning for community leaders. In Nuevo Cuscatlán, a workshop was held in August 2011, jointly with members of CMPC and community leaders, on the establishment of standard to issue a warning for landslide disasters. <p>(Panama)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Chiriqui Viejo River basin area, rain gauges were set up in the upstream and river gauges were set up in target communities. The operation of the communication system is regularly tested by conveying the surveillance results through radio. Also, the capacity of data collection is strengthened by obtaining precipitation data from an electric power company's rainfall observation network. <p>(Costa Rica)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Cañas river basin, the project manager took the initiative and strengthened the water level observation system and alarm sending system, with CNE's own budget with participation of CME of Cañas, in the SAT communities. In the target communities, the capacity to respond the alarm was strengthened accordingly. <p>(Nicaragua)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment of the system is underway to issue Tsunami warning for the target communities by a remote control of INETER. <p>(Honduras)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A workshop was conducted to strengthen the rainfall observation network, on which the early warning system is to be established. Also, warning sirens were installed in all target communities. 	

		<p>upstream of Jiboa River, and transmitted the information to downstream communities. One of the downstream communities, Las Hojas, activated the emergency sirens that had been introduced by BOSAI Project, and evacuated the residents before a large-scale flood struck the community.</p>	
<p>1-5</p>	<p>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>26 out of 48 (54%) surveyed communities have their own disaster response plans. Achievement of each country is as follows: [Costa Rica] 3/6 [El Salvador] 1/5 [Guatemala] 11/19 [Honduras] 4/9 [Nicaragua] 1/3 [Panama] 1/6</p> <p>In addition, other 16 communities are under preparation of the disaster response plans. It will reach 88% when they complete the process.</p> <p>However, being similar to the case of risk maps, those disaster response plans are not widely propagated to the residents in the surveyed communities as shown in the data below: [Costa Rica] 1 propagated/3 existing plans [El Salvador] 0 propagated /1 existing plans [Guatemala] 0 propagated /11 existing plans [Honduras] 2 in progress/4 existing plans [Nicaragua] 1 in progress/1 existing plans [Panama] 0 propagated /1 existing plans</p>	<p>(El Salvador) • At least 1 school of each municipality has made the school protection plan in their response component. • Municipalities have made the civil protection plan in their response component.</p> <p>(Guatemala) • Engineer of CONRED assigned for community activities of the project, along with residents, prepared a disaster response plan for each community. The printed disaster response plan was distributed to its own community in December 2011.</p> <p>(Panama) • At the time of mid-term evaluation, most communities were still preparing a disaster management plan. Thereafter, the number of communities that developed the plan has increased by the coordination of the JICA coordinator and community leaders.</p> <p>(Costa Rica) • In the community of El Hotel, the disaster management plan which includes the evacuation drill is updated. • In the Centro of Nicoya, through the awareness raising of the project, the residents took the initiative for CME to develop a disaster management plan. • In the community of Santa Teresa, a disaster management plan was developed for earthquake and Tsunami.</p> <p>(Nicaragua) • Community's disaster response plan is reviewed and updated annually. • As per described above, at each of national, municipal and community level, there are remarkable contributions from ex-trainees.</p> <p>• There are no activities directly aiming at the strengthening the ex-trainee network. The connection, however, among ex-trainees has been developed through various opportunities during the project such as a workshop and a seminar.</p>
<p>1-6</p>	<p>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>Although there is no statistical record to show whether this activity is fulfilled, the interviews with Japanese experts, counterpart personnel and other persons related to BOSAI Project indicate that ex-trainees are generally actively involved in the community-level project activities. Municipal and national disaster risk management staff members participate in the community-level activities although the level of their participation varies depending on the national system of promoting local disaster risk management in each country.</p>	
<p>1-7</p>	<p>Register and document the process of the activities.</p>	<p>The process of activities is not well registered and documented. There is a need to improve registration and documentation of project activities.</p>	<p>(El Salvador) • There is the activity report until 2009. Now, in process of update till 2011.</p> <p>(Panama) • The JICA project coordinator prepared an activity record of the project.</p> <p>(Costa Rica)</p>

<p>【Output 2】 Knowledge of disaster risk management is promoted in target communities.</p>	<p>2-1 Prepare methodologies, tools and technologies to promote disaster risk management in the target communities.</p>	<p>7 items have been prepared so far. See Annex 8 (1) Educational/awareness-raising materials for communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project manager kept the record of activities and implementation process of the project. • Staff of the JICA Costa Rica office made a presentation on Japanese assistance in Costa Rica on disaster management at the seminar on 4 November 2011 supported by the Japanese Embassy. • The compilation of good practices is underway at present. <p>(Nicaragua)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The production of video picture on BOSAI project activities is underway. <p>(Honduras)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The JICA project coordinator is working at keeping the record of project activities, and the collection of good practices is being compiled at the JICA Honduras office. <p>(Costa Rica)(Nicaragua)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The publication of project activities and reports were inserted in the bulletin of disaster management organizations.
		<p>(Guatemala)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Frog Caravan Manual (Annex15 No.1-7 and 1-8) were developed. At present, the preparation of the manual's Central American version is undertaken in Honduras. • The volcano museum was open in Ciudad Vieja in October 2011 by the planning and implementation of an ex-trainee in CONRED. <p>(El Salvador)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The El Salvador version of PATO BOSAI, a series of play games on disaster response, (Annex 15 No.1-1) was prepared in cooperation with JOCV. At present, the preparation of its Central American version is underway in Guatemala. • In June 2011, a handover ceremony was organized of materials for the Frog Caravan and the card set for PATO BOSAI to the Civil Protection. • As to the BATO BOSAI, its central American version is currently prepared in Guatemala. <p>(Panama)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A spot advertisement for radio broadcasting is being prepared on awareness raising for disasters including earthquake and flood. • A manual to conduct evacuation drill was prepared (Annex15 No.1-9) <p>(Costa Rica)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 copies of the Horigome manual on participatory construction of used-tire dyke (Annex15 No.2-6) were prepared and distributed to public institutions, NGO and municipal authorities. • The test construction of used-tire dyke was presented at "the Central America BOSAI Forum for Municipalities" in March 2011 by the participants from Costa Rica and Honduras. • A member of CME in Cobano is currently preparing a BOSAI manual for school (Annex15 No.1-10). • In Nicoya, an awareness raising tool were developed concerning the earthquake (Annex15 No.1-11). Another manual to disseminate the tool (Annex15 No.1-12) was also developed and at present is under revision. 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costa Rica held three annual workshops about potential earthquake of Costa Rica with participation of OVSICORI-UNA-JICA-CNE. In these workshops, concept about earthquakes and practices based on DIG methodology were applied. Each year, in those workshops, experience of ex-trainees was included. <p>(Nicaragua)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A picture-card show and a power-point presentation for the mechanism of Tsunami were prepared(Annex15 No.1-6). The DVD to explain the mechanism of Tsunami is also planned. <p>(Guatemala)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the auspices of CEPREDENAC, training on SAT method was conducted at the Academy of Panama SINAPROC in November 2010 where the staff of CONRED lectured to participants from national institutions for disaster risk management. (Activity 4-2) A guidebook on SAT (simplified early warning system) updated by CONRED was distributed to the participants. During the project period, the Frog Caravan was conducted mainly in Guatemala and El Salvador. A regional workshop to share the experience of Guatemala's Frog Caravan was organized in May 2011 in CONRED for participants from national institutions for disaster risk management. <p>(El Salvador)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An open seminar was held by a short-term expert, Mr. Horigome, in May 2011 on the construction method for used-tire dyke in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Works. Construction of model used-tire dyke, as training to "delegados del municipio" of San Salvador, in coordination between DGPC, JICA and San Salvador Municipality DIG methodology was introduced for municipalities by the long-term expert. <p>(Costa Rica)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the communities of Santa Teresa and Tamarindo, workshops on the disaster risk by Tsunami were conducted based on methods such as DIG and walking observations (Machi-Aruki), including activities such as the selection of temporary shelters. <p>(Honduras)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the community of Matapalo Arriba, a workshop on the earthquake-resistant construction method with adobe, or sun-dried brick, was held in March 2011 with the participation of donor agencies and NGO in order to exhibit the technology and to disseminate the results of the Project on Enhancement of the Construction Technology and Dissemination System of the Earthquake-Resistant Vivienda Social and disaster risk management. (Activity 4-2) This workshop was widely featured in two pages in the newspaper "La Prensa" on 3 April 2011. Inauguration and handover of the seismic-resistant multiple use shelter on December 21, 2011 <p>(Guatemala)(El Salvador)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Frog Caravan was conducted at school and municipal festivals. In Guatemala, the Frog Caravan is planned to expand nationwide in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, which is working to agree to include it in the
<p>2-2 Conduct participatory workshops using the methodologies, tools and technologies to promote disaster risk management in the target communities.</p>	<p>The methodologies, tools and technologies prepared by BOSAI Project are appropriately utilized for community level activities including community-level workshops.</p>		
<p>2-3 Raise awareness about disaster risk management of school teachers and pupils in schools in the target</p>	<p>There is no data available to confirm the level of implementation of this activity.</p>		

<p>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>3 out of 48 surveyed communities conducted evacuation drills more than once every year. [Costa Rica] 1/6 [El Salvador] 1/5 [Guatemala] 1/19 [Honduras] 0/9 [Nicaragua] 0/3 [Panama] 0/6</p>	<p>national curriculum. Also, the first manual for the realization of the Frog Caravan was developed. And during 2011, the guide for conformation of committees and school plans in the communities of the BOSAI project was implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In El Salvador, school protection plans were updated in schools in target municipalities <p>(Costa Rica)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the municipality of Cóbano, as a part of year-through activities "School BOSAI", events on disaster risk management were organized in October 2010 and October 2011. After the event in 2010, through the provisions by the Project of relevant materials, places with potential danger in the school were repaired by teachers, students and their parents. The event in 2011 was participated by 9 schools in the sub-city of Cóbano. The CME Cóbano was asked to share the manuals and records of activities by the regional office of the Ministry of Education. <p>(Guatemala)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In March 2011, under the direction of CONRED with the cooperation of municipalities of Cotzumalguapa and San Pedro Yepocapa, a large-scale evacuation drill was executed in Santa Sofia and Yucates with 1,830 participants. Vice president of Guatemala, government officials and the ambassador of Japan were also at present. <p>(El Salvador)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the initiative of an ex-trainee and the disaster management division of San Pedro Masahuat, an evacuation drill of communities with risk of hydrometeorological event was conducted in September 2011. <p>(Costa Rica)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community of El Hotel conducted an evacuation drill for earthquakes in November 2011. <p>(Nicaragua)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 practical trainings at the community level and 4 trainings about evacuation in 4 schools in 2011
<p>[Output 3] Disaster response and risk reduction goals, tools, and activities are included in municipal plans in the target areas.</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>There are no semestral reports on project monitoring. JCC meetings are held annually, and project activities are reported by each country.</p> <p>No information is available to confirm the level of implementation of this activity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capacity development and institutional strengthening of municipalities are promoted by the project through activities such as the execution of The Central America BOSAI Forum for Municipalities (Feb 2010 and Mar 2011) as well as the dispatch of municipal officials to the training course in Japan. <p>(Guatemala)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Santa Lucia, an ex-trainee of the group training "Volcanic Disaster Prevention and Management for Central and South America" incorporated a disaster risk management plan into the city's development plan. <p>(El Salvador)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Nueva Cuscatlán, a disaster risk management plan was newly developed and

			<p>the relocation of inhabitants who live in high-risk areas is currently being planned. (Activity 3-4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In line with global risk management, now National Plan of Civil Protection is being updated to integrate municipalities and other institutions. <p>(Panama)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Barú, the Office of Risk Management was newly established in March 2011 by the initiative of an ex-trainee (now the Deputy Mayor). (Activity 3-4) <p>(Costa Rica)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Cañas, the budget of \$3,400 and \$2,000 were appropriated for 2011 and 2012, respectively, due to constant efforts of an ex-trainee. <p>(Honduras)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Tegucigalpa, the disaster risk management is incorporated into the city's development plan through the continued activities of JICA. In accordance with the development plan, an ex-trainee is promoting local disaster risk management activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the project period, from the target municipalities, 20 officials participated in the group training "Disaster Control in Central America". The number of participants "Disaster Control in Central America". The number of those from municipalities is in the bracket (). <table border="1" data-bbox="766 313 1005 985"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>計</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Guatemala</td> <td>3(2)</td> <td>2(0)</td> <td>3(0)</td> <td>2(0)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>12(3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>El Salvador</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(0)</td> <td>3(1)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>11(4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Panama</td> <td>2(0)</td> <td>2(0)</td> <td>3(2)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>0</td> <td>9(3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Costa Rica</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>10(5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nicaragua</td> <td>0</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(0)</td> <td>0</td> <td>6(2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Honduras</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>0</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(2)</td> <td>8(5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>11(5)</td> <td>12(3)</td> <td>13(5)</td> <td>12(4)</td> <td>8(5)</td> <td>56(22)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SE-CEPRENAC</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project encouraged the selection of suitable participants. Prior to the group training, the project organized preliminary trainings where ex-trainees and the participants could interact each other. <p>(Costa Rica, Nicaragua)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two regional forums "The Central America BOSJA Forum for Municipalities" were held for officials of municipal authorities, in February 2010 in Costa Rica and March 2011 in Nicaragua. (Activity 4-2,5-2) <p>(Costa Rica)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A national workshop was organized in August 2011, including target community areas, in cooperation with a training authority of municipalities. A workshop on land utilization and planning was held in November 2011 for the officials of municipalities around the target cities with the coordination of the CNE project manager. 		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	計	Guatemala	3(2)	2(0)	3(0)	2(0)	2(1)	12(3)	El Salvador	2(1)	2(0)	3(1)	2(1)	2(1)	11(4)	Panama	2(0)	2(0)	3(2)	2(1)	0	9(3)	Costa Rica	2(1)	2(1)	2(1)	2(1)	2(1)	10(5)	Nicaragua	0	2(1)	2(1)	2(0)	0	6(2)	Honduras	2(1)	2(1)	0	2(1)	2(2)	8(5)	Total	11(5)	12(3)	13(5)	12(4)	8(5)	56(22)	SE-CEPRENAC	0	0	1	1	1	3
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<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>During the project cooperation period, 9 municipal level personnel participated in "Disaster Control in Central America" training program.</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>This activity has not been implemented so far.</p>																																																																	

<p>【Output 4】 Capacity for promoting local disaster risk management is enhanced in national disaster management institutions in each country and SE-CEPREDENAC.</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>16 out of 18 (89%) surveyed municipalities have disaster response plans. Achievement of each country is as follows: [Costa Rica] 2/3 [El Salvador] 5/5 [Guatemala] 4/4 [Honduras] 4/4 [Nicaragua] 1/1 [Panama] 0 completed*1 surveyed municipalities * In the case of Panama, SINAPROC directly deals with the project activities through its branch office in accordance with the national disaster risk management system in place in Panama. Therefore, it is difficult to expect municipalities to develop their own disaster risk management plans in Panama.</p>	<p>In all target municipalities except for Panama, disaster risk management plans were formulated. In addition, activities on prevention and preparedness concerning disaster risk management has been promoted. (For example, in Nueva Cuscatlán, El Salvador, the relocation of people who live in high-risk areas are currently being planned.) (Panama) • “The National Emergency Plan” stipulates the strengthening of municipal capacities for disaster risk management. In Barú city, Panama, a Disaster Prevention Division was newly established in March 2011 by the initiative of an ex-trainee (activity 3-1). Furthermore, a disaster response plan is considered to be formulated. • On the other hand, in Panama, “The Emergency Plan” at provincial level has been prepared by each provincial office of SINAPROC in total 9 provinces.</p>																																																																																																																							
<p>【Output 4】 Capacity for promoting local disaster risk management is enhanced in national disaster management institutions in each country and SE-CEPREDENAC.</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>During the project cooperation period, 23 persons of national institutions of disaster risk management or SE-CEPREDENAC participated in “Disaster Control in Central America” training program. 25 persons participated in the third country training program “Civil Protection and Disaster Prevention” in Mexico. See Annex 4 for details.</p>	<p>During the project period, from the national institutions for disaster risk management and SE-CEPREDENAC, 34 officials participated in the group training “Disaster Control in Central America” and 26 officials participated in the third country training “Civil Protection and Disaster Prevention” • The number of participants “Disaster Control in Central America”. The number of those from the national institutions is in the bracket ().</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="778 331 1026 1003"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Guatemala</td> <td>3(1)</td> <td>2(2)</td> <td>3(3)</td> <td>2(2)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>12(9)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>El Salvador</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>3(2)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(0)</td> <td>11(5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Panama</td> <td>2(2)</td> <td>2(2)</td> <td>3(1)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>0</td> <td>9(6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Costa Rica</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>10(5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nicaragua</td> <td>0</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>0</td> <td>6(3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Honduras</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>0</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>2(0)</td> <td>8(3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>11(6)</td> <td>12(8)</td> <td>13(8)</td> <td>12(7)</td> <td>8(2)</td> <td>56(31)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SE-CEPREDENAC</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(note : Nicaragua includes both SINAPRED and INETER)</p> <p>• The number of participants “Civil Protection and Disaster Prevention”. The number of those from the national institutions is in the bracket ().</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1123 331 1342 1003"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Guatemala</td> <td>1(1)</td> <td>1(1)</td> <td>1(1)</td> <td>1(1)</td> <td>0</td> <td>4(4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>El Salvador</td> <td>1(1)</td> <td>2(2)</td> <td>2(2)</td> <td>1(1)</td> <td>2(0)</td> <td>8(6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Panama</td> <td>2(2)</td> <td>2(2)</td> <td>2(2)</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>6(6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Costa Rica</td> <td>1(1)</td> <td>1(1)</td> <td>1(1)</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>3(3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nicaragua</td> <td>2(2)</td> <td>1(1)</td> <td>1(0)</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>4(3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Honduras</td> <td>2(1)</td> <td>1(1)</td> <td>1(1)</td> <td>0</td> <td>1(0)</td> <td>5(3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>9(8)</td> <td>8(8)</td> <td>8(7)</td> <td>2(2)</td> <td>3(0)</td> <td>30(25)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(note : Nicaragua includes both SINAPRED and INETER)</p> <p>• Follow-up was provided by the project to the ex-trainees of the training courses. For instance, in Guatemala, equipment were provided for establishing the volcano museum that had been promoted by an ex-trainee in Guatemala.</p>		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Guatemala	3(1)	2(2)	3(3)	2(2)	2(1)	12(9)	El Salvador	2(1)	2(1)	3(2)	2(1)	2(0)	11(5)	Panama	2(2)	2(2)	3(1)	2(1)	0	9(6)	Costa Rica	2(1)	2(1)	2(1)	2(1)	2(1)	10(5)	Nicaragua	0	2(1)	2(1)	2(1)	0	6(3)	Honduras	2(1)	2(1)	0	2(1)	2(0)	8(3)	Total	11(6)	12(8)	13(8)	12(7)	8(2)	56(31)	SE-CEPREDENAC	0	0	1	1	1	3		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Guatemala	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	0	4(4)	El Salvador	1(1)	2(2)	2(2)	1(1)	2(0)	8(6)	Panama	2(2)	2(2)	2(2)	0	0	6(6)	Costa Rica	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	0	0	3(3)	Nicaragua	2(2)	1(1)	1(0)	0	0	4(3)	Honduras	2(1)	1(1)	1(1)	0	1(0)	5(3)	Total	9(8)	8(8)	8(7)	2(2)	3(0)	30(25)
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<p>4-2 Develop and adapt methodologies, tools and technologies to promote local disaster risk management.</p>	<p>4 items have been prepared so far, and 2 more items are being prepared. See Annex 8 (2) Methodologies, tools and technologies to promote local disaster risk management.</p>	<p>(Guatemala)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A guidebook on SAT - simplified early warning system - was prepared by CONRED and used in a regional training. The preparation of the guidebook was assisted by external resources, and BOSAI took advantage of the guidebook to promote the regional exchange of knowledge and experience. (activity 2-2) <p>(Costa Rica)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A manual was prepared by a short-term expert, Mr. Horigome, on the participatory construction of used-tire dyke in El Hotel (activity 2-1) Good practices of target communities were featured in a periodical. CNE bore the costs with its own budget. <p>(Nicaragua)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Central America BOSAI Forum for Municipal Authorities” was cosponsored by CEPREDENAC and SINAPRED as well as León city in March 2011 at Las Perifitas. Nicaragua promoted the networking and exchange of experience among municipalities and communities. (Activity 3-3,5-2) <p>(Honduras)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a part of participatory W/S on the construction of earthquake-resistant shelter, a W/S on the earthquake-resistant construction method with adobe, or sun-dried brick, was held at Matapalo Arriba in March 2011 with the participation of donor agencies and NGO in order to exhibit the technology and disseminate the results of the Project on Enhancement of the Construction Technology and Dissemination System of the Earthquake-Resistant Vivienda Social and disaster risk management. (Activity 2-2, the workshop is local and not regional or international.)
<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>Following workshops were conducted so far:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DIG workshop, March 2008, March 2009, and August 2009 Town Watching workshop, March 2009 Early warning system workshop, August 2009 	<p>(El Salvador)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An exchange meeting was held in December 2010 in San Salvador between the team in charge of Frog Caravan from CONRED Guatemala and the people involved in BOSAI in El Salvador. <p>(Panama)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A four-day training course was held at the Academy in SINAPROC, Panama, in November 2011 on good practices of SAT (simplified early-warning system) in Guatemala. (activity 2-2) <p>(Costa Rica)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A training using the DIG methodology was organized in Cañas in December 2011 for municipal officials and community leaders. <p>(Honduras)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on SAT was conducted in January 2012 in Choluteca City with participation of technicians of COPECO officials to community leaders. The “Snake and Critical Line Method” manual (Annex14 No.2-9) was used in the training. Training on DIG methodology was conducted in September 2011 for officials of COPECO and Tegucigalpa City.
<p>4-4 Establish a physical space to store and share in the Central American Region the developed methodologies.</p>	<p>SE-CEPREDENAC is developing a disaster risk management information center inside its premises with the assistance of Taiwan. SINAPROC is establishing a similar information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The internet portal for BOSAI project is under preparation to be made open to the public by March 2012.

	tools and technologies.	center to provide information for the region.	
<p>【Output 5】 Mechanism for disseminating information, experience and methodologies about local disaster risk management is established.</p>	<p>5-1 Develop a data base and conduct seminars to exchange experience for the purpose of strengthening the network of ex-trainees that participated in the training program in Japan.</p>	<p>JICA office of each country has a database of ex-trainees although it is not limited to those related to disaster risk management field.</p> <p>No national-level ex-trainee meeting has been held, except in Panama where such a meeting was held once.</p> <p>A regional ex-trainee meeting was held in March 2010. Besides, ex-trainees convene annually at the occasion of preliminary courses of the training course, "Disaster Control in Central America" in Japan. The preliminary courses were held in the following countries and dates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Panama, October 2007 - Mexico, October 2008 - Mexico, October 2008 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A database of ex-trainees that participated in training courses in Japan was established by SE-CEPRENAC. The update of database, however, requires the cooperation of the national institutions for disaster risk management, the ex-trainee association and the JICA local office in each country. - Prior to the training course in Japan, a preliminary course is prepared annually, where ex-trainees convene to exchange information and experience. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - El Salvador, October 2010 - El Salvador, October 2011
<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-CEPRENAC and the national institutions of disaster risk management in each country.</p>	<p>The first regional forum was held in February 2010 in Costa Rica. The forum is planned to be held annually during the rest of the project cooperation period.</p>	<p>Two regional workshops "Central America BOSAI Forum for Municipal Authorities" were held for officials of municipalities, in February 2010 in Costa Rica and March 2011 in Nicaragua. (Activity 3-3,4-2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Another regional forum is scheduled by the end of project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two regional workshops "Central America BOSAI Forum for Municipal Authorities" were held for officials of municipalities, in February 2010 in Costa Rica and March 2011 in Nicaragua. (Activity 3-3,4-2) - Another regional forum is scheduled by the end of project.
<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>JCC meetings have been held annually as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - February 2008 in El Salvador - March 2009 in Guatemala <p>At each JCC meeting, the progress of BOSAI Project was presented to the representatives of the national institutions of disaster risk management of the 6 countries.</p>	<p>JCC meetings were held after the mid-term evaluation;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) March 2010 in El Salvador 2) 9-10 March 2011 in Chiapas State, Mexico, to discuss and agree on the plan of operation for 2011-2012. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JCC on 13-14 Feb, 2012, in Costa Rica is scheduled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JCC meetings were held after the mid-term evaluation; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) March 2010 in El Salvador 2) 9-10 March 2011 in Chiapas State, Mexico, to discuss and agree on the plan of operation for 2011-2012. - JCC on 13-14 Feb, 2012, in Costa Rica is scheduled.
<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>This activity will be implemented during the rest of the project cooperation period.</p>	<p>Brochures or printed materials on good practices for local disaster risk management are currently being prepared.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brochures or printed materials on good practices for local disaster risk management are currently being prepared.

<p>5-5 CEPREDEENAC 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>	<p>This activity will be implemented during the rest of the project cooperation period.</p>	<p>(Guatemala)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the regional workshop of Flog Caravan held in Guatemala in May 2011, Flog Caravans were conducted in each country except for Panama (Activity 2-2) The Central American version of PATO BOSAI (educational card game) is currently being prepared. (Activity 2-1) The Central American version of the Flog Caravan manual is currently being prepared. <p>(Costa Rica, Honduras)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The manual for trial construction of used-tire dyke and the guide to construction of retaining wall with tire were tributed through CEPREDEENAC to the national institutions for disaster risk management as well as relevant ministries in El Salvador, universities, donor agencies, NGO and target municipal authorities. (Activity 2-1, 2-2) <p>(Costa Rica)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities in school for disaster risk management undertaken In Cobano were extended to Carrillo. (Activity 2-3) The experience of Cobano, the BOSAI school network is preparing a guide for educators about practices of BOSAI in schools and lessons learned. <p>(Honduras)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Choluteca SAT - mainly the development of the observation network of rain - is being promoted. <p>(El Salvador)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making of video of good practices of the project BOSAI which shows activities of each county of Central America
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付属 1

Annex 14: List of Methodologies, Tools and Technologies Developed or Locally Adopted

(1) Educational/awareness-raising materials for communities

No	Item	Description	Remarks
1-1	Card game (PATO BOSAI EISalvador version)	An educational game for small children to teach disaster risk reduction.	Adapted from "BOSAI Duck" game developed by the General Insurance Association of Japan.
1-2	Liquefaction experiment kit	A tool to show and explain the mechanism of soil liquefaction phenomenon.	Adapted from its original version developed by the National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention of Japan.
1-3	Picture-story kit	A tool for raising awareness of Tsunami disaster risk reduction	Develop based on a Japanese legendary story, "Inamura no hi"
1-4	Volcanic disaster risk education kit	Coloring books, calendars and posters to raise awareness of volcanic disaster risk management.	
1-5	Tsunami education material	Consists of pupils' guide and teachers' guide for Tsunami.	Modified from the original material prepared by a follow-up project of training course in Japan.
1-6	Tsunami Mechanism Guide	"Evacuation without alert message is important for reduce victims." Laminated presented by Dr. Katada at 11 July 2011 in Nicaragua (PPP prepared by SINAPRED).	SINAPRED prepared the laminate of the picture show for school pupils.
1-7	Training instructive "Frog Caravan"	Instructive manual for 10 steps.	Adopted form training course and prepared by CONRED Guatemala. Manual for trainers.
1-8	Implementation Guide "Frog Caravan"	Orientation guide for activities planning, organization and execution.	Adopted form training course and prepared by CONRED Guatemala. Instruction for participants.
1-9	Manual for Evacuation Drill	Scenario of evacuation drill in Varadero community	Scenario of evacuation drill in the community of Cascajilloso was also produced.
1-10	Escuela BOSAI Manual	Instructive manual for teachers to undertake school BOSAI	First draft, work in progress, developed by the ex-participant from Cobano of JICA training.
1-11	iPreparados Nicoyanos!	Brochure for family emergency plan and sticker	Developed by the ex-participant from Nicoya of JICA training.
1-12	Implementation guide for iPreparados Nicoyanos!	Orientation guide for community leaders	Ditto

(2) Methodologies, tools and technologies to promote local disaster risk management

No	Item	Description	Output products	Remarks
2-1	DIG (Disaster Imagination Game)	A participatory disaster simulation method	DIG Manual	Adapted from Japanese DIG
2-2	Plain rain gauge	Technology of making low-cost rain gauges with simple structure	Production manual	Adapted from similar technologies used in different countries
2-3	Plain water-level gauge	Technology of making low-cost water-level gauges with simple structure	Production manual still needs to be produced	Adapted from similar technologies used in different countries
2-4	Simple landslide monitoring	A method of simple landslide monitoring method for communities, using fishing lines and a pair of poles	Operation manual still needs to be produced	
2-5	Soil bag making and utilization	Soil bag making and utilization method to mitigate flood damages	Instruction video and orientation paper.	Produced with cooperation of a JOCV in Costa Rica
2-6	Construction Guide for Tire Dyke	Dyke construction guide from the trial works using used-tires.	Construction Guide	Community of El Hotel, Costa Rica, February 2010
2-7	Soil Cement Dyke	Dyke construction technology using soil cement.	Construction report	
2-8	Guide to Construction of Retaining Wall with Tires	Containment wall construction technology using used-tires.	Design and construction guideline	Community of Canaan in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, August 2010
2-9	Snake and Critical Line Method	Instruction guide for instructors of precipitation monitoring at the community level.	Instruction guide	Adapted from similar technologies used in different countries

Annex 15 : Impact (Activities outside of PDM, Ripple effects, Change on Communities)

1.Presentation and Counsel	
1-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following classes were provided in the third country training "Civil Protection and Disaster Prevention" in Mexico. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> "Actual Situation of Disaster Risk Management in Japan and the Progress of BOSAI Project" (1 July 2010) "Lessons Learned from the Tohoku Great Earthquake in Japan and the Progress of BOSAI Project" (1 July 2011)
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project made a presentation on JICA's assistance in the area of disaster risk management and on the BOSAI project in a regional stakeholder consultation forum organized by the USAID/OFDA Regional Disaster Assistance Program (RDAP). (24 - 26 January 2011, Guatemala)
1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project made a presentation titled "Actual Situation of Risk Management in Japan and its Challenge" in a forum "Cities with Resilience" (4 May 2011 in El Salvador), which was hosted by CONADES (National Council for Territorial Development and Decentralization) with the support of UNDP. UNDP's Resident Representative, Director of Directorate General of Civil Protection, President of CONADES and concurrently mayor of Santa Tecla were at present during the presentation. This forum was a part of The Public Policy Forum on Risk and Prevention in El Salvador, which was in conjunction with the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and World Conference on Reconstruction that was conducted in Geneva, Switzerland, in May 2011.
1-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upon the request from the city of El Salvador that had been at present at the forum, the project lectured on 29 July 2011 titled "Actual Situation of Risk Management in Japan and its Challenge". It has the same title as the one in the above forum, but the contents are adjusted for municipalities.
1-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation was made titled "The Development of Tsunami Early Warning System in Japan - Tsunami in 2011 - a Case study from BOSAI Project in Nicaragua" in a Regional Workshop on Tsunami Early Warning System organized by UNESCO (28-29 September 2011)
1-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation was made titled "the Development of Integrated Disaster Risk Management in Japan" in Nicaragua's National Council on Civil Engineering (held in Nicaragua's Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería (UNI), 12-13 October 2011), where the experience of Japanese disaster risk management on earthquake and tsunami as well as BOSAI activities in Nicaragua.
1-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upon a request of making the same presentation as above to the students, the presentation was made on 21 November 2011 to the students of the UNI.
1-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lecture was made titled "The Mechanism of Tsunami and its Countermeasures" on 25 July 2011 for the officials in charge of disaster risk management from the Ministry of Education as well as from the departamentos that have seacoast area.
1-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project was invited as a panelist to the exchange workshop, held by EU in December 2011, on experience of disaster risk management.
1-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In El Salvador after the Hurricane "Ira" in November 2009, Mr. Horigome, a short-term expert, analyzed the damage of bridges in the Ministry of Public Works and gave counsel to the Minister. In El Salvador, after the tropical depression 12E in October 2011, Mr. Horigome again analyzed the damage of a bridge in the Ministry of Public Works and gave direct counsel to the Minister as well as to the President. The re-opening ceremony of the damaged bridge was aired on TV nationwide, focusing on the Japanese developmental cooperation.
1-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In El Salvador, Mr. Fukuoka, a short-term expert, conducted an assessment survey on landslide disaster in Volcano San Vincent and Volcano San Salvador, the result of which were reported to the Civil Department of Disaster Risk Management and relevant ministries such as the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Public Works.
1-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Guatemala, during 2011 and 2012, renovation and improvement of Early Warning System were implemented through 20 radio stations in the project communities, 5 of them were totally renovated. Development of the project enable to develop organizational procedures at the regional level for 3 departamentos and their governmental and municipal authorities with creating procedure to react and support for all the municipalities of the Fuego Volcano In Guatemala, Mr. Fukuoka, a short-term expert, has visited and evaluated the affected area of landslide in Chorrros area. Results of his analysis and his knowledge about the theme were presented in different workshops for professionals and national authorities.
2. Dissemination of Tools and Spread of Project Activities	
2-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the departamento of La Paz, El Salvador, the Frog Caravan is being promoted in many municipalities by a JOCV and officials in charge of disaster risk management in the departamentos and in municipalities. A set of materials used in the Frog Caravan was donated by the Project to the department of La Paz.
2-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The request of conducting the Frog Caravan was conveyed from the principal of General Francisco Menendez elementary school (to which a JOCV is attached) in the city of Ilobasco, the departamento of Nabañas, to San Pedro Masahuat (to which a JOCV is attached), a target municipality of the project. Then, the Frog Caravan and its training were conducted on 10-11 November 2011 mainly targeting the officials of the city of Ilobasco.
2-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the cooperation with OPS (PAHO), a training on the Frog Caravan was conducted on 14 November in the city of Chalchuapa, one of the target area of OPS (PAHO) activity, for the local officials of the Ministry of Health. On the following day, 15 November, the official that received the training led the Frog Caravan conducted in an elementary school. OPS provided the west-area office of the Ministry of Health (under which Chalchuapa and other cities are under jurisdiction) with materials necessary to conduct the Frog Caravan.
2-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frog Caravan conducted in other donors (Guatemala)
2-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frog Caravan incorporated into a school curriculum (Guatemala)
2-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frog Caravan to be extended nationwide (Guatemala)
2-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frog Caravan was conducted in Honduras on 13 October 2011, during the International Week for Disaster Preparedness, mainly for those who attended the Frog Caravan regional workshop held in Guatemala in July 2011.
2-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In March 2011, under the direction of CONRED with the cooperation of municipalities of Cotzumalguapa City and San Pedro Yepocapa, a large-scale evacuation drill was executed in Santa Sofia and Yucales with 1,830 participants. After that, officials of El Salvador visited the areas to learn from the experience of the evacuation drill.
3. Case of raised awareness and changed attitude in communities	
3-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 – 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 due to an appropriate early evacuation. In San Pedro Masahuat where a big damage incurred, inhabitants expressed their gratitude to the project, during the survey visit in December 2011, that there were no casualties due to project activities such as an evaluation drill.
3-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likewise, during the tropical depression 12E, in Los Llanitos, Honduras, the bank collapsed and all the villages were submerged in the water. During the survey visit in November 2011, however, inhabitants expressed their gratitude to the project that they could alleviate the damage due to the knowledge obtained by the project. (During the survey visit for the mid-term evaluation in 2010, there were many inhabitants who were critical of the project that didn't come with infrastructure construction.)
3-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the community of Ocotillo, Honduras, there was a growing motivation due to project for development activities of inhabitants, who approached the municipality and realized the construction of a school in 2011. (The school had been used as a shelter, though it had had

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	a risk of its roof collapsing, so a new school building was constructed by the project with the support of the municipality.)
3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Nicaragua, voluntary activities on disaster risk management are active. Members of COLOPRED in a target community transferred their knowledge on the mechanism of Tsunami to villagers in neighboring communities. To sustain the BOSAI related activities, "POPESAL" - a joint NGO of Ponelova, Peñitas, Salina Grande - were formulated with the support of the municipality of León. POPESAL seeks to raise and secure the finance for activities by the selling of T-shirts that were designed by POPESAL.
3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the community of Matapalo Arriba, Honduras, a shelter was constructed with the earthquake-resistant construction method by the initiative of inhabitants, along with the Project on Earthquake Resistance.
3-6	The CCE Tamarindo, Costa Rica, approached CSR department of local company (Florida Bebidas) to solicit a support on the disaster risk management by Tsunami with the coordination of the project. The consideration is underway at present.
3-7	<p>In some target communities, assistance by other JICA schemes are underway (or planned)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the community of Varadero, Panama, the construction of shelter is planned with the Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Project. ▪ In the community of Santa Teresa, Costa Rica, the application to construct a small-scale bridge necessary as a part of the evacuation route is considered. ▪ In the city of Tegucigalpa, a countermeasure construction against the landslide was executed with the Collateral Fund.
3-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The National Bank of Costa Rica supported in 2011 to put up signs of school security for 9 schools of the BOSAI project in Cóbano and has decided to support the annual BOSAI festival of 2012 in Cóbano.
4. Others	
4-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At the Central America Integrated Disaster Management Forum on 21 July 2011 where the director of national institutions for disaster risk management convened, directors from Costa Rica, Guatemala and Panama made mentions on the achievements of BOSAI project.
4-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At the Central America integrated Disaster Management Forum on 14 December 2011, a letter of appreciation was offered from CEPREDENAC to JICA.

Annex.16: Evaluation Grid against the 5 Criteria

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Question	Summary and Response to the Questionnaire and Interview	
Relevance	1.1 Priorities and reference in regional policy/strategic documents such as "Plan plurianual 2010-2013" or PCGIR	CEPREDENAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In PCGIR, the capacity development for disaster risk management at a 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 from the start has been an important pillar in the implementation of the PCGIR, in particular on its Axis D through project activities.
	1.2 Contribution to the implementation of the HFA.	CEPREDENAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Regional progress report on the implementation of the HFA (2009-2011) sets Regional indicator 4, "Sub/regional early warning system exist", and Regional indicator 5, "Sub/regional information and knowledge sharing mechanism available." ▪ BOSAI project has contributed to the progress towards the Regional indicator 4, by supporting the completion of activities of "the state of the early warning system and establishing the basis for a regional network for SAT" (11-14 August 2009, in Guatemala). ▪ BOSAI project is also supporting the progress towards the Regional indicator 5, by establishing the web portal BOSAI where the material, tools and best practices resulting from the execution of the project are to be made available to the entire region.
	1.3 New development or changes of national policy on disaster management in the 6 countries.	Civil Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Civil Protection was established in 2005 based on "Ley de Protección Civil, Prevención y Mitigación de Desasters" published in May 2005. ▪ The institutional structure, National commission of Civil Protection – commission in 14 departamentos – commission in 262 municipalities, are as by the law enacted. ▪ "Plan Nacional de Protección Civil" which was published in 2009, doesn't necessarily stipulates the community level's disaster risk management. ▪ The revision of the National Plan is currently underway. The new plan is scheduled to be published in March 2012.
SINAPROC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Plan of Emergency Response (2008) includes the new legal framework of the Act 7 (2005); the situation, risk scenarios, mission and execution, the scope and definition at the national and provincial level. ▪ Each of the 9 province also has Emergency Response Plan. ▪ The National Policy on Integrated Disaster Risk Management (PNGIRD) was approved in January 2011, with which Panama adopted PCGIR that was adopted at the 35th meeting of heads of state and government of SICA counties in June 2010. 		
CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The formulation of the Institutional Strategic Plan(PEI) (2010-2015) prepared by CNE. The plan is designed as strategic framework for the implementation of risk management policy of the country. ▪ PEI is based on Article 4of the Low on NationalEmergencyCareandRiskPreventionNo.8488, which states that the Risk management is the process through which the vulnerability of the population, human settlements, infrastructure, lifelines, production activities of goods/services and the environment are reversed. It's a sustainable model and preventivecriteria that incorporates effective prevention and disaster mitigation intospacial, sectional, and socioeconomicplanning, as well aspreparedness, responseand recoveryto emergencies. ▪ PEI(2010-2015),in itsstrategicprogramming matrixclearly states in one of strategic objectives:Promoterisk reduction invulnerable populations through prevention processes, preparedness, responseand reconstruction in social, economic and environmental areas. ▪ To achieve these results, CNE suggests following strategic actions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Characterization of communities.(diagnosis) 2) Municipal consulting and training. 3) Technical studies and research on risk 4) Projects and measures to promote physical systems in vulnerable communities identified as high recurrence 5) Territorial and thematic networks(including SAT, surveillance systems and civil protection) 		
COPECO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SINAGER (Sistema Nacional de Gestión De Riesgos) was published in January 2010 which addresses capacity development for disaster risk management including mitigation, preparedness, prevention, response and recovery. It establishes COPECO as leader and coordinator of the risk management. 		
CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In 2012, the national council for the disaster reduction in Guatemala passed the national policy for the risk reduction management. Now, it's working to convert the national policy to a law. 		
1.4 Cases of recent disasters in the 6 countries.(2007-2011)	CNE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low Pressure and Regional weather disorder (2011 Sep-Oct) ▪ Tropical storm Thomas (2010 Oct-Nov) ▪ Earthquake of 6.2 Richter (8 Jan 2009)
	Civil Protection		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ El Salvador is a vulnerable country to natural disasters. There are always some damages during the rainy season. 88% of the entire land is classified as vulnerable areas, where 95% of the people live.
	SINAPROC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inundation (Nov-Dec 2010) agriculture and livestock. ▪ Inundation (Dec 2009) crops and seeds
1.5 Changes of mandate, responsibility, or structure of your organization.		CEPREDENAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In 2009, a process of consolidation of the Executive Secretary of CEPREDENAC identified the 5 main themes for strengthening its technical management to follow up and support regional and national initiatives. ▪ The Project BOSAI was identified to be contributing to the institutional strengthening through project activities both nationally and regionally. ▪ CEPREDENAC received the UN Sasakawa Award for Disaster Risk Reduction on at the 3rd Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva in May 2011.

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		CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the project started, it was managed by the Technical Committee comprised of several directors of the CONRED. Since 2010 and the mid-term evaluation, more departments, units and technicians have been integrated to the Committee to boost the development of the project and to acquire a more solid structure and participation. The Technical Committee proposed the outline of action. The decentralization of the project of the regional headquarters in Escauintla was a great benefit to facilitate and streamline with the allocation of own resources for the processes established within the POAs.
		Civil Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the beginning of the BOSAI project, the number of persons of civil protection was 33 in 2007. The new government took office in June 2009 and it has been strengthening the Civil Protection. At present, there are approximately 230 staff members in DGPC and another 19 at a department level. There are 14 departments, so one or two officials are assigned at each department. Under departments, there are 262 municipalities, among which 178 municipalities have the "delegado en municipio" from civil protection placed. Delegation is a permanent position but works on a three-month contract basis as the budget is allocated every three months. The municipality with a delegation has a CMPC. At a community level, there are also about 2,020 commissions established, though the establishment is not required by the law.
		SINAPROC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Academy provides a formal education on disaster management. It used to be the Training Department, but now it's restructured as Academy, which is in charge of the implementation of the BOSAI project. The number of staff in the Academy is 11. The number was about 38, eight years ago, as those who can provide trainings moved to the private sector. On the other hand, the number of staff at provincial level increased by about two to three times. The number of staff at provincial level has increased and this coincides with the emphasis on community disaster risk management. Punto Focal Nacional - a position, inside of the Academy, which is in charge of the coordination with municipalities and communities - was established 8 years ago. Under the PFN, established Punto Focal Provincial. At present, one staff is assigned as PFN, and there is one PFP for each of the nine provincial offices, totaling 9 PFPs.
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation of the National Plan for Risk Management (2010-2015), approved by the board of Cuenca in October 2009 as a strategic planning tool for implementing the national policy on Risk Management. This plan sets out actions to promote and consolidate risk management in the municipal-community level. Then, the agreement of the CNE Board No. 0443-2011, virtually establishes stewardship and legitimizes the role of municipal governments in the areas of recurrent threat, highlighting the importance of direct municipal control, prevention and warning. The Ministry of Decentralization is requested to promote procedures, addressed to all Mayors, under the Plan for strengthening the local governments and enhance Decentralization in the component "Risk Management". This activity should take place under the National Management Forum III Risk, in the month of November.
		COPECO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of staff COPECO is about 120, which has been constant. COPECO has 7 regional offices. Among the above 120, 60 are working at these regional offices and 60 are at the COPECO Central. Among 298 municipalities, CODEM is established in 150 municipalities. Mayor of municipality changes every four years and so are the members of CODEM. There are also 325 CODEL at present. The number of CODEM and CODEL are on the increase. There are also CODECE for school and CODECEL for private and public sector.
1.6 Alignment of the Project with the needs and expectation of your organization.		CEPRENAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is fully aligned. The design of the project involved the participating country representatives, who from an analysis of needs and priorities provided the key elements that made the vision of the regional project. Annual plan of operation in each country were developed and approved under the coordination of project manager, in each country experts of BOSAI project and JICA country offices.
		CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The expectations of this Department have been mostly met which has reduced the risk and disaster threat to the populations, and attained the commitment of local authorities.
		Civil Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment of the commission of civil protection is promoted based on the law, and responses to natural disaster as the Civil Commission could be improving. The Project is contributing to the preparation of such commissions. It is sometimes difficult for Civil Protection to be accepted by communities, but it becomes easier when an international organization comes along with the civil protection when visiting. These days, civil protections are increasingly accepted in communities.
		SINAPROC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly aligned. The number of staff at provincial level has increased and this coincides with the emphasis on community disaster risk management.
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially aligned. The project started its development in Costa Rica, parallel to the implementation of the Act 8488 (→ 1.3). The focus of this law provides guidance in implementing prevention and promotion of risk management at the local level, which were issues considered in the project's objectives in its formulation. From the local perspective and expectations of local processes of prevention and preparedness for disasters, local governments have a key role in Costa Rica,
1.7 Appropriateness of the targeted		CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly appropriate. The selection of communities is not done through a technical diagnosis, needs from INSIVUMEH, or threat of vulnerability and risk. Until 2009, the Technical Committee in conjunction with field technicians conducted a re-evaluation of selected

	municipalities and communities.		<p>communities considering the involvement of municipalities, authorities and leaders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new approach based on distance-risk: Priorities of vulnerable communities by volcanic activity are provided according to the proximity to the crater or distance from roads for evacuation.
		Civil Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 cities were planned as target municipalities in the beginning, but reduced to 5 that were close to the capital due to concerns on operation and the budget. In the course of project implementation, the capacity of municipalities was strengthened, so the number of target communities within the target municipalities was increased to 17. 17 communities were selected by the municipalities. In the municipalities where staff of civil protection is placed, the selection was consulted with the civil protection.
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly appropriate. The selected municipalities have a long history of natural hazards among which floods, droughts associated whitens(regional phenomenon known La Niñaand El Niño), and high seismic potential due to the dynamics of platetectonics.
Effectiveness	2.1 Progress of Outputs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. (Result Grid)	CEPREDENAC	<p>(Output 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% achieved. The strengthened mechanism includes the development of organization, hazard maps, evacuation routes and setting up SAT. Staff has been trained in the rain gauge and river level sensors for community use. Efforts are required to ensure the sustainability of these initiatives, but there have been remarkable community involvements, volunteer work and construction of small mitigation works (Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador). The community itself has taken the initiative to extend these works, and this is a valuable indicator of sustainability of continuity. Outstanding is increasing the awareness and ownership by the people in the communities of the materials generated (hazard maps, evacuation routes, emergency response plans) <p>(Output 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% achieved. The knowledge is promoted through participatory workshops for community leaders and city officials who meet to exchange experiences and share good practices among countries. In some communities, evacuation drill was conducted. Outstanding activities are the same as Output 1. <p>(Output 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A <p>(Output 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% achieved. Capacity of staff of national institutions and CEPREDENAC increased through the participation of group training course in Japan. They have reproduced and extended the DIG manual, construction guides of Horigome methodology (experience in Costa Rica, Panama and Honduras) and the Frog Caravan Manual. Staff has been trained in the construction of river level sensors for community use. The successful implementation of action plans by ex-trainees includes: 1) Regional dissemination of the Frog Caravan. 2) The establishment of municipal office of risk management, 3) Creating the "learning community BOSAI", 4) Opening of Volcano museum in Ciudad Vieja. Outstanding is the update and validation of the material generated at the regional level. Horigome Manual prepared by Costa Rica and Honduras, DIG manual by Costa Rica, and SAT Guidebook by Guatemala CONRED. It requires participatory workshops to fulfill that purpose. <p>(Output 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% achieved. The exchange of experiences, good practices and lessons learned from conducting forums and workshops. There have been meetings of project managers and JICA coordinators at least twice a year after 2010. Outstanding is to higher up the commitments and agreements reached through activities. A major advance is the creation of the Learning Community and Web Portal BOSAI, through which the exchange, dissemination of monitoring of activities will be promoted.
		CONRED	<p>(Output 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80%.Succeeded in establishing a participatory organizational structure, each communities served, link established, and participation of local authorities and governmental organization to develop workshops, prepare Community Volunteers to operate different ratio bases. <p>(Output 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80%. Authorities and community leaders have knowledge of risks, threats and vulnerability, have been trained to prepare an emergency and evacuation plan, as well as alert and warning procedures to the community. <p>(Output 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80%. Creation of management tools for monitoring, and forecasting system in early warning, management information for decision-making. <p>(Output 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70%.TheSE-CONRED has fostered and sensitized different national institutions on the importance of disaster risk management have developed several programs that can be replicated. Among theseis the Frog Caravan for the transfer to thefollowing1) Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), 2) Archdiocese, 3)volunteer program. The training allowed the caravanis replicated in schools, institutes and other researchcenters and organizations. CONRED held workshops with members of CEPREDENAC to develop their own caravans. JICA has promoted courses in Japan and third country officials. <p>(Output 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70%. These-CONRED has spread information related to the project on the web page, has developed several methodological guidelines such as the "Caravan of the Frog", and performed the first Conversation with Social Media Local project area.
		Civil Protection	<p>(Output 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerning to the response to disasters (among emergency, response and prevention), 80

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			<p>~90% are achieved. For some municipalities where the mayors were replaced along with the change of the government, activities on capacity strengthening needed to start all over again.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are delegados (tecnica municipal de protection civil) at a municipality level, and they are the main forces to promote capacity developments at a community level. Outstanding activities that need to be tackled from now forward is the extension of good practices, e.g. construction work of retaining wall, to other communities. It should be promoted not only by delegados but also in cooperating with municipalities.
		SINAPROC	<p>(Output 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% achieved. Awareness of the culture of BOSAI. Proper evacuation in the heavy rain last year. Setting up radio communication. Outstanding activity is the execution of an evacuation drill. Dyke construction and set-up of radio station. <p>(Output 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75%. In station of disaster risk management at a municipal level. In the municipality of Barú, an ex-trainee, now is deputy mayor, established the Office of Risk Management in March 2011. Likewise, there are expectations in other municipalities, too, to establish such an office. <p>(Output 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90%. Achieved the aim of capacity development at a community level, in particular, the establishment of SAT. <p>(Output 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50%
		CNE	<p>(Output 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70%. The municipal committees have working groups, both institutional leaders and capabilities for community preparedness and disaster relief. There are basic organizational processes in the disaster-prone communities. <p>(Output 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80%. There is a development of activities to promote knowledge with strategic partners, namely: community leaders, educational centers, private enterprise. In communities with recurrent disasters, the project have developed outreach and dissemination on thematic such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods and landslides. Working groups have developed methods, strategies and commitments around the promotion of knowledge. <p>(Output 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50%. Some financial contributions to the development of training or promotion of knowledge: the Annual Fair in Cobano with the network of schools BOSAI. Some materials or in-kind contributions to support network monitoring and surveillance of threats. Case: the canton of Cañas, Santa Cruz and Carrillo. Municipal political sector agreement to advance the projecting the field of prevention. Case: Agreement Cañas City Council in 2010, which involves raising awareness of the emergency plan to the public. Training leaders invulnerable communities to promote the functioning of Community Committee for Emergency (CCE), especially in Cañas, Cóbano and Nicoya: <p>(Output 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70%. The CNE is driving strongly the incorporation of municipal structures in local management, namely the strengthening of the Municipal Committees. CME in the area of project intervention BOSAI has been strengthened in subjects promoted by national and Japanese experts. <p>(Output 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80%. Systemic application of Risk Management works hops with local stakeholder participation (municipal committees, development association, civil society groups). Development of manuals to promote leadership in risk management, case of DIG Manual, generating ideas of developing learning. Development of experimental models of flood mitigation under schemes participatory. Incubation of new processes of early education on risk management as active part of school safety and formal learning. Case: School Network BOSAI in Cóbano (9integrated schools).
		SINAPRED	<p>(Output 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The leadership of communities are strengthened, which is consistent with the direction of national policy. What's important is that the community have their own responsibility for disaster risk management, and the project has contributed a lot to that effect. Now the people of communities has highened awarenss. <p>(Output 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipalities are strengthened institutionally as well as technically and now be able to disseminate relevant knowledge and skills to communities. There are more than 100 communities along the seacoast which are prone to possible Tsunami disaster. <p>(Output 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to technical and budget constraints, all activities are not necessarily completed.
		COPECO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall rating of the outputs is about 85%. The activities needs to be extended to other communities, too.
	2.2 Progress towards achieving the Project Purpose. (Result Grid)	CEPREDENAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% achieved. The communities have been strengthened in their capacities for risk management, with the help of Japanese experts and staff of national institutions. The participatory process of the communities have been built throughout the activities such as the creation of hazard maps, evacuation routes and SAT-setting as well as the exchange meeting/workshop for experience and good practices. Outstanding are 1) Increase the ownership by the people in communities of material produced at a local level (hazard map, evaluation route, emergency response plan), 2) Validate the materials produced at a regional level (Horigome manual, SAT manual and DIG manual), 3) Heighten the commitment and agreement reached in activities (promotion of exchange, dissemination and monitoring through the learning community and Web

			Portal BOSAI, and activate the involvement of alumni network)
		CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90%. The capacities of the communities have been strengthened by training, monitoring and simulation exercises and drills. SE-CONRED has promoted the strengthening of municipal and governmental authorities and identified as leaders and teachers for disaster risk management, and make them aware. This has been supported by the project expert (Eiji Kawahigashi) as he accompanied several visits to the authorities together impressions. He has also worked together for various activities as in the example of other experts in lands lidemitigation technologies.
		Civil Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is difficult to strengthen the all 17 target communities as planned. As much as what can be done at a community level will be promoted by the end of project accordingly.
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70%. Major achievements so far are: 1) consolidation of the organization of CME about the local risk management. 2) promotion of risk awareness and greater dissemination of local threats and methods to address them. 3) the seareverifiable actions Canas Cóbano Nicoya. 4) Cañashas allocated a budget line, which was nonexistent before the project, and it has helped to support BOSAI activities during 2010 and 2011.
2.3 Prospect of the Project Purpose to be achieved by May 2012.		CEPREDENAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will be mostly achieved. It is important to strengthen the processes of dissemination of good practices, tools and lessons learned as well as achieve great empowerment of these communities by the national institutions.
		CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will be mostly completed. Project technicians have already scheduled activities to comply with the POA. Upcoming activities in following months are: 1) Community-signaling, 2) Accreditation and supply equipment for ECORED, 3) Workshop with local authorities and government to establish a regional plan 4) Webcam-assembly (to be confirmed with JICA)
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will be fully completed. There is a clear management to complete the projecting 2012, both the Executive Presidency, Executive Director and Disaster Management Director.
2.4 Promoting factors and hindering factors.		CEPREDENAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting factors are: 1) Conducting forums and w/s to exchange experiences, good practices and lessons learned. 2) Participation of staff from national institution and SE-CEPREDENAC to the training course in Japan. 3) The presence of JICA coordinator and their involvement with communities and link with national institutions and experts. Hindering factors are: the difficulty of maintaining communication channel that allow for greater coordination and information flow, constant open. This is largely due to the large number of players (6 national institutions, CEPREDENAC, Experts, JICA offices, 25 municipalities and some 50 communities, and a large number of alumni.
		CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting factors are: motivation of project staff, high vulnerability in volcanic hazards, landslides, floods, earthquakes and storms, understanding of the importance of risk management, prioritized agenda in municipalities and central government. One highlight is the installation and operation of the Museum Memoirs of a volcano, as a contribution of a former SE-CONRED fellow who has also worked on the project BOSAI, allowing a recovery of collective memory, and the impact of volcanic risk. Hindering factors: A sin most Latin American countries there is a change in authorities every four years. In times of transition like this year, it's lightly complicated technical activity. Training were provided to new mayor and organization where they took in. Other limitations include the limited resources for more work field.
		Civil Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were no particular hindering factors in implementing the project though its progress has been a little slow than expected.
		SINAPROC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of staff is short who can be engaged in the project.
		SINAPRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the purpose of the project is in line with the national policy, the achievement of the project purpose is greatly promoted. The project and national policy pointing at the same direction is a key for successful implementation..
		CNE	<p>(Promoting factors)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local human resources with a clear motivation and commitment of local risk management, which should be part of the processes, mechanisms and actions of development in general. Community leaders with a high spirit of sharing, learning and exchange of experiences to improve and innovate. Credibility and trust in leadership as president of the CNE and channeling actions of different sectors such as academic or other public institutions. Legal or organizational legitimacy. Municipal Committees and Community Committees Emergency core understood to bind and take off the efforts of the intentions and goals of the project. Inclusion of risk management in the field, namely the precautionary approach and the importance of planning processes to reduce risks. Strengthening of municipal-community leaders through the exchange of lessons learned and best practices. <p>(Hindering factors)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complex administrative processes basically between JICA, JICA(national office) and CEPREDENAC: Especially in the budget and obtaining thematic experts from Japan. Processes of communication about the project. Regional Policy Project. Specifically on the role of CEPREDENAC around their leadership in the promotion of activities to promote activities and processes with greater force and impact the issue of local risk management. Rotation of leaders of the project management process. Referred to the scope of JICA-CEPREDENAC.
		COPECO	<p>(Promoting factor)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Another project on the disaster damage reduction was already being implemented in the southern areas when BOSAI project began. The implementation of the BOSAI project in the south is facilitated due to the existence of this precedent project as it also requires the cooperation among COPECO, CODEM and CODEL. <p>(Hindering factor)</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of good communication and this situation is the same for all the three project managers that changed during the implementation. ▪ Lack of mutually agreed rules on the implementation arrangement of the project.
Efficiency	3.1 Clarity of the overall plan (PDM) of the Project.	CEPREDENAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The plan is quite clear. With regards to the implementation of national plans, the handling of formats to facilitate data collection and timely monitoring needs improvement.
		CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clear to some extent. PDM attached to reality America, PO has been changed, but maintained the objectives and purposes. Each country manages due to different methodologies available to organizational structure.
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Very clear: The BOSAI, as a philosophy seeks to generate the exchange of knowledge on risk management, lessons learned and best practices with clearly identified target population: municipalities and communities, and under participatory schemes, especially in vulnerable area, and measurable benefits to the organization and increased information and knowledge for disaster crisis management, with synergistic perspective.
	3.2 Inputs from Japanese side. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts 	CEPREDENAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long-term expert have been active and leading role in the development of project activities and have been an effective link between national institutions and JICA offices. ▪ As for the short-term experts, the duration is too short and has not responded in all cases to the needs of the countries (e.g. volcano in Guatemala). It's also important in terms of planning short-term experts including monitoring and dissemination of knowledge sharing after the departure of expert.
		CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Satisfactory. The support received from the expert assigned to the project Mr. Kaiwagashi, has been profitable. ▪ For additional experts who have visited Guatemala, a longer term can be desirable in the country as it is essential to share their knowledge with more institutions and individuals. In the case of a future request JICA project have experts in volcanology, community involvement and landslides, which are the weaknesses founding most parts of the country, as well as calls for greater permanence expert in the country.
		Civil Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Kawahigashi, an expert and his coordination are very good. ▪ The communication among those who participated in the project can have been improved. For example, there is a periodical meeting in Honduras but there isn't in El Salvador. ▪ Recommendations from short-term experts were not recorded as a written document. ▪ The presence of Japanese experts when visiting communities, itself, facilitates the activities of civil protection. It makes easier for civil protection to pay a visit to communities as they pay due attentions.
		SINAPROC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Irabu is new but work closely. Mr. Komura was here for a year and visited many communities. Mr., Horigome was in communities and did good jobs. JICA coordinator, Ms. Zulma, is an expert and effectively facilitator of the project.
		SINAPRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Katada, Mr. Konuma, Mr. Kawahigashi and Mr. Arakida. Learned to be punctual from Mr. Arakida.
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Satisfactory. Prof. Katada, Tsunami specialist, University of Gunma. Prof. Komura(Developer of Methodology DIG) Fuji-Tokoha University. and Mr. Horigome(Focus on Dams),and from philosophy BOSAI as multiple approach involving actors and Warning Systems. Mr. Hidetomi Oi Early in the administrative part of the project's vision and Mr. Ken regional Kinoshita (leader of the projectperiod2007-2009)
		COPECO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts such as Horigome, Komura and Irabu went into communities and their activities were very effective. There are positive changes in target communities; tire-dyke, rain gauge and SAT.
		3.3 Inputs from Japanese Side <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training 	CEPREDENAC
	CONRED		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Courses to third countries and scholarships Japan led to the increasing knowledge of the institution. ▪ Lectures given by Japanese experts had a satisfactory response in the general public that it could have been shared in departments and Guatemala City. It is suggested to continue this practice.
	Civil Protection		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is hoped that the number of trainees in Japan can be increased. On the other hand, there is an opinion that it can be more efficient to have short-term expert here in El Salvador than to send staff for training in Japan.
	CNE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need Improvement. In aspects of duration, coordination, joint communication and as adoption and fusion with existing issues, and the presentation of findings/observations for improvement, and one time finalization of the execution phase of expert visit.
	SINAPRED		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training in Japan was very beneficial and a good learning opportunity; a sign of evacuation route with fluorescent paint in Kochi prefecture, and goods are well prepared in a shelter. ▪ León experienced Tsunami in 1992. In accordance with the action plan prepared in the training in Japan, activities such as above has been implemented though resources are limited. W/S was also organized.
	COPECO		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There was a case where the selection of participants to the training in Japan lacked proper consideration. Query was sent but no response or explanation returned.
	3.4 Inputs from the Central American side. SE-CEPREDENAC	CEPREDENAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Satisfactory. CEPREDENAC have coordinated and conducted workshops, forums and regional meetings, has coordinated the participation of trainees in the training course, has spread the materials produced, and has responded to the national authorities in disaster management. ▪ It works in creating the learning community BOSAI and website that will strengthen communication channels and has initiated regional level validation of tools/materials of the project.
		CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Satisfactory. Support and follow-up from SE-CEPREDENAC for project development helped in various activities such as receiving equipment.
		Civil Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CEPREDENAC organized a SAT training in Panama, to which Civil Protection sent one official. That's the only activity than we can recognize.

		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not good. It requires rethinking, primarily in the roles to be played around the momentum of BOSAI projects, as well as a conceptual precision and a line around which the local risk management to harmonize actions, processes and goals. Need to install a regional project officer, transform to an administrative facilitator/partner, systematize to promote regional BOSAI. With technical capabilities to develop synthesis of lessons learned in Central America, as well to promote best practices achieved by country.
3.5 Inputs from the Central American Side.		CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very good. This project is a pioneer in the prevention of disasters such as volcanic activity in Guatemala. The response at local government and participants has been very good, focusing properly to achieve the objectives of the project.
		SINAPROC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SINAPROC keeps the maintenance of the equipment. SINAPROC has assigned counterpart for the project but is actually in short of staff. Inputs from SINAPROC are effective. SINAPROC provision of vehicle for project activity is remarkable. The academy held a training course on SAT in November 2010.
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need improvement through the development of a strategy to turn agreements and commitments around the following themes: 1) Involve human resources, define tasks based on the goals. Delimitation of vulnerable communities to intervene local beneficiaries, which must be agreed, endorsed and supported by community leaders. 2) Establishing a core team of monitoring and systematization for continuous process of project improvement. 3) Encourage municipal governments focused BOSAI project, be included in the POIT his city practically enters the annual municipal planning, and avoid distorting the activities regulated by the POI-municipal.
3.6 Other inputs such as equipment and cost support.		CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need improvements: The project has not had the resources necessary to perform its functions and in some ways has been limited in itsoperationalarea, however, maximizing the utilization of resources that account.
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need improvement based on the components or materials required from the point of view of local risk management from the start, in areas such as: 1) Education and Technical Training, 2) Early Warning Systems(SAT), 3) technological strengthening of municipal office for risk management, such as web nodes and computers, etc. 4) Community mitigation works, such as dams, slope stability, drainage, 5) physical or operational improvement of shelters. From another perspective, the offer must be clear at the outset of the project at each project years. This avoids raising expectations, and generates clarity what is said or will be implemented.
		COPECO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of shirts for communities, radio and rain gauge. Training is particularly effective in developing human resources.
3.7 Communication & coordination for between CEPREDENAC and JICA experts.		CEPREDENAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory. A constant communication is maintained (email and landline) to allow the successful coordination of activities. This communication could be further improved by providing mobile communication equipment in regional events outside the country.
3.8 Communication & coordination for between CEPREDENAC and National Institutions		CEPREDENAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory. The flow of information has been given as required and has resulted in a successful coordination of activities.
3.9 Communication between National Institutions and JICA experts.		CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not so good. There are many processes to communicate, coordinate and make decisions between Conrad and JICA. It is suggested to improve resources and stream lining approvals.
		Civil Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were no monthly activity reports from the project.
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement is required. For which it was largely answered in section3.4 Viewing comments.
		SINAPRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts speak Spanish and communication is good. The decision made by the counterpart is not regarded important. Not all the inputs are from Japan, but there are also local inputs. With a good consultation, such local inputs can be more effectively utilized. More consideration and trust should have been given to local human resources.
		COPECO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coordination of the project has not been efficient enough and it needs to be improved. There are two coordinators of the BOSA project, one is in charge of the central area, and the other is in charge of the southern areas, and there is no report from the coordinator for the central area to COPECO.
3.10 Method and contents of technology transfer from the Japanese team to the counterparts.		CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need improvement: The technicians have not had director training works hops with experts from JICA.
Impact	4.1 Progress and prospect towards achieving the Overall Goal.	CEPREDENAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90%. The sustainability of initiatives implemented by the project largely depends on continued empowerment of regional, national and city officials, who are subject to constant rotation and transfer. With this situation, it is difficult to ascertain whether the sustainability of the initiatives is guaranteed.
		CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90%. Possible obstacles are; 1) Change of government in Guatemala, 2) Continue with the lack of resources within the project to provide support and more communities to follow, 3) Future disasters.
		SINAPROC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90%. Possible hindering factors could be the policy changes of government and local

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			authorities. Lack of decision.
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70%. Following are possible obstacles towards achieving the goal. 1) Low use of institutional levels to achieve the goals. Both financially, material and human. 2) Low harmonization of concepts and schemes of work between central and local level to achieve the goals in stages. 3) Not having framework agreements between central and local level, especially when there are municipal management turnover. 4) Failure to articulate a permanent municipal staff whose mission is to track and systematic impact of action at Community level. 5) Issues of culture program at the local level, specifically in the aspects of local risk management. 6) Weakness in the local development of participatory planning processes. 7) No fixed allocation of the project partners at the local level. Assigned counterparts to date, are voluntary, and usually the project activities exercised as surcharge. 8) Do not use trained personnel in Japan in the form of ongoing annual Disaster Control.
		COPECO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities showed a strong initiative on activities such as construction of tire-dyke, installation of drainage. In Matapalos Arriba, the workshop was jointly conducted along with another project on earthquake resistance.
4.2 Relevance of the Overall Goal at present		CEPREDENAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully important. The PCGIR states: "The Central American region is known for having generated and accumulated a number of successful experiences in various areas of risk management. However, these actions are mostly linked to processes supported by international cooperation and civil society organizations and in many cases not transfer red steadily to policies, structures and budgets." The PCGIR, axis D, Measure 1 states strengthening local capacities for risk reduction and disaster response should be intensified so as to strengthen the autonomy and resilience of communities and territories. Addressing the issue of Local Capacity Building is obviously a priority for the region. After 5 years of project implementation, the great value of the generation and collection of information, the systematization of the same, and more importantly its adequate dissemination.
		CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully important. A country like Guatemala needs preparation processes for continued strengthening the area of risk management.
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absolutely. And it strengthens from the aspirations and guidelines of PEI (2010-2015), the results of the Third National Forum on Risk Management November 2011, and the agreement of the CNE Board Agreement No. 0443-2011: establishing clear lines of the role that local governments must meet to avoid the risk, and an even greater reduction in their duties as part of the territorial administration.
4.3 Ongoing collaborations with donor agencies towards the Overall goal.		CEPREDENAC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> "Regional Reconstruction Project and Risk Management in Central America (Guatemala and El Salvador)" by GTZ (2007-2011) Working on the recovery of agricultural production bases forestry families affected by Tropical Storm Stan, and the strengthening of local capacities for Risk Management. Central workshop: "State of the early warning system and establishing the basis for regional network SAT by OMM, OXFAM, IFRC (Guatemala City 11-14 Aug 2009) 1) socialize and exchange the current state of SAT in each CEPREDENAC member country. 2) Socialize the implementation of ISS in the context of BOSAI project. 3) Rethinking the American proposal of laying the foundations of the Central American SAT. 4) Present the experience of SE-CONRED in constructing river level sensors. "Building in Early Warning Systems in Central America, from the respective of multi-threat" by UNESCO (2011-2012) Strengthening capacities of institutions and people to respond to adverse events by increasing knowledge in the SAT.
		CONRED	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DIPECHO by EU (2002-2012) on Strengthen the local capacities on integral disaster risk reduction, improving early warning systems and materials suitable for create a culture of disaster risk reduction. El Consorcio by SHARE-CARE-OPS (2010-2012) on strengthening the local management capacities on integral disaster risk reduction. RAN by Italian cooperation (2010-2012) on care program to emergency disaster.
		Civil Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No collaborative activities with other donor agencies. DIPECHO 8 hasn't started yet. Plan International (NGO) has activities in San Pedro Masahuat and had a meeting with Civil Protection to coordinate each activity.
		SINAPROC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAT by PCCC-PMVMA (?) Community mobilization by PCCC (?)
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
		COPECO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU DIPECHO IDB on the disaster damage reduction project.
4.4 Any other impacts other than the advancement to the Overall Goal.		CEPREDENAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project has generated synergies that have allowed the development of complementary activities by other donors, such as VIIDIPECHO Project which aims to regional diagnosis of SAT. It is thanks to the support of JICA-BOSAI, with the completion of the activity which is called "The present situation of the Early Warning System and establishment of the basis for regional network SAT (Guatemala, Aug 2009) "that the CEPREDENAC consolidated the regional project, now in its final stages.
		CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It attracted the attention of the Central Government through the Vice President's Office to authorize the vehicular bridge known as the Tarros (?) which benefit more than 18,000 people in 7 communities the volcanic area. As to the evacuation exercise, DIPECHO visited the project and its area of action in the communities and municipalities as a model for BOSAI projecting the Department of Zacatecoluca
		CNE	<p>(Environment)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some municipalities have developed a link between environmental protections, incorporating the educational sector. Jerome School case: Fernández-Canas, who has

			<p>planted for 2 years river reeds on the bank, near the protection dam. In another case: it has linked the concept of recycling and proper disposal of waste as effective ways of reducing or preventing future disasters (Network Case Schools in Cóbano BOSAI).</p> <p>(Gender)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this project, the participation of women is remarkable, who have had a leading role in all areas, driving key processes such as observation and potential hazards radio, coordination and community organization. Listing the participants in training course in Japan represents support for the participation of women leaders in risk management (Rods: Erika Cabezas, Nicoya: Francisco German, Cóbano: Leslie Rye, Santa Cruz: Edwin Matarrita, Santa Cruz Gutierrez Geissel) <p>(Other impacts)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In all disturbed areas in Costa Rica, there are volunteers assigned to the project who have been implementing BOSAI activities. In all the affected areas were involved new actors such as the education sector, business privately organized groups, especially for the development of outreach and dissemination of knowledge, or the application of methodologies promoted by the project DIGA Methodology and experimental tire dyke. Financial players. Financial support was materialized by public banks to promote project activities. Case: the National Bank made specific contributions to strengthen the network Schools in Cóbano BOSAI, contributing to preventive signaling processes.
Sustainability	5.1 Output 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional Technical HR Funding 	CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Institutional) 4: The institution is appropriate considering creating project volcanic unit in the direction SE-CONRED. (Technical) 3: The technical level is currently limited by the absence of course straining, strengthening and training in volcanology and other disasters. (HR) 2: You need to create more opportunities for a group prepared and knowledgeable on the subject. (Funding) 1: Project funding would be limited if not having the direct sponsorship of JICA.
		SINAPROC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Institutional) 2: More intervention and supports are necessary for municipalities, schools and communities, which don't have a strong sense of responsibility for disaster risk management. They have interest in the risk management but only SINAPROC takes actions. At present, activities weigh on response rather than prevention.
		CNE	<p>(Institutional) 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costa Rica in the last 2 years has been pushing strongly the development of actions and processes in disaster reduction with local governments. The trend indicates that CME, in conjunction with CCE, will confirm locally based structures with a better understanding of the threats, and a provision of better information about threats and organic structures around prevention. Mechanisms to have more resources and better feasibility of budget allocation for activities on disaster prevention and preparedness will be strengthened in at least the municipalities with higher recurrence disaster.
		COPECO	<p>(Institutional)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new volunteer program began in 2009 in the areas of response. This year another program for technicians plan to start so that not only response but also prevention in disaster risk management can be addressed. <p>(Technical)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In communities, some NGOs in actively involved. The preparation of guideline-manual is under consideration for these NGOs. Good practices and results of BOSAI project will be integrated in such manuals.
	5.2 Output 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional Technical HR Funding 	CNE	<p>(HR)4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently in Costa Rica, there are public and private academic institutions so will have HR with knowledge in disaster reduction. Then, CME have staff with expert ise in risk management as well as extensive knowledge on the issue of threats in the municipality. There is interest in extending and disseminating knowledge about threats by implementing training processes for the population
		SINAPRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity has been strengthened in the community but it hasn't been demonstrated as yet how the community resolves actual problems. The exposure of the local people to regional activities can bring about a strong motivation for activities.
	5.3 Output 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional Technical HR Funding 	Civil Protection	<p>(Institutional)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The elements of the National Plan of Civil Protection are expected to be incorporated into a plan at a municipality level, not as a temporary element but as a permanent element, thereby the sustainability is to be ensured. The National plan was well thought out and is currently under revision. The element of prevention is also going to be strengthened in the revision. <p>(Financial)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Plan set force the role of municipalities in disaster risk management, including the preparation of necessary budget. In reality, the budgeting at a municipality level has not been realized as yet. Civil Protection considers supporting the budgeting at a municipality level through the relevant revision of the national plan.
		CNE	<p>(Institutional)1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to develop induction processes to improve the planning of local risk management, primarily in the municipal plans, and generate the appropriate tools for annual budgeting and allocation of staff with sufficient time for the of risk management activities.
		COPECO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It cannot be promised at present on the continuation to the Phase II. It will be further considered in accordance with the priorities. A proposal on Phase II was prepared and presented, but so far there are no responses from JICA. When it is aligned with national priorities, then we will participate in the Phase II

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will be to our regret if COPECO is passed over in the decision making process of the project.
	<p>5.4 Output 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional Technical HR Funding 	CEPREDENAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Institutional) 3: The project is consistent with the guidelines set forth in the PCGIR that clearly underlines the need to strengthen local capacities. (Technical)3: It has begun the process of validation and dissemination of tools and technologies. (Human resources)2: The alumni are not fully linked to project activities, due to the change of staff in institutions and the lack of implementation of action plan as a core part of the project. (Financial)2: It has improved budgetary allocation for relevant institutions and communities beyond the attention and response after the occurrence of a disaster . However, the budget is not enough and need more investment from governments and other partners (NGOs, private sector, civil society and media)
		CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Institutional)4: There is a plan to establish the Unit Volcanoes next year to improve cares for vulnerable populations living in and around the different volcanoes the country. This (BOSAI?) team is proposing a suitable methodology to prepare, train and respond to different populations based on the following phases:1) Research, 2) Preparedness,3)Procedures,4) Strengthening and 5)evaluation. It will strengthen the authorities, organizations and local residents to reduce the risk of disaster. (Technical)4: Promoted knowledge using their own methodologies. (HR)4: They need ongoing advice. (Financial)2: Project funding would be limited if not having the direct sponsorship of JICA.
		SINAPROC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SINAPROC's academy is in short of staff who can be continuously engaged in the project activities. The current project manager, when the project will be terminated, will also leave this assignment. Then, only the Punto Focal National will be in this assignment. At a provincial level, the Punto Focal Provincial continues to be in the community disaster risk management.
		SINAPRED	<p>(Institutional)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> León city shows a strong commitment in the activities and the benefits expand to other areas, too. The key is the cooration with other players and stakeholders, and the overall capacity is increased. During the remaining period of the project, conditions for sustainability will be prepared; e.g. 1) sustaining the change of awareness of people, 2) strengthening the community organization which has now formed a link with the municipality. This year, more BOSAI activities plans to be introduced into the classroom. <p>(Financial)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability is high except for the financial aspect.
		CNE	<p>(HR)3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costa Rica b bis developing different strategies and tools to promote local risk management consolidation of SNGR involves different stakeholders in various levels and develop a culture of prevention. But need to harmonize the key axes and link responsibilities and commitments of each stakeholder in the process.
	<p>5.5 Output 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional Technical HR Funding 	CEPREDENAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Institutional)3: Institutional capacities are installed and are part of standard procedures to promote the exchange of information, experience and tools. (Technical)3: To continue with the upgrade of the tools and technologies, a regular basis is important. (Human Resources)3: The continuity of participation in the Disaster Management Course ensures the adoption of new methodologies, tools and technologies to be disseminated in the region. (Financial)3: At the regional level, CEPREDENAC has implemented the process to establish a regional platform for information and communication, allowing a greater exchange of experiences, knowledge and information generated in countries. On that platform, integrate the information generated by BOSAI.
		CNE	<p>(HR)4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is enough material, lessons learned and best practices in the areas affected. It is necessary to systematize these results to distribute, adopt and improves for other communities. HRin target areas(Cañas, Cobano, Carrillo, Santa Cruz, Nicoya) has experience and own capabilities that potentially can work as other social actors in their neighborhood, in other projects, programs or activities for local management.
Other Information	6.1 Merit of a regional cooperation project.	CEPREDENA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is consistent with the guidelines set forth in the PCGIR that clearly underlines the need to strengthen local capacity. This has been achieved at the local level in each of the countries, but has benefited greatly from the exchange of knowledge, tools and best practices between communities of different countries.
		CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exchange of experience with all countries for the dissemination of the Frog Caravan has closer links with the various civil protection agencies and others in Central America.
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In particular, capacity building for the exchange of experience on major disasters, and learning together to implement mechanism sbo that national and local levels. Greatly emphasizes the exchange of lessons learned and implementing best possible practices for local risk management, giving unprecedented added value, and of great value as Central America region that presents multi-threat.
		SINAPRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exchange of experience and information with other countries are useful; e.g. Central America BOSAI Forum, Frog Caravan.
	6.2 Good or exemplary practice in actual disaster events.	CEPREDENAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Guatemala) When the eruption of Pacaya Volcano in May 2010 community members evacuated. The person who had participated in some workshop BOSAI project guided the evacuation and there were no victims.
		CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In relation to this point within the framework of cooperation through JICA BOSAI project, it highlight the implementation of the "caravan of the Frog "institutionalized activity that has

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> been welcomed by the MINEDUC, and municipalities with good practices. what makes a good practice for the support Bilateral cooperation of Japan, generating preventive culture in primary school children. Also, the timely activation, the declaration of alerts and alarms, good decision-making, emergency management using their emergency plans.
		SINAPROC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community member took decision in emergency Cooperation with communities.
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The conduct and call forth local organization to serve the population. Use of local resources as a first action, before resorting to the national call, demonstrating local capacity assumed. Appropriate management of shelters, with local human resources. Enabling and warning the population through radio system installed by the BOSAI project. Development of autonomous mechanisms preliminary damage assessment and diagnosis with municipal human resource needs.
6.3	Response to the recommendations from the Mid-term reviews	CEPREDENA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (The CEPREDENAC database to be linked up with other database in SINAPROC and CRID). It has a presence in the CRID and has advanced the process of BOSAI website which will links to the institutions of Civil Protection of the Region and other initiatives related to risk reduction. (Space to be secured in CEPREDENAC to store and exhibit non-electronic documents). There is a preliminary design but space has not yet been allocated for such use as yet by CONRED.
1)	Increase of inputs - budget and staff - for disaster risk management activities.	CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project team wrote several requests for computer office, vehicles, travel and better facilities.
		SINAPROC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under consideration transversely.
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indeed. The CNE as provided financial resources and materials for the activities in Canas, Coban, Santa Cruz, Carrillo and Nicoya, mainly in training, care emergency and reconstruction
2)	Incorporation of other sectors - such as school education, land-use and land planning, mass media and universities – into disaster risk management.	CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination with schools within the framework of project action and also coordinate with universities to create volunteer groups.
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indeed. the intervention has been incorporated into the education sector, in one case Cóbano, the project has been taken as the axis of work at 9schools, as it is called BOSAISCHOOLS. In the case of Nicoya, the Municipal Committee is developing a strategy to inform and educate the population to prepare for large earthquakes. Which both universities in Nicoya and the media play a role. Currently Santa Cruzan Carrillo are preparing a strategy to introduce schools to the development of formal education activities disaster prevention and preparedness. The CNE has developed strategies and awareness to incorporate natural hazards in municipal regulation plans in target areas of BOSAI.
3)	Project activities to be integrated into regular, daily works of national institution of disaster risk management.	CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Early Warning Systems and prevention mechanisms to volcanic hazards.
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The organization and training of CME is already included in budget and CNE's program. CCE and incorporation of different civil society actors, synergy as a strategy for the BOSAI, is being widely considered for application; Plan National Risk Management, National Management, National Information Platform Risk Management, and others.
4)	Clarification of target municipalities and communities.	CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project team made several proposals to the technical committee. Communities should consider for monitoring the project's future.
		SINAPROC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consequent meeting was not held on this matter
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a platform for communities focusing on municipal and community leaders in the BOSAI, with verifiable indicators on the influence of the projecting their areas.
5)	Preparation of semi-annual progress reports of the project and its submission to SE-CEPREDENAC.	CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were several reports of results table SE-CONRED technical progress of the project and activities.
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costa Rica, has submitted annual reports 2010 and 2011
6)	Better utilization of the project website to disseminate information, experience and results.	CONRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project has not directly own website, systematization of information has been made partly on the website of CONRED
		SINAPROC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of activities.
		CNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In progress.