

OFFICE OF PROGRAMME EVALUATION

**EVALUATION OF IOM PROJECT FOR SHELTER
CONSTRUCTION AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR
VICTIMS OF 'MITCH'**

July 2000



IOM International Organization for Migration

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In October 1998, Honduras was devastated by the force of Hurricane Mitch. Faced with this major disaster, the President launched an international appeal for urgent assistance to his country. IOM's Regional Office in Costa-Rica sent officials in order to assess what kind of contribution IOM could make.

To facilitate the discussions, nine project cards describing IOM potential fields of intervention were proposed to the Government and the different partners. Following the series of meetings held to prepare a response, IOM was tasked in January 1999 to conduct a census of the affected population through funds received from UNDP. The need to assist the most affected populations living in public buildings, churches or soccer camps was identified, but also the need to vacate those places in order to return to a more normal social life in Honduras. With that in mind, in agreement with the donor community, IOM started to build temporary shelters for the victims and to provide them with social assistance.

While the census continued, two project proposals prepared on the basis of the project cards previously presented were approved for funding; respectively by UNDP and OFDA/USAID, with additional contributions from UNICEF and PAHO/WHO. In February 1999, an additional project called the "Exit Program" was funded by OTI/USAID, and in August 1999 an extension of the OFDA/USAID contribution was approved by USAID. In May 2000, a project agreement was signed with the Canadian Red Cross, still in the framework of IOM response. The total of the financial contributions allocated to IOM amounts to USD 11.5 Million. Different partners, including Agencies of the UN System, NGOs or private entities also contributed to the projects with in-kind contributions.

In the face of such a complex intervention involving 11 governmental institutions, 9 municipalities and 20 international and national NGOs, the evaluation exercise was approached from a global perspective rather than concentrating on one single project. It is important to underline that IOM was in charge of coordinating the different interventions and contributions, and collaboration with all the partners was considered very positive.

Concerning the global administration of the entire intervention, the evaluation found that IOM worked in a very professional and efficient way. No complaints from the Government, donors or partners were found. Specific technical, administrative and financial reporting mechanisms were put in place, which also facilitated the overall management of the operations.

The evaluation also concluded that the intervention was in line with IOM's mandate. The projects not only covered a construction component but also a strong component of social assistance for the uprooted populations in order to help them to return to a more normal life. As for the relevance of the target group, it was found that the selection process was done with clear criteria based on the census previously conducted and analyzed. No major complaints arose at that level.

Concerning the effectiveness of IOM's intervention, the evaluation shows that IOM managed the construction component in a very effective way, especially taking into account the very difficult environment created by the Mitch disaster and the tight deadlines imposed by the situation. There was a need to return to a more normal life in Honduras by vacating the public buildings, especially the schools.

As for the organization of the social life in the temporary shelters, it was found that many important activities have been implemented in different sectors. Briefly, these were: communication and information; transportation; emergency kits; maintenance; education; vocational training; health; security; women and children's concerns. There is no doubt that the constructions alone would not have solved the many problems facing the victims. The social component of IOM intervention was also the key to the effective result of the overall response and the satisfaction of the victims.

At the efficiency level, no serious problems have been encountered. There was a real need to be flexible in the allocation of funds. However, flexibility did not mean lack of control and the report clearly shows that the flexibility in the use of the funds was well-justified and carefully monitored.

Finally, there is no doubt that the IOM intervention had a positive impact on:

- the affected population, who received the much-needed assistance;
- the Government of Honduras as well as the Honduras Red Cross who were faced with many serious problems all around the country and who welcomed IOM's assistance;
- IOM's image due to the success of its intervention and its capacity to bring all the different partners together.

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Hurricane Mitch Disaster in Honduras

In October 1998, Hurricane Mitch devastated the Atlantic coast of Northeast Honduras with the force of its winds. 'Mitch' moved slowly and caused heavy rains for four days before suddenly shifting south to become a tropical storm right over Honduras. Three days of torrential rains ensued, causing rivers to overflow and flooding in all parts of the country, especially along the Atlantic coast, the south and the capital, Tegucigalpa.

It has been estimated that 60% of national infrastructure and over 50% of agriculture was severely affected or completely destroyed. According to the national water and sanitation service, 80% of the aqueducts have been damaged reducing drastically the supply of potable water. Large parts of most urban centres were buried under mud, posing a serious health hazard. The education sector was particularly afflicted with approximately 25% of its schools having been destroyed. In both rural and urban areas, many people lost their homes, most of them their belongings, as well as their source of income. Finally, the severity and duration of the Hurricane, and the magnitude of social and economical losses that resulted have considerably added to the distress of the population.

The Government of Honduras immediately mobilized all its resources and personnel to alleviate the suffering of the victims and — faced with the magnitude of the disaster — the President launched an international appeal for assistance. In response to this appeal, the IOM Regional Office in Costa Rica sent officials to Honduras to see how IOM could respond to the emergency and to discuss its contribution with the Government and other international and national organizations. Based on this first visit, IOM decided to reopen an office in Tegucigalpa to facilitate coordination of its activities. In January 1999, as a first step and through funds received from the Swedish Government, IOM and UNDP agreed to conduct a census of the affected population still living in schools, public buildings, churches or soccer camps. There was an urgent need to vacate these places in order to signal the return to a more normal life, especially at the educational level.

Based on the results of the census, and using funds allocated by the Norwegian Government (USD 579,349), UNDP and IOM agreed to implement a project to provide immediate assistance to Hurricane's victims in Tegucigalpa through the construction of temporary shelters. The project started on the 8th of February 1999 in close cooperation with the Government of Honduras and with other UN Agencies (WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO). On the 10th of February 1999, USAID/OFDA agreed to disburse USD 4.1 million to continue construction of shelters in other parts of the country, to provide assistance to the victims, and to cover administrative and maintenance costs, including for the shelters built with UNDP funds. There was also a need to move from a temporary situation to a more permanent settlement of the affected populations. On completion of the project in August 1999, USAID agreed to disburse an additional USD 2.7 million for an extension of the project until August 2000. On the 26th of February 1999, USAID/OTI approved further support for what it

called the 'Exit Program', for the construction of permanent housing. More detailed information on this phase is contained under Section 2.

1.2 Evaluation Scope and Methodology

As mentioned in the Terms of Reference for the evaluation (see **Annex 1**), its main objective is "to evaluate the IOM shelter project in Honduras as a response to Hurricane Mitch disaster, with special attention to the construction aspects". Initially, it was planned to concentrate the evaluation report on the USAID/OFDA funded project for construction of temporary shelters.

Due to the cohesion of IOM's overall intervention¹ and the interaction between the different projects, it seemed more appropriate to adopt a global approach to the evaluation of IOM's contribution. IOM's contribution could in fact be considered as an umbrella project covering many key areas such as the construction of temporary shelters, social assistance to the beneficiaries and the overall coordination of the response. The main focus of the evaluation will however remain the same as presented in the Terms of Reference.

The evaluation methodology consisted of field visits of most of the construction sites in the country, including meetings with the beneficiaries, IOM staff and other local partners, and of a documentation review and of a series of formal interviews in Honduras (see **Annex 2**). An architect was recruited to conduct a technical analysis of the project in line with the technical Terms of Reference prepared for this. These Terms of Reference and the final report can be found in **Annex 3**.

The evaluation report is divided into two main sections: the first presents the different interventions of IOM as a response to Hurricane Mitch disaster, including an analysis of the organization and administration of its intervention; and the second analyses the different evaluation concerns applicable to this particular case, such as the relevance of IOM's participation, its effectiveness, efficiency and the overall impact.

2. IOM's INTERVENTION

2.1 An Integrated Approach

In order to facilitate discussions with the Government and other international organizations, the IOM officials sent to Honduras at the end of 1998 prepared a series of 9 interrelated project cards briefly describing the objectives, institutional partners, beneficiaries, timeframe and the budget for a possible intervention. This series formed the basis for the project documents that were later funded and implemented².

¹ See for easy reference summary table under section 2.1.

² The nine project cards are the following: "Reorganizacion y equipamiento de albergues temporales"; "Transporte de los damnificados a los macroalbergues"; "Implementacion de un paquete basico de emergencia para la atencion familiar en los albergues"; "Reparacion de daños menores"; "Capacitacion y reinsercion laboral y productiva"; "Administracion de los macroalbergues"; "Programa de

At the same time, IOM was tasked to conduct the census of the most affected populations still living in improvised shelters. The “most affected population” was not necessarily the poorest, but consisted of those who lost everything, including their jobs and income, and who did not have other places to live.

In a UN document prepared in December 1998 by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs³, the scope of the census was presented as follows: “Interdisciplinary teams of UNVs and IOM staff will:

- conduct a survey of the population in shelters;
- prepare and disseminate information in the shelters on actions being undertaken to achieve reintegration;
- seek guidance from the affected population for planning and implementing reintegration plans;
- identify and define groups for settlement in specific areas;
- facilitate income generating activities among the population in shelters”.

The census was completed in February 1999. This activity was an important step for IOM’s intervention in Honduras since it provided the opportunity to work with the afflicted populations and to acquire firsthand knowledge of their anxiety for the future and their expectations. This was an advantage for IOM to present and implement the other activities proposed, either in the series of IOM project cards or in the document prepared by OCHA. The Chart on the following page summarizes the sequence of the different projects implemented by IOM as well as the collaboration with other partners.

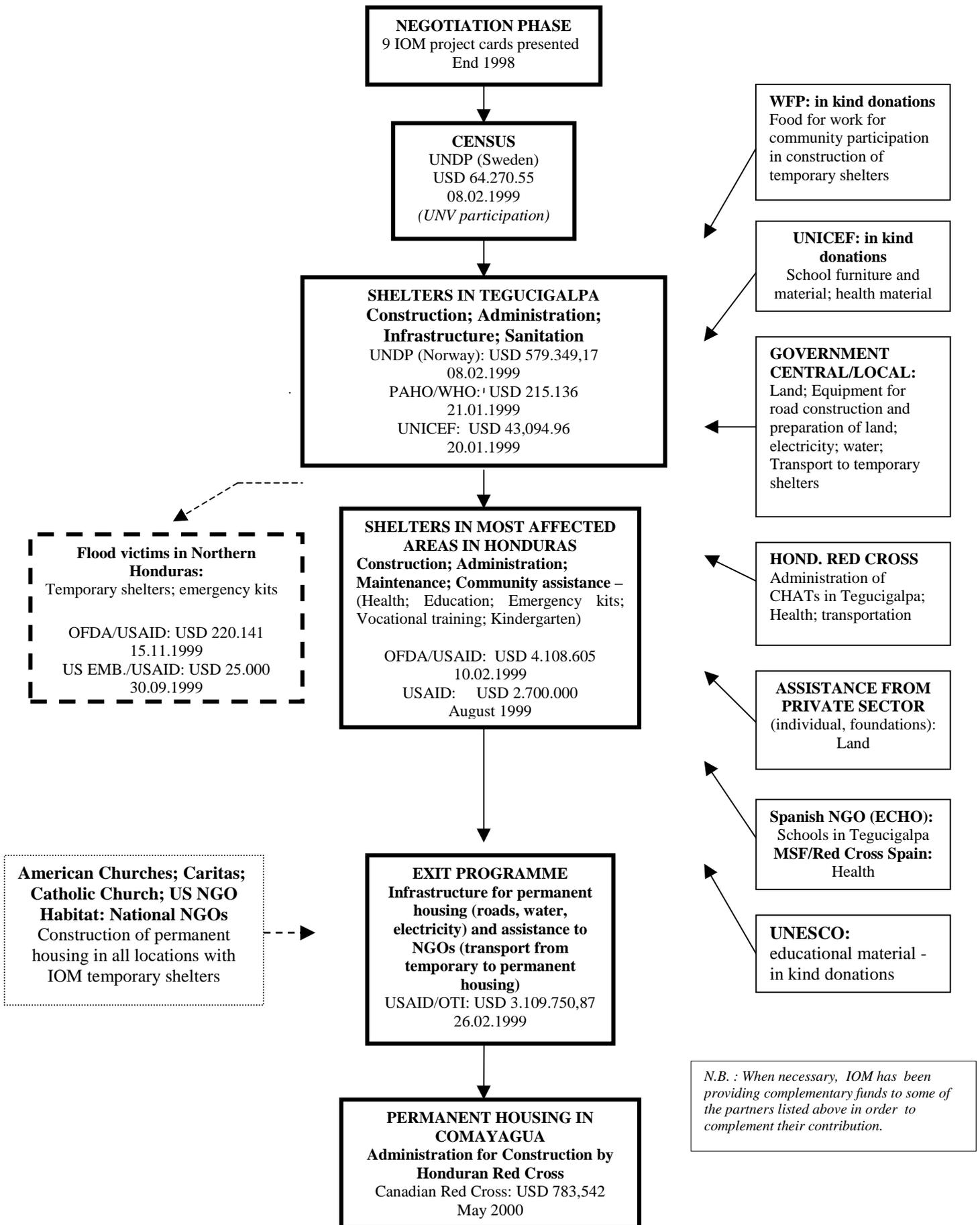
During discussions held with the Government, UN Agencies and donor representatives, it became clear that the construction of temporary shelters was crucial, especially in Tegucigalpa. It could alleviate the pressure on the affected population living in a dramatic and uncertain situation, as well as on the society as a whole, since some basic social services were no longer available. In the space of 25 days, houses had to be built and more than 25,000 people spread around the country needed to be relocated so as to free public buildings and to start the school year as usual in February/March. The decision to propose and to gain approval for such a project was a great challenge for IOM. There were some misgivings on the part of the Government and the donors as to how successful this initiative would be.

However, the Government High Officials in charge of the coordination of the response decided to entrust IOM with this project and to commence construction. UNDP — with funds from Norway, UNICEF and PAHO/WHO — made a financial contribution to the constructions in Tegucigalpa. Other partners, such as the Honduran Red Cross and WFP, actively participated in the implementation of the different activities, for instance by providing food or by organizing the transportation of the population to the new shelters.

autoconstruccion de unidades habitacionales productivas”; “Supervision tecnica de los proyectos de reconstruccion nacional”; “Proyecto de generacion de ingresos para damnificados no albergados”.

³ OCHA, “United Nations Inter-Agency Transitional Appeal for relief and Immediate Rehabilitation in Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Belize”, December 1998, Honduras pp 20.

Sequence of Projects Implemented by IOM



As the project funded by UNDP got underway, IOM Honduras finalized the negotiations with USAID/OFDA, who also agreed to entrust IOM with the implementation of a second project. This aimed to cover construction in the other most severely damaged parts of the country, as highlighted by the census, and to provide assistance for the administration and maintenance of the “shelter villages”, also including Tegucigalpa. There was a strong component of Community assistance covering health, education, vocational training and emergency kits. This project was then extended until August 2000, when the permanent constructions are to be finished and all the beneficiaries are expected to move. This project also gave IOM the possibility to assist victims of the flood in Northern Honduras following the tropical storms at the end of 1999.

Another project was also proposed by IOM to USAID/OTI for funding. It was aimed at providing assistance to set up the infrastructure for permanent housing, while the construction of houses was under the responsibility of NGOs and churches with their own funds (see Chart above). The project also provided assistance for the coordination of the different interventions and for the transportation of the population.

Finally, at the time of evaluation an agreement with the Canadian Red-Cross was signed for the construction of permanent housing in a remote region, which was affected by the hurricane but was not fully covered at the peak of the intervention.

Conclusion: IOM Honduras’ strategic approach is particularly praiseworthy. IOM proposed a set of integrated activities, carefully evaluating its capacity to meet the enormous challenges involved, and presenting timely and adequate solutions to existing problems by means of more precise project proposals. IOM’s capacity to attract other key partners and to propose a coherent and coordinated approach merits special mention too.

2.2 Collaboration and Coordination with other Partners

As shown in the Chart above, IOM’s intervention generated different types of collaboration with many partners. In addition to the donors’ financial contributions given in the middle column, the right-hand column shows these additional contributions and the spread of the collaboration network. IOM was tasked to coordinate all these different interventions.

Collaboration with the Honduran Red Cross was important to good management of the temporary shelters - CHATs⁴. In Tegucigalpa, they were tasked with the administration of these ‘small villages’, as well as the provision of health care. They were also actively involved in the transportation of the victims to the CHATs. When possible, they were also involved in the administration of the temporary shelters outside the country. The Honduran Red Cross was overloaded with work and logistical problems. For instance, the first floor of their main building, where the laboratories, the medicine and the car repairs were located, was completely under water. When there was a real need, IOM also provided them with financial support for the operations in the specific framework of the IOM intervention which enabled

⁴ Temporary shelters have been called CHAT, standing for “Comunidades Habitacionales de Transición”

the Red Cross to respond more effectively and, as a consequence, to alleviate the pressure due to the other problems they were facing. This important collaboration was highlighted during the interview with the Red Cross.

The same spirit of mutual assistance was also felt in working with the Government, either for the big works of infrastructure or for the identification of the land, or for the water conveyancing and electrical installation. For instance, a Minister visiting the site of the CHATs called an IOM official at 11 p.m. one evening to come and see the problem that unusual strong wind was creating for the roof of the constructions. He even started to organize the work of reinforcing the structure, whilst awaiting the arrival of the IOM official. The collaboration with high level officials and with local governmental institutions, such as the mayors or the water and sanitation services, is considered to be most positive, and was clearly underlined during the interviews.

Collaboration has also been encouraged with the private sector for the availability of land or with other NGOs, which contributed for instance with the construction of schools and health centers. Agreements with some private enterprises have also been signed in order to encourage, when possible, the recruitment of the victims living in the CHATs.

Apart from the financial contributions, the UN system also participated with in-kind donations, such as the WFP for food, UNICEF for health or schools and kindergartens, UNESCO for educational material.

Still referring to the Chart above, on the left-hand side are given the national and international agencies/churches for the construction of permanent housing which have been fully funded through their own projects. IOM provided assistance for the infrastructure work, but these partners were fully responsible for discussions with the victims about their transfer to these new houses without any IOM involvement.

In summary and according to official reports, the IOM intervention involved the participation of 11 Governmental Institutions, 9 Municipalities and 20 international and national NGOs. During the documentation review, it was noted that these partnerships were formalized through specific agreements⁵.

Conclusion: based on the interviews conducted and the exchange of correspondence, it is clear that collaboration with IOM was much appreciated and the mandate of each partner was clearly respected. IOM Honduras paid constant attention to such an important issue to ensure a good spirit of co-operation and to comply with its major coordinating role in the resettlement and stabilization of the most affected populations.

2.3 Administration of the Intervention

Analysis of IOM's administration of the intervention should take into account the difficult situation existing in the country as well as the time pressure to finish the constructions and organize the transfer of the beneficiaries. As already underlined,

⁵ For further references, see Annex 8 – list of agreements signed

IOM's ability to implement its projects was a real challenge and has been recognized as such by most of the partners.

Even under such pressure, the organization of IOM's response and the administration of the different activities have been conducted in a professional and efficient manner. It has already been mentioned in the report that IOM's Office in Honduras prepared adequate project documents/agreements for submission to the Government and to the donors. Different committees have been put in place to facilitate organization and coordination among all the partners, including committees with high-ranking representatives, such as Ministers.

As for assignment of IOM staff to the different components of the projects, recruitment was made according to operational requirements. An IOM staff member was transferred from Guatemala due to his experience in the construction of shelters. He took the overall responsibility for coordinating the response with all the main partners, preparing the implementation of the first construction project, organizing the recruitment of workers, as well as the purchase of the construction materials⁶.

A team of national experts (architects, engineers) were also recruited and/or subcontracted, either for the construction project in Tegucigalpa or for the IOM sub-offices in the field⁷. For the preparation of the construction work, detailed cost analyses were prepared, as well as detailed maintenance plans and costing. When the second project started with USAID/OFDA funds allocated to social assistance, experts in that field as well as in the field of Community work were recruited.

To illustrate the constraints encountered and IOM's problem-solving capacity, the following two examples speak for themselves. In Tegucigalpa, it was very difficult to find nails due to the high demand for such an article. After visiting most of the shops and stopping many cars delivering nails without success, it was decided to place a large order in El Salvador to reduce the delivery time. For the construction of houses, it was decided to use the Panelit panels produced locally in Honduras to avoid losing time in importing such material. However, the daily production was 600 pieces and IOM needed 800 per day in order to meet the project deadline of 25 days. Faced with that situation, IOM managed to negotiate the purchase of the daily production, as well as an increase of it, and still at reasonable cost.

Concerning follow-up measures, internal reporting from the field on the progress of work was done regularly, including the salaries paid to the workers and the purchase and/or use of material. When necessary at the peak of the operations, a daily report was requested to IOM sub-offices in the field. Budgets for the construction work, including the preparation of the infrastructure, were prepared and revised when needed. Detailed cost recording and reporting for the purchase and distribution of the emergency kits were regularly transmitted to the IOM main office. In addition, detailed inventories of material were prepared by the field offices as well as for the management of the IOM central storage in Tegucigalpa that was used for the construction material but also for the emergency kits and for the donations such as the food made available by WFP. Financial reports were sent to IOM Office in Tegucigalpa and regular meetings were also organized.

⁶ More details are contained in the technical report, see Annex 3.

⁷ The location of IOM sub-offices can be seen on the map in Annex 2.

Cases needing special attention were brought immediately to the attention of IOM Management in writing. As an illustration of the effectiveness of the system, it was noticed during the documentation review that small items for the emergency kits were disappearing in one field office. A complaint was officially lodged with the local authorities, who took the necessary measures against the person. Special problems with the affected population, the workers or with some companies were also brought to the attention of management in writing.

As for the oversight management and monitoring by IOM's main office, spot-checks were organized in order to control the accuracy of the information provided on the administrative and financial management of the operation. Only one minor problem was found at the level of the filing of the different reporting mechanisms; these were sometimes kept in different places or isolated, making it difficult to gain an overall picture of the various actions taken.

Concerning the formal reporting to the donors and the Government, activity reports, including final reports, were prepared and sent to all parties⁸. In the specific case of the USAID/OFDA project, quarterly reports were issued and forwarded to the donor. Expenditure reports were also sent every two months to the USAID Office. For the preparation of the expenditure reports, a very detailed accounting control list was also annexed. During the interview with the USAID officer, he praised the reports sent by IOM, which provided him with the possibility to give regular briefs to the US Congress on the progress of the project, considered to be among the most important projects funded by the US Government in Honduras.

Appropriate measures have been taken concerning the visibility and promotion of IOM's intervention. In order to facilitate discussions with potential donors, as well as with the Government, a Power Point presentation of IOM's intervention has been made. In addition, a video has been recorded and broadcast on National TV.

Finally, during the interview with the USAID Official, it was mentioned that a financial audit has been proposed by IOM. USAID was surprised at this request as they were fully satisfied with the information provided by IOM, which has been very thorough and has served to reinforce their perception of IOM's high level of professionalism in carrying out this project.

Conclusion: taking into account the prevailing conditions in Honduras, as well as the tight deadline for implementing the most important activities, it can be concluded that IOM Honduras monitored and administered the intervention in a very professional manner, providing all partners with accurate and very useful information.

Recommendation: it would be appropriate to reorganize the filing systems of the IOM main office and the operational building in order to have a more harmonized view of the control and reporting mechanisms that have been put in place.

⁸ For a detailed list, see Annex 2.

3. RELEVANCE

Under this section, two main issues will be covered. Firstly, the relevance of the intervention to IOM's Mandate, and secondly the relevance of the target group.

3.1 Relevance to IOM's Mandate

At a first glance, it could be said that the construction and administration of temporary shelters for victims of a hurricane does not fall in the Mandate of the Organization. However, many important issues show that in fact IOM's intervention falls within its original Mandate.

A closer look at the IOM Constitution, as well as at official documentation endorsed by the IOM Council, shows that fundamental principles have been met in Honduras. For instance, Council document MC/1842⁹ underlines that: "These principles and precepts can be broadly summarized as follows: [...] the importance of understanding the causes and consequences of migration and to seek practical solutions; international solidarity in bringing humanitarian assistance to persons in need, be they refugees, externally or internally displaced persons, migrants or other uprooted persons; and attention to the specific situation and needs of migrants, their dignity and self-respect".

In analyzing the situation in Honduras through the three basic principles mentioned above, it can be stated that IOM's intervention was in line with its mandate. Concerning the first precept quoted, "understanding the causes of migration ... and to seek practical solutions", it has been underlined during the interview with the USAID official that the situation endured by many victims was certainly a very good reason for them to try to migrate illegally to the United States. The construction of temporary shelters was a very positive sign of assistance and stabilization of the population and was considered to act at the root causes of a potential 'forced' illegal migration.

In looking at the second principle mentioned, the reality confirms that the victims were uprooted persons, internally-displaced, and in real need of humanitarian assistance. In the document prepared by OCHA¹⁰, the section "Action to be taken to address needs" speaks of: "Providing larger and better organized temporary facilities for those whose circumstances do not permit early return". In a subsequent section about the responsibility for implementation, reference to IOM was made as a partner in that respect. This participation has also been highlighted in a document prepared by a consultant on the work of the UN System in Honduras¹¹. The intervention through construction of temporary shelters was covering the strategic need to provide organized temporary facilities.

Looking at the issue of the dignity and self-respect of the migrants in its broader sense, it is evident that the project contributed to restoring hope to the affected population. It also avoided an increase of tension and violence due to the precarious

⁹ Document MC/1842, May 1995, "IOM Strategic Planning: Toward the Twenty-first Century"

¹⁰ See footnote 3 above.

¹¹ Allan Lavel: "Sistema de las Naciones Unidas en Honduras: de la Atencion de la Emergencia a la Gestion de Riegos", Dec. 99, pp. 26.

living situation they were facing before the IOM intervention. This issue can also be applied to the first principle mentioned above, keeping in mind that violence also encourages people to leave the place to seek a better environment.

Finally, in looking at the comparative advantage to have IOM managing such activities, IOM's experience in the field of construction of shelters and houses for displaced populations and migrants has been increasing during the last decade especially in emergency and post-conflict situations. It is certainly an asset to work with an organization with experience in difficult situations of moving populations, of providing them with medical and social assistance and of attending to their living conditions through the construction of decent shelters, even temporary, and through the organization of the communities. Compared to other international organizations, IOM's administrative flexibility made it possible to complete the constructions and to implement a social assistance programme in the space of one month.

Conclusion: although the link with IOM's Mandate is not immediately apparent when looking at the title of the project (the construction of temporary shelters), the reality of IOM's global intervention — mainly to provide assistance to uprooted populations — fits within its Mandate. Either during the interviews or through the documentation review, the IOM intervention has been perceived to be in line with its mandate by the donors (USAID/OFDA, UNDP), by the partners of the UN System and by the Government.

3.2 Relevance of the Target Group

As mentioned previously, assistance was directed towards the victims of the Hurricane still housed in schools, public buildings, churches etc. The census conducted in the most affected regions in the country has clearly listed them together with information on their social and economic situation¹². It covered 5,565 families representing 26,667 persons, among whom 5,000 (1,404 families) were in Tegucigalpa. Close to 60% of the population was under 18 years old and more than 50% were women. In addition it has been noted that 54% of heads of family were in fact women living alone with the children. One common point was that all of them lost everything and had no other place to go.

As mentioned by a Government Official during the interview, they were not necessarily the poorest before the Hurricane, but they became part of the most affected population. In addition, it is estimated that only an amount representing a 10% of the total caseload living initially in the public buildings found ways to relocate by themselves without receiving assistance. Still according to Government Officials, the amount of victims who did not benefit from the project and who could theoretically have benefited from an assistance is acceptable, and they did not register any complaint about the assistance given to the affected target group.

¹² The census covered the following aspects: "1) Total de albergues, poblacion y tipo de local 2) Nivel de instruccion 3) Poblacion infantil 4) Estado civil de los jefes de Familia 5) Situacion laboral de los jefes de familia 6) Capacitacion 7) Tenencia y daños en viviendas 8) Daños personales 9) Daños a la agricultura 10) Daños a la ganaderia 11) intencion de retorno 12) Migracion forzada 13) tipo de vivienda 14) conocimiento en construccion de vivienda 15) Actividad economica"

Conclusion: the construction of temporary shelters for the selected population was well- received and no problems have been identified in the way the beneficiaries were selected. It was socially important to find a solution for the victims, but also for the society as a whole as they were occupying buildings — especially the schools — necessary for return to a more stable social life. A problem could eventually arise with the construction of permanent housing, but IOM has not been directly involved in the selection of beneficiaries at that level.

4. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IOM'S INTERVENTION

As already mentioned under Section 1.2, the evaluation will analyze IOM's global intervention and will not concentrate on one single project. Therefore, the reference for the evaluation will remain the global objective, as it covers all projects, and as it was presented to USAID: "To contribute to the Government of Honduras' efforts to establish a temporary relocation of dislocated victims of Hurricane Mitch while the longer-term resettlement issues are resolved. This initiative is in accordance with and supportive of the priorities defined by the Government of Honduras Reconstruction Cabinet".

The analysis of IOM's intervention will be examined at 2 levels of effectiveness: 1) effectiveness in doing the construction work; 2) effectiveness in providing assistance to the victims and in organizing the social life of the CHATs, including security.

4.1 The Design and Construction of shelters

Based on the field visits made during the evaluation, where 10 sites were visited of a total of 13, it can be said that the constructions were properly done, taking into account most of the factors necessary for a healthy and decent life of the affected population. This conclusion has also been highlighted in the technical evaluation report prepared by an external consultant and attached as **Annex 3**.

Additional technical information is contained in that report as well as under Annexes 4 and 7. **Annex 4** provides a series of detailed tables on the constructions done and on the beneficiaries. **Annex 7** contains samples of all the material needed for each specific type of construction, as well as one sample of the designs prepared by IOM. A picture of the CHATs can be found in **Annex 5**.

The following steps were covered before work commenced, as well as during the construction of the shelters. They were used for each site in the different parts of the country:

- Establishment of a technical commission to coordinate the operations
- Design of a standard model for construction
- Identification of the land and topographic analysis
- Adaptation of the design to the topography
- Cleaning and leveling of the land
- Access to the land
- Work plan in order to adhere to the timeframe

- Identification and purchase of material
- Recruitment of workers/companies
- Water and sanitation
- Electricity
- Other installations: schools, Red Cross offices, social centers, storage space.

During the interviews with the IOM experts in charge of the construction components, mention was made of the preparation of a technical reference book on the constructions done in Honduras where all the above steps will be presented and detailed. This initiative will be useful for keeping good record of the work completed there but also in case of the implementation of similar projects in other countries.

Apart from the fact that initially it was planned to build communal kitchens and that the victims finally preferred to cook in their own space, there have been no other major disagreements in the execution of the CHATs. In addition, after more than a year, the constructions are still in very good shape, even if they were a temporary measure.

In the technical report, there is a recommendation on the selection of the land mentioning that it might have been appropriate to find land where permanent housing could have been built too. Although the statement is technically very valid, this would have been difficult to achieve due to the short time available to finish the temporary shelters and the difficulty to find land.

Concerning the administrative management of the construction aspects, Section 2.3 above already underlined the adequate follow-up for the purchases of material, the recruitment and payment of the workers (more than 1200 workers have been employed for the construction alone), the planning of the intervention, information-sharing, etc. As already mentioned, proper reporting mechanisms have been put in place.

At the level of construction costs, the technical report shows that the costs, either for the buildings or for the infrastructure work, were in line with the average prices established by “la Camara Hondureña de la Construccion- CHICO”. Costs were even lower than the norm for the shelters.

Conclusion: the preparatory work, as well as the constructions, were handled in a professional manner, taking into account most of the technical aspects specific to any construction work, even if the temporary shelters built were technically simple. The costs were kept at a very acceptable price level, especially taking into account the prevailing situation in Honduras.

Recommendation: it is strongly recommended that IOM keep a record of the work done in Honduras and the technical information available in order to replicate it where possible. Headquarters should follow up on the technical guidelines that the IOM Programme Managers were planning to prepare and that should contain useful information on the construction aspects.

4.2 Organization of Social Life in the CHATs

This section will look at the different aspects of the organization of the social life in the CHATs. All activities were organized in a coordinated and timely way. One main issue needs to be stressed again here. IOM's intervention can be seen as an umbrella project whose objectives not only included construction aspects (contrary to the titles of the project documents) but also the organization of the private and social life in the CHATs. Therefore the coordination role assigned to IOM was key for the proper implementation of the different activities. It might be appropriate to recall that many discussions took place with the beneficiaries during the site visits, with IOM staff in the sub-offices, as well as with other partner representatives working with the communities in the CHATs. Comments made below are also made in line with the discussions held.

Communication and information: apart from the close contacts with the victims during the census, a series of discussions was organized with the affected communities in order to explain the situation, but also to have a more precise idea of their fears and expectations. In Tegucigalpa, an information campaign was prepared by the Government and implemented through a joint commission of partners, including the Education Secretariat, the Health Secretariat, Water and Sanitation Services, the Office of the Mayor, UNDP, IOM, UNICEF and UNESCO. In other parts of the country, dissemination of information to the victims was mainly coordinated with the Office of the Mayor and the Red Cross. Formal committees were created to facilitate the organization of communities and their relations with NGOs, churches wanting to participate in the initiative, and in the construction of permanent housing.

Transportation: there was a need to organize the transportation of the victims to the temporary shelters. As already mentioned, transfers were mainly organized in close collaboration with the Honduran Red Cross and when possible with the Government and the local authorities. When the capacity of the partners was not sufficient, IOM was using its own funds to complement this aspect. No major problems or delays have been reported at that level.

Emergency Kits: the population affected by the Hurricane and selected for special attention lost everything. Therefore, with USAID funds, emergency kits containing basic items were distributed to all the families affected.

Maintenance: the initial plan was to find a permanent solution for the victims within a year. Therefore, it was necessary to work on the maintenance of the shelters in order to guarantee a decent life during the time spent in temporary housing. The beneficiaries were involved in that process and different initiatives were taken at the outset. Below are some examples:

- reinforcement of the roofs due to strong winds in the summer time;
- repair of broken pieces such as doors, roof panels, showers, latrines;
- reinforcement of the banks behind the houses where necessary;
- maintenance of the access roads;
- maintenance of the water drains;
- maintenance of the schools and health buildings;

- cleaning-up.

Education: the census paid particular attention to the situation of school-age children. As many of the victims were relocated in places far from their original homes, it was necessary to find a solution for the children living in the CHATs. Schools were therefore built, either through the project or with the contribution of other NGOs. With the USAID contribution and the agreement of the Ministry of Education, IOM agreed to disburse funds for the recruitment of teachers for one year, and UNESCO and UNICEF participated with in-kind donations. IOM has also been coordinating the administrative management of this recruitment process and monthly reports were prepared on school management. It should be noted that some teachers and health workers contributed on a voluntary basis. More precise data are available in the reports listed under **Annex 2**.

Vocational Training: the census revealed that almost 40% of the heads of family were unemployed and that more than 50% of these heads of family are women alone with the children. Therefore, through the USAID contribution, IOM set up for those interested a system of vocational training based on an analysis of the local market demand in order to facilitate their social reintegration. Initiatives were taken in every region to facilitate recruitment of the beneficiaries in local enterprises. In May 2000, 376 persons graduated; 343 were being trained; and at the time of writing 965 should now be training, bringing the total of persons having participated in the vocational training to 1684¹³. Close to 50% are women. More detailed reports are available on the subject.

Health: as already mentioned, health centers were created in the CHATs. UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, Red Cross and other NGOs participated in their management as well as in health campaigns (for instance vaccination). As for education, when the Government or local authorities or the NGOs did not manage to cover the costs of professionals, IOM provided the appropriate funding. WFP also paid attention to the nutritional aspects and provided each family of the CHATs with a basic monthly food ration. When necessary for the children, an NGO was providing additional food.

Security: in circumstances when people coming from different locations and origins are forced to live together without knowing each other, there is a great risk of insecurity. In all the CHATs special attention was paid to this problem. Police patrols were organized by the local authorities. Where necessary, a special space was used as a security house. With the exception of one CHAT located close to a major harbor, no major security problems were encountered. Security of the sites was also taken into account, for instance by building separation with main roads in Tegucigalpa.

Women and children: as already mentioned above, special attention was paid to the situation of women and children, either for education, health problems or security. In addition, it was decided to create kindergartens in order to enable women living alone to go out to work.

In summary, a lesson learned extracted from an IOM report summarizes the situation: "... the most important lesson learned is that the interagency coordination of the UN

¹³ Common vocational training proposed with a recognized related diploma: bakery, fabrication of bricks, cooking, electricity, business, bricklayer, welding, nurse

System as such, and the actions of the governmental entities and of the NGOs produced flexible, efficient and sustainable results”.

Conclusion: IOM capacity to stimulate and coordinate the different interventions at the social level was recognized as a significant contribution to the success of the operation. If initially some Ministers doubted IOM’s ability to carry through such an operation — which even IOM recognized was a real challenge — it is evident today that IOM was right to insist on that type of intervention and on its capacity to handle it.

Lesson learned: Even if the conclusions on the effectiveness are positive, IOM should keep in mind, when trying to replicate such an initiative, that the intervention in Honduras necessitated a strong management capacity, excellent negotiation skills and a high-level technical capacity. The Chief of Mission and the Program Manager also had — particularly for some of its riskier endeavours — the firm support of the Minister in charge of the response and of the person specifically named by the President. This support, together with the positive attitude of the UN System has motivated IOM Officials to pursue their efforts to achieve a successful outcome. It also gave sufficient credibility to IOM’s capacity to take the lead in that field.

5. EFFICIENCY

The analysis of efficiency shows how well resources have been used to complete the project activities. In the specific case of IOM intervention in Honduras, different donors participated in the IOM initiatives. For each specific intervention, IOM kept the donors informed of the financial disbursements and the use of the funds. All the reporting examined during the documentation review done in Honduras demonstrate the efficiency with which fund usage was monitored.

The allocation of funds was based on the initial budgets but also on the budget revisions prepared on a regular basis by all the sub-offices and by the main office as underlined under section 2.3.

It is important to underline that when necessary IOM funds were complementary to the funds of other partners in order to avoid having to stop the activities. For instance, the Red Cross was in charge of the transportation component. However, due to the very difficult situation they were facing, on some days there were no vehicles available or staff, or both, and no specific funds to correct the lack of resources. In such cases, IOM intervened financially by sub-contracting a transport company. The same approach was used when, for instance, the Government had problems finding adequate heavy machinery to prepare the land for the construction. When that happened, IOM solved the problem by hiring private companies to complement the work done by the Government. Such a level of flexibility in the allocation of some funds was necessary to successfully implement the construction projects as well as for the social, administrative and maintenance aspects, as also underlined under section 4.2 above.

Concerning the purchase of material, even if a certain level of flexibility was required due to time frames and the complexity of the intervention, the use of funds was properly done and monitored¹⁴. Concerning the recruitment of the staff and due to the volume of the work, it can be concluded that it has been done according to the needs. The technical report annexed makes reference to the recruitment of the workers suggesting that victims should have been recruited to do the work. This was tested at the start of the construction, using a food for work system. However, many of the victims were not qualified workers and delays started to be serious. Therefore, it was necessary to correct the situation by recruiting qualified workers in order to guarantee the quality and security of the constructions and to keep to the tight deadlines.

In the discussion with USAID Official, he expressed his appreciation of the quality of the financial reporting which has been useful in analyzing how appropriately the funds were used. No negative comments were made at that level, and specific allocation was usually discussed with them. For instance when the tropical storm hit Honduras again in September 1999, USAID agreed to a re-allocation of some funds to provide assistance to the affected population.

Conclusion: Although a very detailed analysis on the way the funds have been used has not been done for the purpose of this evaluation, it can be concluded that there are sufficient positive signs that the use of the funds allocated was done in an appropriate manner.

6. THE IMPACT OF IOM'S INTERVENTION

This report has already given many indications of a positive outcome of this project. For the construction of the temporary shelters, one of the most important impacts was the resumption of a more or less normal social life in Honduras at the earliest opportunity. There was therefore a need to vacate the schools, churches and other public buildings so as to meet their true purpose. IOM's ability to keep to its tight deadlines lead to a very positive outcome for the project, as was confirmed during the interviews with Government Officials, Mayors or with Red Cross Officials.

Another concern was the reaction of the affected population to the solutions proposed. When visiting the different sites, it was clear that the majority of the victims were satisfied with their temporary shelters. In addition, the social assistance organized by IOM — as underlined under point 4.2 above — was welcomed by the communities.

IOM's ability to attract other partners for the social aspects or for the construction of permanent housing also increased the level of satisfaction of the affected population during their stay in the temporary shelters, which did not last for more than 18 months. This can be also considered as a positive impact for a return to a more stable and normal life.

Conclusion: the impact of IOM's intervention in Honduras can be considered as very positive. It helped the Government and the Red Cross to solve a major social problem among the other important problems that they were called upon to solve following the

¹⁴ A cost analysis for the construction is also included in the technical report, Annex 3.

Mitch disaster. For the beneficiaries, the impact has and still is very positive too, especially in having prepared the basis for their transfer in permanent housing. There is no doubt that the intervention had a positive impact on IOM's image in Honduras.

7. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

1. IOM Honduras' strategic approach is particularly praiseworthy. IOM proposed a set of integrated activities, carefully evaluating its capacity to meet the enormous challenges involved, and presenting timely and adequate solutions to existing problems by means of more precise project proposals. IOM's capacity to attract other key partners and to propose a coherent and coordinated approach merits special mention too.
2. Based on the interviews conducted and the exchange of correspondence, it is clear that collaboration with IOM was much appreciated and the mandate of each partner was clearly respected. IOM Honduras paid constant attention to such an important issue to ensure a good spirit of co-operation and to comply with its major coordinating role in the resettlement and stabilization of the most affected populations.
3. Taking into account the prevailing conditions in Honduras, as well as the tight deadline for implementing the most important activities, it can be concluded that IOM Honduras monitored and administered the intervention in a very professional manner, providing all partners with accurate and very useful information.
4. Although the link with IOM's Mandate is not immediately apparent when looking at the title of the project (the construction of temporary shelters), the reality of IOM's global intervention — mainly to provide assistance to uprooted populations — fits within its Mandate. Either during the interviews or through the documentation review, the IOM intervention has been perceived to be in line with its mandate by the donors (USAID/OFDA, UNDP), by the partners of the UN System and by the Government.
5. The construction of temporary shelters for the selected population was well-received and no problems have been identified in the way the beneficiaries were selected. It was socially important to find a solution for the victims, but also for the society as a whole as they were occupying buildings — especially the schools — necessary for return to a more stable social life. A problem could eventually arise with the construction of permanent housing, but IOM has not been directly involved in the selection of beneficiaries at that level.
6. The preparatory work, as well as the constructions, were handled in a professional manner, taking into account most of the technical aspects specific to any construction work, even if the temporary shelters built were technically simple. The costs were kept at a very acceptable price level, especially taking into account the prevailing situation in Honduras.

7. IOM capacity to stimulate and coordinate the different interventions at the social level was recognized as a significant contribution to the success of the operation. If initially some Ministers doubted IOM's ability to carry through such an operation — which even IOM recognized was a real challenge — it is evident today that IOM was right to insist on that type of intervention and on its capacity to handle it.
8. Although a very detailed analysis on the way the funds have been used has not been done for the purpose of this evaluation, it can be concluded that there are sufficient positive signs that the use of the funds allocated was done in an appropriate manner.
9. The impact of IOM's intervention in Honduras can be considered as very positive. It helped the Government and the Red Cross to solve a major social problem among the other important problems that they were called upon to solve following the Mitch disaster. For the beneficiaries, the impact has and still is very positive too, especially in having prepared the basis for their transfer in permanent housing. There is no doubt that the intervention had a positive impact on IOM's image in Honduras.

Recommendations

1. It would be appropriate to reorganize the filing systems of the IOM main office and the operational building in order to have a more harmonized view of the control and reporting mechanisms that have been put in place
2. It is strongly recommended that IOM keep a record of the work done in Honduras and the technical information available in order to replicate it where possible. Headquarters should follow up on the technical guidelines that the IOM Programme Managers were planning to prepare and that should contain useful information on the construction aspects.

Lesson learned:

Even if the conclusions on the effectiveness are positive, IOM should keep in mind, when trying to replicate such an initiative, that the intervention in Honduras necessitated a strong management capacity, excellent negotiation skills and a high-level technical capacity. The Chief of Mission and the Program Manager also had — particularly for some of its riskier endeavours — the firm support of the Minister in charge of the response and of the person specifically named by the President. This support, together with the positive attitude of the UN System has motivated IOM Officials to pursue their efforts to achieve a successful outcome. It also gave sufficient credibility to IOM's capacity to take the lead in that field.

ANNEX 1: TERMS OF REFERENCE

Evaluation of IOM project : Shelter construction and emergency assistance for victims of Mitch

1. BACKGROUND

The IOM intervention in Honduras started at the end of 1998 by reinstalling the Office which was closed on December 1997. During the month of January 1999 it was implemented a census of displaced persons affected by the Hurricane Mitch disaster. The survey was funded by UNDP and received the support of the Government of Honduras. In light of its conclusions, UNDP, through funds allocated by the Norwegian Government (USD 579'349), requested IOM to implement a project for an immediate assistance to the victims of the Hurricane, including the construction of temporary shelters. The project was done in close cooperation with the Government of Honduras and with other UN Agencies (WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO, ONUDI). In February 1999, USAID/OFDA agreed to disburse USD 4.1 million for continuing the construction of shelters, assistance to victims, as well as for maintenance costs. There was also a need to move from a temporary situation to a more stabilized settlement of the affected populations. The project ended in August 1999. At the same time, USAID agreed to disburse an additional USD 2,7 million for an extension of the project until August 2000.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION

The main objective of the evaluation can be summarized as follow:

- To evaluate the IOM shelter project in Honduras as a response to the Hurricane Mitch disaster, with special attention to the construction aspects.

More specifically, the evaluation will focus on the following issues:

- To assess IOM participation in the organization of a response to Hurricane Mitch by analyzing the collaboration with the Government of Honduras and the different organizations present in the field in the beginning of the emergency, and in looking at the strategy decided between the main actors.
- To assess the relevance of IOM participation, mainly for the construction of shelters
- To assess the effectiveness in reaching the main objectives of the project proposal focussing on the provision of shelter for the victims.
- To assess the impact of the project on affected populations.
- To analyze the comparative advantage to choose IOM for building shelters and for IOM to be involved in this specialized field of activity.
- To assess the sustainability aspects of the construction projects, especially for the maintenance aspects.

3. METHODOLOGY

The evaluation will cover the second project (Shelter construction and emergency assistance for victims of Mitch) implemented in the framework of IOM response to Hurricane

Mitch disaster. It will be the basic reference for the evaluation. More precisely, the methodology will consist of:

1) **A documentation review :**

- Project proposal and related documents
- The basic agreement with the Government of Honduras and with other partners,
- The series of activity reports prepared at the end of the projects already completed (only the extension funded by USAID is still on-going),
- The technical documentation related to construction aspects,
- Any other documentation related to the projects or to parallel initiatives, if applicable.

Information on documentation available will also be requested to different units at Headquarters, for instance the Technical Cooperation on Migration Service or the Emergency and Post Conflict unit.

2) **A series of Interviews:**

- at IOM Headquarters,
- in the IOM Office in Honduras,
- with Representatives of the Government of Honduras,
- with representatives of UN Agencies that participated in the projects, as well as representatives of NGOs,
- with representatives of the donors who funded the projects,
- with construction firms as well as Departments/Ministries in charge of technical aspects of construction in Honduras,
- with victims having benefited from the projects.

3) **A technical analysis of the constructions:**

Concerning the technical aspects, the evaluator will be assisted by an expert in construction recruited for the duration of the field visit and for preparing a technical report (an estimated two-week duration). Precise terms of reference and conditions of work will be further discussed with the IOM Office in Honduras.

Field visits will be organized to the construction sites in different parts of the country.

4. RESOURCES AND TIMING

The costs for the evaluation will be borne by EVA Office and IOM Office in Honduras. It includes travel and DSA costs for the evaluator to travel to Honduras and for field visits. A provision will be allocated for the recruitment of the construction expert in the framework of the evaluation. A ceiling of USD 2000 has been agreed upon for the financial contribution of the IOM Office in Honduras.

The IOM Office in Honduras will be in charge of collecting the relevant documentation, will organize the interviews in Honduras and will facilitate the travel to the construction sites and provide the necessary logistic support

A draft report should be made available end of June 2000.

ANNEX 2 : Field visits and bibliographical references

1) Field Visits and meetings on the site:

- **Tegucigalpa:** 4 sites visited - Trébol I, Trébol II, Molino I, Molino II. Meeting with beneficiaries, teachers, IOM Staff, Red Cross Staff. Visit of IOM warehouse.
- **Ceiba:** meeting with beneficiaries, the Mayor's representative and vocational trainers. Visit of permanent housing.
- **Sonaguera:** meeting with Mayor's representatives, IOM staff and beneficiaries.
- **Tocoa:** meeting with beneficiaries, IOM staff, teachers and the doctor.
- **Ilanga:** meeting with IOM staff
- **Progreso:** meeting with beneficiaries and IOM staff
- **Puerto Cortez:** meeting with the community leader, beneficiaries, IOM staff
- **Amarateca:** meeting with IOM staff. Visit of permanent housing.

2) External meetings in Tegucigalpa:

- **Moises Starkman**, Minister FHIS, Fondo Hondureno de Inversion Social,
- **Roy Alonso**, Direccion General de Inversiones Publicas, Ministry of Finance,
- **Nelson Licona**, Director Ejecutivo, INFOP, Instituto Nacional de Formacion Profesional,
- **Dona Meneca de Mencia**, Vice President, Red Cross Honduras,
- **Todd Sloan**, Director, Oficina de Desarrollo Municipal e Iniciativas Democraticas, USAID,
- **Renato Chavarria**, Oficial de agua/saneamiento, UNICEF,
- **Giuseppe Lubatti**, Sr. Operations Officer, WFP.

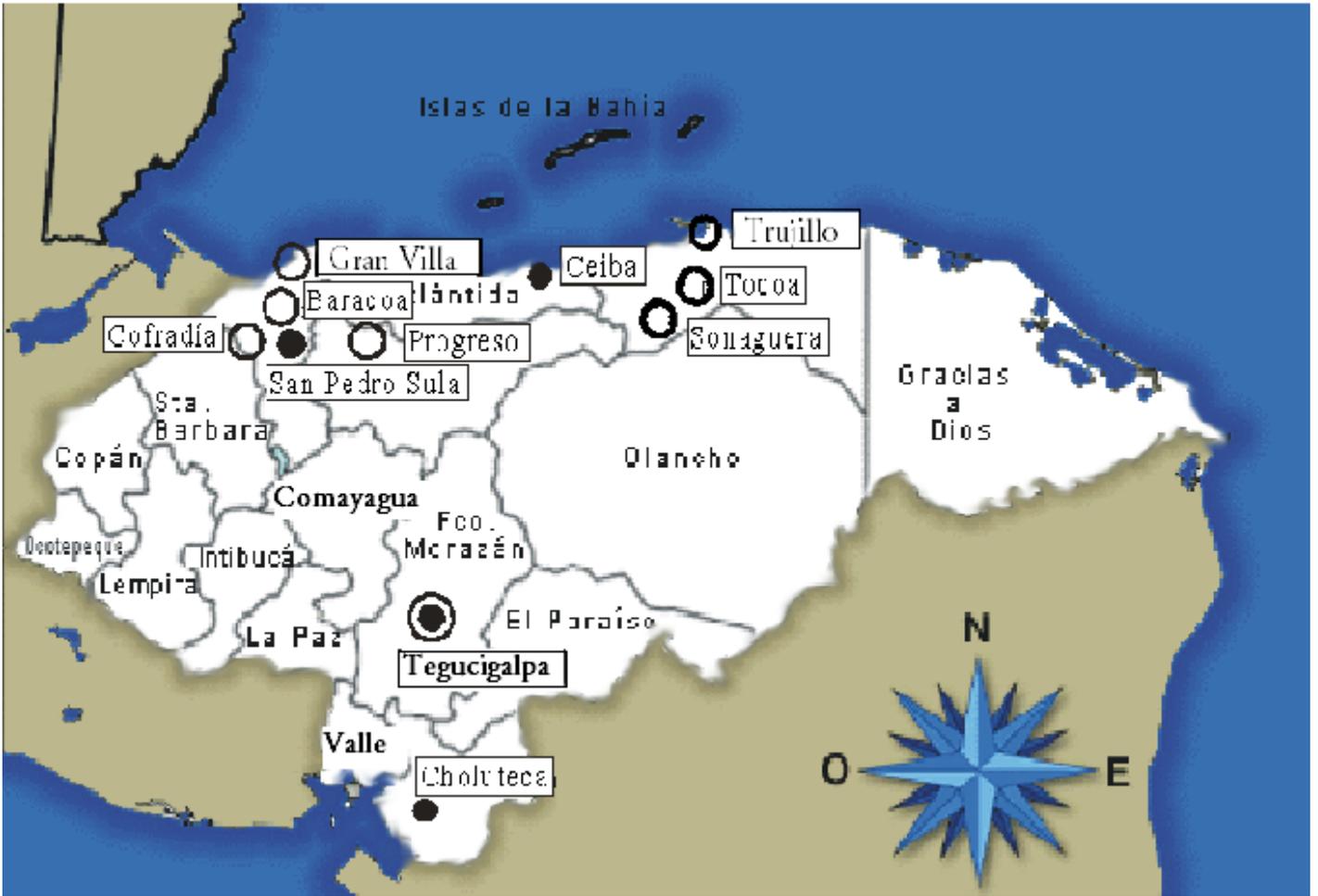
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- OFICINA CENTRAL
 OFICINA DE CAMPO
 SUB-OFICINA DE CAMPO

ZONA CENTRAL	Coordinador Atención a Damnificados Oficial de Enlace Coordinador Organización Comunitaria y Capacitación Oficial de Información Consultores en las áreas de Salud, Educación y Empleo 2 Coordinadores de Albergue
ZONA NORTE	1 Coordinador Regional departamentos de: Cortés y Yoro (sede en San Pedro Sula) 3 Coordinadores de Albergue 2 Promotor Social 1 Coordinador Regional departamentos de: Atlántida y Colón (Sede en La Ceiba) 4 Coordinadores de Albergue 3 Promotores Sociales
ZONA SUR (Sub-sede en Choluteca)	1 Coordinador Regional 2 promotores

Annex 3a

Terms of Reference for a technical study of the constructions done in Honduras in the framework of an IOM intervention

1) Background

Following the Hurricane Mitch disaster, IOM has been implementing a series of projects in Honduras aimed at providing shelter to the victims of the Hurricane. The projects started to offer temporary shelters and at a second stage, the project planned to continue with construction work, but moving from temporary situations to a more stabilized settlement of the affected population. An evaluation of the overall program will be conducted by IOM. The technical study will complement the evaluation report.

2) Scope of work of the technical study

The main objective of the study will be to provide technical information and analysis on the constructions done by IOM in the framework of its intervention in Honduras. More specifically, the study will have to contain:

- 1) an evaluation of the preparatory steps for the construction of shelters/buildings that will cover a technical analysis of the construction plans, including the studies done by the engineers, as well as the conformity of each construction with existing regulations in Honduras or/and with internationally recognized norms/standards, including the admissible risks in case of natural disasters (for instance earthquakes). This will also include an analysis of the contractual arrangements done with the enterprises selected for the work;
- 2) a cost-analysis of the constructions based on the information on the preparatory steps as well as on existing market prices; for pre-built constructions, costs should be compared with a minimum of two other companies offering such products. Quality and security are two main elements to consider in the cost-analysis;
- 3) an evaluation of the global supervision of the construction work through reports prepared by the person/company in charge and responsible of supervising the constructions;
- 4) an evaluation of the selected constructions, mainly if they have been done in line with the contractual arrangements and with the existing rules in Honduras. Quality and security will also be considered. The confirmation of the conformity of the construction with applicable norms and standards done by the person/company responsible for the construction will be requested too, if available.

3) Methodology

- The above-mentioned elements will be further refined with the evaluator during his visit, if necessary.
- The construction sites to be visited will be selected together with the evaluator.
- The visits of the construction sites in the field will be done jointly with the evaluator, as well as with the expert recruited by IOM to supervise the construction work.
- IOM Office in Honduras will provide the consultant with relevant documentation and information on the constructions done. The consultant will be responsible to collect documentation and information on norms/standards/rules applicable in Honduras or internationally recognized.

4) Timing

- The consultant will be recruited for an initial period of two consecutive weeks (10 working days). An additional period of 3 working days will be proposed for finalization of the report.
- Due to time constraints linked to the visit of the evaluator in Honduras, some field visits might have to be organized during the week end. If this is the case, the consultant will have to consider the work done during the week-end as a normal working day. In addition, the evaluator is planning to arrive in Honduras on the 22nd of May. The recruitment of the consultant will have to be finalized on the 24th of May 2000, at the latest.
- A first draft of the technical report in English will be submitted to the evaluator at the end of the second week. Comments will then be prepared by the evaluator and forwarded to the consultant. As soon as the consultant receives them, he/she will have three working days to finalize it. A final technical report should therefore be ready the 15 June 2000, at the latest.

IOM
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATIONS

**TECHNICAL STUDY OF THE CONSTRUCTIONS IN
HONDURAS WITH THE RATIONALE FOR OIM'S
PARTICIPATION IN THE EMERGENCY CAUSED BY
HURRICANE MITCH**

PREPARED BY: ARCHITECT ANGEL M. OCHOA

TEGUCIGALPA, M.D.C. MAY - JUNE 2000

I. - BACKGROUND

Immediately after Hurricane Mitch passed Honduras, the Government, when the magnitude of the disaster was known, decreed a state of national emergency to solve the enormous problems caused by the hurricane.

IOM responded immediately to the need to assist the affected population who, having lost everything, were temporarily housed in government and private buildings, such as schools, gymnasiums, warehouses etc. Because the lodging of these persons was for an extended period several delays in educational, religious and sporting activities were stalled. For this reason the temporary shelters were constructed to provide a reasonable amount of privacy for the family and secure places located near the work and study centers whilst awaiting the construction of permanent housing.

As has been said before, IOM took a leading role in managing the construction of the shelters — called Transitional Community Housing (TCH) (in Spanish, CHATS) — the characteristics of which will be described later.

II. - PREPARATORY WORK TO BE ABLE TO RESPOND THE EMERGENCY

In order to meet the needs of the emergency it was necessary to assess the needs and identify the different problems so as to solve them as quickly as possible. With that purpose in mind, it was planned to complete construction within thirty days.

a) Localization of affected areas

When the real dimension of the disaster caused by Hurricane Mitch was known, the following action was taken:

1. Localization of the areas affected by the disaster, such as: floods, land slides, and cave-ins. With the help of the United Nations agencies it was necessary to determine the most critical situations; their location and the situation of the inhabitants who had been displaced of that area.

With regard to Tegucigalpa, it was determined that before Hurricane Mitch these families resided in 123 different neighborhoods in the capital city, with a greater concentration in the neighborhoods of Soto, El Progreso, Reparto Arriba, Nora de Melgar, and Las Brisas

For the rest of the country the following places were identified:

- Riberas del Caribe, in the city of La Ceiba, Department of Atlantida.
- Nueva Masicales in Incala, Department of Colon
- Ceibita in Tocoa, Department of Colon
- Carlos Alberto Morazan in Sonaguera, Department of Colon
- El Progreso, Department of Yoro
- Baracoa and Gran Via in the municipality of Puerto Cortes, Department of Cortes.
- Vida Nueva in Cofradia, municipality of San Pedro Sula, Department of Cortes
- Limon de la Cerca in the city of Choluteca, Department of Choluteca.

2. - Identification and certification of the homeless

After establishing the affected areas at greater risk, work started with the help of a survey (performed by the IOM) to prioritize persons needing to be transferred to temporary shelters. As a result 1,425 families from neighbourhoods of the capital city benefited from assistance, and almost 3,000 families from the rest of the country.

3. - Fit zones for their location

Parallel to the survey, it was necessary to decide on the sites for relocating the affected population in transitional shelters. With the help of the Government, suitable plots were sought to build the necessary structures to receive the homeless.

For Tegucigalpa, two plots were obtained which were the property of the Instituto Nacional de Jubilaciones y Pensiones de los Empleados y Funcionarios del Poder Ejecutivo (INJUPEMP), located in the area south of the city centre known as El Trebol, and the other in the northwestern area known as El Molino.

For the rest of the afflicted areas of the country, the municipalities, Christian Churches and NGO's donated the plots for the location of the afflicted population.

It should be mentioned that the plots of land obtained in Tegucigalpa were extensive, making it possible to locate more shelters in each, resulting in El Trebol 1 and 2 and el Molino 1 and 2.

In respect to the Instituto de Jubilaciones y Pensiones de los Empleados Publicos (INJUPEMP), this institution loaned the Government the previously mentioned plots for an 18-month period, with a possibility of extension, but that they had to be cleaned up before return to comply with all environmental and legal requirements.

With reference to La Ceiba, Sonaguera and Choluteca, the plots were donated by the municipalities to provided permanent housing to the affected population, but with the condition that they do not have the right to sell or mortgage the land.

Tocoa, El Progreso, Baracoa and Puerto Cortes followed the same course as Tegucigalpa.

In Cofradia just as in La Ceiba and Choluteca the homeless were located in the same plot which will be come their permanent housing.

4. - Ideal spatial solutions for their shelter

According to the results obtained in the survey it was determined that the area to be occupied by the afflicted family should be between 16.0 and 20.0 square meters. Based on that an estimate was made that a module 4.0 meters wide, 4.0 meters long and 2.4 meters high was most adequate. Therefore, for a family with an average of five members, each one would have an area of 3-4.0 square meters.

III. - THE CHAT

a) The modules and their flexibility

As the name implies, the transitional community housing (CHAT), was adequate for repeated use of the modules, as many times as the surface of the land permitted, since the circumstances varied from one location to another; sometimes permitting many modules sometimes just one.

This is why in the planning and design phase IOM decided to use an acknowledged architectural firm called ARQUITECNIC which, under the direction of Architect Dino Rietti, fulfilled that job in a record time. This was possible with the help of personnel recruited for that purpose in the following quantities:

- 4 Architects
- 2 Civil Engineers
- 1 Hydro-sanitary Engineer

All the professionals recruited for the design of the projects worked hard and were successful in elaborating the plans in record time.

It was this flexibility in the use of the modules that guaranteed the success in their construction, as well as the concept of the temporary shelter and the use of materials and plot allocation.

i. From a module to a gallery

The situation presented in Tegucigalpa as regards the ground surface meant that the shelters should be repeated modules according to the topography of the ground, because those were the only available areas in which to place 1425 families. It was therefore agreed to build them in a linear way, in a style called galleries, each one with 15 to 20 cubicles.

This solution of galleries would be repeated according to the size of the plot and the amount of people they could shelter. In this way in El Trebol N° 1; 20 galleries were constructed, in El Trebol N° 2; 16 galleries, in El Molino N° 1; 20 galleries and in El Molino N° 2; 11 galleries.

Obviously the 16 to 20 square meters did not include amenities for sanitation, so it was necessary to create separate solutions for these problems.

The next table is a summary analysis of the different constructions erected in the Tegucigalpa area.

**SUMMARY TABLE OF THE HOUSING AND SANITARY
INFRASTRUCTURE**

CHAT	EL Molino 1	El Molino 2	El Trebol 1	El Trebol 2	TOTAL
Housing Infrastructure					
Number of Housing Modules	20	11	24	16	71
Number of family units	471	199	449	306	1425
Number of kitchens	40	22	45	28	135
Constructed area	9,936 m ²	3,296 m ²	7,264 m ²	5,430 m ²	23,926 m ²
Sanitary infrastructure					
N° latrines men	40	22	100	2	162
N° latrines women	52	22	100	1	305
N° bathrooms men	70	33	202	1	305
N° bathrooms women	80	44	202	1	326
N° laundries	190	11	188	1	489

a) Source IOM

b) The kitchens were designed for community use, but are used as family cubicles.

c) Projects in charge of FHIS. There is no information available.

The same was used in Nueva Masicales, Colon Trujillo, La Ceibita, Tocoa, El Progreso, Baracoa and Gran Vía en Puerto Cortes and Vida Nueva in Cofradía Cortes.

ii. The tetra module

Given that the Municipality of La Ceiba assigned a plot of land to permanent housing for the affected population — giving a parcel of land to each family — it was necessary to find a way to build the temporary modules so as not to interfere with the permanent construction. They therefore took advantage of the squaring resulting from the plotting of the parcels.

iii. Individual or unimodel

This was the case in the location of Sonaguera, Colon on the plot called Carlos Alberto Morazan. This parcel is the property of the Municipality and is in the process of being

legally assigned to the homeless, so that they can build their permanent housing. The module that was defined is 5.0 by 4.0 meters and at a distance of 80 meters from one another.

The same has occurred in Cholulteca on the site called Limon de La Cerca, with the only difference being that the module used was 4.0 by 4.0 meters.

b) Choice of the construction materials

i. The decision about the construction material to be used was the object of discussion and analysis during the emergency, because they had to consider whether there was enough stock of the material and whether the companies could produce enough. It was necessary to budget for the high demand by a majority of the population, almost nationwide and even beyond in neighboring countries, making the constructions more expensive.

ii. At the beginning of the analysis it was established that the use of metallic elements for the structure of the modules would make them permanent structures and — added to the specialized workmanship and the use of electricity for their installation — would make the material requirements too costly and impractical.

After this it was determined that wood for the structures would be easier to obtain and when used in a rustic manner would lend itself to a temporary construction.

For the ceiling it was decided to use zinc shields produced locally.

With respect to the covering of the structures, wood was discounted because of the great quantities needed. It was decided to use shields made of fiber-cement that are also produced locally, using recycled cardboard and cement, of 2 x 8 feet dimension that can be adapted to the module size.

The same applied to the posts, windows and ventilation shafts, where it was decided to use cyclone type metallic mesh.

Even though the choice of the materials was based on nothing other than the ease of manipulation and their

availability on the local and national markets, after some construction had been started it was found that many of the materials could be recuperated and reused in new constructions, and this is what is happening right now. This means at the end a saving in the cost of the final modules.

c) Construction

i. Personnel

Given the characteristics of the building of the galleries, it was believed that the staff to work on them would be mainly unskilled workers. However, when the activities started it was found that this was not the case, particularly because of the reduced deadline to relocate the affected population it was necessary to find more qualified workers, reducing the possibilities to ask the disaster victims for their help as had been the initial plan. Because of the urgent need to finish the buildings in a record time, in most cases the work had to be done at night too, increasing the need for qualified staff to be distributed over different shifts.

Considering the mode of construction chosen, the following staff was contracted for each unit:

- 1 work master
- 1 mason
- 1 carpenter
- 5 assistants
-

As mentioned before, there was a great demand for materials and skilled workers throughout the country, which made the construction more expensive. For example, a mason who normally had a salary of Lps 120.00 a day (US\$ 8.00) had to be paid a minimum of Lps. 160.00 (US\$ 10.60)

PERSONNEL USED

PLACE	WORK MASTER	MASON	CARPENTER	ASSISTANT	TOTAL
Molino 1	20	20	20	100	160
Molino 2	11	11	11	55	88
El Trebol- 1	24	24	24	120	192
El trebol 2	26	26	26	80	158
Sonaguera	16	16	16	80	128
Nueva Masical	05	0-5	05	25	40
La Ceibita	07	0-7	0-7	35	56
El Progreso	15	15	15	75	120
Baracoa	03	03	03	15	24
La Gran Via	03	03	03	15	24
Cofradía	22	22	22	110	176
La Ceiba	18	1-8	18	90	144
Total	160	160	160	800	1280

Because of the experience acquired in Guatemala in similar emergencies, IOM placed Mr Antonio Fraile in charge of the coordination of the construction of the project, and it was decided to delegate the execution of it to the architects Ricardo Zavala, Juan Carlos Rodriguez, Jose Abraham Figueroa and Enrique Rivera, who would in any case be those responsible for any problems in the units under their supervision.

La Empresa Nacional de Energia Electrica (ENEE) was in charge of electricity, and potable water and drainage was the responsibility of the Servicio Nacional Autonomo de Acueductos y Alcantarillados (SANAA) the first and of the Fondo Hondureño de Inversion Social (FHIS) the second, these institutions were responsible for any trouble arising during and after construction.

ii. Construction Techniques

For the execution of the project the techniques used were generally recognized and approved by the institutions responsible for State protection in these fields. The execution of the project was supervised by competent staff who guaranteed that it would be done according to regulations and would be completely safe for the users.

iii. Construction and security specifications

For the construction of the shelters security measures were included even though here those types of specifications are minimal. The number of wooden planks was increased and their separation reduced (what is recommended by the manufacturers of the fibro-cement shields)

This measure gave results and to this date there have been no problems having to do with the quality of the work or anything that has placed at risk the lives of the users; it is fit to mention that the plots on which the galleries were built helped in a great way to sustain them, because of their temporary nature it was not possible to make foundations as for a permanent building. The terrain used was mostly solid material: rock or Lutite.

The lining used for the galleries is made from recycled cardboard with cement and if there is a fire it would burn slowly without producing a flame, reducing the risk for the inhabitants. The wood is only material with a good risk of flammability, but that can be prevented by informing the users not to use flammable elements inside the modules.

With respect to drainage the following actions were taken:

- a) Building of channels to drain the rainwater (this with the help of the inhabitants) and to prevent them from penetrating and flooding the installations.
- b) Building of latrines away from the galleries or modules (minimum of 8 meters).
- c) In places where the water table was superficial it was opted to construct Aboneras latrines which were built up on the natural terrain with a recipient for fecal matter and a filter to evacuate liquids; this maintains the underground water free contamination. These latrines were used in el Bajo Aguan, Tocoa, Sonaguera and Nueva Masicales.

This type of latrine was also used in El Progreso because the location of the CHAT was very near the area of the treatment and distribution of potable water.

d) Infrastructure

For the construction of the shelters there was a participation of IOM, other national and international agencies and the Honduran Government.

i. Participation of IOM

IOM's participation was decisive for the construction of the CHAT's in Tegucigalpa: El Trebol 1 and 2 and El Molino 1 and 2, because it brought funds from the Norwegian Government through the PNUD, and American funds through USAID for the constructions in other places in the country.

ii. Participation of other agencies

International Organizations that also intervened: Organizacion Panamericana para la Salud (OPS), with funding from the Organizacion Mundial Para la Salud (OMS); and other international organizations that channeled their funding through SANNA and FHIS, contributed with the funding for the allotment of potable water and drainage of the Tegucigalpa CHAT's. As we mentioned before, the American Government contributed to the building, administration and social work of the rest of the CHAT's.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

ORGANISM	ACTIVITY	FUNDS FROM	AGREED AMOUNT US\$	AMOUNT EXPENDED US\$
OIM	Building CHAT Tegucigalpa	PNUD Norwegian Government	579,349.17	579,349.17
OPS	Water and drainage CHAT Tegucigalpa	OPS	215,136.00	215,136.00
UNICEF	Gray waters CHAT Tegucigalpa	UNICEF	43,094.96	43,094.96
USAID	Construction and administration CHAT	USAID	680,8605.00 This amount includes costs for administration and social work.	680,8605.00
ENEE	Electrical installations CHAT	Honduran Government/ SETCO/ENEE	300,0000.00	300,0000.00
FHIS	Infrastructure roads gutters	FHIS	1,200,000,00	1,200,000,00
TOTAL			9,146,185.10	9,146,185.10

IV COST ANALYSIS**a) Costs of the buildings**

The construction of all the shelters occupied an area of 23,926 m² and represented an investment of Lps. 126,140.00 (US\$ 93,378.03) for construction. The cost per square meter is as follows:

Cost per square meter =
Lps. 7,827,007.02/23,926.00 m²=
Lps327.13 (US\$ 24.21)

According to the Honduran Chamber of Construction (CHICO) the cost of building a house of 60 m² with the same characteristics as the shelters per square meter is Lps. 480 (US\$ 35.37). As can be seen, although it was built with expensive workmanship, the costs were reduced by 31.8% because of the considerable number of shelters constructed.

In relation to the infrastructure costs, these were of Lps. 9,786,640.00 (US\$ 721,196.75) and when we add the Lps. 7,827,007.20, make a total of Lps. 17,613,647.00, (US\$

1,297,984.03) that is the total of the investment of the construction of the shelters. From that we can say that the value of a square meter of construction would be:

Lps. 17,613,647.002 / 26,1110.00 m² =

Lps. 674,059.00 (US\$ 49.71)

Based on this analysis it can be said that the cost per square meter is very close to the estimated value made the Honduran Chamber of Construction.

V.- COMMENTS ABOUT THE PROJECT

We conclude that in view of the urgency to find shelter for the homeless during Hurricane Mitch and with the difficulty of finding in a short term terrain fit to locate them in a permanent manner, the solution of the shelters was most adequate.

We believe that the materials used were adequate and this demonstrates that even though the galleries were built in a temporary manner, now more than a year after they were built they still are in good shape.

Besides being temporary, the character of the modules was safe, decent and in some cases better than they were at the time of the hurricane. This is no more than the fulfillment of IOM's wish, which was that special emphasis be given by the designers to give the shelters human warmth, and to give the affected population an untouchable dignity.

That is why I consider that IOM made a very wise decision to delegate the technical aspects of planning and construction to experienced professionals in Architecture and Engineering which gave credibility to the project from the administrative and formal standpoints.

VI.- RECOMMENDATIONS

1.- It is my opinion that for other similar and different cases it would be better to settle the affected population in a permanent way.

2.- Also it would be a good idea to take advantage of the workmanship of the affected population, for the sake of their mental welfare, giving them food for work besides the shelter.

Annex 4: Summary tables of projects main activities

Del Reasentamiento Temporal a la
Reconstrucción y Transformación
(Resumen Gráfico)

< Pictures >

Tegucigalpa, 12 de Noviembre de 1999

N.B. on Annex 4: Due to the electronic size of the evaluation report, pictures and maps have been deleted in this document

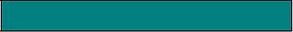
PROGRAMA DE CONSTRUCCIÓN DE
MACROALBERGUES Y ASISTENCIA DE EMERGENCIA A
DAMNIFICADOS

ANNEX 4

INFRAESTRUCTURA HABITACIONAL Y SANITARIA

	CHAT	Fecha de Inicio	Fecha de Finalización	Infraestructura Habitacional				Infraestructura Sanitaria			Electricidad
				No. Unidades Familiares	No. Cocinas	No. Mód. Sociales	Área Const. Mts ²	No. Letrinas	No. Baños	No. Lavaderos	
ZONA CENTRAL	Molino I	1/18/99	2/19/99	471	40	35 ¹	7,936	92	150	190	Instalada
	Molino II	1/18/99	2/19/99	199	22	3 ¹	3,296	44	77	111	Instalada
	Trébol I	1/13/99	2/12/99	449	45	39 ¹	7,264	200	404	188	Instalada
	Trébol II	6/22/99	9/2/99	306	28	3	5,430				Instalada
ZONA NORTE	Cofradía	2/10/99	6/3/99	593		67 ¹	9,600	110	170	56	Instalada
	Progreso	1/22/99	5/10/99	406		60 ¹	7,648	180	144	20	Instalada
	Gran Villa	2/12/99	4/16/99	92		2 ¹	1,440	30	12	12	Instalada
	Baracoa	2/13/99	4/16/99	44		6 ¹	1,504	20			Instalada
	Ceiba	26/2/99	4/1/99	164		10 ¹	2,784	28		24	Instalada
	Sonaguera	4/10/99	6/20/99	310		7 ¹	5,072	317			Externa No Instalada
	Trujillo	4/30/99	6/10/99	154		16 ¹	2,592	35		10	Externa No Instalada
	Tocoa	3/20/99	5/20/99	177		5 ¹	2,912	56		10	Externa No Instalada
ZONA SUR	Cholulteca	3/1/99	7/8/99	1200		10	19,940				Externa En perímetro de la CHAT
TOTALES				4,565	135	263	77,418	1,112	957	621	

 Saneamiento ejecutado por el FHIS. No se tiene cuantificación de la obra.

 Su construcción forma parte del Programa de Mantenimiento.

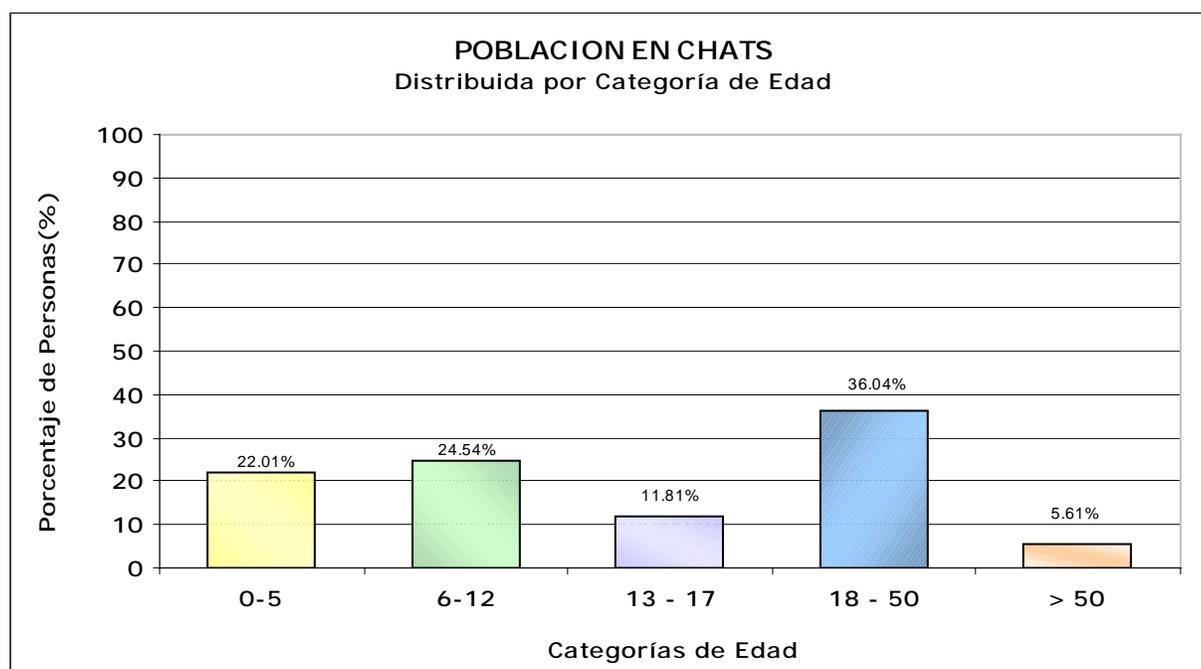
 El diseño no incluyó área de cocina.

 Proyecto sanitario a cargo del FHIS, AID en ejecución.

¹ El número reflejado corresponde al número de cubículos utilizados.

Población Total en las CHATS

CHAT	FAMILIAS CENSADAS	FAMILIAS ACTUALES	Categorías de Edad (años)					TOTAL (Personas)
			0-5	6-12	13 - 17	18 - 50	> 50	
ZONA CENTRAL								
Molino I	491	491	517	501	288	748	99	2153
Molino II	183	183	196	184	90	343	49	862
Trébol I	455	455	463	479	237	639	89	1907
Trébol II*	275	275	S.I.	S.I.	S.I.	S.I.	S.I.	S.I.
TOTAL	1404	1404	1176	1164	615	1730	237	4922
ZONA NORTE**								
Ceiba	166	166	158	159	74	292	37	720
Trujillo	127	135	98	156	54	176	33	517
Tocoa	137	200	124	173	74	230	36	637
Sonaguera	315	315	280	356	164	523	56	1379
El Progreso	289	293	223	363	189	439	95	1309
Baracoa	33	41	30	35	16	54	10	145
Gran Villa	74	77	52	85	24	101	20	282
Cofradía	447	486	532	540	212	728	88	2100
TOTAL	1588	1713	1497	1867	807	2543	375	7089
ZONA SUR								
Choluteca ***	506	506	487	493	273	901	193	2347
TOTAL	506	506	487	493	273	901	193	2347
TOTALES	3498	3623	3160	3524	1695	5174	805	14358



* Datos provistos por la Cruz Roja Hondureña.

** Información basada en censo realizado en los meses de Julio y Agosto, el cual está en proceso de actualización.

*** Datos basados en censo realizado en Choluteca que resultan parciales, en la medida que existen beneficiarios con permanencia semi-regular en los microalbergues.

KITS DE EMERGENCIA

Durante el período de 4 meses (desde 28 de abril a la fecha), la OIM entregó un kit de apoyo familiar a un total de 3,544 familias, beneficiarios de las 12 CHATs ubicadas en la ciudad capital y en el interior del país. Cada bolsa empacada cuenta con los siguientes artículos:

PRODUCTO	CANTIDAD	UNIDAD
Cepillos de dientes para adultos	4	unidad
Cepillos de dientes para niños	4	unidad
Pastas dentales	2	unidad
Shampoo	1	unidad
Barras de jabón de baño	6	unidad
Detergente	2	bolsa
Papel Higiénico	4	rollo
Toalla Sanitaria (10 unidades)	3	paquete
Toalla de baño	1	unidad
Caja de curitas (100 unidades)	1	caja
Paquete de pañales de tela (6 unidades)	1	paquete
Talco para cuerpo	1	unidad
Pepe	1	unidad
Leche	8	caja
Platos	5	unidad
Juegos de tazas	5	juego
Cucharas	5	unidad
Tenedores	5	unidad
Cuchillo	1	unidad
Cacerola	1	unidad
Freidera	1	unidad
Balde Plástico	1	unidad

Los beneficiarios recibieron una bolsa conteniendo los artículos descritos anteriormente además de 3 colchones de 4" de grosor. Cada kit esta valorado en 1,225.03 Lempiras, equivalente a US\$ 87.39.

< picture >

CHAT	CANTIDAD
Molino I	485
Molino II	177
Trébol I	436
Cofradía	486
El Progreso	292
Gran Villa	86
Baracoa	36
Ceiba	155
Sonaguera	313
Trujillo	135
Tocoa	182
Choluteca	837
TOTALES	3620

ACTIVIDADES DE MANTENIMIENTO	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Construcción de cunetas en ambos lados de las galeras. ☞ Reparación de puertas de baños y letrinas. ☞ Reparaciones generales a la estructura exterior de cubículos. ☞ Reparación de pisos dañados por la humedad. ☞ Colocación de malla ciclón en los taludes. ☞ Construcción de un puente entre El Molino I y Molino II. ☞ Habilitación de espacios educativos. ☞ Construcción de una caseta de vigilancia. ☞ Elaboración y reparación de letrinas. ☞ Construcción de canales de drenaje en las galeras para facilitar el flujo de aguas pluviales y grises. ☞ Colocación de malla ciclón en las galeras. ☞ Reemplazo de plástico en mal estado en los cubículos. ☞ Reemplazo de láminas de zinc en mal estado. ☞ Reforzamiento con alambre y reglas sobre los techos de las galeras. 	<p>< pictures ></p>

< Map >

ZONA CENTRAL	Coordinador Atención a Damnificados Oficial de Enlace Coordinador Organización Comunitaria y Capacitación Oficial de Información Consultores en las áreas de Salud, Educación y Empleo 2 Coordinadores de Albergue
ZONA NORTE	1 Coordinador Regional departamentos de: Cortés y Yoro (sede en San Pedro Sula) 3 Coordinadores de Albergue 2 Promotor Social
	1 Coordinador Regional departamentos de: Atlántida y Colón (Sede en La Ceiba) 4 Coordinadores de Albergue 3 Promotores Sociales
ZONA SUR (Sub-sede en Choluteca)	1 Coordinador Regional 2 promotores

SERVICIOS SOCIALES EN LOS ALBERGUES

SALUD

	CHAT	SERVICIOS EN LA CHAT				SISTEMA DE AGUA
		SALUD				
		CENTRO/PUESTO DE SALUD EN LA CHAT (SI /NO)	PERSONAL OPS	ATENCION EN SALUD (PROMEDIO SEMANAL)	REMISIONES (PROMEDIO SEMANAL)	
ZONA CENTRAL	Molino I	SI	2	145	11	Cisternas del SANAA
	Molino II	SI		70	2	Cisternas del SANAA
	Trébol I	SI		360	13	Red local conectada a 18 llaves de agua potable en cada galera
	Trébol II	---		---	---	Red local conectada a 18 llaves de agua potable en cada galera
ZONA NORTE	Ceiba	SI	2	30	6	Agua potable suministrada a través de un máquina potabilizadora. Adicionalmente, existen 3 pozos para usos domésticos.
	Trujillo	SI	2	11	2	Agua potable suministrada a través de llaves públicas con conexión a la red local. Existe un pozo para usos domésticos.
	Tocoa	SI	---	50		Por conexión a la red local
	Sonaguera	SI	3	22	2	Por conexión a la red local y a través de dos pozos construidos por OIM y la Secretaría de Salud
	El Progreso	SI	2	40	10	Por conexión a la red local
	Baracoa	---	3	20	7	Por conexión a la red local
	Gran Villa	---		31	4	Por conexión a la red local
	Cofradía	SI	3	150	2	Vejigas de agua abastecidas a diario
ZONA SUR	Choluteca	SI (2)	5	98	5	4 pozos; se presume que FHIS instalará bombas eléctricas de agua y una red de distribución en la comunidad, mientras tanto OIM suministra agua potable almacenada en vejigas
TOTALES			22	1,027	64	

SERVICIOS SOCIALES EN LOS ALBERGUES

EDUCACIÓN Y ORGANIZACIÓN COMUNITARIA

CHAT	SERVICIOS SOCIALES						
	EDUCACION					ORGANIZACIÓN COMUNITARIA (NÚMERO DE COMITES)	
	ESPACIOS EDUCATIVOS HABILITADOS POR OIM	ASISTENCIA			Maestros Financiados por AID-OIM		
CEPENF		PRIMARIA	PRIMARIA ACELERADA				
ZONA CENTRAL	Molino I	1	---	265	---	4	2
	Molino II	---	---	---	---	---	2
	Trébol I	1	---	185	---	5	2
	Trébol II	1	---	---	---	---	---
ZONA NORTE	Ceiba	2	42	---	66	3	7
	Trujillo	2	80	132	7	1	2
	Tocoa	2	161	131	50	2	7
	Sonaguera	3	100	173	20	1	7
	El Progreso	7	95	---	80	4	5
	Baracoa	2	13	15	23	5	10
	Gran Villa	2	15	---	42		10
	Cofradía	6	45	371	88	3	---
ZONA SUR	Choluteca	7	185	493	70		12
TOTALES		36	736	1,765	446	28	66

REASENTAMIENTO PERMANENTE

	CHAT	NÚMERO DE FAMILIAS	VIVIENDAS COMPROMETIDAS	DÉFICIT VIVIENDAS PARA GRUPO META
ZONA CENTRAL	Molino I	491	1404 ²	0
	Molino II	183		
	Trébol I	455		
	Trébol II	275		
ZONA NORTE	Ceiba	166	166 ¹	0
	Trujillo	135	114	21
	Tocoa	200	200 ¹	0
	Sonaguera	315	0	315
	El Progreso	293	259	34
	Baracoa	41	0	41
	Gran Villa	77	0	77
	Cofradía	486	486 ¹	0
ZONA SUR	Choluteca	506	506 ¹	0
TOTALES		3623	3135	488

REASENTAMIENTO PERMANENTE



² La oferta sobrepasa el número mencionado incluyendo otros beneficiarios como por ejemplo los de microalbergues en Tegucigalpa.

ESTADO DE AVANCE DE LAS VIVIENDAS COMPROMETIDAS

	CHAT	VIVIENDAS COMPROMETIDAS	FINALIZADAS	EN CONSTRUCCIÓN	POR INICIAR
ZONA CENTRAL	Molino I	1404 ³	27	382	995 ¹
	Molino II				
	Trébol I				
	Trébol II				
ZONA NORTE	Ceiba	166 ¹	130	28	8 ¹
	Trujillo	114	12	52	50
	Tocoa	200 ¹	81	119 ¹	0
	El Progreso	259	0	0	259
	Cofradía	486 ¹	0	486 ¹	0
ZONA SUR	Choluteca	506 ¹	506 ¹	0	0
TOTALES		3135	756	1067	1312

ESTADO DE AVANCE DE LAS VIVIENDAS COMPROMETIDAS



³ La oferta sobrepasa el número mencionado incluyendo otros beneficiarios como por ejemplo los de microalbergues en Tegucigalpa.

PROYECTO DE EMERGENCIA

ACCIONES REALIZADAS

EMERGENCIA NACIONAL SEPTIEMBRE – NOVIEMBRE 1999

- ❑ Asesoría en el Manejo de Albergues Temporales, a 19 Alcaldías que se detallan a continuación:

YORO	❖ El Progreso	CORTES	❖ Puerto Cortés	COLON	❖ Tocoa
	❖ El Negrito		❖ La Lima		❖ Sonaguera
	❖ Victoria		❖ Potrerillos		❖ Sabá
	❖ Morazán		❖ Santiago de Pimienta		❖ Trujillo
			❖ Omoa		❖ Limón
OLANCHO	❖ Juticalpa	COPAN	❖ Santa Rosa de Copán	A	❖ Ireona
					❖ Choluteca
					❖ Marcovia

- ❑ Habilitación y adecuación de refugios temporales para asegurar condiciones mínimas, a través de la provisión de materiales y suministros de emergencia:

SANEAMIENTO BASICO	DOTACION DE AGUA POTABLE	MANEJO DE REFUGIOS
- Materiales para la habilitación de letrinas temporales: panelit, zinc, madera y nylon	- Provisión de agua potable en bolsa en lugares sin acceso a agua	- Distribución de plástico para creación de refugio temporal en El Progreso, Puerto Cortés y Choluteca
- Dos bombas hidráulicas	- Dotación de drones para aclarar y almacenar agua	- Provisión de colchonetas para población infantil
	- Contacto con autoridades locales de Salud para la distribución de cloro	

- ❑ Distribución de más de 1,750 kits de emergencia a familias en refugio, cuyo contenido fue seleccionado de acuerdo a las prioridades y necesidades de la población, incluyendo artículos tales como:

Frazadas, pañales, toallas sanitarias, pasta y cepillo dental, cubiertos para comer, jabones de baño, bolsas de detergente, cubeta plástico y papel higiénico.

Asimismo, se diseñó un Kit para ser distribuido a grupos de familia para satisfacer necesidades comunitarios; se han distribuido más de 500 kits comunitarios, los cuales incluyen: paquetes para basura, cacerola, freidera, estufa de gas, dron para almacenar agua, fósforos y utensilios para cocinar.

- ❑ **Construcción de Refugios Temporales para Damnificados**

A raíz de la emergencia reciente, se han identificado 899 familias que requieren albergue temporal en los departamentos de Cortés, Yoro y Colón. Hasta la fecha, se ha finalizado la construcción de 257 unidades individuales en Potrerillos, El Negrito y Sabá y la construcción de 7 galeras en El Progreso y Tegucigalpa.

- ❑ **Fuentes de Financiamiento: Gastos de Asistencia en la Emergencia**

Actividad	Fuente de Financiamiento				Total
	Fondos de Emergencia OFDA	Grant 36 OFDA	Supplemental Funds	Atención a la Emergencia	
Construcción			\$ 47,210	\$81,168.20	\$128,378.91
Kits de Emergencia	\$25,000.00	\$27,392.10	\$11,955.08	\$41,753.04	\$106,100.22
Logística			\$4,361.40	\$15,727.25	\$20,088.65
Total	\$25,000.00	\$27,392.10	\$63,527.18	\$138,648.49	\$254,567.78

REQUERIMIENTOS TOTALES DE ALBERGUES DE EMERGENCIA

(HASTA LA FECHA)

MUNICIPIO	LUGAR	No. FAMILIAS	TIPO DE TERRENO
Potrerillos	Corte Culebra	42	Propio
	Manacales	96	Prestado
La Lima	La Lima	185	Prestado
Negrito	Guaymas	70	Prestado
Victoria	Nueva Florida	80	Propio
Morazán	Chirilanga	25	Propio
Omoa	Tegucigalpa	134	Prestado
Saba	Elixir	49	Propio
Tocoa	Cuecajaral	20	Propio
Trujillo	Marañones	56	Propio
	Holanda Linda	58	Propio
	Higuerales	23	Propio
Limón	Francia	12	Propio
Irióna	Sico	23	Propio
	Cusuna	26	Propio
	Total	899	

AVANCE DE CONSTRUCCION DE ALBERGUES

MUNICIPIO	SITIO	UNIDADES HABITACIONALES	ESTRUCTURAS				
			CONSTRUIDAS	FORRADAS	TECHADAS	LETRINAS	BAÑOS
Potrerillos	Corte Culebra	42	42	42	42	9	5
	Manacales	96	96	96	96	20	20
Negrito	Guaymas	70	70	70	70	12	12
Saba	Elixir	49	49	49	49	0	0
	Totales	257	257	257	257	41	37

PROGRAMA DE SALIDAD DE ALBEGUES

Limitaciones en la ejecución del Programa

- Terrenos;
 - . Baja de disponibilidad.
 - . Problemas legales.
 - . Acceso al agua.
- Fondos de ejecución de ONGs solo contemplan la vivienda, sin tener en cuenta costos como, terreno, urbanización, servicios, impuestos (escrituración, construcción y loteo / 10% del costo del terreno).
- Reclamos de vecinos (prejuicio respecto a la cercanía de los damnificados).
- Debilidades propias de las ONGs (el sector vivienda social pre-mitch, era un sector estancado).

Respuesta

- Apoyo técnico en la etapa de prefactibilidad:
 - . Identificación de terrenos (base de datos y evaluación).
 - . Verificación de situación legal de los terrenos.
 - . Prefactibilidad de disponibilidad de agua y saneamiento.
 - . Articulación prefactibilidad con DECA⁴.
- Apoyo técnico en la etapa de diseño y ejecución:
 - . Asesoría técnica en los procesos de diseño.
 - . Procesos de Licitación.
 - . Supervisión de avance y calidad de obra.
- Apoyo a los beneficiarios:
 - . Sistema de PRIMAS.
 - . Atención a los beneficiarios (enlace con ONGs).

⁴ Dirección de Evaluación y Control Ambiental

BASE DE DATOS DE TERRENOS											
No.	TERRENO	UBICACION	AREA	PRECIO	PROPIETARIO	Agua	Energ. Elect.	Acceso	Transp. Pub.	Salud	Educ.
1	Amarateca	Km. 22 carretera al Norte	100 Manzanas	Lps.10.00 V ²	Inmobiliaria Mass	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
2	Río Abajo	Km. 11 Vía Olancho	191 Manzanas	Lps.10.00 V ²	Familia Padilla	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
3	Zambrano	Km. 30 Carretera al Sur	100 Manzanas	Lps.10.00 V ²	Inmobiliaria Mass	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
4	La Roca	Km. 27, Vía Amarateca	70 Manzanas	Lps.12.00 V ²	Juan Ramón Moncada	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
5	Villa Elena	Km. 10 Vía Olancho	96 Manzanas	\$ 1.00 V ²	Henry Arevalo	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	No	No
6	Amarateca	Km. 25 Carretera al Norte	95 Manzanas	Lps.15.00 V ²	José María Medina	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
7	Corralitos El Hatillo	Corralitos	16.44 Manzanas	Lps.17.00 V ²	María Salgado	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
8	Amarateca	Km. 20 Carretera al Norte	90 Manzanas	Lps.20.00 V ²	Jimmy Decrut	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
9	Zambrano	Km. 32 carretera al Norte	90 Manzanas	Lps.20.00 V ²	Cristobal	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
10	La Joya	Km. 16 Carretera al Norte	29 Manzanas		Familia Castro Martinez	S.I.	S.I.	S.I.	S.I.	S.I.	S.I.
11	Yaguacire	Yaguacire	29 Manzanas	Lps.25.00 V ²	María Matamoros	Sí	No	No	No	No	No
12	Monte Grande	Km. 47 Olancho, Talanga	25 Manzanas	Lps.25.00 V ²	Junta Directiva Com. Talanga	S.I.	S.I.	S.I.	S.I.	S.I.	S.I.
13	Zona Santa Cruz	Km. 12 Carretera al Norte	79.2 Manzanas	Lps.25.00 V ²		Sí	No	No	Sí	Sí	Sí
14	Támara	Km. 16 Támara	50 Manzanas	Lps.25.00 V ²		Sí	No	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
15	Vía Olancho	Vía Olancho, Km.27	10 Manzanas	Lps.25.00 V ²	Julia Chow	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
16	Gayilantec	Carretera al Sur	133 Manzanas	Lps.28.00 V ²	Familia Valladares	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	No	No
17	Vía Olancho	Km. 52	10 Manzanas	Lps.30.00 V ²	Julia Chow	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
18	San Francisco	Carretera al Norte, Amarateca	140 Manzanas	Lps.30.00 V ²	Inmobiliaria Mass	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
19	Santa Rosita	Carretera Al Norte Km.20	86 Manzanas	Lps.30.00 V ²	Inmobiliaria Mass	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
20	Hacienda Suntutule	Sur Oeste de la Ciudad	123 Manzanas	Lps.30.00 V ²	Hernán Aplicano	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
21	Río Frío	Km. 28 Carretera al Norte	140 Manzanas	Lps.30.00 V ²	Juan Ramón Moncada	Sí	Sí	Sí	No	Sí	No
22	Guasculise	Km. 8 Villa Elena	80 Manzanas	Lps.32.00 V ²	Hugo Godoy	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
23	El Recreo	Km.12 C. Al Sur Aldea Sta. Rosa	236 Manzanas	Lps.35.00 V ²	Familia Valladarez	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
24	Las Moras	Valle Amarateca fte. Café Indio	60 Manzanas	Lps.38.00 V ²	Maritza Morales	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
25	El Aguacate	Colinda Colonia Loarque	6.8 Manzanas	Lps.250.00V ²	Inmobiliaria Mass	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
26	Las Casitas	Frente a Mayan School	18 Manzanas	Lps.150.00V ²	Inmobiliaria Mass	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
27	Anillo Periferico	Calle Acceso a Internacional Sch.	40 Manzanas	Lps.250.00V ²	Inmobiliaria Mass	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
28	El Zanjón	A la par Col. Flor del Campo	11 Manzanas	Lps.450.00V ²	Alex Bendeck	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
29	Hacienda Valle	Carr. Olancho Km. 24	200 Manzanas	L0.50	Alejandro Erazo, Pr. Boris Valle	S.I.	No	No	Sí	Sí	Sí
30	Hacienda Valle	Carr. Olancho Km. 30	60 Manzanas	L3.00	Alejandro Erazo, Pr. Boris Valle	S.I.	Sí	Sí	Sí	S.I.	S.I.

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31	Hacienda Valle	Carr. Olancho Km. 34	200 Manzanas	L1.50	Alejandro Erazo, Pr. Boris Valle	S.I.	Sí	Sí	S.I.	S.I.	S.I.
32	La Sabana	Carr. Olancho rumbo a Casa Quemada	70 Manzanas	L15.00	Vendedor Georgina Castellanos	S.I.	Sí	Sí	Sí	S.I.	S.I.
33	Fam Valenzuela	Carr. Norte Km. 13	24 Manzanas	L16.00	Ing. Valenzuela	S.I.	Sí	Sí	Sí	S.I.	S.I.
34	Crr. Presa Concepción	Adelante Aldea Villeda Morales	22 Manzanas	L15.00	Vendedor Elsa Mesa	S.I.	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
35	Prop. Lilian Palacios	Km. 32 Crr Olancho y 4 kms. desvío	72 Manzanas	L5.00	Lilian Palacios	S.I.	Sí	Sí	Sí	S.I.	S.I.
36	Prop. Lilian Palacios	Km. 32 Crr Olancho 500 mts. desvío	15.7 Manzanas	L5.00	Lilian Palacios	S.I.	Sí	Sí	Sí	S.I.	S.I.
37	Desvío a San Matias	500 mts. del desvío a San Matías ca. Vieja	232 Manzanas	L15.00	V. Juan Ramón Moncada	S.I.	Sí	Sí	Sí	S.I.	S.I.
38	Desvío a San Matias	2 Kms. del desvío a San Matías c. vieja	1500 Manzanas	L15.00	V. José Hernandez	S.I.	Sí	Sí	Sí	S.I.	S.I.
39	Km 11 Crr Olancho	Km. 11 crr Olancho, izquierda	22 Manzanas	L10.00	V. Julio García	S.I.	Sí	No	Sí	S.I.	S.I.
40	Sta Rosita, Amarateca	Km. 20 crr norte, 5 Km desvío	62 Manzanas	L10.00	Salomón Contreras	S.I.	Sí	Sí	Sí	S.I.	S.I.
41	Km 16.5 Crr Norte	Km. 16.5 Crr Norte, desvío 400 mts	80 Manzanas	L10.00	V. Wilfredo Benitez	S.I.	Sí	Sí	Sí	S.I.	S.I.
42	Km 20 Crr Norte	Km. 20 crr norte, 500 mts desvío	22 Manzanas	L10.00	V. Walter Claros	S.I.	Sí	Sí	Sí	S.I.	S.I.
43	Cerro Grande	Km. 8 Carretera Olancho	95 manzanas	Lps. 45.00 V ²	Urbanización Hasbun	No	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí	No
44	El Durazno	Km. 14 Antigua Carretera Norte	10 manzanas	Lps. 50.00 V ²	Roberto Gómez	Sí	No	Sí	No	No	No
45	Hacienda Amarateca	Km. 26 Carretera Norte	70 manzanas	Lps. 50.00 V ²	Familia Valladarez	Sí	No	Sí	Sí	Sí	Sí
46	Rincón Grande	Montaña Azahualpa	60 manzanas	Lps.100.00 V ² neg.	Sra. Conchita	Sí	No	No	No	No	No
47	Hacienda Guacerique	Km. 12 Carretera Lepaterique	12.8 manzanas	\$7.00 V ²	Familia Valle	Sí	No	No	Sí	No	No
48	Las Trozas	Frente Cervecería Hondureña	54.5 manzanas	Lps. 16.00 V ²	José Jesus Castro Fiallos	Sí	Sí	No	Sí	No	No
S.I.	Sin información										
Nota: Adicionalmente se identificaron 20 terrenos más, que fueron descartados por no ser aptos de acuerdo a los requisitos básicos definidos											

Cuadro Resumen (estado de los Proyectos al 10 de noviembre de 1999) (US\$)

Información General de los Proyectos						Componentes a ser Financiados					Caract. Vivienda		Observaciones
No.	Institución	Ubicación	No. de Viviendas	No. Viv p. Benef.	Situación de Calificación	Costo de la vivienda	Costo del Proyecto	Cuota	Plazo (años)	Aporte O.I.M.	Tamaño vivienda (Mts ²)	Tamaño del Lote (Vrs ²)	(estado del Proyecto)
1	Hábitat	Carretera hacia el norte, La Joya en km.15	400	400	Calificado	5.175,00	2.445.566,25	28,75	15	240.000,00	48,00	220,00	Terreno comprado / Diseños realizados / Licitación movimiento de tierras (en proceso)
2	CARITAS	Carretera hacia el norte, El Guajiniquil, en km.14	479	104	Calificado	2.234,38	755.075,52	19,10	9,75	83.200,00	40,23	180,00	Terreno comprado / Diseños realizados / Licitación movimiento de tierras (en proceso)
3	ADRA	Carretera hacia el norte, La Joya 2, km.15	137	127	Calificado	1.493,06	522.316,01	33,21	5	101.600,00	24,00	200,00	Terreno comprado / Levantamiento topográfico (en proceso)
4	Instituto Hon. De Educ. por Radio	Col. Carrizal	22	22	Calificado	3.834,93	84.573,04	24,31	10	30.000,00	50,00	70,00	Construcción de viviendas (en proceso)
5	Aldea Global	Carretera hacia Olancho, aldea Monte Redondo, km.25	50	--	Calificado	1.250,00	303.375,00	20,83	5	30.000,00	30,00	280,00	Construcción de viviendas (en proceso)
6	Ven a Servir	Carretera hacia el norte, La Joya en Km. 15	50	50	Calificado	3.020,83	483.602,96	26,04	15	30.000,00	45,99	200,00	Terreno comprado / Levantamiento topográfico (en proceso)
7	OIM-ONGs	No defenido	500	500	Calificado	---	500.000,00	---	---	500.000,00	---	---	Identificación de Terreno (en proceso)
8	Nuestros Pequeños Hermanos	Ojo de Agua, El Paraíso	101	27	Calificado	1.736,11	476.263,89	17,36	10	30.000,00	40,32	270,72	Construcción de viviendas (en proceso)
9	Cruz Roja	Carretera hacia el sur, aldea Santa Rosa, en km.10	458	293	Pre-calificado	3.253,80	4.092.707,00	S.I	S.I	175.800,00	49,64	170,00	Terreno comprado / Diseños realizados / Movimiento de tierras en ejecución
10	(Linda Miller)	Carretera hacia Olancho, aldea Río Abajo	167	17	Pre-calificado	1.484,38	1.152.138,28	20,83	6	10.200,00	37,00	287,64	Construcción de viviendas (en proceso)

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11	ECOVIDE	Carretera hacia el norte, Amaratoca	239	8	Pre-calificado	4.320,00	1.607.092,50	20,53	3	4.800,00	36,00	200,00	Terreno donado / Diseños realizados / Movimiento de tierras en ejecución
12	ECOVIDE	Carretera hacia el norte, Amaratoca	242	27	Pre-calificado	4.320,00	1.627.215,00	20,53	3	16.200,00	36,00	200,00	Terreno donado / Diseños realizados / Movimiento de tierras en ejecución
13	Cruz Roja	Carretera vieja hacia Támara	1200	250	No	3.253,80	10.017.160,00	S.I	S.I	150.000,00	49,64	170,00	Terreno donado / Diseños realizados / Movimiento de tierras en ejecución
14	Cooperación Española	Carretera vieja hacia Támara	300	250	No	3.253,80	2.507.290,00	S.I	S.I	150.000,00	49,64	170,00	Terreno donado / Diseños realizados / Movimiento de tierras en ejecución
15	Cristo del Picacho	Carretera hacia el norte, Amaratoca	850	50	No	3.819,44	5.144.027,78	S.I	S.I	30.000,00	S.I	S.I	Construcción de viviendas (en proceso)
		Totales	5.195	2.125			31.718.403,22			1.551.800,00			
S.I.	Sin información												

Cuadro Resumen (estado de los Proyectos al 10 de noviembre de 1999) (US\$)

<i>Información General de los Proyectos</i>						<i>Componentes a ser Financiados</i>					<i>Caract. Vivienda</i>		<i>Observaciones</i>
No.	Institución	Ubicación	No. de Viviendas	No. Viv p. Benef.	Situación de Calificación	Costo de la vivienda	Costo del Proyecto	Cuota	Plazo (años)	Aporte O.I.M.	Tamaño vivienda (Mts ²)	Tamaño del Lote (Vrs ²)	(estado del Proyecto)
1	Bolsa Samaritana	No definido	400	400	Pre-calificado	3.600,00	2.399.000,00	S.I	S.I	240.000,00	30,00	S.I	Identificación de Terreno (en proceso)
2	Renace (Incades)	No definido	400	400	No	3.600,00	2.399.000,00	20,83	S.I	240.000,00	S.I	S.I	Identificación de Terreno (en proceso)
		Totales	800	800			4.798.000,00			480.000,00			
S.I.	Sin información												

CUANTIFICACIÓN DE TRASLADO DE ALBERGUES

Proyecto	Institución	No. de viviendas	Beneficiarios del Programa de Salida	No. de Cubículos	Fecha de Traslado
Nueva Aldea Santa Rosa	Cruz Roja	490	293	220*	Nov. / 1999
Residencial Hábitat	Hábitat	400	400	200	Dic. / 1999
San Miguel Arcanjel	Caritas	490	106	106	Enero / 2000
Villa El Porvenir	ADRA	137	127	127	Enero / 2000
Villa España	Cruz Roja	1,200	250	250	Febr. / 200
Totales		2,717	1,176	903	

* Traslado de Casas Temporales CHF

Análisis de Costo de traslado de CHAT para 200 familias

Concepto	Responsabilidad	Costo	Unidad	Costo Unitario	Costo Total	Observaciones
1. Alimentación	PMA	36,000.00	día/familia	2.50	90,000.00	Ración familiar/día (US\$ 2.5) / 3 meses
2. Electricidad exterior	E.N.E.E.	200.00	familia	180.00	36,000.00	(*)
3. Agua	S.A.N.A.A.	200.00	familia	100.00	20,000.00	
4. Transporte diario	OIM/USAID	30.00	día	120.00	3,600.00	1 mes
5. Saneamiento (traslado)	OIM/USAID	200.00	familia	23.54	4,708.00	
6. Recuperación de galeras	OIM/USAID	200.00	familia	87.48	17,496.00	(*) / Mano de obra comunitaria
7. Transporte de materiales	OIM/USAID	200.00	familia	10.00	2,000.00	
8. Sistema eléctrico interno	OIM/USAID	200.00	familia	10.85	2,170.00	(*) / 35% costo total (US\$31)
9. Basura (eliminación)	OIM/USAID	200.00	día	20.00	4,000.00	
Costo Total (US\$)					179,974.00	
Costo Total OIM/USAID (US\$)					33,974.00	
Gastos					124,308.00	US\$ 90,000 para alimentación
*Inversión					55,666.00	
Costo Total por Familia (US\$)					899.87	
Costo Total OIM/USAID por Familia (US\$)					169.87	
Costo Total por 683 Familias (US\$)					614,611.21	
Costo Total OIM/USAID por 683 Familia (US\$)					116,021.21	

< Pictures >

Annex 5: Sample of an activity report

Quarterly Program Report: May 11 – August 10 1999
Grant No. 522 – G – 00 – 99 – 00036 – 00
Shelter Construction and Emergency Assistance
for Mitch Victims

Background Summary

In the month of February of the current year, a grant was signed between USAID and IOM to allow for the continuation of a shelter construction project in Tegucigalpa, where it had been begun with UNDP funding, and for the possibility of providing temporary shelter to homeless flood victims in other highly-affected municipalities outside of the capital city. This same grant included a longer-term assistance component designed to meet the emergent needs of the target population and provide supervision and monitoring in the Macro Shelters or CHATs (Comunidades Habitacionales de Transición).

As reported for the first quarter, an accelerated pace of construction in Tegucigalpa made it possible to evacuate 95% of the city's schools prior to the start of the school season, and provided transitional shelter and adequate living conditions to approximately 1,100 homeless flood victims. With regard to Macro Shelter construction in the countryside, a total of nine other sites (including two small sites in Puerto Cortés) were identified and construction advanced rapidly therein, in many cases completed and occupied by the end of the first quarter (see Map 1). Insofar as the field outreach component, offices were set-up and staffed as the construction finished so as to assist the municipalities in the transport of persons and their belongings. As an emergency measure, Family Support Kits were provided at the Shelter's inauguration.

In the second and final quarter of the original grant, the project succeeded in completing the construction component in all municipalities, including Tegucigalpa where a fourth CHAT was built to satisfy previously unmet demand and reached the established objectives related to the field outreach component.

Map 1: CHAT Locations (Nationwide) (N.B. Due to electronic size of the document, map has been canceled)

Programmatic Objectives

For the period covered in this report, the principal objectives established between USAID and IOM for the project are outlined as follows:

- I. Construction of a fourth and final Macro Shelter in Tegucigalpa,
- II. Construction of eight (8) other shelters to house further homeless flood victims in Tegucigalpa and in municipalities characterized by a high concentration of Mitch victims
- III. Installation of electrical outlets and lighting to be joined up to networks provided by ENEE in all Shelters
- IV. Construction of family modules in each identified site
- V. Distribution of Emergency Kits, the contents of which were selected to help ensure minimum hygiene and generally alleviate hardship on a temporary basis
- VI. Transportation of persons and effects from temporary shelters to Macro Shelters.
- VII. Monitoring and supervision in the Macro Shelter once construction is completed
- VIII. Maintenance activities for CHAT infrastructure to ensure adequate physical conditions for the inhabitants
- IX. Installation of Water and Sanitation systems in the countryside where necessary and according to fund availability (*N.B. This objective was not included in the original grant as it was foreseen that another institution would assume and implement said component. However, as construction came to a close and pressure from potential occupants increased, it became evident that immediate installation of water and sanitation systems was required. An agreement to this effect was signed between AID and IOM during the first quarter.*)

Status on Achievement of Objectives

In the period from May 11 through August 10, the accomplishments of the project are outlined as follows and in relation to the aforementioned objectives.

- I. El Trebol II, the fourth and final Macro Shelter built in Tegucigalpa, has 306 family-units, which constitute 16 galleries and a total (constructed) area of 5,340 meters squared. Areas of public-use include 28 kitchens, a health unit, two administrative offices and a school building. Water and sanitation installations, contracted to the Honduran Fund for Social Investment (FHIS), are incomplete and thus no families have been moved to this site at the time of this report (see Photograph 1).

Photograph 1: El Trebol II



- II. Having accomplished site-identification, project design and partial construction of the shelters by the end of the first quarter, construction was completed during the period covered by this report in nine sites outside of Tegucigalpa. Regarding the number of residence units shown in the following chart, it is worth noting that this number has been modified since the beginning of the project, as the needs for public space presented by participating institutions and the residents themselves made necessary the provision of communal areas, such as schools, medical units, meeting rooms, etc. This provision of public space implies a re-distribution of living units.

Table 1: Progress in CHAT construction, May 11 – August 10

Macro Shelter	Residence Units	Public-use Units/ Modules	Resident Families (Current)	Status report on construction	Features
Trebol I	409	5	436	Completed during first quarter	Galleries
Trebol II	306	3	306	Construction completed; water and sanitation pending	16 Galleries
Molino I	456	4	485	Completed during first quarter	Galleries
Molino II	182	3	177	Completed during first quarter	Galleries
Choloteca	1200	10	837	Construction completed 8/7/99, electrical installations 55% ¹	Single-family units
Ceiba	174	7	155	Completed during first quarter	40 four-unit structures and one gallery with 22 cubicles
Sonaguera	317	2	313	Completed 20/7/99	Single-family units
Trujillo	162	3	135	Completed 10/6/99	Galleries
Cofradía	660	4	460	Completed 3/6/99	Galleries
Gran Vía and Baracoa (Puerto Cortés)	184	8	122	Completed during first quarter	Galleries
El Progreso	478	29	302	Completed during first quarter	Galleries
Tocoa	182	9	182	Completed during first quarter	Galleries
Totals	4710	87	3910		

- III. Internal electrical installations are complete on all sites, with the exception of Choloteca, which is 55% complete. However, the external source connection, tasked to the National Electricity Company (ENEE), has not been made available in Trujillo, Tocoa, Sonaguera and Choloteca.
- IV. A total number of 4,710 family units have been built; to provide the physical space for communal use, a further 87 public-use units/modules have been built.
- V. As reported in the first Quarterly Report, the contents of the Emergency Kits was selected in consultation with participating governmental and non governmental organizations in an attempt to meet emergency needs upon settlement in the CHAT. The distribution of these Kits in three Tegucigalpa CHATs (El Molino I and II, El Trebol I) was completed during the first quarter. A further 2,291 Kits were donated between May 10 and June 26, representing a total of 3,544 Kits. Purchase orders for the contents of the kits were made for 5,236 families so as to take advantage of bulk-discounts. The remaining kits will be granted to the families of Trebol II and others currently residing in informal shelters throughout Tegucigalpa.

¹ Internal installations will be completed before external source connection becomes available for the residents.

Photograph 2: Ceremonial Distribution of Kits in El Molino II (N.B. Due to electronic size of the document, the picture has been canceled)

- VI. Transportation of persons and their belongings from the temporary shelters to the CHATs was not always necessary as in many cases the families settled on adjoining land as construction came to a close. In those municipalities where transportation was required, the project worked closely with municipalities, which provided the vehicles and organizational assistance. A total of US \$3,392.00 was spent in this endeavor.
- VII. Upon completion of the CHATs, a field office was established in each to monitor developments affecting the resident population. A total of nine CHAT offices were set-up, equipped and staffed: one office in each Municipality, with the exception of Sonaguera and Ilanga where a single person managed both offices, and Tegucigalpa, where 2 field offices have been set-up due to the distance between the CHATs and their size.

As a response to the insufficient institutional attention provided in matters related to the residents emergent needs, particularly in CHATs distanced from the major city centers, the project necessarily exceeded the established objective of monitoring and took on the additional tasks of institutional coordination, overall administration and support to communal organization initiatives.

- VIII. By the end of the first quarter, a Contingency Plan to prevent the damage which could result from the oncoming rains was implemented in the shelters in Tegucigalpa and other vulnerable sites. In consideration of the season, contingency planning was included in the construction phase in Trebol II, resulting in the erecting of earthen mounds to protect structures and the digging of gutters parallel to the galleries to ensure re-direction of rain waters.

Throughout the project, residents have been assisted in carrying out regular preventive maintenance activities and repairs. However, some cases required the project to supply tools and materials, technical assistance and supervision and/or hire skilled labor; some of the larger maintenance and contingency projects implemented in the second quarter are outlined below:

- Latrine repair and maintenance (9 CHATs)
- Panel and door repairs (2 CHATs)
- Roof reinforcement (6 CHATs)
- Repair of cement floors in Choluteca
- Erection of platforms to elevate cubicles in Choluteca

- Maintenance of drainage systems (2 CHATs)
- Maintenance of bathing areas (2 CHATs)
- Installation of water-storage tank in Tocoa
- Installation of bathing areas in Tocoa

IX. With regard to new installations of water and sanitation services, the following interventions were identified as necessary emergency measures and implemented during this quarter:

Table 2: Water and sanitation infrastructure implemented between May 11 – August 10

CHAT	Latrines	Clothes-washing areas	Personal washing areas
Sonaguera	317		
Cofradía	110	56	170
Progreso	180	20	144
Trujillo	35	10	
Tocoa	56	10	

Observations

1. It is worth mentioning that in a majority of cases outside of Tegucigalpa, permanent land was identified prior to the start of CHAT construction. This allowed for the construction of temporary structures on either the same parcel where the beneficiary will build his or her permanent home or nearby land. This situation has facilitated the construction of permanent homes by non-governmental organizations, notably in La Ceiba, Tocoa and Choluteca.
2. As is evident in the first table, occupancy by homeless flood victims in the CHATs of Choluteca, El Progreso and Cofradía has been a gradual process. This is explained by a variety of factors, including the identification of alternative and/or permanent solutions by some potential beneficiaries during the period of construction. In the case of Choluteca, the lack of basic sanitation infrastructure and lighting (external connection) has encouraged families to await an improvement in conditions.
3. While institutional presence is strong in Tegucigalpa, and consequently the basic needs and priorities of the residents are met, this is not the case in the countryside, particularly in the more isolated areas. As a response to the emergency and unmet needs of this vulnerable population, IOM requested an extension to the original grant in both duration and budget, which will allow for a stronger field presence, “gap-filling” grants for governmental and non-governmental organizations who provide essential services in health, education, psycho-social attention and communal organization and a vocational training component. Additionally, as a response to requests from the Municipalities of Choluteca, Puerto Cortés and Sonaguera and on the basis of the identification of an additional 1,100 families requiring transitional shelter, an extension in the construction budget was requested to build this number of family units.

COST ANALYSIS BY SECTOR

ANNEX 6

RUBROS	TREBOL 1		TREBOL 2		MOLINO 1		MOLINO 2	
	LEMPIRAS	DOLARES	LEMPIRAS	DOLARES	LEMPIRAS	DOLARES	LEMPIRAS	DOLARES
MATERIALES	1,167,823.42	84,361.32	654,642.26	46,182.42	1,911,460.05	138,098.40	21,421.20	1,533.45
DISEÑO Y PLANOS			58,000.00	4,102.72				
RECURSOS HUMANOS	174,080.20	12,453.01	396,440.89	27,995.47	206,425.20	14,705.94	72,908.20	5,193.51
FLETE Y TRANSP. DE EMPL.	22,765.80	1,629.69	93,600.00	6,651.91	51,111.67	3,648.94	22,546.67	1,615.83
LIMPIEZA								
ALQUILER DE VEHICULOS	54,761.76	3,938.58	3,000.00	211.70	54,716.81	3,935.36	54,716.81	3,935.36
FOTOCOPIAS	2,908.84	207.17			11,601.53	829.39	11,571.35	827.22
HERRAMIENTAS	2,231.00	159.01			1,250.69	90.49	1,250.68	90.48
T O T A L E S	1,424,571.02	102,748.78	1,205,683.15	85,144.22	2,236,565.95	161,308.52	184,414.91	13,195.85

cubiculos		449.00		306.00		471.00		199.00
costo por cubiculo USD	\$	228.84	\$	278.25	\$	342.48	\$	66.31
mano de obra por cubiculo LPS		387.71		1,295.56		438.27		366.37
Promedio mano de obra por cubiculo (CHATs del interior) LPS				2,433.50				

COST ANALYSIS BY SECTOR

ANNEX 6

RUBROS	SANTA ROSA		T O T A L E S	
	LEMPIRAS	DOLARES	LEMPIRAS	DOLARES
MATERIALES			21,435,981.19	1,533,518.88
DISEÑO Y PLANOS			61,000.00	4,316.53
RECURSOS HUMANOS	588,000.00	41,672.78	9,453,157.60	674,097.10
FLETE Y TRANSP. DE EMPL.			967,033.36	68,982.36
LIMPIEZA			1,450.00	104.39
ALQUILER DE VEHICULOS			804,752.14	57,646.28
FOTOCOPIAS			55,145.88	3,938.25
HERRAMIENTAS			72,887.41	5,198.16
T O T A L E S	588,000.00	41,672.78	32,851,407.58	2,347,801.95

cubiculos

costo por cubiculo USD

mano de obra por cubiculo LPS

Promedio mano de obra por cubicul

LISTADO DE FICHAS

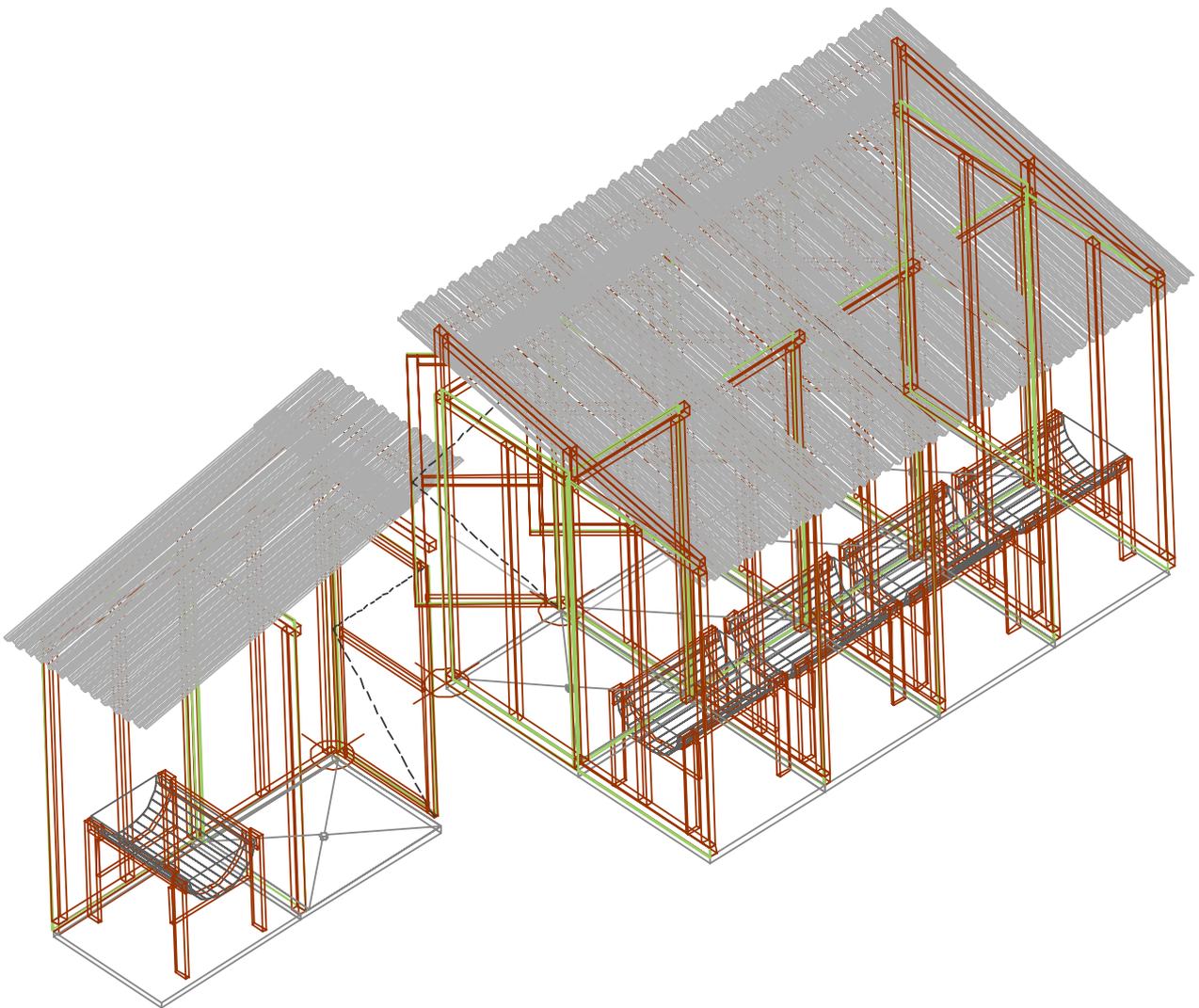
OIM ORGANIZACION INTERNACIONAL PARA LAS MIGRACIONES

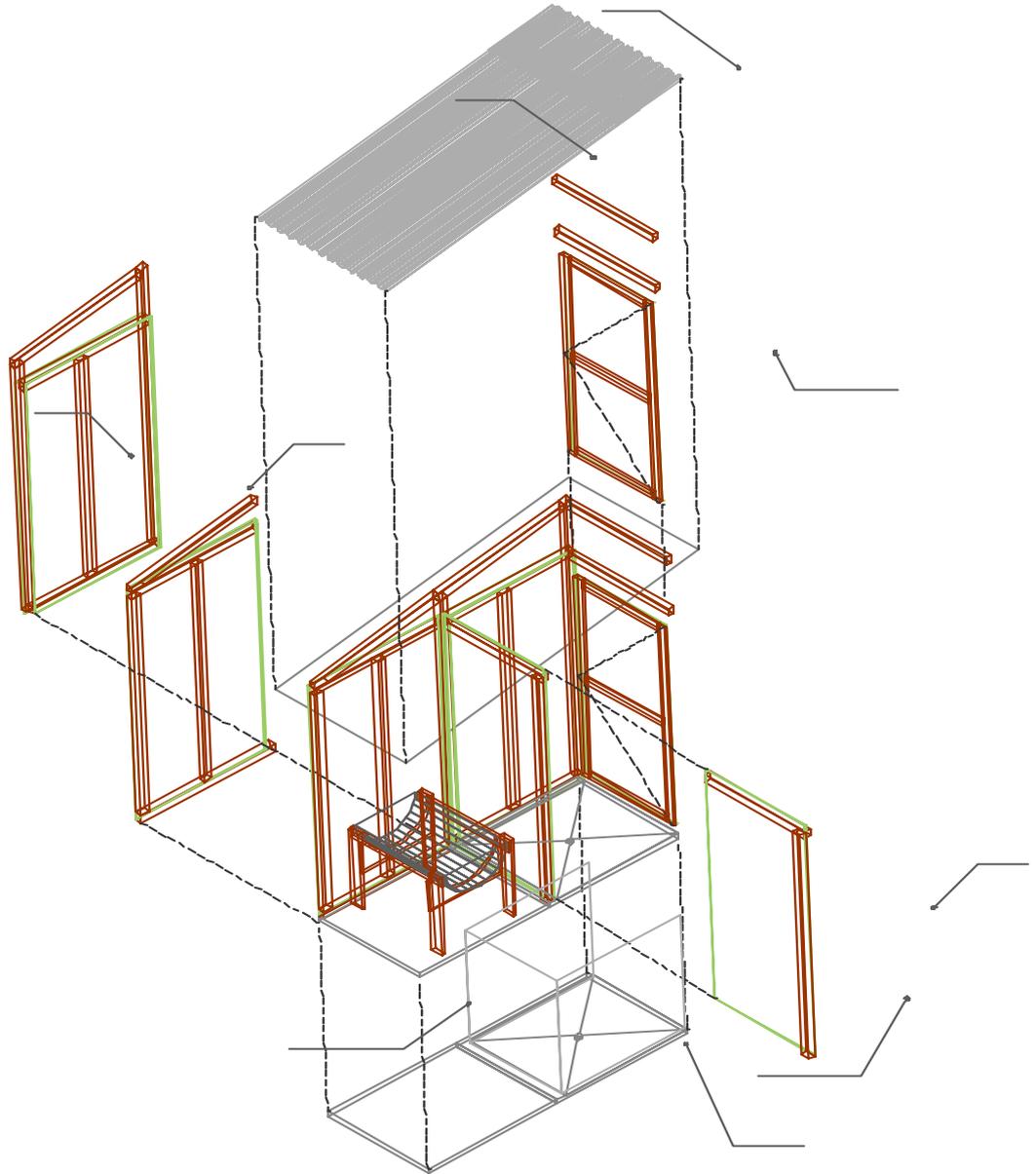
CODIGO
CODIGO
CODIGO
CODIGO

				DESCRIPCION	UNIDAD
CHAT's					
CU	04	04	01	MODULO INDIVIDUAL	UNIT
CC	08	08	04	CUATRIMODULO	UNIT
CG	08	64	32	GALERA DE 32 CUBICULOS	UNIT
ML	04	12	04	LETRINA	UNIT
MA	04	12	08	AREAS DE ASEO	UNIT
GENERALES					
OG	01	01	LI	LIMPIEZA	M2
OG	01	02	TR	TRAZO	ML
OG	01	03	CO	COMPACTACION	M2
OG	01	04	EX	EXCAVACION	M3
OG	01	05	CC	CUBIERTA POR CUBICULOS	MOD
OG	01	06	CA	CUBIERTA POR AREA	M2
OG	01	07	IP	INSTALACION DE PANELES	UNIT
OG	01	08	PP	PISO	M2
PANELES TIPO PARA GALERAS					
PG	39	24	TA	PANEL TIPO A PARA CHAT'S	UNIT
PG	40	24	TB	PANEL TIPO B PARA CHAT'S	UNIT
PG	40	24	TC	PANEL TIPO C PARA CHAT'S	UNIT
PG	39	24	TD	PANEL TIPO D PARA CHAT'S	UNIT
PG	39	24	TE	PANEL TIPO E PARA CHAT'S	UNIT
AG	40	15	TA	ARMADURA TIPO A PARA CHAT'S	UNIT
AG	40	15	TB	ARMADURA TIPO B PARA CHAT'S	UNIT
PANELES TIPO PARA LETRINAS					
PL	12	28	TA	PANEL PARA LETRINA TIPO A	UNIT
PL	10	24	TB	PANEL PARA LETRINA TIPO B	UNIT
PL	10	21	TC	PANEL PARA LETRINA TIPO C	UNIT
PANELES TIPO PARA AREAS DE ASEO					
PA	12	28	TA	PANEL PARA AREAS DE ASEO TIPO A	UNIT
PA	12	24	TB	PANEL PARA AREAS DE ASEO TIPO B	UNIT
PA	10	24	TC	PANEL PARA AREAS DE ASEO TIPO C	UNIT
PA	10	24	TD	PANEL PARA AREAS DE ASEO TIPO D	UNIT
PA	12	18	FO	FORRO DE LAMINA DE ZINC LISA PARA IMPERMEABILIZAR	UNIT
HIDROSANITARIAS					
IH	02	01	D2	DRENAJE PARA TUBERIA DE PVC 2"	ML
IH	02	02	D4	DRENAJE PARA TUBERIA DE PVC 4"	ML
IH	02	03	A1	ABASTECIMIENTO TUBERIA DE PVC DE 1/2"	ML
IH	02	04	LL	INSTALACION DE LLAVES PUBLICAS	UNIT
IH	02	05	IT	INSTALACION DE TAZAS DE LETRINAS	UNIT
IH	02	06	EL	ESTRUCTURA PARA TAZAS DE LETRINA	M2
IH	02	07	LA	LAVANDEROS	M2
IH	02	08	IV	VENTILA DE 2"	ML
ELECTRICOS					
IE	03	01	IL	CABLEADO E INSTALACION DE LAMPARA INCANDESCENTE	UNIT
IE	03	02	II	CABLEADO E INSTALACION DE INTERRUPTOR	UNIT
IE	03	03	IT	CABLEADO E INSTALACION DE TOMACORRIENTE SENCILLO	UNIT
IE	03	04	IC	CABLEADO E INSTALACION DE CENTRO DE CARGA	UNIT

Annex 7b

Samples of electronic plans prepared by IOM for the constructions. Technical reference numbers and measures have been omitted in order to have it available as a word document





ANNEX 8 : Agreements signed in the framework of the intervention

Project documents:

- Agreement with UNDP
- Grant agreement with OFDA/USAID
- Grant agreement with OTI/USAID
- Grant agreement with USAID

Specific agreements:

1) with the UN System:

- PAHO/WHO
- UNICEF
- WFP
- UNESCO

2) with governmental entities:

- INFOP – Instituto Nacional de Formacion Profesional
- UNDP/SETCO – Secretaria Tecnica y de Cooperacion Internacional
- Secretaria de Educacion
- Secretaria de Salud
- Secretaria de Educacion/ABCD Espana
- Alcaldia Municipal de Tegucigalpa
- Alcaldia Municipal de Tocoa
- Alcaldia Municipal de Sonaguera
- Alcaldia Municipal de Ceiba
- Alcaldia Municipal de Choluteca
- Alcaldia Municipal de Choluteca/Centro Canadiense de Estudios y Cooperacion Internacional - CECI
- Instituto Hondureno de la Ninez y la Famiglia

3) others:

- Red Cross Honduras
- Red Cross Canada
- Fundacion Vida Nueva
- Asociacion de Municipalidades de Honduras/USAID
- Asociacion Nacional de Industriales de Honduras - ANDI
- ZIP Amaratoca
- Superior Manufacturing