

ANNEX 1 TERMS OF REFERENCE



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HUMANITARIAN AID OFFICE (ECHO)

TERMS OF REFERENCE ***FOR THE EVALUATION OF ECHO'S AID TO THE VICTIMS OF*** ***HURRICANE MITCH***

ECHO/EVA/210/2000/01007

Name of the firm: QUEST-Consult

Name of consultant: Mr. Bernd SCHRIKKEMA

1. GLOBAL PLAN TO BE EVALUATED

- Region and countries: Central America (Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador)
- Period covered: November 1998 - August 2000
- Sector to be evaluated: Rehabilitation
- Decisions:
 - ECHO/TPS/210/1998/12000 for an amount of 6.8 Mio € in 1998.
 - ECHO/TPS/210/1998/15000 for an amount of 9.5 Mio € in 1998.
 - ECHO/TPS/210/1999/06000 for an amount of 16 Mio € in 1999.

2. INTRODUCTION

Hurricane Mitch, which struck Central America between 26 October and 1 November 1998, is considered one of the most powerful and damaging tropical storms ever experienced in the region. It caused the death or disappearance of near 20,000 people. Material damages were estimated at 5,360 million USD, equal to 10% of the region's GDP.

The international community confirmed in December 1998, its intentions to intervene by committing funds in the form of direct aid. A large proportion of these funds was allocated to Honduras and Nicaragua, the most affected countries.

In terms of humanitarian aid the Commission adopted, on 4 November 1998, a relief programme amounting to 6.8 million €. This aid package contained food parcels, emergency relief items and medical support. This first contingency plan was implemented by several humanitarian organisations, which were already implementing ECHO projects in the region. All these actions were designed as a direct support to National Emergency Contingency Plans.

Afterwards, and on the basis of an initial assessment, the Commission adopted on 21 December a decision for a further package of humanitarian aid worth 9.5 million €. This second aid package enabled the humanitarian organisations to continue to provide support to the victims in the following areas of intervention: health, water and basic sanitation and temporary shelter. This emergency aid included a rehabilitation component in view of

preparing the transition towards more structured rehabilitation and economic reconstruction aid from other budget sources.

In October 1999 the Commission adopted a global humanitarian aid plan of 16 million € in favour of the most vulnerable victims in Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador. The main sectors of intervention were: health, water and sanitation and private housing rehabilitation.

Before, in April 1999, the Commission presented a proposal to the Council and to the European Parliament for a Community Action Plan for the Reconstruction of Central America worth 250 million € to be implemented over the following four years. This plan is to guarantee the link between the emergency stage (responsibility of ECHO) and the rehabilitation stage. The key component of this Plan is the PRRAC, Regional Programme for the Reconstruction of Central America. The overall objective of this programme is to help rehabilitate and improve infrastructure, facilities and the administration of education and public health services in the areas hit hardest by the hurricane.

The PRRAC should be compatible with the recipient countries national plans and be properly co-ordinated with the contributions of the Member States and other major donors. ECHO's funded actions must be also compatible with the PRRAC.

3. CONSULTANT'S ROLE

During the course of the mission, whether on the ground or while the report is being drawn up, the consultant must demonstrate common sense as well as independence of judgement. He must provide answers that are both precise and clear to all points in the terms of reference, while avoiding the use of theoretical or academic language.

This evaluation is part of a global evaluation that should be carried out by a team of three experts with both considerable experience in the humanitarian field and in the evaluation of humanitarian aid. These experts must agree to work in high risk areas. Solid experience in relevant fields of work to the evaluation and in the geographic area where the evaluation takes place is also required. Knowledge of the Spanish and English languages is obligatory.

The team members are each responsible for the following sectors:

Mr. Dominguez Gonzalez, team leader

- synthesis report
- health sector

Mr. Ede

- water and sanitation sector

Mr. Schrikkema

- rehabilitation sector
- linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) question

4. PURPOSE OF THE GLOBAL EVALUATION

The main purposes of this evaluation are set out under points 4.1 to 4.6 below:

- 4.1. to assess the suitability of the Global Plans in favour of the victims of Hurricane Mitch, and the level at which the programmes in the water and sanitation, health and rehabilitation sectors have been implemented;
- 4.2. to quantify the impact of the Global Plans in terms of outputs;
- 4.3. to assess the degree to which the objectives pursued have been achieved and the effectiveness of the means employed;
- 4.4. to analyse ECHO's role in the decision-making process as well as in other activities for which Commission services are responsible;
- 4.5. to analyse the link between emergency, rehabilitation and development. and the link between strictly humanitarian and DIPECHO actions in the region.
- 4.6. to establish precise, concrete and realistic proposals on:
 - a possible ECHO "exit strategy" from the region;
 - the future of ECHO's funding by sector and activities where ECHO's aid be still deemed necessary;
 - possible ECHO actions to be handed over to other PRR.AC instruments.

5. SPECIFIC EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

To this end, the consultant will develop the issues below for **his own sectors (defined in chapter 3)**, and cover all points in his evaluation reports. He will only take into account the new facts since the beginning of the global plan. These specific issues must be studied in each sector evaluated as well as in the synthesis report.

5.1. A brief description of the Global Plans and analysis of their context:

- the political and social-economic situation, the humanitarian needs and, where existing, any local capacities available to respond to local needs;
- information on the various economic sectors such as social and economic policies in force, the levels of income and its distribution among the population, sanitation and medical policies, access to foodstuffs, etc;
- identify vulnerable groups and localise them, as well as give an estimate of their needs by category;
- the evaluation should also permit an appreciation of the capacities both of the local population and of local public authorities to deal with problems pinpointed;
- an analysis by sector of the limiting factors for ECHO interventions should also be included.

5.2. Analysis of the **impact** of the Global Plans. This analysis should be based on the following non-exclusive list of indicators:

- contribution to the reduction of human suffering;
- creation of dependency on humanitarian aid;
- effect of humanitarian aid on the local economy;
- effect on the incomes of the local population;

- effect on health and nutritional practices;
 - environmental effects;
 - impact of humanitarian programmes on local capacity-building;
 - effect on the preparation, mitigation and prevention of catastrophes.
- 5.3. Analysis of the **relevance** of the objectives of the Global Plans, of the choice of the beneficiaries, and of the deployed strategy, in relation to identified needs;
- 5.4. Examination of the **co-ordination** and **coherence** for each of the sectors concerned with:
- other donors and international operators, as well as with local authorities;
 - other European Commission services that might be operating in the same zone with projects that are similar or related to the Global Plans. The projects identified should be described with their cost and with the aid elements they include;
- 5.5. Analysis of the **effectiveness** of the Global Plans in quantitative and qualitative terms for each of the sectors;
- 5.6. Analysis of the **cost-effectiveness** of the Global Plans. The cost-effectiveness has to be established, notably, on the basis of the quantitative elements that have been identified under point 5.5;
- 5.7. Analysis of the **efficiency** of the implementation of the Global Plans. This analysis should cover:
- the planning and mobilisation of aid;
 - the operational capacities of the partners: staff, logistics, maintenance of accounts, selection of recipients, suitability of the aid in the context of local practices, etc.; management and storage of merchandise and installations; quality and quantity of merchandise and services mobilised and their accordance with the contractual specifications (including packaging conditions, the origin of merchandise and the price);
 - the strategies deployed;
 - the systems of control and auto-evaluation set up by the partners.
- 5.8. Analysis of the **viability** of the Global Plans, and notably of the feasibility of setting up development and/or co-operation policies which could eventually replace humanitarian aid as provided to date;
- 5.9. Concise analysis of the visibility of ECHO;

- 5.10. Concise analysis of the integration of “**gender issues**” (social, economic and cultural analysis of the situation of both women and men) in the intervention;
- 5.11. On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the consultant will draw up operational **recommendations** on the needs of a humanitarian nature that might be financed by the European Community. These recommendations may also cover, if necessary, other domains than humanitarian aid, such as development co-operation and specifically those included in the PRRAC;
- 5.12. Analysis of the **methodology of programme planning** used by ECHO for the global plans should be included in the synthesis report;
- 5.13. A drawing up of “**lessons learned**” in the context of this evaluation must also be provided. The “lessons learned” must include the role of ECHO and other services of the Commission in the decision making process and monitoring.

6. WORKING METHOD

For the purpose of accomplishing their tasks, consultants may use information available at ECHO, via its correspondents on the spot, in other Commission services, the local Commission Delegations, ECHO partners on the spot and at their headquarters, aid beneficiaries, as well as local authorities and international organisations.

The consultant will analyse the information and incorporate it in a coherent report that responds to the objectives of the evaluation.

7. TIMETABLE

The evaluation will last **44 days**, beginning with the date of signature of the contract by the last party and ending no later than **31/03/2001** with the acceptance of the final reports.

8. PHASES OF THE EVALUATION

- 8.1. A **briefing at ECHO** with the responsible staff for 2 days during which all the documents necessary for the mission will be provided. The day after the consultant will submit by e-mail to ECHO “Evaluation” a concise report of the briefing listing any clarifications to the terms of reference which will have to be taken into consideration during the mission;
- 8.2. The **mission to the area concerned** will last 28 days. The consultant must work with the Commission Delegation in Managua, the 3 ECHO correspondents in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, the ECHO partners, local authorities, international organisations and other donors;
- 8.3. A **briefing with the Commission delegation** in Managua (Nicaragua);
- 8.4. The consultant should devote the **first day of his mission** in each country to preliminary and preparatory discussions with the correspondent and local ECHO partners;

- 8.5. The **last day of the mission** in each country should be devoted to a discussion with the correspondent and ECHO partners for observations arising from the evaluation. The team will discuss the layout and the content of the synthesis report;
- 8.6. The **draft report** should be submitted by electronic transmission (Word 7.0 format or a more recent version) to ECHO “Evaluation” in Brussels at least ten days before its presentation and discussion during the debriefing;
- 8.7. A **debriefing** at ECHO of 2 days. The day after the consultant will submit by e-mail to ECHO “Evaluation” a concise report of the debriefing listing the points which he will have to take into consideration in amending his draft report;
- 8.8. Once the necessary amendments to the draft report have been incorporated, the **revised text** will be resubmitted to **ECHO “Evaluation”**, which should mark its agreement within 15 days or request further amendments;
- 8.9. Submission of the **final report** which should take account of any remarks, which may be made after the submission of the revised report.

9. REPORT

- 9.1. The evaluation will result in the drawing up of 4 reports (1 by sector and 1 synthesis report) written in English, of a maximum length of 15 pages including the summary which should appear at the beginning of the report.
- 9.2. The evaluation report is an extremely important working tool for ECHO. The report format appearing under points 9.2.1 to 9.2.5 below must, therefore, be strictly adhered to:

9.2.1. Cover page

- Report number, to be given at the debriefing, at the right top (minimum font 36);
- title of the evaluation report:
 - “Central America. Hurricane Mitch, Global Plans 1998 and 1999, health sector-2000.”;
 - “Central America. Hurricane Mitch, Global Plans 1998 and 1999, water & sanitation sector-2000.”;
 - “Central America. Hurricane Mitch, Global Plans 1998 and 1999, rehabilitation sector-2000.”;
 - “Central America. Hurricane Mitch, Global Plans 1998 and 1999, synthesis report - 2000.”;
- period of the evaluation mission;
- name of the evaluator;
- Indication that the report has been produced at the request of the European Commission, financed by it and that the comments contained therein reflect the opinions of the consultants only.

9.2.2. Table of contents

9.2.3. Summary (see form in annex)

The evaluation summary which should appear at the beginning of the report.

EVALUATED GLOBAL PLAN (5 LINES MAX)

DATE OF EVALUATION:

REPORT N°:

CONSULTANT'S NAME:

PURPOSE & METHODOLOGY (5 lines max.):

MAIN CONCLUSIONS (+/- 20 lines)

-Relevance

-Effectiveness

-Efficiency

-Co-ordination, coherence and complementarity

-Impact & strategic implications

-Visibility

-Horizontal Issues

RECOMMENDATIONS (+/- 20 lines)

LESSONS LEARNED (+/- 10 lines)

9.2.4. The **main body** of the report should start with a section on the method used and should be structured in accordance with the specific evaluation objectives formulated under point 5 above (10 pages maximum).

9.2.5. Annexes

- list of persons interviewed and sites visited;
- terms of reference;
- abbreviations;
- map of the areas covered by the operations financed under the Global Plan.

- 9.3. If the report contains confidential information obtained from parties other than Commission services, this information is to be presented as a separate annex.
- 9.4. The report must be written in a clear, concise and non-academic language.
- 9.5. Each report shall be drawn up in 20 copies and delivered to ECHO.
- 9.6. The report should be submitted with its computer support (diskette or CD ROM, Word 7.0 format or a more recent version) attached.

SUMMARY FRAMEWORK FOR THE EVALUATION OF ECHO'S AID TO THE VICTIMS OF HURRICANE MITCH

The summary should provide clear and concise information about the key findings of the evaluation. Its structure must follow the main criteria commonly used for the management and evaluation of aid interventions. All subsections must be addressed. If not, a justification should be given.

To better understand this document, details on each criterion are provided in the attached annex.

SUBJECT OF THE EVALUATION:

Country of operation (*or region*) :

Name of partner (*main partners*)

Operation contract n^o (*Decision n^o*)

Dates & duration of the operation (*period covered*):

Amount EURO

Sector(s) concerned and description (max. 5 lines) :

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVALUATION

Dates for the evaluation (from - to):

Report n^o (to be filled in by ECHO):

Name of consultant:

Purpose & methodology (5 lines max.)

CONCLUSIONS (+/- 25 lines)

Relevance

- Needs assessment, identification of beneficiaries, problem analysis, methods used for needs assessment.
- Understanding of the context and analysis of the humanitarian situation.
- Relevance and feasibility of the intervention strategy: general objective(s), project purpose, results, activities and means, timetable, external factors, community participation, protection systems

Effectiveness

- Analysis of the attained results and the level of achievement of the project's purpose; adaptation to changes in the situation.
- Cost-effectiveness.

Efficiency

- Partner's operational management, organisation and implementation (technical competence, staff, effectiveness of monitoring and co-ordination), quality of products.
- Administrative management (costs, budget management).

Co-ordination, coherence and complementarity

- Coherence et complementarity with interventions of other donors and Commission services.
- Co-ordination arrangements in the field (other humanitarian agencies, local authorities, member states and others, co-operation with ECHO).

Impact & strategic implications

- Analysis of the operation's impact (measures utilised)
- Analysis of other effects, including sustainability (dependence, environment, gender, ...).
- Perspectives, link between emergency, rehabilitation and development.

Visibility

- Visibility (beneficiaries, partners, local authorities)
- Means used and effects.

Horizontal issues

Gender; LRRD; human rights; security of humanitarian staff.

RECOMMENDATIONS (+/- 20 lines)

LESSONS LEARNED (+/- 10 lines)

SUMMARY FRAMEWORK ANNEX

Relevance

(Appraisal of the intervention's objectives. Justification of objectives in relation to the problems and needs)

Needs assessment

Identification of the beneficiaries (type, number, localisation, socio-economic information,...) ?

Description of the beneficiaries' problems ? Analysis of their needs ?

Identification of the priority needs (in relation to the political and humanitarian context, and to ECHO'S intervention strategy) ?

Methods used to assess the needs (participatory consultations, norms used to identify humanitarian emergency, technical assessment, ...) ?

Context and humanitarian situation

Understanding of the country's overall situation (political, social, economic, security) and constraints ?

Knowledge and analysis of the humanitarian situation ?

Knowledge of the national authorities' strategies (in particular concerning disaster preparedness) ?

Partner's experience ?

Knowledge of the local capacity to respond to the humanitarian situation ? Description of other interventions addressing the humanitarian situation ?

Co-ordination, coherence et complementarity *(Efficient account taken of connected interventions)*

Coherence and complementarity with present and future interventions of other donors ? other Commission services ?

Organisation set in place for field co-ordination: ministries and local authorities, other humanitarian agencies (UN, NGOs), direct link with beneficiaries, co-operation with ECHO correspondent and delegation, ... ?

Effectiveness *(level of achievement of the intervention's objectives)*

Results

Attained results (qualitative et quantitative) ?

Results' contribution to the project purpose (beneficiaries reached ? means of measurement, ...) ?

Account taken of the situation's evolution ? Effectiveness of modifications ?

Project cost in comparison with the level of achievement of the project purpose ?

Monitoring

Measurement systems put in place ?

Factors of success/ failure

Description of success strategies ?

Analysis of weakness and recommendations ?

Efficiency *(Economic quality of the transformation of means into results and achievements)*

Partner's operational management / organisation & implementation

Technical competence: planning (respect of timetable, management system, ...), mobilisation capacity

? Logistics management ? Appropriate quality and quantity of products delivered ? Transport,

distribution and storage systems ... ? Respect of local habits ? Technical aspects specific by sectors ?

Personnel : Competence of employed personnel ? Organisation in the field ? Personnel security measures ? Communication ? ...

Monitoring : quality of the monitoring ? Auto-evaluation ? Quality control ? Quality of the reporting ?

..

Co-ordination : quality of the co-ordination ?

Administrative management

Costs ?

Budget management ?

Supply policy ?

Impact & strategic implications *(Effects deriving from the intervention. Changes in the situation after the intervention)*

Impact

Analysis of the impact ? Measures used ?

Contribution to the reduction of human suffering ?

Dependence on humanitarian aid ?

Effects on the local population's income ?

Effects on gender aspects ? environment ? strengthening of local capacities ? Other effects ?

Perspectives & viability

Perspectives for the future ?

Emergency, protracted crisis, rehabilitation ?

Opportunity to initiate development operations ?

Respect of the Madrid Declaration principles ?

Visibility (*Means of communicating about ECHO'S presence and actions*)

Means used ?

Visibility » achieved ?

Horizontal issues (...)

Gender: were the gender aspects appropriately taken into account in the design phase and during the implementation of the project ?

LRRD:

Human rights:

Security of the humanitarian staff:

RECOMMENDATIONS (+/- 20 lines)

LESSONS LEARNED (+/- 10 lines)

ANNEX 2 LISTING OF NGOs VISITED AND CONTACT PERSONS MET

sorted by NGO/organisation

Date visited	NGO/institution	Contact person	Where
10-02	AAA	Mr. Jürgen Schmitz (project leader)	San Juan de Limay, Ni.
27-01	ACH-Es Guat.	Mrs. Eugènia Valls Pellicer (PI)	Dinner meeting Guatemala City
09-02	ACH-Es Somoto	Mr. Maximo Capilli (pl)	Somoto, Ni.
09-02	ACH-Es Somoto Ni.	Manuel Aumente Villalobos (reg. co-ordinator)	Somoto, Ni.
20-01	ACSUR las Segovias	Juan Pascual (PI)	Masaya, resettlement project
01-02	AECI Es. Min.of Foreign Affairs Hon.	Mr. Fernando Mudarra Ruiz (gen Co-ordinator)	EU-delegation debriefing Tegucigalpa, Hon.
02-02	ANNF,Es	Mrs. Maya – see health sector report	Tegucigalpa, Hon.
24-01	ASDI	Mrs. Gladys Jeanette Melara de Jovel (executive director)	San Salvador (Debriefing to NGOs, ASDI office)
05-02	Atlas Logistique F	Mrs. Laura Kirzin	La Normal in Choluteca, Hon.
24-01	Care France	Murielle Guillemois	San Salvador, hotel Radison
19-02	CARE France/Intern.	John Veerkamp (co-director)	(Estili) /Managua, Ni.
21-01	Care Int-EI Salvador	Mr. Ricardo A. Mancía (W&S pl.)	Hotel Radison (interview), ES
23-01	CDA/CCDAH	Luis Aarturo Celis V. (technical co-ordinator)	Sonsonate, ES (ahuachapanenmarcha@tutopia.com)
08-02	CEPS-Help	Mrs. R. Quadra (co-director)	Managua/San Rafael del norte, Ni.
30-01	CINS It.	Dr. G. Carnavalli	Trojillo and Tegucigalpa, Hon.
09-01>	Cooperación International en Salud	Mr. Juan Luis Dominguez González Juanluis.dg@wanadoo.es	Team-leader and health expert of the team of ECHO-post-Mitch evaluators
02-02	COOPI It.	Mr. Maurizio Costanzo (country representative)	Tegucigalpa, Hon.
23-01	Cruz Roja Es.	Alfonzo Calzadilla	San Salvador regional office, ES.
03-04	ECHO III	Mrs. Ruth Albuquerque (head of unit) (Ruth.Albuquerque@cec.eu.int)	Brussels ECHO HQ (debriefing), B.
09-01 02-04	ECHO III	Mrs. Valeria Forlani (Program officer ECHO III) valeria.forlani@cec.eu.int	ECHO HQ, Brussels (briefing and debriefing), B.
09-01	ECHO III	Mr. Juan Ignacio Alvarez-Gortari (programme officer ECHO III, Juan.Alvarez-Gortari@cec.eu.int)	ECHO HQ, Brussels (briefing), B.
09-01 02-04	ECHO V	Mrs. Jacqueline Coëffard (head of Evaluation unit ECHO V. HQ, Brussels) (Jacqueline.coeffard@cec.eu.int)	ECHO HQ, Brussels (briefing and debriefing), B.
09-01 02-04	ECHO V	Mr. Andres Felices-Sanchez (Program officer ECHO V. HQ Andres.Felices-Sanchez@cec.eu.int)	ECHO HQ, Brussels (briefing and debriefing), B.
30-01 01-02	ECHO-Honduras	Mrs. Karla Murillo de Veret (ECHO programme officer - expert)	ECHO office Tegucigalpa and Tocoa, Honduras
18-01	ECHO-Nicaragua	Mr. Pedro Acevedo (ECHO Program officer-expert) (echonica@ibw.com.ni)	Airport A. Sandino Managua + at EU delegation office Managua, Ni.
19-01	ECHO-Nicaragua	Mr. Jocelyn Lance (ECHO programme officer –expert)	ECHO office Tegucigalpa, Honduras and EU-Delegation office

Date visited	NGO/institution	Contact person	Where
		echonica@ibw.com.ni	in Managua
19-01	ECHO-Nicaragua	Mr. Luciano Colombara (ECHO programme officer expert) echonica@ibw.com.ni	EU-Delegation office in Managua, Ni.
14-02	Embassy of Austria	Hans-Georg Danninger (min.development)	Managua (debriefing to EU-member states delegates), Ni.
14-02	Embassy of Finland	Mrs. Sirpa Mäenpää (commercial affairs officer)	Managua (debriefing to EU-member states delegates), Ni.
03-02	Env.Protection Unit of Min.of Public Works, Transport and Housing	Javier Yovanny Zepeda (reg. PI)	Comayagua, Hon.
24-01	EU-Delegation Nicaragua CA	Mr. G. Mamberto (EU-ambassador)	Debriefing at EU-project office San Salvador, ES.
14-02	EU-Delegation Nicaragua CA	Mr. G. Mamberto (EU-ambassador)	Debriefing at EU-delegation office Managua, Ni.
19-01	EU-ECHO Nica	Mrs. María Luisa Troncoso (ECHO for CA programme officer)	EU delegation Managua, Ni.
20-01	EU-project El Salvador	Mr. Ives Leenaerts (tel. 729 86 93)	San Salvador/San Vicente/Sonsonate,
20-01	EU-project El Salvador	Mr. Marc Vanderlinden (tel: 859 99 85)	San Salvador, ES
02-02	EU-PRRAC	Mrs. Anke Mollenhauer de Alvarado	EU PRRAC office Tegucigalpa, Hon.
25-01	Fondo Nat. de Vivienda Popular	Roberto Argumedo (programme officer), fona_de@sal.gbm.net	FONAVIPO office, San Salvador, ES
02-03	German Red Cross	Mr. Jurgen Heppe (regional director), jurgenheppe@hotmail.com	Tegucigalpa (at Hotel), Hon.
02-03	German Red Cross	Mr. Glaveo Ovesada cralemana@hondudata.com	Tegucigalpa (at Hotel) , Hon.
02-02	GOAL Ir.	Jane Olley (director) goal@sdnhon.org.hn	San Jeronimo/Comayagua, Hon.
03-02	GOAL Ir.	Raymond Jordan (Jordan_Ray@Hotmail.com)	Comayagua, Hon.
03-02	GOAL Ir.	Darren Hannify	Comayagua, Hon.
27-01	IDEAS Guat.	Jorge Mario Galicia	Panzós, Guat.
10-02	INAA Matagalpa	Mr. Harold Mossbrucker	Matagalpa private house, Ni.
24-01	Italian Embassy, Commercial affairs	Mrs. Donatella Di Virgilio	San Salvador, house of English, ES. Ambassador, ES.
07-02	Movimondo Molisv	Mr. Dr. Lucio Rossini (Health coordinator CA)	Managua, Ni.
26-01	Movimondo/Molisv	Marco Mirelli (Country representative)	Ciudad de Guatemala/Panzós, Guat.
26-01	Movimondo/Molisv	Saskia Carusi (Project leader)	Panzós, Guat.
07-02	Movimundo	Fabrizio Polinori (PI)	Chinandega, Hon.
	Movimundo Molisv	Marco Minelli	Panzós Alta Vera Paz, Guat.
29-01	Nueva Frontera	Maria José Gonzalez	Omoa/Tegucigalpita, Hon.
29-01	Nuova Frontera	Maria José Gonzalez	Omoa/Cuyamelito, Hon.
29-01	Nuova Frontera	Maria José Gonzalez	Omoa/Rio Chiquito, Hon.
02-02	OIM	Mrs. Alba Maria Soto	OIM office, Tegucigalpa, Hon.
29-01	Oro consult	Mr. Ricardo A. Oro	Omoa (driver and former main contractor for Nuova Frontera), Hon.
24-01	OXFAM GB.	Joost Martens (regional director)	NGO debriefing San Salvador ES
10-02	Oxfam Int.	Mr. Juan Echânole (project leader)	Casa SI-Es, Managua, Ni.

Date visited	NGO/institution	Contact person	Where
		RWS)	
09-02	PROLOG	Mr. Michel Van Bruaene (director) Prolog.consult@euronet.be	Brussels, B. (contract party for this evaluation)
09-02>	PROLOG	Mr. Martin Ede (WatSan consultant) Martaede@kolla.net	WatSan expert of the team of ECHO-post-Mitch evaluators
26-01	PTM	Mr. Alberto Guinda Villanueva (country rep.)	Ciudad de Guatemala/Panzós, Guat.
09-01>	QUEST-Consult	Mr. Wim Klaassen (director) Questcon@wxs.nl	Wamel, NI.(contract party for this evaluation)
23-01	RoES, Prog. Prim. Health C.	Mr. Pablo Salatiel Portillo (director of Promotion and Education)	El Salvador, Sonsonate, ES.
02-02	RoH, Sub-secretary of State of the Government	Mrs. Miriam Mejía de Crespo Secretary of State (tel: 238 53 10 / 220 40 67)	Lunch meeting, Palacio de los Ministerios, Tegucigalpa, Hon.
02-02	RoH, Sub-secretary of State of the Government	Mrs. Xiomara González de Rosa (assistant to the vice ministre)	Palacio de los Ministerios, Tegucigalpa, Hon.
19-01	RoN. Secretary of State, Emergency Prevention	Mr. C. Arturo Harding Lacayo a.harding@vicepresidencia.gob.ni	Vice president building Managua Ni.
05-02	SI- Es	Emilio Teijeira (regional programme coordinator) eteixeira@latinmail.com	Somotillo, Ni.
11-02	SI-Es	Mr. Juan Francisco Fernández Garzón	Case SI-Es, Managua, Ni.
06-02	SI-Es.	Yolanda -(project leader)	Somotillo-Managua, Ni.
02-02	SOPTRAVI	Mr. Marc Dawson (consultant GIS)	SOPTRAVI office Tegucigalpa, Hon.
02-02	SOPTRAVI	Mr. Carlos de Jesus Valle A. (director physical planning)	SOPTRAVI main office Tegucigalpa, Hon.
02-03	SOPTRAVI	Mrs. Yolanda Ordóñez (vice general director)	SOPTRAVI UPPV Unidad Proyector de Viviendas, Tegucigalpa, Honduras
07-02	Spanish Red Cross	Mr. Ikar Liarrea Basco	Chinandega/ Leon, la Virgen, Ni.
25-01	Suplidores Zona Libre International Suppliers	Mr. Lincoln García (director) szlport@pty.com	Hotel Radison & airport, San Salvador, ES
20-01	Terres des Hommes Italy	Mauro Morbello (director), tdhnic@ibw.com.ni	Masaya, resettlement project, Ni.

ANNEX 3 FIELD TRIP LOGBOOK

Sector Evaluation on *Housing and Rehabilitation* of dry infrastructure, financed by the ECHO during the post-Mitch period by Bernd Schrikkema
project code: ECHO/EVA/210/2000/01007

Date	Time	Description
01-01-17	5:00	Departure from home: Start of mission
01-01-17	12:00	Missed connecting flight in Madrid and was forced to stay overnight. Stayed in hotel Barajas Madrid; Informed all via mail that I would arrive the 18 th .
01-01-18	18:40	Arrival in Managua. Was picked up from airport by ECHO and brought to hotel "Casa Real"; Had briefing of the preliminary planning with TL Juan Luis Dominguez later that evening.
01-01-19	9:00	Meeting with Solidaridad Internacional España (Emilio Teijeira) and Action Contra el Hambre. Later on the full team of consultants went with Luciano Colombara (ECHO) to meet with Sr. Arturo Harding secretary of State on Emergencies of Nicaragua. He explained what had gone wrong during the Mitch and how Nicaragua is now better prepared (Emergency Law and Disaster prevention 337). After this we went to the ECHO office. There we met with Maria Luisa Troncoso and Jocelyn Lance (Honduras). We had lunch together around 14:30h. Juan-Luis had a different programme. I went together with Martin Ede to meet the people from Sol.Int. Esp. again. We talked until 6 pm. I borrowed pictures of their projects in Somotillo. I copied them later that night.
01-01-19	11:00	Meeting with Sr. Arturo Harding, responsible como secretario del estado para situaciones de emergencia; Revertimos el ley 337
01-01-19	14:00	Visita a los oficinas de la delegada de Commission Europea (CE) ; flight arrangements made for El Salvador (20/1) and Guatemala 25/1
01-01-19	15 :30	Meeting with SI-Es and ACH. Project photos were borrowed. They show different emergency houses (piso&techo US\$600 y casas mas ancho US\$2.500/casa)
01-01-19	20:00	Meeting with Maria Luiza Troncoso and Jocelyn Lance about the tasks in El Salvador. Debriefing/reporting situation El Salvador planned wed 24/1 15.00h.
01-01-20	8:00	Breakfast meeting with the team of consultants and ECHO counterparts Luciano Colombara and Maria Luisa Troncoso.
01-01-20	8:45	Left to Masaya with Terre des Hommes. Met with tech.coordinator of Acsur Juan Pascual on our way to Masaya). We were able to visit only the projects of Terre des Hommes. It was very interesting to see the "piso-techo" cost-effective solution. Houses were uniform and big and small families had to share the same amount of square meters living surface. Differentiation was made of the specific needs in the community. Cooperated with a local NGO to do the survey (needs assessment). During the execution of the programme they changed the numbers of houses being built and rehabilitated respectively without having to change the budget.
01-01-20	12:30	Returned by taxi to Managua. Arrived 14:00 at hotel. Left to airport at 15:30 for going to El Salvador
01-01-20	18:30	Arrival int.airport San Salvador. Pick -up by EC-project staff member Mr. Yves Leenaerts. We stayed in Radissor hotel. Later that evening Mark Vanderlinden colleague of Yves came by at the hotel and we had a good introduction of what was being expected from us.
01-01-20	20:00	Meeting with country rep Mr. Yves Lennaerts and Mr. Mark Vanderlinden. 10:15 had supper (At night we felt an light earthquake 4.5 SoR)
01-01-21	8:00	(Sunday) Meeting with Yves at COEM/COED headquarters part of Ministry of Defence. At COEM introduced by René ??(International Affairs/Communications, representative of the Ministry of International relations. Spoken to General Perdomo about the role of COEM in the emergency phase. Very informative. He stressed the point of tight collaboration between the NGOs and COEN. My suggestion to take the opportunity to address the NGOs gathered at the hotel around 9.00 am was not accepted for political reasons (COEN is part of the Nat. Armed Forces)
01-01-21	9:15	Start meeting of invited international NGOs in El Salvador which partly are financed by the EC. Meeting is recorded on tape.
01-01-21	10:00	Work in small groups. I was responsible for La Paz region.
01-01-21	11:30	Worked in hotel room until 13:00
01-01-21	13:00	Left hotel, had quick bite and left for San Vicente region by car. We were accompanied by Yves and Fabio (2 cars!)
01-01-21	15:00	Arrival and meeting at municipality of Tecaluca, Persons met were the mayor and staff officers
01-01-21	16:00	Tour through the town showing the destruction. But also houses which were hardly affected. Effects very locally and depending the quality of the building and soil/sub-soil
01-01-21	17:30	Arrival in San Vicente: Meeting at regional office of COED. Spoken to chief of staff of COED. Received all documents necessary including a disk: Excellent data but an overview on the country was still lacking.
01-01-21	19:00	Arrival at hotel in San Vicente.
01-01-21	21:30	Went to municipal benefit fiesta for support for the victims of the terramoto in San Vicente. I was invited to speech! Explained the objectives of this EU- mission for local television life on stage.
01-01-22	8:00	(Monday) Juan-Luis Dominguez went back to San Salvador for a few meetings with Health officials. Martin and I went together with Fabio (EU-project officer) to see more damaged communities in San Vicente department. Started of with a tour to Rio Frio. Visited two small communities in presence of the mayor. Later on we passed on our back to the south through Tecaluca to pick up my lost notebook. Continued our tour all the way back to the south of the country. Met with Sr. Don Juan Luis in La Libertad. Continued together to Sonsonate. Spent night there.
01-01-23	7:30	(Tuesday) Next day went together to visit communities in the mountains in Santa Anna. Met "el Tigre" Coffee

Date	Time	Description
		producers. Visited a project con social reinforcement. (FSLN). Continued back to San Salvador. Passed through Santa Tecla and saw the landslides.
	18:00	Meeting (together with Martin Ede) with Cruz Roja España (mr. Alfonso Calzadilla <i>arch.</i>) about wat&san and rehab.
01-01-24	9:00	(Wednesday) Meeting in hotel room with representatives from NGO (I recorded it on tape but my notes are poor!). Later on I went to the EU-project office.
01-01-24	16:00	In the afternoon around 16:00 had a debriefing with Mr. G. Mamberto EU-ambassador.
01-01-24	20:00	Debriefing at the UK-embassors' house with representatives of all member states. Participation was rather low. The Italian representative Mrs. Donatella Di Virgilio asked me to promote her programme a little bit among other NGOs elsewhere.
	20:30	Debriefing with NGOs on our findings at ASDI's office San Salvador.
01-01-25	8:00	(Thursday) Next day the rest of the team left for Guatemala at 6:00 am. I stayed behind and had additional meetings with representatives of FISDL and FONAVIPO. In the evening took the plane to Guatemala. Met the team around 20:00 h. in the hotel.
	16:00	Left hotel Barajas in San Salvador to the airport. Time was running short but I made it in time. Arrived safely in a chilly Guat city around 20:00 at night. Met with Juan Luis and had dinner with him later that night. After that I worked until late 0:30 responding to E-mail.
01-01-26	6:00	(Friday) Left for project visit with representatives of some health ONG, Movimondo and Coopi to the North Eastern part of the country in a 6 hour trip by car. We crossed to watersheds. Visited water rehab. projects in Upper Huachapan. After having visited a local hospital in Panzós where we were briefed on there anti-malaria vector programme and met with the Movimondo people we continued to visit an Indian settlement on the western part of the valley. It was quit a walk to the captacion. I went together with reps from COOPI. At night I had a terrible headache. Thought of malaria. But could also be lack of sleep and dehydration.
01-01-27	7:00	Next day recuperated. We visited projects in the Eastern hills and went to projects further east on our way home to la Ciudad de Guatemala. Around 17:00 h. we drove back to Guat city. We arrived at our hotel around 8:00 pm. We had some time to prepare ourselves for our next meeting with three rep's (ACH, MSF and MDM in a nearby restaurant until around 23:00 h. I went out to see the old city and returned late at night in the hotel.
01-01-28	5:00	(Sunday) Next day early in the morning left from Guat city to San Pedro del Sula in Honduras by plane. Arrived around 9:30 h. Jocelyn picked us up from the airport. Stayed in hotel the rest of the day and planned the rest of the stay in Honduras with Jocelyn Lance. We used that day, Sunday to recuperate, write our findings on Guat and prepare for Honduras.
01-01-29	6:30	(Monday) Next day the team split up once again. I went to visit to housing projects by Nuevo Frontera (Mrs. Maria José Gonzalez (ing. Agronomo/Chilena) y Mr. Ricardo Oro (ing. Contracted Civil Engineer). It was a very pleasant trip and was much impressed by their work. Especially the warm welcome Maria José received when visiting the communities was a sign of strong community involvement. Nevertheless one new settlement was built near the river and could be inundated very easily. I asked the people of the community about the risk perception but they thought their houses would withstand a new hurricane. I suggested to build the houses on poles about 3 meters above the ground. This was obviously never taken into account. Furthermore such houses would cost more, were not so much accepted. One of the inhabitant reacted that he indeed had seen such houses in Sjanghai. He had been a sailer. The spirit in these communities was high. People had a broad view on things. Later on I found out that traditionally people just to live in wooden houses on poles. I saw some examples later on driving from La Ceiba to the airport. Alas could not make a picture. Near Omoa we had lunch with the representatives of the municipality of Omoa on a palm beach. I said goodbye to Maria José who had to go to El Salvador for an assessment of needs in relation with the earthquake. I was tired and slept afterwards the whole trip until we arrived in La Progression. Here I met the rest of the team. It was around 17:30h. Alas the cabin of our pickup was too small and Martin and Juan would not have fit into the car. It was decided that I would go alone to visit the projects in Trujillo, 300 km west of La Progression. Half way I decided to change plans and stay overnight in La Ceiba.
01-01-29	9:30	Visit to the municipality of Omoa. Visited three rehabilitation projects. First Cuyamelito (N15°36.804 W088°19.265), colony of 25 houses. Spoken to Don Santiago and Sr. Don Cruz, Don Roberto. Every plot had 12*15 m.(180 m ²). Houses had a surface of 6 * 4 m. Height of the house varied between 2.75 and 3 m. The roof was made of galvanized, corrugated iron. Hence the house had minimally 2 windows and 2 doors. Because of the constant danger of inundation house were constructed app. 30 cm. Above ground level. Latrines (without ventilations) but having a true seat were reinforced with stones. Floors were made of concrete. Construction was carried out within a period of 2 months and 6 days while the planned time was 4 months. Time could be saved because construction was carried out almost continuously under the strain of the emergency situation. The terrain was bought for a price of 100.000 limpiras (1 \$= 15 L) The money was raised partly be the community, partly by the municipality and by the NGO in 3 equal parts. The total costs for the construction of the house amount to 600 US\$ per house. This price include the latrine but without the water system. This was paid for separately by another donor. One of the dangers addressed in the meeting was the fact that the location of the houses was in a lower part of the area near the river. I asked if people felt endangered by the fact that the river could any time attack again. They were not afraid although they seemed well aware of the fact that a similar event could strike them again. The profession of most people was that of landless worker. One of the criteria for selection as potential beneficiary was being homeless and being registered and living in refugee camp. The fact that the houses were built at a rather vulnerable place were inundations could reoccur was acknowledged but little could be done as during the emergency land was difficult to get at and a better place was not at hand. I asked them what options they could think of to mitigate future problems. One of the options which came up was to construct houses on poles well above the ground. DepECHO started a project some time ago for addressing potential dangers of new inundations. Especially communications between the different municipalities was addressed. Communication equipment had been provided and a special office was reserved for that reason. The

Date	Time	Description
		resettlement has not affected the time to get to the fields or finding work in other means. Given the very marginally economical power of the community I asked them if they would be able to reserve sufficiently to maintain their houses. The answer was yes. Hence it must be stressed that the psychological impact of the construction of houses which was for a major part done by the community itself led to a higher self-esteem and to empowerment.
01-01-29	10:30	Teguciagalpita (N15 ^o 37.539 W088 ^o 15.652) (municipalidad de Omoa): 41 houses constructed more or less the same technical specifications. Plots were a little bigger. The colony was apparently better off. Some houses had been enlarged and looked really nice. This is an excellent example of how aid may help to raise the general standard of living in the community. Selection of beneficiaries took place by the fact that they were all temporarily housed in
01-01-29	11:30	Domingo Menjivar (N15 ^o 37.783 W088 ^o 14.989) (Rio Chiquito municipalidad de Omoa): Mayor and secretary of the municipality of Omoa. The colony consisted for a large percentage of single women. This made the initial work more difficult as specialised craftsmen were not. Costs were slightly higher than initially budgeted but remained all within the 15% margin of the donor. In this colony sustainability was addressed as the economical power of the community remained low. What did however occurred was that many men had returned to their families and general living condition had much improved available. All three housing projects seem to have been appropriate and rightly addressing the needs of the targeted population.
01-01-29	17:30	Drove with Ing. Richardo Oro and Mrs Maria José Gonzalez of Nueva Frontera back to Omoa. Dropped Maria José in Omoa and continued with Richardo via San Pedro de Sula to La Progressa. At the office of Trocaire in La Progressa I met with the rest of the team. The idea was that Ricardo would take all three of us on board but his pick-up was too small to carry us three including our luggage. We decided that I would go alone to CINS project in Trujillo and that Martin and Juan would stay behind and the next day to Tocoa. There we would meet again. Because of the falling night and the insecurity on the road we decided to stay overnight half way in a town called La Ceiba. We slept in a hotel with a sea view. Next day we had technical problems with the car and arrived app. 1 hour too late on our meeting point with CINS in Trujillo.
01-01-30	5:30	Departed 10 minutes later than planned. After 20 min we became technical problems with the car. We stopped and checked it out. Lost 1 hour. Therefore we were late for our meeting with CINS an Italian ONG. Met Mr. G. Carnavalli, agricultural engineer and project leader and his assistant Isabel project leader for a nutrition project near Tegus. I said goodbye to Ing Oro. Continued with CINS.
01-01-30	9:30	The project we visited turned out to be the best example how aid should not be used. With best intentions houses were built according almost to western standards. Indoor (poor) flush toilet. Covered and locked outside soak pit. Water provision from a well which could not provide water all the year round. Built on a gravel hill prone to erosion and possible landslides. Next to traditional houses made of local materials which stood in striking contrast to the houses of the Mitch victims (although the people of the traditional houses had lost everything too, but were able to rebuild their house on their own account. No exchange existed between the new settlers and the autonomous people. Visit to project Nuevo Marañone (N15 ^o 54.841 W085 ^o 51.416) implemented by CINS- Cooperazione Italiana Nord Sud. Project leader Dr. Giulio Carnavali. The colony is part of the municipality of Trojillo. (final report copied at ECHO office in Tegus with an excellent financial report!) Realized 100 two compartment houses of cement blocks, 8*6 m. Altitude 3.15m. Covered and ventilated latrines were provided. However latrines were not reinforced and according to the community many latrines were rendered useless or out of function. Furthermore the originally installed sanitary facilities were placed in-house but did not provide any physical protection. Also the installed toilets are of the flush-type and consequently need water to flush. Roofing is made symmetrical. Depth of foundation of 50 cm with large stones. Houses are constructed in such a way that it may support tiles. Washing slab. In-house toilet. No water provided to the house. 5 wells realized with normal hand-pumps Guatemala type (5 bar.) installed. Depth 15 m. reinforced concrete walls and a reinforced concrete slab with pump construction. Houses were constructed on a 15-20% slope of sand and sediments. For this reason part of the houses were protected from landslides by gabion walls. The construction of the gabions was paid separately by the Italian cooperation. A drainage system of gutters was implemented and drained to a nearby swamp. The colony was situated on a former army plot. The plot was given for free by the armed forces. The colony was less organised than the colonies in Omoa. No representation of the municipality was present to show the consultant around. People which lost everything were forced to work sometimes far away from their homes. Men and even complete families often did not return to their homes for days. The project has ended May 2000. Since then basic maintenance by the community had not been carried out because of general organisational weaknesses. Talking to casual people living nearby in traditional houses made of bamboo and dried banana leaves apparently there was no interaction between them and the colony. The project presented a big difference in quality between the original community and the former Mitch victims. It gave a big difference in quality of housing. . The sustainability of the project is doubtful. Erosion is transporting large parts of the soil to the larger parts. Selling the parts of house like parts of the roofing of corrugated iron is also taking place. Some people have decided to leave permanently and will probably use the house (which is their property) to sell it or sell parts of to private dwellers. Last but not least is the quality of the soil, which mostly consists of sand and pebbles. Some subsistence agriculture will virtually impossible because of this. Other facilities like excess to health clinics and schools at this moment do not exist. However in the near future a new similar housing project paid by a Christian organisation has a school under construction.
01-01-30	11:00	Together with the representatives of CINS (Dr. Giulio Carnavalli and Isabella manager of health/food project in another part of the country I returned in the direction of San Pedro de Sula. Near the town of Tela on the coast we crossed the people of ECHO who went to pick up the other team members who had visits on health and watsan in Tocoa. I said goodbye to my CINS friends and continued with the ECHO team Carla and the driver. I had to drive all the way back to Tocoa. In the afternoon we met and went together to a hotel Yalaly where I had been the same day before in the morning and had the transfer from Nueva Frontera to CINS. I had very interesting discussions with Carla (in French) during our trip. We stayed all together overnight in Tocoa.

Date	Time	Description
01-01-31	9:00	Next day Juan and Carla left by car early to Tegus while Bs and Martin had an interview with the representatives of CRISP Committee International para el desarrollo de los pueblos (Alessandro Iorini), an Italian NGO working primarily in rural water supply and sanitation and rural development. Verified my impression on projects of other NGOs. Around 10:30-11:00 we took a local bus to the airport in La Ceiba. A journey of about 2 hours. Saw houses on poles. From there we took the plane to Tegucigalpa. We arrived around 5 o'clock in the afternoon and took a room in hotel Plaza del General (at Plaza San Martin) because it provided internet facilities and food. At the airport I met a representative of OIM Mrs. Alba Maria Soto. She was as architect and programme officer for OIM on rehabilitation and responsible for the construction of macro-albergues and resettlement projects in the region and which I would later visit. Their way of working was quite impressive. She recognized me from the debriefing held in San Salvador. We sat down on the steps of the airport entrance. I made an appointment with her in Tegus for Friday 18:00.
01-02-01	9:00	Meeting with representatives of the embassies of member states. Meeting was very constructive. Germany, Sweden, France and Spain took actively part in the discussion. Sustainability was key word. Problem explained by Jocelyn Lance ECHO rep for Honduras and El Salvador was the problem of 6 months and the problem of lack of control over all the NGOs working in the field to guarantee better feasibility and sustainability.
01-02-01	11:15	Meeting with PRRAC rep. Mrs. Anke Mollenhauer
01-02-01	12:00	File research at the ECHO office in Tegus
01-02-02	9:00	Meeting with the rep's of NGOs in Honduras at the EU delegation
01-02-02	12:00	Picked-up by representatives of the AANF (Spanish) Maya Responsible for public health together with Juan. Taken for a visit to a so-called Macro-albergue outside Tegus. Living conditions deplorable. High crime rate, organised youth gangs, insecurity at night, distortion and death, no future, harassed by rats at night, IRA problems with young children, no facilities for adolescents. People wanted to live in permanent housing which was being realised some 30 km. Outside Tegus. Despite problem of being even further away to easy excess to work. People looked forward to get out of their misery. When asked if they knew where they were going to they realised that life would be hard but at least they would have a house. The housing /rehab project had addressed this problem and tried to facilitate in finding a job nearby in coffee processing factories and clothing industry. Later on Juan and I split up and I continued with Maya to visit some rehab projects one of which she thought was a good example of integrate approach of social and physical integrated housing project of the Bolsas of Sameritian. Indeed houses were very complete, light, sewerage, water, latrine, cooking block, houses painted, etc. schools, kinder garden. Coming back from the field I realized I had forgotten a meeting with OIM mrs. Alba Maria. At her office we discussed the OIM approach and she handed me over documentation. The way OIM was working despite being a very big and bureaucratic organisation looked very efficient and open. Small units with decentralised responsibilities at the ground level. She thought that I could be of more help but it was alas more of a one direction info stream. However I promised to entamate possibilities of know-how exchange between NGOs and donors (ECHO/OIM). Later that evening had a diner meeting with Giulio Carnavalli of CINS. Returned around 22:00 h. at the hotel.
01-02-03	7:30	Felt weak, headache. Picked-up by driver/manager Juan of Goal. Arrived in Comayagua around 9:15h. After a talk of app.1.5h. went out to a visit of 2 villages with Jane (director-Welsh) and Warren (Irish-PI). After haven taken water felt my strength come back to me: Villages visited were OK. First last one constructed was very nice. Completed integrated project. Including excess to work had not significantly changed. Maintenance of the houses did not seem to be major obstacle either. Many houses had been modified and improved. Drainage was a weak point. However an effort was taken to address this problem. Among others also erosion had been taken aboard by a sub-contracted local NGO. Planting trees and landscaping etc. Around 16:00 took the bus back to Tegus. Was extremely tired. Fell asleep and woke up exhausted in the middle of the night. Did not catch the sleep anymore. Next day we had our last day in Tegus.
01-02-04	7:30	Went to the office around 10. Every one was late and exhausted. I worked slowly in line with my strength. Slowly I improved and by the end of the day worked without brake collecting information. Unfortunately I went away to find something to eat around 3 when Carla left. It was also her Sunday with her family. I could not say goodbye.
01-02-05	7:30	We drove with Jocelyn Lance to Choluteca. We left too late and did not arrive in time for our appointment with the representatives of Atlas Logistique, ACH and Malteser. Our team split up and I joined Mrs. Kirzin of Atlas. She took me around to some big rehabilitation projects and schools in the vicinity of Choluteca. (see photo cover)
01-02-05	12:30	Lunch in Choluteca and departure to the border with Jocelyn Lance. We were picked up by Solidaridad International Es (Jolanda). She brought us to our road hotel in Somotillo.
01-02-05	15:00	We made a quick tour through the neighbourhood and returned to SI-Ep office. Later on we had a meeting with representatives of the municipality of Somotillo with whom SI-Ep closely works together. We had rough night, lots of noise.
01-02-06	9:00	Project visit with SI-Ep (Yolanda) to rehab and wat-san combi project. Visited a water storage tank for the resettlement. Water was and is scarce in Chinandega. In the afternoon we continued to see water and sanitation projects.
01-02-06	13:00	Project visit with ACSUR Wat&san
01-02-07	7:45	Left with Cruz Roja España (project leader Ikar Liarrea Basco cellular: 2775152) from our hotel Los VOLCANES) in Chinandega) in the direction of La Virgen. A colony of ??? houses. Houses were according to western standards, including bath room, sleeping room tap water and WC. The site was under construction . ECHO financed the construction of a health clinic. Leveling of the site was being carried out. Earlier we visited a colony which was almost ready. Houses costed almost 11.000 \$ per house not including infrastructure. Total costs per house were unknown. Probably around 20k\$/ house.
01-02-07	10:00	Five minutes from the building site we visited a temporal housing colony. People who lived in this colony would be situated in the new colony. What was evident is that all interviewed people were happy with their new house. Situation before Mitch was following: Majority of people lived as landless labourers near or on the slopes of the Volcano San Christobal. They lived in improvised houses made of local materials and concrete blocks. Had some cattle which would craze near the road etc and had some pigs and poultry. Most of them had land titles in

Date	Time	Description
		<p>writing. After Mitch houses of victims were destroyed completely. With aid of the local municipality the victims were selected for temporarily housing Cruz Roja of Spain created and built the physical facilities and Movimondo NGO from Rome Italy took care of the social aspects. The profound changes in the lifestyles of the victims had to be mediated. Primarily care was focussed on diarrhoea prevention, eye infection and prevention of domestic violence especially with regard to violence against women. This programme is still running and on going for more than 2 year.</p> <p>Other related health problems are the irradiation and control of rats and the control was the solid waste.</p> <p>A part from this children went to school and activities were being organised to reduce the danger of gang-formation and drug abuse.</p> <p>The economical status of the community was and will continue to very weak. 80% of the population is in community is without work. For that reason I zoomed into the matter and wanted to know how this community would be able to pay for the maintenance of the sophisticated equipment. At this moment no effort was made to let the people pay for the services they had received or were about to receive. Investments for replacement of pumps or spare-parts would require a serious amount of money which the community at this point would not be able to pay for.</p> <p>Cruz Roja addressed this problem and started small scale industries. People contemplated to look for work elsewhere in Costa Rica etc. Also the general economical situation had become quite difficult because of the disappearance of the cotton production. Most people earned a living in this before the crisis.</p> <p>I asked if people were encouraged to pay and save money for their services in their current and to be houses. They did not. No calculation had yet been made how much money should be saved monthly to cover maintenance costs and cost of chemicals like hypo-chlorite.</p> <p>I asked to which extent a back-up system for the water supply existed in case the sophisticated system would break- down. It did not exist and water would become a big problem.</p>
01-02-07	10:30	<p>Later on we met people from Movimondo. We went to visit a rural development project which received aid from ECHO. Houses received a roofing of corrugated galvanized iron. A water pumped by a (rope) Mecate hand pump. A health centre had been built with ECHO funding Effort was given to secure sustainability of the public health system. I asked people in the street how they valued the services and they did. There existed willingness to pay for the services. Also the maintenance of the pumps was carried out by health workers. A part from public health services the community was trained how to improve their standard of living.</p> <p>Input of ECHO had ended long time ago. But the project had been continued by own funds of Movimondo.</p>
01-02-07	18:00	<p>Arrival in Managua at Casa Real. In the evening was invited by Solidaridad Internacional de España for a social coming together. Met Juan Echnole who worked for Oxfam International (with a Intermon contract; oxinter@ibw.com.ni) Payment was and is still poor. No coverage of insurances etc.</p>
01-02-08	7:30	<p>Picked up by CEPS-Help representative and vice-director Sra. Rosario Cuadra Fernández. Went with her and her driver to see projects in San Rafael del Norte. Arrived much too late because 45 min delay when leaving and 90 min when passing through Matagalpa. We met with Harald Mossbrucker (project coordinator KfW watsan rehab proj. Friend of Martin). Arrived in San Rafael del Norte around 2:00h pm</p> <p>After a short stop continued to the hills north of San Rafael del Norte. We visited small-marginalised communities of coffee farmers. The social unity within these communities was very big. The influence of the catholic church was fierce. Martin had a marathon interview with a selection of the community on their gravity fed water system. 0.5 km-Delta h about 40 m. flow: 15 l./ min. The system consisted of a captation filter, sand trap with washout. Pipes were made of galv. steel 2 ". After 500 m the water was discharged in a breakwater tank of about 3 m3. From their public showers were supplied. (were they used at all????? Ask Martin) and a clothing washing place. This was used. The water for washing was taken from an overflow of the break-pressure tank. People had communal taps which were placed on the plot of an individual. Maintenance was carried out by the local water committee however no savings were being made for maintenance. CEPS asked Martin the keep interviews short. The interviews contained too much rehearsal and raised unnecessary expectations among interviewed. IN the evening we went to Esteli over a dirt road. Arrived at night around 20:00 in hotel Panorama and had dinner with CEPS. After that we said goodbye. Coffee which was given as a present was taken with them as we would not be able to carry it. After dinner etc I went into town to find new shoe polish returned in hotel around 11:30h. Slept well....</p>
01-02-09	7:30	<p>Pick-up by Action Contra la Hambre. Went of the region north of Somoto. Visited water rehab projects. Again I inspected the captations. Took opportunity to see across the watershed border towards the see (Golfo Fonseca). Did not see anything because of the haze. Lost very valuable time. Went to the office of ACH in Somoto and met with ???. I was able to get a copy of their GPS programme and could download all my GPS info on the laptop. IN the afternoon we visited another rehab project on our way back to Estili but found out that the project was not financed with ECHO money. Returned to Estili. In the evening went out to see Esteli down-town.</p>
01-02-10	7:30	<p>Pick-up by Deutsche Welt hunger Hilfe Juergen Schmitz. It was Saturday. We went to see all the projects in the most remote regions ever visited by us so far. The journey took us about 1.5 hours. The area was very dry/ arid. Went to visit 2 different projects. One of a min aqueduct and one of the rehab of a school. The last project was a success because of good comm. participation. Juergen explained that this was because of the remoteness of the region. No NGO entered here. The school had been opened by reps of EU + Germ.+ Spain embassy. Again with respect to sustainability no mechanisms were in place for maintenance. Some did and others did not pay. On our way back stopped by at a well rehab project. Houses had been built + latrines. Damage of the hurricane was still very clear in the landscape. Heavy erosion / and deforestation could be noticed. (see pictures). In the evening we were brought back to Matagalpa by his driver. Stayed overnight at the house of Harald Mossbrucker.</p>

Date	Time	Description
01-02-11	8:00	Next day Sunday, Martin went to take the bus back to Matagalpa. I was taken around by Harrauld to visit my past. Alas no one was at home. Nevertheless it was quite emotional to come back. I went back later to Managua. Arrived around 16:00 in the Hotel Casa Real. In the evening prepared my impressions on Nicaragua for EU ambassador G. Mamberto
01-02-12	9:00	Analysis of field data
01-02-13	7:30	Prep. For meeting with Mamberto. Gave my prel. Findings. Later that day worked on my report partly at the delegation. Partly in my hotel room.
14-02-01	7:30	Debriefing with the EU-member states. Interesting discussion. My findings on house expenditures were put into perspective (correctly) by Jocelyn adding that ECHO paid only partly up to Euro 500 per house. Rest of findings were supported by ECHO's own impressions.
15-02-01	7:30	Worked on the report the whole day. Had interview with reps of FISE (Fond Inversion Social). Technical director and reps of communication dept) At night had a meeting with CEPS Sra. R. Quadra. Met author Sra. Gioconda Belli, who signed my copy of her book at the house of Carlos Mejia Godoj.
16-02-01	8:00	(Friday) Went to the office to do archive research. Office closed around 13:00. Took with me some docs which I wanted to read during the weekend. Made an appointment with Mrs. Troncoso for Monday 10.00 am at OPS office MINSa. Over her involvement in ECHO as project coordinator. Found out that overview on projects financed by ECHO is missing. This I have to do next Monday and Tuesday before leaving. Also a more precise picture of our input must be given by Juan Luis. Every one is making his own report including the copies and sent it in to Juan. I may go down to Barcelona to work there. At night we had a discussion about the things we need to assess. And the limits we have in this sense.
17-02-01	9:00	Sabado: Left for field visit to Masaya Acsur Las Segovias. Met with coordinator Oscar Mazanarez L. and Ruth Espinasoza project leader. Please see the memorandum by Arq. José Maria Pacual. 15/02/01. Arrived around 5 past 10 :00 h. by taxi. After a discussion about the mission and some general questions we went into the field. We visited 2 houses. Acsur implemented houses after the general inventory held by the municipality and themselves separately. After this identification of the target group the houses were reconstructed. <i>Piso-techo</i> was provided by ECHO. Additional funds were used to erect walls. These were half made of stone and half of wood. The earth quake resistant was made of wood. A special hard wood was used for this reason. Again I had doubts to which extent the roof would hold a heavy storm. The roof was nailed. With a design of the roof it would form an easy target for the wind. Inside the house a division was made in different rooms with fiber-reinforced plastic folia. The plot of the houses was usually that of the owner. Owners were small self-subsistence farmers. Surplus of goods was sold at the local market. The floors were not made of concrete but they used floor tiles. Roofs were made of corrugated iron. Investment is less than tiles but when considering a lifetime of a tile which is 3 times that of a corrugated iron. Other appalling thing I heard was that lake Masaya is heavily polluted with zinc from the roofs of houses. This should be checked if this is true. If true it gives a serious clue not to use corrugated iron anymore because of environmental problems. We had lunch together at a commadore in Masaya. The people from Acsur brought me back to Managua. About cost-effectiveness they had little to comment. Within the organisation little experience existed with the construction of houses. A positive element was the fact that they built house according the size of the family. Also say traditional houses. It was indeed significantly cooler. It had a thatched roof. The poles of the <i>piso-techo</i> were painted.
18-02-01		File analyses at the ECHO desk
19-02-01		Interview with Care International Mr. John Veerkamp. Received documentation which I copied

ANNEX 4 EU AID-CONTRIBUTIONS (POST-MITCH) TO THE REGION

First Decision 4 November 1998
ECHO/TPS/210/98/1 2000 6,8 million EUR

HONDURAS

NGO	EURO
Spanish RC	1.000.000,00
German RC	400.000,00
MSF/E	350.000,00
Danchurchaid-DK	200.000,00

NICARAGUA

NGO	EURO
Spanish RC	850.000,00
ACF/E	200.000,00
GVC-I	700.000,00
OXFAM	450.000,00
MPOL-E	300.000,00
Medico Internacional-D	200.000,00
MSF-CH	350.000,00
GAAD/D	200.000,00

GUATEMALA

NGO	EURO
Spanish RC	350.000,00
MOV-MOLISV-I	400.000,00

EL SALVADOR

NGO	EURO
MOM-F	250.000,00
ACSUR Las Segovias	150.000,00
Spanish RC	300.000,00

Table 1 Allocated funds 1st Decision (source: ECHO Global Plan 1999)

Second Decision
ECHO/TPS/210/15000 9. 500.000 EURO

HONDURAS

NGO	EURO
AMI/P.	350.000,00
Caritas/Es.	350.000,00
MOV-MOLISV-It.	450.000,00
HOpital Sans Frontiere-F	290.000,00
MDM-G	300.000,00
GOAL/IR	110.000,00
GTZ1O	700.000,00
ACF/F	400.000,00
CINS/I	600.000,00
ANNF/E Nuevo Futuro	300.000,00
Intersos/It.	300.000,00
CR Austria	450.000,00
TROCAIRE Ir.	350.000,00
GVC/It.	275.000,00

NICARAGUA

NGO	EURO
Care International/F	450.000,00
ADRA/D	260.000,00
SI E	400.000,00
Caritas NL +AUS	500.000,00
CR France	260.000,00
AMI/F	300.000,00
GAAD/D	400.000,00
CESVI/I	180.000,00
MPDL/E	300.000,00

GUATEMALA

NGO	EURO
ACF/E	180.000,00
MSF/CH	150.000,00
PTM/E	150.000,00
COOPI It.	300.000,00
MDM/E	235.000,00

EL SALVADOR

NGO	EURO
HELP/D	150.000,00
CRIC/I	250.000,00

Table 2 Allocated funds 2nd Decision (source: ECHO Global Plan 1999)

**SUMMARY OF AID CONTRIBUTIONS (EUROS) TO CENTRAL AMERICA
FOLLOWING HURRICANE MITCH**

18th May 1999

European Union Member States¹

Country	Humanitarian Aid	Reconstruction	Debt Relief	Total
Austria	1017.426	4.728.806	2.543.850	8.284.276
Belgium ²	5.210.000			5.210.000
Denmark ³	2.126.028	538.235	12.789.076	15.447.641
Finland				
France	3.720.412		137.204.116	150.924.528
Germany				
Greece				
Ireland	952.303			952.303
Italy ⁴	7.101.890			7.101.890
Luxembourg	1.868.871	2.354.988		4.223.859
Netherlands				
Portugal				
Spain ⁵	19.088.000	53.919.000	72.626.000	245.633.000
Sweden ⁶	4.289.305	127.126.501		131.415.806
United Kingdom				
TOTALS	57.499.757	289.200.265	237.939.822	584.639.844

Table 3 Allocated bilateral aid funds for CA following hurricane Mitch (source: ECHO)

¹All data used in this table have been received from the Member States directly. In certain cases, it was unclear how the total contribution was split into the categories humanitarian aid, reconstruction and debt relief.

²Total includes Belgian contributions from 1998 and programmed contributions (1.239.468 euros) for 1999. Notification was received on 12 May 1999 that Belgium's total contribution to Central America following Hurricane Mitch (1998-99) has risen to 5.676.000 euros. Emergency and reconstruction aid from Belgium to Central America (El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala) amounts to 3.966.000 euros and a further contribution of 1.710.000 euros has been made directly to Honduras.

³Denmark has also reallocated 4.709.555 euros for reconstruction projects from its existing transportation sector programme.

⁴Italy has also contributed 9.296.224 euros to the World Bank's Trust Fund for populations affected by Hurricane Mitch.

⁵Spain has also contributed approximately 246 meuros in redirected bilateral aid and 108.180.000 euros have been contributed by NGOs.

⁶Sweden will finance up to a total of 1.56.380.899 euros over a three-year period. Contributions for 1999 amount to 58.407.629 euros. Over the course of the three-year period, humanitarian aid is programmed to amount to 21.781.625 euros and aid towards reconstruction/rehabilitation is programmed to total 134.599.274.

(source: ECHO Global Plan 1999)

Annex 5 Maps of the region showing the visited project locations

Map date: WGS84/time: GMT; Lat/Lon: *hddd.ddddd°*

Date/time	GMT	GPS Code	Name	Description	Position
1-20-01	17:57	Masaya_	TDHI	Ni, Masaya-earthquake victims	N11.99248 W86.03929
1-22-01	15:50	SN-IL		ES, San Vincente	N13.60865 W88.57330
1-22-01	17:12	PUEN-C		ES, Visit to bridge and dam in the rio Lempa (not affected)	N13.61709 W88.56780
1-22-01	17:52	RIO-FR		ES, Visit to destroyed settlement (including landslide) on the banks of Lempa river (Usulután)	N13.60320 W88.61109
1-22-01	22:04	ZAKAPA		ES, Zacatecoluca in La Paz: Interview with COED regional army chef	N13.50551 W88.87571
1-23-01	15:28	SONSON		ES, Sonsonate, Sonsonate traditional houses unaffected	N13.71987 W89.72074
1-23-01	16:03			13ES, Apaneca Municipality in Ahachapan: interview mayor	N13.85982 W89.80453
1-23-01	16:04	APANEC		ES, Apaneca in Ahuachapán: Local health centre- interview staff	N13.85981 W89.80453
1-23-01	18:33	ATACO		ES, Concepción de Ataco, Ahuachapán: destroyed houses	N13.87055 W89.85016
1-23-01	18:57	AHUACH		ES, Huachapán in Huachapán: Destroyed houses	N13.92868 W89.84710
1-26-01	18:34	LATINT		GU, La Tinta Alta Verapaz: Hospital Vector control programme (Movimondo)	N15.31672 W89.87651
1-26-01	22:46	TAP		Gu, mountain settlement of Jolomijx south of Panzós Alta Verapaz: Min-aqueduct (tap points in the village)	N15.26140 W89.78484
1-26-01	23:39	CAPTA		Gu, mountain settlement of Jolomijx south of Panzós Alta Verapaz: Min-aqueduct (captation)	N15.24559 W89.78573
1-29-01	15:17	NUEV-		HO, Cuyamelito, Pueblo Nuevo, Omoa, new resettlement (Nuovo Frontera)	N15.61406 W88.32103
1-29-01	17:28	TECH		HO, Teguciagalpita, Omoa, new resettlement (Nuovo Frontera)	N15.62631 W88.26082
1-29-01	18:26	RIO-TE		HO, Rio Chiquito, Omoa, new resettlement (Nuovo Frontera)	N15.63038 W88.24976
1-30-01	16:12	NUEVAM		HO, Trujillo, New resettlement Nueva Marañones (CINS)	N15.91466 W85.85683
2-1-01	23:28	ZAMBRA		HO, new resettlement (Las Bolsas ..) visit with ANNF Es	N14.28053 W87.41535
2-3-01	18:10	LA-LIB		HO, Comayagua, La libertad (Goal)	N14.77567 W87.58829
2-3-01	20:14	SN-HIR		HO, San Jironimo, Comayagua (Goal)	N14.61983 W87.59122
2-3-01	21:07	TOWN-S		HO, Comayagua	N14.62553 W87.60650
2-5-01	21:29	LASMES		NI, Las Mesas Somotillo, Chinandega New settlement (SI-E)	N12.98615 W86.96196
2-5-01	22:24	JICARO		NI, Jicaro Bonito Somotillo, Chinandega Community visit (ACH)	N12.95058 W87.03250
2-6-01	16:01	D		NI, Santa Eudalia Somotillo, Chinandega SI-E	N13.03441 W86.90171
2-6-01	16:02	SN-EUL		NI, Santa Eudalia, Somotillo, Chinandega SI-E	N13.03441 W86.90171
2-7-01	15:20	LAVIRG		NI, La Virgen, Chinandega, Chinandega (new settlement under construction, health centre under construction) (ICRC)	N12.55626 W86.94485
2-7-01	15:31	LAVIR2		NI, La Virgen, Chinandega, Chinandega (new settlement under construction, houses and water tower) (ICRC)	N12.55471 W86.93510
2-7-01	18:53	TECOAN		NI, Tecuaname, La Paz, Leon (Movimondo)	N12.54735 W86.54818
2-9-01	17:21	N-ESPA		NI, Nueva Esperanza, Somoto, Madriz (ACH)	N13.36014 W86.63030
2-10-01	15:07	LOS-AN		NI, Los Angeles, San Juan de Llimay Mini aqueduct (AAA)	N13.25490 W86.47774
2-10-01	16:32	LASCAN		NI, Las Canarias, San Juan de Limay, Estelí Rural Water Supply (AAA)	N13.27734 W86.57053
2-10-01	21:29	OJOCHL		NI, Ojochil, San Juan de Limay, (school)	N13.11670 W86.69177

Table 4 GPS-data of visited sites



Figure 3 Map of Guatemala and El Salvador showing all the post-Mitch ECHO projects, the visited project locations (thick arrows only!) and the route of the field trip through El Salvador.

Legend:

Health sector

Water and Sanitation

Infrastructure and housing

(IN CASE THE PROJECT COVERED MORE THAN ONE SECTOR AND CONTAINED DRY INFRASTRUCTURE THE FRAME IS SET TO 'INFRASTRUCTURE', OTHERWISE IT IS PRESENTED AS 'WAT-SAN'. FURTHERMORE THE THICK LINES INDICATE THAT THE PROJECT WAS VISITED BY THE CONSULTANT. Projects financed under the 1st Decision are not included.)

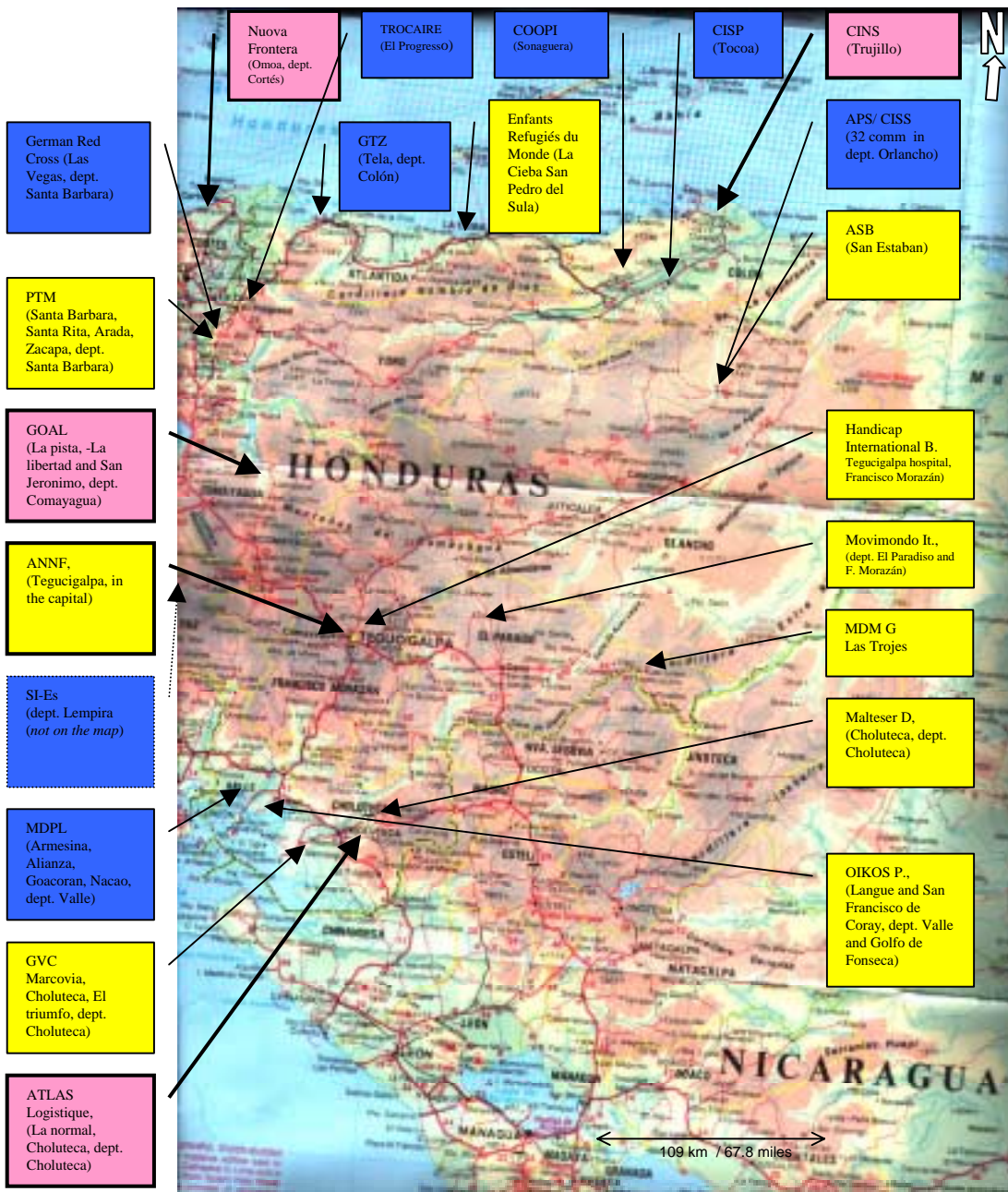


Figure 4 Map of Honduras showing all the ECHO post-Mitch projects, including the visited project locations, indicated with thick lines (scale 1: 3,170,000)

Legend: Health sector Water and Sanitation Infrastructure and housing

(In case the project covered more than one sector, which contained 'Dry infrastructure' the frame is set to 'Infrastructure', otherwise, it is presented as 'Wat-San'.; Projects financed under the 1st Decision are not included. The project location indicated by a dotted line is situated just out of range of this map)

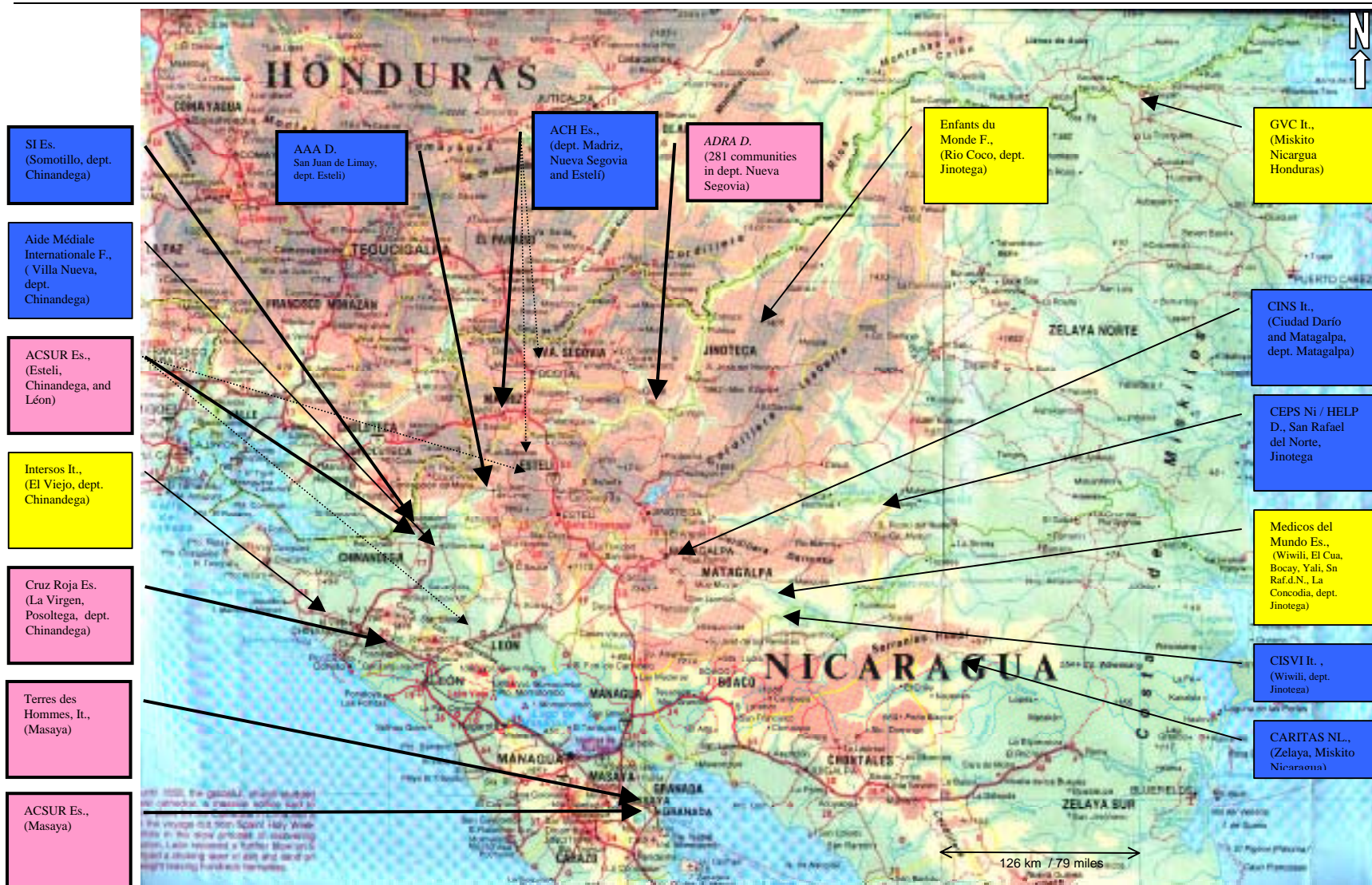


Figure 5 Map of Nicaragua showing all the ECHO post-Mitch projects and project locations which were visited by the consultant (indicated with thick lines)

Legend:

- Health sector
- Water and Sanitation
- Infrastructure and housing

(In case the project covered more than one sector which contained dry infrastructure the frame is set to 'Infrastructure', otherwise it is presented as 'Wat-San'. Furthermore, the thick lines indicate that the project was visited by the consultant; *Italic Print* means that the project was only financed in the 2nd Decision; Projects financed under the 1st Decision are not included)

