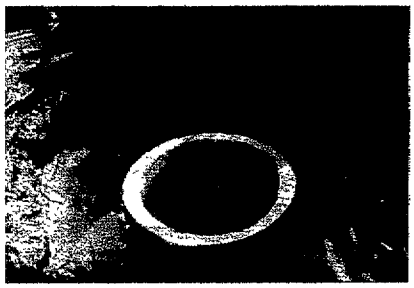
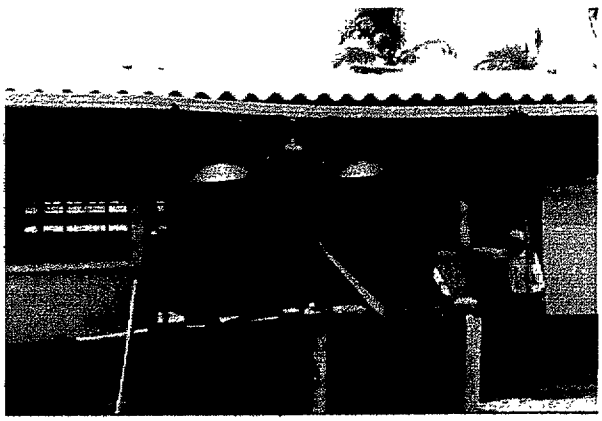
PD-ABS-352
15404

Catholic Relief Services

TROPICAL STORM MITCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Grant Agreement No. 520-G-00-99-00006-00





Community Aloha, Izabal

FINAL REPORT

Community in El Estor

PD-ABS 352

TROPICAL STORM MITCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Grant Agreement No. 520-G-00-99-00006-00

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES
GUATEMALA PROGRAM

FINAL REPORT

April 2000

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FINAL REPORT

November 19, 1998 to January 19, 2000

Reference: Grant Agreement Number 520-G-00-99-00006-00

Tropical Storm Mitch Emergency Response

A. PROJECT SYNOPSIS

Storm damage in Guatemala was not as catastrophic as in Honduras and Nicaragua. Nonetheless, large numbers of rural Guatemalans living in conditions of extreme poverty and food insecurity were affected by this natural disaster. As the extent of the damage wrought by Tropical Storm Mitch became clearer, it was evident that in the short-term, the most severely affected Guatemalans needed both essential supplies to save lives and materials and technical assistance to begin the task of rebuilding their livelihoods. CRS/Guatemala obtained funding from OFDA to provide essential household items and hygienic materials, essential medicines, and materials and technical assistance for the rehabilitation of water systems, wells and latrines to assist 11,819 families of the approximately 750,000 people most affected by Tropical Storm Mitch. OFDA-funded materials were distributed in the hardest hit municipalities including Panzós, El Estor, Puerto Barrios, Los Amates, Morales, Zacapa, Río Hondo, Gualán, Usumatlán, Jocotán, Chiquimulilla, and Ixcán.

The overarching CRS strategy in response to Tropical Storm Mitch is to support activities that save lives, sustain livelihoods and strengthen civil society. To address the immediate and short-term needs of the affected population that contributes to saving lives, CRS/GT provided hygiene items that enabled families to protect their health through proper hygienic practices. Essential household items supported the return home to those in shelters and facilitated food preparation for those who lost most, if not everything, they owned. In this same vein, basic medicines that treat illnesses related to the disaster (cholera, fungal infections, etc.) were provided to local health centers and health posts to treat such illnesses and reduce the spread of infectious diseases in the months immediately following the emergency.

CRS/GT recognizes that the impact of a natural disaster with a magnitude of Tropical Storm Mitch requires a response not only to the immediate life saving requirements but also to medium-term recovery activities that contribute to sustaining livelihoods. In this phase of emergency response, CRS/GT focused on the rehabilitation of water systems and latrines, among other interventions.

CRS/GT conducted needs assessments to ascertain the medium-term needs for rehabilitation activities (including agricultural recovery) that would support the affected population's progress toward sustainable livelihoods. In all of CRS/GT's rehabilitation activities, the program takes into consideration activities that promote preparedness and mitigation in an effort to minimize the negative impact of future natural disasters on the target population. Special consideration was given to identifying ways to support affected communities to work for themselves and to determine their own priorities for rehabilitation activities.

Program Goal and Objectives

Program Goal:
Improved capacity of the targeted population in 12 of the hardest hit municipalities to return to their homes and begin the work of recovering their livelihoods.

Objective 1:
Assist approximately 1,244 families in 12 of the hardest hit municipalities with essential household/hygienic supplies to facilitate their self-sufficiency.

Objective 2:
Provide five-gallon water containers and chlorinating tables to 11,819 families in 12 municipalities to increase the availability of clean and safe drinking water in the target area.

Objective 3:
Provide basic medicines, including ORS, to local health centers and posts in 12 municipalities. CRS/GT has full knowledge of and will adhere to USAID guidelines on the use and distribution of medicines.

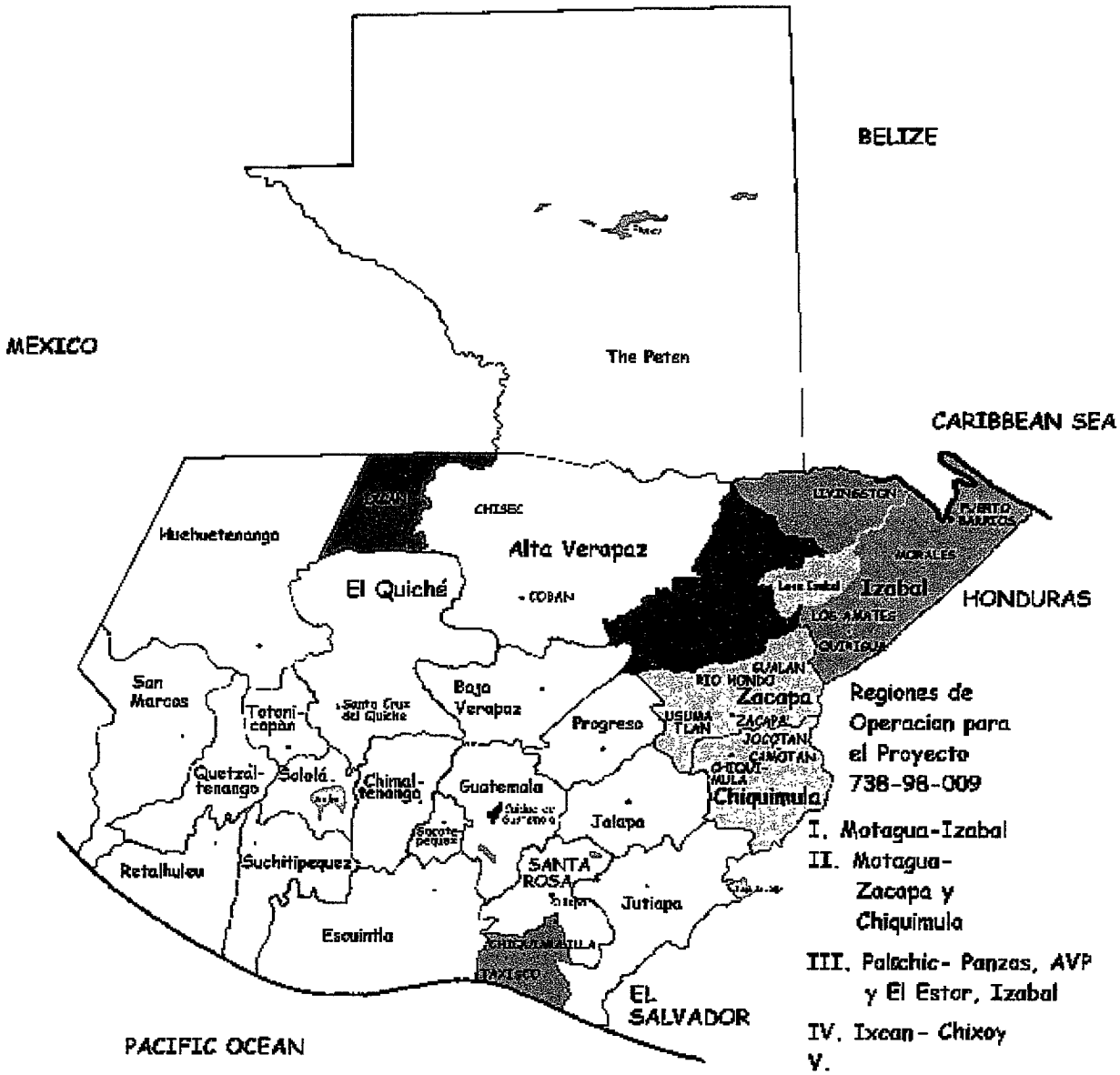
Objective 4:
Support the rehabilitation of 25 water systems, 270 wells and 3,286 latrines for approximately 3,500 families in 12 municipalities.

B. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
(November 19, 1998 – January 19, 2000)

Project Implementation

Activities to complete the above-mentioned objectives were executed through local counterpart organizations in the five geographic regions of the project. The regions are: Ixcán, Quiché; Panzós, Alta Verapaz; Department of Izabal; Departments of Zacapa and Chiquimula; and Chiquimulilla, Santa Rosa (Please see map on following page). Logistical planning of the project was developed by

Regions of Operation for Mitch OFDA/USAID-funded
Mitch Emergency Response
Water and Sanitation Activities
CRS/GT



Regiones de Operacion para el Proyecto 738-98-009

I. Motagua-Izabal
II. Motagua-Zacapa y Chiquimula
III. Palachic- Panzas, AVP y El Estor, Izabal
IV. Ixcan - Chixoy
V. Chiquimulilla, Santa Rosa

CRS and each counterpart was provided a water and sanitation specialist to oversee project execution and to supervise technical and financial activities.

This project was developed in cooperation with the following CRS counterparts:

- ✓ Social Pastorate of the Verapaz (Panzós Region of Alta Verapaz)
- ✓ San Pedro Apóstol Parish, El Estor (El Estor Region of Izabal)
- ✓ Apostolic Vicariate of Izabal (Department of Izabal)
- ✓ Cáritas of Zacapa/Chiquimula (Departments of Zacapa and Chiquimula)
- ✓ Social Pastorate of the Ixcán (Ixcán Region of the Quiché)
- ✓ Santa Cruz Parish, Chiquimulilla (Department of Santa Rosa)

Formal agreements were signed between CRS and its counterparts to execute this project.

Financial

The funds were used exclusively to purchase medicines, materials for rehabilitation activities in water and sanitation, and to pay skilled labor necessary for the construction and repair of water systems, wells, and latrines. All administrative and materials transportation costs of the project were paid with private CRS funds.

90.8 % of the funds granted by OFDA were used and distributed as follows:

✓ Social Pastorate of the Verapaz	5%
✓ San Pedro Apóstol Parish, El Estor	23%
✓ Apostolic Vicariate of Izabal	29%
✓ Cáritas of Zacapa/Chiquimula	32%
✓ Santa Cruz Parish, Chiquimulilla	4%
✓ Social Pastorate of the Ixcán	7%

The distribution of resources was decided on according to the needs of the regions, the capacity for project execution and the project proposal.

For more detailed information please see the financial report attached (Annex 1).

Technical

On May 4, a six-month extension of the project was granted, extending the termination date of the project to November 19, 1999. The extension was required because the start-up phase took longer than anticipated due to the need for more extensive technical information and more detailed engineering and implementation planning. It was well worth the extra time to complete a detailed analysis of each region because, though funds provided by OFDA were not sufficient to cover the rehabilitation needs that existed (and some still exist), the

analyses were used to obtain funding from other sources. This allowed CRS to expand water and sanitation activities to meet more of the needs that exist due to Mitch damage.

On November 16, 1999, a two-month extension was granted, extending the termination date to January 19, 2000. The extension was required to complete the infrastructure activities in the area of Ixcán, Quiché, where project advancement had been difficult due to intense rains during the months of September and October of 1999. Specific obstacles included: the water table was too high to safely excavate wells and latrines; roads to communities were flooded making materials transport impossible; and the extraction of sand for use in well and latrine construction was impossible due to high water levels in rivers.

Specific activities accomplished during the project include:

- Organized and signed formal contracts with community groups.
- Cooking and hygiene articles purchased and distributed to a total of 2,592 families in 64 communities.
- Distributed of 13,564 water containers with 1,220,000 doses of chlorine.
- Two CRS water and sanitation specialists facilitated trainings on "Hygiene in the Home" and "Water Management in the Home" to community health promoters in two separate workshops.
- Collaborated with Médicos del Mundo (Physicians of the World) to conduct medicine distribution in two regions: Ixcán and Panzós.
- Over $35,000 of medicines including oral and topical antibiotics, analgesics, oral rehydration therapy, and expectorants distributed to 5 counterparts' clinics.
- Seven personnel from CRS and personnel from 5 local counterpart institutions participated in a 3 day course on Prevention and Mitigation of Disasters for Water and Sanitation Projects facilitated by the Guatemalan Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering (AGISA).

For each of the following activities, the process included: a formal agreement was signed between the counterpart and each community; the beneficiary was designated; the site was chosen; and materials were purchased and transported to the construction site. (See attached chart for more detail.)

- 39 water systems rehabilitated, reaching 3,137 families in 40 communities.
- 175 wells have been disinfected, re-enforced, or constructed, reaching 615 families in 15 communities.
- 2,078 latrines have been rehabilitated or constructed, reaching 2,078 families in 53 communities.

The activities completed in the project responded to some of the damage and problems of less of access to clean water and poorer hygienic conditions left by

Hurricane Mitch. All activities combined to improve the health of beneficiaries as proposed by OFDA and CRS in the project proposal. The main activities executed follow:

- **Delivery of Kitchen and Hygiene Items:**

  Cooking and hygiene articles were distributed to 64 communities in the 5 regions, benefiting a total of 2,592 families. For this activity, the most affected communities were selected in the different regions and in these communities the neediest families were selected as beneficiaries. Various kitchen and hygiene items were distributed such as pots, saucepans, blankets, towels, soap, glasses, plates and eating utensils. In some communities, especially in the region of El Estor, the distribution included mosquito nets for protection against mosquitoes. A control of the delivery of household items was done (please see Annex 3).

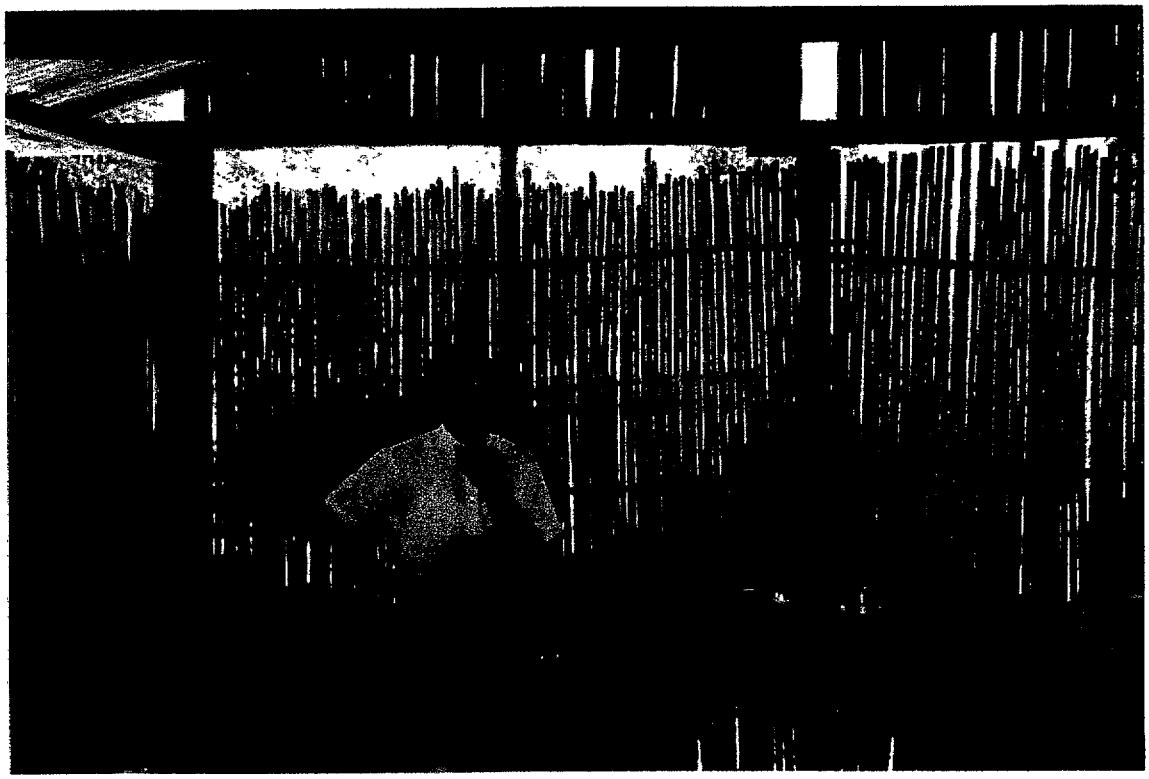
- **Delivery of Medicines**

  The distribution of medicines in the few months following the hurricane reached 42 communities, benefiting a total of 3,401 families. This activity was developed with the support of the CRS/GT Health Department, which helped determine the most necessary medications required in order to respond to the health problems caused by Hurricane Mitch. The medicine distribution included: antibiotics, antifungicides, analgesics, antipyretics, antihistamines, allergy relievers, bronchial dilators, expectorants, ORT and first-aid materials. Most of the medicines were distributed through Health Centers and Health Posts maintained by the Ministry of Health. A percentage of the medications was distributed to each of the local CRS counterparts, who managed local distribution to needy beneficiaries. Many counterparts delivered the medicines to the medicines to the parish clinics that prescribed the medicines as needed. In some cases the medicines were distributed through health campaigns with the support of the community medical staff. In other cases, first-aid kits were assembled and delivered to the communities. A small percentage of the medicines was distributed with the help of other NGOs.
  The medication was distributed along with "Criteria for the Management and Delivery of Medicines" document (Annex 4).

- **Disinfection of water for human consumption**

  The distribution of water containers and disinfectant provided clean water for 13,564 families in 122 communities. This activity consisted of delivering 5-gallon plastic containers and doses of chlorine to assure disinfection. The process included the search for the best type of water container taking into account shape for ease of use, durability, and ability to seal the water from

DELIVERY OF ESSENTIAL HOUSEHOLD/HYGIENIC ITEMS

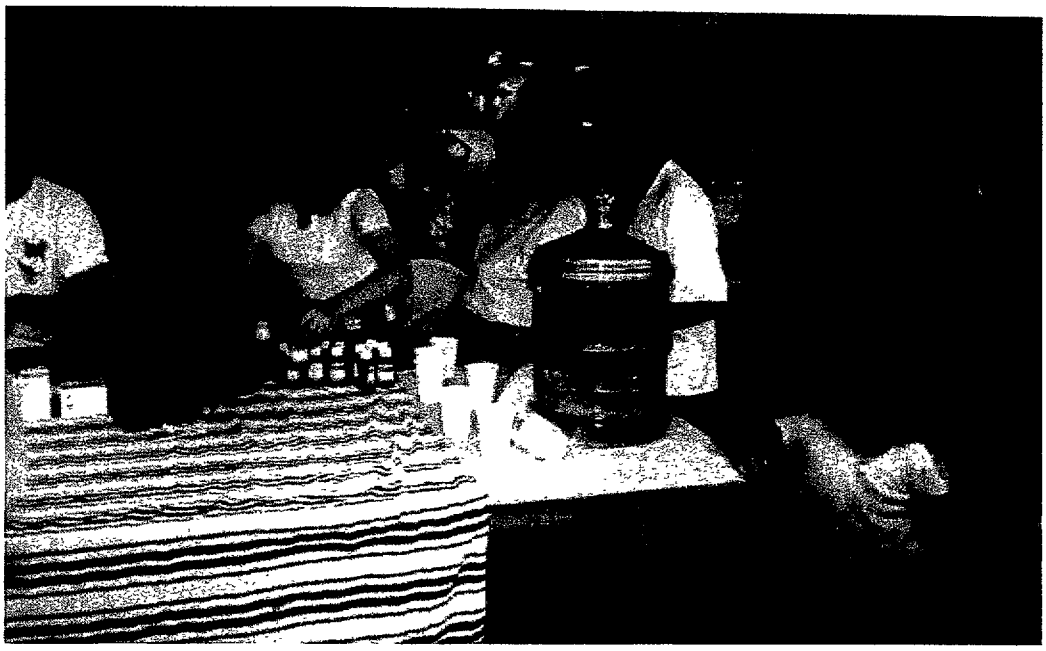


Community Pombaak, El Estor, Izabal

Community of Playitas Parrish, Izabal

DELIVERY OF MEDICINES

Health Campaigns
Communities of Zacapa
Delivery of medicines



contamination. Finally, a white 5-gallon plastic container was chosen which could be found on the local market. The supply of disinfectant was established by means of powdered chlorine (calcium hypochloride) packaged with the exact quantity to maintain five gallons of water with a residual chlorine level of between 0.4 and 0.8 mg/lt. Two national laboratories created packets for this purpose and supplied the product. The distribution of containers and disinfectant was made to beneficiaries with training on the use and handling of chlorine as well as how to add it to the container.

- **Reconstruction of wells**

  Well reconstruction benefited 615 families in 15 communities. Several activities were carried out to improve the quantity and quality of the water supplied by the wells. In some cases existing wells were cleaned and disinfected; in other cases, the wells were encased with concrete pipe which extended above ground to form a perimeter bench with a sanitary well-cover on top. In some areas of the country, whole communities suffered such extensive damage that the communities have been relocated to higher ground. In some of these communities, new wells were built with manual pumps installed for the extraction of water. The type of manual pump, (Mayan and Mecate types were used), that was installed depended on the preference in each region.

- **Rehabilitation of water systems**

  The repair of small water systems benefited 3,137 families in 40 communities, providing once again access to water. The reconstruction of these gravity feed water systems included repair of one or more of the following parts: water intake at the source, conduction line, storage tank, distribution line, and/or distribution network. In some cases a change was done to the water intake system, which considerably improved the quality of the water for the communities. In some communities, a technique of gathering rainwater was implemented as the most economically and technically feasible solution. In many of the communities where water systems were rehabilitated, there were support agreements between the CRS counterpart and the community's Water and Sanitation Committee in order to clarify the participation and contribution of each entity. (See Annex 2 – B).

- **Reconstruction of latrines**

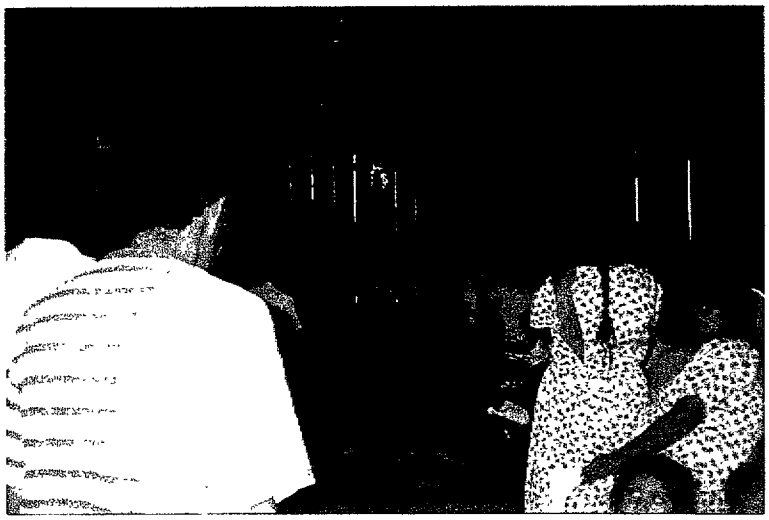
  Family latrines were constructed and rehabilitated to benefit 2,078 families in 53 communities. After analyzing water levels in all regions, it was

CLORINATION FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

DELIVERY OF 5 GALLONS PLASTIC CONTAINERS AND DOSES OF CHLORINE

Community of Rancho Lagartos, El Estor. Trainning session about the use and handling measures of chlorine.

Community Col. Mitch. Joocotán , Chiquimula.

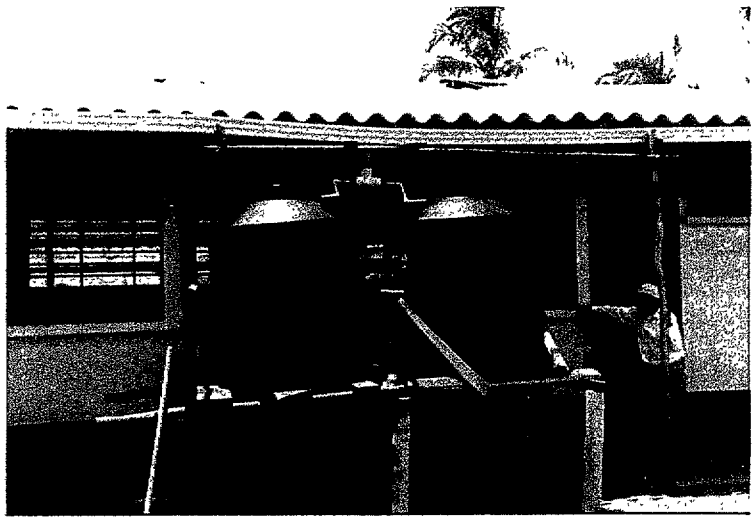


Community San Miguelito, Playitas, Izabal

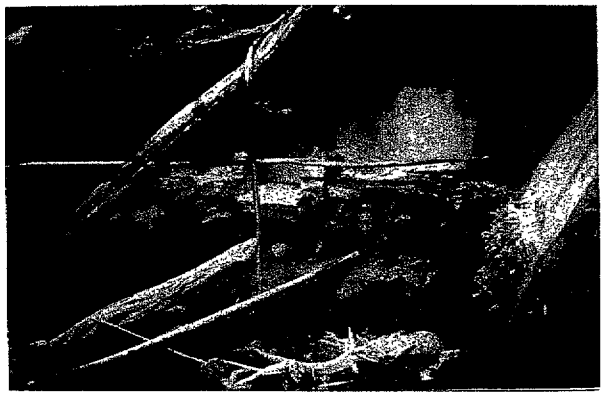
WATER SYSTEMS AND RAIN WATER COLLECTION

BEFORE

AFTER INTERVENTION



Community
Aloha, Izabal
Rain Water Collection System



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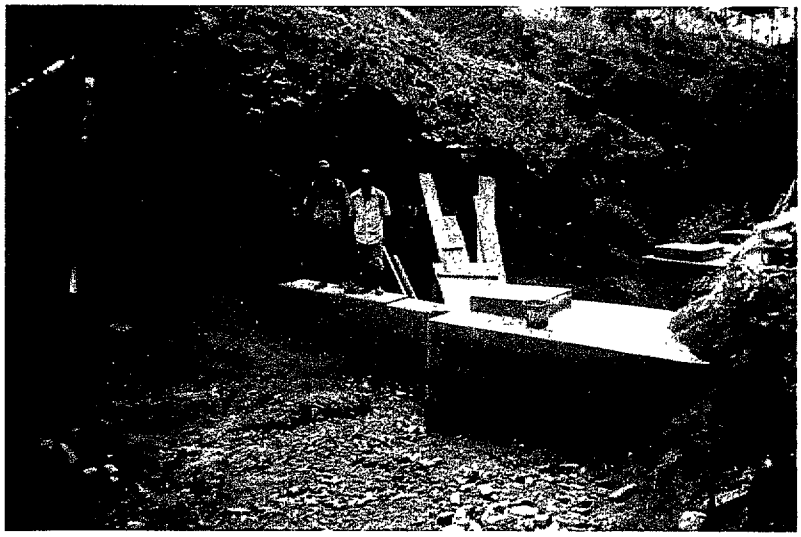


Community Nueva Concepcion,
Izabal
Reconstruction of Water System

WELL REHABILITATION

BEFORE

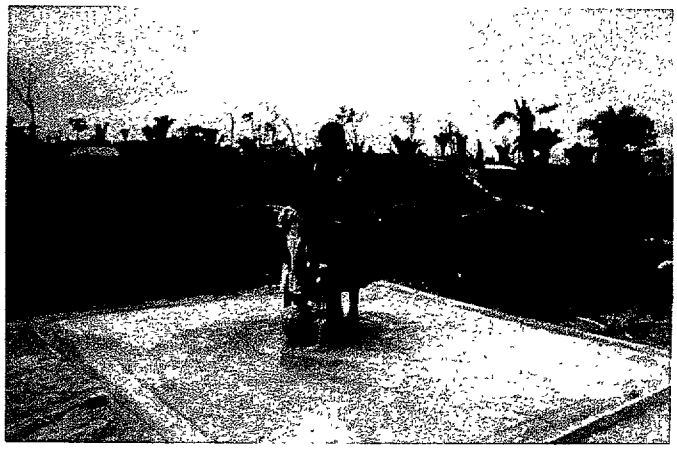
AFTER INTERVENTION

Community of
Rio Zarco, El Estor

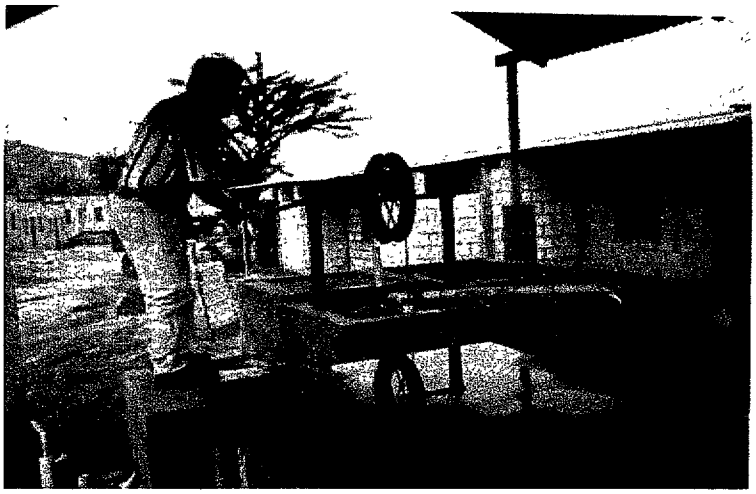
Community
El boqueron,
El Estor
Installation of
"maya pump"

WELL REHABILITATION

Community Cerritos, Chiquimulilla, Santa Rosa.
Cleanning, disinfection and encasement of well.

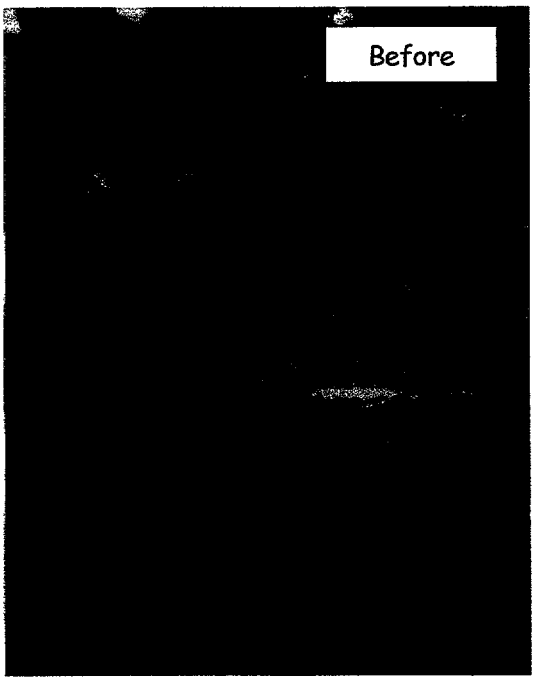


Community in Ixcan, Quiche
Installation of "Maya Pump"

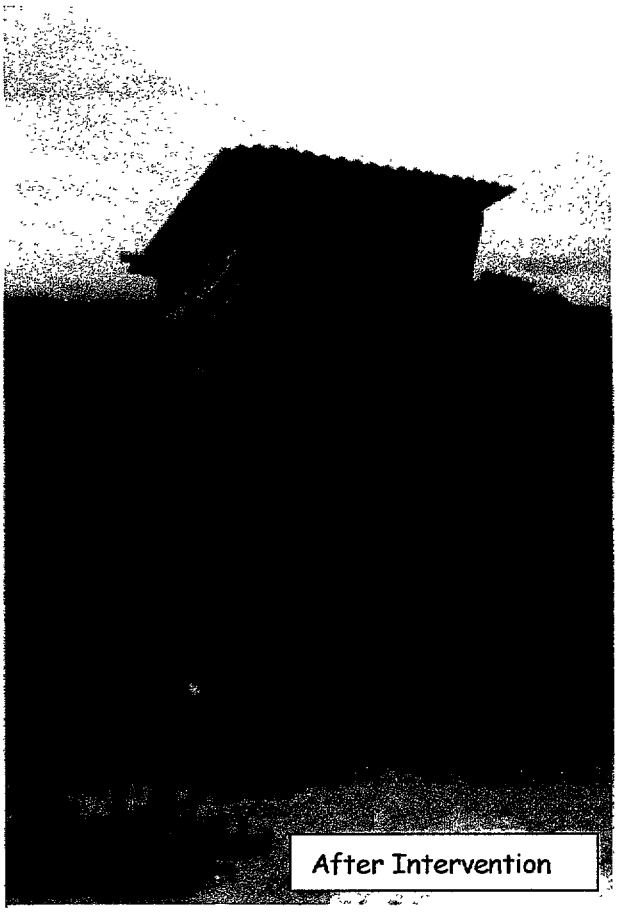


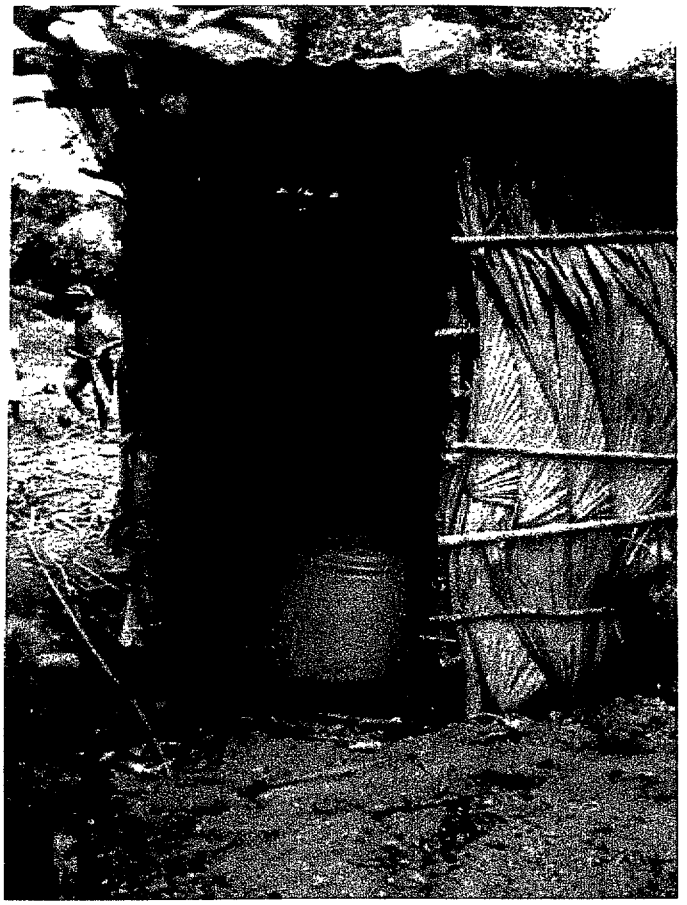
Community Col. Juan Pablo II, Zacapa.
Installation of "Mecate Pump"

LATRINE CONSTRUCTION/REHABILITATION



Community Semaú, Panzos, A.V.

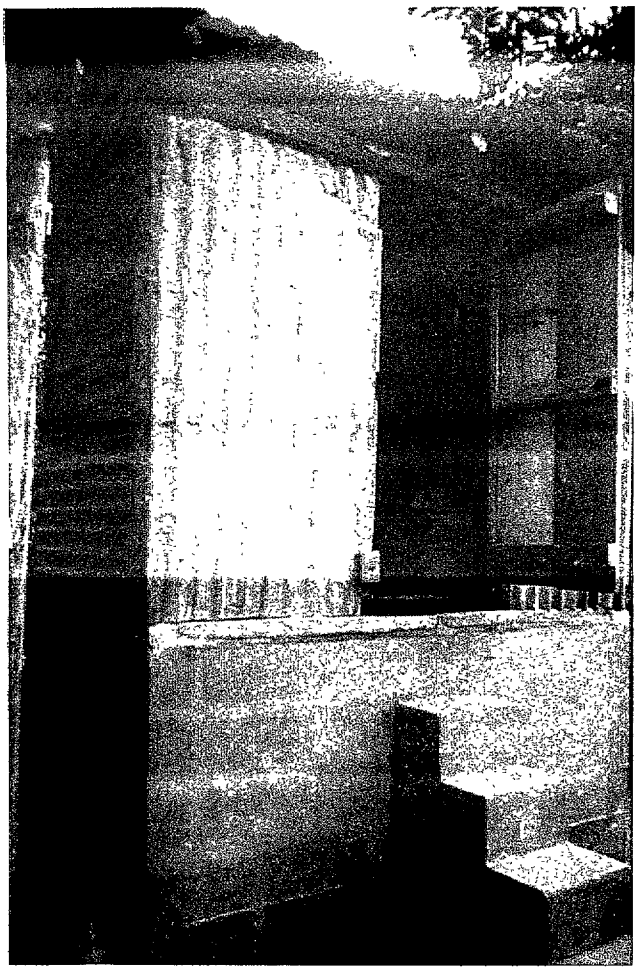


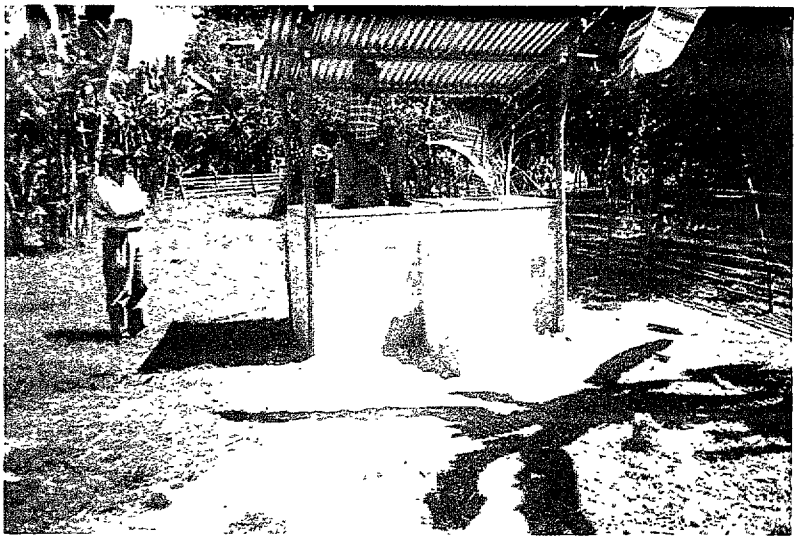


Community La Pita, La Unión, Zacapa.
Dry Pit Latrine

LATRINE CONSTRUCTION/REHABILITATION

Community of Ixcan, Quiche.
Construction of latrines for relocated communities





Community Cayuga, Izabal

determined that in a majority of communities, the dry composting latrine was needed, since the phreatic level was too high and there was the risk of contamination. [This is a latrine design that is built above the ground, not using a pit, and provides compost for use in agriculture.] Only in the regions of Zacapa, Chiquimula and Chiquimulilla, where the water level permits, was the pit latrine used. It is important to mention that the cost of the dry composting-type latrine is approximately 5 times higher than of the pit latrine type. In construction of the pit latrines, an added technological innovation of installing ventilation pipe was used.

C. STATUS OF PROJECT RELATIVE TO OBJECTIVES

***Objective 1**: Distribute essential household/hygienic supplies to 1,244 families.*

Supplies were purchased and distributed to more families (2,592 total) than indicated in the original objective which is 208% of the programmed objective.

***Objective 2**: Distribution of water containers and chlorine to 11,819 families.*

Water containers with doses of chlorine were distributed to 13,564 families which is 115% of the programmed objective.

***Objective 3**: Provide basic medicines for distribution in 12 municipalities.*

The total dollar amount ($35,005) originally budgeted for medicine distribution was used to purchase and distribute medicines in 12 municipalities reaching 42 communities, benefiting 3,401 families.

***Objective 4**: Rehabilitate 25 water systems, 270 wells, and 3,286 latrines for approximately 3,500 families.*

The numbers below detail the status of rehabilitation activities completed relative to project objectives.

Activity	Objective	# Completed	Percentage of Objective
Water systems	25	39	+56%
Well	270	175	(35%)
Latrines	700*	2078	+296%

* Revised objective from original proposal is explained above.

EXPLANATION OF DISCREPANCIES

Wells:
In some regions of the project, it was decided to focus on reparation of small water systems instead of rehabilitating or constructing wells. Small water systems were focused on in areas where the ground water level is too low to effectively construct hand-dug wells. The benefit resulted in greater coverage for a larger number of beneficiaries than wells would have provided.

Latrines:
The objective for the number of latrines rehabilitated was modified in June of 1999 due to technical considerations. The objective in the original proposal was to rehabilitate existing or construct new pit-style latrines. Analyses in each of the regions of the project show that the rehabilitation of pit latrines is not cost-effective because of the shallow water table and susceptibility to flooding. The pit latrines that were damaged in the hurricane were not worth repairing due to the probability of destruction again with only normal rainfall. It was decided that approximately 85% of the latrines to the rehabilitated or constructed would be dry composting latrines (letrina abonera seca familiar) that are built above ground.

The cost of rehabilitation per pit-style latrine originally budgeted was $21 per unit, and the actual cost for construction of a dry latrine is $100. With the increase in cost per unit, the total number rehabilitated was reduced from 3,286 to 700.

D. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

- **SITUATION**: The distribution of 5-gallon water containers with chlorine disinfectant was delayed due to the lack of existence of a "user-friendly" type of disinfectant. An important activity integral to the distribution of water containers and disinfectant is education to housewives on the proper disinfecting of household water. A difficulty in the education process is teaching the women the correct amount of disinfectant to use for the five-gallon containers. The amount of disinfectant added to water needs to be precise; with liquid chlorine (usually used as a water disinfectant) commonly used for clothes washing is highly concentrated, a little bit too much may be harmful to consume or may result in the water being thrown out altogether. The easier it is for the housewife to disinfect household water, the more likely it will actually be done.

  SOLUTION: After speaking with several laboratories that process and package chlorine, two laboratories agreed to package small packets of powdered chlorine containing the exact pre-measured amount for five gallons of water. The two laboratories, Lubing Industrial Lab and Jared Pharmaceuticals, produced the paper packets for this specific use. CRS has purchased chlorine packets from both laboratories and both remain interested

in providing these packets to other organizations or agencies involved in similar household water management and hygiene education activities.

- **SITUATION**: Local CRS counterparts' capacity to implement Mitch rehabilitation project was not sufficient in many cases to execute reconstruction projects. Some counterparts did not have the personnel, technical expertise, experience, or office space and equipment to execute projects and manage funds.

  SOLUTION: CRS, with private funding, mounted a project to build the capacity of counterparts to execute Mitch rehabilitation project. Over $555,000 has been dedicated to providing seven counterparts with personnel, training, office equipment, vehicles and motorcycles, and administrative costs for two years in order to execute Mitch rehabilitation projects funded by CRS and by other donors.

- **SITUATION**: When CRS water and sanitation field engineers began to organize community groups for rehabilitation activities, they found people had much enthusiasm but very little time to dedicate to these activities. Due to other priorities in their lives, caused both by problems brought by the hurricane and by the on-going conditions of poverty most people live in, they could not agree to spend large amounts of time on water and sanitation rehabilitation activities. Many of the men in rural communities spend their days working in agriculture and other income generating activities for family survival.

  SOLUTION: The CRS field engineers have been creative and patient with communities, finding time when people from the community can work together. Communities also came to understand the importance of the opportunity that CRS is providing and realized that they needed to make time for these activities in order to benefit from the donation offered.

- **SITUATION**: Access to some communities is difficult because of distances and bodies of water that need to be crossed to get to certain communities. In three of the five regions it is necessary to hire a boat, canoe or ferry to transport the engineer to communities. In one area the boat ride is two and a half hours each way. Access problems caused by roads washed out by rain has been expected but not yet encountered.

  SOLUTION: The field engineers have organized their schedules so as to spend as little as possible traveling to and from communities that are difficult to reach. They may spend two or three days in the community, work intensively, and visit these communities less frequently than the more accessible ones.

D. Conclusions and Recommendations

- This project was a great opportunity for CRS to provide improved water and sanitation in many communities. Because of funds from OFDA in this project , CRS was able to generate more Mitch rehabilitation funding from USAID from the Mitch Recuperation and Disaster Preparedness Program.
- An outcome of this project was the strengthening of CRS local counterpart organizations in the area of water and sanitation activities. This project leaves five organizations with personnel better equipped to execute water and sanitation projects in the future.
- It was important to include health education along with infrastructure repair of water and sanitation systems to more effectively reduce and mitigate health problems in communities caused by unclean water and poor hygiene.
- A project like this in the future should try as much as possible to program infrastructure activities in the months when there is no rain. The rainy season in Guatemala, which lasts 6 months, delayed the project and made many activities more difficult.
- It is important to find out and coordinate with other organizations in the geographic regions where activities are being executed to optimize efforts, reduce duplicity, and achieve higher quality in the work.
- On the technical side, some recommendations are:
  - The use of the dry composting latrine, which separates solid from liquid waste, is a good technical solution and is financially feasible. These should always be accompanied by hygiene and sanitary education for the beneficiaries – including use, maintenance, and advantages.
  - A ventilation pipe should be used in the dry composting latrine as well as the traditional pit-style latrine. The vent can be made of PVC from 1 to 2 inches in diameter.
  - When considering the distribution of 5-gallon water containers as in this project, it was found to be extremely helpful to provide pre-packaged packets of chlorine. In Guatemala, CRS was able to have specially manufactured packets of powdered chlorine (calcium hypochloride) pre-measured to use with 5 gallons of untreated water. The amount of chlorine per packet maintained a chlorine residual of between 0.4 and 0.8 mg/liter and facilitated the application and educational process to the beneficiaries.
  - The use of pipe filtration systems as part of the water catchment in ground water sources such as rivers considerably improved the water quality. (These systems use PVC pipe with filtration holes to allow only water to enter. They are laid close to the bottom of a riverbed where the water enters and flows to a designated source for use.)
  - The use of rainwater catchment systems (with gutters channeling rainwater runoff from the roof) was used in communities where wells and water systems were not feasible proved to be an excellent water source system. This was implemented in communities located on

beaches of the Caribbean Sea where the only water available through wells was salt water. These rainwater catchment systems are economically feasible, relatively inexpensive at approximately $20 - $35 per system and are a good alternative solution.

TECHNICAL FINAL REPORT FOR OFDA PROJECT TROPICAL STORM MITCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

for period April 9 1999 to January 19, 2000
Catholic Relief Services/Guatemala Program

REGION	Distribution of Essential Household/Hygienic Items		Potable Water: Distribution of 5-gallon containers and disinfectant		Water: Reconstruction of Water Systems		Water: Well Rehabilitation/Construction, Cleaning and Disinfection		Latrine Rehabilitation/Construction		Medicine Distribution		TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARY FAMILIES
	Communities	No. Benef. Fam	Communities	No. Benef. Fam	Communities	# of system/ (# beneficiary families)	Communities	# of wells/ (# beneficiary families)	Communities	# of latrines/ (# beneficiary families)	Communities	No. Benef. Families	
Chiquimulilla, Santa Rosa	San Antonio, Oliveros, San Rafael Las Flores, Agua Dulce, El Papaturro	57	El Papaturro, Colonia El Milagro, Los Cerritos, El Aguacate, La Rubia, La Selva, Agua Dulce Hawai, San Antonio Oliveros, La Bomba, Las Pozas, el Corocito, Pueblo Nuevo La Reforma	1198			Colonia El Milagro, Los Cerritos	84(84)	San Martin, Agua Dulce, Colonia El Milagro, Los Cerritos, El Aguacate, Oliveros San Antonito	100(100)	Oliveros, San Rafael Las Flores, Agua Dulce, El Papaturro	130	1569
Ixcán, El Quiche	San Jacobo 1, San Jacobo 2, Horizonte, Santa Rosa, San Jorge, El Paso, Nueva Máquina, Tres Rios, Las Flores, El Prado, Vista Hermosa, Nuevo Paraiso	632					San Jacobo 1, San Jacobo 2, Los Dantos, Tres Rios, Nueva Máquina, El Paso	16(306)	Los Dantos	29 (29)	San Jacobo 1, San Jacobo 2, Los Dantos, Tres Rios, Nueva Máquina, San Jorge, El Paso	312	1279
Department of Izabal	Aldea La Graciosa, Punta Manabique, Machaquitas Chiclero, Quetzalto, Creek Negro, Creek Grande, Tropical Mitch, Cumbre San Fernando, Las Brisas, Almendritos, Creek Pablo, San Miguel, Gracias a Dios, Las Viñas, Las pavas, Cocona, Nueva Palestina, Samaria, Santa Cruz, San Pedro, tamarindal, Nueva Jerusalem, Nueva Palestina, San Carlos, Entre Rios, San Marcos, Macotales, Las Animas, Delicias,Paraiso,Pacayas,Quirigua	450	Aldea Quetzalito, Creek Grande, Machaquitas, Chiclero, Corozo, La Esperanza, La Vegona, Colonia Tropical Mitch, San Pedrito, Dulce Nombre, Viñas, San Antonio Encantado, San José El Encantado, Juyame, Jubiquito, Aguacate	7500	Aldeas Halca, Brisas del Norte, Cumbre de la Sierra Abajo, Nueva Concepción, Rio Negro, Las Pavas, La Cocona, San Pedro La Cocona, Nueva Concepción, Guacamayo y Planes de Quirigua, Aloha, Cabo tres Puntas	7(662) 2(72)**	Santa Maria del Mar, Aldea Punta Rieles	44(48)	El Mangulto, Cumbre de San Jose, San Miguel, El Choco, Cayuga, Aldea Brisas del Norte, Cumbre de la Sierra Abajo, Nueva Concepción, cumbre De San José, York, Tope de La Sierra, Las Veguitas	386 (386)	Parishes of Playitas, Bananera, Morales, Entre Rios, Cayuga, Quiriguá, Amates, Sagrado Corazón y Santo Tomás	930	10,248
El Estor, Izabal	Punta Calmanes, Selempin, Remolino, San Marcos, Setolox, Limon Zarco, La Esperanza, Matriz, Poligono Socela, San Miguelito, Mangulto 1 y 2, Rio Sarco Sauce, Rancho Grande	235 335*	Pataxte, Guaritas, Chapin Abajo, Selempin, el Boqueron, Rio Sarco, Sauce, Nueva Esperanza, La Ensenada, El Rancho, Pueblo Nuevo, Matriz, Limón Zarco, Poligono I, Balandra, Rancho Grande, Sumach,La Esperanza, Agua Caliente Pencala, Santiaguito, Pombaak, Setolox, Chinebal, Bocancha, Socela, Punta Calmanes, San Pablo I y II, Policono	2,191	Semococh, La Colonia, Pencala, Marguito I, Manguito II, San Miguelito, Rancho Grande, Punta Rieles, Esperanza Polochic, Sepor Sepor Zarco, Pataxte Rancho Grande, Punta Rieles Esperanza Polochic,	11 (999) 3(148)**	Rio Zarco Sauce, El Boqueron, El Rancho	29 (88)	Pombaak, Esperanza, Socela, Pataxte, Sumach, Selmpin, Santiaguito, San Miguelito, Agua Caliente, Punta Calmanes,	477(477)	Selich, Las Pacayas, Chapin abajo, Agua Caliente, Lote 9, Caxlampon, Lote 4, Sacarila, Barrio Nuevo, Se Manzana, Rio Sauce, Zarco, Chinabenque, Sauce-Cexan	1600	6073
Panzós, Alta Verapaz	Semau, Tinejitas	83	El Quetzal, Canlumi, Teleman Punta Rieles, Rancho Grande, Rancho Lagartos, El Rancho, Semau, Tinejitas, Tinajas, Pueblo Nuevo	656	El Quetzal, San Juan y la Soledad, Senau, Rancho Grande	4(468)			Samau, Tinajitas	79(79)	Cahaboncito, Sepur Zarco, Carabajal, Santa Maria y Panzós	179	1465
Zacapa/ Chiquimula	Puente Blanco, Plan Del Sare, Rodeo, Portezuelo, Socotoco, Santa Teresa Iguana, Los Bordos, Los palmares, Colonia La Fragua, Biafra Corozal Abajo, La Vegona, Colonia Mitch, el Amatillo, Colina Noruega Colonia Juan Pablo II	800	Vega del Cobán, Los Bordos, Los Palmares, Los Puentes Colonia Juan Pablo II, La Fragua, La Cuchilla, Llano Redondo, Biafra, Santa Teresa Iguana, Chichipata, Corozal Abajo La Vegona, Colonia Mitch, El Amatillo, Lomas Abajo, Agua Zarca Abajo, San Nicolas, Pueblo Nuevo, Colonia Noruega, Cajón Del Rio, El Jute, Col Complejo, Puente Blanco Parroquia La Unión, Parroquia Zacapa, Tablones, La Pita, Las Delicias, El Rodeo	2019	Colonia Juan Pablo II, Hacienda El Santo, La Cuchilla, Llano Redondo, Biafra, La Vegona, Col Mitch, Amatillo, Agua Zarca Abajo	12(588)	Colonia Juan Pablo II, La Vega del Cobán	2 (89)	Cajón del Rio, Llano Redondo, El Jute, Tablones, Plan del Sare, Biafra, La Pita, Col Juan Pablo II, Corozal Abajo, Chichipate, La Vegona, Barrio Nuevo, Santa Teresa Iguana Parroquia La Unión Las Delicias, Rodeo, Amatillo, Parroquia Zacapa, Socotoco, Col Mitch, Rio Arriba, Los Palmares, Los Bordos	1007(1007)	Colonia La Fragua, Gualán Parroquia La Unión y Parroquia Zacapa	250	4753
Total Activities finished	64 communities	2592	122 communities	13564	40 communities	39 (3137)	15 communities	175(615)	53 communites	2078 (2078)	42 communities	3401	25,387
Original objectives		1244		11819		2000		270		3286		2954	21,573

* Entrega de 1 pabellon/familia
** Rain Water Collection System

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ANNEX 1

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES
GUATEMALA/MEXICO PROGRAM

PROJECT EXPENSES CONTROL/PRELIMINAR REPORT

PROJECT NUMBER: 738-T-009
FUND: 899
PERIOD: UP TO FEB. 2000

No.	DESCRIPTION	OFDA CONTRIBUTION		EXPENSES			BALANCE	
		CONTRIBUTION QUETZAL	CONTRIB. DOLLAR	MATERIAL AND MEDICINE QTZ.	TOTAL EXPENSES QTZ.	TOTAL EXPENSES USD$	OFDA CONTRIB. QTZ	OFDA CONTRIB. USD$
1	IZABAL							
	VICARIATO APOST. DE IZABAL	825,258.00	121,361.47		825,258.00	107,526.00	-	13,835.47
	EMERGENCY RELIEF MATERIAL	750,300.00	110,338.24	750,300.00				
	MEDICINE	74,958.00	11,023.24	74,958.00				
2	EL ESTOR							
	PARROQ. SN. PEDRO APOSTOL	630,258.00	92,685.00		630,258.00	81,989.60	-	10,695.40
	EMERGENCY RELIEF MATERIAL	580,600.00	85,382.35	580,600.00				
	MEDICINE	49,658.00	7,302.65	49,658.00				
		-						
3	ZACAPA/CHIQIMULA	887,304.00	130,485.88		887,304.00	115,292.89	-	15,192.99
	EMERGENCY RELIEF MATERIAL	812,400.00	119,470.59	812,400.00				
	MEDICINE	74,904.00	11,015.29	74,904.00				
4	IXCAN	190,103.00	27,956.32		190,103.00	25,594.52	-	2,361.80
	EMERGENCY RELIEF MATERIAL	171,300.00	25,191.18	171,300.00				
	MEDICINE	18,803.00	2,765.15	18,803.00				
5	CHIQUIMULILLA /PARR.S.CRUZ	110,107.00	16,192.21		110,107.00	14,508.32	-	1,683.89
	EMERGENCY RELIEF MATERIAL	98,000.00	14,411.76	98,000.00				
	MEDICINE	12,107.00	1,780.44	12,107.00				
6	PASTORAL SOCIAL							
	DE LAS VERAPACES	128,347.36	18,874.61		128,347.36	16,859.40	-	2,015.21
	EMERGENCY RELIEF MATERIAL	120,250.00	17,683.82	120,250.00				
	MEDICINE	8,097.36	1,190.79	8,097.36				
	SUB TOTAL	2,771,377.36	407,555.49	2,771,377.36	2,771,377.36	361,770.73	-	45,784.76
7	OVERHEAD EXPENSES(NICRA)	622,750.80	91,581.00	622,750.80	622,750.80	91,581.00	-	-
	TOTAL	3,394,128.16	499,136.49	3,394,128.16	3,394,128.16	453,351.73	-	45,784.76

SEE NOTES ATTACHED TO THIS PRELIMINAR/ REPORT

NOTES:

A) The local currency budget for each counterpart was calculated at the exchabge rate of US$1.00=Q.6.8 at the initiation of the project in Nov. 1998. This was done with a view to include specific local currency amounts in the implementation agreements signed by CRS/GT with the implementing partners. Such amounts were all disbursed as planned.

B) Expenses related to overhead expenses (NICRA) are reported according to original budget, however only US$.28,698.00 has been actually charged by CRS/HQ. CRS/GT is still waiting for the exact total amount to be provided by CRS/HEADQUARTES.

C) Due to the drop in the value of the QUETZAL during the implementation time period of this grant activity, the full US DOLLAR amount of the grant was not disbursed since no re-adjustments were made to the local currency budgets that were agreed between CRS/GT and its partners. Based on the US DOLLAR value of the quetzales disbursed as provided by the CRS/GT'S counterparts accounting system, there is still an unspent amount of $.45,784.76 CRS/GT request authorization from OFDA to spend this remainder.

D) Several CRS/GT' s partners are still preparing their final financial report on the use of the funds received. A final report will be submitted as soon as the partners' reports are received.

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ANNEX 2

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - USCC
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A

CONVENIO DE COLABORACIÓN
Proyecto de Emergencia por el Huracán Mitch
Proyecto 738-98-009
Fondo-205 / CRS
Fondo-899 / OFDA-USAID

En la Ciudad de Guatemala, a los 26 días del mes de abril de mil novecientos noventa y nueve, entre **CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES – USCC / Programa en Guatemala y México**, que en adelante se denominará **CRS**, y la cual está representada por JARED M. HOFFMAN, quien se identifica por medio del pasaporte de los EE.UU. número Z7554105; y la **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula**, ubicada en Zacapa, Departamento de Zacapa, y la cual está representada por el Ingeniero Carlos Sett Oliva, se celebra el presente Convenio de Colaboración, según las cláusulas siguientes:

PRIMERA: Duración

Este Convenio cubre las actividades del proyecto de Agua y Saneamiento dentro del Programa de Emergencia, ejecutado con fondos de CRS y de AID/OFDA. Este Convenio tendrá una duración de seis meses, iniciándose el día 26 de abril de 1999 y finalizando el día 26 de octubre de 1999.

SEGUNDA: Actividades a desarrollar dentro del Proyecto de Agua y Saneamiento.

CRS proporcionará a **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula** la asistencia técnica así como los fondos y materiales necesarios para ejecutar el proyecto. Los beneficiarios de estas actividades serán las familias afectadas por el huracán Mitch, con un número aproximado de 6,716 (*) y repartido de la siguiente forma:

Actividad	No. familias beneficiadas
- Artículos de cocina e higiene	368
- Desinfección agua para consumo humano (Cloro)	3719
- Reconstrucción de sistemas de agua	800 (10 sistemas)
- Rehabilitación de pozos de agua	150
- Rehabilitación de letrinas	750
- Medicinas	929

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(*) No. de familias beneficiadas, podrá variar dependiendo de las características propias de la región como costo de materiales, mano de obra, situación actual de los sistemas, etc.

A continuación se detalla en qué consiste cada una de las actividades programadas para el desarrollo del proyecto de agua y saneamiento.

- ✓ **Artículos de cocina e higiene:** Por cada familia se proporcionarán 6 vasos, 6 platos, 2 ollas, 1 cacerola, 4 frazadas, 2 toallas y 12 barras de jabón.

- ✓ **Desinfección de agua para consumo humano (Cloro)**: Se proporcionará por familia 1 recipiente de 5 galones para almacenar agua para consumo humano y tabletas de cloro para desinfección del agua, para garantizarla como agua sanitariamente segura.

- ✓ **Reconstrucción de sistemas de agua**: Se rehabilitarán los sistemas de agua, considerando una cobertura promedio de 80 familias por cada sistema. Para esto se considerará la compra de materiales como tubería de PVC, cemento, etc.

- ✓ **Rehabilitación de pozos de agua**: Se habilitarán pozos de agua realizando limpieza de la base, extracción de lodo, reconstrucción de los brocales, desinfección del agua, etc.

- ✓ **Rehabilitación de letrinas**: Consiste en la reconstrucción de letrinas o cambios de las bases.

- ✓ **Medicinas:** Suministro de medicinas a los dispensarios parroquiales o Centros de Salud de las comunidades, como analgésicos, antibióticos, expectorantes, sales orales de rehidratación, etc.

Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula se compromete a garantizar que cada parroquia que participe en este programa mantenga una lista de las familias que se beneficiarán de las actividades arriba mencionadas, con el nombre del responsable de cada familia. Copias de estas listas deberán ser remitidas a **CRS**, y las cuales serán parte integral de este Convenio.

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Para la implementación y seguimiento del programa de agua y saneamiento, CRS proporcionará a Caritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula fondos para la contratación de 1 ingeniero civil durante 6 meses, el cual será funcionario de Caritas y realizará las actividades necesarias para el cumplimiento de este programa.

Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula se compromete a proporcionar para el ingeniero civil, para desarrollar sus actividades lo siguiente: espacio físico, mobiliario, papelería, uso de teléfono/fax y el uso de computadora siempre y cuando esté disponible.

TERCERA: No Discriminación ni Solicitud de Contribución

Los beneficiarios de este proyecto de Agua y Saneamiento de emergencia se escogerán de entre los damnificados del Huracán Mitch que estén más necesitados, sin distinción de nacionalidad, grupo étnico, religión o afiliación política. **Para este proyecto no se podrá solicitar contribución financiera a los beneficiarios.**

CUARTA: Presupuesto y Desembolsos.

La donación de **CRS** a **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula** se utilizará única y exclusivamente para cubrir los gastos de ejecución del proyecto de agua y saneamiento de emergencia, de acuerdo al presupuesto (anexo):

Con relación a este presupuesto, se resalta lo siguiente:

- ✓ Los montos indicados para todos los rubros son **estimados** y no tienen que ser gastados necesariamente en todo caso
- ✓ Tampoco quiere decir que el **total** estimado tendrá que ser entregado a **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula** y ser gastado por ella.
- ✓ Se hará un primer desembolso inmediatamente después de la firma del Convenio. Los desembolsos subsiguientes se harán después de haber recibido la liquidación del anterior desembolso y con base a un estimado de los gastos futuros.

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✓ Si, al finalizar este proyecto de emergencia, a **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula** le quedare algún saldo sin utilizar, el mismo deberá ser devuelto a CRS.

Los recursos necesarios para la ejecución de este proyecto (por ejemplo: materiales, ejecución de planos, transporte, etc.) serán proporcionados por CRS a solicitud de la **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula,** la cual presentará un anteproyecto en el cual se indicará el uso que se le dará a los mismos. Estos recursos provienen del fondo OFDA/USAID y deberán ser ejecutados según el presupuesto anexo. La actividad de suministro de medicinas será administrada por la **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula, CRS** proporcionará las medicinas en especie.

Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula acepta depositar en una cuenta bancaria el dinero recibido de **CRS** para este proyecto. Igualmente, mantendrá un registro y comprobantes de recibo y gastos claros que permitan discriminar entre estos fondos y otros que la **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula** reciba, sea de **CRS** para otro proyecto o de otras fuentes. Además, acepta la **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula** que la contabilidad de este proyecto esta sujeta a auditoría por parte de **CRS** y de otras instituciones debidamente autorizadas por **CRS**.

Cualquier cambio al presupuesto que represente más de un 10% en cualquiera de sus rubros no será efectuado sin la previa aprobación, por escrito, de **CRS**.

SEXTA: Responsabilidades de Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula

Infraestructura a ejecutar y materiales

1. Cuando se requiera, **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula** se responsabiliza de almacenar los materiales en un lugar seguro para las actividades dentro del programa.

2. **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula** tendrá a su cargo la administración de las actividades a realizar dentro del programa.

3. **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula** acepta que los materiales recibidos de **CRS** no podrán venderse ni ser intercambiados.

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4. **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula** acepta reembolsar a **CRS** el valor de los recursos [financieros o materiales] que sean utilizados para propósitos ajenos a las actividades del proyecto y fuera del presupuesto acordado, o los materiales que se hayan perdido o dañado por causas que le sean imputadas a **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula**.

5. **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula** contará con un sistema de supervisión por parte del ingeniero contratado, quien elaborará informes sobre el manejo de las actividades y el buen desarrollo de este programa.

6. **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula** acepta notificar a **CRS,** por escrito, cualquier deterioro, robo o pérdida de los materiales o de la infraestructura que se realice dentro del programa. Estos informes deberán ser presentados dentro de los primeros 10 días siguientes al final de cada mes.

7. **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula** también acepta notificar a las autoridades legales correspondientes cualquier caso de robo y presentar a **CRS** copia de todos los informes policiales dentro de los 10 días posteriores a la ocurrencia del robo.

Informes

1. **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula** acepta proporcionar los siguientes informes: a) informes financieros mensuales que detallen los montos de los fondos recibidos y los gastos efectuados; b) informes mensuales de avances de las actividades programadas en donde se indiquen la cantidad de materiales utilizados, proyectos realizados, familias beneficiadas, seguimiento a los proyectos, etc. Estos informes deberán ser presentados dentro de los primeros 10 días de cada mes y cuando sean requeridos por la Coordinación del Programa.

2. Además, **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula** se compromete a enviar un informe de progreso final antes del día 5 de noviembre de 1999, en el cual se indicará el número de personas beneficiadas, las actividades desarrolladas, y el impacto del programa en la salud y bienestar de los beneficiarios.

The Overseas Relief and Development Agency of the United States Catholic Conference

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3. Los documentos y registros [especialmente contables y logísticos] relacionados con esta donación deberán conservarse por un período de tres años contados a partir de la fecha cuando se concluya el proyecto.

SÉPTIMA: Monitoreo, Evaluación y Auditoría

Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula aceptará las visitas de los representantes de **CRS** y de otras personas autorizadas al lugar del proyecto durante su ejecución y después de la misma, para efectos de evaluación, monitoreo y/o auditoría final. Asimismo, pondrá a disposición de **CRS** cualquier información relacionada con el proyecto que le sea requerida durante estas visitas.

OCTAVA: Responsabilidad por Daños y Perjuicios.

CRS no se responsabiliza por daños, robos, pérdidas y/o cualquier otro perjuicio ocasionado al proyecto, a sus beneficiarios, y/o a sus funcionarios. **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula** será el patrono de cualquier tipo de trabajadores contratados para el proyecto y, en consecuencia, todas las obligaciones legales, sociales y laborales de los trabajadores correrán por cuenta y exclusiva responsabilidad de **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula**.

NOVENA: Terminación del Convenio

En caso de incumplimiento de una o más cláusulas de este convenio, **CRS** se reserva el derecho de dar por terminado el mismo, sin más trámite que una notificación escrita a **Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula**.

CRS no asume responsabilidad de índole alguna por:

a) imposibilidad de colaborar,
b) suspensión de las donaciones,
c) por el ejercicio que haga de lo estipulado en la primera parte de esta cláusula.

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DÉCIMA: Sede Legal

Para efectos legales de este Convenio, se considera como sede legal la Ciudad de Guatemala.

Para constancia y aceptación de este Convenio, las partes firman el día 26 de abril de mil novecientos noventa y nueve.

Jared M. Hoffman
Representante CRS/ GT-MX

Ingeniero Carlos Sett Oliva
Director Diocesano
Cáritas de la Diócesis de
Zacapa y Chiquimula

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Anexo

Presupuesto Proyecto 738-98-009

Contraparte: Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula

Fondos CRS
F-205

Actividad	Monto (Q.)
✓ Gastos de personal Contratación de 1 ingeniero civil @ Q7,500.00/mes Durante 6 meses (7,500 x 6)	45,000.00
✓ Prestaciones Prestaciones de ley (36.39%) (45,000 x 0.3639)	16,376.00
✓ Gastos de teléfono/fax y correo (Q.200/mes x 6 meses)	1,200.00
✓ Combustible y aceites (Q.600/mes x 6 meses + Q.500/mes x 6 meses)	6,600.00
✓ Viáticos para desplazamiento del ingeniero (en la región Q.32/día x 4d/semana x 4 sem/mes x 6 meses + fuera de la región Q.85/día x 12 días)	4,092.00
✓ Transporte de materiales	40,800.00
Gran Total	**Q. 114,068.00**

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - USCC
1a. Av. 10-57, Zona 10 Guatemala, Ciudad 01010
Apartado Postal 739 - 01901
Tels.: (502) 3310285 • 3310603 • 3310682 • 3323264
Fax: (502) 3320107
E-mail: crsgua@guate.net

Presupuesto Proyecto 738-98-009

Contraparte: Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa y Chiquimula

Fondos OFDA/USAID
F-899

Actividad	Monto (Q.)
✓ Artículos de cocina e higiene	87,500.00
✓ Desinfección de agua para consumo Humano (Cloro)	354,000.00
✓ Reconstrución de sistemas de agua	209,000.00
✓ Rehabilitación de pozos de agua	49,900.00
✓ Rehabilitación de letrinas	112,000.00
Gran Total	**Q. 812,400.00**

B

PASTORAL SOCIAL CARITAS
DIOCESIS DE ZACAPA/CHIQUIMULA

CONVENIO DE COLABORACION
Proyecto de Agua y Saneamiento Ambiental
Componente de Letrinización

En la comunidad de Las Delicias del municipio de San Diego, del departamento de Zacapa, nos reunimos para la firma del presente **CONVENIO DE COOPERACIÓN** que se realizará entre la Pastoral Social Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa/Chiquimula, representada por el Director Diocesano Ing. Agr. Carlos Roberto Sett Oliva, quien se identifica con cédula de vecindad número de orden ere diecinueve (R-19), y de registro veinticinco mil cuatrocientos ochentitrés (25,483), y los miembros del **Comité** representados por el señor Matias Hernandez con el cargo de presidente de la Junta Directiva, quién se identifica con el número de cédula R-19 de orden y 3257 de registro.

PRIMERA: Duración

Este convenio se celebra con el fin de implementar las actividades de letrinización del Proyecto de Agua y Saneamiento Ambiental. Este convenio tendrá una duración de dos meses contados a partir del día de su firma.

SEGUNDA: Actividades a desarrollar dentro del Proyecto de Letrinización.

La Pastoral Social Cáritas de la Diócesis de Zacapa/Chiquimula, proporcionará a los beneficiarios de la comunidad de Las Delicias del municipio de San Diego, la Asistencia Técnica necesaria así como las letrinas plásticas, tres metros de tubo PVC de 1 pulgada para respiradero y dos láminas de 6 pies para el techo de la letrina, todo lo anterior se realizará en calidad **de Donación**. Los beneficiarios de ésta actividad serán las familias afectadas por el huracán Mitch.

TERCERA: Responsabilidades del Comité y Beneficiarios del Componente de Letrinización de la Aldea Las Delicias.

1. Aportar la mano de obra para la construcción de la fosa (agujero).

2. Colocarle a la letrina paredes, con materiales que existan en la comunidad.

3. Aportar la mano de obra para el acarreo de materiales hasta donde pueda llegar el vehículo.

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4. El comité deberá buscar un lugar seguro donde almacenar los materiales que servirán para ejecutar la letrinización.

5. El comité de la aldea tendrá a su cargo la administración y buen funcionamiento de las actividades a realizar dentro del proyecto.

6. El comité acepta reembolsar a la Cáritas, el costo de los materiales que sean utilizados para propósitos ajenos a las actividades del proyecto, o los materiales que se hayan perdido o dañado por causas de falta de responsabilidad.

CUARTA: Monitoreo y Evaluación del Proyecto.

El comité y beneficiarios del proyecto, aceptan las visitas de los representantes de Cáritas y de otras personas autorizadas al lugar del proyecto durante su ejecución y después de la misma, para efectos de monitoreo y evaluación final. Así mismo pondrá a disposición de Cáritas cualquier información relacionada con el proyecto que le sea requerida durante estas visitas.

QUINTA: No Discriminación.

La participación en el proyecto de letrinización, estará dada a los miembros de la comunidad, sin distinción de nacionalidad, grupo étnico, religión, afiliación política o sexo.

SEXTA: Aceptación/Ratificación del Convenio.

Para efectos legales de éste Convenio, se considera como sede legal la Oficina en la ciudad de Zacapa. Los participantes en el presente convenio aceptan, ratifican y firman el día 4/10/99 de mil novecientos noventa y nueve, con lo cual le dan validez al presente CONVENIO DE COOPERACION, para la ejecución del Componente de Letrinización.

f. _____
Presidente Comité Comunidad

f. _____
Mario Salguero
Auxiliar Agua y Saneamiento Ambiental

f. _____
Ing. Agr. Selvyn Neftalí Sancé Nerio
Coord. Agua y Saneamiento Ambiental

f. _____
Ing. Agr. Carlos Roberto Sen Oliva
Director Diocesano

ANNEX 3

PASTORAL SOCIAL CARITAS
DIOCESIS DE ZACAPA/CHIQUIMULA
PROYECTO AGUA Y SANEAMIENTO AMBIENTAL

ARTICULOS DE COSINA
BIAFRA, GUALAN

No.	Nombre del Beneficiario	No. de Cédula	Int/familia	
1	Cesar Oliva	R-19 12,439.	4	
2	Elena Aldana	R-19 34,791	7	Maria Elena A
3	Carlos Humberto Jordan	R-19 16,190	9	
4	Angela Esteban	R-19 21,380	10	
5	Marta Julia Díaz	———	4	
6	Juana Esteban	R-19 24,646	1	
7	Julio Ramírez	R-19 20,366	6	Julio
8	Natividad Díaz	R-19 14,665	4	
9	José Luis Ramírez	R-19 22,540	7	
10	Gustavo Sunum Pancam	R-19 43,202	6	
11	José Elfido Sunum	R-19 20,894	2	Rita Jordán
12	Jorge Giron	R-19 20,657	6	
13	Juan Carlos Jordan	R-19 40,976	3	Deici Paredes
14	Mayra Judith Godoy	R-19 38,113	5	Mayra
15	Angelina Orellana	R-19 16,844	1	
16	Estela Urzua	R-19 18,024	8	J. Est
17	Odilio Torres	R-19 13,163	15	
18	Ennor Torres	R-19 35,661	5	Ennor Torres
19	Mario Torres	R-19 16,173	5	Mariotorres
20	Esmeralda Oliva	R-19 38,575	3	Esmeraldaoliva
21	Luvia Cordón	R-19 43,196	3	
22	Maria Concepción Cordón	R-19 19,257	5	

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PASTORAL SOCIAL CARITAS
DIOCESIS DE ZACAPA/CHIQUIMULA
PROYECTO AGUA Y SANEAMIENTO AMBIENTAL

ARTICULOS DE COSINA
BIAFRA, GUALAN

No.	Nombre del Beneficiario	No. de Cédula	Int/familia	
23	Savino Cabrera	R-19 28,806	3	
24	Cristobal Pérez	R-19 25,591	3	
25	Juan Aldana	R-19 19,596	8	
26	Gustavo Beteta	R-19 28,915	7	
27	José Maria Carbajal	R-19 14,703	9	
28	Francisca Leonardo	R-19 29,078	4	
29	Hermelinda Ortíz	R-19 20,556	9	
30	Beti Salvador	R-19 43,478	9	
31	Ernestina López	R-19 11,441	6	
32	Miguel Angel Torres	R-19 27,270	3	Delma Ra
33	Vilma Leticia Escobar	R-19 26,074	3	Vilma L. Escobar
34	Alba Iris Torres	R-19 43,179	5	
35	María Isabel Torres	R-19 41,422	3	
36	Salomé López	R-19 3599	1	salome López
37	Milagro de Jesús Orellana	R-19 2085	2	
38	Tito Saavedra	R-19 13,819	2	
39	Alfredo Duarte	R-19 16,128	2	
40	Adela Aldana Súchite	R-19 27,223	3	
41	Lorenzo Antivo	R-19 24,933	7	
42	Magdalena Velásquez de Oliva	R-19 42,700	2	
43	Feliciano Salguero Saavedra Gilberto Duarte Orellana	R-19 33,927	4	
44	Rosa Gonzales Pérez	R-19 34,489	6	

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PASTORAL SOCIAL CARITAS
DIOCESIS DE ZACAPA/CHIQUIMULA
PROYECTO AGUA Y SANEAMIENTO AMBIENTAL

ARTICULOS DE COSINA
BIAFRA, GUALAN

No.	Nombre del Beneficiario	No. de Cédula	Int/familia	
45	Esteban Aldana	R-19 6,538	5	
46	Santos Ramos	R-19 37,420	4	
47	Samuel Sanabria	R-19 23274	9	
48	Gonzalo Zuñiga López	R-19 6,164	1	
49	Modesto Sunum	R-19 41,258	5	
50	Elida Olimpia Sunum Pascual	R-19 41,007	4	
51	Vilma Araceli Cortez	R-19 37,123	3	
52	Julia Antonia Pascual	R-19 39,996	7	
53	Pastora Cabrera	R-19 13,543	6	
54	Ana Edilia Sunum Morales	R-19 33,716	2 T	Ana Edilia Sunum
55	Lesbia Leticia Jordan Sunum	R-19 44,833	1 T.	LESVIA LE[illegible]
56	Miguel Díaz	R-19 24,132	11	
57	Elida Martínez Ramos. ~~Carlos Díaz~~	R-19 18,591	5	
58	José María Cortéz	R-19 16,993	5	
59	Erika Palacios			
60	Edgar Cabrera	R-19 29237	2	Melvi cortez
61	Marco Tulio Paz			
62	Fernando Sunum	R-19 19,764	7	
63	ELSA RAMIREZ ESCALANTE ~~Rigoberto López~~	R-19 39,698	4	
64	Mayra Arellano	—	6	Mayra Arellano

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ANNEX 4

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES – USCC
GUATEMALA / MEXICO
PROGRAMA DE SALUD.

CRITERIOS PARA EL MANEJO Y ENTREGA DE MEDICAMENTOS EN LAS CONTRAPARTES PARA LA EMERGENCIA DEL HURACAN MICHT

CRITERIOS PARA LA ENTREGA DE MEDICAMENTOS EN LAS AREAS DE EMERGENCIA:

- Se deben analizar las enfermedades mas frecuentes que existen en las localidades y los posibles problemas de epidemias que puedan darse para establecer cuales medicamentos son de uso mas frecuente

- Se debe de entregar una cantidad de medicamentos necesarios para un máximo de dos semanas en lo que se espera una visita de un médico o profesional de salud para una nueva evaluación de necesidades.

- Se recomienda que en las localidades (si no hay médico/o o enfermero/a) exista un comité que se responsabilize por el buen uso de los medicamentos y de preferencia que esté integrado por promotores o promotoras de salud para que puedan referir a tiempo a pacientes que necesiten atención médica.

- Si los medicamentos son donados, es recomendable colocar carteles grandes a la vista de la comunidad, que indiquen que no se debe de pagar por las medicinas que se reciben.

- Se deberá de llevar un control de los medicamentos que se reciben, de los que se tienen en existencia y de los medicamentos que son entregados, así como un listado que contenga: la fecha, el nombre y edad de las personas que son recetadas, dolencia o enfermedad de la persona y la cantidad y nombre del medicamento que se les entrega.

- Si la persona no presenta alguna mejoría en tres días luego de habersele dado los medicamentos, deberá de consultar al centro de salud más cercano.

CUIDADOS QUE SE DEBEN DE TENER CON LOS MEDICAMENTOS:

- Asegurarse de que los medicamentos se encuentren en un lugar lejos del alcance de los niños y niñas

- El local en donde se guarden los mediacamentos debe de tener buena iluminación y ambiente ventilado, limpio, ordenado y sin humedad, especialmente en las zonas muy calientes.

- Los medicamentos deben de estar colocados lejos de productos químicos o de agricultura (insectisidas).
- Las medicinas no deben de colocarse directamente en el suelo, se debe hacer un esfuerzo por colocarlas sobre tarimas o sobre cajas o estantes.
- Los medicamentos deben de manejarse con las manos limpias.
- Las medicinas deben de tener bien marcado su nombre y se debe de estar pendiente de la fecha de vencimiento

USO RACIONAL DE LOS MEDICAMENTOS

Las medicinas alivian los dolores, previenen y curan algunas enfermedades. Pueden Salvar vidas!... pero tambien pueden provocar daños cuando se usan mal o se usan cuando no hay necesidad. Algunas personas creen que hay una medicina para cada enfermedad, lo cual puede resultar muy peligroso y causar daños e incluso la muerte.

NO SE DEBEN UTILIZAR MEDICINAS CUANDO NO SON NECESARIAS

Las personas que recetan, despachan y mas que todo, los que usan las medicinas deben de saber que:

- Usar solamente la medicina apropiada o indicada para cada enfermedad
- Que sea medicia de calidad y que no este vencida.
- Que la cantidad (o la dósis) sea la necesaria según la edad, el peso y el estado general de la persona que la necesita.
- Tomar la medicina a los intervalos adecuados que le indique el médico/a o enfermera/o y no a cada rato o cada vez que se sientan mal
- Tomar las medicinas el tiempo o número de días que le indiquen para que el enfermo o enferma se cure o alivie.