

QUARTERLY REPORT

Third quarter FY 2000

Guatemala Mitch Special Objective: Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters

Summary: U.S. grant assistance under the Hurricane Mitch Special Objective (SpO) is helping Guatemala's rural economy recover from the devastation brought on by the hurricane while offering technical support and other assistance to help the rural communities both mitigate effects of the disaster and better prepare for future disasters. During the quarter ending June 30, 2000, USAID and its partners made tangible progress with reconstruction activities.

Key Intermediate Results: (1) Disaster preparedness enhanced; (2) Agricultural productivity recovered on more sustainable basis; (3) Community disease prevention and control systems strengthened.

Rainy Season 2000 Is To Date A Record Setter: May 2000, entered the record books as the third wettest May since records began to be kept by the Institute for Seismology, Vulcanology, and Meteorology (INSIVUMEH) in the 1950s. The heavy rain picked up where hurricane Mitch and the 1999 rainy season left off. In the Polochic valley, one of the two Mitch affected watersheds, a rain-induced landslide killed 13 people in the town of Senahu in late May. During the month of June unusually heavy rains have continued. At this surprisingly early stage of the rainy season, CONRED, the National Coordinator for the Reduction of Disasters, is reporting localized flooding and isolation of communities and evacuations in the Motagua valley on a daily basis. In Guatemala City, a major bridge on the Pan-American Highway (CA-9) collapsed due to heavy rains and attendant erosion that undermined bridge pilings. This latter incident has greatly upset local traffic and commercial activity, and led to internal government bickering and finger pointing over maintenance responsibilities and the eventual dismissal of two vice ministers and several technical advisors from the Ministry of Transport. CONRED, INSIVUMEH, and other Government of Guatemala agencies are bracing for a rough year, and are expecting the worse during the heaviest part of the rainy season, August through October. At mid-June, these agencies are reporting that over 46 percent of the Guatemalan population are at risk of flooding.

Mitch Reconstruction Activities On Track: Heavy rains aside, USAID/Guatemala and its partners logged solid gains during the quarter in Mitch implementation within all three Intermediate Results. Progress was significant both in terms of measurable results and expenditures.

IR 1: Disaster Preparedness Enhanced

Guatemala's new government passed the first 100-days threshold in April. One senses the transition period nearing an end. Elements of the bureaucracy are beginning to normalize, including the disaster management and preparedness sector. In May, CONRED hosted a meeting to present to the international community its institutional policies for risk management. Organized by its recently appointed (March 2000) Executive Secretariat, the meeting was intended to demonstrate the agency's commitment to continue the decentralization and strengthening process that began with Hurricane Mitch reconstruction. CONRED explained how it is strengthening disaster response at all its levels and incorporating risk management into its activities. International donors led by USAID and United Nations Development Program addressed the role of bilateral and multilateral assistance respectively in helping CONRED achieve an improved state of readiness. The Central American Agency for the Reduction of Disasters (CEPRENAC) Director addressed the need to fulfill the 1999 Central American Presidents' agreement to include disaster mitigation in the development process. The meeting underscored a commitment to develop an improved national capability in disaster preparedness and response.

With CONRED leadership now centered on disaster preparedness and response, USAID is optimistic that the remaining Mitch Reconstruction period will be productive.

Key Intermediate Results: (1) Mapping, data collection, and targeting most vulnerable communities; (2) community organizations strengthened; (3) CONRED network strengthened.

Performance and Prospects: USAID has developed plans for expending remaining funds to help CONRED and other GOG agencies under IR 1.1 and 1.3. Meanwhile, IR 1.2 *Community Organizations Strengthened*, both CRS and CARE made good progress this quarter toward their targets.

The CRS target for the life of the SpO is to develop disaster-coordinating committees in 100 communities. CRS' accumulative progress this quarter is:

- Identified 98 communities in which to form community disaster coordination committees.
- Formed disaster coordination committees in 49 communities.
- Developed, but neither finalized nor initiated training at community level.

CARE, for the life of project, is targeting the formation of 5 municipal and 25 community disaster coordination committees and the development of an emergency action plan in each municipality and in each community (30 total). Toward this target, CARE during the quarter:

- Signed five municipal agreements.
- Organized five municipal emergency coordination committees and established liaison with CONRED's departmental coordinating unit, CODRED.
- Established twenty-five community emergency committees.
- Hired five disaster technicians (to work with community committees).
- Engaged six US Peace Corps (Crisis Corps) volunteers to help develop the community coordination committees.
- Began training process related to potential threats in thirty communities (five municipal and twenty-five local communities).
- Hired a consulting firm with a technical team to carry out risk mapping in target communities and elaborate general plans for developing emergency action plans in target communities, and for related training.
- Selected five communities for installation of CONRED's early alert systems (CARE disaster technicians collaborated with CONRED in this process).

Of available resources for this Intermediate Result, \$100,000 intended for IR 1.1 mapping, data collection, and targeting most vulnerable communities, and IR 1.3, CONRED network strengthened remains to be committed. These resources will be used to complement equipment and training needs of CONRED's Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

US Government agencies working under Inter-Agency Agreements including FEMA, NOAA, and USGS, continued to advance their work. FEMA convened a working meeting at its training facility in Emmitsburg, Maryland in early June. The meeting, which centered on FEMA's approach to EOC operations and its community-based emergency management model, Project Impact, was attended by four staff from CONRED and two representatives from CRS. CONRED staff reported that the meeting was excellent, providing them a model for the upgrading and restructuring of their own EOC. Similarly, CRS felt the Project Impact model provides directly applicable guidelines to community organization in Guatemala. CRS will be working with FEMA to guide implementation of two Project Impact community models in Guatemala.

Also during the quarter, OFDA agreed on an activity to improve and update CONRED's national emergency management plan. This centers on a review of procedures and protocols for EOC staffing. It also includes an OFDA recommendation to divide the EOC personnel structure into two units, one directed at risk assessment and mitigation including public education targeted on high risk areas, and one directed at disaster preparedness and response. This OFDA activity is intended to complement CONRED's recently remodeled EOC building completed with assistance from the InterAmerican Development Bank. Scheduled to take five months to fully implement, OFDA will also coordinate FEMA's technical assistance to CONRED, which will review the equipment needs and layout for the new EOC building.

Other USG assistance to CONRED during the quarter was offered from the Department of Defense's Guatemala MILGROUP. Underway is the planning for a disaster response exercise with local disaster officials that will be coordinated with USAID and OFDA.

Finally, OFDA Central America Mitigation Initiative (CAMI) activities advanced during the quarter. USAID/Guatemala received approval of a \$500,000 fund cite concept paper. These additional resources will help USAID extend the work started under Mitch reconstruction beyond its December 2001 end date. The principal use for the resources will be for computer and communications equipment to complement CONRED's recently remodeled EOC building, to strengthen high risk regional, department and municipal level coordinating units, and to assist INSIVUMEH improve its capacity to monitor, analyze and report on weather and natural phenomena. These funds directly compliment USAID/Guatemala's work under IR1.

IR 2: Agricultural Productivity Recovered on More Sustainable Basis

This IR is helping small farmers in the northern and eastern departments of Alta Verapaz, Izabal, Zacapa, Chiquimula, El Progreso and northern Quiche recover lost agricultural production capacity at the same time making it more sustainable and resistant to future climatic events. Activities include river channel training and flood protection infrastructure, rehabilitation of small irrigation systems, land stabilization activities, rehabilitation of farm to market roads, and improved natural resource management including reforestation in the upper watershed areas of the Polochic and Motagua watersheds.

Key Intermediate Results: (1) River, land and small scale irrigation systems rehabilitation, (2) Polochic and Motagua watershed management, (3) Seed recovery and multiplication, (4) Microenterprise recovery and credit, (5) Rural road repair in Ixcán, Quiche, and Alta Verapaz.

Performance and Prospects: Mitch SpO funding for this IR was originally \$24 million. Last quarter (ending March 31, 2000), USAID requested from LAC an additional \$5 million that would be applied to construction of irrigation rehabilitation and land and flood protection infrastructure. There was no response during the quarter, and the Mission is still hopeful that additional support will be forthcoming. Results during the quarter have been good, with all partners making important progress.

IR 2.1 River, land and small scale irrigation systems rehabilitation

USAID partners working to achieve results in this IR include the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Ministry of Agriculture-Cipreda (MAGA-Cipreda), the National Coffee Growers Association (ANACAFE), the Center for Tropical Agricultural Research and Education (CATIE), and CRS.

Pending with USAID/Washington/LAC is a USAID request for an additional \$5million to augment resources available for implementation of USACE's priority infrastructure designs under IR2. Resources already made available to MAGA-Cipreda are insufficient to construct all the USACE designs. Approximately \$1.030 million remain in IR 2 for commitment, and these resources will be added to MAGA-Cipreda's existing grant agreement. With the addition of \$5.0 million more, it is estimated that a majority of the USACE designs for both the Motagua and the Polochic river basins could be implemented.

By the end of the quarter USACE, under its \$2 million PASA, found itself ahead of schedule on expenditures. Also, with the Mission request for additional Mitch funding for this IR still in question, USACE and USAID have begun to trim back the number of projects for which USACE will fully develop designs. The arrangement is for USACE to develop designs, and for MAGA-Cipreda to implement them under its grant agreement

with USAID. With the end of funding in view, USAID and USACE have decided to begin a halt on doing new designs.

USAID and MAGA-Cipreda have now signed up seven project designs totaling \$1,422,885 under a Fixed Amount Reimbursable arrangement. CATIE recently completed an economic evaluation of the first two projects, the **Santa Lucia Irrigation project**, and the **CA10 Highway at La Playa**.

The Santa Lucia Irrigation rehabilitation project, underway since May, is costing \$709,000. Benefits will accrue to 10,000 small farmers over an area approximating 25,000 acres. CATIE's investment performance analysis looked at benefits related to the value of the irrigation infrastructure, the agricultural production from the irrigation facility, and the protection of agricultural lands. CATIE estimates that the net present value of the rebuilt infrastructure is worth \$2,684,000; the equivalent annual income from agriculture to be \$1,588,000; and the soil expectation value (of protected land) to be \$13,238,000. CATIE estimated the



A portion of the Santa Lucia Irrigation dam: a protection wall at La Fragua, Zacapa, that also encourages sedimentation and recovery of eroded agricultural land.

benefit/cost ratio to be 5.58, i.e., for each dollar invested, the additional economic benefit generated is \$4.48.

La Playa at Rio Grande Highway protection project (CA-10): This just completed project involves the construction of six river training dykes (angled breakwaters constructed of Reno mattresses filled with boulders) strategically placed. This project is protecting 1.5 kilometers of CA-10 (the main highway connecting Zacapa with the cities of Chiquimula and Esquipulas and with Honduras);



A crane completes one of the river training dykes at La Playa.

recovery of 10 hectares of beach area next to the highway; and the protection of 75 hectares of agricultural land. Project cost: \$450,510. CATIE estimates the net present value of the completed series of mattresses at \$293,980; the annual income from the protected agricultural land at \$96,790; and value of the protected land at \$806,000. CATIE's benefit/cost ratio

was estimated at 1.65, i.e., for each dollar invested, the asset will generate an additional \$0.65 of benefit. The value of the highway was estimated only on the basis of its reconstruction cost per kilometer (Quetzales one million per kilometer) and not the value of the flow of commercial and private traffic, which numbers thousands of vehicles per day.

Completed during the quarter was the USAID/MAGA gabion project at Puente Orellana on the Motagua River. This gabion structure, which is 800 meters long, was built to recover agricultural lands lost and to project the principal irrigation canal in the El Rancho irrigation system, which covers 2,160 acres, farmed by a total of 1,500 small producers.



MAGA has contracted the other five projects, but the onset of the 2000 rainy season has delayed construction work startup.

Also, This Quetzal 1,200,180 (US\$155,867) project was 83 percent financed by USAID Mitch a sit

ANACAFE, under this IR, is assisting communities in Alta Verapaz . Their life of SpO target is to rehabilitate 1,600 hectares of coffee plantations, and rehabilitate 18 coffee processing plants benefiting 14,000 small coffee farmers. To date ANACAFE has:

- a) Rehabilitated 1,600 hectares of coffee plantation.
- b) Rehabilitated 14 coffee processing plants.

CRS is targeting four objectives for this IR: (1) sustainable management of soil, water and forest resources in 25 micro-watersheds, (2) improve crop productivity of 3,000 hectares damaged by Mitch, (3) promote land tenure security in 100 communities to contribute to sustainable management of soil, water and natural resources, and (4) improve income generating capacity of 3,000 farm families. Cumulative achievements, including advances this quarter are as follows:

Under its first objective:

- a) Selected 27 micro watersheds.
- b) Identified 160 target communities.
- c) Held promotion-of-activity meetings in 64 communities in 11 micro watersheds.
- d) Established 104 nurseries to produce 189,000 seedlings.
- e) Held 3 staff training sessions for 48 technicians on watershed management.

Under its second objective:

- a) Promoted agricultural extension program in 76 communities (2,046 beneficiaries).
- b) Formed 64 community groups for the development of agroforestry activities.

Under its third objective:

- a) Completed land tenancy diagnostics in 34 communities.
- b) Started research of community land title requests with 20 GOG institutions.

- c) Established cooperation agreement with MAGA to assist 13 priority communities.
- d) Obtained community property titles for 4 communities.
- e) Prepared titling requests for 34 communities.

Under its fourth objective:

- a) Conducted 5 training sessions for village banks on credit conditions.
- b) Trained 34 bank boards on credit recovery.

The only IAA relationship in this IR is with the USDA/Forest Service. During the quarter the Forest Service provided follow up technical assistance to its fire management and watershed rehabilitation work plan components. In April, a Forest Service fire specialist visited the Sierra de las Minas biosphere reserve managed by the Fundacion de Defensores de la Naturaleza (FDN), to observe how fire brigades were managing fire suppression activities during the peak of the 2000 fire season. Training of fire brigades took place in February and March. While in country, the USDA/Forest Service specialist also advised the US Embassy on air operations for fire fighting in the Peten.

The USDA/Forest Service also fielded a watershed management team during the quarter that worked with FDN on rehabilitation of damaged areas of the Jones watershed.

Results of that visit included:

- initiated collection of basic hydrologic, soil, climatic and vegetative, spatial and tabular data of the watershed.
- identified site-specific land use threats and rehabilitation projects
- Completed information needs assessment, selected technology and locations to support watershed information network.

Under a task order with the RAISE IQC, Chemonics International completed a working model of an electronic digitized geographic monitoring system for USAID/Guatemala Mitch activities being implemented under all three Intermediate Results. The program will be updated internally by the mission to help track results achievement by Mitch reconstruction partners. The Chemonics task order continues to provide specialized technical assistance for forest management directed at activities in IR2.

IR 2.2 Polochic watershed management

CARE and MAGA-Cipreda are the two partners working under this IR. CARE's two objectives are: (1) rehabilitation of agricultural and watershed areas through reforestation and improved natural resource management in 270 communities along the Polochic and Cahabon river valleys and their tributaries, and (2) assist 10,800 farming families from 270 communities in the departments of Alta and Baja Verapaz adopt soil conservation, agroforestry and diversified agricultural techniques. Under its first objective CARE is targeting 8 results. A cumulative summary of achievements including this quarter is as follows:

- 1) SpO Target: work with five municipalities to develop land use planning maps – Cumulative result: completed five 1:50,000 scale thematic cartography maps.

- 2) SpO Target: develop an environmental education program for primary school kids in 52 schools – Cumulative Result: defined with CONAMA (national environment commission) the program, aired a radio broadcast directed at the region, and agreed on a proposal for the primary education program that involves 188 teachers in the 52 target schools.
- 3) SpO Target: develop a municipal strategy for forest fire prevention and control – Cumulative Result: trained 850 people (community leaders, auxiliary mayors, and municipal technical personnel).
- 4) SpO Target: develop forest management plans in four intervention municipalities including identifying and training a municipal forestry technician – Cumulative Result: completed training of extensionist teams in Carcha, Tucuru, Panzos, and Lanquin.
- 5) SpO Target: develop a training program for municipal forestry technicians – Cumulative Result: presented a 9-module course to 20 Municipal and CARE Forestry Technicians.
- 6) SpO Target: develop a reforestation incentive scheme for 669 hectares in 270 communities paying \$488,185 to 2,851 families who will also plant 712,750 multipurpose (pine, cyprus, maple) trees – Cumulative Result: organized forestry groups in 80 communities; eight nurseries with ready production of 500,000 tree species; presented regulations for forestry incentives to Regional Forestry Association.
- 7) SpO Target: 2,851 families adopt rational use of forest resources - Cumulative Result: underway in each sub-region is a 10-course training program (soil conservation, crop diversification, analysis of the use, sub-use and over-use of soils, and forestry incentives).
- 8) SpO Target: strengthen the capacity of the 15 municipal governments in the two Verapaz departments in natural resource management – Cumulative Result: developed 4 workshops with participation of 9 of the 15 target municipalities.

Under its second objective CARE is targeting 2 results. Cumulative achievements to date are as follows:

- 1) SpO Target: Reforestation adopted by 5,680 families who will plant 1,424,300 coffee, macadamia, cacao, citrus, and pepper trees – Cumulative Result: produced for distribution beginning in July 663,500 coffee plants, 8,100 macadamia plants, 6,000 citrus plants, 15,600 cocoa plants, and 13,800 allspice plants.
- 2) SpO Target: soil conservation techniques imparted to 1,340 families – Cumulative Result: gave 18 talks to 37 extensionists and 250 volunteer promoters.

IR 2.3 Seed recovery and multiplication

The Ministry of Agriculture, through Cipreda and its technology unit ICTA, is the partner for this IR. MAGA-Cipreda-ICTA signed a project implementation letter for \$1.0 million for seed recovery and multiplication.

During the quarter, MAGA-Cipreda-ICTA were beginning the implementation of the program which will bring improved seed to 17,000 producers who lost seed stocks during Mitch. Through cooperation with private seed reproducers and PVOs such as CARE and CRS, MAGA is reproducing and disseminating ten varieties of corn, six varieties of rice, six varieties of bean, five varieties of potato, and one variety of sesame. ICTA's cumulative achievements including this quarter are:

- Completed a training process for 150 small farmers to produce high quality certified corn and bean seed.

Most of the small farmers are located in the Mitch affected areas and their seed production will be marketed within these areas. The next phase calls for ICTA to assist these small farmers produce commercial quantities of seed. Arrangements have been made with CARE and CRS to purchase this seed and distribute it the small farmers that they are working with.

IR 2.4 Microenterprise recovery and credit

- MAGA-BANRURAL is the main partner for the \$2.0 million provided under a project implementation letter. To date, MAGA- BANRURAL has extended \$1,157,000 in micro enterprise credits through various community banks and associations benefiting an estimated 2,200 families.

IR 2.5 Rural road repair in Ixcan, Quiche, and Alta Verapaz

- ANACAFE, under its \$3.0 million Cooperative Agreement is the largest partner for this IR. Their SpO targets for this IR include: 130 kilometers of road rehabilitated that will benefit 52,000 small coffee growers. Progress to date:
- Rehabilitated 46 kilometers of a road.

Through its \$1.95 million Cooperative Agreement, CHF is rehabilitating rural roads and bridges in Ixcan. Their life of SpO targets are: (1) reconstruct 13 concrete vehicular bridges; (2) reconstruct one Bailey vehicular bridge, (3) repair one Bailey vehicular bridge, and (4) reconstruct 100 kilometers of gravel roadway. Cumulative achievements are:

- Reconstructed the very important El Cantabal bridge in Ixcan without which commercial traffic would have been halted during the current rainy season (May to October). An estimated 30 vehicles, most of them trucks and buses, use the bridge daily. (See www.chf-ixcan.org for more information).
- Rehabilitated 36 kilometers of roadway between Cantabal and Tres Rios.

IR 3: Community Disease Prevention and Control Systems Strengthened

Summary: The SpO's health component supports the prevention and control of infectious diseases, mainly diarrhea, cholera, dengue and malaria, in selected regions of the country. USAID's support is strengthening local disease surveillance and promoting better household health practices that inhibit disease transmission. The construction and rehabilitation of water and sanitation services in communities affected by Mitch complement these actions.

Key Intermediate Results: (1) Local malaria prevention and control programs strengthened, (2) Household water and sanitation programs established in selected areas, and (3) Capacity to prevent and control infectious diseases enhanced.

Performance and Prospects: This IR is on track. CARE and CRS, principal partners in this IR for water and sanitation activities, continued to move ahead with their respective work plans, and MERTU-CDC made progress as well.

IR 3.1 Local malaria prevention and control programs strengthened

Accomplishments during the quarter in the malaria component are related to project design and start-up. MERTU-CDC is the main partner in this sub-IR. MERTU-CDC has three results for this activity: (1) the distribution of insecticide-treated bednets (ITN) in high risk malaria villages; (2) improve malaria case detection and treatment among lab workers in the affected health areas of Ixcan, Izabala and Escuintla; and (3) epidemiological surveillance.

MERTU-CDC 's progress to date includes:

- Identified 36 villages in Ixcan for the ITN component (once bednets are distributed 20% of the population of Ixcan will be protected against malaria).
- Implemented a census and knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAPs) survey in the 36 villages, which will determine the actual number of ITNs to be distributed in the villages.
- Identified all the volunteer collaborators and health workers in the three health areas.
- Selected and trained a microenterprise in Ixcan to produce ITNs according to project specifications; first batch of ITNs is under production.
- Prepared training in blood slide collection and diagnosis.
- Prepared anti-malarial treatment.
- Initiated computerization of the study area of Ixcan using an geographic information system software that will allow linkage of all epidemiological, clinical, entomological and sociological data to a base map for spatial analysis.
- Epidemiological assessment has been compiled and captured into electronic formats.

IR 3.2 Household water and sanitation programs established in selected areas

CARE and CRS are the principal partners in this sub-IR with a technical support role being played by MERTU-CDC.

On June 1, 2000 CARE, CRS and MERTU/CDC met at USAID to present preliminary findings from the health base line survey. This survey, which benefited from CDC technical assistance in design, implementation and analysis, demonstrated just how high the percentage of contamination is among the various water sources. CARE did not present findings as they had chosen to implement the survey directly rather than with CDC assistance and had not completed collection and analysis of the data.

CARE

CARE's objective for this IR is that by August 2001 to have reduced by 15% the prevalence of diarrheal diseases in children less than 5 years of age, in 14 rural communities in 5 Municipalities of Alta and Baja Verapaz. To achieve this result, CARE is making available community water systems and latrines to 6,029 beneficiaries (1,176 families). Also, CARE is increasing the number of households that adopt adequate hygiene practices. CARE is constructing 12 water systems that will serve 14 communities. Cumulative progress to date is:

- Signed project agreements with two communities and work is underway.
- Completed purchase and delivery of water systems construction materials for five communities.
- Completed plumbing training of beneficiaries in 14 communities.
- Completed warehouse training (control techniques and support documents) in 14 communities.

CRS

CRS' overall objective for this IR is to reduce the incidence of diarrheal disease, especially in children under five years of age, by improving household water and sanitation conditions, and hygiene knowledge and practices. MERTU-CDC has been successful in transferring to CRS and their local counterparts the knowledge and ability to implement the baseline study. After receiving training in the use of statistics software, CRS and CARITAS personnel are now able to handle the KAPs and Census database created to analyze baseline studies. CRS personnel was trained in monitoring incidence of diarrheal diseases, collection and analysis of water samples.

CRS' expected results for CY 2000 are: (a) complete a diarrhea incidence baseline and hygiene knowledge, attitudes, and practices survey; (b) construct/rehabilitate 10 small community water systems; (c) construct/rehabilitate 175 wells; (d) construction/rehabilitate 700 latrines; (e) distribute 2,000 water receptacles with disinfectant. CRS is working with three local counterparts, the Social Pastorate of Ixcán, the Social Pastorate of the Verapaces, and Caritas of Zacapa. CRS provides technical supervision and guidance to the counterparts in addition to the financial resources and materials to carry out the work.

Cumulative progress to date for CRS is:

- Completed its baseline survey
- Education strategy, curricula, and training materials are being developed based on baseline survey results.
- 535 latrines under construction (and many have been completed)
- Defined water receptacle (5-gallon small mouthed plastic jug) with MERTU-CDC and a donation of chlorine from Procter & Gamble (Magia Blanca) secured.
- 9 water systems are being rehabilitated
- 38 wells are being rehabilitated

CDC

As external advisor for CRS and CARE, MERTU-CDC has continued assisting in the establishment of technical parameters for water safety, processes and indicator outcomes, as well as methodologies for the baseline surveys and for monitoring water quality. In this latter regard, MERTU-CDC has helped define the protocol for water storage and use in homes that lack access to safe water using a 5-gallon container. They have also been successful in securing from Procter & Gamble a donation of chlorine for use with the containers and provided pictorial instruction stickers to be attached to the containers.



This instruction sticker is affixed to all 5-gallon water receptacles made available by CARE and CRS to families without access to safe water sources. MERTU-CDC made the initial contact with Magia Blanca for a chlorine donation, which was subsequently given to both CARE and CRS. MERTU-CDC advised on the technical content of the instructions as shown here. Combined, CARE and CRS are distributing 7,800 receptacles under this program.

IR 3.3 Capacity to prevent and control infectious diseases enhanced

- MERTU/CDC met with Ministry of Health officials during the quarter to discuss a joint effort directed at dengue control. Additional meetings are planned to develop a social marketing/educational/promotional component that would fit into the MOH's "National Offensive for the Prevention and Control of Dengue" program.