

DREF Emergency Plan of Action

Guatemala: River Spill

DREF operation no. MDRGT007	Glide No. AC-2015-000084-GTM
Date of issue: 14 July 2015	Date of disaster: 6 June 2015
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Felipe Del Cid	Point of contact: Daniel Javiel, Director General of the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC)
Operation start date: 6 July 2015	Expected timeframe: 2 months (6 September 2014)
DREF allocated: 16,858 Swiss francs (CHF)	
Number of people affected: 12,017 people	Number of people to be assisted: 2,765 people (553 families) in 5 communities.
Host National Society presence: Guatemalan Red Cross's central headquarters: 100 staff members, 20 branches at the national level, and 2,000 volunteers.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the Operation: The Spanish Red Cross supports water and sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. The Spanish Red Cross has approved 20,000 euros to support GRC actions. Through its Country Office and its Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU), the International Federation of Red Cross Societies and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) maintain close coordination to support the response to this disaster.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the Operation: National Risk Reduction Coordinating Centre (CONRED), Sayaxché Petén Municipal Government Office, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (MSPAS), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAG A), National Protected Areas Council (CONAP), Universidad of San Carlos in Guatemala, Guatemalan Army, Petén Governorate	

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the disaster

The municipality of Sayaxché in the Petén department had experienced heavy rains since May 2015 as reported by the National Risk Reduction Coordinating (CONRED). In June 2015, oxidation ponds of an oil producer in the area overflowed, contaminating the La Pasión River. Results of the first water samples taken by the Toxicology Laboratory at the University of San Carlos in Guatemala were obtained on 10 June, which indicated the presence of an organophosphorus pesticide (Malathion). This has decimated the fish population as well as other aquatic animal species in the ecosystem, and it is considered the most serious environmental problem of its kind in the national territory¹.

On 12 June, the governor of Petén declared a n orange alert for the entire department. The same day, the mayor of Sayaxché declared a red alert. These alerts are still in place in order to prioritize emergency actions.

GRC is conducting watsan activities in several communities in the municipality of Sayaxché, Petén.
Source: Guatemalan Red Cross

¹ CONRED, June 18, 2015; Report on the Ecological Disaster in Sayaxché/Peten



As a precautionary measure authorities have prohibited the use and consumption of water from the river. Therefore, people need drinking water since that 48 per cent of families get their water supply directly from the Pasión River.

According to the latest CONRED report, (as of 30 June) there are: 22 affected communities, 14,827 people at risk and 12,017 people affected.

Summary of current response of the Guatemalan Red Cross

On 18 June, CONRED requested the Guatemalan Red Cross support to distribute safe water to the families affected by the river's contamination. The GRC deployed a water and sanitation National Intervention Team (NIT), with 11 National Society members, who, in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, supplied safe water to those affected through the following actions:

- 7 volunteers from the Cobán, Petén and Santo Tomás de Castilla branches have been trained to carry out activities to produce, store and distribute drinking water and promote hygiene by using the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) methodology
- Provision of drinking water to 561 families in five communities in the municipality of Sayaxché
- Provision of 35,200 litres of drinking water distributed to 4 communities
- Establishment of 5 water distribution points in strategic locations in order to provide access to drinking water to populations at risk.
- Provision of 1 20-litre jerry can to 153 families
- Provision of 2 2.5-litre water bladders to 400 families
- Training for 511 people through education sessions on home drinking water treatment, routes of transmission of and blocking diarrhoea and proper and poor hygiene habits.
- With support from the Ministry of Health (MSPAS) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Guatemalan Red Cross has established a water purification system in the departmental capital city of Sayaxché with the capacity to produce 5,000 litres of safe water per hour in order to serve the population.
- Participation in coordination meetings with CONRED, MSPAS and Humanitarian Country Team.

Safe water is currently being supplied to the following communities in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, the Sayaxché Municipal Government, the Guatemalan Army and CONRED:

- San Juan Acul to 43 families
- Canahan to 75 families
- La Felicidad to 120 families
- El Chorro to 101 families
- El Cedral to 14 families

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The Guatemalan Red Cross has an emergency operations centre (EOC) at its headquarters to systematize information related to the operation. Emergency actions carried out are within the Institutional Response Plan that establishes the operational structure, lines of action and the procedures that facilitate disaster response. It has 100 staff members, 20 branches and 2,000 registered and active volunteers during the preparation phase and more than 5,000 volunteers in the event of emergencies, disasters and crises.

The Norwegian and the Spanish Red Cross Societies, the country office of the IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are present in the country; permanent coordination is maintained in terms of cooperation with the ICRC.

Movement Coordination

Through its Country Office and its Pan American Disaster Response Unit, the IFRC maintains close communications with the Guatemalan Red Cross.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Government:

- According to consolidated information from the National Risk Reduction Coordination (CONRED), 16 tons of humanitarian aid has been distributed to affected communities.

- An additional 57 tons of supplies have been sent from CONRED to the Sayaxché municipal EOC, as well as 64,000 350-ml units of drinking water.
- River levels and climate and environmental assessments are monitored by CONRED. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Health are jointly assessing the chemicals dumped into the river and the consequences for the ecosystem.
- The Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) has sent 1,000 bags of food, each containing 10 lbs. of rice, 10 lbs. of beans, 2 lbs. of salt, 5 lbs. of sugar, 1 kg of oatmeal, 1 kg of fortified porridge and a bottle of cooking oil. Each bag is meant to ensure food assistance to families for three to four weeks.

Country Humanitarian Team

- It has sent 250 water purifiers donated by the US Agency for International Development (USAID).
- The United Nations System will conduct a joint mission in the second week of July in order to assess the situation and define actions to support the government and civil society.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection and risk assessment and scenario planning

The following needs were identified through preliminary information provided by the authorities, the United Nations report and through visits by the GRC team deployed to Sayaxché:

Livelihoods

The contamination in the La Pasión River has killed fish, otters, other mammals and reptiles, and it has affected the aquifer in the area. The river and its tributaries will continue to be contaminated until a regenerative process by the river itself occurs; meanwhile, agricultural production activities have been suspended in most communities.

According to information provided by the Food and Nutrition Security Secretariat (SESAN), the needs are:

- 790 families (3,950 people) are affected, of which 78 per cent use the river as their source of water.
- 95 percent of the 790 households do not have access to drinking water and 2,800 families are the most vulnerable.
- The World Food Program is coordinating a joint assessment with SESAN.
- The local economy and fish sales are down.
- Support to the affected population in terms of reconstruction and recovery with a view towards long-term development
- Building governmental capacity to establish and/or improve the necessary legal and institutional framework for fisheries and aquaculture
- Supporting the recovery of living resources and promoting their protection (fish, mollusks, etc.) in the affected and surrounding areas.
- Recovering the fisheries and aquaculture sectors so as to foster long-term economic growth that promotes development.
- Improving emergency response practices for fisheries and aquaculture. Food for the affected people.

Response:

- MIDES has sent 1,000 bags of food, each containing 10 lbs. of rice, 10 lbs. of beans, 2 lbs. of salt, 5 lbs. of sugar, 1 kg of oatmeal, 1 kg of fortified porridge and a bottle of cooking oil. Each bag is meant to ensure food assistance for families for three to four weeks.
- CONRED has provided 149,856 350-ml units of drinking water and of 200-ml Incaparina tetrapaks.
- The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are planning a project to restore livelihoods connected to fishery.
- FAO has requested a mission of fishery experts to assess the damage and propose actions for recovery and immediate response in the short, medium and long term.
- FAO has requested a mission of pesticide experts to verify on site the presence of pesticides and to recommend the best practices for their proper use.

- Joint United Nations System (UNS) mission to assess the damage and to define actions to support the government and civil society.

Gaps and constraints/limitations:

- Reactivating the livelihoods of the affected population.
- Short and long-term food assistance.
- Protocols for responding to emergencies involving contamination of bodies of water.
- Assistance in land use planning, tropical livestock, agribusiness, fishery, aquaculture and safe pesticide use.
- Rapid anthropological assessment of communities in order to understand socio-economic and cultural dynamics and to identify the environmental restoration and livelihoods recovery approaches that stand the greatest chance of being successfully adopted by the communities. This assessment would also cover the implementation of a gender approach to ensure the participation of women in both the restoration and livelihoods recovery activities.

Health and Care

MSPAS conducts daily promotion and communications actions in the most affected communities, providing information to the population on measures to prevent food-borne diseases, poisoning, diarrhoea, allergies and skin diseases, and promoting hand washing and safe water.

Constant surveillance and monitoring of the affected people's health status are fundamental factors for avoiding long-term adverse health consequences.

Needs:

Water for human consumption from artisan wells has high levels of fecal coliform bacteria and requires purification; water to meet basic needs is also required (toilets, washing and kitchen).

There are no results from analyses of the presence of pesticide in water from the community wells.

- Support is required to provide medical assistance to respond to the potential effects of exposure to or ingestion of contaminated water by the population.
- Supplies are required to determine water quality, as well as personal protective equipment, supplies to collect and transport water samples, masks and medicines.
- Means of transport and fuel for health personnel conducting epidemiological surveillance and health promotion to prevent contamination-related illnesses.
- Promotional material on preventive measures to minimize the risk of damage to health in directly affected populations.
- Support epidemiological surveillance of people's health in at-risk areas.

Response:

- MSPAS conducts daily promotion and communications actions in the most affected communities, providing information to the population on measures to prevent food-borne diseases, poisoning, diarrhoea, allergies and skin diseases, and promoting hand washing and safe water.
- MSPAS maintains continuous epidemiological surveillance.
- MSPAS has provided medical assistance and supplies to detect and prevent health effects from the contamination.

Gaps and constraints/limitations:

- Medium and long-term preparedness plan for emergencies involving water contamination that poses health risks.
- External reference laboratory for constant analysis of water quality.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

The rapid assessment of water and sanitation conditions in five communities (Canaan, San Juan Acul, La Felicidad, El Chorro and El Cedral) detected that the families do not have access to drinking water. Most obtain their water from a small number of low-flow artisan wells and springs some 30 or 40 minutes away on foot from dwellings and from the La Pasión River. The river rises and submerges at least two of the community springs and some of the wells every winter.

The biggest problem lies in the fact that in addition to contamination from organophosphates in the La Pasión River, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare reports contamination from coliforms in all artisan wells assessed, as well as in the La Pasión River.

Moreover, neither families nor communities have the capacity to store water, and there are neither tanker trucks nor systems to transport drinking water to communities.

To date, one municipal well has been identified as having the sufficient flow to be able to produce drinking water by using the simplified system. The Guatemalan Red Cross has the capacity to produce a minimum of 40,000 litres of water per day and to store 25,000 litres of water per day. Water is being transported using 1,100-litre tanks placed on Guatemalan Army trucks.

Identified needs include: setting up water distribution points with capacity to supply at least 835 families (4,175 people), as well as providing containers (jerry cans) to store safe water at home. Furthermore, given that response actions will not extend beyond 3 months, it is necessary to develop a strategy that allows families to continue consuming drinking water during the recovery phase, as fecal coliforms are present in rivers and artisan wells. Therefore, the exit strategy will include providing water purifying filter to each family for treatment in the home, as well as setting up rainwater collection systems at the community level. Finally, in view of the high contamination from fecal coliforms in the river and artisan wells, hygiene promotion sessions will be conducted for both properly treating water, as well as basic sanitation actions.

Needs:

- Ensuring access to water that is safe for human consumption for 12,017 people directly affected in Sayaxché.
- Water purification means in order to serve the population affected in the event that current sources of water (artisan wells) are contaminated due to flooding from rising rivers.
- Monitoring of water quality.
- Supplies to improve water for human consumption.
- Water for human consumption and for basic needs (toilets, washing, and kitchen).
- Recovery of water supply sources.

Response:

- MSPAS, with support from UNICEF and the Guatemalan Red Cross, has set up two water treatment plants in the area (5,000 litres per hour) to provide access to safe water to the population.
- MSPAS is starting the process to purify well water for human consumption
- CONRED has sent 64,000 350-ml water units
- CONRED has sent 250 water purifiers donated by USAID.
- Develop a joint UNS mission to assess the damage and to define actions to support the government and civil society.

Gaps and constraints/limitations:

- Water quality control and surveillance supplies (reagents), and the lab results are needed to rule out contamination from pesticides.
- Water analyses to assess the presence of pesticides.
- Information, education and communications material regarding water, sanitation and hygiene(WASH) for the local level
- Limited local-level information with critical analysis of the situation.

- Medium and long-term preparedness plan for emergencies involving contamination

Beneficiary selection

Beneficiaries of this operation are:

- Families whose main sources of water have been affected by contamination of the La Pasión River. Artisan wells, direct river sources or community supplies with possible exposure to contamination and that require an alternative safe water supply.

The vulnerability criteria for selected families are as follows:

- Communities whose security levels allow humanitarian actions by the Guatemalan Red Cross.
- Families who have not received humanitarian assistance from other entities or organizations.
- Low socioeconomic level
- People whose livelihoods have been directly affected, according to the specialized assessment.
- Population considered part of "Vulnerable Groups", including older adults, children, people with disabilities and people with chronic diseases, among others.

Risk Assessment

This chemical and bacteriological contamination, coupled with the extreme poverty of the population living near the river and their limited access to basic health and education services and employment, put people at risk to water-borne diseases. If no action is taken to ensure the consumption of safe water, an imminent outbreak of acute diarrheal diseases is expected, which will be detrimental to the health status of the population.

Humanitarian assistance and nutrition security may be required in the medium term to deal with the impact on livelihoods.

The possibility of requiring medical assistance, analysis and supplies to deal with the population's exposure to or ingestion of contaminated water cannot be ruled out.

B. Operational strategy and plan

The Guatemalan Red Cross has worked providing safe water and hygiene promotion to the target population. The operation costs related to water production is expensive; however the benefit of this activity is very effective. The National Society has existing water treatment units that have been mobilized for this response resulting in higher support costs. This DREF operation will only replenish the distribution of jerrycans and accessories of water treatment plants. The operational cost is higher than the relief supplies, nevertheless the National Society has reached 2,765 people with safe water and hygiene promotion.

Overall objective

Contribute to the reduction of the impact of chemical and microbiological contamination of the La Pasión River on the health of 553 families living in the affected communities through water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion actions.

Specific objectives

1. To provide safe water to 553 families that have limited access to water caused by the river contamination
2. To replenish the relief items and operational cost related to the distribution to the families

Determining the Operation's Target and Beneficiary Population

The priority population in affected communities in the municipality of Sayaxché, Petén that need immediate assistance was determined prior to the performance of the specialized diagnosis of damages, the effects on the population and the identified needs.

These funds were used to assist 553 families. Different activities were conducted in every community such as a distribution of drinking water, setting up of tanks, distribution of jerry cans and hygiene promotion.

COMMUNITY	TARGET GROUP (families)
Canaan 75	
San Juan Acul	243
El Chorro	101
La Felicidad	120
El Cedral	14
TOTAL	553

The operation lasted 20 days; after which, the decision to continue with this humanitarian aid or not will be made according to the results from the joint assessment with the health authorities in Guatemala.

Human Resources: The operation coordinator was the Guatemalan Red Cross Coordinator of the Emergency Health Program, along with the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene officer. In addition, 10 water, sanitation and hygiene promotion NIT volunteers selected from all 20 Guatemalan Red Cross branches, supported the intervention. Volunteers got basic personal protective equipment (15 packages), insurance and per diems.

From the IFRC, there will be technical support from the regional disaster management coordinator and institutional support from the country coordinator. There will also be support from PADRU's Emergency Health and Emergency Water and sanitation (WatSan) delegates including the Communications, Technology and Innovation, and Finance Units.

Logistics and supply chain: The Guatemalan Red Cross has an organizational structure that includes a General Administration Department with a specific area for purchases and procurement of goods and services with established financial procedures and an accounting control and audit system, which is supervised by the Directorate-General and recognized and used by Participating National Societies and donors in general.

It has a warehouse at Headquarters in Guatemala City that is also used by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent to store its supplies, which can be mobilized in the event of an emergency, disaster or crisis.

Guatemalan markets provide a choice of suppliers. Moreover, the GRC also has the support of the Zone Logistics Unit in Panama to support the acquisition of necessary supplies.

Information Technology (IT): The Guatemalan Red Cross has mobile devices for using Mega V and Open Data Kit (ODK) during the process to identify and select beneficiaries, the distribution of humanitarian aid and for the execution of the satisfaction survey at the end of the operation. It will also ensure internet access for proper information management.

It has a very high frequency (VHF) and high frequency (HF) radio communication system that is used at the national level by Guatemalan Red Cross branches, allowing for communications and the coordination of operational and security aspects.

National Society Headquarters has computer equipment and telephony and internet installations.

Communications: The organizational structure of the Guatemalan Red Cross includes a Communication and Press Department, which is responsible for operative-technical information, public information, information to donors and

institutional information. It will provide support to keep the population periodically informed using its own communication means, social networks, the Guatemalan Red Cross's web page and the press so as to facilitate the dissemination of all actions.

The International Federation's Communications team at the Americas regional office is in continuous contact with the Communications team at the Guatemalan Red Cross, which will provide stories from the field, as well as stories regarding the impact of the emergency on the affected population and the humanitarian support received from the Red Cross. These stories will be published on the IFRC's website. The Guatemalan Red Cross published the following news on their website: <http://www.cruzroja.gt/noticias/operativo-sayaxche/>.

Security: All Guatemalan Red Cross personnel involved in the operation wear the uniform and promote the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values. A Security Plan will be drawn up to be followed while the operation is being implemented according to the territorial context of intervention in order to facilitate actions in the field. The teams' security will be coordinated with the Petén branch, key stakeholders and authorities responsible for security in the area. The emergency operations centre will report any type of internal or external incident occurring in the area of intervention. Other aspects that are taken into account are keeping the logo visible and acting according to the Keeping Safe and Safer Access manuals and the Code of Conduct recommendations.

Trips to the field by National Society personnel and vehicles are registered on security sheets that include the necessary information in the event of an emergency.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER): Under the institutional framework, the Guatemalan Red Cross establishes the Director General as the body responsible for institutional management in terms of monitoring the operation's implementation. In this case, operational aspects will be in charge of the Health Director, through the Emergency Public Health Program, which will conduct the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting actions, ensuring the production of monthly reports and of a final mission report.

It will also hold technical committee meetings, which will include the president of the Petén branch, who is providing direct support during the emergency. A lesson learned workshop will be held at the end of the operation in order to improve future disaster interventions.

As mentioned before, a beneficiary satisfaction survey will be conducted at the end of the operation in order to improve humanitarian interventions for affected populations.

Administration and Finance: The organizational structure of the Guatemalan Red Cross includes an Accounting Department, which guarantees proper use of financial resources in accordance with the conditions laid down in the DREF guidelines and procedures. Financial resource management will be according to National Society regulations and Emergency DREF Fund guidelines. In addition, the National Society's own procedures will be applied to the expenditure justification process and done on IFRC formats.

In accordance with DREF procedures, the operation will only cover costs incurred during the three-month operation; it will not cover permanent structural costs.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Areas common to all sectors

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS
Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed evaluation and analysis to inform the operation's design and implementation.	Ind. 1.a) # of assessments conducted (general and/or by sectors)
Output 1.1. Initial needs assessments are conducted in consultation with beneficiaries.	Ind. 1.1a) Beneficiary assessment reports are consulted (evaluation reports, plan of action)

	Ind. 1.1b) Assessment reports that provide data on the affected population, disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerabilities (evaluation reports).											
Activities by week	June				July				August			
Conduct a rapid assessment with the branches.												
Beneficiary satisfaction survey												
Submit final report to IFRC disaster management coordinator												
DM Coordinator monitoring												

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Needs analysis: The needs identified through evaluations by GRC damage assessment & needs analysis (DANA) teams are as follows:

- Provision of drinking water to affected communities
- Setting up of water distribution points in affected communities
- Provision of 10-litre jerry cans
- Construction of rainwater collection tanks
- Hygiene promotion

Population to be assisted: 553 families living in 5 communities (Canaan, San Juan Acul, El Chorro, La Felicidad and El Cedral).

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS											
Outcome 2: 553 families in Sayaxché have improved their access to safe water and hygiene conditions.	Ind. 2.a) # of families receiving safe water											
Output 2.1. 553 families affected by the La Pasión River's contamination have been reached through awareness-raising lectures on health, hygiene promotion and proper water handling.	Ind. 2.1a) # Of families receiving awareness-raising lectures on health, hygiene promotion and proper water handling.											
Activities by week	June				July				August			
• Training and induction for groups of Red Cross volunteers in charge of health and hygiene lectures.												
• Lectures on hygiene promotion and proper water handling												
Output 2.2. 553 families affected by the La Pasión River's contamination have jerry cans	Ind. 2.2a) # of families receiving jerry cans and water dispensing bags											
Activities by week	June				July				August			
• Identification and registration of families												
• Distribution of jerrycans (2 per family)												
• Replenish of 553 jerry cans (10 liters) through Panama Global Logistics Service (GLS)												
Output 2.3. 553 families affected by the La Pasión River's contamination have safe water	Ind. 2.3a) # of families that received safe water											
Activities by week	June				July				August			
• Distribution of safe water by tanker trucks												

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up of water distribution points (tanks 2500 litres, taps, hoses) 																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of water and sanitation National Intervention Team (NIT) 																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replenish of water treatment supplies (chlorine, aluminum sulphate and water purification plant accessories) 																				

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

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DREF OPERATION

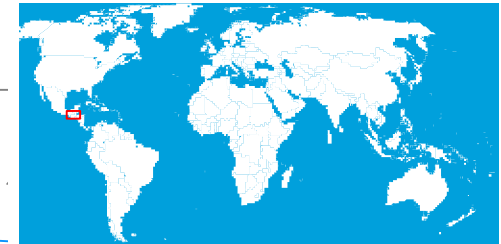
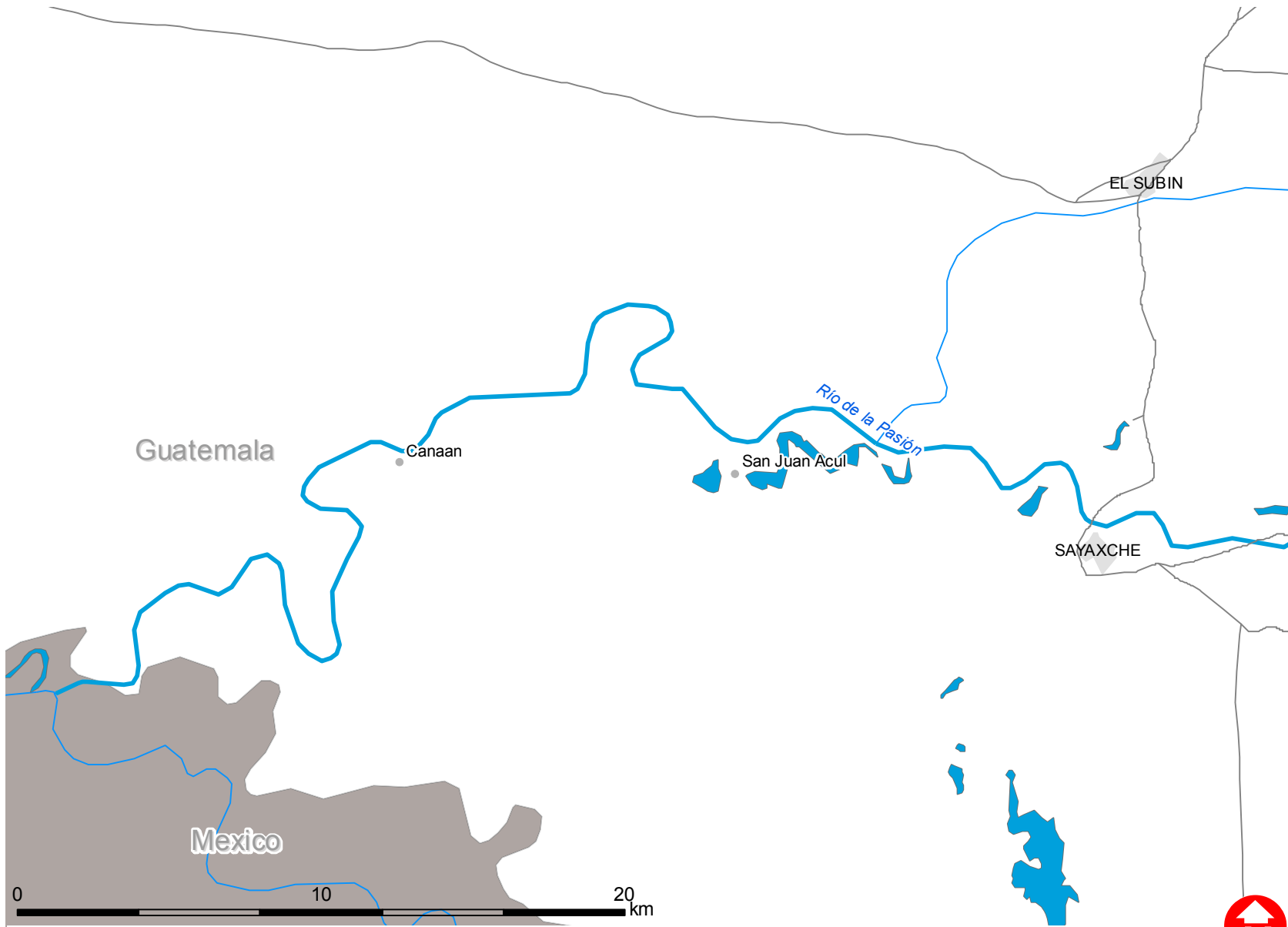
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14/07/2015

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	0
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,796
Medical & First Aid	0
Teaching Materials	0
Ustensils & Tools	2,028
Other Supplies & Services	28
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	3,852
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	752
Distribution & Monitoring	658
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,457
Logistics Services	90
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	2,958
International Staff	0
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	564
Volunteers	4,859
Other Staff Benefits	0
Total PERSONNEL	5,423
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	423
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	423
Travel	940
Information & Public Relations	795
Office Costs	141
Communications	733
Financial Charges	564
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	3,173
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	1,029
Total INDIRECT COSTS	1,029
TOTAL BUDGET	16,858



Guatemala: Pollution



Legend

