Mexconnect

CHIAPAS, MÉXICO

MONTES AZULES BIOSPHERE RESERVE

TRIP REPORT

Related to Site Visit made by Emily Sotelo, P.E. and Ramón Lucero, Jr.
to the State of Chiapas, Mexico
February 24 – March 7, 2018

Ramón 505-660-2186 ramon.lucero@soudermiller.com

WEFTA SPONSORED PROJECTS
LOS MONTES AZULES

MIGUEL HIDALGO
MAYAN – TZELTAL DIALECT

Village: **Miguel Hidalgo – Chiapas, México**

A new water system for the community was completed in 2011. The project included a spring catchment tank at the manantial (spring), approximately 1,600 meters of 2-inch and 2-1/2-inch PVC from the manantial through the jungle to a new water storage tank and finally PVC pipe from the water storage tank culminating with an outdoor spigot to the outside of each dwelling.

During a site visit in 2016 several leaks were discovered on the 2-inch polyethelene transmission line from the spring to the water storage tank and at the lower elevations in the community. All of the breaks were within a 100 meter section of line located at the lowest elevation of the transmission line and approximatley 200 meters at the lower elevations in the community. These leaks were addressed in 2017 by replacing the 2-inch polyethelene line with 2 ½-inch PVC RD-26,which windstands pressures up to 160 psi.

During this year's site visit, additional water leaks were discovered throughout the remainig 204 meters (approximately 600 feet) of 2-inch polyethelene line between the section replaced in 2017 and the lowest section of the transmission line. To address this issue, we are currently seeking a cost estimate to purchase, transport and install 2 1/2-inch PVC RD-26 waterline to replace this section of line.

Until we finalize the current price to purchase and transport the 2 1/2 -inch waterline, please find a preliminary budget based on 2017 material and labor costs. Each section of 2 ½-inch PVC RD-26 is 6 meters long. Therefore, we need a total of 34 sections. Miguel Hidalgo currently has eight (8) sections in stock, leaving the need for 26 sections of pipe to complete the project.

Quantity	Description	Cost Each	Total
26	2 ½-inch PVC RD-26	$300 Pesos	$7,800 Pesos (approx. $422 US)
1	Pipe tranport	$7,000 Pesos	$7,000 Pesos (approx. $378 US)
1	2 ½ -inch coupling	$74 Pesos	$74 Pesos (approx. $4 US)
1	Labor	$3,200 Pesos	$3,200 Pesos (approx. $173 US)
1	Labor Transportation	$2,000 Pesos	$2,000 Pesos (approx. $108 US)

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Transporting the 26 ssection of 2 ½-inch pipe may be the largest challenge in completing the project. Project materials are typically purchased in San Cristobal and transported first to Comitan and second to a hardware store in Amatitlan, which is near the community of Miguel Hidalgo. During the 2017 repairs in Miguel Hidalgo, materials for the project were included with the materials for the Tierra Y Libertad project, which included the transportation costs.

While in Chiapas, the hardware store in San Cristobal quoted us $7,000 Pesos (approx. $378 US) to transport the materials. Upon our return, we contacted the hardware store in Comitan, however they don't carry the 2 ½-inch PVC RD-26. Until we can find or negotiate a second trasportation cost alternative, the transporation costs are included in the cost estimate.

As of the publication of this report, the cost to complete the project is approximatley $1,085 US.

During our site visits in 2016, 2017 and 2018 we noted seepage through the wall of the ferrocement water storage tank. Ferrocement tanks are wire-reinforced cement mortar tanks which are less expensive than tanks built entirely with concrete. Ferrocement tanks are often preferred because they rely on commonly available materials and simple, easily-transferable skills. The construction likewise requires simple equipment so local people can easily contribute labor and local materials like sand instead of money.

Emily Sotelo, P.E. and Royce Beaudry, P.E. are currently explorinig alternatives for the best best method to stop the seeping and develop constructon recommendations to prevent seepage in similar tanks constructed in the future.

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Miguel Hidalgo Ferrocement Water Storage Tank

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Odelia and her children along with Manuel her husband hosted WEFTA volunteers Emily Sotelo, P.E. and I during our visit to Miguel Hidalgo

Please note the younger son's dart bag and blow dart, tools his ancient Mayan ancestors once used to hunt small game

TIERRA Y LIBERTAD
MAYAN – CHO'L DIALECT

Community:	Tierra y Libertad – Autonomous Zapatista Community located approximately one-hour walk (in the dry season) from the community of Miguel Hidalgo or two-hour walk from Vicente Guerrero, Chiapas, México
	Funding in the amount of $15,000 was secured in 2017 to complete a Water System Improvement Project to include a spring catchment system to capture two distinct springs into a single transmission line to a water storage tank, distribution lines to individual homes culminating with a water spigot to the outside of each dwelling unit.
Population:	65 homes with a population of approximately 450 people
Project:	Construction for one of the spring catchment tanks was initiated on May 4th and completed on May 20, 2017. Due to the rainy season, construction was halted and restarted again in January 2018.

During our visit on February 28, 2018 we met with Maestro José, members of the Water Committee and community members to review on-going construction for the remaining part of the system. Please find construction photos of the project.

Emily Sotelo, P.E. – WEFTA volunteer alongside 7,000-liter water storage tank

Excluding paint for the exterior of the tank, it was completed during our site visit. The boards over the top rim of the tank were removed and water from the spring catchment tank was released to fill the tank prior to our departure.

Tierra y Libertad Community Members

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Emily Sotelo, Maestro José and members of the Tierra Y Libertad construction crew at one of the two spring catchment tanks

Please note the concrete vertical pillars, which will support a metal tin roof to prevent leaves from the surrounding vegetation from entering the tank.

Water from a spring directly behind the tank fills the tank through a series of three four-inch pipes and from a second spring which feeds this tank via a six-inch pipe (the six-inch pipe can be seen entering the tank on the left-hand side of the photo.)

Water from a spring catchment tank at a higher elevation feeds this second spring catchment tank
Water from this spring catchment tank feeds the community water storage tank

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The last phase of the project will include a water spigot outside of each community dwelling including the school and the church

Project completion is scheduled for the Spring 2018.

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Ixcan

EJIDO de IXCAN

Community:	Ixcan – located at the confluence of the Rio Ixcan and the Rio Jatate, just off Highway 307 near the border of Guatemala. This community is located approximately seven hours east of San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas, México.
Population:	180 homes with a population of approximately 1,000 people
Project:	Funding in the amount of approximately $15,000 is needed to complete a Water System Improvement Project including the conversion of an exploratory well to a production well, a 20,000-gallon water storage tank and distribution lines to individual homes culminating with a water spigot to the outside of each dwelling unit.

On November 1, 2017 the Commission for the Ejido (Land Grant) Ixcan presented their project

solicitation in person to Kees Grootenboer in the city of San Cristobal de las Casas. The solicitation requests help to seek funding to construct a water system improvement project and a personal visit to the community to review the needs and discuss the details. Attached as Attachment B, please find the solicitation accompanied by the number of dwellings and an approximate number of inhabitants.

Approximately five years ago, the state government drilled two water supply wells. The first, an eight-inch well drilled to a depth of approximately 80 meters (approximately 262-feet) didn't produce any water. The ground elevation for this well is approximatley 713-feet above sea level.

The second well, a ten-inch well also drilled to a depth of 80 meters produced a significant amount of water. While the community was not aware of the exact well production, they indicated that a pump-test was conducted between 6 a.m through 7 p.m. during which time the well consistently filled a four-inch PVC pipe the entire time. This well was drilled at a ground elevation of 588-feet above sea level. The well is located approximately 1,000 meters from the Rio Ixcan.

In order to make this well functional, it will require that it is converted from an exploratory well to a production well. Currently, the well contains a 16-inch steel surface casing to approximately 20-meters and a steel conductor casing to 80-meters. The community could not tell us how the conductor casing was installed or the depth of the torch cuts.

Lastly, while there is electrical power in Ixcan, community members claim that the service is not very dependable. They have requested solar power for operation of the well pump. As we develop the preliminary cost estimates for the project, we'll explore the feasibility of solar power to operate the well pump.

Ixcan 80-Meter 10-inch Exploratory Well

Along with the wells, the government installed approximately 40-percent of the distribution system between the production well and the community. However, the majority of waterline is cracked, or all together broken making it useless for future use.

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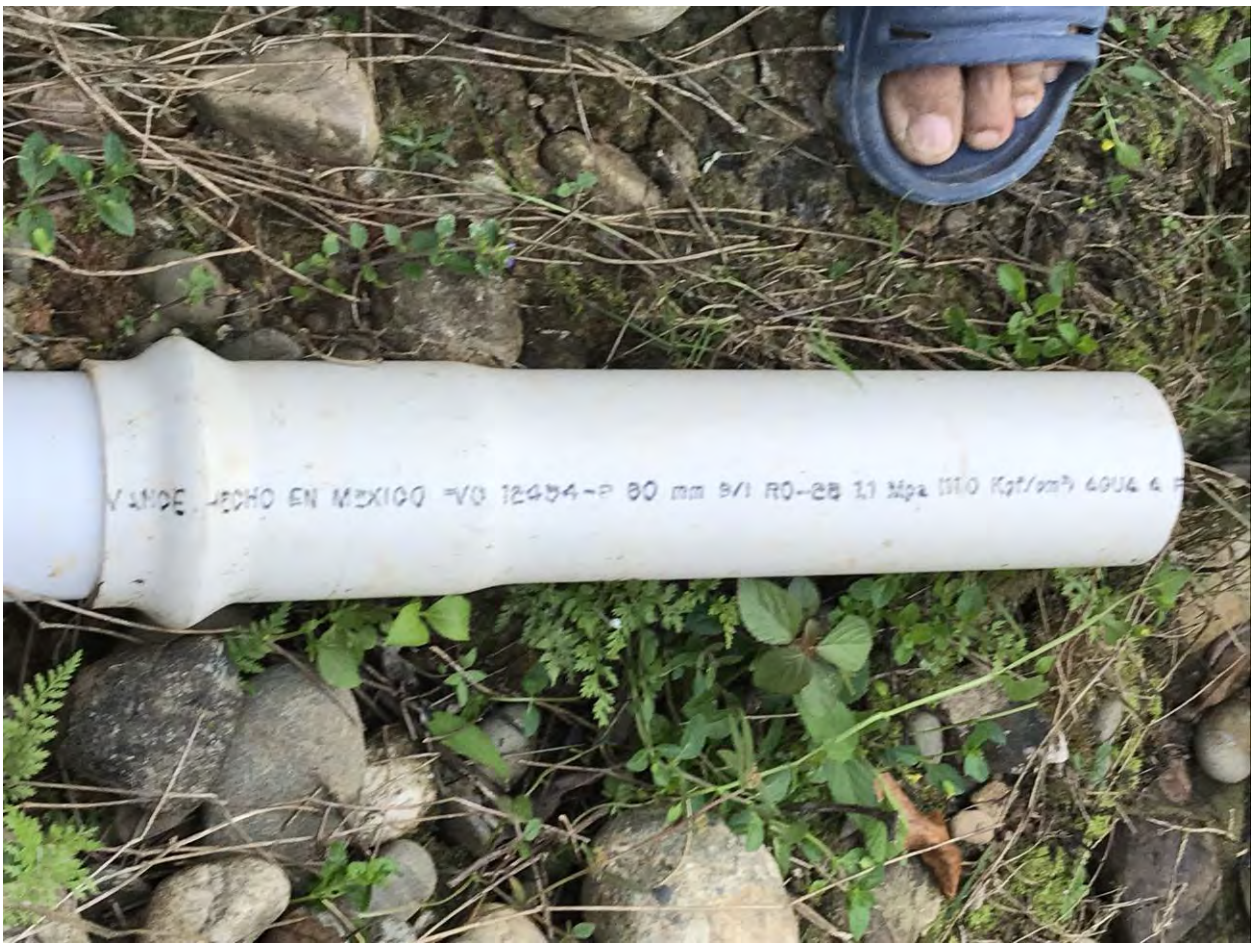

Check pressure rating for this pipe

The site chosen by the community for the water storage tank is the same location where the first well was drilled. This site is at an elevation of 713-feet above sea level, which is the highest location in the community.

The water storage tank will be sized using the following formula:

450 people x 60 gallons per person per day = 27,000 gallons per day x 3.785412 = 102,206 lit

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Proposed site for water storage tank

We understand the government completed a study for the work that was completed. The community indicated the study would be provided to Kees, who in turn will provide a copy to WEFTA.

Unlike the traditional communities WEFTA typically works for in Chiapas, Ixcan has paved roads, modern homes, several churches, a clinic and a school. Its apparent that Ixcan operates on a cash economy and can likely commit financial resources for a portion of the project.

As of the date of this report, we are working on a preliminary cost estimate for the project. Once we have completed this work, we will update the report to reflect the project cost estimates.

Kees, Emily and Xalik

Municipality: **Altamirano – Chiapas, México**

Hospital San Carlos: **Designed by Kees Grootenboer - 2004**

Project Costs: **To be determined**

Sponsor: **WEFTA / Looking for Sponsor**

Alameda County Medical Facility – Highland General Hospital – Department of Emergency Medicine

Highland has an ongoing relationship through an international elective with Hospital San Carlos, a 60-bed hospital in rural Chiapas, Mexico in the town of Altamirano. The hospital provides adult medicine, pediatric and obstetrical care for predominantly indigenous communities. It has a well-stocked pharmacy, ultrasound, x-ray, an operating suite, and basic lab tests available on-site.

Since 1998, Doctors for Global Health has organized international physicians to help provide regular patient care at Hospital San Carlos. In-patient and outpatient services are dominated by pediatrics, obstetrics, and infectious disease. In 2017, Hospital San Carlos provided services to 19,227 patients under emergency conditions and 2,200 patients which were hospitalized. The hospital is managed and operated by approximately 107 staff. Attachment C contains a breakdown for the hospital personal and patients for 2017.

Over the past several years, the potable water source for the hospital has greatly diminished. Its primary source is pumped from the Naranjo Spring. Water from the Naranjo Spring was originally dedicated to the hospital, however over the years residents from the community continue to tap into the line directly below the spring. Naranjo Spring is located approximately three kilometers (approximately 1.8 miles) from the hospital. In addition, during our visit, the hospital administration claimed there is a leak in the transmission line between the spring and the hospital. As a result, limited water is reaching the hospital. To augment water to the hospital, the Municipality of Altamirano supplies water once a week.

Sor Adela, Hospital Administrator claims the social-political climate makes negotiation incredibly challenging with the municipality of Altamirano and impossible with the individuals who have tapped the line from Naranjo Spring.

Emily and Francisco (Pancho) Lopez at Hand Dug Well Site

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Other potential water sources are a hand dug well, rain water catchment and potentially grey water. The hand dug well is approximately 45-feet deep. Maintenance personal claim they previously used a ½ horsepower pump to draw water from the well, however it could only be pumped over short intervals before it went dry. During our visit, only wet sediment was visible at the base of the well. The well did not have a pump.

Since our return, maintenance personal hand dug the well approximately two feet deeper. We understand the well is providing a limited amount of water which is being used to wash laundry. Water samples have not been taken to determine if the water is potable.

Open rain catchment distribution system

Covered rain catchment distribution system

Rain water catchment could be a potential seasonal water source for the hospital. Rain water catchment canals are designed throughout the hospital. Some of the canals are open like the picture on the previous page and a percentage of the canals are protected from the environment as depicted by the picture above.

Rain water can easily be directed into the grey water catchment tanks depicted in the photo on the following page. The grey water system is currently inoperable. (For a detailed report on the grey water system, please refer to Attachment D of Justin Logan's 2011 Trip Report.) Further review of the grey water system will be studied to determine if rain water catchment and the grey water system can work interchangeably.

Rain / grey water catchment tanks

Source Water

As of the date of this report, we have not identified a sustainable water source for the hospital. To begin, Sor Adela and Kees will continue to explore meetings with the municipality of Altamirano and the residents downstream of Naranjo Spring to negotiate a commitment for a sustainable water flow from each of these water sources. However, the social-political climate is not favorable, which will make this alternative challenging.

Locally, Emily and I will coordinate a meeting with Souder, Miller and Associates engineering team to develop additional potential alternatives and project cost estimates. This report will be updated as the alternatives are developed.

During a site visit in November 2011, Justin Login, P.E., Agua Engineering, Inc. identified, evaluated and provided recommendations for the hospital's three waste streams. His evaluation can be found under Attachment E. Currently, wastewater flows from two of the waste streams; Black Water and Special Water which are going directly in Altamirano's wastewater collection system. Altamirano's waste stream discharges into a dry arroyo, where it eventually discharges into the Rio Tzaconejá. We'll contact Justin to request a cost estimate for the recommendations he provided in 2011.

Lastly, the hospital is interested in solar panels to offset their electrical costs. Currently, the hospital spends approximately $11,000 pesos (approximately $600) a month in electrical costs. We'll contact Dale Lyons to inquire about the feasibility of this request.

Attachment A

Emily Sotelo's Trip Report

The Privilege of Being There

Emily Sotelo, WEFTA Trip Report
Chiapas, Mexico 2018

In February / March 2018 I got to travel with my coworker, Ramon Lucero, to Chiapas, Mexico on behalf of WEFTA. Ramon has been working with WEFTA in Chiapas over the past nine years, as well as in many other countries. This was my third WEFTA trip, but the first to Chiapas. While in Chiapas, Ramon and I visited four communities:

Ixcan - this community of indigenous people of Mayan-descent is located on the edge of the Chiapan jungle. We visited them in response to a solicitation for help that we recently received from them. A well was drilled in this community about five years ago, but a well-pump was never installed, and the community does not have a functioning water distribution system.

Miguel Hildalgo – after driving to the Rio Jatate and taking a canoe upstream, we visited this indigenous Zapatista community of Mayan-descent, located right off the river. WEFTA helped this community build a water system about 6 years ago. We visited them to check up on the community, water system, and some repairs we made last year. After investigating the system and deciding on some additional repairs, we stayed the night with one of the families from the Water Committee, sleeping in tents on their lawn. There's something magical-feeling about Miguel Hildalgo. Maybe it's stepping off a canoe and entering the neatly laid-out community. Or maybe it's the imposing mountain that overlooks the community. Or just the wonder of being in a community yet to be greatly touched by the outside world.

Tierra y Libertad - after the overnight stay in Miguel Hildalgo, we walked (through so much mud) 3-miles to the nearby community of Tierra y Libertad, where WEFTA and the community are currently installing a new water system, which includes two water-spring-catchments, a concrete storage tank, and 68 connections to homes and other buildings. We stayed

the day with the community, watching the progress on the water system, and completion of the concrete storage tank. We then hiked back to Miguel Hildalgo - in hot and humid conditions that almost killed this desert girl. But, I survived.

Altamirano - we also got to visit this small town on the edge of the jungle, where the Hospital San Carlos is located. Our in-country-host and WEFTA-affiliate, Kees, designed the hospital with the goal of making it feel like not a hospital. He succeeded splendidly. But though the hospital is beautiful and bustling with activity, the hospital's water system, which was installed by WEFTA's sister organization Waterlines, is in desperate need of a new water supply. The waste water system is also in great need of improvements.

The most amazing part of this trip was just getting to be there in the communities. At first, it's always hard for me to be there, given my desire not to stand out like a sore thumb, but being the center of attention by very nature of being an outsider. Everyone and their dog stopped and stared at us as we passed by. Swarms of children stayed at a safe distance but crowded around to watch us. Then, as if we needed anything else to make us stick out, setting up our tents in our hosts' yard caused people to gather around, wondering at these weird things, and even coming up to touch them.

But a late-night conversation with Ramon in Miguel Hildalgo changed my feelings of embarrassment and awkwardness into feelings of privilege and gratitude. Standing under a nearly-full moon in a location where electricity is so far beyond reach, after eating dinner under a thatched-roof kitchen lit by two live candles, with bugs crawling over the remains, and half naked children running around, I realized the huge, monumental, privilege that it is to feel like an outside in these communities - because I am one. Because, I get to be the one of few westerners, who get to walk these streets and have everyone stare at me; to eat a meal with this family that welcomed us abundantly; and to stand in the middle of a remote, unwesternized, underdeveloped, cashless-society, that has yet to be reached with roads, electricity, and tourism. I get to be one of the few who get to see a community live in a way so beyond anything that most westerners have ever experienced. I get to be the one privileged to be here. I am the one blessed to help them in a very necessary and vital way. But, as Ramon says, I have received from them so much more than I could ever give to them.

Attachment B

Ixcan Project Solicitation

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Ejido Ixcan Municipio de Ocosingo Chiapas
a 01 de Noviembre del 2017.

Asunto: solicitud de
Agua potable

C. [redacted] Por este medio nos dirigimos a usted para que nos ayude a soliatar ó a construir nuestra red de agua potable para nuestro ejido porqué nos es verdaderamente necesario contar con este servicio.
Tambien le solicitamos de la manera mas amable si podria visitarnos en nuestra comunidad Para platicar conusted y valore nuestra necesidad a este servicio.

Esperando contar con su apoyo y tome en cuenta nuestra petición nos despedimos de usted deseandole tenga buena salud.

Atentamente

COMISARIADO EJIDAL
IXCAN
MPIO. DE OCOSINGO CHIS

Adionel Roblero Roblero
Comisariado Ejidal.

Delegado Regional

Jesús López Ramos

IXCAN MUN OCOSINGO

180 FAMILIAS
1000 HABITANTES APROX

5 AÑOS GOBIERNO
POZO PROFUNDO 80 M
MUCHA AGUA
DEBAJO DEL NIVEL DE
ALTURA DEL PUEBLO

FALTA BOMBEO
Y TANQUE ELEVADO
PARA QUE BAJE POR
GRAVEDAD

00 502 51 62 25 54
COMUNIDAD

00 502 46 82 68 83
JESUS LOPEZ GOMEZ
DELEGADO REGIONAL

40% DE LA RED DE DISTRIBUCION
ESTA HECHA

Attachment C

Hospital San Carlos Patient and Personal Demographics

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PERSONAL DEL HOSPITAL SAN CARLOS

Médicos generales	10
Pediatra	1
Pasantes	3
Auxiliares de enfermería	36
Enfermeras generales	18
Pasantes de enfermería	10
Personal administrativo	7
Mantenimiento e intendencia	22
Totales	107

PACIENTES ATENDIDOS EN CONSULTA EXTREMA

¨Pacientes en consultas	19,227

PACIENTES ATENDIDOS EN HOSPITALIZACION

Pacientes hospitalizados	2,220

Attachment D

Justin Login's 2011 Trip Report Powerpoint

WEFTA Sponsored Trip
Chiapas, México

Hospital San Carlos Wastewater Flows

- Gray water
  - consisting of water from 14 showers and 31 sinks
  - 1,051 gallons per day (3,980 lt/dia)
- Black water
  - consisting of 21 toilets, 2 showers, 4 sinks, and 5 mingt (?)
  - 494 gallons per day (1,870 lt/dia)
- Special water
  - consisting of 13 toilets, 8 showers, and 31 sinks
  - 877 gallons per day (3,320 lt/dia)

WEFTA Sponsored Trip to Chiapas, México

November 6 – November 12, 2011
Ramón and Justin

WEFTA Sponsored Trip to Chiapas, México

Wet Well

Filter Float

Filter Media

WEFTA Sponsored Trip to Chiapas, México

November 6 – November 12, 2011
Ramón and Justin

WEFTA Sponsored Trip to Chiapas, México

November 6 – November 12, 2011
Ramón and Justin

WEFTA Sponsored Trip to Chiapas, México

Hospital San Carlos Wastewater Problems

Gray Water

- Connected to small kitchen (organics)
- Filters plug and cause odors and maintenance

Black/Special Water

- Ran system for a few months
- Significant odors
- System design uses purchased bacteria and colloidal silver, which requires ongoing purchase
- Currently discharging all waste to river

WEFTA Sponsored Trip to Chiapas, México

Gray Water Solutions

- Separate kitchen waste
- Run directly to treatment facility (no reuse)

Black/Special Water Solutions

- Anaerobic treatment system
- Recirculating filter

Attachment E

Justin Login's Waste Flow Treatment Recommendations

Hospital Altamirano

The Hospital has three different waste streams that require some treatment. The streams are as follows:

1. Gray water – consisting of water from 14 regaderas and 31 lavabos
    a. 1,051 gallons per day (3,980 lt/dia)
2. Black water – consisting of 21 toilets, 2 regarderas, 4 lavabos, and 5 mingt
    a. 494 gallons per day (1,870 lt/dia)
3. Special water – consisting of 13 toilets, 8 regaderas, and 31 lavabos
    a. 877 gallons per day (3,320 lt/dia)

Currently the gray water system is designed to collect in a plastic wet well. The wet well allows for some storage of the gray water and as the level comes up, a pump will turn on, lifting the water to a two-tank filter system. The water is pumped to the first filter tank and overflows on top of the media. It passes through the media and into a collector system at the bottom and then passed to the next tank, repeating this process. After the pass through the two-tank system, the water goes to a concrete storage tank and then is pumped up to an elevated tank, which is used for flushing toilets.

The system operators indicated materials have separated out on top of the filters and odors from the system have been strong. It appears from the description that this system is seeing some organic material and this material is settling out on top of the media and then causing odors.

The black and special waters have separate collection systems that deliver them to a treatment system on site. The system has two trains, with the black water going directly into the existing SIRDO tanks and the special water being screened, going through a grease separator, and then going into SIRDO tanks. After the SIRDO tanks, the two waste streams combine and then go into one large plastic tank before being discharged. This final tank, which has a volume of 10,000 liters (2640 gallons), was equipped with some mixing equipment that has been removed.

The initial design was to provide bacteria (purchased from the equipment supplier) on a regular basis and add it to the SIRDO tanks to provide treatment to the waste streams. This is costly and not required to provide adequate treatment. One additional consideration is the Hospital uses a substantial amount of disinfectant to keep the facility clean. Consideration of its impact on treatment is required to maintain the treatment system.

The operators also experienced odors and had difficulty operating this system. They tried for several months before abandoning the system.

Recommendation:

Gray Water System – It appears that the main problem with this system is that there are organics getting into the system. I believe the kitchen may have a connection to this and that could be where the organics are coming from. If the organics can be removed, then the odors coming from the filters would not occur. If the organics can't be removed, then this system could be run, but occasional cleaning of the filters will be required. This could be accomplished with a disinfectant or something similar to break up the organic material.

If these two options are not feasible, then the gray water could be sent directly to the treatment facility. However, if the gray water can be used to flush toilets, it will reduce the total amount of water to be treated. Less overall water to be treated would be better.

Treatment System – In general, I would keep the process tanks as they are with some minor modifications. It would be beneficial to combine both of the waste streams (special and black) in order to minimize the potential impact of the disinfectants used. Thus, I would combine both streams and have them go into the screen (tamizador). The flow will then go through the grease trap. With a small amount of piping modifications, then all the flow can be split to the 6 SHFs (green boxes). The 2 SFHs that are currently set at a higher elevation will have to be lowered to the same elevation as the other 4. The interiors of the SHF units have multiple settling baffles. These should be reduced to a simple baffle at the end of each chamber (before the effluent pipe). The reason for this is there will be solids settling out in the green boxes and having all of the baffles will make it more difficult to maintain.

The water will flow from the SHFs through the small filter units and then it will all combine to go into the 10,000 gallon plastic tank. The 10,000 gallon tank should be retrofit with a baffle effluent line (similar to a septic tank effluent line). This effluent line should be installed to pull water from the middle portion of the tank, with respect to height to reduce any floating or settled debris from leaving in the effluent. The final effluent can then be disposed of on the adjacent hill with a perforated pipe disposal system.

The system maintenance should be minimal, but some effort will be required to keep solids levels acceptable. Thus, solids removal from the various tanks will be required. The operators will have to monitor the system and when solids levels increase and start flowing out of the system, a small pump should be used to remove them. The system should function much like a septic system and should not require solids removal frequently.

Attachment F

Trip Expense Report

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2018 Trip Expenses
Chiapas, Mexico
Feb. 24 - March 7, 2018

WEFTA Funds **$ 1,000.00**

$1 = $17.85 Pesos at Los Alamos National Bank - 2/23/18

Date	Expense	Pesos	Dollars
February 5, 2018	Ramon's Airfare through Mexico City (Paid Directly by WEFTA)	$ 5,696.03	$ 318.98
February 5, 2018	**Ramon's Airfare and Luggage Expense within Mexico (Donated)**	**$ 5,209.42**	**$ 291.73**
Trip Expenses			
February 24, 2018	Coffee	$ 49.64	$ 2.78
February 24, 2018	Water	$ 44.64	$ 2.50
February 24, 2018	Lunch - Mexico City x 2	$ 500.00	$ 28.00
February 24, 2018	Coffee - Mexico DF x 2	$ 130.00	$ 7.28
February 24, 2018	Transport from Tuxtla to San Cristobal	$ 484.10	$ 27.11
February 24, 2018	Taxi from bus station to Kees' home	$ 40.00	$ 2.24
February 26, 2018	Gas for Kees' Truck and Road Block Payment	$ 686.78	$ 38.46
February 26, 2018	Lancha from Rio Azul to Miguel Higalgo	$ 350.00	$ 19.60
March 1, 2018	Lancha from Miguel Hidalgo to Rio Azul	$ 350.00	$ 19.60
March 1, 2018	Transport van between Rio Azul and Comitan	$ 210.00	$ 11.76
March 1, 2018	Transport van between Comitan and San Cristobal	$ 160.00	$ 8.96
March 1, 2018	Taxi from bus station to Kees' home	$ 40.00	$ 2.24
March 2, 2018	Bread for Kees' home	$ 15.00	$ 0.84
March 5, 2018	Snacks and Water	$ 58.04	$ 3.25
March 7, 2018	Donation to Kees to cover lodging and food for seven days	$ 11,357.05	$ 636.00
March 7, 2018	Taxi from Kees' to bus station	$ 40.00	$ 2.24
March 7, 2017	Transport from San Cristobal to Tuxtla	$ 484.10	$ 27.11
March 7, 2018	Breakfast - San Cristobal x 2	$ 130.00	$ 7.28
March 7, 2018	Lunch - Mexico City x 2	$ 271.07	$ 15.18
March 7, 2018	Lunch - Dallas	$ 653.03	$ 36.57
March 7, 2018	Airport Parking	$ 589.28	$ 33.00
Expenditures			**$ 932.00**

Balance Remaining $ 68.00

Notes
Limited receipts for taxis and transportation vans within Chiapas.