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I. Basic Facts

I. Basic Facts

A. Time Zones

GMT: -6 hours (-5 hours in summer)

B. Currency

100 centavos = 1 quetzal
US\$1 = 3.40 quetzales
(Exchange rate 1 January 1990, for current
exchange rate, consult UNHCR Finance Section)

C. Visa Information/
Vaccination Requirements

Visa Information: A passport and visa or tourist card are required. A tourist card is valid for six months. Entry into the country must take place within 30 days of issue. Cards must be obtained in person and are available from Consulates (or from airlines serving Guatemala) on presentation of appropriate identification (passport or birth certificate). Check with Embassy/Consulate for specific requirements.

Vaccination Requirements: No vaccinations are required. Immunization against hepatitis, typhoid and paratyphoid, typhus, polio and tetanus are advisable for extended stays.

D. Calendar and Holidays

New Year's Day	01 January
Epiphany	06 January
Easter	March/April
Labour Day	01 May
Anniversary of the Revolution	30 June
Assumption*	15 August
Independence Day	15 September
Columbus Day	12 October
Revolution Day	20 October
All Saints Day	01 November
Christmas	25 December
New Year's Eve	31 December

* Guatemala city only.

E. History

The highlands of what is now Guatemala was the birthplace of the Mayan civilization - a culture which was at its zenith between AD 300 and 800. It is not known what caused the decline of this sophisticated civilization, but by the time of the Spanish conquest of Guatemala (1523 to 1525), the Guatemalan Indians were ruled by a Mexican people. Independence was obtained from Spain in 1821, from Mexico in 1824, and from the Federation of Central American States in 1838. After a series of dictators, there was relative stability, with periodic disruptions.

Juan Jose Arévalo was elected President in 1944 and set out to accomplish a social revolution, paying particular attention to education and labour problems. Jacobo Arbenz became President in 1950, and the pace of reform was quickened. His Agrarian Reform Law, which divided large estates expropriated without adequate compensation among the numerous landless peasantry, aroused opposition from landowners.

In June 1954, Carlos Castillo Armas, backed by interested parties and with the encouragement of the United States, led a successful insurrection and became President. For the next 29 years, the army and its right-wing supporters suppressed left-wing efforts to restore the gains made under Arevalo and Arbenz. Many thousands of people, mostly leftist, were killed during this period.

Under General Oscar Mejia Victores, who took power in August 1983, a timetable for a return to democratic rule was drawn up. The victor of the presidential elections, held in December 1985, was Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo, of the Christian Democratic Party (DC). The return to elected government has not as yet greatly reduced the influence of the armed forces, narrowed the huge gap between rich and poor, or brought to an end the civil war being fought in parts of the country. In December 1987, it was announced that an extreme right wing coup attempt against President Cerezo had been foiled.

Source: Europa Yearbook, 1988

F. Government

Political Status: Guatemala is a republic.

Structure: Political power is traditionally personal rather than institutional. A President, elected to a four-year non-renewable term by direct vote, appoints and presides over the council of ministers and is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. The unicameral legislature consists of 60 members who also serve four-year non-renewable terms.

Regional Organization: The Republic is divided into 22 departments. These are headed by governors appointed by the President. Departments are divided into 326 municipalities under elected mayors.

G. Language

Spanish is the official language. Indigenous Indian languages are spoken by 40% of the population.

H. Religion

Most of the population is Roman Catholic.

I. Climate and Geography

Area: 108,889 km²

Geographical Overview: The Republic of Guatemala, Central America's third largest country, lies in the Central American isthmus, bounded to the north and west by Mexico, with Honduras and Belize to the east and El Salvador to the south. It has a long coastline on the Pacific Ocean and a narrow outlet to the Caribbean Sea.

Guatemala's lowlands are comprised of two northern regions, the Peten and the Atlantic littoral, and one southern region, a narrow Pacific coastal plain stretching the length of the country. The highlands comprise about half of the total area and cut across the mid-section generally southeast to northwest. The Petén is a nearly level limestone (Karst) tableland covered mostly with rain forests. The Atlantic littoral, funneling much of Guatemala's eastward drainage into the Gulf

of Honduras, contains Lake Yzabal, the country's largest lake (more than 200 square miles). The Pacific coastal plain, averaging 30 miles in width, is a relatively wet region containing the numerous short rivers of the country's southward drainage system. The highland region branches into the broad ranges. The northern and larger Altos Cuchumatanes tend eastward and are characterized by older well-worn mountains. The southern Sierra Madres tend southeastward and are dominated by 33 volcanic peaks, including Tajumurco, the country's highest mountain (4,220 m).

Climate:

Guatemala is located in the tropic zone, but temperate seas and an irregular terrain provide a diversity of climates. At sea level, average annual temperatures range between 77° and 86°F (25° and 30°C). There is a marked dry season from November to May. On the Atlantic coast, where the winds that rise from warm Caribbean waters blow throughout the year, there is hardly any dry season. In the central region, the annual rainfall varies from 80 inches (2,000 mm) in the high plateaux to less than 40 inches in the arid section of the eastern part.

**J. Disaster
Vulnerability**

Guatemala is particularly vulnerable to earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions and hurricanes. Guatemala City and the old capital of Antigua have been severely damaged by earthquakes at least 15 times since the early 16th century. The epicentre of the last major earthquake (February 1976) was located in the Motagua River Valley, the least active of three seismic zones that transect the country. However, this earthquake proved to be the most destructive in recent Guatemalan history. Figures for total destruction included: 22,868 killed, 1.07 million homeless, 254,000 houses destroyed, and \$1.1 billion in damages. In Guatemala City, 1,200 were killed and 45% of the city was destroyed.

Source: OFDA Country Profile, 1982

K. Agroeconomy

The economy is dominated by agriculture, which typically contributes 25% of the gross domestic product (GDP), furnishes more than 60% of export earnings, and provides employment for more than 50% of the working population. Guatemala is, however, the most advanced of the Central American economies, with a relatively highly developed manufacturing sector, which contributes 16% of GDP and exports processed products to the country's neighbours.

Strong economic growth in the 1970s was interrupted when world prices for agricultural products declined in the early 1980s. Guatemala is Central America's leading producer of coffee, which is the country's largest export commodity. Cattle, pigs, and sheep are the principal livestock.

**Balance of
Payments:**

The current account deficit for 1988 is estimated at \$450 million. Total external debt amounted, in 1988, to US\$3,120 million. External debt payments, again for 1988, amounted to \$410 million.

Exports:

Major export crops are coffee (including soluble), cotton, fresh meat, bananas, sugar, shellfish, cardamom and petroleum. Principal export markets: USA, El Salvador, Federal Republic of Germany, Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Imports:

Major import items are mineral fuels, lubricants, basic manufactured goods, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment. Major suppliers are USA, El Salvador, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Mexico and Federal Republic of Germany.

Source: Europa Publications, South America, Central America and the Caribbean. 1988

Planting and Harvesting Seasons

Commodity	Planting Season	Harvesting Season
Cocoa:		
First crop		August - March
Second crop		February - April
Coffee:		
(field plantings of seedlings)		
Lower elevation	April - May	August - December
Higher elevation	April - May	October - March
Corn:		
First crop up to 5,000 ft	April - May	August - September
First crop over 5,500 ft	March - May	October - January
Second crop up to 4,000 ft	Sept. - Nov.	January - March
Grain Sorghum:		
Main crop	May - July	October - November
Secondary crop	Nov. - Feb	May - June
Rice	April - May	August - December
Wheat:		
Lower elevation	May - July	October - November
Higher elevation	May - July	November - December
(main crop)		
Cotton:	May - June	November - February
Abaca:		Throughout year
Bananas:		
Atlantic Coast		Throughout year
Pacific Coast		Throughout year
Peanuts:	April - July	November - December
Sesame:	May - September	October - January
Sugar Cane: (Cuttings)	April - May	December - April
Beans:	May - June	August - January
Sweet Potatoes: (slips)	March - April	Throughout year

Source: Planting and Harvesting Seasons in Latin America (Foreign Agricultural Service. US Department of Agriculture, 1958)

I. Population

**Estimated Population by Departments
(at mid-1985)**

Alta Verapaz	393,446
Baja Verapas	160,567
Chimaltenango	283,887
Chiquimula	220,067
El Peten	118,116
El Progreso	106,115
El Quiche	460,956
Escuintla	565,215
Guatemala	2,050,673
Huehuetenango	571,292
Izabal	330,546
Jalapa	171,542
Jutiapa	348,032
Quezaltenango	478,080
Retalhuleu	228,563
Sacatepequez	148,574
San Marcos	590,152
Santa Rosa	263,060
Solola	181,816
Suehitepequez	327,763
Tetanicapan	249,067
Zacapa	155,496
 *Total (mid-1985):	 8,403,025
*Official estimate (mid-1986):	8,195,000

Population in Principal Towns (1981 Census)

Guatemala City	754,243
Esmintla	75,442
Quezaltenango	72,922
Puerto Barrios	46,882
Retalhulen	46,652
Chiquimula	42,571
Mazatenango	38,181

Density per sq mile	75.3
Average annual growth rate	3.2%

Source: South America, Central America and
the Caribbean. Europa Publications Ltd., 1987

Although not "overcrowded" in static or national terms, Guatemala faces a rapid growth rate and population pressure in some areas. Roughly over two-fifths of the population live in urban areas. Average density is 73 persons per km², but ranges from three in the northeastern department of Peten to over 700 in the Department of Guatemala, which includes the capital city. If present trends continue, Guatemala's total population is projected to reach almost 12 million by the year 2000, compared with less than three million in 1950.

Source: Economic Situation and Prospects, January 1987, World Bank Report.

M. Health

Vital Statistics:

Births/1,000 population (1984):	35.9
Deaths/1,000 population (1984):	7.7
Infant mortality/1,000 live births (1984):	67.7*
Life expectancy at birth (average 1980-85):	60.7 yrs
Population under 15 years (1983):	45.2%
Access to safe water (1985): Urban	90.0%
Rural	26.0%
Average number of hospital beds/1,000 (1982):	1.7
Immunization rates - Children under 1 yr (1983):	
Diphtheria	55.0%
Poliomyelitis	55.0%
Measles	38.0%
Tetanus	55.0%
Whooping Cough	55.0%
Tuberculosis	40.0%

Source: World Health Statistics, WHO, 1987.

* Infant mortality rate may actually be as high as 100/1,000 live births, according to the Central American Institute for Nutrition. The child mortality rate for Indians is 1.7 times greater than the rate for non-Indians.

Major Causes of Death:

The five leading causes of morbidity are enteritis, and other diarrhoeal diseases; acute respiratory infections; avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiencies; skin infections; and anaemia. In addition, the general population suffers from high rates of parasitic infections (primarily from intestinal parasites -- ascaris, hookworm and trichocephalus), malaria, and onchocerciasis. The heavy use of pesticides on cotton and corn has increased not only anopheles immunity but also toxic poisoning of the population.

Source: World Health Statistics, WHO, 1987.

Health Care System: The health care system is implemented primarily by two groups: the Ministry of Health (MOH) and Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs). PVOs provide outreach programmes in rural areas and primary care in simple facilities or in the home, with the MOH operating mainly from sophisticated in-patient facilities in the capital area.

The Ministry of Health, responsible for public health services for 80% of the population, reaches only two million of its potential 6.4 million clients. Private health services and the Guatemalan Institute of Social Security cover each around 10% of the total population. An estimated 60% of the population is without modern medical services. Nearly all of the 636 health posts and health centres now in existence have been built since 1970.

Source: Guatemala, A Country Profile, OFDA, 1982.

N. Housing and Living Conditions

Rural: housing typically consists of one room, with earthen floors, walls of cane and mud plaster or adobe, and thatched roofs. Only 9% of rural housing have access to piped water, 40% to electricity, and 10% to latrines.

Urban: Housing is characterized by concrete slab or corrugated asbestos cement-sheet roofing. Squatter settlements and lower-income housing are constructed typically of adobe, which is especially vulnerable to earthquake damage.

Source: Guatemala, A Country Profile, OFDA, 1982.

O. Transportation

Roads:

In 1984, there were 18,000 km of roads, of which 2,877 km were asphalted and 6,576 km gravel. The Guatemala section of the Pan American highway is 824 km long, including 552 km of paved roads. The construction of a 1,500 km network of new highways, including a four-lane motorway from the capital to San José began in 1981. A 44 km toll road linking Escuintla with San José was due to be built in the mid-1980s at a cost of US\$ 18 million.

Source: Europa Yearbook, 1988.

Railway Network: The state-owned railways (bought from a US company) cover 819 km. The main lines link Guatemala City with the coasts and the Mexican and Salvadoran borders. There are also privately-owned plantation lines.

Ports: Ports handle 90% of the country's international trade, the Central American Common Market being the major exception. Two Atlantic ports, Puerto Barrios and Santo Tomás de Castillo, both on the Bay of Amatique, are controlled by the government-owned FEGUA. Two lighterage ports on the Pacific, Champerico and San José, are considered inadequate. Construction of a deepwater Pacific coast port has been the subject of numerous studies.

Airports: La Aurora Airport, Guatemala City, considered the best in Central America, can accommodate jet aircraft. There are 381 usable airfields: seven with permanent-surface runways and 17 with runways over 1,220 m. There is one sea plane station. The rainy season may limit use of smaller airfields.

Source: Guatemala, A Country Profile, OFDA, 1982.

Airlines: Aviateca, Empresa Guatemalteca de Aviación, provides internal and external services to El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, and the USA.

The following foreign airlines also serve Guatemala: Air Panama, Eastern Airlines (USA), Iberia (Spain), KLM (Netherlands), Mexicana de Aviación, Pan Am (USA), Sabena (Belgium), SAHSA (Honduras), SAM (Colombia), and TACA (El Salvador).

P. Communications

Radio and Television: There are five Government and six educational radio stations, as well as 77 commercial stations. There are four commercial television channels and one Government station.

Newspapers: The main newspapers are Prensa Libre and El Gráfico (morning editions), and La Razón and La Hora (afternoon editions).

Telephone: 92.7% of the telephones are in the capital, the remainder in other major cities.

Telex: Telegraphic services are widely available in the country, with connections to Mexico and the rest of Central America.

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II. Infrastructural Resoruces

II. Infrastructural Resources of Guatemala as Concern Refugees

A. Health System

Overview:

Health care is provided primarily by two groups: the Ministry of Health (MOH) and Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs). The two work co-operatively at the municipal level (PVOs referring more serious cases to MOH facilities), but there has been little co-ordination at the departmental level and essentially none at the national level.

PVOs provide outreach programmes in rural areas and primary care in simple facilities or in the home, whereas the MOH operates mainly from sophisticated in-patient facilities in the capital area, is highly centralized, and has virtually no outreach service. Fifty-one percent of the MOH budget goes to the Department of Guatemala. PVO services, on the other hand, are concentrated in a limited number of rural areas.

Health Services:

There were 131 hospitals in 1977. Of these, 37 (with a total of 9,407 beds) are run by the MOH. Sixty percent of these hospitals are located in the capital department. The MOH also operates 470 health posts and 159 health centres located in towns of 200 to 2,000 people. These are staffed mainly by auxiliary nurses.

In 1977 the Guatemalan Institute of Social Security (IGSS) ran 35 hospitals with 1,767 beds, as well as 20 ambulatory care units. Again, half the IGSS beds were in Guatemala City. There were also 59 private hospitals with 1,200 beds, two-thirds of which were located in the capital.

As part of a well-developed health care programme for the armed forces, the military operates 500 beds in Guatemala City and 48 clinics throughout the country, all staffed and operated by military personnel.

Planned Parenthood operates five clinics in Guatemala City.

The delivery of health services in Guatemala is often inadequate due to an insufficient number of health posts and centres, as well as lack of staff, equipment and supplies. In 1984, there were 690 health posts to serve a

rural population of approximately 4.8 million - around 7,000 persons per post - but more than 100 of these posts were not operational due to lack of staff and/or supplies. Similar staffing, supply and access problems afflict 209 health centres which are operating well below potential capacity. In 1983, 68% of field staff was employed in hospitals, 25% in health centres and only 7% in health posts. More than half of the health posts lack rural health technicians, but understaffing also prevails in the health centres and local hospitals. Guatemala City absorbs 45% of physicians, and 40% of nurse auxiliaries. There is also a scarcity of laboratory and X-ray technicians. The new Government is encouraging the decentralization of health services.

Health Programmes: Specific primary health care programmes developed in the past 15 years include oral rehydration therapy, environmental sanitation, and maternal and child care, but their coverage is still limited: less than 30% for maternal and child health, less than 20% for oral rehydration, and less than 55% for immunization, depending on the types of vaccination. A new health program, presently being introduced in eight of the country's 24 health areas, stresses the prevention and treatment of diarrhoea and contagious diseases.

Medical Supplies: Drugs and related medical supplies are imported through the Drogueria Nacional (12 Calle O-41, Zona 1, Guatemala City, Tel: 82295). Private importation of medicines is also permitted. A list of drugs for common use in the country is available from the Comisión de Terapéutica de la División de Atención Médica, Dirección General de Servicios de Salud. The distribution of medical supplies in the private sector is accomplished through pharmacies in the larger urban centres. Special distribution centres must be used in rural areas.

Sources: Guatemala, A Country Profile, OFDA, 1982.
Basic Facts on Guatemala, League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva, 1978.

Cold Chain: An operational cold chain does not exist. However, there are cold storage facilities in Guatemala City and in some of the other important towns. There is a ten cubic metre

cold storage facility at the International Airport. Three more cold storage facilities (one of 25 cubic metres and two of eight cubic metres) are located at the General Health Services Office. Cold storage facilities also exist in certain private industries. Dry ice can be obtained from Cerveceria Centroamericano in Guatemala City and from Fábrica de Gases Industriales de Manuel S. Ayau.

Source: Guatemala, A Country Profile, OFDA, 1982.

**Vulnerability
to Disease:**

Malaria is a problem in 75% of the country. Tuberculosis, leishmaniasis, and Chagas disease are also prevalent. Onchocerciasis is an important cause of blindness. Work is in progress to control yellow fever and dengue. Sexually transmitted diseases are also a target of public health concern.

Sources: Las condiciones de salud en las Americas 1981-84; Priority Health Needs in Central America and Panama. PAHO, 1985; Priority Health Needs in Central America and Panama: Progress Report, 1988.

**B. Transportation
Resources**

Road Network:

Road building and maintenance are largely the responsibility of the General Directorate for Roads (DLC) under the Ministry of Communications and Public Works.

In 1984 there were 17,315 km of roads, of which 2,887 km were paved. The Guatemala section of the Pan American highway is 824 km long, including 522 km of paved roads.

The construction of a 1,500 km network of new highways, including a four-lane motorway from the capital to San José, began in 1981. A 44 km toll road linking Escuintla with San José was due to be built in the mid-1980s at a cost of US\$18 million.

Highway travel is the predominant mode of transport. About 95% of cargo traffic and nearly all passenger traffic moves by road. All major production and consumption centres, and the principal ports are connected by a

network of paved roads. Unpaved roads totalled 14,428 km in 1984. The average highway density for paved roads is 25.4 km per 1,000 sq. km of area. Density is greatest in the Pacific lowlands and central highlands, lowest in the Petén and the Atlantic departments. An estimated 64% of the road network is in poor to fair condition.

Only in the undeveloped areas of the Petén and the Franja Transversal del Norte are substantial highway extensions needed, but there is a serious shortage of all-weather farm-to-market roads.

The Pacific Highway crosses the Pacific coastal plains via Las Palmas, Retalhulen, Maratenango, Escuintla, and Chiquimulilla to the Salvadoran border. The Inter-American Highway extends from the Mexican to the Salvadoran borders, passing through the central highlands and Guatemala City. The Inter-Oceanic Highway follows the Motagua River valley and crosses the highlands via the capital to the Pacific port of San José. Additional paved road systems connect the following cities: capital and Yalapa with Yutiapa and San Salvador (El Salvador); join Zacapa and Chiquimula with San Salvador and with the Inter-oceanic Highway; connect Quezaltenango with Tapachula, Mexico (E-W), and (N-S) with Champerico on the Pacific Coast, San Cristobal on the Inter-american Highway. A paved road runs north from El Progreso to Coban and continues unpaved to Flores on Lake Peten.

The road network was considerably damaged by the 1976 earthquake. The Inter-Oceanic Highway was closed for six weeks due to landslides and collapsed and damaged bridges. The Inter-American Highway between Antigua and the capital was also blocked by landslides.

Railway Network:

While the highway system has been expanding rapidly, railroads have been in decline. Rail freight traffic has stagnated at the 1964 level of about 650,000 tons annually, passenger traffic at about 1.7 million trips. The decline is expected to continue. The system totals nearly 1,600 km, most of it Government-owned and operated. The main line runs from Puerto Barrios to Guatemala City and San José on the Pacific coast. Branch lines

run west along the Pacific coast to Tecun Uman on the Mexican border; freight only from Zacapa south to the Salvadoran border; and from Puerto Barrios to Santo Tomás de Castillo.

Port Facilities:

Ports handle 90% of the country's international trade, the Central American Common Market being the major exception. Two Atlantic ports, Puerto Barrios and Santo Tomás de Castillo, both on the Bay of Amatique, are controlled by Ferrocarriles de Guatemala (FEGUA). They also handle cargo for El Salvador. Less than 10 km apart, they tend to be complementary in activity. Santo Tomás is a general cargo port with annual traffic of over one million tons. Puerto Barrios handles agricultural commodities. There are also two lighterage ports on the Pacific, Champerico and San José. Construction of a deep water Pacific coast port has been the subject of numerous studies. Alternatively, San José may be expanded.

Champerico

Largest vessel:

8,000 dead weight tonnage, maximum depth 11 m.

Accommodation:

Open roadstead subject to heavy swells. Anchorage is approximately 12 m, 1.6 km, from wharf. Cargo loaded and discharged by lighters. Pier, length 345 m, width 24.38 m, head 24.99 m, bridge 8.23 m. Eleven 30-tonne lighters. 2,000 m railway, four locomotives, 150 car platforms.

Storage:

There are twenty-three covered warehouses with a storage capacity of 35,100 m³. Open and paved warehouses with a total area of 30,000 m² are also available. There is no refrigerated space.

Cranes:

Two electric 10-tonne cranes and three winches, two of 15 tonnes and one of 30-tonne capacity. 15 truck lifts and 7 cranes of different tonnage.

Airport:

Retalhulen, 32 km NW.

Livingston:

Accommodation:

Depth at entrance, 3.05 m; on bar 1.52 to 2.44 m, and alongside wharf 1.52 to 1.88 m. Vessels drawing more than 1.98 m anchor 3.2 km out. Two docks, one 40.84 m by 20.42 m and the other 15.24 m by 9.75 m. The port is now only used by fishing boats and small craft.

Puerto Barrios:

Approach: Depth in channel approach 9.75 m. Good anchorage SW of the pier with 9 m of water.

Accommodation: One pier 304.8 m long, property of Ferrocarriles de Guatemala, with one inner berth, depth 7.62 m at outer end, 6.40 m at inner end. On the south side of the approach to the pierhead, there is one outer berth with 7.01 m and one inner berth with 4.88 m depth.

Cranes: There are no cranes on the pier, but one 15-tonne mobile crane and a 5-tonne crawler crane are available in the yards; a 40-tonne crawler crane is available on special request.

Container and Roll on/Roll off Facilities: Containers can be handled by ship's tackle to flat cars on wharf alongside vessels.

Ore and Bulk Cargo Facilities: Available for grains, copper ore concentrate and fertilizers.

Airport: Puerto Barrios, 1.6 km.

Puerto Quetzal:

Approach: Channel width is 210 m.

Accommodation: New port area recently constructed just east of San José. Harbour protected by breakwaters, the main one being 1,035 m long and the others having lengths of 265 m and 360 m. There is a turning basin with a diameter of 400 m. The principal wharf is 800 m in length with an apron 56 m wide and a water depth of 11 m. The southern wharf for the berthing of smaller vessels has a length of 170 m. The port is connected to both road and rail system.

Storage: Covered storage of 7,680 m² and open storage areas.

Cranes: One 36-tonne capacity forklift available.

Container and Roll on/Roll off Facilities: Both are available. Roll on/roll off ramp of 100-tonne capacity is located at the northern end of the principal wharf.

San José: Located 107 kms south of Guatemala City, on the Pacific coast.

Approach: Open roadstead; ships anchor about 0.5 km from pierhead in about 14.5 to 16.5 m; sandy bottom, not very good holding ground.

Accommodation: Steel pier owned by Ferrocarriles de Guatemala but operated by Agencia Marítima SA, serves lighters loading/discharging vessels in the roads.

Cranes: Three 5-tonne winches and one heavy-duty winch of 15-tonne capacity, capable of handling up to 20 short tonnes, with previous notice. Nine lighters of 35-tonne capacity each and four tugs.

The majority of cargo is now handled at the new port of Puerto Quetzal.

Weather: Infrequent heavy swells; from the middle of June until October, violent wind and rain storms of short duration, called "Chubascos", may occur, particularly at night.

Storage: Only customs warehouses. No refrigerated space.

Container and Roll on/Roll off Facilities: 20 ft. containers can be handled.

Airport: Guatemala City, 110 km.

Santo Tomás de Castillo Situated on the Atlantic coast.

Approach: Situated in a well-protected bay, with good anchorage. Channel width is 88 m and marked by buoys.

Accommodation: Berthing facilities consist of a wharf 915 m long, with 8.23 m to 9.14 m maximum depth.

Depth of wharf 10.06 m. Six ships up to 10,000 tonnes each can manoeuvre at the same time. Pier 914.4 m long.

Storage: Warehouse area of 51,336 m² uncovered storage space and circulation area of 143,275 m². No refrigerated space.

Container and Roll on/Roll off Facilities: A portal crane on rails is available for handling containers and has a capacity of 35 tonnes. Sixty points available for refrigerated containers. Roll on/roll off vessels berth at the main wharf.

Airport: Puerto Barrios, 8 km.

Airport Facilities: Air transport is particularly important in the agricultural and tourist sectors. Regular air service is necessary for transport of goods and passengers to remote areas such as Peten. There are 381 usable airfields: seven with permanent-surface runways; 17 with runways over 1,220 m and one seaplane station. La Aurora Airport, Guatemala City, considered the best in Central America, can accommodate jet aircraft. The rainy season may limit use of smaller airfields.

AIRPORT FACILITIES

Aerodrome	Elevation (m)	Runway Dimensions (m)	Runway Surface/ Runway Strength	Aircraft Capacity
Champerico		3,600 (longest)	Not hard surfaced	Not available
La Aurora	1,506	2,987 x 60	High strength pavement High tyre pressure	B 747
Melchor de Mencos*	348	3,000 (longest)	Not hard surfaced	Not available
Puerto Barrios	3	2,400 x 23	High strength pavement High tyre pressure available using aircraft experience	DC6
San José	8 30.3	2,010 x 46	High strength pavement High tyre pressure using aircraft experience	DC6

* NB: no air-ground communications

Source: Airport Characteristics Data Bank. Caribbean and South American Regions. International Civil Aviation Organisation. 1985.

C. Communications

**Post and
Telecommunications:**

A Government-owned and operated organization, Guatemala Telecommunications (Guatel), is responsible for national and international communications, including connections into the Central American Microwave Net.

Urgent telegrams are charged double the ordinary rate. Sea mail from Europe takes about 40 days. Airmail to Europe takes 6-12 days. Telephone calls to other countries can be made any day at any time. Collect calls may be made only to Central America, Mexico, USA, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and Japan. All telephone services and the international cable service are in the hands of Guatel, but local telegrams are dealt with at the post office.

Modern telecommunications facilities are available only in Guatemala City. There are telephone connections with El Salvador and Mexico. Telegraphic services are widely available in the country, with connections to Mexico and the rest of Central America.

The 1976 earthquake damaged central switching stations and private installations as well as Guatel telegraph facilities. Emergency radio relay stations were used to restore basic communications.

Radio Network:

Dirección General de Radio Difusión y Televisión Nacional is the government supervisory body.

There are five Government, six educational radio stations, and 77 commercial stations.

Television:

There are four commercial television stations and one Government station.

Source: Europa Publications Ltd. South America, Central America, and the Caribbean 1988.

D. Water Resources

**National Water
Authority:**

The institutions on the national level in charge of water supply and sanitation services in Guatemala are: the Administrative Unit of the National Rural Aqueducts Programme (UNEPAR), the Institute for Municipal Development (INFOM), the Guatemala City Water Supply Municipal Agency (EMPAGUA) and the

General Secretariat for Planning (SEGEPLAN). The National Geographic Institute is the only Government agency entrusted with the implementation of groundwater studies.

The municipality of Guatemala City, the Department of Drainage and Sewage of the Public Works Directorate, the Department of Sanitary Engineering of the Public Health Ministry, the Military Civil Aviation, and the Renewable Natural Resources Directorate and other state and private organizations have drilled and operated wells to obtain water for drinking, industrial use and irrigation supplies.

**Emergency Water
Supply:**

Guatemala has a tropical equatorial climate. Annual rainfall exceeds 1,500 mm practically everywhere and many areas receive from 2 to 3 metres per annum of rainwater.

In spite of this large amount of rainfall, groundwater conditions are not always favourable because many of the geological formations of the area have little or no permeability. On the other hand, surface water is not available everywhere during the dry seasons, which makes the exploitation of groundwater resources necessary.

Ground water was not generally developed until recently but now is used practically in all sectors of the national economy (agriculture, industry, and public and private services). The water is tapped from springs and also from shallow and deep wells, but there are no statistics on the number of water points and their yields.

In Guatemala City, only 80% of the water needs are satisfied. Considerable leakage is found in the water distribution system and illegal taps and connections are common. Guatemala City relies on groundwater for much of its water supply. Groundwater quality is not well-monitored. Water treatment plants in the city, deriving most of their water from wells, have interrupted withdrawals as a result of inadequate supply, and function only about 12 hours each day.

As a result of groundwater development, various problems have developed in the Guatemala Valley: overdraught in some areas, contamination of aquifers due to uncontrolled

waste disposal into open wells, conflicts between users having wells which are too close together, which, in turn, has produced excessive draw-downs.

In areas affected by the 1976 earthquake, extensive damage to the water supply systems occurred. 75 urban and 240 rural systems were either partially or totally destroyed. In the rest of the country, the drinking water supply is inadequate and only 40% of the population has either piped water or easy access to other safe water sources.

Drinking water quality is generally poor and is the source of much of the diseases that affect the Guatemalan population, especially in rural areas.

**Water Supply
Projects:**

UNICEF has had water supply and sanitation projects in Guatemala's small rural communities since 1979.

UNICEF co-operates with the Environmental Sanitation Division and the Ministry of Health in its implementation.

Besides bringing clean drinking water to these small rural communities and easing the exhausting effort required of women and children in providing their families with water, the project will help to improve the health and well-being of rural communities and strengthen community organization and participation.

For the period 1988-1991, the projects plan to assist up to 400 communities in building water supply systems benefiting 110,000 people; improve health education activities; strengthen the implementing agencies' knowledge of and experience with water and sanitation technologies; and provide support to the Ministry of Health for a research and technical assistance component that will identify the socio-cultural factors that affect the sanitary practices of rural communities in an effort to improve the effectiveness of institutional programmes in this area.

**Equipment/Parts
Procurement:**

One of the constraints to the development of water resources in Guatemala is the procurement of equipment and spare parts. All equipment must be procured from international sources.

The following types of equipment are likely to be required for water supply systems in Guatemala.

- Portable filtration tanks.
- Handpumps, or monopumps are recommended.
- Mobile tanker carries - 27,276 litres capacity for distribution to areas where no water source is available or easily accessible.
- Storage tanks - 13,638 litres capacity. Rubber tanks must be ordered abroad but can be airlifted easily.
- Metallic or concrete tanks can be made locally, although raw materials are not always available.
- Storage containers of 10-litre capacity for individual transporting and storage.
- Other well-digging equipment, buckets, and eventually deep-level well-drilling equipment (drilling rig deep well pumps with fuel and/or generator, and distribution systems).
- Generators sets.
- Distribution piping.
- Casings.
- Sedimentation tanks with coagulation facilities.
- Collapsible water bladders:
- Chlorination systems.
- Other well-digging equipment, buckets, and deep level drilling equipment.

Note: For a more thorough discussion of water supply in emergencies, refer to the UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies, Chapter 9. Geneva, 1982.

E. Storage Facilities

Government food and grain storage facilities are operated by the Instituto Nacional de Ameliorización Agrícola (INDECA).

Government Grain Silos and Food Storage
Warehouses
(capacity in metric tons)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Silos</u>	<u>Warehouses</u>	<u>Total</u>
Guatemala City	14,490	1,731	16,221
Coatepeque	146	514	660
Retalhuleu	7,485	1,136	8,621
La Democracia	146	514	660
Chiquimula	146	514	660
Jutiapa	7,485	1,136	8,621
Quezaltenango	7,339	662	7,962
Los Amates	3,707	530	4,237
Tactic	3,707	530	4,237
La Máquina	2,368	514	2,882
Teleman	2,368	514	2,882
Fray Bartoloma	2,368	514	2,882
Nueva Concepción	1,184	278	1,462
Navajoa	1,184	278	1,462
Montufar	577	184	767
Talpatagua	577	153	730
Caballo Blanco	322	153	475
Catarina	322	153	475
Las Palmas	322	153	475
Ipala	322	153	475
Tiucal	322	153	475
Monjas	322	153	475
Monterrey	165	95	260
La Blanca	165	95	260
Seja	165	95	260
San Estebán	165	95	260

Source: USAID, Guatemala Mission Disaster Plan, 1978

III. Affected Populations

III. Description and Requirements of Affected Populations

Overview:

The number of refugees recognized by UNHCR at the end of October 1989, was 4,109. These include 3,314 from Nicaragua, 768 Salvadorans, and 27 others. It should be noted that at the end of 1989, as a result of the conflict which arose in November of the same year, some 1,035 Salvadorans had been granted refugee status and further influxes were expected.

The Guatemalan Government estimates that there are 200,000 displaced persons of Central American origin in Guatemala.

Refugees are located mainly in urban areas, especially in Guatemala, the southern departments, Jutiapa, Quetzaltenango and Izabal.

(See Annex I for information on UNHCR programmes for refugees in Guatemala.)

A. Salvadorans - General

Housing Customs:

Locally available hand-made housing materials are typical; a one-room adobe structure with a dirt floor and tile roof is most common, followed by bajareque (mud supported by a framework of small tree branches, split bamboo, adobe, straw, grasses). Roofs are thatched with sugarcane leaves or grass. Since bajareque cottages are not durable, adobe dwellings are preferred by rural residents. Rural kitchens are generally separated from the rest of the house.

Food Preferences:

Basic staples for the rural population include corn, sorghum, rice and black or red beans. These account for approximately 60% of caloric intake, which is supplemented by bread, fruit, fish and vegetables. Meals tend to be vegetarian and high in starch content, with meat, poultry, and dairy products only a minor part of the diet. Eating habits in the cities follow the same general pattern.

Health Status:

The health status of the majority of the Salvadoran population is precarious, although the health care system is relatively extensive. El Salvador is ranked among the countries in the western hemisphere most seriously affected by malnutrition.

B. Salvadoran Refugees in Guatemala

Refugee Population: At the end of December 1989, there were 1,803 Salvadoran refugees with legal status in Guatemala. The refugees are mostly urban or semi-urban, from the capital, San Salvador.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic

Previous Occupational Activities: The Salvadoran urban refugees in Guatemala come from diverse backgrounds, ranging from professional to skilled and unskilled workers. Other refugees come from rural backgrounds.

C. Guatemalan Returnees

Overview: From 1978-1983, thousands of Guatemalans sought refuge in neighbouring countries, particularly in Mexico (40,000 people). However, with the 1986 election of the civilian government of Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo, and the creation of an interministerial commission to oversee voluntary repatriation (Comisión Especial de Atención a los Repatriados - CEAR), a number of the refugees who had sought asylum in Mexico, Honduras or Bolivia began opting for repatriation.

A significant group of repatriants are returning to co-operatives and villages of private landholders in the municipalities of Ixcán (Quiché) and Barillas (Huehuetenango), where armed conflict is still relatively intense. Many villages, in particular in the Ixcán region, have deteriorated after being abandoned by the refugees or due to civil strife. The availability of arable land is limited, some repatriants even find their pieces of land occupied by landless peasants, and crops will take time to be restored. Upon reaching their destination, therefore, repatriates are faced with an urgent need for assistance.

Returnee Population: According to CEAR statistics, in October 1989 956 families were registered as returnees to Guatemala, numbering some 4,831 people. Approximately 770 families (3,848 people) returned to Guatemala under a CEAR-UNCHR agreement, at the end of October 1989.

A UNHCR rehabilitation project, which started in 1987, continues to be implemented in Guatemala for the re-integration of the Guatemalan repatriates, mainly returning from Mexico.

Previous
Occupational
Activities:

These returnees come mainly from peasant backgrounds.

D. Nicaraguans - General

Housing Customs:

The traditional housing of the rural poor is mainly of two types. The small rancho, common in the Pacific lowlands, has walls of poles (sometimes mud-covered) or cane, and often a straw roof distinguished by its four sheds. There are usually two rooms: a dormitorio for sleeping and a salita (living room) which may also include a kitchen area.

In the highlands, a rectangular canol-type house is the common dwelling of the poor. Additions (barjareque) with single shed roofs are attached to the short sides of the house and sometimes to the back. Walls may be of poles, cane or board or of poles or cane covered with mud-straw mix; roofs are frequently of tile. The main house consists of one or two rooms. The urban poor live in crude shelters constructed with concrete floors and foundations, wood siding, and tile or zinc roofs. Lower middle-income families live either in housing of wood, concrete block, or wood and block combinations, or they live in dwellings of "taquezal", timber frame walls of widely spaced posts connected by double lathing filled with stone and mud balls and plastered with stucco when dry.

Food Preferences:

The staple, maize, is used in several forms: mature and dry (maiz), fresh and green (elote), and immature (chilote). Corn flour (masa) is used in the preparation of tortillas and tamales. Rice, sorghum, wheat (in urban areas), and small amounts of barley are other preferred grains. Beans (red kidney preferred, dried black, and white) are the ubiquitous accompaniment to maize in rural areas. Consumption of plantains, potatoes, cassava, some sweet potatoes, and yams is more localized. Meat consumption is generally low; fish is eaten almost exclusively in coastal areas. Tomatoes and onions are widely used,

but overall consumption of vegetables is low. Fruits are consumed in small quantities in season.

Health Status: Prominent health problems are enteric diseases, pneumonia, tetanus, measles, tuberculosis, malaria, chagas disease, and leishmaniasis. Poor sanitation, inadequate nutrition, and lack of health care contribute to communicable diseases and a higher death rate.

E. Nicaraguan Refugees in Guatemala

Refugee Population: At the end of December 1989 there were 3,350 Nicaraguan refugees with legal status in Guatemala. The refugees are mostly urban or semi-urban from the capital, Managua.

Language: Spanish

Religion: Roman Catholic

Previous Occupational Activities: The Nicaraguans come from diverse backgrounds ranging from professional and skilled to unskilled. Refugees come to Guatemala for a variety of reasons, principally with complaints of harrassment and persecution by the Nicaraguan authorities.

IV. Institutional Resources

IV. Institutional Resources/Programmes

A. Relief Machinery of the Government of Guatemala

Policy toward Refugees:	The Guatemalan Republic has acceded to the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol relating to the status of refugees.
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Determination of refugee status, however, is done by UNHCR on behalf of the Guatemalan Government. All applicants come to UNHCR offices and request recognition of refugee status. All of them are interviewed by the legal adviser and on the basis of this interview the applicant may be granted refugee status. The decision-maker is UNHCR Guatemala. The criteria applied are those established in the Convention and the Cartagena Declaration. Every refugee recognised by UNHCR is issued with a Cédula de Identidad de Refugiado, entitling the holder to a renewable one-year residence. The refugee can apply for a work permit. However, since May 1988, the granting of work permits has been suspended. Refugees may attend public schools and are assisted by UNHCR projects (medical care, economic assistance for food and housing for three months, education, etc.) Although Guatemala is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol, the immigration authorities are not issuing, for technical reasons, Convention Travel Documents. Refugees wishing to travel abroad have to ask immigration authorities to issue a "permiso especial de viaje". In 1988 1,410 refugees received an identity card, and an increased number of refugees are expected to be recognised in 1989.

Policy toward Returnees:	The Government of Guatemala respects the right to return to the place chosen by the returnees. All repatriants are met at the border by CEAR and UNHCR and accompanied to their places of return. During 1988, 1,921 Guatemalans from Mexico and three from Honduras, returned voluntarily to their country. Upon their return, repatriants receive a "constancia de migración" enabling free movement within the country. Also returnees receive emergency assistance, consisting of food, building material, tools, etc. In a second phase, places of return are being rehabilitated.
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UNHCR facilitates voluntary repatriation and provides the necessary logistics. Once the refugees come back to their country of origin, UNHCR ensures that the will of the returnees is respected and that they are not discriminated against for having been refugees.

Government
Organization
Returnees:

As a result of an official agreement between Presidents Miguel de la Madrid (Mexico) and Vinicio Cerezo (Guatemala) in July 1986, the Guatemalan Government created a Special Commission on Returnees (Comisión Especial de Atención a los repatriados, CEAR), composed of delegates from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Development, and Defence, and from the Committee for National Reconstruction at the Vice-Ministerial level. If the Commission so decides, representatives of UNHCR, the Red Cross and the Church may also participate as observers.

CEAR has bilateral agreements and relations with the Mexican Commission for Assistance to refugees (COMAR - Comisión Mexicana de Ayuda a Refugiados) and draws up conventions endorsed by UNHCR in both countries. It operates, in fact, on a tripartite basis, though informally. CEAR's function is to establish the conditions necessary for the gradual return of Guatemalan refugees, principally those in Mexico.

Relationship with
UNHCR:

Taking into account the expected increase of Guatemalans repatriating from Mexico, Honduras and Bolivia, UNHCR opened an office in Guatemala City in July 1987 and is presently in Huehuetenango to ensure the proper implementation of assistance programmes benefiting returnees and to provide Guatemalan refugees in Mexico with the most accurate information regarding conditions in places of return should they want to repatriate. UNHCR's office in Guatemala also provides objective information on the country to applicants for voluntary repatriation, through facilitation of exchange of correspondence between refugees and relatives in Guatemala, through visits of refugees in Guatemala, and through visits of the UNHCR repatriation officer working in Huehuetenango. UNHCR has absolutely free access to the returnees and during 1988 returnees have been visited regularly after their return.

UNHCR plans to give administrative support to the Ministry of Labour and co-operate with the government to establish a procedure for the granting of work permits to refugees.

B. UNHCR Presence (as of December 1989)

UNHCR Branch Office in Guatemala

Mail Address: c/o UNDP
Apartado Postal 23-A
Ciudad de Guatemala

Street Address: 5 Avenida 16-69, zona 10
Ciudad de Guatemala

Cable Address: HICOMREF
Guatemala

Telex: 5318 UNDP

Telephone: 37.40.50 58.24.34

Acting Chargé
de Mission: Agni W. Castro-Pita

UNHCR Field Office in Huehuetenango

Assistant
Repatriation Officer: Mr Hans Georg Magnusson

C. UN Agencies (as Concern Refugee Programmes)

United Nations
Fund for Population
Activities: In co-operation with UNICEF and the World Food Programme, UNFPA is contributing resources to be used for health, hygiene, applied nutrition, marketing of basic foodstuffs, social mobilisation, water and sanitation, formal education, and income-generating activities for women.

UNICEF: General objectives of the 1988-91 programme include: decreases in maternal and child mortality rates; improvements in the development and well-being of mothers and children; the re-integration of street children into positive social structures and prevention of further growth in their numbers; and improvements in the environmental conditions found in homes and communities.

In addition, six subregional projects would complete UNICEF co-operation in Guatemala. These include child survival in the Central American isthmus; women in development; women's education for child survival; support to displaced families in Central America; urban basic services; and prevention, early detection and family/community-based attention for at-risk and disabled children.

United Nations
Development
Programme:

UNDP provides technical assistance in support to government institutions and planning for the development of natural resources, particularly energy, agriculture, transport, communication, and education. The participation of women in development is also the target of special attention.

PAHO/WHO:

The World Health Organization/Pan-American Health Organization, in co-ordination with UNICEF, and as part of the Health Priorities Plan for Central America and Panama, provides funding for activities in the strengthening of health services, human resources, essential drugs, food and nutrition, tropical diseases, child survival, and sanitation.

D. Voluntary Organizations

Fundación Contra el Hambre (Food for the Hungry Guatemala Branch) and Asociación para el Desarrollo Comunitario (ADESCO), are UNHCR's implementing agencies in Guatemala. They are responsible for providing domestic goods, education, and income generation as part of UNHCR programmes. A legal office is responsible for legal assistance to refugees.

Numerous other voluntary agencies are present in Guatemala, operating programmes in the areas of health care, water supply, and food production.

These organisations include Médecins du Monde, Vétérinaires sans Frontières, Médecins sans Frontières, Asociación para el Desarrollo Comunitario, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, Food for the Hungry, International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, Lutheran World Relief, People to People Health Foundation, Project Concern, Save the Children Federation, World Vision Relief Organisation, and Association Chrétienne de Jeunes.

National Voluntary
Agencies:

National voluntary agencies include Cruz Roja de Guatemala and Caritas de Guatemala.

E. Other Organizations

European Economic
Community:

In August 1987, the European Economic Community (EEC) began financing a US\$ 912,000 rehabilitation programme in Guatemala. Some of the funds will be used to dig wells and build the infrastructure in the region, and to reinforce CEAR (Special Commission on Returnees) infrastructure and rehabilitation projects on health, education, irrigation, potable water, and agriculture.

Annex I

ANNEX I

A. UNHCR Annual Programme

Refugee Population

Official statistics obtained during the CIREFCA conference in 1989 cite some 220,000 displaced persons in Guatemala. Of these, 4,109 are recognized by UNHCR. Most of these refugees are Salvadorans.

Aims and Achievements of 1988/89 Assistance Activities, and Proposals for 1990

In 1988, emergency assistance projects which had previously faced serious difficulties were successfully reoriented with a new implementing agency, Fundación Contra el Hambre (Food for the Hungry International, Guatemala Branch). Subsistence, housing and medical allowances were provided. A small well-functioning self-sufficiency project, consisting of some 20 micro-enterprises, was also implemented by Asociación de Desarrollo Comunitario (ADESCO) with encouraging results.

It was proposed that assistance for voluntary repatriation should be one of the main objectives in 1990 and that these efforts would be accompanied by special assistance to returnees through projects presented to CIREFCA by the Government.

Care and Maintenance

The slightly higher allocation proposed for care and maintenance activities in 1990 reflects the increase in the number of beneficiaries.

Rehabilitation Assistance to Returnees

First implemented in 1987, the continuing assistance programme has as its objectives: a) the provision for immediate needs and
b) the improvement of general conditions in the village of return.

This programme is implemented by the Special Commission for Aid to Returnees (CEAR).

B. Voluntary Agency Programmes

AGUA DEL PUEBLO
41 Calle 5-01, Zona 8
Guatemala City
Tel: 40913

Assists communities in designing, constructing, and improving rural water supplies and sanitation systems.

CARE
Edificio Amado, 5th floor
6a Avenida 6-47, Zona 9
Guatemala City
Tel: 316192

Activities include construction of water systems and sanitary facilities, health education, and maternal/infant food distribution. Also fishery, forestry, and soil conservation projects.

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES
11 Avenida 31-86, Zona 5
Guatemala City
Tel: 310945

Supports water, health, and food production projects.

DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION

Supplies pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, and equipment.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
Apartado Postal 1697
Guatemala City
Tel: 22801

Conducts a programme of preventive medicine, inoculations, health, and sanitation projects. Cooperates with the Government in programmes on malaria and parasite eradication, tuberculosis control, potable water, family planning, and medical treatment.

LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF
Apartado Postal 234
Guatemala City

Provides financial assistance and material aid to community health services, trains local health care workers, and has established a centralised pharmacy and a storage facility.

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES (France)
18 calle 6-31 A zona 10
Guatemala City
Tel: 682254

Activities in Guatemala include medical assistance, preventive medicine and education of health promoters.

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES (Switzerland)
5 calle 0-75 zona 3
Guatemala City
Tel: 28901

Activities in Guatemala include medical assistance, preventive medicine and education of health promoters.

MEDECINS DU MONDE
6 calle 1-41 zona 7
Guatemala City
Tel: 29534

Conducts a programme of medical assistance and education of health promoters in Ixcán.

VETERINAIRES SANS FRONTIERES
11 calle 2-00 zona 2
Guatemala City
Tel: 511034

Activities include plague control and promotion of animal farming. Have activities only in Ixcán.

REDHINTEGRAL
12 calle 12-42 zona 1
Guatemala City
Tel: 539957

Assists communities in improving constructions such as houses, latrines, bridges, etc., or in designing new ones using appropriate technology. Includes community organization in all projects.

WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION

Involved with development of water supply and irrigation systems, supports the training of health promoters, and assists health education programmes.