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Orphans, Street Children, and Displaced Children

A Project Options Paper prepared for USAID/Guatemala Mission.

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GUATEMALA

Orphans, Street Children, and Displaced Children

1. Definition of Problem/Existing Programs for Dealing With Them

Of growing concern in the world is the dramatically increasing number of displaced children, orphans, and street children, those UNICEF chooses to call "children in especially difficult circumstances." This crisis situation is of high concern to international development and relief agencies. The problem has also gripped the interest of political leaders in many countries, developed and less developed. It has stimulated legislative action by leaders within the U.S. Congress, which has set aside specific funds for A.I.D. to use in providing services and support to these children. Guatemala is of special interest to some members of Congress whose attention has been directed to the problems of street and refugee children by press coverage of their plight.

The causes of displacement of children and widespread dislocation of families are well known. The proportions of the problems are not as well documented. The major factors causing an accelerated expansion in the numbers of displaced children include civil strife and armed conflicts. Some 32 nations in 1990 are reported by the International Committee of the Red Cross to be involved in major armed conflicts. Natural disasters including earthquakes, floods, disasters caused by hurricanes and other windstorms, fires, and droughts have contributed to this growth. And there are persistent public health factors wherein families are disintegrated through diseases of epidemic proportion, industrial accidents, malnutrition and polluted drinking water. AIDS is now cited as a major cause of mortality of women in child bearing age. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that in the 1990s more than 10 million children will lose parents due to the effect of the AIDS virus.

Persistent economic malaise, especially in the developing world causes a fragmentation of the family and a consequent increase in the number of single parent families. Related to this, unemployment causes a breakdown in the family structure, with abandonment of children to the streets, or, if fortunate, to the shelter of a social service institution as the likely outcome.

a. Magnitude/Scope of Problem

These causes of family disintegration are self-evident. What is difficult to determine is the extent of the problem, not just worldwide but in specific countries such as Guatemala, in which projects are being developed. Inherent in the problem of obtaining accurate statistics for displaced children worldwide are: varying definitions for displaced children, variation in and data on the criteria used for determining needs, absence of information on the standards of program service,

and resources available for surveys to establish the level of assistance required. Some nations, for political reasons, do not wish to acknowledge that a problem may exist lest revelation of the facts reveals poor administration, and create tension or frustration and reaction against the government. Distortions and actual suppression of the data may occur.

Ballpark figures do exist. Childhope, a leading agency in this field, estimates the population of street children in the developing world to be 100 million¹. WHO, as stated earlier, reckons that more than 10 million children will be orphaned by the AIDS virus affecting one or both parents. While a number of estimates exist of children affected by war and strife for specific countries, there are no reliable figures yet available for such major regions of intense turmoil including the Persian Gulf, Liberia, Angola, Chad, etc. Thus the total worldwide picture is uncertain.

This uncertainty is equally a problem for Guatemala, for project definition, but not for justification for implementing a program of assistance. Although accurate data are not available on the extent of the problem of orphaned and displaced children, data are available that shows that current resources are not sufficient to meet the needs of children in this country. While additional surveys in the future will help in estimating the overall size of the problem, demands at present for services to children far exceed the current ability to respond. UNICEF is currently working on estimates for Guatemala which should be available by August 1991. Waiting for adequate statistics is not sufficient reason for delaying initiation of services. Sufficient justification exists now to begin services. Additional resources which might be available through A.I.D. will not meet the level of support required to meet the needs of even a fraction of the children at risk, but additional resources could help establish a base for future expansion,

The A.I.D. S&T Worldwide Action Plan for 1991 cites data from 1988 that indicate that there were more than 200,000 orphaned and over 11,000 displaced children in Guatemala.

According to the UNICEF analysis made in 1990, the National Institute of Statistics estimated a population of 4.2 million children in Guatemala of under 15 years of age, or 45% of the population. UNICEF also estimates that between 120,000 and 500,000 orphans have been created by the armed conflicts since the 1960s. These children suffered severely from malnutrition, respiratory diseases, and generally poor health. The Tribunal of Minors of the Supreme Court of Guatemala says that since 1980 100,000 to 200,000 children were left orphaned. In 1990, the Procurator of Human Rights estimated that the total number reached more than 200,000. The Guatemalan Episcopal Conference states that between 250,000 to 500,000 are orphaned minors.

b. History and Underlying Causes

The causes of family disintegration in Guatemala reflect many of the factors that contribute to the problem worldwide. Natural disasters such as earthquakes have torn apart families. Major armed conflicts between government and guerrilla forces in the altiplano since the 1960s have killed many parents and left homes destroyed. Economic depression in the rural areas has led many families to seek employment opportunities in the capital area, with consequent dislocation of families. Such dislocations have contributed also to a breakdown in healthy living in the

¹Source: A.I.D. Worldwide Action Plan for 1991.

urban areas. The displaced and dispossessed, alienated from their normal cultural and familial supports, are more susceptible to alcoholism and drug usage. Economic hardship leads parents to send their children to the streets in hopes of work and in search of money through begging or stealing. The immediate reward of food or money gained by the children for the benefit of the family is a temptation the parents cannot resist. They sacrifice education and future benefits for their children, in the name of survival.

Health care is precarious in most of Guatemala and for the urban immigrant, it is mostly not available. Thus the health status of the family is precarious, parents are susceptible to early death or injury, children fail to receive adequate food, they are not protected against communicable disease, they are not bathed nor fed properly, and the water they drink is dangerously polluted. In summary, the present physical condition of thousands of these children is precarious. When all else fails, the parents finally abandon their children, hoping that someone will help them.

c. Types of Services Required

From the above description of the plight of these children, it is clear that a wide range of fundamental services is required. The primary urgent need is for attention to the health needs of the children. Child feeding programs are a must. Provision of primary health services is essential. These include immunizations against communicable diseases, tuberculosis detection, and basic health education for the child including instruction in caring for the body, in bathing, and in protecting against physical and sexual abuse from within the family and in the outside world.

Provision of clean, warm clothing for the child is essential. The simple addition of an extra shirt and pants, a sweater or jacket, can mean considerable improvement for the child's health condition. Shoes are such a luxury that one sees children wearing tattered shoes that are so excessively large for their feet that they walk out of them; the soles are worn through to the pavement and afford almost no protection from injury or the filth of the street.

Shelter must be provided. There are government or private orphanages for perhaps 4,000 to 5,000 children in Guatemala capital. While many of these shelters are dismal, dirty, and institutional in size and ambience, they at least provide children protection from the elements. For tens of thousands more in Guatemala City and the nation, shelter is sleeping on the curbs, at the side of a building, in the garbage dumps, and in doorways.

Formal and informal education is required to provide a child with future opportunity and in some cases immediate earnings by acquiring employable skills. As stated earlier, most are petty vendors, and others must beg or steal in the hopes of getting something to eat.

The reorientation of street children and orphans to a better way of life is an important goal. To be effective, a program must have counselors; role models; recreation leaders; teachers; and substitute parents who can deal with the emotional fragility of the children who have been abandoned, neglected, abused, and injured physically and emotionally. Once the basic needs for

food and shelter have been met, children then need education and good health care. These elements will be discussed in more detail later in this report.

d. Types of Services Now Offered

All of the above service requirements are being provided in one form or another to the children at risk in Guatemala. At most the level of support currently provides assistance to less than 10% of those children at risk (from anecdotal data obtained in interviews by the writer). There are several large government-run orphanages such as Hogar Elisa Martinez and Hogar Rafael Ayau which provide shelter, food, and minimal clothing for a total of perhaps 1,000 children in the entire country. A number of private charitable organizations provide shelter, etc. for another estimated 4,000 to 5,000 children. More refined data on coverage must await a survey being conducted which will be available later in 1991.

Clothing offered is better than that available to the child who receives no assistance. Shoes, as stated earlier, are a sometime thing: those that are provided are already beyond repair in most observed instances, and often are many sizes too large. However, they provide some protection from the rough pavements. Despite attempts by government staff to provide fresh clothing, many children are clad in dirty, tattered clothing.

The government institutions for orphans and displaced children (used by the courts and social services) were shabby, dirty and dismal living space. They were too large for a child to experience the sense of family or to learn from adult role models that family life could be a warm, supportive way of growing and developing. Several of the private institutions visited had child populations as large as 300 or more (e.g., Mi Casa). Several private agencies (including Casa Alianza) with large populations were exploring the means to break down these conglomerates into small home units. They were developing plans for a transition that would, for example, establish units of from 8 to 12 children in a home with "parents" who would be supported and trained to provide a family life for their "children."

Other agencies such as Casa del Nino Trabajador were attempting to provide shelter by locating the parents or extended family of the displaced child and attempting through financial and social services support to create conditions within the family of origin of the child to provide the shelter and family life needed for the physical and emotional development of the child. Where the family is not too disintegrated and where it is deemed likely that orientation and moral support will create the conditions that will benefit the child, these initiatives offer the best hope. Where family resources are determined to be detrimental, the next best step is to find suitable foster parents willing to receive the child, with or without social and financial support. The consultant was told that such opportunities are not numerous but do exist and are employed whenever possible.

If these resources are not available, then the group home arrangement is sought, ideally on a small scale of 8 to 10 children total. And as a last resort, among more enlightened agencies working with children, the child must be placed in a larger institution, hopefully in some cases with ultimate adoption or beneficial placement of the child to occur whenever possible.

In some cases, an older street child who does not wish to be placed is supported on the streets through visits from outreach workers who provide orientation, education, information and support to the child, leaving him or her however to his own chosen way of life in the streets. Such institutions as the Casa Alianza or SODIFAG have programs that offer the street children a refuge to which they come by day to receive a meal, a bath, orientation, and limited medical help. There are also programs to provide new skills to the child of the street, which will permit him or her to earn a better living through vending useful articles or learning how to do carpentry, baking, tailoring, and other skills that will lead to employment by regular commercial enterprises.

There are educational resources through public and private schools. This does not mean that these resources are exclusively available, nor should they be. Part of the objective of many agencies is to offer children experiences that many more fortunate children enjoy. The educational services, however, are still limited. Additional capacity must be created, particularly in helping children to develop useful skills for earning a living by providing apprenticeship training. Some institutions visited had begun the process of establishing within-house or by arrangement with private businesses, opportunities for developing marketable skills. These include apprenticeships in carpentry, tailoring, weaving, sewing, baking, construction, painting, and vending. For some children, who will not be led into sponsored shelter but who will remain on the street, the opportunity to learn a skill will help significantly in improving their lives.

As a supplement to the formal or informal education services, some private agencies are attempting to deal with the trauma experienced by many of the children. They have on staff or through intermittent attendance, the services of psychologists, educators, and social workers to attend to the special emotional needs of these children. There is need for much more of this attention, a need that could be reduced through a careful program of training of more workers to recognize the symptoms of disorientation, psychic trauma, and social disorientation and to respond with therapy on an individual or group basis. Related to this are the educational and stimulative materials that some better funded agencies are employing. Additional resources would help expand the availability of such materials.

Several other aspects of existing services offered by some agencies are worth noting. As mentioned earlier, for some children who are orphaned or abandoned, particularly in rural areas, members of the extended family might provide a home. These potential sources of family life could to be encouraged and strengthened through family orientation and support.

It is clear that those services being offered now by government and private agencies are not sufficient. The quality of some services is exemplary in certain institutions such as Casa Alianza and the Aldeas Infantiles; The children are housed in clean, attractive quarters, are dressed and clean, are being educated, provided personal attention and given opportunities for development of marketable skills.

From interviews (see appendix) it is apparent that the private sources of services will be more susceptible to improvement and expansion. To underscore this point, the First Lady of Guatemala, Mrs. Serrano, told A.I.D. and the consultant that the government would not be able

Institutions in Guatemala Providing Service to Orphans and Displaced Children (partial catalogue)

Institution	Type	Location	Number of Children Served
Aldeas Infantile/Juveniles SOS	Orph+Schools	Nationwide	400
Casa Alianza	All Services	Nationwide	1000
Casa Guatemala	Orph.	Guatemala City/Rio Dulce	120
Casa Guatemala	School	Guatemala City/Rio Dulce	150
Casa Guatemala	Health	Guatemala City/Rio Dulce	1000
CIPRODENI	All Services		No figures provided
Christian Childrens Fund	Feeding	Nationwide	30000
Feed the Children	Feeding	Nationwide	4400
CONANI	All Services	Nationwide	5000 (est.)
Proyecto Casa del Nino Trabajador	Education	Nationwide	2000+
Hogar Elisa Martinez	Orph.	Guatemala City	150
Hogar Rafael Ayau	Orph.	Guatemala City	150
ASINDES	All Services	Nationwide	No figures provided
Foster Parents Plan	Family/Comm. Dev.	Nationwide	2500 (indirectly)
Fray Guillermo	Hospice Ind. Children	Antigua	200
Mi Casa	Orph+School	Guatemala City	900
Misioneros del Cammino	Orph.	Sampungo	50
Quetzaltenango (see appendix)	Various	Regional	1000
PLANAN	School	Guatemala City	
UNICEF	Various Support Activities	Nationwide	2000+
Salvation Army	Feeding	Guatemala City	4800
Title II via SHARE, CRS, CARE	Feeding	Nationwide	7300

NOTE: No attempt is made to total these columns because of evident overlap of agencies' work.
Some children receive services of different types from several agencies.

to meet the needs of children in Guatemala and that most service activities would have to be provided by private charitable organizations. She was apparently sensitive to the plight of the children and at the same time realistic about the ability of the government to serve their needs.

e. Extent of GOG/Private/Other Donor Support

While it was not possible to visit all potential sources of service activities and support for the children in need during the two weeks of consultation in Guatemala, it was possible to interview and inventory some of the leading agencies involved with child welfare and support. An appendix provides a brief description of each agency mentioned and their principal activities and methods of operation. Where possible, the number of children served is included. The following table catalogues some of the services now offered by agencies in Guatemala.

2. Project Proposal/Options Paper

a. Strategy, Purpose, and Objectives Including Health and Education Focus

The guiding strategy for this project will be to build on the resources and initiatives of existing private institutions now providing shelter, food, education and emotional support to orphans and displaced and street children. These agencies have had experience and are in direct contact with the children and their communities. They lack resources and in some cases the perspective to deal adequately with the complexities and enormity of the problems of these children. They need staff development and the development of skills among their staff to provide better care, emotional support, and education for these disadvantaged children. But for the most part, they are Guatemalan in origin and are accepted within the communities where they serve. They also need assistance in assuring their future sustainability through more effective project planning, management, fundraising, and public promotion of their causes. The essential fact, however, is that they exist and in some cases need minimal little additional support to become more effective.

The purpose of the project will be to improve the services provided to children, particularly in the areas of health and nutrition improvements, formal and informal education, and clothing and shelter. Supporting these main purposes will be assistance to the agencies to provide adequate psychological screening; emotional and intellectual stimulation; and development of marketable skills through apprenticeship training and workshops where children may learn trades such as carpentry, sewing and tailoring, foodhandling, baking, and other income earning activities.

Specific objectives should be to increase the number of children receiving services from professional institutions; to improve the ability of service agencies to coordinate, plan, manage, and sustain their activities; to de-institutionalize, wherever possible, the treatment and sheltering of these children, seeking small homelike units; or enabling the families of origin to care for their children rather than to relegate them to the overcrowded, oversized institutions which now seems to be the only available solution. Related objectives will be to lengthen the time a child is able to spend in school or in skills acquisitions, and to improve in general their health status by

providing access to medical personnel, medicines and immunizations, and improved nutrition. Another collateral objective will be to enhance the emotional and psychosocial development of the children by improving the knowledge and skills of the professionals and child-care workers who are in daily contact with the children through a program of child-focussed training and technical assistance.

b. Target Population

The target population is as many as possible of the estimated 250,000 to 500,000 children now at risk within Guatemala. It is not expected that all of these can be assisted over the next several years, but, the institutions that serve them will be enhanced in their skills to serve those fortunate enough to come within their service area. To be more specific, it is estimated that approximately 25,000 are now served in some way by the agencies which could be eligible for A.I.D. resources. Not all of these children are housed, clothed, fed, educated, and provided emotional and physical care. But, as cooperating agencies become more skilled in reaching out, identifying, attracting, and incorporating more of these children, it is expected that it will be clearer just how many children can benefit and to what extent the care received is changing their lives. Moreover, as indicated earlier, it is expected that with technical assistance, more of these agencies will be available to attract financial support from within Guatemala and from international donors to expand their resources and therefore the number of children served. It should be clear now that reliable figures on the numbers served will depend to a great extent on the improvement in recordkeeping and project management which will accrue from the inputs of this project.

c. Geographical Focus

Most of the agencies which will benefit from the initial phase of this project are located in Guatemala City, because the need is greatest and they are able to take advantage of the assistance offered. Activities are also possible in certain outlying areas of the nation. In such places as Huehuetenango, San Marcos, and Quetzaltenango, a concept which can be categorized as "Centers for the Child at Risk" should be explored. This is because in most of the more rural centers of population, almost no services exist for the orphaned or displaced child. We are told that it is not the custom of people outside of the Guatemala capital to send their children to institutions. Rather, orphans or children displaced by family misfortune are kept within the extended family or within the community of origin. In many cases the solution is inadequate and the child is exploited or neglected. The Center for the Child at Risk concept would provide support, orientation, and encouragement for families to understand and meet the emotional needs of these children. The concept need not involve excessive costs. The idea is to help local agencies with their own resources to improve their ability to identify the child at risk through their existing community contacts and to train their staff to assess the individual needs and to meet with parents, guardians, or foster families and to provide them with adequate orientation about the needs of the child for physical and emotional comfort.

3. Possible Project Configuration, and Suggested Implementing and Coordinating Institutions.

a. Project Configuration

It is recommended that project assistance be administered by one of the present private voluntary agencies, registered with A.I.D., now established and functioning in Guatemala. This is a matter of expediency timewise but also necessary from the standpoint of effective project management.

At least three of these U.S. agencies now function well within Guatemala in related projects. They will be discussed in the next section.

A grant could be made to the chosen PVO. It would establish financial and project monitoring controls but not require a large drain off of available funds for overhead and administration.

This PVO could establish a Project Review Committee comprised of outside experts and an A.I.D. representative, which would issue an invitation to Guatemalan agencies to submit proposals for funding to the PVO, in accordance with a published set of project funding criteria and project purposes. The Project Review Committee would periodically sit and review the proposals received, determine funding levels, and then recommend to the PVO director that project approval be extended and funds be issued to the approved agency to begin activities. Periodically this committee would also monitor the progress made in meeting the purposes and objectives of the project by the receiving agency and would recommend appropriate action by the PVO. These actions might include withholding of further funding, expansion of funding levels, provision of special technical help in meeting operational problems experienced, expansion of activity levels, or creation of newly needed activities within the funded agency.

As an adjunct to this committee, there would be a pool created for technical expertise that would be available on demand (but with the approval of the Project Review Committee) of the participating agencies. Such technical assistance might consist of trouble shooting of operational problems, improvement in the skills of designing and launching a fund raising campaign, developing a seminar to upgrade teaching materials, etc.

b. Criteria for Project Selection and Funding

Criteria such as the following could be used by the Project Selection Committee in determining which of the project proposals submitted by Guatemalan agencies will be financed. Most of these criteria are drawn from A.I.D.'s Orphans and Displaced Children Action Plan for 1991, issued by the Orphans and Displaced Children Working Group on March 1, 1991.

1. The strategy and approaches taken must be sensitive to local culture and society.

2. The projects funded must be sustainable in themselves or must have provisions for securing future resources from reliable sources through fundraising or institutional linkages that are reliable sources of support.
3. Projects that promote overall sustainability of national systems of care for orphans and displaced children will be given priority.
4. Projects attempting to place children in family or community-based settings should be given priority over institutional programs. However, some circumstances such as potential for innovative or future plans for desegregating large populations of children into smaller units may warrant support.
5. Priority will be given to projects that contain training of care givers, teachers and outreach educators, social workers, and managers, and focus on health and education activities.
6. The project committee will focus on requests for funds for action projects rather than research. However, where a small amount of funding is requested for obtaining more precise data as to need, location, population, service areas, etc., such requests may be treated favorably by the committee. USAID/Guatemala could fund the latter from other mission resources.
7. For some of the larger membership organizations such as ASINDES or CONANI, the project selection committee may consider modest sums for improving the coordinating and planning functions of these organizations. These should be one-time fundings that involve technical assistance or training that will lead to clear improvements in these areas.
8. Ongoing project activities of the requesting organizations may be approved for support if they:
 - Have support from sources other than A.I.D., (i.e. contribute their own resources toward fulfillment of the project goals)
 - satisfy above criteria generally; and
 - are more cost effective than starting new activities.
9. The project will complement but not duplicate or compete with other donor agencies' activities.
10. The specific activities can be accomplished within a two to three year timeframe, and do not constitute open budget support for ongoing programs.
11. Proposals by private organization should be favored over those by not government or intergovernmental entities. However, limited technical assistance may be provided to a government orphanage, (e.g., if such assistance will encourage

development of projects more in line with these criteria, will lead to a clear improvement in the lives of the children affected, or will help lead to a transition from a large institution to small group-shelters for children).

12. No single project should exceed \$100,000 total for a multi-year period. Such large requests should only be considered for larger agencies, which have a number of affiliated operations or member agencies.

c. Examples of Activities for Financing

There were a number of activities for financing that were suggested by Guatemalan agencies visited during this consultation. Some are being implemented now by a few agencies, others would be activated if resources were available, others could be initiated if proper training or technical assistance were provided.

One area of expressed concern involved the intellectual stimulation of children who had long been neglected by their family environment, by long exposure to the deprivations of street life, by lack of school attendance, and, unfortunately, by lack of attention within the institutions intended to be their homes. The activities required exercises that would "stretch" the imagination and expand horizons for the children. Related to this, and required, is the training of caregivers to evaluate individual children, assess their needs for special attention, and notice the symptoms that indicate special attention. Included in this activity would be funding for the purchase of educational materials of a psycho-stimulative nature.

Related to the previous is training of caregivers, including cooks, foodhandlers, and child attendants in caregiving: what is needed is to provide a child with adequate nutrition, hygiene, clothing, and personal focused attention. Attendants need to know how to assess the health status of a child; how the child is developing physically and emotionally; what the signs of malnutrition are; how to do simple first-aid and skin hygiene; and how to provide children with guidance on basics of personal cleanliness.

Technical assistance was suggested by several agencies for accomplishing the ideal of breaking down their large institutions into smaller more family-like groupings. Casa Alianza, for example, intends to dismantle the large orphanage in Antigua and to transform the population of children now served into family-size groups in a small children's village consisting of 10 to 12 small houses. This will require planning and innovation by the staff, which could be achieved by designing and holding a seminar for the Casa Alianza staff with attention given to staffing needs, budget changes, allocation of resources, design of the small units, etc.

In those areas where cultural norms do not tolerate the concept of an institutional solution for orphans or displaced children, training of social workers and outreach staff to develop new programs is important. These areas of Guatemala, in the western more rural areas of the country, instead keep their children in need within the extended family, foster families or small community homes. Although the concept is sound, the child nevertheless may suffer from a new

environment that is hostile, abusive, neglectful, or non-stimulating. Two Centers for the Child at Risk would be established in several population centers in the west, (e.g. Huehuetenango and San Marcos) and be devoted to improvement of the lives of children placed under this arrangement. A center could consist of a modest room or several rooms with several staff members who would be trained by the project to perform outreach consultations with the families receiving the children in the area served. The workers would learn how to evaluate the home environment and inventory specific needs for improvement and then produce a program of orientation and re-education for the receiving parents. These outreach workers would also assist the family to obtain those social service benefits available to them in providing child care, including financial support from local jurisdictions, food supplements, clothing, educational linkages for the child, and access to medical and dental care where available.

Assistance to children in gaining access to the school systems would be an integral aspect of this concept. Payments for tuition, purchase of books and supplies, psychological testing and vocational guidance, and development of informal and apprenticeship opportunities within the community would be included in this educational area.

Child caregivers would be stimulated through seminars and other training opportunities to support the child to develop study habits and self-discipline, and to use available learning resources to their advantage. The importance of these workers is evident, as role models for the children, who may never have had examples within the family of parents who read books, value education, or are eager to learn.

In some special circumstances the funds could be used as a means of transition to an expanded service coverage for additional children. This would only be approved in those cases where the Project Review Committee was convinced that the expansion would not collapse once A.I.D. funding was finished. To emphasize this point, this type of activity should be supported when the proposal has included specific provisions for continuation of the project through availability of the requesting agency's own resources. As such, this is a one-shot boost with a definite time limit and guarantee that the project can be sustained after A.I.D. financing ceases.

d. Project Costs and Allocations Within Project Activities

A level of funding, \$550,000, should be requested from the A.I.D. S&T fund for assistance to orphans and displaced children. This should be obligated this fiscal year but provisions made that activities financed through this means could have a life of up to three years, depending on the nature of activities supported. Approximately \$50,000 of this would be used over the period of three years for administrative and financial management. Another \$50,000 would be tentatively earmarked for technical assistance activities carried out by a pool of Guatemalan (principally) experts recruited by the primary grantee organization, with coordination of technical assistance achieved through the Project Selection Committee also under the aegis of the primary grantee.

The balance of \$450,000 would be devoted to responding to requests submitted by agencies in Guatemala providing shelter and services for orphans and displaced children. The range of funds

approved for specific projects would be from as low as \$1,000 to a maximum of \$100,000. The latter higher level would be approved only for those multi-member organizations or national multi-project organizations to assist in providing small grants to members agencies. The lower limits would provide funds for discrete activities such as a single seminar to train childcare workers to improve their knowledge of child development and care and to improve service delivery. A middle level of \$30,000 to \$50,000 might be for more complex and innovative efforts, including the establishment and operation of Centers for the Child at Risk, mentioned above.

There is no question that the level of funding requested is supported by demand from the more than 75 known (to this consultant) agencies in Guatemala now currently active in work with orphans and displaced children. Within the two short weeks in Guatemala, the consultant received letters and proposals indicating the types of projects that would be presented for funding if the A.I.D. project is approved. To be sure, not all of them meet the earlier stated criteria, but would be susceptible to amendments that would meet these criteria. The project as defined earlier in this report is feasible and needed, given the present constraints on resources in Guatemala. It would also be an attractive humanitarian effort on the part of A.I.D. and will contribute toward alleviating the deprivation and suffering of a number of children in need.

The project is also ready to be initiated. It would take only the designation of an approved A.I.D. grantee to start the machinery that would lead to rapid submission of project proposals and initiation of valuable service activities.

e. Possible Implementing/Coordinating Institutions

A number of institutions contacted during the consultation seemed likely candidates to become a channel for distributing funds and assuring coordination among the Guatemalan agencies implementing programs benefitting orphans and displaced children. These included ASINDES, CONANI, and Casa Alianza among the Guatemalan agencies. At first glance, any one of these three would have satisfied the requirements that such an agency be experienced in providing health and educational services for the target population. All three would have possessed the ability to use the program criteria effectively, to manage projects approved to evaluate and coordinate activities among the recipient agencies. That there would have been some political difficulties, perhaps, in designating one of these three as prime grantee which would then grant funds to the other two, was of some consideration in deciding not to use these three. But uppermost in the decision to turn to other candidates was the finding that none of these three is a registered (and in this sense approved) A.I.D. private voluntary agency. To go through the process of obtaining such registration now would probably delay initiation of the project.

Consideration then turned to those American PVOs now functioning in Guatemala which were already registered and approved by A.I.D. This meant that they would possess already a proven track record of responsible project management and accounting abilities. Those available were CARE, SHARE, and PACT. Any one of these would serve well as the channel through which A.I.D. would pass-through the funding for this project. Representatives were contacted.

CARE was interested but indicated that administrative policies would require a charge at U.S. headquarters of 8% and approximately 7% to 12% in administrative costs in Guatemala, making a total of 15% to 20% of the total funding that would not be available for project activities. This seemed to represent too large a drain-off of much needed resources.

SHARE was also interested and would present a modest administrative budget to A.I.D. for administration, coordination of the work of the Project Selection Committee, and employment of the pool of technical assistance resources. They emphasized that the policy of SHARE/Guatemala was to keep at a minimum the administrative overhead costs so that most resources might be devoted to actual project implementation.

The PACT representative indicated that there was no staff available in Guatemala for such an undertaking, that the project would thus have to be administered from U.S. headquarters. This did not seem feasible.

Unless A.I.D. can negotiate better terms with CARE, the consultant recommends that SHARE become the prime grantee. There is an additional advantage: SHARE is already engaged in many sites in child feeding programs; coordination of feeding with other child-related activities of this project would thus be facilitated. (CARE has transferred responsibility for orphanage and related institutional feeding programs to Feed The Children and The Salvation Army.)

f. Funding Sources and Range

It is recommended that USAID/Guatemala request from A.I.D. S&T/H fund for orphans and displaced children, the amount of \$550,000 to cover the project activities and administrative costs described in the foregoing.

It is recommended that USAID/Guatemala plan to allocate approximately \$100,000 in SDF funds for infrastructure projects related to the agencies participating in this project, including well-drilling, remodeling, road improvement, utilities connection, etc. As stated in the foregoing section on project criteria, it must be clear to prospective participating agencies that the bulk of resources devoted to activities under this project must come from the counterpart resources of the agencies. This is particularly necessary to assure that once A.I.D. funding terminates, the recipient agencies will be able to continue their work without curtailment of those activities initiated by this project.

g. Possible Linkages with A.I.D.-Funded Activities

No Title II Funds or resources would be directly allotted to this project. Rather, coordination of the Title II resources available through other agencies such as CARE or SHARE should be coordinated and appropriate for the activities of this project would be achieved through the project coordination mechanism established under the primary grantee, including the Project Selection Committee function. There are apparently ample food resources available already, and in many cases, the beneficiaries are those same agencies contemplated to receive assistance through this project. A.I.D. should definitely explore the expanded use of PEACE CORPS

volunteers in activities related to this project. They have access already to SDF funds for the balance of this year and A.I.D. is considering an extension for next year. This would provide not only appropriate resources to this project but would bring to bear the vigilance, energy, and experience of the Peace Corps volunteer in more remote project sites.

The need to coordinate this project with existing and future health and education projects supported by A.I.D. is obvious. The experience gained through these projects would enhance the quality of operations in these two service areas, if technical assistance can be drawn from A.I.D.'s other related projects. The service activities that are generated by A.I.D.'s other health and education projects can be used as referral points for children sheltered by institutions participating in this project. Educational materials produced by A.I.D. in other projects can also be adapted to the needs of the orphans and displaced children. And experience gained in project evaluation and in curriculum innovation can be mutually shared by both efforts. This interchange can be effectively accomplished through the existing committee on children established within USAID by the Program Officer. It is recommended that a representative of this committee be assigned to work with the Project Selection Committee of the new project, to assure even closer coordination.

h. Sustainability and Feasibility

Projects to provide assistance to improve the present condition and future prospects of orphans and street children have in the past given little consideration to sustainability. Projects of this type have depended on the good will of donors, primarily overseas benefactors including foundations, corporate contributions, churches and individual pledges to provide the resources for maintaining project activities.

There are several examples within Guatemala, nevertheless, of agencies that have sought to improve their own sustainability through income-generating activities that provide revenue to support operational costs or to reduce overall expenditures. The Casa Guatemala project in eastern Guatemala, through its 30 acre farm including animal and poultry production, has relied on food production by its beneficiaries not only to reduce the cost of food, but also to create a surplus that provides income for overall operations.

Mi Casa in Guatemala City has developed a concept that there are activities in which the boys may participate that not only prepare them for later financial independence but bring revenue to the institution. The boys are taught to take care of themselves and to perform maintenance work on the institutional facilities; both reduce the cost of staff. They distribute paper products around the city; the income is returned to the orphanage for its operating expenses. Sales from a thrift shop provide additional revenue. The boys also give marimba performances for which they receive money that is returned to the home.

Income generating projects have been developed in variety of settings in the developing world. In the Philippines, a project employs street children to clean soft drink bottles. There are other agencies that employ street children to make greeting cards, silk-screened T-shirts, leather and

wood products. The children participating in these projects retain some of the income generated, but also contribute a share to operation of the project.

Street Kids International(SKI), with headquarters in Toronto, Canada, has produced a manual and videotape describing the process of establishing and operating a small business, with a simplified accounting system and low cost advertisement. This manual has been used in various countries to develop cooperative enterprises to support the children involved, through such activities as delivery services using public transport, shoeshine collectives, recycling activities, etc. SKI in Khartoum, for example, has fostered a bicycle courier service, that delivers business items and mail twice daily for a set fee. There is central sorting of the items. The service is also used for magazine and newspaper delivery.

In Ethiopia orphanages are growing vegetables and other agricultural products, plus raising livestock for consumption and sale. Another orphanage makes chairs with steel rod frames and woven plastic seats for sale. A third produces aluminum fishing boats. Primarily these are income generating efforts, but skills are learned and a number of boys who learned metal work building boats are now employed by an NGO that makes braces, crutches and artificial limbs.

From the UNICEF report on its conference, Working with Working Children, in Cairo, September, 1989 there is a description of an effort in Brazil known as the Salao do Encontro. This project provides children with work and educational opportunities. The children produce high quality handicrafts and furniture. They also learn vegetable and animal raising. In the process, the parents, volunteers, and businessmen are mobilized to provide community-based services that can reduce the cost of project operations and stimulate more interest and support from the community in maintaining the services for children. In Mozambique, the Salesian Fathers have established a farm near the capital city of Maputo, which produces vegetables and fruits for the consumption of their institute for displaced children and orphans, and to generate additional income.

There are probably other examples of income generating efforts that at the same time provide developmental experience for the child participant. Part of the effort of the proposed project should be directed toward helping the assisted agencies to adapt the experience of other agencies within Guatemala and overseas to their own particular needs.

As an adjunct to sustainability the technical assistance planned for the participating Guatemala agencies should help them to expand their financial support through more efficient fund-raising activities directed toward foundations, international agencies, business corporations, churches and private individuals. These sources of support have been, and will continue to be, a major resource for institutions providing services to orphans, displaced and street children.

There are valuable examples of efforts by Guatemalan groups to increase their ability to sustain themselves through income-generating activities. These examples, however, have not been made known to other groups. The provisions of the proposed project for information exchange should do much to correct this lack of awareness. One factor that has to be investigated is whether there

is a real or a perceived limit on potential external donors, and whether the various agencies are, in fact, in competition with one another for these contributions.

As Feinberg, Houdac, and Randlov point out in their relevant report to A.I.D. of January, 1991, Assessment of Possible Uses of the Orphans and Displaced Children Fund, Ethiopia, there has been much emphasis placed on income-generating activities over the past few years. The primary purpose is generating produce or income for use in the orphanage. Although these projects are often cited as having a strong vocational training component, it is questionable how effective these efforts have been in preparing children for employment. The real need is to train children in realistic income generating skills, to help some find jobs and to create jobs for others.

All in all, the proposed project should prove to be very feasible. The probability is high that an effective administering agency such as CARE or SHARE will be selected by USADD to coordinate the overall effort. The early initiation of information and interagency coordination activities will enhance the exchange of ideas and technology among the participating agencies. The provisions for technical assistance and training for the staffs of participating agencies should also upgrade the skills of personnel providing services to the children. The suggested project selection criteria will assure appropriate use of funds to achieve the objectives of this project. The emphasis on upgrading of Guatemalan institutions, rather than foreign agencies, should assure that a capability will be developed that is indigenous and culturally appropriate. The emphasis on sustainability will hopefully develop viable institutions that will be able to build a financial base less dependent on international agency support in the future.

Appendix I

Catalogue and Description of Agencies Interviewed

Aldeas Infantiles SOS - operates a chain of small family-like group homes for children who are orphans or who have lost their homes for various reasons. They have four Aldeas for younger children, with family units consisting of a "mother" and 8 to 10 children per unit in San Juan Sacatepequez, Quetzaltenango, Retalhuleu, and Chiquimula. Each mother is chosen carefully by the staff for her avocation for childcaring. She receives training in home management and childcaring practices and an average salary of 250 Q per month. The emphasis is on personal attention for the children, so that they may develop as normal, emotionally and physically healthy children in a family-like environment. This is commendable as an endeavor, but as done by SOS it is also quite expensive, thus could not be used as a model for similar endeavors under this project.

Marco Antonio Villagran, director of the central Guatemalan office for Aldeas Infantiles, SOS, indicated that it costs approximately \$2000 US per child per year for total support, including housing, food, clothing, medical care, education, etc. Each home unit is impeccably maintained and is well constructed and roomy. In addition to mothers' salaries, a staff at each village consisting of a director, social workers, gardener, accountant, secretary, and maintenance man accounts for higher costs per child in comparison with similar institutions visited on this consultation. This is the ideal, but would be difficult to justify given overall insufficiencies of resources for the orphans and displaced children of Guatemala. In addition three juvenile centers for older children are located in Mixco (girls), Quetzaltenango (boys), and Jocotán (boys), sheltering a total of 76 teenagers. In the strife-ridden department of El Quiché, there is a children's nutrition center which feeds 150 children and provides them with recreation and cultural and educational activities. Mr. Villagran was not willing to state the total annual budget for these eight centers. Mr. Villagran indicated that his organization is running a large deficit this year despite generous support from SOS Kinderdorf International, a German philanthropic foundation. He added that inflation in Guatemala also causes considerable dislocations in budget planning and support.

Despite the high cost of this operation, it is likely that the philosophy and training of "mothers" in giving childcare would be exemplary to other newer organizations. Perhaps Aldeas Infantiles might be used at times during the project life to present seminars on childcare to other agencies. It is not recommended that other support be provided from A.I.D. funds for this venture, however; dollars spent in less costly operations would be better used.

ASINDES - Asociacion de Entidades de Desarrollo y de Servicio No Gubernamentales de Guatemala - directed by Ing. Cristian Monduate, comprises some 50 member or affiliated institutions in Guatemala dedicated to the implementing of a wide range of development activities, including child protection and development, integrated community development, health promotion and services, family services, environmental protection, small business promotion, education, women's rights, and housing cooperatives. There are 18 members concerned,

specifically children, including World Vision, Alianza, Childhope, Christian Children's Fund, and Foster Parents (Plan Internacional).

No global figures were available from ASINDES on the budget levels nor numbers of children in need and served by ongoing projects. ASINDES suggested that there had been no federal census data available for years and that only reliable data may come from Childhope.

ASINDES is an attractive organization for this project because it has long and relevant experience and has been in operation since 1978 (although only legally recognized in 1986) when A.I.D. also began to provide financial assistance.

Its strength seems to be its good concept of what constitutes effective planning, technical assistance, and training. According to the director, ASINDES has established a project selection committee made up of a multi-disciplinary group of experts free of conflicts of interest in their decision-making. This committee analyzes proposals presented for ASINDES funding submitted by affiliates in accordance with a set standard of project definitions, purpose compatible with development objectives, budget levels, counterpart contribution, provision for project management and staffing, population served, etc. If approved, funds are then distributed to the affiliate for project implementation. However, provision is also made for follow-up by the ASINDES Project Implementation Office. Periodic evaluations are held and results shared with the Project Selection Committee and the affiliate concerned.

A program of technical assistance is also provided by ASINDES to specific program sectors including training; seminars; and expert consultations by such sectors as health education, agriculture, and orphans and widows projects. Some projects are implemented jointly by several agencies. Courses are provided to improve administration through training in accounting, project planning, supervision, evaluation, etc. Members are gathered together periodically by ASINDES to discuss specific problem areas such as AIDS, environmental degradation, or drug addiction.

Funds for ASINDES and affiliates are raised through a promotion effort implemented by the staff of the Executive Director.

ASINDES is governed through a General Assembly consisting of affiliates which meet regularly every two years to elect a Board of Directors and hires the Executive Director and staff to implement the policies and programs approved by the General Assembly. The Executive Director provides administrative direction and Executive Board policy, prepares the annual program and budget, and presents programs to the board.

In summary, ASINDES seems to possess an adequate administrative and project coordination system to receive major funding from AID to be distributed to member projects for children. It could be used as a channel to agencies currently not affiliated with ASINDES, because there are apparently no policy barriers to such arrangements. It lacks recognition by A.I.D. as an approved or registered private voluntary agency, but this limitation might be overcome by arranging to support it by a "pass-through" from an approved PVO such as CARE, SHARE, or PACT. The latter then would be responsible for monitoring and accounting for proper use of A.I.D. funding.

Because of some rumors about conflicts of interest or improper actions by some current Board members, A.I.D. should investigate such conditions before deciding on the level of funding to be made available to ASINDES.

CARE - in Guatemala is described by Jim Coberly, the representative in Guatemala, as the program focusing on agriculture and natural resources, primary health care, small enterprise activity development and urban Food for Work. The latter category includes the development of infrastructure, sewerage, potable water, street surfacing, etc. They want to add home construction and improvement and income-generating activities such as teaching tailoring, carpentry, etc. At present CARE also collaborates with the Peace Corps through an A.I.D./SDF fund that permits volunteers to develop small improvement projects in their site locations to the benefit of community development, including water and utility development, home improvement, community infrastructure. If not renewed by A.I.D., this latter program is due to expire in December 1991.

CARE is in the process of getting out of Child Feeding programs, with arrangements for a Guatemalan food agency to receive the food directly from the port, then distribute it to agencies within-country. Asked about possibility and cost of CARE serving as the pass-through from A.I.D. to Guatemalan agencies involved in children's programs, the CARE official indicated that this could be done but would cost 8% in administrative fees at the New York office level and between 7% and 12% in local administration costs. The consultant felt this was a large loss for the project. There is no question that CARE would be a responsible approved PVO ready to step in and administer the proposed project. The excessive cost for this would significantly reduce the resources available from A.I.D. for direct project activities. It is possible that A.I.D. could make a case for CARE to reduce its administrative "take" by negotiating directly with New York. But, unless some reasonable fee could be agreed to, it is recommended by the consultant that another less costly, equally responsible registered PVO be found to serve A.I.D.'s needs for this project, such as SHARE.

Casa Alianza - stands out from all the organizations visited in Guatemala, as incorporating most of the activities that should receive support from this project. This statement does not intend to exclude others from assistance under this project, but indicates the desirability of using the resources and experience of this agency to provide models and supply technical assistance and training to less experienced agencies in a wide spectrum of child services.

Casa Alianza is a pioneer in this field. Its contacts with orphans and displaced children begin in the street where outreach educators first make contact with displaced children. Through on-site orientation and support, they gain the confidence of these alienated children. For those older children who choose to remain in the streets, Casa Alianza provides respite at one of its refuges, where the child can come during the day for a hot meal and participate in recreational and educational activities. Bathing facilities are also provided and some indoctrination into how to protect themselves and take proper health and hygienic steps.

From these initial contacts, some children opt to become more involved in programs of shelter and full-time care. A chain of orphanages and shelters of smaller size are maintained by Casa Alianza in Antigua, Guatemala, and Nebaj. Children are provided with family-like support and are encouraged to continue or begin schooling and are evaluated and supported in an effort to provide them with technical skills, through workshops and apprentice programs within their communities. Those who remain on the streets are provided the opportunity to learn skills that will enable them to increase their income and to obtain, on their own, appropriate shelter and meals.

Children with alcoholism and drug addiction are screened and referred to treatment programs where they cannot only be treated and oriented to more healthful styles of life, but can also develop skills to make themselves self-sufficient after treatment ends. To ensure that they in fact make a successful transition, a follow-up program for the 18 to 19 year old "graduates" is also maintained.

The new director of Casa Alianza, nationwide, is Eugenia Monterroso, an intelligent competent psychologist who has had broad experience in directing other national programs concerned with youth. She has concluded that the present large orphanage in Antigua must be transformed into a series of small family units, similar to the hogares also supported by Casa Alianza. To accomplish this, Casa Alianza will need approximately a year of planning time and resources to make the conversion. It is suggested that resources of the A.I.D. project be used to assist with the transition. It is a one-time operation, an experience from which will serve as an example for other larger orphanages to attempt to move to the more desirable small home model.

Casa Alianza should also be used for its potential source of technical assistance for developing models of activities within other Guatemalan agencies. It is estimated that approximately \$100,000 US could be allocated to this agency over a three-year period for the conversion process, for technical assistance outreach, and for improvements in smaller but vital service activities. This sum is not out of proportion to Casa Alianza's annual budget of over \$1,000,000 US, but would add a significant boost in resources to this competent agency.

Casa Guatemala - located in Rio Dulce, under the direction of young American, Steve Dudenhofer, has established a shelter for 60 orphans from ages 2 to 15 years. Of which, twenty are toddlers. It also provides education and health services for 125 Quechi Indian children. There is a clinic, the only regional health post in a large surrounding area where they are developing a dental clinic and a laboratory to do feces examination, and in the future, blood workups. There is a farm with pigs, chickens, and fish ponds attached to the clinic.

The staff consists of six general teachers and two English teachers. International volunteers who visit for various lengths of time work with the children to provide intellectual stimulation and emotional support. They include social workers, public health specialists, and therapists. During the year, between 90 to 200 volunteers work in all fields.

The project is supported by small grants, food supplements from A.I.D. (SHARE) sources, and private donations. All of the management staff are volunteers, including Mr. Dudenhoefer. The only paid staff are the local teachers, child care attendants, and maintenance.

Despite the size, Mr. Dudenhoefer feels that the children receive enriched attention because of the staff and the large volunteer work. Children develop real life experiences through working on practical things around the home and farm.

Among the needs listed by the director are:

- technical assistance to improve operations;
- training of staff to provide even better child care;
- educational materials;
- salary support for an agronomist, an animal husbandman, stipends for four teachers, and stipends for two general health personnel and a dentist;
- gasoline and maintenance for the school boat that transports the Quechi Indian children to the center; and
- food and medical supplies (which the consultant could obtain from A.I.D. supported agencies including CARE and SHARE).

It is suggested that there are elements of this project that could be supported by the new A.I.D. Orphans and Displaced Children project. It would be one of the organizations to be included in the list of agencies that are notified when the proposed project is approved.

Childhope - receives substantial UNICEF support for its programs which comprise funding projects of other agencies in Guatemala including CIPRODENI and CONANI. It provides technical assistance, training, seminars, interchange of information on child programs, and networking in an attempt to better coordinate the diverse work of child agencies in the country. There are apparently no policy limits on the organizations with whom it may work. It has high regards for the work of ASINDES and prefers to channel its project funding through Guatemalan agencies rather than directly.

Among its successes are the full-time course for street educators; a health manual for street educators that will include sections on drug addiction, sex education, first-aid, nutrition and skin infections; and a special report, to be published each year, on the life and labor of minors in Central America. The latter hopefully will provide more precise data on orphans and displaced children in Guatemala, as well as other regional countries.

It is expected that Childhope will be useful to the proposed project for its experience, information, and contacts with other Guatemalan agencies working with children's projects. It may also be useful as a source of technical assistance to other projects, one of its current services.

Christian Childrens' Fund (CCF) - serves 78 communities in Guatemala, reaching an estimated 30,000 children with non-residential services including health and nutrition services, training of parents, day nurseries, food distribution, garden projects, orientation for the parents and communities, and a network of schools and technical training (shops) to provide opportunity to children in need. For those children who must live apart from the family, CCF provides a complete support system, including education, recreation, food, clothing, and shelter. They also receive technical training in skills including baking bread, raising chickens, and making ceramics. For needy families and communities there are projects for construction of housing, water and additional public services and other self help activities.

Funds are raised through a system of individual sponsors for individual children, both of whom are encouraged to correspond frequently with each other and to have personal visits when possible. This kind of personal communication by the child is encouraged as part of his or her development and supplements the other activities that seek to develop psychomotor skills, sports, and cultural activities.

It is expected that the CCF might participate in the A.I.D. project by receiving technical assistance and training for its staff, located (as indicated above) in some 78 centers and 17 departments of Guatemala nation. It would benefit from assistance in developing improved educational materials, which would be a worthwhile focus for A.I.D. assistance. Some of the self-help community projects might apply independently of this project for assistance under the SDF funds of the A.I.D. mission. They seem to fit within that project's criteria.

CIANARS (Coordinadora Institucional de Apoyo a la Nina Adolescente en Riesgo Social) - is in the process of being formed and might bear watching for possible assistance through this proposed project. It is accessible through the network of CONANI and its site will be within the capital city. Some parts of its operation have already been started.

The target population is street girls from 8 to 18 years of age. The process would occur in this manner: through a refuge, outreach workers would establish the first contacts, similar to the Casa Alianza. During approximately 2 1/2 years of residence, they would teach a girl the responsibilities of home life, provide health and emotional attention, offer recreational services, and send her to school.

Each case would be evaluated, including whether the family is a possible shelter for the girl. Rarely is this the case, so that child would be referred to a foster home or a cooperative house would be established with an adult in charge. This home is to be self-governed and eventually self-sufficient. The girls through their earnings would be expected to pay a part, but not all, of the living costs.

For the child mother, a shelter would be offered for three to six months, during which time the girl would be taught maternal skills and how to earn a living. Upon her development of marketable skills, she would be released on her own into the community. There are also plans for a small industries project which would produce marketable items. Ten children, for example

would be selected for a bakery. Market research would be done. Other products might include jellies, school clothing, uniforms, etc. The girls would live apart from the industrial center and they would receive wages.

In some cases, the families will be determined able to participate, and will be provided support to establish a family enterprise, such as a bakery; a catering service for school lunches; a workshop to make didactic materials, including stamped patterns on cloth for sewing or stenciled wood for sculptures or painting, non-toxic school paints, and dolls; and a factory for tamales.

It would seem appropriate to include this project within the possibilities of assistance from the proposed project, particularly those aspects which involve technical assistance in planning self-help operations, or training staff in the development of projects.

CIPRODENI - has six affiliated member organizations:

Alianza - which through technical assistance and financial aid promotes the development of self-managed productive enterprises among local communities and tries to improve economic, health, and social education and environmental factors in community life.

CEDIC - the Center for Integrated Community Development seeks to link the youth to their communities and provide health education, technical training for children and adults, training, nutrition support, transportation to school for children, and help generally in improving community life.

LA NOVENA - works primarily with children who are in high psychosocial risk through a school program.

ESFRA - works in the Colonias Tierra Nueva of Guatemala City and in the Mezquital area of the capital to promote better health, child nutrition and training for women and youth.

PLANAN - has established a school park for children to learn environmental protection; has a program for child promoters to work with other children in need; and has developed local clinics, small businesses, and special programs for women in development. Through Casa del Nino Trabajador, it has developed workshops in construction, tailoring, carpentry, and mechanics.

SODIFAG - seeks to improve the life of the working child through programs of education, recreation, culture, and sports. It emphasizes the rights of the children, has a community day care center, and a program that trains children to be the educators of other children with whom they have better contact than adults in many cases.

The Director of CIPRODEINI, Israel Perez, did not have a particular list of needs at this time but was interested in the prospects of submitting a proposal at some future date. He thought it

might be difficult to work directly with A.I.D. but was receptive to the idea of an intermediary such as CARE or Casa Alianza through which to apply for project support. He had no data on budget support for the member agencies. He did mention that PLANAN plans for the school park in Concepcion de Minas to benefit some 2,000 children who would be put through the program 60 at a time for a period of one week for each group of intensive education on environmental issues.

Ciudad Peronia - a community based project in the capital city area of Villa Nueva will serve 645 families with 3,000 children beneficiaries. The project is headed by Aura Marina Marcucci, one of the founders of CONANI, and includes the participation of Edgar Barrios, professor and Karen Rodas, psychologist. The approach is preventive, thus the project plans to prevent the inroads of drug addiction and alcoholism among the families of the children, through health education which will include needs surveys, community awareness campaigns, training of parents on problems of addiction, child care, improved family communications, and development of marketable skills for the children. With the imminent spread of cholera, the project will include instruction in basic hygiene and environmental sanitation. One feature will be the improvement of the school for 300 children that has already been started.

What is requested from this group is approximately \$15,000 US for such categories as teachers, health personnel (part-time), staff for the community survey, accounting, art instructors, and administrative staff. Additional resources will be needed for printed materials and paper for the training workshops, a vehicle, computers and printers, (approximately \$7,000 US). This is for a six month period, beginning November 1991. While not all of the financial requests would be appropriate for this project, certainly the new A.I.D. project might consider providing funds for the workshops, technical assistance, survey design, and some of the staff costs for the survey.

Colegio Salesiano Don Bosco - is developing a new project, an Albergue Juvenil for the children of the street of the city of Guatemala. Using its own existing installations, which include a soccer and basketball area, five rooms for activities, bathing facilities, and meeting rooms, the Colegio will provide services and shelter to 40 street children, between the ages of 12 to 17, all male.

The project will need financing for a psychologist, two social workers, part-time doctor or nurse, two cooks, and two instructors. This staff will provide services to an area including parts of zones 1, 8, and 18 of the capital area. It is seeking funds for remodeling, installation of bathing facilities, furnishings of dormitory and workshop areas, etc. The consultant feels that only a part of these costs would be appropriate for the new A.I.D. project, but that technical assistance, planning aid, and training would be appropriate inputs from the proposed A.I.D. endeavor.

No budget request was presented yet by the Salesian representative, Father Cecchi.

CONANI - the Comision Nacional "Accion Por los Ninos" (National Action Commission for Children) has been functioning since late 1986 as a coordinating agency for 25 member agencies dealing with services for orphans and displaced children, as well as children's rights in general.

Its national director, Miriam de Celada, has just left CONANI to work with the First Lady and her staff in trying to develop more effective programs for children.

CONANI's principal objectives are to assure coordination and exchange of information and service experience among member and non-member agencies working in Guatemala for the benefit of children; to train staff of member institutions in child care and preventive activities; provide technical assistance to members in planning, evaluating, and implementing projects; develop an awareness in Guatemala of the problems of children; and develop reforms in policy, legislation, and standards for protection of children.

It provides workshops, seminars, and training sessions throughout Guatemala; promotes press conferences and publications regarding the rights of children; and represents children in legal processes. An example of its useful work is the film "In the Street," directed at the professional workers who are in contact with children in need.

Among the committees active in the CONANI network is one focused on street children. The aim is to identify, contact, and work with these children to reincorporate, where feasible, them into a home or institution. The agency members working with this campaign have a network of promoters who go to the streets, provide training to the children, recreation, and work opportunities as well as opportunities for them to participate in community activities and services. Another CONANI committee is for a preventive program in the marginal areas of the capital. UNICEF assists in this work, which embraces health activities, and treatment for drug addiction, providing much needed recreation and work opportunities. The youth involved in this study child rights in groups and apply their information to the needs of the community.

CONANI was one of the candidate channel agencies considered by the consultant, but it does, not as yet, have PVO registry with A.I.D. Delays in achieving this status would mitigate against making it the prime funnel for A.I.D. funding. It should, nevertheless, be one of the principal recipients of funding from A.I.D., either through a block grant to be administered by CONANI to members, or by individual subgrants to member agencies. It is estimated that at least 5,000 children receive some form of assistance through CONANI. There is also much experience that may be harvested from the experience of CONANI and its members, that may be tapped by this project.

Feed The Children (FTC) - has over ten years experience in Guatemala city and the rural area, specializing in feeding centers for currently 4,400 children in cooperation with the Evangelical Church, but also with Catholic priests. Through contacts with children in the feeding centers, the staff identifies problems and refers children for care. They also have a program of home visits that enables them to encourage parents to take children to clinics for medical attention. In addition, medical teams arrive from the U.S., establish ambulant clinics; provide free medical,

dental, and eye clinics; and provide free lenses. Immunizations, including measles are provided by the Guatemalan national programs. Feed the Children also provides assistance in feeding to orphanages. CARE cooperates in this endeavor in some 115 sites. Feed the Children will take over this operation from CARE after a period of training. It is a resource that affords an opportunity for additional resources for projects funded by the proposed project, as it will reach an additional 10,000 to 13,000 children in 1992.

There is a probable area of assistance for the proposed project. Feed the Children is very tentatively moving toward a project to establish contact and services for the street child through outreach activities. There is a need for funds to support the administrative staff, rent warehouse space for the food supplies, develop field coordination methods, accounting, supervision, and secretarial services. Funds are also needed for fuel and maintenance. This may be an area to explore, with the admonition that whatever support is provided, it will be of a nature that will provide a transition and will not cause a cessation of activities should further funding of this proposed project be curtailed.

In a letter submitting further details of this project which was received from Feed the Children in Washington. FTC clarified that this project is located about twenty minutes from downtown Guatemala City, is an institution that currently houses 40 children, and has a day school that serves over 200 poor students living in the local community. They would renovate and expand the present facilities to house between 275 and 325 children (a very large institution), develop a special social and psychological development program, and install a bakery facility for occupational training. The initial year's budget would be approximately \$150,000 US, subsequent years \$90,000 US. Some of this may be assisted through USAID's SDF project funds. The proposed project could contribute technical assistance for this FTC program development. Additional outlays might be considered for supply of some of the occupational training equipment. Although, as cautioned earlier, the assistance to be provided by this project should be carefully determined so as not to leave future year's funding uncertain.

Fe y Alegria - in Guatemala, with Reverend Fernando Gutierrez Duque, Jesuit, as the director, is an organization dedicated to the education of youth of all types and backgrounds. In 1990, it provided education for 9,000 students at 22 centers in the nation, located in marginal areas in Guatemala City and rural areas.

The educational philosophy focuses on the development of the personality of the youth and develops them through exposure to practical experiences in the learning process. This helps to develop their confidence and openness to the reality of life. The courses comprise a full educational curriculum, including the foregoing emphasis on development of self. Education is offered at the same cost as public schools.

Fe y Alegria receives budgetary support from the federal government and international agencies and receives voluntary assistance from individuals for administration of the schools. A number of practical courses are offered in workshops for carpentry, farming, tailoring, electronics, auto

mechanics, weaving, welding, etc. Products from these workshops are sold and proceeds used by the schools for educational support.

The Reverend Gutierrez indicated that they had no particular interest in participating in this project as a recipient of funding, but affirmed the concern of Fe y Alegria for all children. He added that of course the school would be open to orphans and displaced children who might be referred by this A.I.D. project for inscription in the educational program. Thus it would be a referral point for beneficiaries of this project, particularly in those areas where schools are limited in capacity and quality. It is evident that this system provides high quality and appropriate education for young people, and would perhaps benefit particularly those children who have suffered in their lives from abuse and low self-esteem.

Foster Plan (Plan Internacional) - works under the direction of Rene Charleston to reach for improved family and community life by way of the child. Through its program of sponsorship of a child, funds are raised to develop projects for water supplies, school supplies, tuition, and transportation to school. In addition, there are curative, preventive, and dental health services; emergency funds for disaster relief; and at the community level, school reconstruction, and water supply construction.

Their system of outreach brings monitors to the family homes where the monitors assess needs and select one child within the family as the affiliate. This child's photograph is sent to one of eight countries to seek an individual sponsor who then provides funds for the project mentioned above in the name of the child. Some 25,000 families benefit from the Foster Plan services. Most of the funds are raised through the sponsor approach, but 30% of the budget is raised from such sources as the Child Survival Grant from A.I.D. and other international agencies.

The director indicated that the programs would benefit from technical assistance from the proposed A.I.D. project and needs assistance in training midwives for the maternal and child health programs, including preventive health aspects.

Hogar Elisa Martinez - is one of two official government orphanages in Guatemala City. It provides shelter for an average population of 150 to 160 children from ages 0 to 9. After the age of 9, children are transferred to another orphanage Rafael Ayau in Guatemala or to two regional shelters in Quetzaltenango and Zacapa.

This is not a dynamic institution. Despite the very large staff (an overall ratio of one staff person for each 1.5 children and nursemaid ratio overall of 1 nursemaid per three children) the atmosphere experienced by the consultant seemed sterile, institutional, and not stimulating for the children. It must also be an expensive operation although this is difficult to determine because information regarding the overall budget was offered. However, some information was extended: e.g., food costs for 150 children is approximately Q 5,200 or (roughly \$1,000 US per month), staff costs over Q 62,000 (\$12,400) and utilities Q 1,650 (\$350), all per month. Food,

maintenance, clothing, recreation, accompanying of children to medical appointments, etc. are provided by volunteers (The Amigos), private agencies, or private contributions in cash or kind.

It is recommended that this institution not be given major budget support by the proposed A.I.D. project, but that it be offered technical assistance to develop activities to stimulate and motivate children; and be offered training for workers in direct contact with children to develop better skills in child care, parenting, role modeling, etc. In addition, the project could provide psychological testing and motivational equipment and games for the intellectual stimulation and development of these children.

It was clear during our visit with the First Lady, Mrs. Serrano, that she is well aware of the limitations of government facilities for orphaned and displaced children and would welcome whatever improvements could be promoted by the A.I.D. project.

Holt International - through the *Asociacion de Integracion Familiar (APIF)*, assists in placing children for adoption and has established a home for unwed street mothers. Lefty Vaughn, spokeswoman for the group and generally helpful to the consultant with ideas of projects to explore and people to interview, indicates that the APIF could assist the new A.I.D. project through its experience in providing training to other groups in child care, placement procedures, and particularly in how to develop improved nursemaid staffing through supervised training. It is recommended that the Project Selection Committee examine this source for potential use during the life of the project.

It has established a child care center in Guatemala City for children between birth and 12 years of age who have been referred by the Court for shelter on a temporary basis until they can return to their families or be placed for adoption in Guatemala, or in some cases, in the U.S. The center shelters 35 children at one time or a total of 60 per year. Currently, it does not receive aid from the USAID mission.

Magistratura Coordinadora de la Jurisdiccion de Menores, Tribunal de Menores, Guatemala City - has the prime role of administering justice for minors in Guatemala. It also supervises the standards for minors and orphans who come before the magistrate for placement in institutions or in families, as opportunities develop.

The Guatemalan government offers financial support to only two official agencies. Private agencies, corporations, foundations, and telethon-type fundraising activities. The government lacks sufficient funds and personnel for its part.

The interim magistrate, Lic. Felipe Garcia-Cano, during an interview, indicated that the Tribunal sees maladjusted minors who, for various reasons, are brought to court for petty crime, drug addiction, family disintegration, parental alcoholism, and prostitution. In describing the problems of these young people, he emphasized the role of extreme poverty.

The tribunal process includes an inquiry into the nature of the crime or problem presented. Juvenile crime is generally treated merely as a transgression. The parents, if they exist, are called to court and the minors are returned to them with advice and warning. If there are no parents, the magistrate places the child in a public or private agency where they are kept in a group or later placed in foster families with limited social service support. Most of these agencies lack sufficient funds and personnel but the magistrate felt the placing of children through this process was better than returning them to the street life of crime, abuse, and prostitution.

There was no indication of a direct role of participation in the proposed project for this government entity. There were no data available as to the size of the problem of orphaned or delinquent minors - the suggestion was made that the CEAR would be a source of statistical data. (Apparently, the National Office of the Census has not completed a recent census and is not considered to be a likely source of useful data.)

Mi Casa - has three institutions (one just beginning) which are devoted to former street children, orphans, or poor children (all male) who otherwise would be unable to attend school. These children are of ages 4 to 12 upon entry and depending on their ability to be self-sufficient, remain until they are 18 years or more in age. All attend school within the institutions from kindergarten through the ninth grade; after this they are sent to private schools and in some cases to university in Guatemala and abroad, including the U.S. The educational program is intensive; children complete usually two grades per year to catch up and attend school Mondays through Saturdays from 8pm to 5pm throughout the 12 months of the year.

The boys do most of the maintenance work and take care of themselves, their rooms, and the general living quarters of the orphanages. They also learn carpentry, computers, printing, typing, etc., all practical skills that will enable them to earn their living after completing their regular school curriculum. This use of the child to maintain the shelter enables the orphanage to get by with a less costly paid staff.

While overall budget levels were not divulged to the consultant, John Wetterer, American director of these establishments, ventured that 50% of the budget comes from local support and the rest from his contacts in the U.S.. There is a thrift shop whose sales provide revenue; the boys also specialize in marimba performances around town which bring earnings that devolve to the homes. Revenue also is derived from paper products distribution around the city. Boys earn tickets that are used by them to buy personal clothing from the institutional store located on the premises.

Because of its size, it is not recommended that *Mi Casa* be used as a model for future development of shelters under this program. The director welcomes the idea of receiving technical assistance from the new project, however, for specific problem areas that might evolve during the next several years. It is suggested that this may be an area of assistance from this project, but not budget support nor other funding that would perpetuate the institutional nature of this operation.

Misioneros Del Camino - founded by an American widow, has been in operation five years in Guatemala. It is an orphanage sheltering approximately 40 to 50 children, aged 2 to 15 years. In addition, when available, the home offers meals to needy children from outside and supplements this by nutrition education of their families as a preventive measure against malnutrition.

Education is provided to the children through public and private schools in the neighborhood. Medical supplies are provided to the children and in some cases to families of children outside the shelter. The home pays for the private medical and dental care of its residents through contributions received from private donors. As a further service to its children, the *Misioneros* seeks medical and surgical treatment for its children in conjunction with non-profit organization in the United States.

As an expansion of its present Guatemala City project, *Misioneros* plans a home for up to 200 children in the municipality of Sumpango, about 45 kilometers northwest of Guatemala City on the grounds of a former A.I.D.-built school that was never activated. The buildings and land have now been acquired by *Misioneros* from the municipality, and are in the process of reconstruction. Electricity and water will have to be installed. Interior partitions, plastering and walls, glass for the vandalized buildings, home furnishings, and exterior and interior painting must all be furnished.

The plans are ambitious and call for complete education services for the resident children and the children of the surrounding community. In addition, a vocational school for teenagers and adults to learn such skills as carpentry, weaving, and farming techniques is planned. There will be a medical clinic, a nutritional program for volunteer international technicians who will cover nutrition, midwifery, hygiene, and natural medicine, all with the objective of prevention. Self-sufficiency in food production is also an aim, with reliance on volunteer agronomists, animal husbandry workers, and vocational education for the residents as an integral part of the effort.

The founder and director, Leonor de Portela, has put considerable thought into how to avoid the feeling of living in a large institution with such an ambitious undertaking. The consultant suggested that, with all the building and land space available, she consider the *Aldea Infantil* concept, which would break up the large living areas into small family-size units, with foster parents in charge of only 8 to 10 children. Training for the caretakers would be needed, specifically how to provide the necessary emotional and health support these deprived children would require.

Peace Corps - In discussion with Todd Sloan, acting in place of Ed Butler, PC director who was on consultation in the U.S., the consultant learned of the types of activities which volunteers were or had been pursuing in children's projects. The problem apparently now is the increasing reduction in overall numbers of the volunteers slated for Guatemala. Were this not the case, it would appear that the *Peace Corps* could be a competent adjunct to this project.

Volunteers could serve in some cases as teachers, counselors, social workers, physical education, and recreation workers. They would be useful and have served as role models to young people who have not experienced dealing with and learning from young adult leaders before. There is also a possibility that volunteer couples could serve as "parents" full-time in small foster family units, although this role, wherever possible, should be assumed by Guatemalan couples. The Peace Corps could also expand the numbers available as outreach educators, such as are used by the Casa Alianza in their work with street children in Guatemala (or other urban centers). If A.I.D. decides to explore this opportunity, it is suggested that A.I.D. also use its good offices to convince the Peace Corps (and/or Congress) of the need to raise the numbers of volunteers allowed in-country; the current ceiling is a critical barrier to effective employment of volunteers in this program.

Another possible use of volunteers is an extension of their present CARE/PC collaboration: to see that effective use is made of the SDF funds for small infrastructure and community projects. The volunteer is already on the site and could monitor and apply his or her good entree to the community to stimulate project ideas and to assure accountability of the funds used.

PERA - Asociacion de Proyectos Educativos Regionales de Autoayuda, is a regional self-help educational program based in the capital and headed by Jacob Nitch. It seeks to improve standards of living by concentrating youth on the problems of the environment, seeking collective means to develop such things as natural fertilizers and practical solutions of environmental waste control.

Through groups of youth working on issues of the environment, the program reaches out to their families and provides them family life orientation, training and development of small industries, apprenticeship projects, simple farm and garden projects, and experience in developing cooperatives.

This group was encouraged to present a proposal to the new A.I.D. project committee, when activated, since most of its anticipated financial needs fit within the A.I.D. project criteria and the focus of PERA is on youth development.

Proyecto Casa Del Nino Trabajador (a project of SODIFAG) - headed by Dr. Mario Morales, is a model center for training adults to be educators for street children and for the formation also of child educators for direct contact with the working children and their unique problem. This program is new as of January 1991.

The child educators are street children, chosen by adult educators for their participation, leadership, and attitude. They study half the day and work the other half. This is done in shifts so as to gain maximum use of the training facilities.

Seventy-two children are now receiving training on a cooperative basis in such areas as vending, car washing, house painting, plastic holder building, and photocopying services. These children,

after training, will control their own finances, accounts, and distribution of profits among co-op members.

The Casa program extends from the capital to Antigua, Chimaltenango, Escuintla, Coatepeque, and San Marcos. Other programs reach the Quiche Indians.

The new A.I.D. project could assist them, according to the director, in such areas as provision of educational material, staffing costs, development of health and nutrition projects, and assistance with their mental health programs. They also would like help with construction of two homes for working children, but the consultant indicated that construction costs were not to be a part of the new project.

Quetzaltenango - The consultant visited several installations in the Quetzaltenango area, including two operated by the SOS German-financed organization. As was the case in Guatemala capital, these units are very comfortable, clean, well-maintained, and well-appointed facilities, probably too expensive for the purpose of this project.

At one, Albergue Juvenil SOS Jose Gilberto Flore Videt, some 36 boys up to 18 years of age are taught such skills as tailoring, breadmaking, and carpentry to prepare them to enter the labor market. The facility is supported by contributions and funds from the Kinderdorf group. CARE provides food staples. The boys are referred from other institutions, orphanages, Casa Alianza, etc. The facility indicated it needed teachers for the carpentry course, from the proposed A.I.D. project.

At the Aldea Juvenil, SOS for orphans and displaced children, boys from 14 to 17 years old are housed. They are referred from other agencies at 14 years of age. Thirty-six boys are housed and provided all needs for support. They are sent to school away from the shelter. There are three houses, each parented by a male leader who lives in the house and helps the youth develop their vocational goals. The Aldea facilitates access for the boys to community-based workshops including bakeries and carpentry. There are 11 paid employees; expenses are approximately 360,000 Q per year, or it was estimated that each child costs \$2,000 US per year. This facility is headed by an apparently very competent, charismatic medical doctor, Dr. Henry Colindres.

Also in Quetzaltenango was a model shelter, called Nuevos Horizontes, operated by two young Americans, Teresa Casertano and Aaron Pollack. At present, in one neat simple home there are five children being attended from birth 0 to 5 years of age. They also run a support group for mothers, providing literacy, social, maternal, money management, house seeking, cooking, and sewing skills. This group at present receives some contributions in kind from donors, but are under the misapprehension (the consultant believes) that they are not eligible to receive CARE food. (The A.I.D. Program Officer is troubleshooting this problem.)

From the standpoint of the atmosphere created for the children, the direct focus on the children's needs, attention, etc., it would seem this is an ideal type of shelter to replicate. Unfortunately, the consultant did not obtain budgetary information. Nevertheless, this agency should be one of

the candidates for assistance under the project, and could well serve as a model for other agencies to study, particularly from the standpoint of quality caregiving.

A hostel is run for 81 children by the government's Welfare Secretariat. All are from western Guatemala and only six are orphans, the remainder were abandoned by their families. Twelve of the latter are sent to the hostel because their mothers are in jail or in a hospital. They are sent out to school, but also receive study habits strengthening in two sessions per day from a teacher. They also benefit from sports, swimming, and theater activities. The facility receives support from CARE and Caritas in the form of milk, corn, wheat, flour, and oil. Probably this facility would not receive additional support from the proposed project, although the needs for occasional technical assistance or training might be explored.

There is also a center for the working child in this city, CEIPA, directed by Linda Garcia. The program includes street educators, sports activities, health and nutrition services, and cultural activities. They also provide training programs for street educators and do limited case study on origins and causes of abandonment, all of which would benefit from technical assistance from the proposed A.I.D. project. Approximately 150 children are tended to at CEIPA on a daily care basis.

Salvation Army - Some 4,800 children receive some of the services offered by the Salvation Army in Guatemala. To receive the benefits, children must be inscribed in the program. No ideological proselytization is involved in this inscription: religious classes are optional. There are ten schools operated by the Salvation Army in Guatemala. Three are located in the highlands, the rest in Guatemala City and other centers of population. The Schools provide classes from kindergarten through primary and secondary. A daycare nursery is also provided for working mothers and medical and dental clinics operate.

A modest charge is levied of 2 Quetzales per day for nursery care, 4 Quetzales per day for kindergarten and higher charges per day or semester for higher grade levels. This income does not cover operating expenses and estimates of a 60% deficit were indicated. This deficit is despite the contributions of \$250,000 US in food contributions and similar donations from Canada of approximately \$100,000 Canadian.

Medical services are available to families of the inscribed children. The representative for the Salvation Army says that more medical equipment is needed. There is also a treatment program for families afflicted with alcoholism, a major problem in creating threatening conditions for many children at home and in the streets. For the educational program for children, the Salvation Army needs more books, educational material, and audio-visual equipment tapes. For the anticipated large scale epidemic of influenza and for the anticipated cholera threat, they need drugs and vaccines. The representative also was warm to the idea of receiving technical assistance in creating training programs for officers, teachers, etc., particularly in community development and outreach techniques, and crisis intervention.

SHARE - distributes food in Guatemala, as well as has the objective of providing PVOs with skills in managing resources, community development and assisting in planning and evaluating project activities. It uses the resources of A.I.D. Title II, part of which is monetized to provide *SHARE*'s administrative overhead. It prides itself, according to Tom Tauras, Director, on its low administrative costs, and has an objective of maintaining a very small administrative staff in Guatemala.

SHARE's work in Guatemala assists agencies working with displaced children, orphans, disintegrated families, handicapped persons, and street children, in short, the population to be served by the new A.I.D. project.

Much of *SHARE*'s work is accomplished through affiliates of ASINDES, which it feels has the base of experience for assisting the new A.I.D. project in many aspects. Because of its connection with Guatemalan agencies, it is recommended that A.I.D. consider *SHARE* as a prime candidate to receive the primary grant of funds through which all of the other Guatemalan agencies may be funded. It would present a modest administrative budget proposal. *SHARE* is a registered PVO with A.I.D., thus is approved for its accounting and monitoring practices and would represent a rapid means of implementing the new proposed project for Orphans and Displaced Children in Guatemala.

UNICEF - is presently conducting a nationwide assessment of the needs and numbers of orphans, street children, and other displaced children in Guatemala. This report should be ready by August 1991 and should help considerably in understanding the extent of the child at risk in Guatemala. No other reliable data thus far has been found by the consultant. Through UNICEF auspices, Guatemala established the National Commission for Children (CONANI) in 1986 to help coordinate efforts by public and private agencies. *UNICEF* supports the work of this and other agencies in Guatemala.

Projects supported through *UNICEF* include development of the rural community for the benefit of children including feeding programs, training and development of women, community mills and stores, textile groups, garden projects, and centers for malnourished children. There are also efforts to train health promoters to work in rural areas.

Through CONANI, *UNICEF* assists its specialized committees to develop preventive programs in health and drug addiction, develop recreation activities for children, and facilitate training and skills development in technical workshops. Another committee of CONANI, assisted by *UNICEF*, has an integrated focus on street children, seeking to reincorporate the child into its own family or substitute family or other shelter. It develops a network of educator/promoters to work with children on the street, help them develop marketable skills, and provide recreation and work opportunities.

UNICEF also seeks to encourage the participation of youth in the area of children's rights through group participation in discussion and awareness activities.

Appendix II
Interviews for George Coleman
May 6 - 17, 1991

Monday, May 6

9:00 Lic. Felipe García-Cano
 Magistrado Interino
 Magistrado Coordinadora de la Jurisdicción de Menores
 9a. Avenida 6 21 Calle, Zona 1
 Tribunal de Menores, 9o. Nivel
 Tel. 535572-517151

11:00 Reverendo Fernando Gutiérrez
 Asociacion Fé y Alegria
 2a. Calle 7-74, Zona 1
 Tel. 532634

14:00 Lic. Mario Morales
 Proyecto Casa del Niño Trabajador
 2da. Calle 9-49, Zona 1
 Tel. 28084

16:00 Cristian Monduate
 ASINDES
 4a. Avenida "A" 7-70, Zona 10
 Tel. 363931

17:00 Alfred Nakatsuma
 USAID

Tuesday, May 7

9:00 Kirsan Engeback
 CHILDDHOPE
 6a. Calle 6-11. Zona 10
 Tel. 364507-314142

11:00 Miriam de Zelada
 CONANI
 16 Calle 3-61, Zona 1
 2do. Nivel del Hogar Rafael Ayau
 Tel. 29140

15:00 Marco Antonia Villagrán
 Aldeas Infantiles SOS
 9a. Calle 1-96, Zona 3
 de Mixco (A 1 cuadro del Elim Central a la izquierda)
 Tel. 942282/942277

Interviews for George Coleman
May 6 - 17, 1991

- Wednesday, May 8
- 9:00 Victor Monzón
Hogar Elisa Martínez
2a. Calle 0-23, Zona 13
Tel. 720287
- 11:00 Lic. Ana Raquel de Tobar
UNICEF
13 Calle 8-44, Zona 10
Edima Plaza
Tel. 336373
- 13:00 Jayne Lyons
USAID Health
- 13:00 Sra. Rene Charleston
Foster Parents Plan International
11 Calle 1-23, Zona 9
Tel. 363663-317289
-
- Thursday, May 9
- 07:30 Lic. Eugenia Monterroso
Casa Alianza
Tel. 20078
- 2:30 Fray Guillermo
Obras Sociales del Hermano Pedro
6a. Calle Oriente entre 3 y 4 Avenida
Antigua Guatemala
Tel. 0320883-0320986
- 13:00 Israel Pérez
CIPRODENI
4a. Calle 23-40, Zona 7
Entrada a Kaminal Juyú
Tel. 741192
- 15:00 Lic. Amílcar Morales
Christian Children's Fund
6a. Avenida 13-48, Zona 9
Tel. 347375-310775

Interviews for George Coleman
May 6 - 17, 1991

Friday, May 10

- 8:30 Lefty Vaughn
 Holt International
 8a. Calle 3-48, Zona 14
 Colonia El Campo
 Tel. 682318-682726
- 10:00 Lic. Aura Marina Marcucci
 Annex III, Small conference room
- 11:00 Steve Dudenhoefer
 Casa Guatemala - Annex III
 Tel. 25517
- 13:00 Israel Pérez
 CIPRODENI
 4a. Calle 23-40, Zona 7
 Entrada a Kaminal Juyú
 Tel. 741192
- 14:30 Eugenia Monterroso
 Casa Alianza
- 15:00 Lic. Amílcar Morales
 Christian Children's Fund
 6a. Avenida 13-48, Zona 9
 Tel. 347375-310775
- 16:15 Felipe Manteiga
 Office of Private Sector
 A.I.D. - Main Building
 Tel. 366352/366353
-

Saturday, May 11

- 8:00 Ninas Madres
 Hotel Pan American
- 10:00 Ronald Paiz/Sr. Wood
 Feed the Children
 3a. Avenida 3-32, Zona 9
 Tel. 347473
-

Sunday, May 12

- 8:00 Jacob Nitch
 PERA
 Hotel Pan American

Interviews for George Coleman
May 6 - 17, 1991

Monday, May 13-
 Tuesday, May 14

Field Trip
 Chichicastenango
 Quetzaltenango
 San Marcos
 Huehuetenango

Wednesday, May 15

9:00 Carlos Fehlandt
 Salvation Army
 Annex III
 Tel. 730877-730876

10:30 Susie Clay
 Office of Health and Education
 A.I.D. - Main Building
 Tel. 347628

13:30 Leonora Portelo
 Misioneros del Camino
 12 Calle 32-36, Zona 7
 Tikal III
 Tel. 914432

15:00 Jim Coberly/Boris Chincilla
 CARE
 15 Avenida 3-66, Zona 13
 Tel. 317833-317776

16:00 Tom Tauras
 SHARE
 5a. Avenida 8-07, Zona 10
 Tel. 341708-327174

Thursday, May 16

7:30 Carlos Toledo
 Casa Alianza, Refugio
 8 avda

12:00 Magda Bianci de Serrano
 First Lady
 Casa Presidencial and Staff

16:00 Don Boyd
 USAID

Interviews for George Coleman
May 6 - 17, 1991

Friday, May 17

7:00 Father Cecchi
Salesian Fathers Project Don Bosco
Hotel Pan American

15:30 Briefing for A.I.D. Director and Mission Committee
USAID

18:00 Briefing for Ambassador and Reception
U.S. Embassy