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DISASTER RELIEF



CASE REPORT Guatemala-Earthquake February 1976

Agency for International Development
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July, 1978



GUATEMALA

Earthquake—February 4, 1976

Severe shaking of the ground in the early morning hours of February 4, 1976, announced one of the worst natural disasters to strike Central America in modern history. A violent earthquake, lasting 39 seconds and measuring 7.5 on the Richter scale (9 on the Mercalli scale), spread destruction across southern Guatemala, into the departments of Guatemala, Sacatepéquez, Chimaltenango, Quiché, El Progreso, Zacapa, Baja Verapaz, Izabal, Totonicapán, Sololá, and Jalapa. The hardest hit area was the triangle delineated by the town of Joyabaj, Tecpán, and Guatemala City. (See map on back cover.) On February 6, a second quake, less severe, but still measuring 5.5 to 6 on the Richter scale, caused further destruction, death, and fear in a population already shattered by the loss of their homes and loved ones. More than 1,500 aftershocks of varying degree were felt throughout February and March.

The human toll taken by the quakes was staggering. Close to 23,000 (0.4% of Guatemala's total population of 5,853,000) were killed; over 77,000 (1.32% of the total population) were injured; some 1,166,000 (20% of the population) lost their homes; and fully 64% of all Guatemalans (or

3,750,000) were considered to be victims of the earthquakes. The high proportion of victims was due to the fact that 80% to 90% of Guatemala's population lived in the 3,530 square mile disaster area centered on the Highlands.

All major services were crippled. Communications were cut and parallel water and sewage mains ruptured, contaminating each other. Some hospitals were forced to treat patients in the open air. Landslides disrupted traffic everywhere. The Pan American Highway was blocked in places, as was the more important Atlantic Highway from Guatemala City to Puerto Barrios on the Caribbean. The most widespread structural damage, however, was to homes; around 225,000 were destroyed—46% of all dwellings in the disaster area.

The response to Guatemala's disaster by other countries, international organizations, voluntary agencies, and private citizens was immediate and massive. In addition to relief, large-scale assistance in reconstruction and rehabilitation was offered by the rest of the world. Such assistance promised that Guatemala's overall development would not be too severely retarded by this natural disaster.

VALUE OF U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE	\$42,005,089.70
VALUE OF ASSISTANCE FROM U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES & PRIVATE SECTOR	42,835,013.83
VALUE OF ASSISTANCE FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY	72,085,204.71

BACKGROUND

Located astride several faults running in a southward curving crescent, roughly from Puerto Barrios to Santa Cruz del Quiché, and having three earthquake generating zones within its borders, Guatemala has a well-known history of severe earthquakes. Since the Spanish conquest of the 16th century when record-keeping was begun, the cities of Antigua and Guatemala City have been heavily damaged no fewer than 15 times. The first capital of Guatemala, Ciudad Vieja, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1541. An earthquake also destroyed the second capital, Antigua, in 1773. Before the February earthquakes, the most recent damaging quakes had been on December 25, 1917, and January 3, 1918.

The main area of activity during the February earthquakes was the Motagua Fault, revealed by a line of broken ground from the Motagua Valley in the east to Guatemala City in the west. Movement along the fault, which is of the strike-slip variety (lateral movement) rather than of the thrust type

(vertical movement at an angle), caused a rupture in the earth's surface, running brokenly, for 240 kilometers (kms). Geologists have estimated the length of the fault to be 300 kms. Not since the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 has such a long rupture appeared in the Northern Hemisphere. At its widest point, 25 kms north of Guatemala City, the rupture was 325 centimeters wide. A comparison of the Motagua Fault with the San Andreas Fault and North Anatolian faults indicates, according to the U.S. Geological Survey, that most of the Motagua Fault will now remain seismically inactive for several decades, while areas at either end of the fault may experience moderate quakes, of no more than 5.5 on the Mercalli scale, until tectonic strain is sufficiently reduced.

Much of the loss of life in the most recent earthquake was due to the collapse of adobe homes upon their sleeping occupants. Although it appears to be very solid, adobe crumbles easily. Walls of the traditional dwellings, though thick, could not support the heavy clay tile roofs during the shaking.

The primary area affected by the earthquake was the Highlands which is inhabited by descendants of the Maya-Quiché tribe. These are resilient people, accustomed to much hardship.



Buildings that were constructed using modern seismic-resistant techniques were much less seriously damaged than were adobe structures. In spite of Guatemala's history of earthquakes, no earthquake-resistant design code was in effect at the time of the February quakes. Engineers and architects simply followed whatever foreign design code they chose; and, as they generally supervised construction as well, no outside evaluation of the seismic resistance of buildings was ever made. This lack of a uniform building standard undoubtedly contributed to the damage sustained by Guatemala City.

THE DISASTER

Emergency Phase

With no warning except a past history of earthquakes, a devastating quake struck Guatemala at 0302 hours 33 seconds local time, February 4, 1976. Violently awakened, the survivors struggled into the open, dazedly surveying the damage around them. Many had suffered broken bones in the pelvic region and lower extremities because they had been lying asleep when roofs came crashing down upon them. They were unable to escape from their homes in many cases because slipping adobe blocks wedged doors and windows shut. Since most communications were interrupted by the earthquake, which, at its height, measured 7.5 on the Richter scale, no one had a clear idea as to the extent of the area affected by the quake until the next day. As soon as it was light, members of the Guatemalan Aero Club took off in their small planes from Guatemala City to survey outlying areas. Their reports—of villages totally leveled by the quake in the densely populated Indian-inhabited Highlands—were disheartening. Guatemalan President Kjell Eugenio Laugerud García himself flew over some of the stricken area on that first day. It was several days, however, before the full extent of the damage was known. And in the interim, a second earthquake occurred on February 6. At 5.5 to 6 on the Richter scale, it was less severe than the first.



Early reports—of villages totally leveled by the earthquake—brought in by members of the Guatemalan Aero Club were disheartening. This is San Martín Jilotepeque—100% destroyed.

The triangle bounded by Guatemala City, Tecpán, and Joyabaj experienced the worst damage; however, destruction also spread to the east. Towns all over the stricken area were devastated. In Chimaltenango Department, the following towns were 50% or more destroyed: Chimaltenango—75% destroyed; San José Poaquil—90%; San Martín Jilotepeque—100%; Zaragoza—100%; Patzicía—90%; Santa Cruz Balanyá—80%; Tecpán—100%; Patzún—85%; Parramos—90%; El Tejar—85%; San Andrés Itzapa—90%; Yepocapa—90%; Comalapa—95%; Santa Apolonia—85%; Acatenango—60%. In Guatemala Department: San Pedro Sacatepéquez—100%; San Juan Sacatepéquez—100%; Chuarrancho—60%; San Raimundo—60%; San Pedro Ayampuc—90%; Mixco—80%; Palencia—60%; Villa Canales—60%;

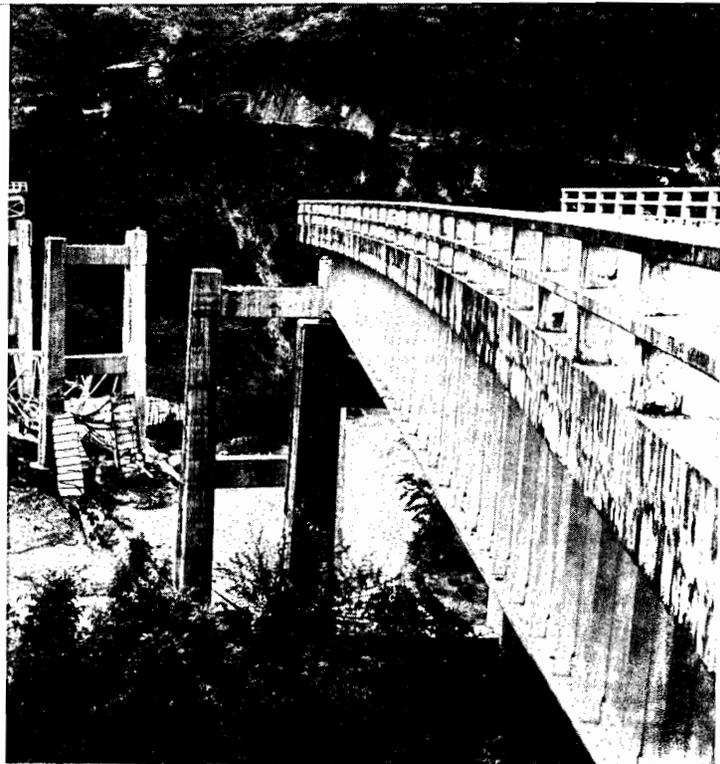
San Miguel Petapa—70%; Santa Catarina Pinula—75%; Chinautla—80%; and Villa Nueva—50%. In El Progreso Department: El Progreso—95%; El Jicaro—100%; San Agustín Acasaguastán—50%; Morazán—100%; and Sanarate—70%. In Sacatepéquez Department: Sumpango—100%; Magdalena Milpas Altas—50%; San Antonio Aguascalientes—50%; and Pastores—70%. In Quiché Department: Joyabaj—95%. In Zacapa Department: Zacapa—50%; Gualán—95%; Rio Hondo—80%; Cabañas—95%; Huité—75%; Usumatlán—50%; and Teculután—60%. In Baja Verapaz Department: Salamá—75% and Rabinal—90%. In Izabal Department: Puerto Barrios—50%. In Totonicapán Department: San Francisco el Alto—50%. And in Jalapa Department: Jalapa—50%.

A Special Mission of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) visited Guatemala from February 9 to 12 and assessed the amount of material damage. Later assessments brought the value of damage (i.e., the replacement costs) to housing and personal durables up to U.S. \$669.4 million (65.6% of the total damage). After the loss of human life and the destruction of homes, it was social infrastructure that sustained the worst damage. The IDB put a dollar value on the damage to social infrastructure of \$219.9 million (21.5% of the total damage). Eighty percent of the fixed health facilities and 60% of the schools (1,215 preprimary, primary, and secondary buildings) in the disaster area itself plus 40% of the country's buildings used for social welfare services were destroyed. (Fortunately, children were not in school when the earthquakes struck.) In Guatemala City, only two of the seven major hospitals continued to operate, without significant interruptions, throughout the disaster. Most were forced to move patients out onto the grounds as aftershocks caused weakened structures to crumble further. Water systems ruptured everywhere and drinking water was frequently contaminated by water leaking from parallel sewage lines. This caused considerable fear that epidemics

would result and led to a decision to carry out the already scheduled annual vaccination campaign against polio, measles, diphtheria, and tetanus. It was impossible to give series of shots systematically under disaster conditions; however, epidemics did not break out. In fact, it is now recognized that epidemics rarely follow major disasters.

The economic infrastructure of the country suffered much less damage than the social sector (IDB estimate—\$77.4 million worth, or 7.6% of the total damage). Here the main difficulty was that roads, many of them narrow and unpaved, were blocked by landslides. In fact, landslides created earthen dams in some places, causing streams and rivers to flood. The Pan American Highway, running from Mexico to El Salvador, and the commercially important Atlantic Highway from Guatemala City to Puerto Barrios were cut in many places by landslides and collapsed bridges. An aerial survey of damage

The commercially important Atlantic Highway was cut in many places.



to the Atlantic Highway showed at least 100 breaks, one five-span bridge destroyed, and two smaller ones damaged. The main railway line from Guatemala City to Puerto Barrios was also cut, due to the destruction of a three-span bridge. Fortunately, the airport in Guatemala City remained open to receive the relief supplies which began to pour in almost as soon as the outside world received news of the disaster. Telecommunications—not always satisfactory even under normal conditions—were interrupted, and this made initial assessments of the damage still more difficult. Parts of Guatemala City were without electrical power. Power in those lines which were not down was turned off to prevent fires, adding darkness to the confusion of the earthquake victims. (The electrical system in Guatemala has a built-in safety feature which cuts off power when any tremors reach an intensity of 3 on the Richter scale. This is an excellent idea, in view of the fact that during the Managua (Nicaragua) earthquake disaster of 1972, fire destroyed much of the city that had not been leveled by the earthquake itself.)

The productive sector of the economy suffered relatively minimal damage. This was because the major industries, located near Guatemala City, are generally housed in seismic-resistant structures. The principal export products, which are agricultural—coffee, sugar, cotton, bananas, and meat—escaped harm, for the most part. Handicraft and cottage industries were spread all over the country, and damage to them was accordingly difficult to estimate. Clearly, much of the handicraft industry in the Indian-inhabited Highlands was disrupted. The IDB put the cost of rehabilitating the productive sector at \$54.3 million (or 5.3% of the total cost of reconstruction).

One of Guatemala's major earners of foreign exchange is tourism, and this industry was especially hard hit by the earthquake. Five of seven first-class hotels in Guatemala City were not operating after the quakes, though the Mayan ruins in the country, a major tourist attraction, went unharmed. The

city of Antigua, another major tourist attraction, suffered heavy damage to its old colonial buildings.

By far, the most serious effects of the earthquakes were on their primary victims—the people of Guatemala, especially the poor. In the capital, for example, the residential area which was most heavily damaged was the northeast quarter, a densely populated area of poorly constructed dwellings. The rural poor were particularly hard hit because their homes, traditional in construction, were almost all they had, and these were destroyed. Fortunately, though, lack of food was not a serious problem in rural areas as it was in urban areas; much of the recently harvested grain was able to be dug out of the rubble.

Broken bones and psychological trauma were the disaster's principal marks on the Guatemalan population. The Highland Indians, proud descendants of the Maya-Quiché tribe and traditionally very stoic, set about immediately to bury the dead and to help neighbors less fortunate than they. Nevertheless, the lethargy which frequently follows a severe psychological shock was also present in Guatemala. Traditional family unity was challenged as the most seriously injured were evacuated to distant hospitals. Frequently, however, a healthy member of the family insisted upon accompanying the injured. The sense of insecurity which the earthquake's victims felt concerning their future was heightened by the hundreds of aftershocks, of varying intensity, which were felt throughout the rest of February and March. Immediate concerns, about continuing the harvest which had been going on and preparing for the next planting at the beginning of the rainy season (May-October), soon reasserted themselves, however. Temporary shelters sprang up, constructed from old adobe bricks salvaged from the wreckage and from new bricks made hastily. The major concern of the Indian farmers was the next crop. Shelters that could protect them from the rains were all that time permitted. Permanent housing could come later.



As hundreds of aftershocks shook Guatemala, survivors set up temporary shelter rather than return to their weakened homes.

Reconstruction Phase

Globally speaking, the earthquake had rather minimal effects on the productive part of the Guatemalan economy. However, the country's social sector was severely dislocated, underlining the unequal distribution of economic development and threatening to impair the overall development plans of the country. The administration of President Laugerud had been notable for its commitment to spreading the benefits of development to a wider segment of the Guatemalan population, particularly to the large masses of urban and rural poor. A very good managerial team at the cabinet level had pushed forward major projects such as electrification and improvement of water supplies. A national network of public services was being built up at the time of the earthquake; and while this network made the provision of relief and rehabilitation services easier, it also demanded a major commitment of resources to restore it to pre-quake levels of development. Thus, the Government of Guatemala's decisions on rehabilitation and reconstruction would influence not only short-term recovery but also the long-term course of development.

Clearly, major capital inputs would be required for housing, road repair, public infra-

structure (schools, medical centers and hospitals, water supply systems, and public buildings), small business rehabilitation, and communications facilities. Moreover, small farmer productivity had to be assured by the provision of normal government and cooperative services (credit, technical assistance, and distribution of improved seeds and fertilizer) in anticipation of the May planting season. The IDB estimated that to care for these urgent social needs, Guatemala would have to double the 1976 rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth from a projected 6.4% to 12-14%. The investment rate, which had never topped 15% and which was 14.5% of GDP at the end of 1975, would have to reach 23%—in part, by tripling activity in the construction sector (a 100% increase in public construction and a 500% increase in private sector building).

These goals could be met in part by injections of foreign assistance into the Guatemalan economy; however, the brunt of the reconstruction burden had to be borne by the Guatemalans themselves. President Laugerud realized immediately that self-help would be both the key to progress in reconstruction and to continued offers of aid; so he exhorted Guatemalans, from the beginning, to give their all.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF GUATEMALA AND THE GUATEMALAN PEOPLE

Emergency Phase

Although the magnitude of the Guatemalan disaster was such that outside assistance was absolutely necessary, the Guatemalans busily engaged in self-help. Before word of the earthquake had reached the outside world, Guatemalans were busy surveying the damage and mobilizing the population for the emergency phase of relief. President Laugerud took personal command of the relief effort; a mere 27 minutes after the first earthquake, he was busy checking on the response capacities of hospitals.

A National Emergency Committee (NEC) whose purpose is to predict and prevent disasters as well as to direct relief operations, already existed in Guatemala. It had been established in 1969 and attached to

the Office of the President in 1971. If a national disaster is declared by the Head of State, all Ministers of State report directly to the Minister of Defense, who heads the NEC. Leaders of business and private organizations are also represented on the Committee. The NEC is divided into sections by area of operation: distribution, warehousing, engineering, intelligence, etc.

Immediately following the earthquake, the NEC was mobilized and four warehouses were set up at La Aurora Airport in Guatemala City to receive donations of food, clothing, medicines, and shelter material. By February 5, however, President Laugerud had decided to replace and reorganize the original NEC since it had done nothing but accept donations. The choice of Colonel Guillermo de la Cruz as head of the new NEC was widely applauded. One of the most important activities of the NEC was the operation of a flight coordination center, in conjunction with U.S. personnel and the Venezuelan Civil Defence Group, to make the best use of Guatemalan and U.S. helicopters in relief sorties to otherwise inaccessible areas. The NEC also attempted to assess specific needs of different areas and to distribute supplies from its warehouses accordingly, both to voluntary agencies and directly to victims of the quake. Food, mostly corn, was released from Government of Guatemala (GOG) stocks held by the INDECA—Instituto Nacional de Comercialización Agrícola (National Institute for Agricultural Marketing)—for direct distribution—a distribution that lasted only a short time, until people were able to dig out buried food supplies. An estimated \$1,500,000 were spent on food distributed through the NEC network.

The Guatemalan military, in addition to its work with the NEC, was given wide powers. Heavy military patrols were reported in Guatemala City. Their purpose was to prevent any looting or other profiteering from the disaster. Ordinary citizens were also given permission to completely disarm anyone suspected of thieving, but incidents of disorder were few in number.

Survivors of the earthquake, a Guatemalan mother and her son share some food.



The role of the Guatemalan Aero Club has been mentioned above. Its pilots transported a reported 291.82 metric tons (MT) of relief supplies to victims in outlying areas, fuel expenses being paid by the individual members. Other elements of the Guatemalan private sector joined the relief (and rehabilitation) effort, adopting specific projects or contributing cash. A Guatemalan Emergency Committee of Private Enterprise was formed to cut red tape and distribute supplies quickly. When local supplies were exhausted, more were imported. Incoming supplies, however, were diverted at the airport to the NEC, so the Committee of Private Enterprises's later efforts were somewhat thwarted.

Reconstruction Phase

After emergency relief had met the most pressing needs of the people, the attention of the GOG was turned to creating a program and institutions like the NEC to deal with rehabilitation and reconstruction. When the disaster struck, Guatemala was aggressively pursuing economic development. The 1975-79 Development Plan focused on small- to medium-sized farmers and on electrification, which was seen as a potential bottleneck in industrial development. Gross Domestic Product had been growing at an annual rate of 5-6%, with a changing composition; growth in agriculture (which represented 30% of GDP) and industry (15% of GDP) had slowed to 1-2% from 1973 to 1975, while mining (mostly nickel), construction, and public administration were growing at a rate of 11-12% annually.

1975 had seen a surplus in the overall Guatemalan balance of payments, a net increase of \$70 million in foreign exchange earnings (from \$210 to \$280 million). This surplus, however, was due to inflows of direct private investment. The current account deficit in 1975 was \$105.9 million, a result of rising import prices, especially that of oil which accounted for 20% of the increase.

The price of Guatemala's principal export, coffee, rose in late 1975, but most of the exports were under earlier contracts offering lower prices.

Guatemala's overall balance of payments would probably suffer from a rapid increase in the importation of construction materials, but it was hoped that the country would have little difficulty borrowing to meet increased costs. The country was not saddled with an extensive foreign debt; debt service had averaged 7-8% of GDP and was only 1.7% of exports in 1975. However, with reconstruction costs equal to about one-quarter of Guatemala's GDP, deficit on the current account was expected to rise to \$336 million and debt service to 15%. This would be a difficult burden for a country like Guatemala that depends heavily on the export of a few primary products which are subject to large price fluctuations. There was some fear, for example, that the lowland coffee harvest, usually brought in with the seasonal labor of the Highland Indians, would suffer from a paucity of workers as the Indians would be busy rebuilding their homes. Harvests of food crops, on the other hand, had been quite good; so domestic food prices would be held down.

The government of President Laugerud decided to pursue as closely as possible the development goals laid out in the 1975-79 Development Plan. Reconstruction would be planned so as to lead to a higher level of welfare than low income communities and individuals had enjoyed before the earthquake. Thus, rural reconstruction would occur first, with the hope of stemming a rural exodus and of even encouraging urban immigrants to return to the land. Another primary goal of the reconstruction program was to involve all Guatemalans, to encourage local initiative and creativity. A major unknown in the self-help reconstruction effort was the bureaucratic capability of the GOG, since the main damage occurred in sectors



Guatemalans energetically undertook self-help which would be both the key to progress in reconstruction and to continued offers of aid.

where institutional organization was particularly weak, such as housing. A national housing bank (BANVI—Banco Nacional de Vivienda) had recently been created but had limited its activities to the urban areas.

The institutional framework for reconstruction was set up as follows: The highest body for decision-making and coordination would be the Committee for National Reconstruction (CNR). Established on March 8, 1976, its chairman was the President of the Republic and its members were: a representative of the Army who served as Executive Director of the Committee representing the President of the Republic; a coordinator who had to be a Minister of State; and a representative of the cooperative movement. Local coordinators of community reconstruction committees were to be appointed by the national committee.

The Bank of Guatemala and the Secretaría General del Consejo Nacional de Planificación Económica (General Secretariat of the

National Economic Planning Council) would be advisory bodies; and at the level of implementation would be government departments (chiefly the Ministry of Communications and Public Works) and official agencies like BANDESA—Banco Nacional de Desarrollo Agrícola (National Bank for Agricultural Development), BANVI, CORFINA—Corporación Financiera Nacional (National Finance Corporation), and INFOM—Instituto de Fomento Municipal (Municipal Development Institute). Each level, including the national committee of decision-making and coordination, would have its own system for coordination and consultation with the private sector and with the communities and groups involved.

The financial aspect of reconstruction was taken care of by the establishment of FEER—Fondo Extraordinario Específico de Reconstrucción (Special Fund for Reconstruction)—as a trust administered by the Bank of Guatemala. The assets of this fund were to be

used entirely for national reconstruction and financing loan programs, to directly benefit individuals or groups affected by the earthquake; to construct or repair dwellings; and to rehabilitate small commercial, industrial, or craft enterprises, both rural and urban. To this end, the Bank of Guatemala, as trustee, would transfer the resources of the trust to the entities designated by the GOG as executing units of the National Reconstruction Program. These transfers could be made as loans to the executing units as trusts to be administered by them or in any other form indicated by the GOG. All domestic and external resources allocated to the National Reconstruction Program were to be assigned to FEER.

Provision of housing was, of course, the most pressing need of the Guatemalans. The GOG's first plan, as a result, was to erect 100,000 units with corrugated metal roofs supported by wooden poles (no walls) in an effort to shelter people temporarily before the May rainy season. This was known as the "100 days plan," a crash program to put a roof over the head of every Guatemalan. Plans to construct more permanent housing would ideally call for seismic-resistant techniques. It was recognized, however, that regionally-specific cultural and social patterns would not lend themselves to uniform, technically optimal plans. As a result, national authorities defined four general areas of housing plans and policy—the metropolitan area of Guatemala City; departmental capitals; municipal chief towns; and houses in villages, settlements, and rural areas. In Guatemala City and other major cities, the usual sources of loans for housing before the earthquakes had been BANVI and the Instituto de Fomento de Hipotecas Aseguradas (Guaranteed Mortgage Development Institute). The GOG planned to upgrade and strengthen these organizations by giving them responsibility for housing reconstruction in the metropolitan area, department capitals, and other major cities. For municipal chief towns and rural housing,

the National Bank for Agricultural Development (BANDESA) would take primary responsibility. Although BANDESA had not lent funds for rural housing before, it did have a wide network in, and experience dealing with, that sector.

Design, implementation, and supervision of reconstruction activities in other sectors of the economy were to be the responsibility of the Ministry of Communications and Public Works. Such a concentration of tasks was made with a view to ensuring efficiency and avoiding duplication.

In some cases, Guatemalan businesses and individuals signed contracts with the government to take primary responsibility for rebuilding towns under a program called "adopt-a-town." Castillo Brothers Brewery, for example, was given responsibility for San Martín Jilotepeque. If the Guatemalans were quick and energetic to respond to their country's disaster, the rest of the world was equally so.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

Emergency Phase

The U.S. Government (USG) was in a particularly good position to respond quickly to the Guatemalan disaster in that the U.S. Agency for International Development/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (A.I.D./OFDA) maintains a stockpile of relief supplies in the Canal Zone, Panama. Moreover, the Department of Defense is prepared at all times to put together and field an assessment unit, the Disaster Area Survey Team (DAST), from troops stationed in Panama. It was the U.S. Southern Command (US-SOUTHCOM) stationed in the Canal Zone, which first received word of the February 4 earthquake. A newscast was picked up and promptly rebroadcast by the USSOUTHCOM Network Radio. While waiting for some communication from the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala, USSOUTHCOM notified the Joint Chiefs of Staff and directed the DAST

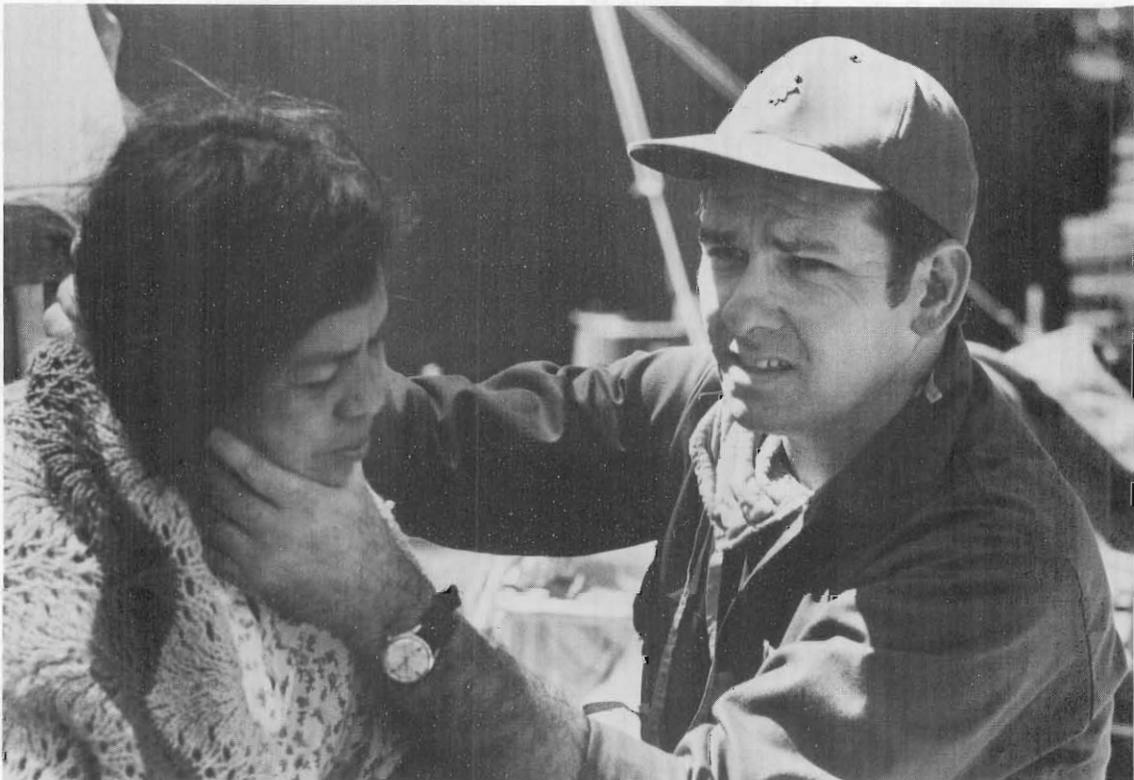
to stand by. Shortly after, a brief message from the American Embassy in Guatemala arrived. Subsequent reports from Guatemala outlined a disaster of major proportions in Guatemala City and its environs. When US-SOUTHCOM finally established contact with U.S. personnel in Guatemala and with the Government of Guatemala's National Emergency Committee, it was learned that members of the U.S. Military Group attached to the Embassy had inspected the La Aurora Airport in Guatemala City and found the runway to be capable of receiving all types of aircraft. Principal damage was to the control tower, whose communications equipment had been moved to a safer location. Also, President Laugerud had informed the American Embassy of his aerial survey and had requested USG assistance; specifically, a field hospital, medicines, tents, and containers to transport water. The Deputy Chief of Mission made a disaster declaration to the U.S. State Department at 1120 hours, Guatemala time, and requested a field hospital, a

generator for a 200-bed hospital already in Guatemala, supplies for first-aid stations, and the dispatch of the DAST. Ambassador Francis E. Meloy, Jr., was in the United States when the disaster struck, but left immediately for Guatemala, arriving in the evening of February 4.

The DAST arrived in Guatemala in the evening of the same day, its initial task being to conduct a detailed survey to determine the extent of damage and specific areas where assistance was needed. The survey focused on Guatemala City and the surrounding countryside, on the Atlantic Highway with identification of possible southern detours, on the identification of feasible helicopter landing zones, and finally, on all of the villages in the stricken zone. During the three-day survey, the second earthquake shook Guatemala, necessitating still further assessment.

On February 11, eight U.S. Special Forces contact teams were sent out to make contact with the most isolated villages and to

A victim of the disaster being examined by a U.S. Army doctor at the Army Field Hospital.



ensure that no damage or needs went undetected. Each team consisted of a medical corpsman, a communicator, and a soldier from the Guatemalan Army. The teams performed emergency first aid and arranged for the evacuation by air of the most seriously injured. They also facilitated communication of the GOG with remote areas. In one week of deployment, the contact teams visited 140 villages, treated approximately 800 people, and evacuated 25 seriously injured. Since these teams proved so valuable in providing detailed information on relief needs, the GOG subsequently initiated a similar system of surveying by contact teams.

President Laugerud asked that the USG concentrate its relief efforts specifically in the region of Chimaltenango, which was almost totally devastated by the quakes. Consequently, the field hospital requested by President Laugerud—the 100-bed 47th Field Hospital, which arrived from Texas on February 6—was set up just south of Chimaltenango instead of in Guatemala City as originally planned. A Nicaraguan Army Medical Team had arrived by road from Nicaragua on February 5, and it was decided to coordinate their services with those of the 47th Field Hospital. The Nicaraguans would operate a clearing station, screening all incoming patients. Ambulances from the Field Hospital, the Nicaraguan Army, and the Instituto Guatemalteco de Seguridad Social (Guatemalan Social Security Institute), each with a doctor and a corpsman, would travel to the surrounding villages to treat people and evacuate the more seriously injured to the clearing station. The hospital would then receive surgery cases and difficult orthopedic cases. To fulfill this role, additional U.S. Army specialists augmented the staff of the 47th. The average daily workload for the hospital was 33 inpatients and 55 outpatients during the 11 days that it was operational (fully operational for only four days). The hospital worked closely with Guatemalan, Nicaraguan, Honduran, and Venezuelan medical teams in the area, as well as with the Behrhorst Clinic in Chimaltenango.

U.S. helicopters were used extensively in the relief effort due to the wide area of destruction, the impossibility of land transport because of landslides, the number of injured who required immediate movement, and the lack of fixed-wing aircraft landing fields. Six UH-1H "Huey" helicopters belonging to the Guatemalan Air Force carried out the initial relief operations. It was evident, however, that their heroic efforts could not continue at the same pace without aid.



The sling method of carrying relief supplies proved very efficient because there was no complicated unloading procedure.

Based on the DAST survey and on advice of the U.S. Military Group in Guatemala, Ambassador Meloy requested a mix of CH-47 "Chinook" medium-lift helicopters and UH-1H "Huey" helicopters. Eight CH-47s, nine UH-1Hs and one OH-58 observation helicopter arrived in Guatemala from the United States on February 9 and 10. The Chinooks were used to move bulk cargo to regional distribution points, to move fuel bladders for use by the Hueys, and to evacuate patients on return flights. At first the Chinooks were underutilized in their role of delivering large cargo because the NEC planners judged helicopter capacity from that of the smaller Huey, operating in the rarefied atmosphere of 5,000 feet above sea level.

Only after members of the NEC witnessed the Chinooks carrying 2.73 to 3.64 MT loads of corn and beans in slings did they provide adequate cargoes for each sortie. The sling method of transporting GOG food as well as relief supplies proved very efficient because there was no complicated unloading procedure. In two weeks of operation, the Chinooks carried not only corn and beans but also rice, lime (to process corn for tortillas), oil, salt, clothing, basic construction materials, and 400-gallon water trailers which were extremely important.

Communications capabilities were an urgent need from the onset of the disaster response. As mentioned above, the Special Forces teams deployed over the countryside provided much needed communication between Guatemala City and outlying regions. In addition, Combat Control Teams from the Military Airlift Command provided the necessary radio capabilities for the operations center set up at La Aurora Airport. The air controllers' equipment, moved from the damaged control tower, was sufficient to handle commercial air traffic, but not the large numbers of military and civilian flights arriving constantly at the airport.

Potable water was another urgent need. The 30th Engineer Detachment of the U.S. Army arrived with large water purification units, known as erdalators, by C5-A transport to provide potable water for Chimaltenango. The erdalators were capable of producing 6,000 gallons of potable water per hour—water which was then distributed in 400-gallon trailers by the Chinooks. In addition, a water expert from the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command surveyed potable water systems, advised the Ambassador on all water-related matters, and supervised the installation of some 134 water tanks, each with a capacity of 3,000 gallons, throughout Guatemala.

Other relief efforts carried out by U.S. military personnel included the activities of an 11-man Engineer Survey Team, which was deployed to inspect the Atlantic Highway.

This was after President Laugerud expressed his great concern that the commercially vital highway be reopened before the May rainy season.

U.S. military aircraft transported relief supplies from the disaster assistance stockpile in Panama, plus military equipment, supplies, and rations to Guatemala. C-130s conducted 22 missions, hauling 298 passengers and 169.09 MT of supplies and equipment. C-141s conducted 24 missions and C-5s conducted two, moving, in total, 345 passengers and 468.18 MT of supplies and equipment. These relief supplies consisted mainly of tents, medical supplies, generators, and water tanks.

In addition to the services of U.S. military personnel, other expert assistance was rendered. A medical team consisting of four Spanish-speaking physicians, two epidemiologists from the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, an A.I.D. Mission Medical Officer, and an A.I.D. preventive medicine consultant, aided the Guatemalan Ministry of Health in establishing an epidemic surveillance system. Two Public Health Service pharmacists were dispatched to Guatemala to help sort the unclassified crates of privately donated medicines that arrived unendingly. And seismologists from the U.S. Geological Survey monitored tension along the Motagua Fault in order to predict future earthquakes.

A number of personnel from OFDA in Washington were sent to Guatemala to check on relief efforts, assess needs, and help where possible. Their expertise in disaster assistance better enabled them to make some of the early critical decisions. A.I.D. Administrator Daniel Parker, previously designated as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance, visited Guatemala on February 12. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger also made a trip to Guatemala, on February 24.

An innovative aspect of the relief effort was the use of U-2 high resolution aerial photography to assess damage. One hour after the second quake on February 6, A.I.D.

Administrator Parker decided to request U-2 photography. President Ford and the GOG approved the request the same day and negotiations for overflight clearance by neighboring countries began. A first mission was flown on February 8, and a second was flown on February 13, because much of the most heavily damaged area had been covered by low clouds on the first occasion. Three thousand square kilometers were filmed. Interpretation of the photos turned out to be useful and accurate in calculating the number of homes and facilities damaged, especially for reconstruction planning. The photos and the services of an analyst to teach photo interpretation to Guatemalans were eagerly received by the GOG.

During the emergency phase of the relief effort, the A.I.D. Mission in Guatemala was responsible for coordinating the U.S. effort to channel supplies to private voluntary organizations and Guatemalan agencies. It also attempted, informally, to establish an information exchange system to help the voluntary agencies coordinate their programs. Information on local conditions and unmet needs came from individual voluntary organizations, Peace Corps volunteers, the National Emergency Committee, debriefings of helicopter pilots and U.S. military personnel, and private groups operating in rural areas. The A.I.D. Mission established an *ad hoc* committee to gather, assemble, and distribute the information through a daily bulletin. In addition, U.S. officials referred requests from the voluntary organizations and private individuals for supplies and other assistance to the NEC in order to strengthen the Committee's coordination role. Private voluntary organizations were also authorized by the A.I.D. Mission to distribute 5,000 MT of Public Law 480 (PL 480) foodstuffs, which were warehoused in Guatemala for other purposes, for emergency relief.

On February 23, the Mission Operations Center at La Aurora Airport closed down and the emergency relief effort turned gradually into a rehabilitation and reconstruction effort.

Reconstruction Phase

The rehabilitation and reconstruction activities of the USG were directed toward the rehabilitation of housing and community facilities; the restoration of vital community services; and the distribution of materials and tools necessary to reconstruct up to 100,000 rural homes using seismic-resistant materials which would minimize the danger of injury to occupants during future earthquakes. In addition, the Atlantic Highway was reopened, and other farm-to-market roads that were closed by landslides were reopened. Finally, funds were made available to deal with any topographical changes, such as landslides, which might result from the rainy season that would begin in May.

The first phase of reconstruction assistance involved reviewing existing A.I.D. loan and grant projects to determine whether restructuring would be feasible. In December, 1975, A.I.D. had authorized a \$13 million loan for small farmer development which was directed at the Highland Indian farmer. No restructuring of this loan was needed to make it respond to the needs of disaster victims. Also, the GOG and A.I.D. had signed a loan agreement in November, 1975, for \$7 million to be used to upgrade school buildings, primarily in the Highland area. Some reorientation was necessary in regard to school site selection, but essentially the loan was available to assist in reconstruction.

The second phase of the reconstruction effort involved obtaining funds from the U.S. Congress. A Guatemala Relief and Rehabilitation Act (PL 94-276) was introduced in February, 1976, but was not approved until April 21, 1976. However, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance was obligated immediately from the International Disaster Assistance account, with the expectation that Congress would vote the full \$25 million requested. Of this sum, \$7.5 million was initially proposed for the construction of temporary shelter and restoration of community services before the May rains. The largest

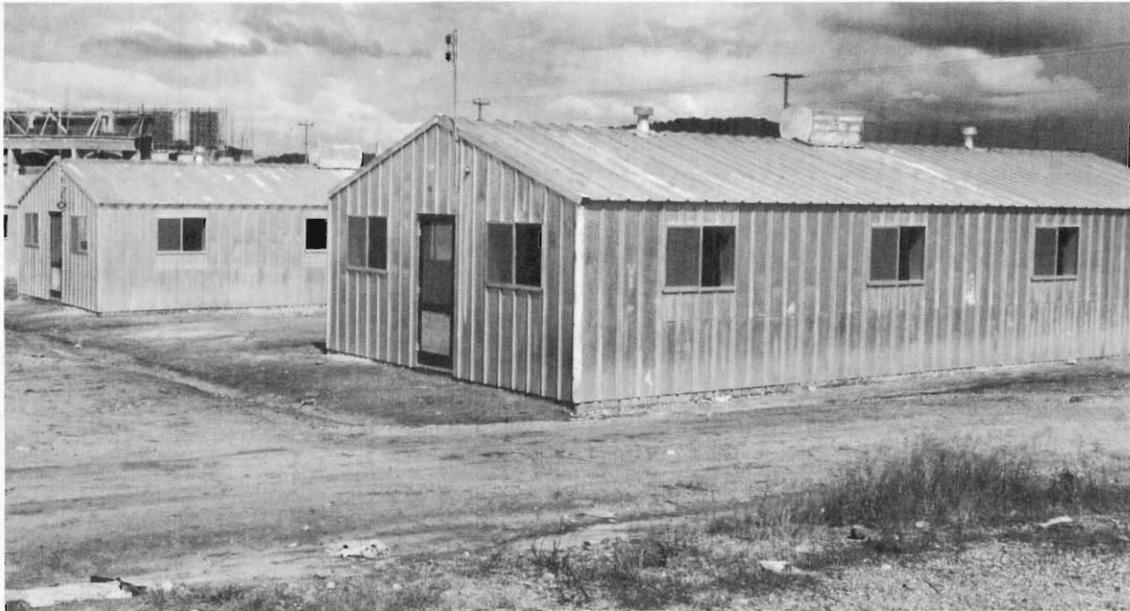
part of A.I.D.'s expenditures under this category was in support of the National Reconstruction Committee's (CNR) efforts to promptly provide temporary shelter materials and restore essential municipal services to Guatemalans in the most seriously affected areas. Under an agreement between the CNR and A.I.D., A.I.D. provided some 650,000 sheets of corrugated metal roofing for sale at subsidized prices in rural areas. To respond quickly to local needs, local groups were contracted to administer the program. An anthropological team under contract to A.I.D. had suggested such an approach in order to avoid creating harmful dependencies among the recipients of aid. Despite the risks of such a procedure due to the inexperience of cooperative groups, the results were gratifying. An example of the administrative capacity of such local groups was provided in Zaragoza, where the local cooperative agency was responsible for nearly \$40,000 (15,700 sheets of roofing)

and, during an audit, was found to be unable to account for only \$0.25 and 90 nails out of 141,000 nails distributed to it. The CNR contracted with 14 local service agencies (generally cooperatives or their sub-agencies) to sell the roofing in 28 of the most seriously affected rural municipalities whose population totaled approximately 500,000. A.I.D. also financed the overhead costs of these service agency contracts, transportation of the materials from the port to sales points, and training for the service agency personnel.

Proceeds of about \$1.6 million were expected from sales of the roofing. A.I.D. and most of the voluntary agencies working in Guatemala had adopted the sales mechanism, upon the recommendations of local leaders, to avoid paternalism. The procedure had two major drawbacks. First, there was a net drain of \$1.6 million in cash from the areas in which A.I.D. was working, at a time when cash was needed for reconstruction.

The subsidized sale of corrugated metal roofing was administered by local cooperative groups.





Prefabricated "Butler" buildings, donated by the USG, were used for classrooms, health facilities, and other public services.

Second, the program failed to provide for the 20% or 25% of the population which could not afford, from their cash reserves, to purchase the materials. To resolve both of these problems, a program was set up whereby the proceeds from the sales in each locality were deposited in a special account earmarked for reinvestment in that locality. The local committees and leaders were asked to set up labor-intensive projects of their choice which might be of benefit to their communities, and all funds were thus reinvested. People who wished to, then, could work on the projects in order to earn cash with which they could purchase roofing or other reconstruction materials. The works program not only supported useful projects which communities wished to undertake, but also reinforced the role of local leadership in the reconstruction effort. A.I.D. programmed additional funds to expand this program of rural labor-intensive reconstruction projects to areas in which the initial roofing sales were made by voluntary agencies whose programs did not involve such direct reinvestment.

Closely related to the strong concern that temporary shelters be erected before the May rains, was the need to demonstrate earthquake-resistant construction techniques for permanent housing. Various voluntary agencies and cooperative groups were contacted about their ability and willingness to participate in a program whereby model houses would be constructed to demonstrate seismic-resistant building principles, and related training programs would be carried out to train village people in these techniques. It was felt that permanent housing reconstruction would not start until the beginning of the dry season, so training would be most useful at that later time. The final stage of the materials distribution effort, however, did include an educational program on seismic-resistant construction techniques.

Because the earthquake severely damaged a large part of the educational infrastructure in the affected area, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Communications and Public Works (MINISCOP) immediately developed a program in concert with A.I.D.

for the rapid replacement of many classrooms. (Schools which were not damaged were teaching in multiple sessions to carry on their educational tasks.) A.I.D. purchased and transported to Guatemala 300 prefabricated "Butler" buildings (20' by 48'), each of which was suitable for two classrooms. A.I.D. also made available teams of U.S. Navy Seabees to train MINISCOP personnel in the techniques needed to erect the prefabricated buildings.

Another GOG program to replace most of the 2,300 classrooms which were destroyed by the quake involved the construction of 1,400 temporary classrooms, housed in 133 buildings. To complement the \$1.5 million which the GOG put into this effort, A.I.D. provided 50,000 sheets of specially sized roofing; 136.36 MT of construction nails; and 68.18 MT of roofing nails.

An additional 99 prefabricated "Butler" buildings were provided to the CNR for use as health facilities and in other public services throughout the earthquake affected area. There was special need for health centers in and around Guatemala City where large numbers of homeless families were resettled in areas which lacked essential public services.

One of the most serious results of the earthquake was the destruction of potable water supply and distribution systems. To make immediate, temporary repairs to these systems, A.I.D. supported two programs—that of the Guatemalan Municipal Development Bank (INFOM) and that of the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) (both in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and separately). INFOM undertook the repair of systems in about 80 municipal centers, while CARE concentrated its efforts in rural areas.

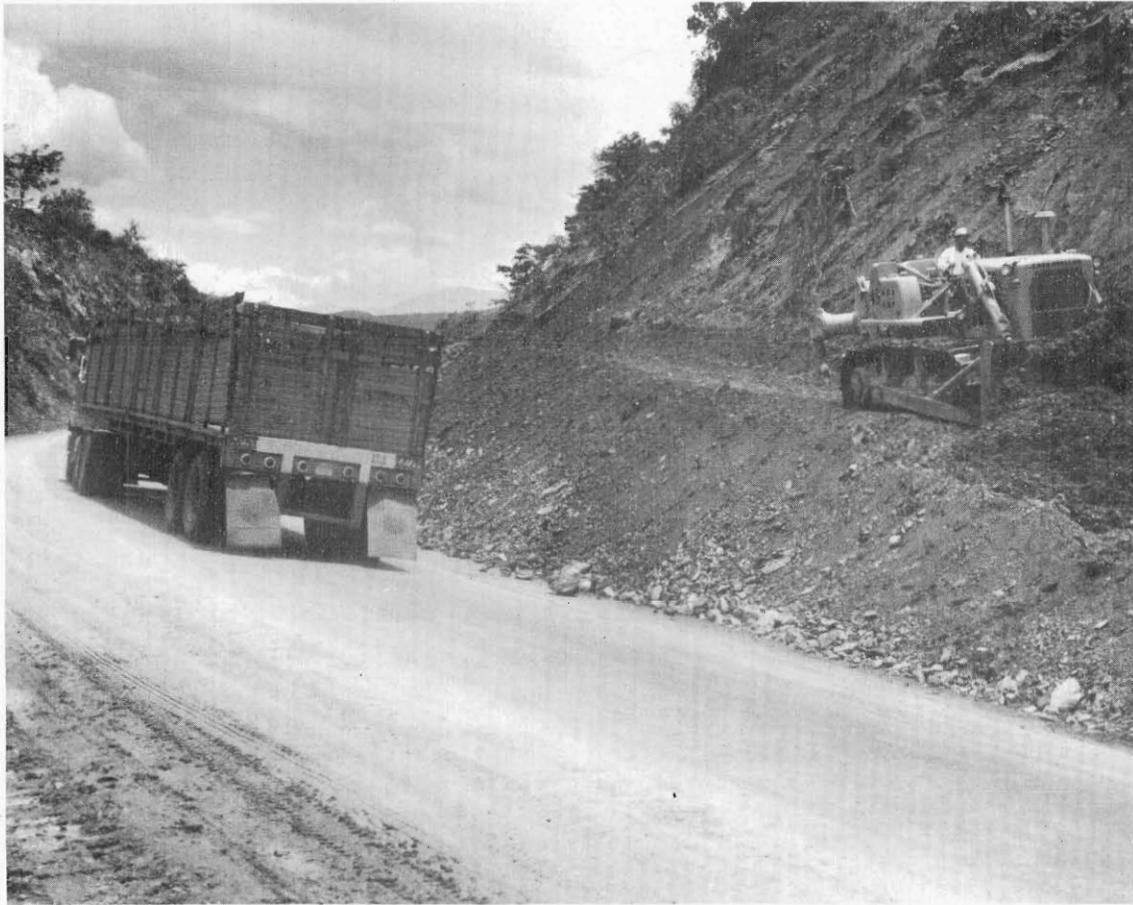
Many families lost most of their possessions in the earthquake, including the tools necessary to begin the process of rebuilding. A.I.D., therefore, purchased, transported to Guatemala, and distributed through public and private agencies: 1,000 tool kits containing minimum quantities of tools to re-

build houses, as well as 2,500 wheelbarrows, 1,500 shovels, picks, and other tools. These tools were distributed to municipalities, cooperatives, and other local groups by GOG organs and by various voluntary agencies.

A large number of voluntary agencies sent reconstruction materials to Guatemala in spite of lacking the necessary in-country facilities for distributing such commodities. So, A.I.D. financed transportation services within Guatemala to assist private voluntary agencies in moving their donated materials to sites where the agencies were cooperating in housing reconstruction.

Other aid was offered to assist the GOG in cleaning and repairing village streets; installing drainage control structures; cleaning and repairing storm drains; repairing sewage disposal facilities; and temporarily reconstructing community water and laundry facilities and markets. A grant to the University of Florida helped finance the University's assistance to the departmental government of El Progreso in preparing a short- and intermediate-term reconstruction and development plan to direct the use of reconstruction financing.

A major part of the U.S. assistance in rehabilitation and reconstruction was used to reopen transportation links. A total of \$7.5 million was originally budgeted for this purpose. Working closely with the GOG Army and the MINISCOP, the 548th Engineer Battalion reopened the Atlantic Highway from Guatemala City to Santo Tomás de Castilla. The 548th cleared 50 major landslides, replaced two major bridges with portable Bailey bridge sections, and repaired 12 roadway failures over an 83 kilometer section of the Highway. Between February 29 and April 28, the 453 officers and men of the Battalion used 150 pieces of heavy equipment to remove 325,676 cubic yards of earth as well as to replace the two bridges. At the conclusion of 48 days' work, the Highway was open to traffic, enabling rapid truck transportation of relief and reconstruction materials to Guatemala City and the disaster zone.



Working closely with the Government of Guatemala Army and the Ministry of Communications and Public Works, the 548th Engineer Battalion reopened the Atlantic Highway from Guatemala City to Santo Tomás de Castilla.

In addition to reopening the Atlantic Highway, A.I.D. committed funds to assist MINISCOP in opening and maintaining 236 kms of secondary and farm-to-market roads which were closed or threatened by earthquake-caused landslides. This effort involved moving nearly one million cubic yards of earth and repairing substantial quantities of heavy construction equipment which were already in Guatemala but which could not be operated for lack of spare parts and skilled repair capability. The acquisition of some new equipment was also necessary to keep roads open during the rainy season. Financing of field maintenance services kept the repaired and new equipment operational at the work sites.

Finally, the emergency and reconstruction appropriation reserved \$2.5 million for unforeseeable requirements that were expected to accompany the rainy season; for example, the clearing of additional landslides and flood prevention. Experts from the U.S. Geological Survey assessed topographical changes caused by the earthquakes and gathered information on potential landslide damage in high risk areas where rivers might be blocked. This information was then given to the GOG officials responsible for contingency planning.

**GUATEMALA RELIEF AND
REHABILITATION FUNDS—STATUS OF
THE \$25,000,000 DISASTER RELIEF GRANT
(as of September 30, 1977)**

A. Emergency Relief Assistance	
1. U.S. Military reimbursement	\$ 2,954,940.00
2. Procurement of emergency supplies ..	186,086.00
3. Transportation of six Packaged Disaster Hospitals	58,036.00
4. Transport of voluntary agency (Volag) relief and reconstruction supplies	712,127.00
5. Travel of expert personnel	136,282.00
	\$ 4,047,471.00
B. Temporary Shelter and Rural Rehabilitation	
1. Roofing distribution ..	\$ 5,193,008.00
2. Community works project (Catholic Relief Services-CRS)	13,836.00
3. Volag model housing and training in seismic-resistant construction techniques	447,200.00
4. Classroom, health post, and other facilities ...	2,986,990.00
5. Emergency repair of potable water systems .	698,945.00
6. Distribution of tools ..	291,661.00
7. In-country transportation for Volags ..	927,045.00
8. Reuniting families of medical evacuees	3,440.00
9. Urban communities (Church World Service-CWS)	750,000.00
10. Other	60,833.00
	\$11,372,958.00

C. Transportation Links	
1. Atlantic Highway	\$ 1,507,326.00
2. Acquisition, repair, and maintenance of heavy equipment ..	6,206,362.00
	\$ 7,713,688.00

D. Contingency	
1. USGS survey team	\$ 56,761.00
2. Landslide studies	17,344.00
3. Reconstruction plan for El Progreso	68,607.00
4. Low-cost housing project	7,000.00
5. Wood for school furniture	13,032.00
6. Miscellaneous, including personnel	17,664.00
	\$ 180,408.00

E. Unobligated as yet—to be used for painting Butler buildings, model housing, repair of water systems, Volag transport, and for reconstruction materials	
	\$ 1,685,475.00
	\$25,000,000.00

PL 480 Title II (As of September 30, 1977)	
14,349.11 MT to CARE ..	\$ 7,184,665.20
21,908.60 MT to CRS	9,820,424.50
	\$17,005,089.70



ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Almost as soon as word of Guatemala's earthquake reached the United States, voluntary agencies mobilized relief supplies and began their delivery. Private citizens sought ways to make their contributions as well. The A.I.D. Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance suggested strongly that individuals channel their contributions through voluntary agencies because they could better determine the nature of aid required. However, some privately-chartered flights arrived in Guatemala loaded with supplies, and many people assembled the contents of their closets, pantries, and medicine cabinets for transfer to New Orleans through a nationwide network of state and local Defense Civil Preparedness Agency coordinators. This network—to organize individual giving—had been established on an experimental, and successful, basis after Hurricane Fifi devastated Honduras in 1974. An OFDA staff person was sent to New Orleans to work with the New Orleans Guatemala Relief Club, Catholic Relief Services, the American National Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and the New Orleans Civil Defense and Disaster Office of the Lieutenant Governor to arrange for the shipment to Guatemala of an estimated 97.73 MT of clothing, canned goods, medicine, and children's milk donated by private U.S. groups. Volunteers worked for three months to sort and pack donations. United Brands, Nordship, Standard Fruit Company, and Delta Steamship Lines provided shipment to Guatemala free of charge.

The NEC attempted to apportion areas of the disaster-stricken zone to different voluntary agencies for their activities. In the case of the larger, already established agencies, however, the NEC realized that it should permit the voluntary groups to use their own established networks of distribution and organization and conserve its own limited resources. The larger voluntary agencies informed the NEC about their efforts so that

Many Americans assembled the contents of their closets, pantries, and medicine cabinets for transfer to New Orleans through a nation-wide network of state and local Defense Civil Preparedness Agency coordinators. Many contributions, however, were of no value.

the NEC could avoid duplication, but notification was frequently made after the fact, thus denying the NEC an overall coordinating role. Given the tremendous amounts of relief supplies flowing into the country—some inappropriate, such as canned peas, and some unusable, such as unlabeled medicines—a central coordinating agency was really needed.

The lack of coordination among agencies was underlined during the reconstruction phase as different groups put forward and implemented different schemes for housing reconstruction. For example, A.I.D. and Oxfam/America were selling metal roofing sheets at subsidized prices, while CARE was distributing them free of charge. CARE's plan was to put up house posts, show a model to townspeople who worked in teams, and allow them to complete their new homes, thus meeting both temporary and permanent needs for shelter. Roofing was distributed to members of the rebuilding teams once the frames were completed. Oxfam/America (working through World Neighbors), on the other hand, took the Indian farmers at their word when they said that rebuilding homes was less important than planting the next crop, and instituted an 'each one-teach one' program to demonstrate seismic-resistant construction techniques. The GOG plan was to throw up structures with roofs but no walls, while the Mexican government was building shelters with walls. A comprehensive housing plan was certainly needed. In spite of the lack of coordination, the voluntary agency contribution was overwhelmingly important in the Guatemala relief effort.

An interesting development among the voluntary agencies was the establishment, the day after the earthquake, of a central agency, the Permanent Evangelical Help Committee (Comité Evangélico Permanente de Ayuda—CEPA), which grouped 32 Guatemalan agencies and 22 non-Guatemalan agencies—among them, CWS, the Mennonite Central Committee (MCC), Medical Assistance Programs International (MAP),

Christian Reformed World Relief Committee, and World Vision Relief Organization. This organization was too new, however, to play a coordinating role in the relief effort.

The following is as complete a listing as possible of contributions made by U.S. voluntary organizations to Guatemalan relief and reconstruction, as reported directly to A.I.D./OFDA by the voluntary agencies or through the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service. Some figures may be incomplete or represent unavoidable double-counting.

Adorers of the Blood of Christ, Wichita Province

The organization contributed \$2,500 to CRS in addition to providing financial help for the Santiago Atitlán Mission operated by the Oklahoma Diocese. Clothing and supplies were sent through the Wichita branch of Project Concern and of Oklahoma Partners.

\$2,500.00

AFL-CIO American Institute for Free Labor Development

The AFL-CIO made an emergency grant of \$5,000 for relief and appropriated \$50,000 to be administered by the AIFLD as a Guatemalan Relief Fund. Affiliated unions contributed \$45,623 to the fund, which was used to provide blankets, tools, galvanized roofing, and vehicles for the reconstruction efforts. AIFLD also administers a revolving loan fund from A.I.D. which has enabled three Guatemalan labor unions to make loans to their membership for reconstruction (value \$68,000).

\$100,623.00

American Dentists for Foreign Service

Equipment worth \$500 was sent to Friends of Children which, in turn, distributed it to hospitals that had been destroyed by the earthquake.

\$500.00

American Friends Service Committee

Kits of simple tools worth \$15,600 were donated by AFSC and were distributed throughout Chimaltenango by El Quetzal Cooperative. The area of San Juan Comalapa was to receive long-term support for physical reconstruction and agricultural development with AFSC giving support to a Guatemalan counterpart, Vivienda Popular. The results of a social analysis of the impact on Guatemala of a large influx of foreign aid have been reported in an educational slide show. School reconstruction also received attention in the amount of \$7,000.

Total funds raised were: \$125,000.00

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee

\$10,000 were contributed through the Guatemalan Red Cross for general relief, and another \$10,000 were sent to the Jewish Community in Guatemala to support its reconstruction programs.

\$20,000.00

American National Red Cross

The ANRC worked with the League of Red Cross Societies (LICROSS) in providing relief and reconstruction assistance (see below). Cash contributions to the ANRC from Americans totaled \$1,750,000. Services and contributions in kind were valued at \$1,300,000.

\$3,050,000.00

AMG International (formerly American Mission to Greeks)

AMG assembled hundreds of 12 by 16 foot homes for earthquake victims and offered clinic and first-aid services in the Verbená and 4th of February colonies, which were established for the homeless following the earthquake.

Value Not Reported
(N.R.)

Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team

Clinics in Chimaltenango and Guatemala City were staffed during the emergency period. In addition, nine field camps in the Chimaltenango area dispensed medical care and, later, roofing sheets. Tools worth \$3,000 were sold at subsidized prices through village cooperatives. A food cooperative was set up in Guatemala City with grain received in exchange for roofing sheets in order to process the grain and to further the cooperative movement. Finally, eight volunteers participated in reconstruction efforts in San Andrés Itzapa.

City projects received \$5,048.66; field projects \$16,023.54; and staff support plus administrative expenses \$4,724.

\$25,796.20

Assemblies of God, Foreign Service Committee

Cash contributions for the purchase of relief goods such as food and for building materials amounted to \$540,845. Guatemalan congregations were organized as local relief committees and were the beneficiaries of funds and supplies mobilized by Assemblies of God organizations in Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Mexico. The agency replaced 50 housing units at a cost of \$300 each. Volunteer building teams, under the direction of two building supervisors provided by the agency, replaced these homes and repaired or rebuilt 130 churches. The value of the services of these volunteer teams was estimated to be \$200,000.

\$740,845.00

Baptist World Relief (relief arm of the Baptist World Alliance—BWA)

The Baptist World Alliance, which is comprised of 106 Baptist "conventions" in 79 nations and dependencies, sent \$17,000 to the Baptist Convention of Guatemala and \$5,000 to a Baptist physician in Nicaragua for Guatemalan relief. It also provided \$46,250 through other agencies—\$4,000 each to CWS and MAP; \$14,000 to The

Brother's Brother Foundation, and \$24,250 to CARE. Funds were raised for rebuilding, including an investment in brick-making facilities and the purchase of some land. Total aid for relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction was \$174,730; however, not all of this came from the United States. North American Baptists contributed \$96,100 and at least \$50,000 came from Baptists in Australia. Other important contributions were from Canada.

\$96,100.00

Benedictine Sisters

\$18,000 were raised for relief by the Convent of the Immaculate Conception in Ferdinand, Indiana. Part was used for reconstruction through the Cobán, Alta Verapaz Mission, located north of Guatemala City.

\$18,000.00

B'nai B'rith Community Volunteer Services

Cash, shipments of tents and other supplies, and medical volunteers were contributed as part of the emergency relief effort. The B'nai B'rith Guatemalan Relief Fund was established to raise money for rebuilding the village of Chinautla. Some 230 simple houses, costing \$500 per unit, were constructed according to plans prepared by the University of Guatemala's School of Architecture.

\$140,000.00

The Brother's Brother Foundation

The Foundation's first response was to collect and send to Guatemala some 11.36 MT of emergency medical supplies. Permanent hospital and dental equipment (the equivalent of a 150-bed hospital, 18 complete dental operatories, X-ray machines, autoclaves, etc.) and the services of volunteer medical staff brought the value of medical aid to \$303,855.75. Water purification chemicals to provide enough safe drinking water for 10,000 Guatemalan families for one year (\$1,800); 49.11 MT of prepared

food, distributed to mass feeding facilities (\$45,664); and vegetable seed (\$135,550) were also sent for relief.

Reconstruction aid was given to some Episcopal and Baptist groups, but primarily to the Guatemalan Rotary for the rebuilding of San Pedro Sacatepéquez. Enough roofing material for 3,500 houses; 1,400 hand tools; and other building materials were valued at \$201,789.33. Transportation provided was valued at \$69,041.61.

\$758,999.69

CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere)

As one of the largest voluntary agencies working in Guatemala, CARE had some 4,772.73 MT of stockpiled PL 480 Title II food. This food and an additional 13,548.64 MT of PL 480 food were distributed. Tents, blankets, vehicles, equipment, and \$60,000 worth of drugs and medical supplies were also provided for victims of the earthquakes.

The majority of CARE's assistance was in reconstruction of homes and repair of water systems. CARE's housing reconstruction efforts began within two weeks of the earthquake, with the building of temporary housing in the department of Sacatepéquez. A program for building permanent, earthquake-resistant dwellings spread over a wide area of the Highlands and produced some 24,000 homes. CARE worked through village leaders and local emergency committees to identify needy families, train local builders with model houses, organize building teams, and distribute roofing, tools, and other materials. CARE repaired or constructed rural potable water systems in the Highlands and installed chlorination systems where water supplies had been contaminated. In repairing these systems, CARE worked with A.I.D..

Food-for-work played an important role in CARE's municipal water projects, school reconstruction, housing and market reconstruction, and road clearing and rebuilding, especially in Chimaltenango and Sacatepéquez Departments.

\$2,750,000.00

Catholic Medical Mission Board

In conjunction with CRS, the Board sent 67.06 MT of medical supplies and nutritional supplements valued at \$589,909.02.

\$589,909.02

Catholic Relief Services—U.S. Catholic Conference

The CRS Guatemala disaster aid program reached over 265,000 people with food, medical, and reconstruction aid. Clothing, blankets, plastic pipe, medicines, vaccines, and non-U.S. Government foods, all valued at over \$1,000,000, were donated for emergency relief. Some 21,470.91 MT of U.S. Government PL 480 foodstuffs were also sent to CRS for distribution in Guatemala. Through the emergency food program, over 220,000 people were aided in rubble clearing, housing construction, and other projects. In Chimaltenango Department alone, some 300 food-for-work projects were completed.

Approximately 2,970.31 MT of corrugated metal roofing, valued at \$1,592,000.03, were imported and distributed to earthquake victims at ten sheets of roofing per house unit. Over 450,000 sheets of roofing were distributed, mostly in the departments of Quiché and Chimaltenango. Other construction material included: 399.94 MT of lumber, valued at \$97,865; hand tools, valued at \$121,288.28; 32 manual block-making machines; \$21,474.74 worth of assorted nails; and over \$63,000 worth of plastic shelter material.

In order to help clear away the rubble, CRS invested \$333,328.15 in the purchase and operation of six tractors and nine trucks. Five air compressors valued at \$23,817.94 were received from the Swedish Lutheran World Federation.

Rehabilitation and reconstruction projects included \$200,000 for low-interest agricultural and cottage industry credit in the earthquake-affected areas of the western Highlands; \$200,000 for the repair and installation of safe drinking water systems; \$25,000 for a work teams project to expedite rubble

clearance; \$27,000 to aid Operación Fraternidad in the reconstruction of Indian housing in Chimaltenango; over \$130,000 to assist the radio education stations in Cobán and Nahualá to initiate informational service programs in local dialects on topics such as rebuilding houses and organizing and supporting community projects; \$40,000 for a housing reconstruction program in Chimaltenango; about \$150,000 for community centers; \$300,000 to be invested in sanitation and reforestation (since the demand for lumber for reconstruction was straining available forest resources); \$300,000 for a nutrition/health program in the earthquake-affected area; \$400,000 as a two-year subsidy to Caritas/Guatemala for their programs; and construction of warehouses in Chimaltenango and Quezaltenango.

With funds provided by the Erie, Pennsylvania Diocese and by Action in Distress of the United Kingdom, facilities for children were constructed in El Subinal and Comalapa. Over \$150,000 from Help the Aged, also of the United Kingdom, were invested in housing for the aged earthquake victims of Chimaltenango and Sololá Departments. A short-term social rehabilitation program for the aged receiving houses was also supported by the Help the Aged.

\$7,746,542.00

Large amounts of used clothing were sent to Guatemala after the earthquake; here, such clothing is distributed.



Central American Mission

Funds provided for immediate relief totaled \$86,706. The reconstruction of churches and sectarian schools was aided by CAM donations of \$386,631 and \$85,100, respectively. In addition, tin roofing sheets were distributed on a general basis to people rebuilding their own homes. Housing reconstruction received \$207,036. Direct assistance (\$60,987) was given to pastors for six months so that they could help sustain and encourage those involved in rebuilding.

\$826,460.00

Christian Children's Fund

In addition to providing emergency relief and rebuilding its facilities in Guatemala (schools, day-care centers, child care residences, community centers, and clinics), CCF planned to help low-income families rebuild through cash grants and through assisting in community reconstruction projects which involved partially prefabricated, earthquake-resistant houses. CCF provided initial grants for foster care programs, through the social welfare department of the GOG, to house children who were orphaned by the disaster as well as children who were in orphanages before the earthquake. Special funds for post-disaster assistance amounted to:

\$773,425.00

Christian Nationals' Evangelism Commission, Inc.

A mobile hospital unit obtained through Interchurch Medical Assistance was shipped to Guatemala. Funds raised by the Commission were used for such things as emergency food, rebuilding of homes and schools, nutrition centers, the purchase and transport of two Butler buildings, and technical self-help. Cash contributions were channeled through CEPA, the Alianza Evangélica de Guatemala, and the Asociación Cultural y Educacional Guatemalteca.

\$398,480.00

Christian Reformed World Relief Committee

Emergency aid in the form of an airlift of blankets, clothing, plastic sheeting, medi-

cines, and other supplies, plus cash for food purchases, was valued at \$44,000. Some 30 feeding centers were set up. A medical team consisting of a doctor and two nurses was also sent to Guatemala. Nutrition and health programs received \$34,000. Continuing aid for reconstruction included the services of two nurses to work in CEPA's medical program and a builder for the CEPA home reconstruction project with costs totaling \$133,000. Rehabilitative educational programs were allocated \$24,000, and \$11,000 were used for administrative expenses.

\$246,000.00

Church World Service

Church World Service relief shipments of blankets and clothing (valued at \$270,000), high protein food commodities (valued at \$210,000), medical and pharmaceutical supplies (valued at \$81,500), and reconstruction material and equipment valued at \$1,783,500) were sent to Guatemala with \$457,100 of USAID-reimbursed freight funds.

These CWS material shipments, in addition to cash remittances totaling \$2,645,000 for the purchase of local supplies and services, were made possible by financial contributions from the Church of the Brethren, the Episcopal Church, the American Baptist Churches, the Baptist World Alliance, the Christian Church, the Churches of God in North America, the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Reformed Church in America, the United Methodist Church, the United Church of Christ, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the Evangelical Covenant Church in America, the Moravian Church, the United Presbyterian Church USA, Lutheran World Relief, Church Women United, the World Council of Churches, the U.S. Regional Council of Churches, and local churches. In addition, relief supplies were donated by the Mennonite Central Committee, Lutheran World Relief, and the Christian Reformed World Relief Committee. CWS counterpart agencies in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Honduras also made substantial material and personnel

contributions. In total, 135 persons from 10 countries donated 2,602 man-days of volunteer labor through CWS.

During the reconstruction phase, CWS assisted in the construction of 27,000 houses and shelters. CWS provided material aid and financial resources on a loan basis to build 4,300 homes and community facilities (including water and sewer lines, streets, and electricity—partly funded by a \$750,000 USAID urbanization grant) in seven urban resettlement projects near Guatemala City. Part of the homeowner's repaid loan went directly into community development activities such as health education and services, schools, vocational training, commuter transportation and multi-purpose community centers.

In addition, CWS granted \$305,000 to several locally based rural organizations for use in agricultural economic rehabilitation projects, primarily through the capitalization of revolving loan funds.

\$5,912,100.00

Eastern Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities

Expenditures for earthquake relief amounted to \$98,261.77. The Eastern Mennonite Board also cooperated with the Mennonite Central Committee in reconstruction efforts.

\$98,261.77

Food for the Hungry

About three weeks before the earthquake, Food for the Hungry had shipped 34.37 MT of prepared foods to Guatemala to launch a child-feeding program. This food and more was used for direct distribution to needy families. Forty feeding centers fed people, daily at first, then every two to three days. Medical clinics were set up in those same 40 areas. Foods, which were donated by Pet Milk, Carnation, Heinz, Syntex, and Civil Defense, were valued at \$268,159.09. Cash donations totaled \$236,150.85.

\$504,309.94

Heifer Project International

The Heifer Project cooperated with CRS to provide high-quality cattle strains to farmers in the Sumpango area. Other areas were

beneficiaries of livestock restoration as well through the cooperative effort of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Heifer Project. Bees and rabbits were also shipped to Guatemala as part of the rehabilitation effort.

\$25,248.00

Helen Keller International, Inc. (formerly American Foundation for Overseas Blind)

Fund raising efforts (under the auspices of the Committee on Aid to Developing Countries, World Council for the Welfare of the Blind) to aid the National Committee for the Blind and Deaf of Guatemala were directed at replacing the facilities destroyed in the earthquake, including the Committee's headquarters and an eye hospital. A Helen Keller International staff member was able to persuade the Lions Club in Guatemala to provide two mobile units to dispense goggles and eye care information to villagers involved in the dusty reconstruction process. Total funds raised in 16 countries were \$96,849, of which the United States contributed \$7,050.

\$7,050.00

Interchurch Medical Assistance

The IMA program, a department of the majority of the Protestant churches and agencies, responds to the requests from these agencies and missions for medical supplies, pharmaceuticals, and other items. For example, IMA provided medicines, gasoline stoves, sterilizers, and other equipment to CWS; gasoline lanterns and medicines to Seventh-day Adventist World Service (SAWS); and medicines to Lutheran World Relief (LWR). The total value of these medical supplies distributed through member agencies was:

\$162,505.46

International Executive Service Corps

IESC volunteers advised the Guatemalan Port Authority on the handling of goods arriving at the ports of Santo Tomás de Castillo and Puerto Barrios and gave recovery assistance to private business and industry; brick-making, for example. IESC volunteers



Although it appears to be very solid, adobe crumbles easily.

also advised the Penny Foundation (Fundación del Centavo) which makes easy-credit-term loans to groups of small farmers.

N.R.

Jehovah's Witnesses

Aid from the Jehovah's Witnesses was primarily given to Jehovah's Witnesses in Guatemala and included 2.73 MT of rice, corn, beans, and sugar; 9.09 MT of food; 100 blankets; 7 tents; 0.45 MT of clothing; \$2,000 worth of medicines; \$4,000 worth of wood and roofing; and rolls of plastic.

\$6,000.00

Latter Day Saints—Social Services (Church of Jesus Christ of the,)

Contributions to emergency relief were: cash (\$10,000); two truckloads of food, clothing (0.23 MT), tents, blankets (2.73 MT), plastic shelter, and medical supplies (0.23 MT worth \$24,750) from Costa Rica; and the services of 12 medical personnel.

\$34,750.00

Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, World Relief

LCMS World Relief provided a \$10,000 grant to the Lutheran Medical Mission Association for material aid shipments, including antibiotics and plaster of Paris for the Behr-

horst clinic in Chimaltenango. Grants were also given to reconstruct a boarding school, a medical clinic, a church, and a parsonage in Zacapa. Other grants were made available, in conjunction with Lutheran World Relief and the Christian Reformed World Relief Committee, for the reconstruction of 400 homes and the purchase of land in the department of Zacapa. Funds were given to reconstruct Lutheran property in Punto Barrios, Gualán, Quezaltenango, and Antigua, while "no interest" loans were given to Lutherans to rebuild their homes. These loans were made by the Council of Lutheran Churches in Central America and Panama (CONCAP), partly with funds from the LCMS World Relief.

\$235,000.00

Lutheran Medical Mission Association

LMMA coordinated its emergency relief and rehabilitation with Lutheran World Relief and Church World Service, as well as with CEPA in Guatemala. The agency was chiefly supporting the relief and reconstruction efforts of the Behrhorst Clinic in Chimaltenango and of CONCAP. LMMA's initial allocation of \$50,000 provided drugs, medical supplies, tents, tools, construction equipment, and technical assistance, with special

emphasis on assistance to the areas of Chimaltenango and Zacapa. Later assistance included three vehicles (\$17,000); a concrete block-making machine and personnel to teach its use (\$7,500); and the services of a volunteer carpenter (\$4,500).

\$79,000.00

Lutheran World Relief

Emergency relief supplies—100 tents, 12,000 blankets, clothing, and medicines, worth \$91,084 in total—were sent to Guatemala on CWS airlifts. LWR forwarded \$50,000 to CEPA to assist in the reconstruction of homes, on a self-help basis, in the municipality of Zacapa. And an additional \$171,000 were used to support reconstruction in Zacapa.

\$312,184.00

Maryknoll Fathers

Relief supplies were shipped to Guatemala through CRS and directly. Maryknollers working in Guatemala initiated a Guatemalan-to-Guatemalan relief effort in which contributions of funds, supplies, and personnel were channeled from Guatemalan individuals and villages less affected by the earthquake to their fellow countrymen; three four-seater airplanes were used for transportation and at least \$15,000 in cash was raised locally to support the program. Rehabilitation efforts included clearing rubble, providing tools, and setting up a five-person building team for technical assistance, to put up temporary housing. Funds were also allocated to the Maryknoll Sisters to help reconstruct some of their school buildings.

\$700,000.00

Medical and Surgical Relief Committee, Inc.

Medicines and medical supplies to replace those lost during the earthquake were sent to the Salesians of St. John Bosco.

\$16,901.00

Medical Assistance Programs International

Shipments of medicines, high-protein supplements, tents, and blankets totaling 380.91 MT and valued at \$837,000 were sent to such groups in Guatemala as the Southern Baptist Convention, Church of the Nazarene, Central American Mission, Wycliffe Bible Translators, and CEPA. One shipment of 77,100 loaves of bread was accompanied by Dr. Billy Graham of the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association.

In cooperation with the Summer Institute of Linguistics (Wycliffe Bible Translators), MAP International planned to build 550 homes in Cubulco, each home ranging in cost from \$50 to \$612, depending upon type of construction. The Billy Graham Evangelistic Association, The Evangelical Alliance Relief (TEAR) Fund of England, and the German Christoffel-Blindenmission contributed funds to the project as well. Half of the cost of each home would be paid by the project and half by the villager through loans. The MAP International financial involvement reached \$450,956.

\$1,287,956.00

Mennonite Central Committee

MCC participated in two CWS airlifts and provided food, clothing, and blankets, a total of 34.09 MT, valued at \$89,617. MCC and the Mennonite Disaster Service sponsored a recovery program that combined housing reconstruction with social services. Local building crews received intensive job training, and graduates of the training programs then became crew leaders. MCC subsidized the cost of housing materials, while cooperatives (where none existed, they were set up) handled the repayment fees which were to be invested in future community services. Projects were located in Santa María, San Jacinto, La Brigida, El Satelite, El Jordan, Patzicia, Carolingia, Santa Cruz, and Chianautla. By July, 1977, 1,500 houses were to be completed. MCC investment in reconstruction was \$566,124.75.

\$655,741.75

Mission Aviation Fellowship

A helicopter from MAF in Mexico operated in Guatemala for two weeks in February and March, 1976, flying 135 sorties. MAF planes from Honduras and the United States also flew in and out of Guatemala. MAF helped establish radio contact for church groups in the Chimaltenango area. And the services of a plane were contributed for use in the reconstruction phase. Costs to MAF were approximately:

\$30,000.00

National Association of the Partners of the Alliance, Partners of the Americas

The Alabama Partners, one of a network of state partners, each with an "adopted" Latin American country, provided emergency relief to their partner, Guatemala, in several ways—channeling cash contributions to Guatemala, cooperating with local Red Cross and Salvation Army chapters to ship material aid, coordinating the shipment of two donated Packaged Disaster Hospitals (PDH) from Alabama, and establishing a relief fund. Other state partners sent relief aid, in cash and in kind, to Guatemala directly or through Alabama. In some instances, aid was distributed in Guatemala through CARE and other groups.

Contributions received later were used for the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities of the Guatemala Partners. Emphasis was on housing. The traditional adobe houses were rebuilt where clay and asphalt were available and where adobe bricks could be salvaged. In other instances, temporary shelter was built of wooden beams and corrugated metal. The Alabama Partners purchased iron-reinforced tin roofing in the United States for at least 600 houses in Gualán and raised \$55,000 to build a vocational-rehabilitation center for earthquake victims. Rehabilitation personnel would also be trained in Alabama. The Selma Partners sent \$10,000 directly to their partner city, Zacapa, for rebuilding the hospital and for building a temporary children's home. The

Louisiana Partners channeled funds through the Jaycees for the town of Santa Apolonia—to purchase hand tools and tin roofing and to help repair a furniture plant. The total value of cash contributions handled by the Partners plus donated and purchased items sent to Guatemala through the Partners was \$948,700, of which about \$100,000 were for reconstruction.

\$948,700.00

Oxfam/America

Reconstruction aid was given through "Programa Cuchubal" in cooperation with World Neighbors, Oxfam/England, and Oxfam/Quebec. Roofing was purchased and sold at subsidized prices. Courses, including books and other materials, were developed to teach people to construct their own earthquake-resistant housing, using locally available and salvageable materials. Finally, a loan program was set up to allow farmers to turn their stored maize into ready cash.

\$1,200,000.00

Pan American Development Foundation

PADF acted as agent for the Organization of American States (OAS), especially its emergency committee, Fondem. PADF was instrumental in shipping four Packaged Disaster Hospitals donated by South Carolina and Oregon (two each). The value of the four PDHs was \$190,000 and transportation costs were paid by the OAS and the Inter-American Development Bank.

PADF's main activity was housing reconstruction, in which it continued application of the revolving loan fund principle for small loans directly to needy people. Donated funds were channeled through the Guatemalan Embassy, the Center for Inter-American Relations, and the Council of the Americas. Grants of \$160,753.49 were given to the Fundación del Centavo and the Hogar y Desarrollo, a non-profit, indigenous organization that produces low-cost prefabricated housing.

\$350,753.49

The People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc. (Project Hope)

Drugs, hospital supplies, blankets and sheets were provided following the earthquake.

\$25,000.00

Planning Assistance

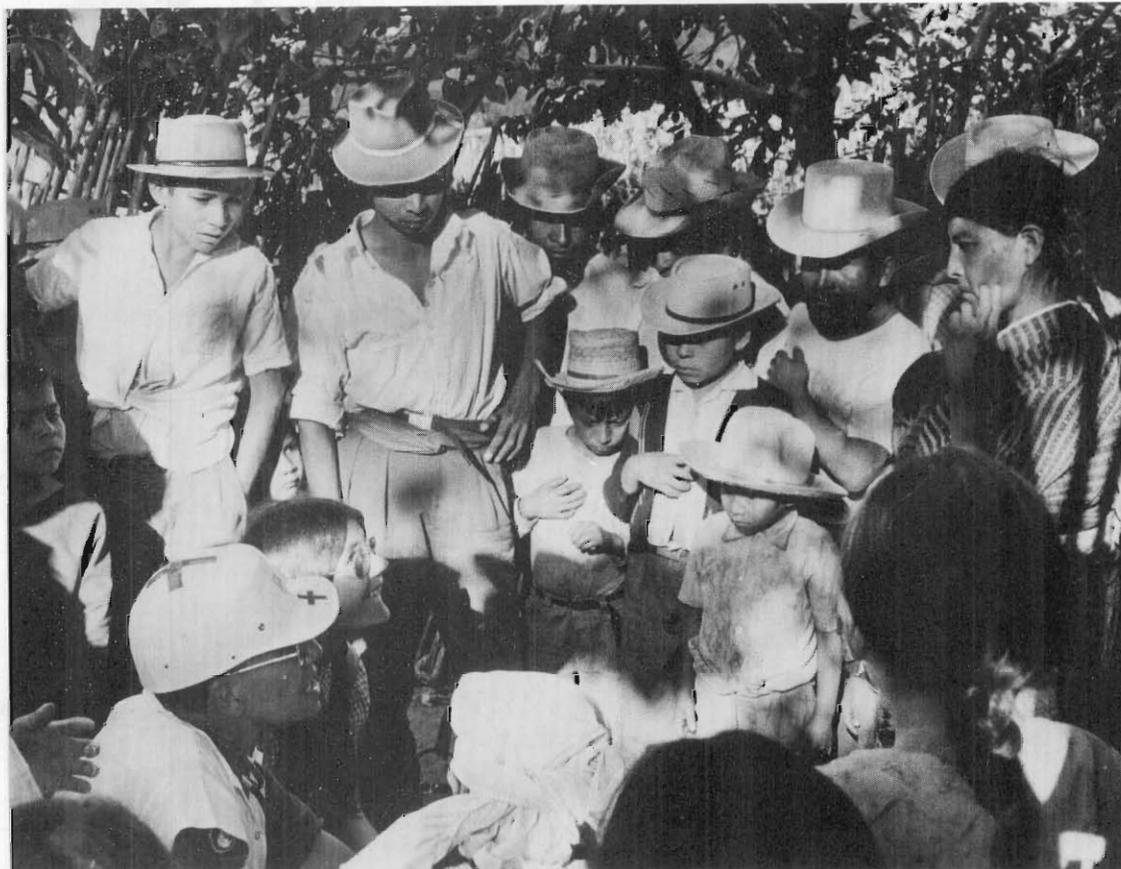
Planning Assistance worked with the Planning Council in Chimaltenango Department (a group of representatives from the central government, the departmental government, municipalities, and voluntary agencies) to co-sponsor a rehabilitation planning workshop for the voluntary agencies and government units working in the department. It also assisted the Council in establishing planning methods and a planning cycle for long-term development efforts.

\$25,000.00

Plenty

Several members of farm and city center chapters of Plenty participated in the relief effort as ham radio operators. Other members arranged for supplies collected by various American groups to be shipped to Guatemala free of charge or at low rates. An exploratory trip to Guatemala indicated that carpenters were needed, so a team of three carpenters began to reconstruct housing and schools using materials donated by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Some 40 Plenty members worked in Guatemala. Later rehabilitation plans called for the construction of an Indian municipal building in Sololá, a health center in San Andrés Itzapa, a community/cultural center in Chimaltenango, and two health centers in Puesto de Salud, all in cooperation with CIDA and the CNR.

Red Cross paramedics and voluntary agency personnel brought assistance to isolated villages, often more than a week after the disaster. (Photo courtesy of The Farm News Service.)



The value of the food, medicines, medical supplies, four-wheel drive vehicle, and labor contributed by Plenty members was put at:
\$113,000.00

Primitive Methodist International Mission Board

With the help of World Relief Commission (\$21,000), of the Board of Missions of the Church of the Brethren (\$3,566), and of Compassion, Inc. (\$20,000), the Primitive Methodists were able to send tin roofing, medicines, blankets, and dishes to Guatemala. Primitive Methodist clinics and a small hospital treated earthquake victims. Emergency assistance was valued at \$30,000 and reconstruction assistance at \$190,000. Chapels and houses were rebuilt according to plans for a temporary but sturdy shelter, costing \$300 per unit.

\$220,000.00

Project Concern

A total of \$57,000 was sent to Guatemala for post-earthquake relief. Such relief included an orthopedic hospital in service from tents and two more large tents. The restoration and purification of water supplies and the building of houses were the primary emphases of Project Concern's reconstruction efforts. Corrugated iron roofing was supplied, as were tents and blankets that were used while more permanent housing was being constructed. Project Concern worked in the Lake Atitlán area—in El Sitio, Santa Apolonia, San José Poaquil, and Santiago Atitlán.

\$57,000.00

Research Corporation

A supplementary grant was made for post-earthquake recovery of previously supported research at the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama in Guatemala City.

\$7,000.00

Salesian Missions of Saint John Bosco

The Salesians of Guatemala concentrated their aid in the town of San Mateo Milpas Altas. Activities included clearing rubble and building temporary shelters. After 300 permanent houses had been rebuilt, the town hall and school were to be rebuilt. During the reconstruction and planting process, families in the village were fed. Corrugated metal roofing sheets worth \$6,521.21 were shipped to Guatemala in addition to \$52,415 in cash for the purchase of cement and other reconstruction materials.

\$58,936.21

The Salvation Army

Relief shipments to Guatemala included blankets, tents, medical supplies, orthopedic supplies, water purification tablets, clothing, food, plywood, and two field hospitals. In addition to material aid, the Salvation Army provided such services as a hospitality and information center at La Aurora Airport, and an inquiry and tracing service between the United States and Guatemala in cooperation with amateur radio operators and Southern Bell. In the United States, a nationwide system was organized to receive and ship contributions in kind from the public. During the three-month New Orleans operation (mentioned above), the Salvation Army provided daily lunches to the volunteers who were loading relief supplies.

The Salvation Army signed an agreement with the GOG to provide rehabilitation assistance in and around Tecpán. Efforts included housing reconstruction (some 500 units); training; health care; distribution of food, clothing, and building materials; and counseling and community organization help. As part of the reconstruction effort, a new cement block-making plant that produced 4,000 light-weight cement and pumice building blocks per eight-hour day was set up. Salvation Army engineers, craftsmen and volunteers designed and built a house

in Tecpán to serve as a model for reconstruction. In addition, a clinic was opened, and food and other necessary items were distributed. The local reservoir was also repaired.

Cash in the amount of \$1,062,085.24 was expended by the U.S. branches of the Salvation Army. Some of these funds came from such European groups as the TEAR Fund of England, the Wild Geese Fund of Holland, and the International Headquarters of the Salvation Army. Contributions of goods in kind were valued at about \$6,000,000.

\$7,014,295.24

Save the Children Federation/Community Development Foundation

SCF/CDF is a member of the Save the Children Alliance that was specially created to carry out a program of integrated rural community development in Guatemala. The other members are the Save the Children funds of Canada, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Austria. The Alliance worked in the Joyabaj area of Quiché Department, concentrating its efforts in housing reconstruction. Some 4,000 houses were to be rebuilt within one year using earthquake-resistant design. Apart from zinc-coated steel roofing, locally available materials were used as much as possible. Local labor also was emphasized; local builders were trained as the houses were put up. The distribution and sale of materials, credit arrangements, and the building process were organized, for the most part, through local village committees. Where these did not exist, indigenous organizations that had other functions were used. With the exception of the aged, the sick, or disabled who were given the materials, the people purchased agency-subsidized or at-cost materials by either a time payment or a cash-on-delivery arrangement. This program was seen as the first phase of a longer-term development project. The U.S. Save the Children Federation contribution was:

\$114,321.00

Seventh-day Adventist World Service

During the emergency period, some 75.73 MT of clothing and bedding (value, at \$1.00 per pound, \$166,615) plus \$251,673 worth of tents, gas lanterns, and other relief supplies were sent to Guatemala. SAWS also distributed food from CRS and CARE PL 480 Title II stocks and from its own purchases. \$81,361 were spent on 147.93 MT of food. In addition, 10 MT of powdered milk came from the Euro-African and Australasian divisions of SAWS. For relief in the medical sector, SAWS contributed one 100-bed PDH and 15 medical teams, including two Loma Linda University specialty teams of orthopedic surgeons and ophthalmologists. Medical supplies and equipment were valued at \$39,475. Cash in the amount of \$729,064 was donated for local purchases of food and relief materials.

Reconstruction plans called for building earthquake-resistant homes in Tomás de Milpas Altas and Santa Lucía as well as other locations. A U.S. engineer was in charge of rebuilding, in consultation with local engineers. A cement block-making factory was set up. Materials contributed were aluminum roofing, concrete-reinforced pillars, barbed wire, and corrugated iron. The cash outlay for some 1,200 homes was \$354,034. To improve response to future disasters, SAWS built a warehouse for a disaster relief stockpile in Guatemala City at a cost of \$100,000.

\$1,722,222.00

Sisters of Saint Francis

During the emergency phase, medicines, food, money, and one staff person were sent to Guatemala to support the San Lucas Tolimán project, which reaches the villages located between San Lucas Tolimán and Patzún. Money and personnel were also sent to Sor Marta Steinvorth Jimenez of the pastoral team in Zone 3, Guatemala City. Rehabilitation plans included: relocating people from Zone 3 to an area just outside Guatemala City; sending money for housing reconstruction and small business rehabilitation; and

providing a pickup truck to transport materials. Efforts were concentrated in Zone 3, with work also done in Tecpán and San Martín.

\$15,000.00

Southern Baptist Convention Foreign Mission Board

The Southern Baptist Convention Foreign Mission Board is an affiliate of the Baptist World Alliance. On its own, the Board sent tents, sleeping bags, medical supplies, and a vehicle to Guatemala. Cash was donated for the local purchase of food. Emergency relief expenditures totalled \$100,000.

For reconstruction, the Board appropriated \$100,000 for cash grants to families to rebuild their own homes (about 200 units) using locally available materials and labor. \$200,000 were appropriated for the reconstruction of 20 church buildings. In both cases, teams of Southern Baptist volunteers from the United States carried out the work, each team operating over a one-year period and paying its own expenses. To aid in this effort, 100 sets of hand tools, 50 saws, 100 hammers, and work gloves were sent to Guatemala. In addition, the services of a medical team were used to operate a clinic in Guatemala City and \$15,000 were given to build a clinic in Zone 3.

\$502,000.00

Summer Institute of Linguistics

The parent organization of SIL in Guatemala is SIL in California, which is associated with the Wycliffe Bible Translators. Through SIL, the Provincial Government of Alberta expended \$40,000 to purchase, ship, and distribute 500 tents and some blankets. A private donor in Canada provided plastic tarps, food, and clothing. The rehabilitation efforts of SIL were aimed at making limited medical care available to Indians and providing interim housing for a few needy Indian families. Patzún and Joyabaj were the

principal areas of SIL activity. SIL also contributed the services of some of its staff to the MAP International housing reconstruction project in Cubulco.

\$3,011.04

United Methodist Committee on Relief

Relief funds and material aid were provided through ecumenical agencies, including CWS and CEPA. A \$90,000 grant was made to UNICEF and the Guatemalan Ministry of Health to repair health posts, replace equipment, and increase the number of health workers to meet the increased health risks following the earthquake. The Behrhorst Foundation received \$50,000 and Agape, the development arm of the Presbyterian Church in Guatemala, received \$100,000. The balance of the United Methodist contribution went to CWS for relief and for reconstruction plans that included resettlement of landless poor, construction of houses, and capitalization of revolving loan funds to enable existing and proven rural cooperatives to expand their services.

\$2,700,000.00

World Concern (A Division of King's Garden, Inc.)

Some 12.73 MT of tents, powdered milk, and sleeping bags were reported airlifted to Guatemala. These supplies were channeled through other receiving agencies such as CEPA, Wycliffe Bible Translators, and the Christian Pilots Association.

N.R.

World Neighbors

Material contributions for relief included blankets and tool kits. Twenty-three medical personnel from the University of Miami were also supported, in cooperation with the Save the Children Foundation. Immediate relief costs were \$142,433.

Following the earthquake, World Neighbors, Oxfam/England, and Oxfam/America joined to sponsor a "Programa Cuchubal" for rehabilitation in cooperation with the

NEC. The program aimed at strengthening local organizations; initiating the construction of seismic-resistant homes; training foremen and workmen to serve as extension agents for rebuilding; distributing and selling construction materials at subsidized prices; and purchasing, storing, and marketing maize and wheat—functions which had been disrupted by the earthquake. Rehabilitation efforts took place in San Martín Jilotepeque, Tecpán, Chimaltenango, Santa Apolonia, and San José Poaquil. Costs to World Neighbors were \$112,830.

\$255,263.00

World Relief Commission

The WRC is the overseas relief arm of the National Association of Evangelicals and their member Protestant churches. A disaster network using missionary personnel, aviation, and radio contacts was organized by WRC for the emergency phase. Disaster relief supplies were channeled to Guatemala through the following agencies: World Gospel Mission (\$25,000), Mission Aviation Fellowship (\$22,500), Primitive Methodists (\$21,000), Baptist International (\$5,000), Christian Nationals' Evangelism Commission (\$86,000), Latin American Mission (\$40,000), Central American Mission (\$75,000), Christian and Missionary Alliance (\$65,000), Assemblies of God (\$32,500), South American Crusades (\$15,000), Presbyterian Church in America (\$2,500), Evangelistic Faith Missions (\$50,000), Logoi Spanish Literature (\$4,500), Agape (\$2,500), and Instituto Americo-Latino (\$500). Two planes from Mission Aviation Fellowship and Global Harvesters Foundation transported food and personnel. Reconstruction of churches, parsonages, and houses was supported through these same agencies with contributions of corrugated metal roofing, tools, blankets, medicines, and tents.

\$447,000



One field hospital was set up in a stadium in Antigua.

World Vision Relief Organization, Inc.

Two barrels of vitamins were provided through Operation Handclasp and \$15,000 were sent to Guatemala for relief work through the Latin American Mission. World Vision Child Care received \$33,913 to buy food, clothes, and shoes for children. Clothing and building materials (\$13,505) were sent through Hugo Morales, and CEPA was sent \$10,000.

Aid for reconstruction included \$10,000 to the Church of God; \$60,000 to the Central American Mission for reconstruction of pastors' houses; and \$49,323 for housing rehabilitation in the village of Comalapa.

\$191,741.00

Young Men's Christian Association, International Division

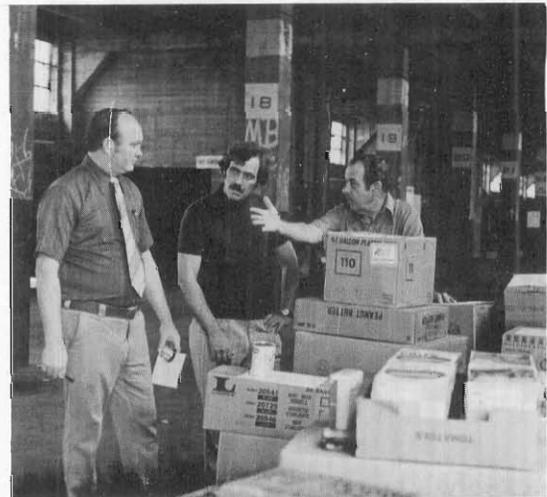
The Costa Rican YMCA, which was active in providing food and medical relief to Guatemala, launched a project for the welfare of 1,000 Guatemalan children orphaned by the earthquake. The children were housed in four temporary children's camps in Amatitlán, Zacapa, Chimaltenango, and Tecpán. In addition to caring for the children's health and special needs, the program gave financial help to the children's relatives and served as a model for other communities. Donors to this program included Danish Church Aid, the World Council of Churches, and various national committees of YMCAs. The World Alliance of YMCAs and the International Division of YMCAs in the United States channeled funds into the program, the budget of which was estimated at \$210,000.

U.S. Contribution: \$ 22,262.00

Total **\$41,256,899.43**

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR

The role of Delta Steamship Lines, Nordship, Standard Fruit Company, and United Brands, in shipping to Guatemala the relief supplies which were contributed by private individuals, has been mentioned above. These companies not only provided the necessary containers and ships on a space available basis (making sure that space was available on all ships), but also provided warehouse facilities in New Orleans for the transshipment of privately donated goods to Guatemala. The salaries and overtime of union employees were paid by the companies, and company packing experts aided the OFDA staff coordinator and his volunteers in packing the relief supplies for shipment. Dock clearance for the supplies was also obtained by the companies. OFDA estimated the value of warehousing and shipping (approximately six shiploads) to have been about \$1,500,000.



Warehouse facilities in New Orleans for privately donated goods were provided by Nordship, Standard Fruit Company, Delta Steamship Lines, and United Brands.



These companies also provided containers for shipment to Guatemala.

Many companies and individuals contributed directly or through voluntary agencies to the Guatemalan relief effort; the following information is undoubtedly very incomplete. Individual contributions ranged from the \$4.44 sent to the United Nations by the Nursery School of New York, to the 20,000 intravenous supplies, 0.27 MT of baby food, 4.55 MT of rice, and huge quantity of antibiotics—all of this enough to entirely fill a C-130—donated by a wealthy couple from Houston, Texas. The Bank of America and other California banks made a loan to Guatemala of \$10 million. Delmonte Company sent 7,500 cases of canned goods. Heinz contributed 13,891 cases of canned goods valued at \$58,109.96. McDonald's donated 1.82 MT of food, tents, and medical supplies. Palmolive Company delivered 10.37 MT of unspecified relief supplies. And Standard Fruit Charities of San Francisco gave \$20,000 in cash.

\$1,578,114.40

**ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY
THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM**

The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) received news of the earthquake by radio in Geneva at noon, local time, on February 4, and it alerted the principal U.N. relief organizations—U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), U.N. Development Program (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO)—and the larger voluntary agencies. In the evening of February 4, UNDRO received its first telex report from the UNDP Resident Representative in Guatemala giving an assessment of the situation and the information that the President of Guatemala had requested U.N. assistance. UNDRO immediately sent this latest information, together with a list of urgent needs, to the government missions and non-governmental agencies in Geneva and elsewhere.

To assist the UNDP Resident Representative and to ensure a constant flow of information, UNDRO sent an officer of the Relief Coordination Division to Guatemala on February 5, to establish liaison with the National Emergency Committee and with the relief agencies. A second officer with previous UNDRO experience who was on vacation in Guatemala was immediately recommissioned to assist. UNDRO's representatives worked during the early days of the relief operation to gather information on the situation throughout the earthquake zone and on the relief requirements. The UNDRO field office reported its findings to Geneva in daily telex and telephone contact for further evaluation. It also gave advice to local relief agencies on the basis of this overview. From Geneva, bulletins of collated and assessed information were disseminated each day to 55 governments and 50 U.N. and voluntary organizations.

On February 9, by which time the severity of the disaster had become clear, UNDRO gave a briefing to representatives of governmental missions accredited to the United Nations in Geneva, as well as to a large representation from U.N. and private organizations. Additionally, UNDRO was able to supply information and assessments to its New York liaison office for briefing of the U.N. Secretary General and the Secretariat. Once the immediate emergency period was over, the UNDRO field staff, with the approval of the Guatemalan authorities, convened weekly meetings of relief agencies to coordinate the provision of relief to all affected communities. The U.N. Disaster Relief Coordinator visited Guatemala from February 26 to March 1, 1976, to see in person how relief operations were proceeding.

Immediately after the earthquake, UNDRO allocated \$20,000 of its emergency funds to the UNDP Resident Representative in San Salvador to purchase 5,800 roofing sheets for emergency shelter. Subsequently, the governments of Switzerland, Sweden, Liechtenstein, Irish Republic, United Arab Emirates, Netherlands, and Australia made con-

tributions in cash through UNDRO. In addition, private contributions from the staffs of the United Nations in Geneva and New York and from international organizations were sent to Guatemala through UNDRO.

Many felt that UNDRO could have used the Guatemala disaster to broaden its role in disaster relief, to more nearly approach its mandate of mobilizing and coordinating international disaster assistance. In a disaster, the U.N. Development Program staff in-country is supposed to serve as UNDRO's staff; nevertheless, the UNDP Resident Representative had made no advance arrangements with the GOG or with potential donor agencies and embassies to facilitate communications and operations, were a disaster to occur. This undoubtedly hampered UNDRO initially. UNDRO did not perform the initial assessment of needs; the U.S. Disaster Area Survey Team did. UNDRO did not perform a communications or coordination function for donors operating in-country. Its primary contribution in Guatemala was to collect information on needs from various donors and transmit it to UNDRO's headquarters in Geneva, where it was summarized and relayed to potential donors. However, the information was not shared with donor embassies and representatives within Guatemala who were actually planning responses. It was only later in February, when the emergency phase was practically over, that UNDRO organized the regular meetings among representatives of the voluntary agencies, the GOG, and interested bilateral donors to coordinate their reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. The UNDRO team felt that in-country operations were not entirely their responsibility and that the U.S. Embassy staff was better equipped to play such a coordinating role. The U.S. Embassy, however, encouraged UNDRO to accept a coordinating role in order to broaden international participation. The UNDRO team did, to an extent, attempt to act as a middleman in arranging for contributions from other countries. For example, it purchased U.S.-made water tanks and had

them shipped to Guatemala by a Belgian C-130.

At the time of the earthquake, the UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and WHO had some 100 representatives working in Guatemala, mostly contract workers giving assistance to the GOG. The UNDP Resident Representative, whose staff had fortunately escaped injury, assembled heads of all U.N. agencies working in Guatemala and all U.N. experts and asked them to apply their efforts where their local counterparts advised. A number of these people were welcome additions to GOG units working on emergency technical projects such as the reestablishment of communications and electricity supplies.

Apart from the U.N. staff already in Guatemala, personnel from outside the country were sent in by the various agencies whenever it was found necessary. For example, the director of the World Food Program (WFP) Regional Office in El Salvador, immediately discussed with the GOG the requirements for food, particularly for hospital patients and other vulnerable groups. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), with the support of WHO, provided medicines and carried out public health projects. A program for extended supplementary feeding, financed from FAO/WFP funds, was subsequently put in motion. The director of the Mexico office of UNICEF was sent in to help with the assessment of children's needs, and a mission from UNESCO composed of seismologists and geologists arrived after a few days to help local scientists in their survey and evaluation of the phenomenon. UNESCO also planned missions to advise the GOG on education and the restoration of ancient monuments damaged by the earthquake.

UNDRO received and spent contributions of \$851,912.41 (through June, 1976) in the following way:

5,800 roofing sheets (3'x9')	\$ 19,425.00
37 water tanks and pipe fittings	50,000.00

812 tents (joint UNDRO/ UNICEF action)	34,318.00
26,800 blankets (joint UNDRO/UNICEF action)	54,762.16
Child nutrition foods ex UNICEF	15,600.00
PAHO hospital feeding and medical equipment	13,082.00
Allocation to World Neighbors (emergency shelter materials for Tecpán, San José Poaquil, Santa Apolonia, and San Martín)	50,000.00
Trucks (for CARE's emer- gency shelter food-for- work project)	47,750.00
PAHO emergency water projects	40,000.00
Emergency shelter to orphanage "Mater Orphanorum"	10,200.00
Reestablishment of com- munity health facilities Behrhorst Clinic Foundation	100,000.00
Trucks to UNDP/WFP	36,770.00
Equipment for new orphans' homes	30,000.00
UNICEF/Scouts Association of Guatemala water project	90,000.00
Water tank trucks	120,000.00
Silo construction (joint UNDRO/Oxfam/World Neighbors action)	40,000.00
Transportation of roofing materials for UNICEF	20,000.00
Friends World College Survey Team	4,800.00
12,000 blankets (purchased with funds donated by the Disaster Emergency Committee, London)	25,000.00
Various items for CARE and Maryknoll	39,653.62
World Neighbors recon- struction project	5,690.97
Balance Uncommitted	308.68
	<hr/>
	\$851,912.41

Contributions to Guatemalan relief from the elements of the U.N. system were as follows (through May 31, 1976):

**Food and Agriculture Organization—
World Food Program**

Total assistance in food-
stuffs: rice, beans,
canned fish, wheat flour,
corn, and subsidy for
transportation cost \$2,553,000.00

FAO Staff Cooperative

Cash through UNDRO 3,302.99

International Labour Organization

Cash from staff to LICROSS 1,994.40

**International Telecommunications
Union—Geneva**

Cash from staff to LICROSS 699.29

International Trade Center

Cash from staff to UNDRO 338.46

Pan American Health Organization

Medical team, equipment
and medicines 650,000.00

United Nations Development Program

Cash 20,000.00

**UNDP/Economic Commission for
Latin America**

Survey team—housing
experts for a 15-day
mission 10,000.00

UNDP/Geneva

Cash from staff to LICROSS 76.92

**United Nations Disaster Relief
Coordinator's Office**

Cash for local purchase of
emergency supplies 20,000.00

Two field representatives
in addition to UNDP

Resident Representative,
radio link and operators N.R.

Cash from staff member 19.23

**United Nations Educational, Scientific, and
Cultural Organization**

Cash to LICROSS 4,896.80

One expert in seismology N.R.

United Nations Environment Program	
Cash from staff to LICROSS	136.54
United Nations Geneva	
Cash from staff association to UNDRO	4,416.96
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	
Total assistance in cash, medical supplies, relief materials, tools, tents, blankets	180,600.00
Rehabilitation program	1,000,000.00
United Nations Secretariat Relief Committee for Guatemala, New York	
Cash through UNDRO	9,121.28
World Health Organization	
Antibiotics, vaccines, and surgical supplies provided from PAHO funds	100,000.00
(Possibility of another sum of \$100,000 for urgent medical needs)	
World Meteorological Organization, Geneva	
Cash from staff to LICROSS	<u>862.20</u>
(Total does not include contributions to LICROSS, as they are listed below.)	\$4,550,798.92

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES (LICROSS)

Seventy-two national Red Cross, Red Crescent, and Red Lion and Sun societies donated assistance in cash, kind, and services to the Guatemalan relief and rehabilitation effort. Most of this aid was channeled to LICROSS, which acted as coordinator. LICROSS then transferred funds to the Guatemalan Red Cross (Guatecruz) and the El Salvador Red Cross for local purchases and operational costs. Included in LICROSS aid were five ambulances and 4,000 tents, purchased in the United States, and five disaster specialists.

The initial reconstruction plans of LICROSS called for the provision of materials for 11,600 houses costing \$500 per unit (primarily wooden frames with corrugated metal

roofing and walls). About 20 new Red Cross community centers (costing no more than \$4,000 each) were to be constructed in the most devastated departments in order to help administer relief distributions, food-for-work house building projects, first-aid services, and later, community activities. Finally, the plans called for repairing and rebuilding Guatemalan Red Cross structures and replacing equipment as needed. The first two projects were budgeted \$5,080,000 and the third \$200,000. Additional expenses for tools, equipment, transport, and supervisory aid were to be \$300,000, plus \$200,000 for administrative expenses and contingencies.

Initially, the GOG assigned the area of El Progreso to Guatecruz for rebuilding. LICROSS aided Guatecruz in this endeavor. Later, Guatecruz undertook housing reconstruction all over the country. It was estimated that by the time LICROSS and Guatecruz had finished building some 12,200 homes, several thousand people had participated in the volunteer teams and workshops, giving Guatemalans the chance to prepare their own sites and build their own homes in their own villages. So many volunteers came forward, in fact, ready to learn to build their own "casitas," that it became difficult to remain within the quotas established for each village. Allocation was made by local committees composed of communal and governmental representatives who made a selection from among the neediest. It was sometimes difficult to keep one village from getting too many houses to the detriment of a neighboring hamlet where information about reconstruction was not as easily accessible.

Guatecruz was also involved in the reconstruction of three to four schools in the Guatecruz housing areas and in giving aid to some 50 schools which needed school kits, blackboards, and sports equipment. As a result of its relief and reconstruction work, Guatecruz's prestige rose considerably in the eyes of the Guatemalans, many of whom came forward, anxious to organize groups of first aiders and social workers in their villages for the future.

Due to the disaster-prone nature of Guatemala, the funds remaining in Geneva after the relief and reconstruction efforts were to be used to strengthen the disaster preparedness of Guatemala by recruitment and training of staff and volunteers. Funds were also to be used to set up radio communication networks; to provide other equipment; to ensure maintenance and insurance of donated vehicles; to set up first-aid posts; to strengthen the branch offices; and, where necessary, to establish new branches. Volunteer programs in first aid, water safety, Red Cross Youth, and community services would be developed as well. The balance of funds donated directly to Guatemala were used to supplement the normal operating budget, since fund raising was put off during the reconstruction period.

LICROSS announced the following contributions for Guatemalan relief and reconstruction (as of July 25, 1977):

			terial; medicines; anti- biotics; vaccines; and one Volkswagen pickup	43,769.20
Bolivia				
Cash				646.84
Brazil				
46 tons of foodstuffs, clothing, medicines				800,000.00
Cash				20,147.00
Bulgaria				
Medicines				32,371.67
Canada (Red Cross)				
Cash				788,453.59
In kind				25,968.07
(Government)				
Cash				162,239.69
(Government of British Columbia)				
Cash				15,000.00
Chile				
0.73 MT medicaments, first- aid materials, bedsheets, mattresses, blankets, cutlery				4,350.32
China, People's Republic of				
Cash				23,036.72
Colombia				
456 MT foodstuffs, medicines, clothing; 3,000 cm ³ blood plasma; 300 blankets; 15 water purification filters; one prefabricated house for first-aid post with one doctor, one nurse, and two first-aid volunteers				N.R.
Construction materials (lamina, cement, asbestos, cardboard)				335,000.00
Costa Rica				
Cash				210.00
Ambulances, radio com- munications equipment, medicines, blood, food- stuffs, personnel, cloth- ing, shoes				1,474,706.20
Afghanistan				
Cash	\$	3,000.00		
Australia				
Cash		37,220.94		
Austria				
Cash		17,187.25		
360 packets tab-cholera vaccine, reconstruction supplies			N.R.	
Bahamas				
Cash		17,475.56		
Bahrain				
Cash		1,124.02		
Barbados				
Cash		11.41		
Belgium (Red Cross)				
1,500 blankets; 1,131 vials of antibiotics; water purification tablets		10,942.30		
Cash		60,766.88		
(Red Cross & Government)				
310 camping beds; 2,500 blankets; dressing ma-				

Cuba				Ecuador			
Cash		10,000.00		Medicaments and relief supplies		18,733.61	
13 boxes plasma (dried), reconstruction supplies			N.R.	Egypt (Government)			
Cyprus				Drugs		13,488.20	
Cash		479.58		El Salvador			
Czechoslovakia				Foodstuffs, clothing, first-aid posts, reconstruction supplies		87,119.93	
1,110 blankets, two sanitary tents for dispensaries		16,058.45		Cash		95,801.86	
Denmark				Services of personnel			N.R.
Cash		74,686.50		Ethiopia			
Dominican Republic				Cash		2,360.43	
63 MT medicines, foodstuffs, clothing, blankets, shoes, mattresses, pillows, 80 plasma units, construction supplies (8,000 sheets zinc, tools, nails, electric wiring)		253,109.77		Finland			
				Cash		37,457.85	
				Nails		54,321.47	
				France			
				Cash		60,743.72	
				8,000 tubes water purification tablets, 300 boxes antibiotics		4,567.63	

The League of Red Cross Societies channeled contributions both to the Guatemalan Red Cross and to the Red Cross of neighboring El Salvador. Pictured here is a mobile Red Cross unit from El Salvador.



31 prefabricated houses, reconstruction supplies	103,639.31	(Government) 5,000 woolen blankets; 20,000 doses tetanus vaccine	34,374.30
German Democratic Republic Medicines, bandages, 0.60 MT water purification tablets	131,924.84	Jamaica Cash	4,163.10
Germany, Federal Republic of Cash	170,791.07	Japan (Red Cross) Cash	5,334.94
6,000 blankets; 4,950 tents; 1,760 intravenous systems; 6.5 MT bandages; clothing; shoes; salad oil; tools; five trucks; one front-loader; one Opel	600,483.97	110 MT galvanized cor- rugated iron sheets	51,408.31
Reconstruction supplies	1,691,671.72	(Red Cross & Government) Antibiotics; vaccines; multi- vitamins; 61,500 blankets; 30,000 sets T-shirts and shorts for children; 470 tents for 20/24 persons each; 20 field hospital tents; three surgical opera- tion units; 120 generators— 1500W; 50 generators— 800W; 144 generators— 300W; nine UHF radio communications units	723,866.61
Services	42,648.38		
Greece (Red Cross) Cash	2,622.71		
(Government) Cash	20,000.00		
Honduras 29.80 MT foodstuffs; 3.84 MT used clothing; medicines, surgical and medical materials; kitchen utensils; 1,346 quilts; shoes; stationery	33,149.12	Korea, Republic of Cash	1,000.00
On loan: personnel, vehicles, equipment for first-aid services and radio communications	17,150.80	Kuwait Cash	2,000.00
Hungary 117 boxes medicines and 65 tents	72,948.67	Lebanon Cash	187.34
Iceland (Red Cross & Government) Cash	11,434.62	Liechtenstein Cash	12,802.32
India In kind	2,292.26	Luxemburg (Red Cross) Cash	18,060.91
Iran Cash	25,000.00	(Government) Cash	26,405.18
Ireland Cash	85,924.52	Malaysia Cash	19.60
Italy (Red Cross) Cash	42,547.26	Mauritius Cash	1,020.69
121 boxes medicaments	16,861.83	Mexico Cash	26,402.81
		1,385 MT foodstuffs; medi- cines; tents; blankets; camping beds; clothing; corrugated aluminum	

sheeting; handling charges	3,250,022.59	communications equipment; 100 dozen towels; 800 quilts (purchased in El Salvador by Salvadorean Red Cross)	69,988.76
Services of six medical teams (five persons each)	N.R.	(Government)	
Services of 12 ambulances with personnel	N.R.	Foodstuffs locally purchased by Salvadorean Red Cross	50,000.00
Monaco		Panama	
Cash	6,333.89	Cash	20,804.00
Morocco		89.09 MT foodstuffs; 1,400 blankets; medicaments; 250 pints of blood; 92.73 MT clothing	153,492.00
50,000 tins sardines; 10,000 tins apricot jam	N.R.	Field hospital and staff; services of 40 volunteers	N.R.
Netherlands (Red Cross)		Paraguay	
Cash	1,406,305.47	Cash	1,000.00
10,600 blankets; 400,000 vitamins; 8,149 cartons baby food; 630 JRC disaster kits; one box medical instruments; one water tank truck & transport charges	137,744.41	Clothing, food, medicine	4,873.00
Cash from Curaçao Chapter (Government)	34,500.00	Peru	
Cash	359,685.27	100 stoves; 200 sets of plastic dishes, bowls, plates; 200 pots; 100 blankets; 10,000 Halazone tablets	2,169.73
New Zealand (Red Cross)		Philippines	
Cash	107,190.84	Cash	500.00
(Government)		Poland	
Cash	49,782.69	Medicaments; 12-person tents	58,307.96
(CORSO—Council of Organizations for Relief Services Overseas, Inc.)		Romania	
Cash	987.90	1,000 blankets; 1.55 MT medicines	57,956.91
Nicaragua		Singapore	
Cash	690.54	Cash	374.67
350 blankets	N.R.	South Africa	
Reconstruction supplies	177,654.52	Cash	547.02
Services	3,151.86	Spain (Red Cross)	
Norway (Red Cross)		Cash	245,136.26
Cash	40,000.00	2.13 MT medicines, first-aid materials & vaccines; 4,600 blankets; 80 large tents; 1.60 MT children's food; 4.89 MT foodstuffs; 50 MT of family parcels with medicines, clothes, and foodstuffs; 18,576 family	
100 tents; five boxes suture material	20,406.52		
Reconstruction supplies	1,772,914.86		
Services	35,438.80		
(Red Cross & Government)			
Vehicles (three lorries, one minibus, one Volkswagen van, one jeep, two pickups, one station wagon); radio			

parcels with foodstuffs and milk products; handling; reconstruction supplies	349,246.58	Yugoslavia (Red Cross)	Four surgical sets, antibiotics	10,425.25
(Government)			Ten ambulances, tools, and spare parts; 200 bales bedding linen-cotton; 20 cases mobile x-ray apparatus	207,852.45
Cash	46,320.00		(Government)	
Surinam			7,000 bed sheets and pillow slips; 3,500 blankets; 100 metal beds; ten surgical sets; 200 sanitary bags for first aid	56,826.00
Cash	34,000.00			
Sweden			European Economic Community	
Cash	418,241.16		Cash for blankets, medications, and reconstruction	917,762.61
500 tents; 17,000 blankets; 0.89 MT Xylocaine; 5.44 MT blankets and clothing	153,271.26		Miscellaneous Cash Grants	
Switzerland (Red Cross)			Ateco Centre	40.00
Cash	1,126,835.80		Banca della Svizzera Italiana (Switzerland)	4,000.00
86 bales used clothing; 18 cartons medicaments; 17.50 MT baby food	42,208.99		Dahomean Solidarity Movement (Benin)	22.80
(Red Cross & Government)			Discipleship Charity Account	200.00
Cash	18,733.61		European Investment Bank Individuals	24,980.48
Taiwan			Institution Anglo-Swiss International Civil Aviation Organization	48.00
Cash	3,840.00		International Committee of the Red Cross	1,300.00
Thailand			International Labour Organization (Staff Association)	46.40
Cash	2,500.00		International Telecommunications Union (Staff Association)	1,994.40
Trinidad & Tobago			Magen David Adom Israel (penicillin and food, autoclaves)	699.29
Cash	2,078.06		Mairie de Cognoy (Switzerland)	4,705.81
Turkey			Permanent Mission of Guatemala	800.00
Cash	5,000.00		Queen's College, Bahamas	400.00
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			Société Chaussivert-Bois (Switzerland)	600.00
Airlift of bandages, medications, and cotton blankets, including transport	106,687.89		United Nations Development Program (Staff Association)	23.20
United Kingdom				76.92
Cash	106,036.34			
5,425 blankets; 50 family-sized tents; 25 large tents; medicines and vaccines (penicillin, antitetanus, typhoid, etc.); 1,538 tents; reconstruction supplies	499,585.53			
Uruguay				
Cash	11,742.83			
Venezuela				
Cash	76,749.90			

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (Staff Association)	4,896.80	Cash	18,699.18
United Nations Environment Program (Staff Association)	136.54	Medicines	4,065.00
Victoria-Latin American Cultural Association (Canada)	200.00	Transferred through C.I.	11,981.04
World Meteorological Organization (Staff Association)	862.20	Canadian Voluntary Agencies	
	<u>\$20,894,385.02</u>	Transferred through C.I.	4,022.00
INTERNATIONAL AND OTHER VOLUNTARY AGENCIES		CARE/Canada	
Action in Distress (United Kingdom)		Allocation for local purchases in Honduras or Guatemala	100,000.00
Cash	\$ 20,325.20	Caritas/Australia	
Argentine Voluntary Agencies		Cash through C.I.	6,435.00
Through the Guatemalan Embassy in Buenos Aires, these agencies, as a group, contributed 140 MT of food, medicines, blankets, and other relief supplies	N.R.	Caritas/Belgium	
Assemblies of God in Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Mexico		Cash for immediate relief; blankets; cash for funding seed bank; tools and equipment for reconstruction bank, for 300 prefabricated housing units in suburbs of Guatemala City, and for reconstruction of Sumpango Village.	325,641.03
Funds and supplies of an unspecified nature were sent to Guatemala by the Assembly of God organizations in these neighboring countries.	N.R.	Caritas/Costa Rica	
Australian Catholic Relief		Ten field tents, one aircraft, two trailers of foodstuffs	N.R.
Cash transferred through Caritas Internationalis (C.I.)	6,345.00	National collection	113,000.00
Baptists—Colombia Baptist Convention		Caritas/Denmark	
Blood	N.R.	Cash through C.I.	5,000.00
Baptists—Honduras Baptist Convention		Caritas/El Salvador	
Cash directly to Guatemala	1,000.00	Foodstuffs, tents, zinc sheets for victims in Zacapa and Jalapa areas	N.R.
Brot für die Welt (Federal Republic of Germany)		Caritas/France	
Reconstruction program	510,000.00	2,000 blankets to Caritas/Guatemala	N.R.
CAFOD (Catholic Fund for Overseas Development) (United Kingdom)		Cash through C.I. and directly to Caritas/Guatemala	211,111.11
Share of charter flight carrying relief goods	4,000.00	Caritas/Germany (Federal Republic)	
		Cash directly to Guatemala	58,593.75
		Cash through C.I. (pledged)	565,000.00
		200,000 square feet shelter material	20,000.00
		Caritas/Honduras	
		Three lorries with foodstuffs, tools, auxiliary personnel for 20 days	N.R.



Survivors of the earthquake view the remains of their traditional adobe dwellings.

Caritas/Hong Kong		Caritas/Philippines	
Cash through C.I.	2,000.00	Cash pledged through C.I.	1,000.00
Caritas/Italy		Caritas/Spain	
Cash through C.I.	56,974.62	45 MT of medicines and foodstuffs, 40 tents, 250 first-aid kits, 0.30 MT sheets, two trucks, and six jeeps	184,615.38
Caritas/Korea		Collected approximately \$2,000,000, of which \$364,000 was utilized for six air/sea shipments as of June, 1976	364,000.00
Cash through C.I.	2,000.00		
Caritas/Luxemburg		Caritas/Switzerland	
Cash through C.I.	12,315.48	Cash through C.I.	19,298.00
Caritas/Malta		Caritas/Turkey	
Cash through C.I.	11,074.45	Cash through C.I.	1,000.00
Caritas/Netherlands		Caritas/United Kingdom	
Cash through C.I.	9,386.00	Cash through C.I.	10,545.00
Pledged through C.I.	196,629.21	Cash through CRS	8,130.00
Caritas/Nicaragua		0.35 MT medicines	N.R.
Three lorries with food and tools	N.R.		
Caritas/Panama—Chitre			
Cash	1,000.00		

Caritas Internationalis					
In addition to the above, private donations totaled:		32,481.89			
CEDEN (Comité Evangélico de Desarrollo y Emergencia Nacional) (Honduras)					
The Church World Service counterpart agency in Honduras, CEDEN provided trucks to transport stockpiled CWS commodities to Guatemala. Aid included food, tents, clothing, blankets and utensils worth:		20,000.00			
CEPAD (Comité Evangélico para Ayuda y Desarrollo) (Nicaragua)					
CWS counterpart agency in Nicaragua, CEPAD contributed \$15,000 worth of food and clothing in addition to providing logistical support.		15,000.00			
Christian Aid (United Kingdom)					
Cash		97,560.98			
13.64 MT of food		N.R.			
Christoffel-Blindenmission (Germany)					
Funds to the MAP-SIL reconstruction project in Cubulco.		N.R.			
Concern (Ireland)					
Cash		1,934.24			
CORSO (Council of Organizations for Relief Services Overseas, Inc.) (Australia)					
Cash		2,525.25			
CORSO (New Zealand)					
Cash through CRS		2,500.00			
Danchurchaid					
Cash		24,390.24			
Contribution to the YMCA orphaned children program (See below.)					
Disaster Emergency Committee (United Kingdom)					
Cash through UNDRO		25,699.70			
German Catholic Charities					
National collection for relief items		195,312.50			
Relief works of German churches		468,750.00			
Goodwill Caravanas (Costa Rica)					
Caravanas is the CWS counterpart in Costa Rica. Its capabilities in the medical field were especially useful in the Guatemalan situation. Medicines, food, clothing, and radios, valued at \$18,500 were sent to Guatemala.		18,500.00			
HEKS (Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen der Schweiz) (Switzerland)					
Housing		24,650.00			
Helen Keller International, Inc.					
Funds were collected from 16 countries to assist in the reconstruction of facilities damaged by the earthquakes. The U.S. contribution of \$7,050 is reported under Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies. Other contributions totaled:		89,799.00			
Help the Aged (United Kingdom)					
Airlift of 10,000 blankets and 2.27 MT of food; cash for assisting elderly victims of the earthquakes		150,000.00			
Italy—various communities					
Cash through C.I.		10,278.00			
Médecins sans Frontières (France)					
Services of four doctors		N.R.			
Nordaid (Norway)					
Housing		55,000.00			
Norwegian Church Aid					
Cash to the World Council of Churches		18,115.94			
Oxfam/Belgium					
Cash		64,641.02			

Oxfam/Canada			
Fully equipped field hospital with tents		N.R.	
Oxfam/United Kingdom			
For immediate relief, including purchase of supplies locally and in the United Kingdom		135,953.57	
Grain storage and marketing program in San Martín/Tecpán area		131,166.34	
New grant		100,897.48	
Grant for truck purchase		7,667.31	
Rebuilding program in San Martín/Tecpán area		744,680.85	
New grant for purchase of roofing and tools		201,481.62	
Guatemala City housing program		69,245.64	
New grant		70,518.37	
Purchase of blankets		7,272.72	
Cooperated with World Neighbors in the "Programa Cuchubal" (See World Neighbors)			
Redd Barna (Norway)			
Cash		18,115.94	
Save the Children Alliance			
The Save the Children Federations of the United States, United Kingdom, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden joined in an integrated rural development project budgeted, for one year (3/76-3/77), at \$150,000—not including the participation of the U.S. Federation or an A.I.D. grant. (See Save the Children Federation/Community Development Foundation under U.S. Voluntary Agency Assistance.)		150,000.00	
Scottish International Aid Fund			
Contribution to the cost of CRS charter flights		4,000.00	
S.O.S. Children's Village (Austria)			
Two emergency camps were established—to be transformed, at a later stage, into children's villages.			175,000.00
Swedish Lutheran World Federation			
Five air compressors given to CRS			23,817.94
TEAR (The Evangelical Alliance Relief) Fund (United Kingdom)			
Bulldozer, 4-wheel drive vehicle, construction of a landing strip for MAP-SIL Cubulco reconstruction program			N.R.
Cash to Salvation Army			47,790.00
Trocaire (Ireland)			
Cash through C.I.			10,162.60
United Kingdom Save the Children Fund			
Cash			104,369.92
Blankets, medicines, medical supplies			41,939.02
Voluntarios de Coordinación Social (Uruguay)			
Cash			11,111.11
War on Want (United Kingdom)			
Cash			50,813.01
Airlift of medicines			4,065.04
World Council of Churches			
Financial aid—\$472,318 received, of which \$404,647 had been transferred to Guatemala as of April, 1976			404,647.00
Material aid from member church agencies other than that reported elsewhere			519,976.00
Contribution to the YMCA program for orphaned children (See below.)			
YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association)			
The Costa Rican YMCA planned a project for the welfare of 1,000 Guatemalan children orphaned by the earthquake. The children were to be housed in four			

temporary children's camps in Amatitlán, Zacapa, Chimaltenango, and Tecpán. In addition to caring for the children's health and special needs, the program was to give financial help to the children's relatives and serve as a model for other communities. The World Alliance of YMCAs participated in this program, which was estimated to cost \$210,000. National YMCAs, Danchurchaid, and the World Council of Churches also participated. 210,000.00

\$7,397,016.69

NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

In some cases, other countries offered aid on a bilateral basis: i.e., government-to-government. In others, official government aid was channeled through UNDRO, LICROSS, or other international organizations. Contributions to LICROSS are listed above, under LICROSS.

Argentina

Foodstuffs, clothing, bed-sheets, pillow cases, blankets, medical supplies \$ 21,684.00

Transportation aid: 51 hours of flight by the Air Force, five flights carrying 37.27 MT supplies 56,100.00

Services of a 15-person brigade for 20 days: doctors, nurses, radio communication technicians with equipment, one sanitation expert, one administrator 9,733.00

One 60-bed fully equipped field hospital N.R.

Australia

Cash through UNDRO 62,046.06

Austria

Cash to Caritas/Austria for the purchase of supplies in Austria and forwarding to Guatemala 53,475.94

Belgium

Five flights carrying 19.09 MT of supplies N.R.

Bolivia

One planeload of relief supplies, medicines, and blankets weighing 4.87 MT N.R.



Sixty percent of the schools in the disaster area were destroyed and had to be rebuilt. The USG supplied 300 "Butler" buildings to be used as schools. Canada supplied the materials to build these schools, which were put up by members of the voluntary agency, Plenty, and by local volunteers. (Photos courtesy of The Farm News Service.)

Brazil		Foodstuffs bought by National Relief	4,117.64
Five planeloads of clothing, medicines, shoes, blankets, foodstuffs, tinned food, tents, weighing in total 57.01 MT	250,000.00	Medicines and dressing materials from the Colombian Institute of Social Security	1,262.60
Mobilization of the Brazilian Air Force to deliver supplies	N.R.	Transportation aid by the Air Force—five flights carrying 52.73 MT of supplies	22,681.72
Canada		Transportation of a hospital by the Merchant Navy—five days	14,911.76
Cash to the Guatemalan Red Cross	115,000.00	Costa Rica	
Food aid, 125 MT milk powder, orthopedic equipment		Foodstuffs, plastic materials, blankets, medicines, 1.82 MT of plaster, one field hospital, 254 relief workers, medical personnel, and other relief supplies sent by air and boxcar	N.R.
Cash spent by the Canadian Embassy in Guatemala for local purchases and hiring equipment for earth and rubble removal		12 flights carrying 41.78 MT	N.R.
50,000 blankets; 4,000 shovels; 4,000 picks; 4,000 saws; 4,000 hammers/axes		Cyprus	
Cost of 12 flights by six planes		Cash	242.60
Total of above	710,000.00	Denmark	
Airlift of 212.73 MT clothing, medicines, tents, blankets, vaccines, tinned food, and other food items; 7,000 MT building materials for 10,000 families	3,000,000.00	Cash through the Danish Save the Children Fund	16,260.16
(Alberta Government)		Dominican Republic	
One Boeing 707 made available through Oxfam/Canada	N.R.	Services of five doctors	N.R.
Blankets, 500 tents through Summer Institute of Linguistics	40,000.00	One flight with 10.03 MT of foodstuffs, clothing, and medicines	N.R.
Chile		Ecuador	
One planeload of supplies, including 3.64 MT of blankets and food, with a total weight of 8.18 MT	N.R.	Medicines, foodstuffs, quilts, and tarpaulins airlifted by seven planes; total weight of 29.88 MT	N.R.
Colombia		Egypt	
1,100 plastic and polyethylene recipients	823.52	Cash	37,500.00
200 individual tents	3,577.09	El Salvador	
500 blankets	1,764.70	Three planeloads of relief supplies weighing 5.68 MT	N.R.
Antitetanus serum	301.88	Supplies, doctors, nurses, and paramedics sent by truck	N.R.
1,000 sheets of corrugated roofing	1,705.88	Airbridge to Guatemala to bring in food and medical assistance and to evacuate the injured to hospitals in El Salvador	N.R.

blankets, equipment and tools; two mobile hospitals; total weight of 63.54 MT	N.R.	Highway west of Guatemala City	N.R.
Services of doctors and medical personnel	N.R.	87 truck convoys carrying 1,641 MT of supplies	N.R.
Indonesia		Field kitchen staffed by 68 people	N.R.
Cash through UNDRO	2,000.00	37 flights carrying 676.87 MT of foodstuffs, lamps, milk, stoves, meat, tinned vegetables, sugar, communications equipment, vaccines, radio material, blankets, quilts, plaster, field tents, water purification tablets, tarpaulins, toys, children's food	N.R.
Ireland		Netherlands	
Cash through UNDRO	29,899.04	Cash through UNDRO	368,324.15
Israel		20 manual switchboards and 50 magneto telephones, including airlift	13,500.00
Airlift by two flights containing blankets, a hospital tent, foodstuffs, milk, medicines; total weight of 20.52 MT	N.R.	Cash	1,161,048.69
Italy		Contribution to reconstruction effort: housing and stocking consumer goods, 1,000 housing units in Chimaltenango, roofing material and assistance to rebuilding 500 housing units in remote villages; transportation; funds to remove infrastructure bottlenecks in Sacatepéquez and Chimaltenango; two-way radio for Roosevelt Hospital to communicate with hospitals in isolated areas; cash to World Council of Churches for its reconstruction program in Guatemala	477,110.00
Cash	20,547.94	Nicaragua	
Two flights carrying government contributions to the Red Cross	N.R.	13 flights carrying 109.34 MT of foodstuffs, clothing, medicines, cereals, tools, tinned food	N.R.
Jamaica		Field hospital with medical team	N.R.
Cash	5,500.00		
One flight carrying relief goods weighing 0.91 MT	N.R.		
Japan			
Cash	20,000.00		
Korea (Republic of)			
Cash	20,000.00		
Three ships carrying relief supplies	N.R.		
Libyan Arab Republic			
Cash for purchase of medicines	180,000.00		
25 MT tents; medicines, blankets, and powdered milk; 100 MT construction materials and machinery; 29 MT rice	2,500,000.00		
Liechtenstein			
Cash through UNDRO	3,846.15		
Mexico			
Medical personnel, five doctors, 75 road engineers to clear the Pan American			

Norway			One flight carrying 1.96 MT medicines	N.R.
Cash to UNICEF	90,000.00			
Oman			Switzerland	
Cash through UNDRO	5,000.00		Cash through UNDRO, in part for medical supplies	57,692.30
Pakistan			One flight carrying 0.91 MT of supplies	N.R.
One flight with 8.90 MT of relief supplies, such as tents, blankets, medicines	90,000.00		Taiwan	
Panama			Cash	250,000.00
Cash, presented personally by General Torrijos	100,000.00		Thailand	
13 flights carrying 51.26 MT of supplies: medicines, foodstuffs, medical equipment, tinned food, electrical material, diesel tanks, maize, plasma	N.R.		Cash	5,000.00
Services of a medical team and other experts	N.R.		United Arab Emirates	
Peru			Cash through UNDRO	100,000.00
Two flights carrying 9.09 MT of relief supplies	N.R.		United Kingdom	
Philippines			Cash for rehabilitation aid: for construction materials, machinery, sewerage and drainage works, and labor costs involved	458,715.59
2,000 MT of rice sent by ship	205,000.00		(Relief aid from the United Kingdom was not accepted by Guatemala, due to a long-standing dispute over Belize, formerly British Honduras. Guatemala claims the area on the grounds that it inherited Spanish sovereignty over this territory and that British claims, based on an 1859 treaty with Guatemala, are void.)	
Puerto Rico			Uruguay	
Two flights carrying 9.09 MT of relief supplies	N.R.		Five flights carrying 10.91 MT of medicines, plasma, clothing, cotton, bandages, surgical materials, and foodstuffs	N.R.
South Africa, Republic of			Venezuela	
One operation table, one autoclave and two transformers, three oxygen tents, two bowl sterilizers, nine incubators, ten vaporizers, two milk-mixers	32,878.85		Rescue team, blankets, milk powder, medicines, foodstuffs, communications equipment, field hospital, vehicles	
Spain			Ten flights carrying 220.68 MT of supplies	
20 flights carrying 221.82 MT of medicines, foodstuffs, clothing, milk, blankets, tents, tinned food, bandages, vaccines, sleeping bags	169,253.73			
Surinam				
Seven MT rice	N.R.			
Sweden				
Cash through UNDRO	114,025.00			

Grant to the Guatemalan government
 Donation of 21,000,000 gallons of gasoline/fuel
 Services of a task force including management people, medical and paramedical personnel, civil defense personnel, and firemen. The task force worked closely with the NEC in a systematic survey of relief needs.

Total of above: 20,000,000.00
 In addition, the Venezuelan government hoped to raise \$20,000,000 for reconstruction aid through a national campaign to persuade Venezuelans to donate 2% of their salaries.

Yugoslavia

One planeload of relief supplies N.R.
 \$31,441,461.64

MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

European Economic Community

Relief aid as well as reconstruction aid from the EEC was largely channeled through LICROSS. As noted above under LICROSS, cash contributions in the amount of \$917,762.61 were made for the purchase of blankets, medicaments, and other relief goods, and for reconstruction. In addition, \$40,000 was donated directly to the GOG.
 \$40,000

Organization of American States

After the earthquakes, the OAS allocated funds to the two of its members which had been affected by the catastrophe. Guatemala received \$350,000 and Honduras \$150,000. Later, as part of its contribution to Guatemala, Honduras renounced its share of \$150,000 in favor of Guatemala.

The OAS also made contributions in kind to Guatemala. Medical supplies, roofing sheets, and other supplies amounted to \$700,000 in value.

1,200,000
 \$1,240,000

Special program and project loans from international financial institutions like the IDB and the World Bank have been extremely important to Guatemala as the country tries to remain on the development path charted by the 1975-79 Development Plan and tries to gear reconstruction to improvements in national welfare. Initially, the GOG estimated that reconstruction would cost some \$750,000,000—one quarter of its current GDP. A later estimate of \$1,100,000,000 reflected an upgrading of facilities as well as their replacement.

As a first step toward generating funds for the dual effort of reconstruction and development, the GOG instituted a forced savings plan for the private sector, which has long been under-taxed. (Government revenues and expenditures have been much lower in Guatemala than in the surrounding countries.) All businesses and individuals earning over \$200 per month were obligated to purchase government construction bonds yielding 8% interest with 15 years to maturity. It was hoped that revenues from this measure would provide 80% of the local currency costs of reconstruction over a four-year period. Since this bond sale was only a one-time measure, requiring the payment of interest by the GOG, still more funds were needed.

Central American Bank for Economic Integration

The Banco Centro-Americano de Integración Económica granted loans for housing in the amount of \$5,000,000 and for repairs to drainage and roads in Guatemala City in the amount of \$2,720,000.

\$7,720,000



Houses were reconstructed using more seismic-resistant materials such as corrugated metal roofing.

Inter-American Development Bank

At the very beginning of the emergency phase, the IDB granted Guatemala technical assistance in the amount of \$28,000 to transport four 100-bed field hospitals. The Guatemalan Ministry of Health took over the operation of these facilities.

Visiting Guatemala almost immediately after the earthquakes (from February 9 to 12), a Special Mission of the IDB carried out assessments, primarily of material damage. These would be invaluable later in helping the GOG map out priorities and in guiding the donations of the international community toward the most pressing needs. On the basis of these assessments, the IDB agreed with the GOG on a plan to reallocate funds from current loans to fill rehabilitation needs. Loans worth \$34,200,000 were reassigned for such things as reconstruction of the Atlantic Highway, repair of drinking water and sewerage systems, rebuilding of

rural cooperative offices, repair of quake-damaged university facilities, and the re-opening of small industries and tourism enterprises. An IDB loan for the improvement of health services in Guatemala had been under consideration before the February earthquakes. Adapted to meet the changed circumstances, the loan amounted to \$28,000,000 for the financing of feasibility studies, design, and bidding as well as for the reconstruction of hospitals and health posts.

Another loan was made for the GOG's primary concern—rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing. From the IDB's Social Progress Trust Fund, \$20,000,000 was loaned to the FEER for on-lending to BANDESA's program of reconstruction, strengthening of the cooperative movement, and establishment of small units producing construction materials.

\$82,228,000

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

The World Bank negotiated the following loans with Guatemala: \$20,000,000 on Third Window terms with interest at 4.85% per annum and \$6,500,000 for 22 years, including four years of grace, at 8.85% interest per annum. The Third Window loan was to be used for housing—to create housing as quickly as possible and to establish an institutional framework (BANVI) for future urban development. Of the second loan, \$4,200,000 was to finance the reconstruction and improvement of educational facilities. The remaining \$2,300,000 was to rehabilitate Puerto Barrios plus give technical assistance for future port planning.

IBRD officers regarded Guatemala as being eligible for Third Window lending for several reasons: 1) Though GDP per capita (1972—\$450) is quite high, non-financial indicators show Guatemala to be as poverty-stricken as her neighbors. 2) GOG performance, especially in setting up the aforementioned bond sale, has been good. 3) Guatemala is credit-worthy, with a relatively low level of debt service. 4) Other sources of external financing might soon be exhausted. This would be particularly true when the first specific reconstruction needs were met if the GOG had difficulty drawing up other less urgent, but detailed projects.

\$26,500,000

Other loans for Guatemala will undoubtedly be forthcoming. In the month of January, 1976, the IDB had negotiated loans with Guatemala which were greater in value than all previous loans to Guatemala during the Bank's 15-year history, taken together. This trend may be expected to continue with project loans for such things as electrification, industry, tourism, agriculture and rural development, highways, health, and education. A.I.D. loans will be in the fields of education, agriculture, and rural development, while the Central American Bank for Economic Integration will support projects with a regional impact.

PRIVATE SECTOR AND MISCELLANEOUS

The plight of Guatemala received so much attention around the world that not only governments and established relief agencies, but also individuals everywhere gave generously to the Guatemalans. Many such contributions will probably go unreported, or will be anonymous elements of voluntary agency contributions. However, information on some donations not listed elsewhere in the preceding pages does exist. The following were brought to the attention of UNDRO.

Baha'I International Community, New York

Cash to UNDRO \$ 5,000.00

Centre Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire

(European Center for Nuclear Research)

Cash from staff to UNDRO 1,538.46

Colombia

Instituto de Crédito Territorial, Banco de la República, Federación Nacional de Cafeteros, Proexpo y Banco Central Hipotecario

(Land Credit Institute, Bank of the Republic, National Federation of Coffee Growers, Proexpo, and Central Mortgage Bank)

One village consisting of
200 prefabricated houses 294,117.64

Private Enterprises and Communities

5 MT salt; 10 MT sugar;
20,000 eggs; 1,511 roof
tiles; one prefabricated
house for a first-aid post;
14 MT cement 12,329.39

Special Bank Accounts from Individuals

13,159.87

Germany, Federal Republic of— German Enterprises

Made available through
Government of Germany 174,944.00

Guatemala

Aero Club

Delivery of relief supplies, fuel 350,000.00

Bandegua (Food processor)			Jewish Community in Guatemala	
7,500 cases of food		N.R.	Cash	20,000.00
Bank of America and eight other banks			Liquor Distributors	
Cash		\$ 85,000.00	Cash	60,000.00
Bank of London and Montreal			Mitsubishi	
Cash		100,000.00	Cash	10,000.00
Cementos Novella			Pharmaceutical houses	
Cash		80,000.00	Medicines	100,000.00
Cotton Growers			Shenandoah (Oil) Corp.	
Cash		20,000.00	Cash	25,000.00
Flour Producers			Sugar Producers	
Cash		20,000.00	Cash	50,000.00
Guatemalan Embassy in France			Tire Manufacturers "Ginsa"	
Cash		50,000.00	Cash	20,000.00
Guatemala Telephone Co.			Vollmer Foundation	
20 radio sets		N.R.	Cash	10,000.00
IBM in Guatemala			Individuals	
Cash		10,000.00	Cash to UNDRO	165.21

San Andrés Itzapa one year after the earthquake. (Photo courtesy of The Farm News Service.)



Private donations to the GOG	327,000.00	Spain—Private Individuals Rebuilding of Zaragoza	N.R.
International Committee for European Migrations		Sweden	
Cash contributions from staff members	2,000.00	Cooperative Center Sawmill (\$40,000) and other equipment (\$25,000)	65,000.00
Mexico		Other Sources	
Committee for Aid to Guatemala		Cash for further equip- ment	17,000.00
Cash	287,360.00	Switzerland	
Mexican Armed Forces		Filopur AG Bâle	
Cash	688,203.00	Five boxes of 20 water purification units	3,000.00
Mexican Oil Co.		Individuals	
One DC-6 loaded with 5.91 MT of foodstuffs and medical supplies	N.R.	Cash	3,057.87
Transport Co.		La Chaîne du Bonheur	
Free trucking of nutrients for children	N.R.	Amount collected, to be used for 1,500-2,000 housing units	<u>3,543,307.00</u>
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México			<u>\$6,561,542.44</u>
Cash	111,360.00		
Panama—Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture			
Cash	\$ 3,000.00		

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