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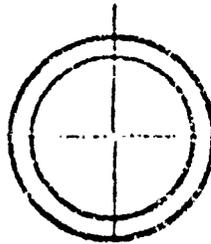
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ANNEX TWO

USAID GUATEMALA FY 1987-1988 ACTION PLAN

CRS TITLE II OPERATIONAL PLAN, 1987-1991

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES



UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE  
Apartado Postal 739  
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No. 222/5.3

March 20, 1986

TO: Roberto Perdomo, Food for Peace Coordinator  
USAID/Guatemala

FROM: Mark D. Moriarty, CRS/Guatemala *Mark Moriarty*

SUBJ: PL 480, TITLE II OPERATIONAL PLAN 1987-1991

Enclosed please find the a/m plan for your review. If I can provide you with any additional information, please advise me.

Regards,

MDM/sm

Encl.: as noted



PROGRAM PLAN OF OPERATIONS  
TITLE II PROGRAM FY 1987 - 1991  
CRS/CARITAS - GUATEMALA

A- Description of Program Goals and Criteria for Measuring Progress  
Toward Reaching the Goals

The CRS/Cáritas Guatemala food aid program has the goals of bettering the living conditions of low income groups by improving nutritional levels, imparting primary health education and creating community service physical facilities. Completion of these goals will take place over a five year period through Maternal Child Health (MCH) and Food for Work (FFW) programs implemented through out the country by CRS in collaboration with its counterpart, Cáritas Guatemala.

Food commodities are considered as a resource to improve the existing nutritional levels of groups in the "at risk" category as well as a catalyst to implement community development programs. Annually, work plans will be designed, implemented and evaluated to carry out objectives in the MCH and FFW categories. Included in the work plans will be an analysis of the support required from other institutions necessary to achieve program objectives with the appropriate follow-up actions to be carried out. This support in conjunction with existing CRS/Cáritas resources will form the resource base upon which work plans will be designed. Evaluation of these work plans at the end of each year will enable CRS/Cáritas to measure progress in meeting specific program objectives.



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B. Program Description

(1) Problem Statement

The overall population in Guatemala is one of the most ill fed in Latin America. According to a recent World Bank report the diet of the poor is deficient all around: in calories, proteins, minerals and vitamins. Of the most "at risk" children (those under five years old) a majority are malnourished. In the highland areas, which contain 46% of the total population, during those months of the year between corn harvests when home surpluses have been depleted and corn prices are high many Guatemalan families suffer from hunger. The infant mortality rate among the indigenous in this area in 1980 was 160 per 1000.

The violence of recent years in the highlands has aggravated the situation because untold thousands of widows and their young children have been left without the means to grow or buy food.

Nationally, at least 50% of the population is medically underserved. Only 5% have access to private health services and just 30% have access to government ministry of health services. Although government policy is to provide free medical care to rural areas, the Health Ministry does not and will not in the near future have enough funding to provide basic medical care

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to rural areas. 50% of the children who die in the highlands area, die of preventable infections or contagious diseases. Only half of the children have received any sort of vaccination.

Due to the relative neglect of the rural population by government institutions and the low level of individual incomes many felt needs at the community level for small public works such as access roads, community centers and small rural schools are not being met.

(2) Specification of Objectives

MCH Program

Presently, this program is providing supplemental food commodities to 68,000 beneficiaries in 327 distribution centers. Although some logistical deficiencies need to be resolved, particularly with inland transportation, the program has achieved an administrative and logistical base which permits concentration during the next five years on objectives which fulfill the development potential of the program. These objectives will be achieved on a step by step basis over the five year period. Organizationally, Caritas will begin implementing them in two dioceses the first year and with the experience gained expand at the rate of two dioceses yearly until the 10 participating dioceses in the country are included over the five year life of the program. A substantial



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increase from present levels in the number of beneficiaries served is not contemplated. The specific objectives are to create, with the percentages indicated, within the existing distribution centers or an amalgamation of them the capacity to:

- a) Improve targeting of beneficiaries to ensure that only low income pregnant and lactating women and families with pre-school children receive commodities ( 90 %).
- b) Carry out Growth Surveillance System with pre-school children beneficiaries ( 80 %).
- c) Impart nutrition education basics on a regular basis to the women participants and mothers of children beneficiaries ( 60 %).
- d) Integrate primary health care and small scale community development activities with the supplemental feeding program ( 60 %).

The criteria to be used for measuring progress will be developed by national Cáritas and implemented by its diocesan affiliates. Since the objectives focus on the service capacity of distribution centers which are similar to one another the criteria will be based upon the number and quality of services provided by each center.



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FFW Program

Presently, this program is providing food aid to 2,400 workers and their family dependents numbering 9,600 in the departments of Chiquimula and San Marcos.

In 1984-1985 period 68 projects were carried out in rural areas consisting primarily of building access roads and community centers. While the program has given good results in the development of community organizations and implementation of small public works projects it could improve its community service capacity by engaging in a wider spectrum of development projects. To do this technical assistance and material resources are required to carry out projects in the areas of reforestation, conservation of soils, rural school building and creation of primary health and vocational skills.

The objectives for this program are:

- a) Implement a wider variety of projects which call for a larger mix of technical assistance and material resources.
- b) Develop the capacity of the two diocesan organizations participating in this program to administer these new types of projects.

The criteria for measuring progress toward the objectives will consist of a comparative analysis made on the types of projects presently being carried out vis a vis those carried out during



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the course of the program plan. Included in this analysis will be an evaluation of the diocesan Cáritas capacity to implement projects with a broader development scope. This evaluation will include criteria on project planning and management.

#### MCH and FFW Projects

- a) Improve transportation delivery schedules of food commodities from port to regional warehouses to ensure that each warehouse maintains an inventory supply of 60-90 days.

The criteria used for measuring progress will consist of a quarterly review of warehouse inventory records sent to national Cáritas.

### (3) Description of the Target Population by Program

#### MCH Program

The target group includes pre-school age children, pregnant women and lactating mothers who require nutritional supplements. The program area comprises 327 distribution centers who receive food commodities from 14 diocesan warehouses. This network provides coverage to 20 of the 22 departments in Guatemala, omitting only Huehuetenango and Escuintla.

153 (47%) of the distribution centers serve the poverty stricken

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highlands area. Countrywide, the vast majority of the centers are in the rural areas with the average center attending to 187 beneficiaries. The beneficiaries are selected on the basis of yearly surveys made by volunteers from each distribution center who usually work under the supervision of religious personnel. As beneficiaries from the pre-school age category reach seven years they are eliminated from the eligibility list. In Guatemala a study carried out for the period 1974-1982 showed 30.5% of children under 5 years of age weighed below 75% of the standard weight and are suffering from second and third degree malnutrition. (The lowest level in 10 Latin American countries studied). In comparing this study with another carried out from 1965-1968 the average annual reduction was only 0.28% or a decline from 33.6% to 30.5%. While reliable information is not available for recent years it is doubtful this situation has improved substantially. Most likely, given the recent conditions in the country a deterioration has occurred, particularly in the highlands area.

CRS/Cáritas have not carried out studies on weight or height retardation of its beneficiaries. Families selected to participate in the program are chosen by volunteers more from economic indicators than by nutritional status i.e. access to cultivable land, farm animals, living conditions and family income. They attempt to reach the poorest families who have pre-school age children and pregnant and lactating mothers.



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A preliminary study carried out by the Nutritional Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP) in four subsistence villages in Guatemala in 1980 on the prevalence of weight retardation by different economic activities showed that weight retardation affected 37.8% of the children whose parents had access to less than 1.5 hectares of land, 31.1% of the children from families who worked 1.5 to 3.5 hectares, 27.9% of those whose parents were salaried farm workers, 17.9% of children of skilled workers and small merchants and 16.7% of children of farmers who cultivated more than 3.5 hectares. While the study does not purport to establish a cause effect relationship between land availability and nutritional status it does provide a valuable insight in identifying families by economic category who run a high risk of having undernourished children. A similar approach albeit in a more informal manner is utilized by distribution volunteers in making a determination on selection of beneficiaries for the MCH program among the numerous eligible people in each community.

The rationale for selecting the entire country is one of utilizing the organizational outreach of Cáritas to serve the neediest people. Cáritas as the social arm of the Catholic Church operates in all dioceses except one. In each diocese through a network of parishes it has organized MCH programs which provide food commodities to low income groups affected by malnutrition. National Cáritas allocates to each diocese commodities on the



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basis of need and logistical capacity to administer the program. The dioceses in turn make similar judgements in allocating annual allotments to individual distribution centers.

#### FFW Program

The target group are the unemployed and underemployed in the departments of San Marcos and Chiquimula. In these areas FFW projects are carried out under the supervision of diocesan Caritas directors. Since the target group is much larger than available food commodities can support the criteria for participation by individual communities is based upon giving priority to those projects where the public work to be carried out is most urgent and can be satisfactorily completed with the resources available to the requesting community. Only 35% of project requests are authorized. The community committees in 82% of the projects are permanent who in addition to FFW projects have carried out other community development activities. 18% of the projects are implemented by committees organized specifically for the FFW activity. The participants for the most part are low income campesinos living in isolated rural hamlets who supplement their meager incomes with FFW commodities. The rationale for selection of the participating dioceses is primarily organizational: both have personnel who can organize and supervise FFW projects. In addition, in San Marcos, which has the largest FFW program there is a strong commu-

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nity tradition of working together on activities for the common welfare.

(4) Description of Intervention

A. Ration Composition

The proposed ration composition is:

MCH Program

<u>Recipient Category</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Monthly Ration Per Person</u>
Children six year and under	Non Fat Dry Milk	2 pounds
"	Bulgur Wheat	1 pound
"	Vegetable Oil	1 pound
"	Yellow Corn	2 pounds
"	Wheat Flour	1 pound
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7 pounds</b>
Pregnant women and lactating mothers	Non Fat Dry Milk	4 pounds
"	Bulgur Wheat	1 pound
"	Vegetable Oil	1 pound
"	Yellow Corn	4 pounds
"	Wheat Flour	1 pound
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11 pounds</b>



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FFW Program

<u>Recipient Category</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Monthly Ration Per Person</u>
Workers & dependents	Bulgur Wheat	2 pounds
"	Vegetable Oil	1/2 pound
"	Yellow Corn	4 pounds
"	Wheat Flour	<u>4 pounds</u>
	Total	10.5 pounds

An analysis of the available data on the diets of Guatemalan families according to their socio-economic level by an INCAP nutritionist contracted by CRS reached the general conclusion that those families in the lower levels had a deficit of close to 40% in their energy requirements and close to 50% in recommended protein consumption. These percentages are used taking into account that there are important variations between urban and rural groups with rural groups having a greater deficit than their urban counterparts. Ideally, these percentages should be covered with the supplementary food program commodities.

The proposed ration package will cover the following daily percentage needs by recipient category:

	<u>% Energy</u>	<u>% Protein</u>
Children six years and under	32.8	62.6
Pregnant and lactating women	27.0	47.6
FFW workers and dependents	29.6	34.2

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These percentages are based upon the daily calorie and protein requirement as recommended for Central America by INCAP:

Children six years and under	1400 calories	27 grams of protein
Pregnant and lactating women	2500 calories	64 grams of protein
FFW workers and dependents	2050 calories	44.5 grams of protein

Combining the assumed regular diet intake with the ration package the deficit is reduced by recipient category to the following percentage levels:

	Regular Diet		Supplementary Rations		Total % of Needs Met		% Deficit	
	Energy	Protein	Energy	Protein	Energy	Prot.	Ene.	Prot
Children six and under	60	50	33	63	93	113	7	-
Pregnant and lactating Women	60	50	27	48	87	98	13	2
FFW workers & dependents	60	50	30	34	90	84	10	16

As can be observed the proposed ration package combined with the estimated regular diet intake comes close to meeting calorie and protein requirements. However, this should be qualified by the difficulty in reaching members of the target MCH group with the proposed ration. All too often a mother who receives a package for herself or several pre-



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school children shares it with other family members thereby diluting its effectiveness. Presently, the vast majority of CRS/Cáritas distribution centers are distributing the ration package in a "dry" manner. During the course of this program plan emphasis will be placed in nutrition courses on the importance of the food commodities reaching the "at risk" members of the family, and, to the extent possible, the distribution of the commodities in a prepared manner at the distribution site to the specific beneficiaries.

B. Complementary Program Components and Inputs

Presently, the activities in an estimated 90% of the MCH distribution centers consist of identifying beneficiaries, providing instructions on preparation of commodities and distributing them.

In December, 1985 CRS/Cáritas selected the dioceses of Quetzaltenango and Sololá to conduct a survey among beneficiaries, distribution center volunteers and administrative personnel on broadening the impact of the MCH program to include growth monitoring, nutrition education, primary health instruction and community development activities. From this survey information will be obtained which will permit the design of diocesan program plans to include these activities as an essential part of the program. In

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addition to surveying participants on their needs emphasis has been given to determining what organizational resources are available at the local level which can assist the dioceses expand services of distribution centers and the capacity of beneficiaries to increase their contributions for program services.

In the FFW program the public works activities carried out in 75% of the projects have utilized technical assistance, materials and tools provided exclusively by the local community or diocesan Cáritas. In almost all instances this has been very limited consisting primarily of basic raw materials available in the community and elementary hand tools. The remaining 25% of the projects have received some support from municipal (9%), national government (9%) and USAID supported activities (5%). As noted in the section on objectives efforts during the course of the present program plan will be made to expand complementary inputs from other entities.

C. Intervention Strategy

It is generally agreed that resolution of the low nutritional levels of the population is a multi-faceted question which call for action on different fronts such as income levels, availability of preventive health services, environmental sanitation and nutrition education. Food aid is



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just one tool of the many required that can help to change the situation. Achievement of the CRS/Cáritas objectives will enable this program to address the following problems:

- 1) Inadequate daily diet. The proposed food aid ration will provide daily over a multi-year time period an increase of 459 calories and 16.9 grams of protein to participating children in the MCH program and 674 calories and 30.5 grams of protein to lactating and pregnant women. In the FFW program the nutritional impact will be more limited since these projects have an annual life span of six months. In this category workers and dependents will receive a daily increase of 606 calories and 15.2 grams of protein while participating in the projects.

Growth surveillance techniques will be utilized in the MCH program to determine the degree of nutritional improvement on the children beneficiaries.

- 2) Inadequate knowledge on family nutrition requirements. Nutrition informational programs on family needs will be carried out in conjunction with MCH food distribution activities. These programs will focus on the nutritional value of foods available locally which will provide to participating mothers the basic knowledge

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necessary to make decisions on the best diet for their family with the means available to them.

- 3) Inadequate primary health care. The regular assembly of MCH beneficiaries will provide a focal point for vaccinations, diarrhea control, first aid and preventive health measures. These activities will provide beneficiaries with basic knowledge on how to maintain adequate health conditions within their local environment.
- 4) Inadequate income to purchase basic foods. This program while not attempting to address this problem in a substantive manner will encourage complementary activities which will increase incomes or food supplies through activities sponsored by the MCH and FFW distribution centers. This will include community and individual gardens, animal husbandry projects and activities of a similar nature.
- 5) Lack of community service physical facilities. Participants in the FFW program will construct access roads, build rural schools and community centers and work on reforestation and soil conservation projects. Community training programs will also be encouraged through FFW commodities.



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(5) Linkages with Other Development Activities

Presently, the relatively few linkages that exist between the CRS/Cáritas food aid program and other development agencies have been established on an ad hoc basis at the diocesan or individual center level. However, it is apparent this approach will not provide the outreach to achieve the program objectives. Consequently, the strategy of initiating expanded program services in two dioceses yearly over the next five years will permit a concentrated effort to establish coordinated programs with private and public agencies which will broaden the impact of the food aid program.

A beginning has been made in this direction with the selection of Quetzaltenango and Sololá (Chimaltenango region) as the initial dioceses. In 1986 a work plan will be developed to follow up on the information presently being obtained in a survey of beneficiary needs, existing institutions working in these dioceses and beneficiary capacity to contribute toward the costs of additional services.

(6) Monitoring and Evaluation

The evaluation plan during the five year period will be carried out by national Cáritas, diocesan Cáritas and CRS working together with outside assistance as required. Yearly, the following evaluation program will be implemented:



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- a) A review of the objectives established in this five year plan.
- b) An evaluation of the annual work plan to determine progress to date in completing objectives and carrying out program activities.
- c) Identification of new priorities and activities for the work plan for the following year.

Planning and evaluation will focus on two areas:

- a) Progress achieved at the national and diocesan levels in making available to distribution center volunteers the human, organizational and physical resources necessary for them to carry out service activities to the beneficiaries.
- b) Progress made by distribution center volunteers in providing these services to the beneficiaries.

Information required from the field will be collected and analyzed by the Caritas diocesan directors for annual submission to national Caritas. National Caritas has a food aid department which will coordinate activities among the dioceses and be responsible for new program initiatives in collaboration with the dioceses. CRS personnel will relate to national Caritas in assessing program operations and impact by monitoring diocesan and distribution center activities.



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(7) Phase Over/Phase Out Considerations

One year prior to the conclusion of this five year plan of operations an evaluation will be made to determine if needs warrant a continuation of food aid, and if so, to what extent.

In the second year of the program CRS/Cáritas will make an analysis to determine if CRS participation in the program can be phased over to Cáritas. It is CRS's intention to perform only a logistical function at the earliest possible date i.e. placing the food commodities in the port of entry. The question to be analysed is when would it be in the programs' interest for Cáritas to assume responsibilities for those functions presently being carried out by CRS. These primarily involve planning, reporting and monitoring. An early phase over from CRS to Cáritas depend principally on staff and financial factors.

C- Host Government, Cooperating Sponsor and Other Non-USG Support for the Proposed Program

Host Government - Presently, the Guatemalan Government under terms of a supreme decree provides:

- a) Exemption of port fees as well as handling and storage costs in port.
- b) Payment of inland transportation from the port of entry to regional diocesan warehouses. In 1986 it is estimated this will



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During the course of this program plan it is anticipated that government assistance at the local distribution level will increase through extension services of various health, community development and agricultural agencies.

Catholic Relief Services - CRS maintains an office in Guatemala with a program representative and a food aid staff. In addition CRS/Cáritas have established a revolving fund of \$55,000 to pay internal transport costs while awaiting payment from the Guatemalan Government. During this program period CRS will make best efforts to provide complementary financial inputs necessary to achieve growth surveillance, nutrition and primary health education, and community development objectives. This will be done with its own funds as well as utilizing available funding from other development agencies including possible outreach or program enrichment funds from USAID.

Cáritas Guatemala - Cáritas provides through its central and diocesan offices administrative and warehouse support estimated at \$208,500 annually of which \$58,800 comes from beneficiary contributions.

Presently, the average per capita amount from contributions amounts to .08¢ monthly. Of this amount, .016¢ remains with the local center to defray transportation costs from diocesan warehouses to the center; .048¢ is utilized by the diocese to pay for warehouse personnel costs; and .016¢

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is utilized by national Caritas to pay for administrative expenses of its food aid department.

The beneficiary survey now being undertaken will provide the guidelines to determine the monthly contribution. Any additional funds will be used for implementation of the expanded development services. Caritas will also use best efforts to obtain complementary financial inputs necessary to achieve the program objectives. These may come from internal or external sources.

D- Statement as to how the Requirements for Public Recognition, Container Markings and Use of Funds will be met

Beneficiaries will be informed by distribution personnel on the source of the food, its proper use and program requirements. Normal publicity through periodic press reports on Caritas/CRS activities will also occur. Implementation of container markings requirements will be done by CRS/NY. As discussed in Section C recipient contributions will be utilized exclusively for program expenses. This program plan does not contemplate the processing of PL 480 commodities into different end products. Nor will they be repackaged commercially prior to distribution.

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E- Logistics Plan

All CRS/Cáritas food shipments arrive at the port of Santo Tomás de Castilla. Off loading and port storage facilities are adequate to handle the volume of the CRS/Cáritas program. The Guatemalan Government places no restrictions on inspection or survey of food shipments. Individual surveys by a Lloyd's agent are made on each shipment. Once shipments receive duty free entry permission which usually requires no more than several weeks the foods are transported by commercial truck carrier to 14 regional diocesan warehouses located throughout the country. In the past there have been delays in transporting commodities from port to the diocesan warehouses due to extensive delays of as long as nine months by the Guatemalan Government in making transportation payments. This obstacle has been largely overcome by establishment of a CRS/Cáritas revolving transportation fund.

The 14 regional diocesan warehouses are in almost all cases excellent facilities of sound construction with more than ample space to warehouse the commodities. Pallets are used underneath the bagged foods and precautions are taken against infestation by periodic spraying or the use of non-toxic insecticides. The warehousemen in charge are knowledgeable on proper handling and storage methods.

From the diocesan warehouses the individual distribution centers withdraw their food supplies on a monthly basis through their own



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transportation arrangements. To date this system has proven to be satisfactory. Commodities at the local distribution level are usually distributed the day they are received or shortly thereafter to recipients. Therefore storage facilities at this level are not of a critical nature. In most cases acceptable facilities are being utilized albeit of an informal nature.

F- Determination As to Whether the Proposed Food Distribution Would Result In A Substantial Desincentive to Domestic Food

Production

Presently, CRS/Cáritas programs focus on very low income groups. This will continue under the proposed program. While precise data is not available on beneficiary income levels it is safe to state that the vast majority of the one per cent of the population participating in the program are in the lowest 20% of the population, income wise. This 20% category receives only 4.8% of the country's income distribution. Therefore their capacity to substantially affect domestic food production at least in terms of lowering the market price is minimal. This is particularly true of processed products such as milk powder and vegetable oil which because of relatively high domestic prices are outside the purchasing capacity of CRS/Cáritas beneficiaries. In reference to corn it should be noted that in the 1984-1985 period the national production of corn amounted to 1,181,311 metric tons. CRS/Cáritas imported during this same period 764 metric tons or .006% in relation to the national



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production, a relatively insignificant amount.

Likewise, in flour, the national production for the same period was 120,576 tons vis a vis 439 tons imported by CRS/Cáritas or .04%. It is not anticipated that these percentages will significantly change during the period covered by the present program plan.

G- Description of the Method to Be Used to Supervise and Monitor the Distribution of Commodities

Upon receipt of the shipping documents national Cáritas prepares a distribution plan based upon annual beneficiary quotas which allocates the shipment quantities to diocesan warehouses. The transportation company receives a copy of the distribution plan and trucks are dispatched to the port to withdraw the commodities. As the truck driver withdraws the commodities from customs he receives a receipt from the custom authorities stating the commodity, condition, amount delivered, etc. Upon his arrival at the diocesan warehouse he presents the receipt to the official in charge who verifies the information and prepares another receipt signed by him and the driver. In this receipt any differences between the custom receipt and the amount delivered are noted. The warehouseman gives the truck driver the original and one copy which is sent by the transportation company to national Cáritas. The diocese also sends a copy to national Cáritas with the custom receipt. A reconciliation of all receipts on a shipment by shipment basis is then made by CRS/Cáritas

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The reconciliation begins with the amount and condition of the cargo as stated in the survey, the condition and amount which left customs and the condition and amounts received in the diocesan warehouses. Any claims to be made are then filed by CRS.

From the diocesan warehouses the distribution centers receive their monthly assignment of commodities when they present an inventory and financial report to warehouse personnel. The quantities delivered to each distribution center are noted on a receipt with three copies. One copy is given to the representative of the distribution center and the original and one copy is sent to national Cáritas with the monthly warehouse inventory report. Records are kept at each distribution center on the names and addresses of beneficiaries. Monthly financial reports are only required from those centers which are receiving contributions.

Monitoring of the program is carried out by both CRS and Cáritas staff. Both organizations have field staff who independently visit the port, take physical inventories at diocesan warehouses, and perform end use checks at the distribution centers. Their reports are reviewed by management for any corrective measures which need to be taken.

CRS presently has two food aid employees in addition to support staff. One works primarily in the field and the other on administrative and record review. National Cáritas maintains a food aid

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office consisting of three persons with support staff of whom two are primarily in the field. In addition each diocese has a diocesan director and usually two employees in each warehouse. Diocesan directors and warehouse personnel periodically visit distribution centers.

This staffing pattern will not be adequate to plan, implement and initiate the development objectives stated in this operational plan. Additional staff for this component will be added as a development plan for each diocese is designed in accordance with available resources.

H- Approval of Guatemalan Government to Import the Donated Commodities Duty-Free

Catholic Relief Services operates in Guatemala under the terms of Supreme Decree 1770 signed by the President of Guatemala on June 26, 1968. This agreement provides for:

- 1) Duty-free entry of food commodities and other relief supplies.
- 2) Exemption from port fees, handling and storage costs.
- 3) Payment of inland transportation from the port of entry to regional warehouses.
- 4) Confiscation of donated food commodities appearing in unauthorized channels.
- 5) Certifications of food commodities no longer apt for human consumption.

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