

Bethel's Global Reach

GOING | DOING

www.bethelsglobalreach.org

Guatemala Mission Trip | July 8-15, 2018



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- **Mission Purpose:** Evangelism, and Possible Infrastructure
 - Evangelism: includes witnessing the Gospel of Jesus Christ thru door to door, and outreach crusades

- Medical: Through local partnerships with an established clinic we will be offering basic medical services i.e. pain medications, examinations and external treatments of common afflictions
- Dental: dental health screening, extracting teeth and localized pain medications
- **Dates:** July 8-15, 2018 | Focus Area Jalapa, Guatemala
- **Where:** Jalapa, Guatemala | Accommodations: El Secreto Del Jardin
- **Passport Required**
- **Immunization shots Not required but Recommended!**
 - NEW MISSIONARIES MUST GO TO WWW.BTHELSGLOBALREACH.ORG/GOAPPLICATIONS and fill out REQUIRED INFORMATION
- **Rest and Relaxation:** Guatemala, City and Antiqua
 - Mayan Ruins
 - Water Sports
- **Cost:** 1950.00
 - 1st payment due: 100.00 deposits to secure your spot. March 15, 2018
 - 2nd payment due: 1000.00 April 14, 2018
 - 3rd payment due: 750.00 May 17, 2018
 - **Payments** can be made thru www.bethelsglobalreach.org/donation/guatemala
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- **Meeting Dates:** OMT (On Missions Training)
 - April 09, 2018 @ 7:00 pm (Registration and overview of mission)
 - May 7, 2018 @ 7:00 pm (On Missions Training)
 - May 28, 2018 @ 7:00 pm (On Missions Training)
 - June 11, 2018 @ 7:00 pm (OMT and Conversational Spanish Classes)
 - June 25, 2018 @ 7:00 pm (OMT and Conversational Spanish Classes)
 - July 3, 2018 @ 7:00 pm
 - **Commissioning Service**
 - July 3, 2018 @ 7:00 pm (please arrive by 6:00 pm)
- **All inclusive package includes:**
 - Airline tickets | Hotel | Food | Transportation | Missions Polo
 - Does not includes: souvenirs
 - Additional dining
 - Additional BGR Active Wear.
- **Purpose of Mission:** Evangelism | Educational | Infrastructure Support | Humanitarian
- **Partner Ministry:** Pastor Pablo Monroy of Iglesia La Ultima Cosecha

Guatemala background: The Maya civilization flourished in Guatemala and surrounding regions during the first millennium A.D. After almost three centuries as a Spanish colony, Guatemala won its independence in 1821. During the second half of the 20th century, it experienced a variety of military and civilian governments, as well as a 36-year guerrilla war. In 1996, the government signed a peace agreement formally ending the internal conflict, which had left more than 200,000 people dead and had created, by some estimates, about 1 million refugees.

Geography: Central America, bordering the North Pacific Ocean, between El Salvador and Mexico, and bordering the Gulf of Honduras (Caribbean Sea) between Honduras and Belize

- **Area - comparative:** slightly smaller than Pennsylvania
- **Climate:** tropical; hot, humid in lowlands; cooler in highlands
- **Terrain:** mostly mountains with narrow coastal plains and rolling limestone plateau
- Highest point: Volcan Tajumulco 4,211 m (highest point in Central America)

Population: 15,189,958 (July 2016 est.)

Religions: Roman Catholic, Protestant, indigenous Mayan beliefs

Demographic profile: Guatemala is a predominantly poor country that struggles in several areas of health and development, including infant, child, and maternal mortality, malnutrition, literacy, and contraceptive awareness and use. The country's large indigenous population is disproportionately affected. Guatemala is the most populous country in Central America and has the highest fertility rate in Latin America. It also has the highest population growth rate in Latin America, which is likely to continue because of its large reproductive-age population and high birth rate. **Almost half of Guatemala's population is under age 19, making it the youngest population in Latin America.** Guatemala's total fertility rate has slowly declined during the last few decades due in part to limited government-funded health programs. However, the birth rate is still more than three children per woman and is markedly higher among its rural and indigenous populations. Guatemalans have a history of immigrating legally and illegally to Mexico, the United States, and Canada because of a lack of economic opportunity, political instability, and natural disasters. Emigration, primarily to the United States, escalated during the 1960 to 1996 civil war and accelerated after a peace agreement was signed. Thousands of Guatemalans who fled to Mexico returned after the war, but labor migration to southern Mexico continues.

Age structure:

- 0-14 years:** 35.02% (male 2,711,683/female 2,608,295)
 - 15-24 years:** 21.8% (male 1,663,484/female 1,647,749)
 - 25-54 years:** 33.53% (male 2,425,931/female 2,666,790)
 - 55-64 years:** 5.23% (male 377,642/female 416,939)
 - 65 years and over:** 4.42% (male 311,165/female 360,280) (2016 est.)
- **Median age:** 21.7 years
 - **Male:** 21 years
 - **Female:** 22.4 years (2016 est.)

Economy: Guatemala annual budget is about 7.9 Billion dollars a year
In Perspective the Annual Budget of The United States of America is 3.8 Trillion Dollars!

Currency: Guatemalan Quetzal
Exchange Rate: 1 USD = 7.34099GTQ



BEFORE YOU TRAVEL: Check the vaccines and medicines list and visit your doctor (ideally, 4-6 weeks) before your trip to get vaccines or medicines you may need.

- Routine vaccines: Make sure you are up-to-date on routine vaccines before every trip. These vaccines include measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine, varicella (chickenpox) vaccine, polio vaccine, and your yearly flu shot.
- Hepatitis A: CDC recommends this vaccine because you can get hepatitis A through contaminated food or water in Kenya, regardless of where you are eating or staying.
- Polio: **Health recommendation:** You may need a polio vaccine before your trip to Kenya.
 - If you were vaccinated against polio as a child but have never had a polio booster dose as an adult, you should get this booster dose. Adults need only one polio booster in their lives (unless you are fulfilling the country requirement listed below).
 - If you were not completely vaccinated as a child or do not know your vaccination status, talk to your doctor about getting vaccinated.
- **Country exit requirement:** If you plan to be in Kenya for more than 4 weeks, the government of Kenya may require you to show proof of polio vaccination when you are exiting the country. To meet this requirement, you should receive a polio vaccine between 4 weeks and 12 months before the date you are leaving Kenya. Talk to your doctor about whether this requirement applies to you.
- Typhoid: You can get typhoid through contaminated food or water in Kenya. CDC recommends this vaccine for most travelers, especially if you are staying with friends or relatives, visiting smaller cities or rural areas, or if you are an adventurous eater.
- Hepatitis B: You can get hepatitis B through sexual contact, contaminated needles, and blood products, so CDC recommends this vaccine if you might have sex with a new partner, get a tattoo or piercing, or have any medical procedures.
- Malaria: Talk to your doctor about how to prevent malaria while traveling. You may need to take prescription medicine before, during, and after your trip to prevent malaria, especially if you are visiting low-altitude areas.
- Meningitis: Kenya is part of the “meningitis belt” of sub-Saharan Africa ([see map](#)). CDC recommends this vaccine if you plan to visit Kenya during the dry season (December–June), when the disease is most common.
- Rabies: Rabies can be found in dogs, bats, and other mammals in Kenya, so CDC recommends this vaccine for the following groups:
 - Travelers involved in outdoor and other activities (such as camping, hiking, biking, adventure travel, and caving) that put them at risk for animal bites.
 - People who will be working with or around animals (such as veterinarians, wildlife professionals, and researchers).
 - People who are taking long trips or moving to Kenya
 - Children, because they tend to play with animals, might not report bites, and are more likely to have animal bites on their head and neck.
- Yellow Fever: **Health recommendation:** Yellow fever is a risk in certain parts of Kenya, so CDC recommends the yellow fever vaccine for travelers 9 months of age or older to these areas.
 - **Country entry requirement:** The government of Kenya requires proof of yellow fever vaccination if you are traveling from a country with risk of yellow fever (this does not include the US - for complete list).

