



Global Clean Water Project for Haiti (GCWPH)

You Can Help Provide Clean, Safe Drinking Water in Haiti



Introduction

About the Sovereign Order of Saint Paul

The Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul archdiocese in Mainland Europe is the church and ministry of the Order of the Sovereign Order of Saint Paul, and president by the archbishopric in Menen, Belgium. The Church follows the apostolic and orthodox faith, and is in communion with many mainstream denominations. The church is open to all repentant believers, offers regular services with sacraments in the churches of our dioceses, and Christian education, in accordance with our Article of Religion. The Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul is headed by the Most Reverend Prof. Dr. Frederick P. Burckle von Aarburg since 1996.

The Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul offers you a wide range of Biblical Studies, Theology as well as other secular degrees. Gain a degree with a submitted thesis, or if you are working for the Christian Community Development you might get an "Honorary degree". We are not a diploma Mill and are accredited worldwide by various Theological Institutes and University with Campus. Our aim is to promote a really Ecumenical Learning Center, as well as establish various Institutes with campus in Latin America.

About the Federal Association for the Advancement of Visible Minorities (FAAVM)

The FAAVM Canada is a nonprofit, charitable organization. Our major focus involves using various multifunctional civil rights programs to help our mostly disadvantaged, underprivileged Communities. Via the FAAVM multilateral humanitarian systems, and activities, we're able to reach out to these people who are very difficult to reach via more traditional-type programs. We then use these activities to help improve the quality of life of these disadvantaged peoples.

Our all-volunteer network nationwide and worldwide program is comprised of several components, all having to do with providing meaningful and positive educational, socio-cultural, spiritual, economic and overall human development activities for our mostly socio-economically disadvantaged.

A major objective is our use of national and international legally binding humanitarian instruments, norms, precepts and principles in order to intervene at the national and global levels to outreach underprivileged and the poor, who are often very difficult to otherwise reach. We are then able to impact poor communities in many positive ways. We promote early education, child welfare, gender equality, social justice, global peace and socio economic development, and the overall human growth and advancement process. We emphasize maximizing positive human potential, drug education/prevention, healthy living, decreased street violence, improved reading and writing skills, and learning to respect others from diverse backgrounds.

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The United Nations (UN) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 2015

Background

The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – which range from halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education, all by the target date of 2015 – form a blueprint agreed to by all the world's countries and all the world's leading development institutions. They have galvanized unprecedented efforts to meet the needs of the world's poorest.

GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER

Target 1.A:

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25 a day

- The target of reducing extreme poverty rates by half was met five years ahead of the 2015 deadline.
- The global poverty rate at \$1.25 a day fell in 2010 to less than half the 1990 rate. However, projections indicate that in 2015 almost one billion people will still be living on less than \$1.25 per day.

GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Target 2.A:

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

- Enrolment in primary education in developing regions reached 90 per cent in 2010, up from 82 per cent in 1999, which means more kids than ever are attending primary school.
- In 2010, 61 million children of primary school age were out of school. More than half of them (33 million) were in sub-Saharan Africa and a further one fifth (13 million) in Southern Asia.
- Even as countries with the toughest challenges have made large strides, progress on primary school enrolment has slowed since 2004, dimming hopes for achieving universal primary education by 2015.
- With more children completing primary education, the demand for secondary education is growing. In 2010, there were 71 million young adolescents (typically aged 12-15 years) out of school around the world.
- Gender gaps in youth literacy rates are also narrowing. Globally, there were 95 literate young women for every 100 young men in 2010, compared with 90 women in 1990.

**GOAL 3:
PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN**

Target 3.A:

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

- The world has achieved parity in primary education between girls and boys, but for girls in some regions, education remains elusive.
- The ratio between the enrolment rate of girls and that of boys grew from 91 in 1999 to 97 in 2010 for all developing regions. The gender parity index value of 97 falls within the plus-or-minus 3-point margin of 100 per cent, the accepted measure for parity.
- Gender inequality persists and women continue to face discrimination in access to education, work and economic assets, and participation in government.
- Globally, women's share in paid jobs outside of the agricultural sector increased only slightly from 35 per cent in 1990 to 40 per cent in 2010.
- Violence against women continues to undermine efforts to reach all goals.
- Poverty is a major barrier to secondary education, especially among older girls.
- Women are largely relegated to more vulnerable forms of employment.
- Globally, women occupy only 25 per cent of senior management positions and, in 2008/2009, were on average paid 23 per cent less than men.
- Business ownership is concentrated in men's hands throughout the developing world.

**GOAL 4:
REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY**

Target 4.A:

Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

- Despite population growth, the number of deaths in children under five worldwide declined from 12.4 million in 1990 to 6.9 million in 2011, which translates into about 14,000 fewer children dying each day.
- Despite determined progress, an increasing proportion of child deaths are in sub-Saharan Africa.
- As the rate of under-five deaths overall declines, the proportion that occurs during the first month after birth is increasing.
- Mortality is more likely to strike children in rural areas.
- Children born into poverty are almost twice as likely to die before the age of five as those from wealthier families.
- Children of educated mothers—even mothers with only primary schooling—are more likely to survive than children of mothers with no education.

Target 5.A:

Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

- Maternal mortality has nearly halved since 1990. An estimated 287,000 maternal deaths occurred in 2010 worldwide, a decline of 47 per cent from 1990, but levels are far removed from the 2015 target.
- The maternal mortality ratio in developing regions is still 15 times higher than in the developed regions.
- The rural-urban gap in skilled care during childbirth has narrowed.

GOAL 6:

COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

Target 6.A:

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

- New HIV infections continue to decline in the hardest-hit regions.
- More people than ever are living with HIV due to fewer AIDS-related deaths and the continued large number of new infections.
- Comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission remains low among young people, along with condom use.

GOAL 7:

ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Target 7.A:

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

- Forest area increase in Asia is helping to slow, but not reverse, global losses worldwide.
- Of all developing regions, South America and Africa saw the largest net losses of forest areas between 2000 and 2010.
- In the 25 years since the adoption of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, there has been a reduction of over 98 per cent in the consumption of ozone-depleting substances.
- At [Rio+20, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development](#), world leaders approved an agreement entitled “[The Future We Want](#),” and more than \$513 billion was [pledged](#) towards sustainable development initiatives.

GOAL 8:

DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

- [Factsheet 2012 MDG Gap Task Force Report](#)

Targets

- The 2012 [MDG Gap Task Force Report](#) estimated a \$167 billion gap between actual aid disbursement and the amounts committed by donor countries. The Report warns that a delayed impact from the economic crisis on donor country budgets between 2013 and 2015 threatens to further widen the delivery gap.

Haiti

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Haiti, officially the **Republic of Haiti** (*République d'Haïti*; *Repiblik Ayiti*¹), is a Caribbean country. It occupies the western, smaller portion of the island of Hispaniola, in the Greater Antillean archipelago, which it shares with the Dominican Republic. *Ayiti* (*land of high mountains*) was the indigenous [Taíno](#) or Amerindian name for the island. The country's highest point is Pic la Selle, at 2,680 metres (8,793 ft). The total area of Haiti is 27,750 square kilometres (10,714 sq mi) and its capital is Port-au-Prince. Haitian Creole and French are the official languages.

Haiti's regional, historical, and ethno-linguistic position is unique for several reasons. It was the first independent nation of Latin America and the Caribbean, the first black-led republic in the world, and the second republic in the Americas when it gained independence in 1804 as part of a successful slave revolution lasting nearly a decade. In 2012, Haiti announced its intention to seek associate membership status in the African Union. Haiti is the most populous of the predominantly Francophone independent nations in the Americas. It is one of only two independent nations in the Americas (along with Canada) to designate French as an official language; the other French-speaking areas are all overseas [départements](#), or [collectivités](#), of France.

Haiti is the most populous full member-state of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). The country is also a member of the Latin Union. It is the poorest country in the Americas as measured by the Human Development Index. Political violence has occurred regularly throughout its history, leading to government instability. Most recently, in February 2004, a *coup d'état* originating in the north of the country forced the resignation and exile of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. A provisional government took control with security provided by the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).

The island has had a history of destructive earthquakes. A 7.0 magnitude earthquake struck Haiti on 12 January 2010 and devastated Port-au-Prince. The highest reliable death count was estimated at 220,000. Haitian government estimates were higher. The Presidential palace, Parliament and many other important structures were destroyed, along with countless homes and businesses, leaving hundreds of thousands of people homeless. The country has yet to recover from the 2010 earthquake (and subsequent incidents) due to both the severity of the damage Haiti endured in 2010, as well as a government that was ineffective well before the earthquake.

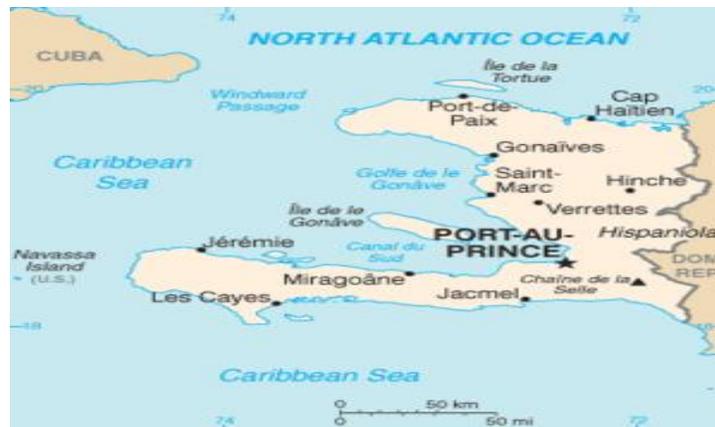
2010–2011: Earthquake, cholera, and flooding

The 2010 Haiti earthquake left up to 316,000 people dead and 1.6 million homeless. Massive homelessness and displacement continues and does not appear to have significantly abated. Government agencies were also hard hit. Two days afterwards thousands of U.S. troops arrived to aid in the earthquake relief effort and relief agencies

are playing a large role in rebuilding Haiti's infrastructure, while taking care of the short-term emergency needs of the many injured and displaced Haitians.

In October 2010 a cholera epidemic was identified. On 14 October, the first cases of diarrhea, acute fever, vomiting, and severe dehydration were observed in Haiti, northwest of Port-au-Prince, near the banks of Meye river, next to [Mirebalais](#). Three weeks later, Hurricane Tomas worsened the situation by mixing polluted bodies of water. On 22 October, the Pan American Health Organization recorded 183 deaths. These increased after the hurricane. The World Health Organization reported 1,415 deaths on 20 November. The Haitian Ministry of Health reported 3,333 deaths and 148,787 infected persons on 26 December. Cholera had never been observed in Haiti. "The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that the cholera strain ravaging the country matched a strain specific to South Asia, but said they had not pinpointed its origin or how it arrived in Haiti." The expert panel appointed by the UN concluded that the cholera epidemic in Haiti was due to contamination of the Meye River, a tributary of the [Artibonite River](#), with a pathogenic strain of *Vibrio cholerae* of South Asian origin resulting from human activities

Geography



Geography of Haiti

Haiti is on the western part of Hispaniola, the second largest island in the Greater Antilles. Haiti is the third largest country in the Caribbean behind Cuba and the Dominican Republic (the latter shares a 360-kilometre (224 mi) border with Haiti). Haiti at its closest point is only about 45 nautical miles (83 km; 52 mi) away from Cuba and has the second longest coastline (1,771 km or 1,100 mi) in the Greater Antilles, Cuba having the longest. The country lies mostly between latitudes 18° and 20°N (Tortuga island lies just north of 20°), and longitudes 71° and 75°W. Haiti's terrain consists mainly of rugged mountains interspersed with small coastal plains and river valleys.

The northern region consists of the *Massif du Nord* (Northern Massif) and the *Plaine du Nord* (Northern Plain). The *Massif du Nord* is an extension of the *Cordillera Central* in the Dominican Republic. It begins at Haiti's eastern border, north of the [Guayamouc River](#), and extends to the northwest through the northern peninsula. The lowlands of the *Plaine du Nord* lie along the northern border with the Dominican Republic, between the

Massif du Nord and the North Atlantic Ocean. The central region consists of two plains and two sets of mountain ranges. The *Plateau Central* (Central Plateau) extends along both sides of the Guayamouc River, south of the *Massif du Nord*. It runs from the southeast to the northwest. To the southwest of the *Plateau Central* are the *Montagnes Noires*, whose most northwestern part merges with the *Massif du Nord*. Its westernmost point is known as Cap Carcasse.

Environment



Satellite image of Haiti's border with the Dominican Republic (right) shows the amount of deforestation on the Haitian side.

In addition to soil erosion, deforestation has caused periodic flooding, as seen on 17 September 2004. Earlier that year in May, floods had killed over 3,000 people on Haiti's southern border with the Dominican Republic.

There has been little marine, coastal, and river basin management. Forest cover in the steep hills surrounding Haiti's river basin retains soil, which in turn retains water from rainfall, reducing river flood peaks and conserving flows in the dry season. But deforestation has resulted in much of the soil being released from the upper catchments. Many of Haiti's rivers are now highly unstable, changing rapidly from destructive flooding to inadequate flows. Scientists at the Columbia University's Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) and the United Nations Environment Programme are working on the Haiti Regenerative Initiative an initiative aiming to reduce poverty and natural disaster vulnerability in Haiti through ecosystem restoration and sustainable resource management.

Demographics

Although Haiti averages approximately 250 people per square kilometer (650 per sq mi.), its population is concentrated most heavily in urban areas, coastal plains, and valleys. Haiti's population was about 9.8 million according to UN 2008 estimates, with half of the population being under 20 years. The first formal census, taken in 1950, showed that the population was 3.1 million.

Modern Haitians today are a mixed people who are descendants of African/Mulatto slaves, and free African/Mulatto Creole populations who ruled Haiti after the Revolt. Smaller minority groups include people of Western European (French, German, Polish, Portuguese and Spanish), Arab, Armenian, or Jewish origin. Haitians of East Asian descent or East Indian origin number approximately 400.

Health

Half of the children in Haiti are unvaccinated; only 40% of the population has access to basic health care. Prior to the 2010 earthquake, nearly half of all Haitian deaths were attributed to HIV/AIDS, respiratory infections, meningitis and diarrheal diseases, according to the World Health Organization. Ninety percent of Haiti's children suffer from waterborne diseases and intestinal parasites. HIV infection is found in 2.2% of Haiti's adult population. The incidence of tuberculosis (TB) in Haiti is more than ten times as high as in the rest of Latin America. Approximately 30,000 people in Haiti suffer each year from malaria.

Most people living in Haiti are at high risk for major infectious diseases. Food or waterborne diseases include bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever; common vectorborne diseases are dengue fever and malaria; water contact diseases include leptospirosis. Roughly 75% of Haitian households lack running water. Unsafe water, along with inadequate housing and unsanitary living conditions, contributes to the high incidence of infectious diseases. There is a chronic shortage of health care personnel, and hospitals lack resources, a situation that became readily apparent after the January 2010 earthquake.

Global Clean Water Project for Haiti (GCWPH)

Improving Health by providing Clean Water in Haiti

Good health begins with access to clean water.

Did you know that half of the world's hospital beds are filled with people suffering from a water related disease? In developing countries, about 80% of illnesses are linked to poor water and sanitation conditions. 1 out of every 5 deaths under the age of 5 worldwide is due to a water-related disease. Clean and safe water is essential to healthy living.

Tiny worms and bacteria live in water naturally. Most of the bacteria are pretty harmless. But some of them can cause devastating disease in humans. And since they can't be seen, they can't be avoided. Every glass of dirty water is a potential killer.

Most of these waterborne diseases aren't found in developed countries because of the sophisticated water systems that filter and chlorinate water to eliminate all disease carrying organisms. But typhoid fever, cholera and many other diseases still run rampant in the developing parts of the world.

Water and Young Children

Infants and young children are especially susceptible to diseases because their immune systems are experiencing everything for the first time. Even in developed countries, lots of moms boil water before giving it to their children just to be doubly safe. In poor countries, the fuel for the fire can be so expensive that mothers can't afford to boil water and cook food.

Poor health leads to poor productivity

The sickness caused by dirty water saps people's energy to do much of anything. If you've ever had food poisoning, you know how horrible it can be. Students who suffer from water borne illness can't stay in class. They miss out on the chance to learn and the cycle of poverty continues. That and when one person is sick, someone else has to take care of them, which means that the second person can't work either. If the sick person needs medicine, that money can't be used for other things, like food or school supplies. Rural dwellers and the urban poor feel the lack of safe water and proper sanitation in the developing world the most. With few medical resources at their disposal, the poor are particularly vulnerable to chronic illnesses that hinder their productivity, making the escape from poverty even more difficult.

The Global Clean Water Project for Haiti is able to work with local, regional and international partners to provide access to clean water as well as hygiene and sanitation programs. These training programs greatly reduce the disease burden in their

communities, allowing villagers to increase their productivity and begin working themselves out of poverty. You can be a part of the solution to reduce disease among the world's poorest communities.

Children in Haiti

Born into the poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere, children in Haiti face daunting hardship. Over 40% of the population is under 18 years old. For many, survival is a constant challenge.

Health

18% of children under 5 years old are underweight as a result of inadequate nutrition. Lack of proper medical care leads to unnecessary deaths. An estimated 1 in 6 children will die before the age of 5.

Education

Only half of children are able to attend primary school due to cost, location, or other difficulties. For secondary school, this number drops to 1 in 5. It is therefore not surprising that the adult literacy rate is just over 50 percent.

Activities and results for children

- Thanks to supplies, medical equipment and technical assistance from UNICEF and its partners, routine immunization coverage has improved significantly in recent years. Haiti has been free of measles and polio since 2001; 824,000 children were inoculated against polio in 2005.
- In a major campaign to reduce maternal mortality, UNICEF and its partners provided medical equipment and training to reopen health facilities that had been closed for up to a year. An estimated 75,000 pregnant women are expected to benefit.
- Voluntary counseling and testing facilities have successfully kept rates of mother-to-child transmission of AIDS under 10 per cent.
- A Back to School initiative encouraged 19,000 children and 350 teachers to return to school. UNICEF helped communities build 55 new schools, which will educate an additional 20,000 children. UNICEF also provided water and sanitation supplies for 75 schools, and led classes on safe hygiene.
- UNICEF and its partners continued to provide relief for victims of a September 2004 hurricane in Gonaives, which affected 300,000 people. In addition to food, water, sanitation, and vaccinations, thousands of children received identification cards, birth certificates and psychosocial support and counseling.

Water Filters

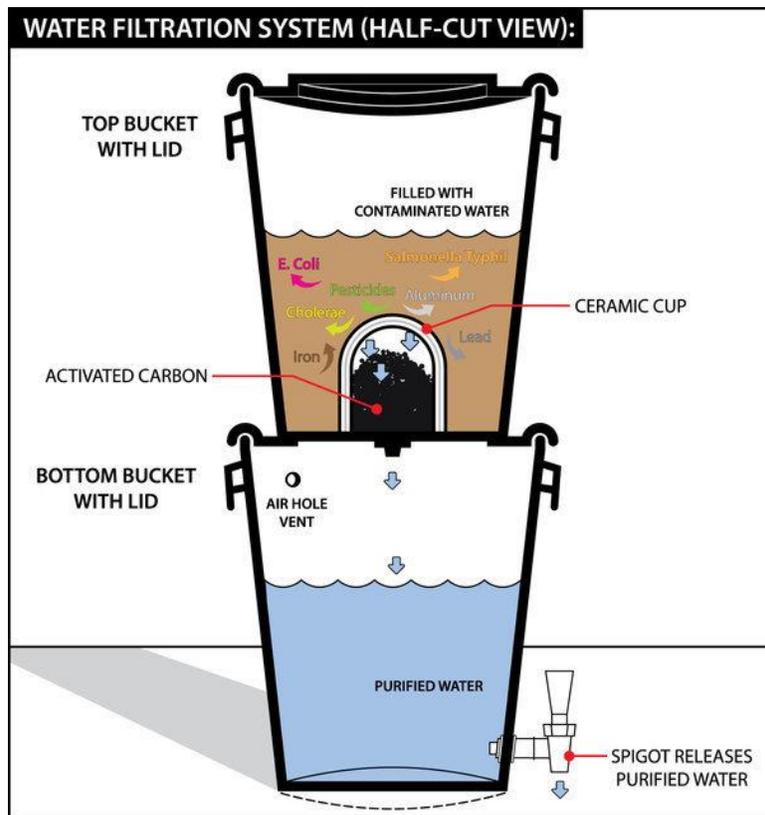
We all need clean water. Life on this planet simply is not possible without it. So Monolithic now offers several types of water filtering systems that are effective, easy to assemble or install, easy to maintain and reasonably priced.

We have water filtering systems that can be installed to filter every drop of water used in the home.

We also have a system that can be assembled for emergency use in the home or just about anywhere. It's the same system that charitable organizations, such as the Texas Baptist Men's Water Ministry, transport to and set-up in disaster- or war-torn areas.

And we have water filtering systems specifically designed for campers, hikers, bikers, mountain climbers, boaters and outdoor sport enthusiasts.

Best Water Filter in the World – Available to your NGO



The Just Water Ceramic Drip Filter

This water filter cleans water of virtually every known bacteria and virus. That means that virtually any water – whether from a pond, ditch or gutter – can be run through this filter and safely consumed.

Obviously, the “Just Water Filter” will not remove salt or chemicals, such as alcohol, from the water, but it will make the water drinkable. No cholera, flues, bacteria or virus. Simply designed, this water filter has a main ceramic filter, with a 2/10 of a micron hole that allows water to pass through but stops bacteria. The entire mechanism works well and lasts a long time.

Inside the filter, we can put other chemicals, but in general we use activated charcoal to remove bad taste, hydrogen sulfide and other materials. In some parts of the world, we use another chemical to remove arsenic. So if you have arsenic in your water, we can handle that also.

Here’s how it works:

The filter is mounted into a bucket that can be purchased anywhere. Water is poured into the bucket. From there it drips through cleanly into whatever container you want, usually another bucket that has a spigot. (Filter can be purchased with an optional spigot.)

The Just Water Filter has a cloth filter that fits over it and stops moss, mud and any other unwanted that might be in the water. That cloth filter can be cleaned quickly and should be cleaned often as it protects the ceramic filter from becoming plugged.

Over time, the ceramic filter will need cleaning – a simple process done by rubbing it with a green Scotch Brite™ pad. (You may also use a bleach/water solution. Do not use soap.)

Filters can be purchased as filters only. But if you wish, we can include the bucket system.

We have two bucket systems:

One is strictly for gravity feed. It filters 7 to 10 gallons a day.

The other bucket system is a simple hand pump that puts pressure on the water and forces it through the filter faster. It can clean 50 to 80 gallons of water a day.

Available and easy to order:

Let us know if you are ordering 500 or more at a time. We give discounts to orders of 500, 1,000, 10,000 or more. We have literally sent these filters around the world. They save lives.

In the Monolithic Marketplace you can review more details on the filter system, including a travel filter for one person. In many parts of the world it’s an absolutely necessary tool to carry with you. All filters we offer are priced as low as possible. Our aim is to affordably provide them to save lives.

Water Filters Prices and Discounts

Item	50 or more 10% Price	100 or more 15% Price	1000 or more 20%	Price Retail
2 buckets with filter, sock and spigot CHINA	\$41.99	\$39.65	\$37.32	\$46.65
2 Buckets with arsenic filter, sock and spigot	\$55.35	\$52.28	\$49.20	\$61.50
2 buckets with pressure system with filter, sock and spigot CHINA	\$52.74	\$49.81	\$46.88	\$58.60
2 buckets with pressure system with arsenic filter, sock and spigot	\$66.20	\$62.52	\$58.84	\$73.55
Filter with sock and spigot CHINA	\$18.14	\$17.13	\$16.12	\$20.15
Filter only CHINA	\$12.24	\$11.56	\$10.88	\$13.60
Arsenic filter with sock and spigot	\$37.40	\$35.32	\$33.24	\$41.55
Arsenic filter only	\$33.12	\$31.28	\$29.44	\$36.80
Spigot	\$4.32	\$4.08	\$3.84	\$4.80
Pre-filter Sock	\$2.52	\$2.38	\$2.24	\$2.80
Air pump and Valve	\$5.76	\$5.44	\$5.12	\$6.40
Hand Reamer	\$18.52	\$17.49	\$16.46	\$20.58

To provide clean, drinkable water to disaster devastated areas, the Texas Baptist Men initiated the development of a practical, inexpensive, but very effective, ceramic water filter. They call it the “Just Water, Ceramic Drip-Filter.

Supplementary Links and Resources

Monolithic - Just Water, Complete Pressure Bucket System

<http://shop.monolithic.com/collections/all/products/just-water-complete-pressure-bucket-system>

The Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul Archdiocese

<http://saintpetersaintpaul.org/>

Ecumenical Christian Defense League

<http://www.christian-defense-league.org/>

The Federal Association for the Advancement of Visible Minorities (FAAVM) Canada

<https://www.faavm.org>

Haiti - From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haiti>

The United Nations (UN) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>