
FOOD FOR THE POOR, INC.

www.foodforthe poor.org
Coconut Creek, Florida

A Proposal for the

CABARET COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (CSD)

Cabaret, Haiti

*"As often as you did it to one of the least of My brothers
and sisters, you did it to Me." Matthew 25:40*



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MISSION STATEMENT

Our mission is to link the church of the First World with the church of the Third World in a manner that helps both the materially poor and the poor in spirit.

The materially poor are served by local churches, clergy and lay leaders who have been empowered and supplied with goods by Food For The Poor.

The poor in spirit are renewed by their relationship with and service to the poor through our direct ministry of teaching, encouragement and prayer.

Ultimately, we seek to bring both benefactors and recipients to a closer union with our Lord.

CABARET COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (CSD)

Cabaret, Haiti

FOOD FOR THE POOR OVERVIEW

In 1982, *Food For The Poor, Inc. (FFP)* started as a small charitable organization serving a few poor people in Jamaica. Its initial giving consisted of distributing sacks of rice to feed the hungry. Through God's grace, generous sacrifices and countless donors, *FFP* has grown exponentially. Since its inception, *FFP* has distributed more than 43,911 tractor-trailer loads of aid to the poor throughout the Caribbean and Latin America. *FFP* has built more than 46,000 housing units for people desperately in need of adequate shelter, and completed 568 water projects, providing lifesaving water and sanitation to villages that previously had none.

Food For The Poor is currently ranked as the **largest** U.S. **international** charity organization (*FFP* is also rated as the 5th largest charity in the USA). *FFP* is the largest provider of aid to the Caribbean and Latin America, serving 16 countries – *Antigua, Belize, Dominica and Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Nicaragua*. Although *FFP* works in unison with local clergy, missionaries, and service organizations to fulfill its mission to empower local churches to care for the needy, *FFP* makes it clear to these distributing bodies that **poverty** and **need** are the primary criteria to receive assistance and relief; no one person, group, or community is expected to adhere to any specific creed or attend any religious function in order to benefit from *FFP* services, projects and programs.

In addition to providing emergency relief and assistance, many of our initiatives aim to break the cycle of poverty through the implementation of practical and applicable self-sustaining projects. There are currently 18 fishing villages operating in Jamaica and 17 in Haiti, with 3 more scheduled for implementation and at full operation by the end of 2008. By supplying destitute coastal villages with boats, motors, sheds, freezers and training, communities are enjoying economic prosperity. Our *Angels Of Hope* program sponsors more than 3,000 children in 79 orphanages. The children receive food, clothing, shelter, healthcare, education and lots of care and love. Other *Food For The Poor* initiatives include disaster relief, feeding programs, homeless shelters, health clinics, full-service hospitals, medical resources, vocational training, custodial care residences, and agricultural programs.

CABARET COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (CSD)

Cabaret, Haiti

COUNTRY DESCRIPTION



With a population of 9.6 million, **Haiti** is the poorest nation in the Americas (UN, 2007). Decades of poverty, environmental degradation, violence, instability and dictatorship have left it struggling both economically and socially. Haiti's most serious underlying social problem, the huge wealth gap between the impoverished Creole-speaking black majority and the French-speaking minority, 1 percent of whom own nearly half the country's wealth, remains unaddressed.

More than two-thirds of the labor force population does not have formal jobs. Consequently, Haitians are forced to seek work and a better life in the US or other Caribbean nations, including the neighboring Dominican Republic, which is home to hundreds of thousands of Haitian migrants.

Food is scarce and extremely expensive. Common goods such as beans, plantains and breadfruit now cost three times what they once cost two years ago. This is a tremendous economic hardship for the majority of the country. Eighty percent of Haiti's population lives below the poverty line (CIA Facts, 2003 est.). Most Haitians depend on the agricultural sector, which consists mainly of small-scale subsistence farming (e.g., corn, cassava, millet, rice and fruits). Meat, fish and eggs are rare commodities of consumption. Over 47 percent of Haiti's residents are undernourished (e.g., food intake falls below the minimum requirement needed to meet dietary energy requirements on a regular basis).

Most Haitians live in deplorable conditions. Dilapidated shacks made of mud, clay and other found or discarded materials are used to build decrepit hovels that they call home. Due to the unstable nature of these shacks, typically families are forced to rebuild after strong rains, hurricanes and other natural disasters. A small percentage of the population has access to safe drinking water. The country is at high risk for food and waterborne diseases (including bacterial and protozoan diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, typhoid fever, dengue fever, malaria, and leptospirosis). Few areas in Haiti have sewage systems. The most common means of sanitation facilities is the pit latrine. Otherwise, villagers use the open field, rivers or the ocean to relieve themselves.

Haiti has one of the lowest literacy rates in the world. Nearly 50 percent of the population (over age 15) cannot read or write (CIA Facts, 2003 est.). Many cannot afford to send their kids to school, pay for books, school fees and other miscellaneous costs. Only a small percentage of those who are fortunate enough to begin school complete their primary studies.

CABARET COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (CSD)

Cabaret, Haiti

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Cabaret, formally known as Boucassin, is a city north of Port-au-Prince. The region was renamed Cabaret, because it was the common name of the Central Point. In 1957, when Papa Doc rose to power, he wanted to thank the population of Cabaret for voting him into power, and so he renovated the central point. He then renamed the entire commune “Duvalier-Ville.” In 1986, after the uprising and overthrow of the Duvalier regime, the population returned to the old name — Cabaret. Currently, Cabaret has an estimated population of 77,000.

In September 2008, four tropical systems destroyed some parts of the poor Caribbean country of Haiti. Within a few weeks of each other, Fay, Gustav, Hannah and Ike hit Haiti bringing destructive winds and heavy rains. The whole country suffered from the devastation, but Gonaives and Cabaret were most affected.

In Gonaives, a neighboring town, the water rose to levels never seen before, while in Cabaret the heavy rain unleashed floods, gushing down unrestrained through the deforested hills. The local river could not contain the ensuing water and the banks overflowed. In less than 20 minutes, water barreled through Cabaret, washing away vulnerable homes and what little possessions the residents had. Sadly, people were also swept away as they slept in their beds, many of them children. The 2008 hurricanes caused 800 deaths.



The 2008 hurricanes unleashed torrential rains that caused major damage to the region of Cabaret.

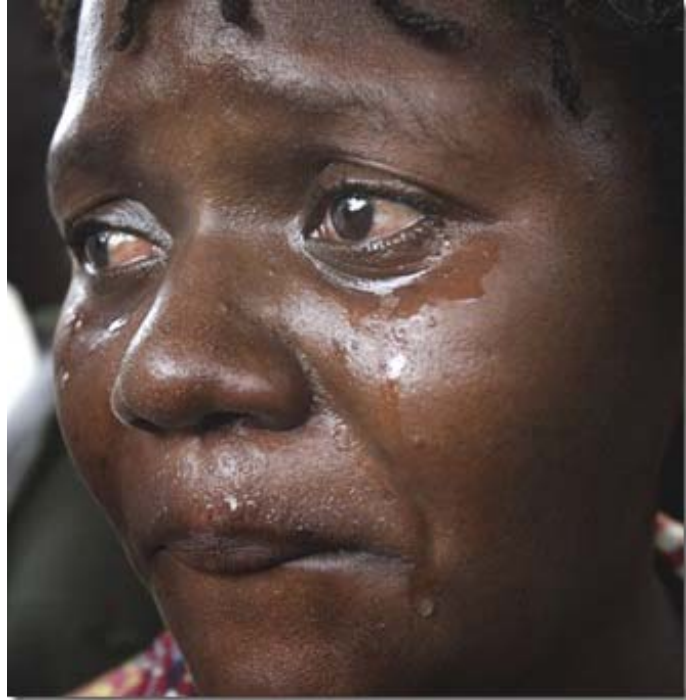
CABARET COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (CSD)

Cabaret, Haiti

STATEMENT OF NEED

The brutal storms of 2008 literally wiped out the infrastructure in Cabaret. Homes and personal belongings have been washed away. Agricultural patches and farms have been inundated with floodwaters. Community buildings and structures have suffered serious damage. Roads and bridges have been washed away making it difficult for people to move about and for agencies to deliver supplies and resources to the needy populace.

The number of homeless families is in the hundreds. Their previous homes were unable to withstand the brutal effects of a hostile natural environment. They lived in tents or dilapidated shacks made of cardboard, plastic, tin, or whatever materials they could scavenge from the garbage heaps. These rudimentary dwellings had dirt floors and offered no protection against the brutal weather conditions.



The people of Cabaret are in a state of destitute due to the 2008 hurricanes.

Many citizens have died from hunger as well as from the direct impact of the floods. Food supply is severely limited. Between August 2007 and March 2008, the price of basic food commodities in Haiti increased by up to 65 percent. This increase has led to food shortages and widespread civil unrest throughout the country. The onslaught of the hurricanes only intensifies an already perilous situation. In short, the people in Haiti are basically starving to death.

Inefficient farming practices and vulnerability to natural disasters make Haiti one of the most environmentally degraded places in the world. Programs aimed at reducing poverty by improving basic education, sanitation, healthcare, housing development, and infrastructure are mainly funded by international donors and implemented directly by nongovernmental organizations. The people of Cabaret need help to rebuild their communities.

Potable water and basic sanitation facilities are extremely deficient. In fact, only a small percentage of the country's population has access to safe drinking water. This deficiency is responsible for a high rate of water-borne diseases, such as dysentery and diarrhea. Since the recent hurricanes the numbers of disease outbreaks have magnified.

CABARET COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (CSD)

Cabaret, Haiti

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Cabaret Community Development Project (CSD) will promote community development by providing safe housing, sanitation, potable water, and fruit trees for consumption and market for the residents of Cabaret.

This project will fund the construction of five double-unit homes for five families left homeless by the recent floods. The homes will include a small kitchenette, and an individual sanitation unit, inclusive of a shower closet.

Five individual cisterns will be constructed with a capacity to hold 450 gallons of water, and a catchment system will be constructed as well.

Fifteen fruit trees (three trees per household), such as mangos, avocados, breadfruit and citrus will be planted. The implementation of this food initiative will serve as both a readily available food source and viable products for resale.

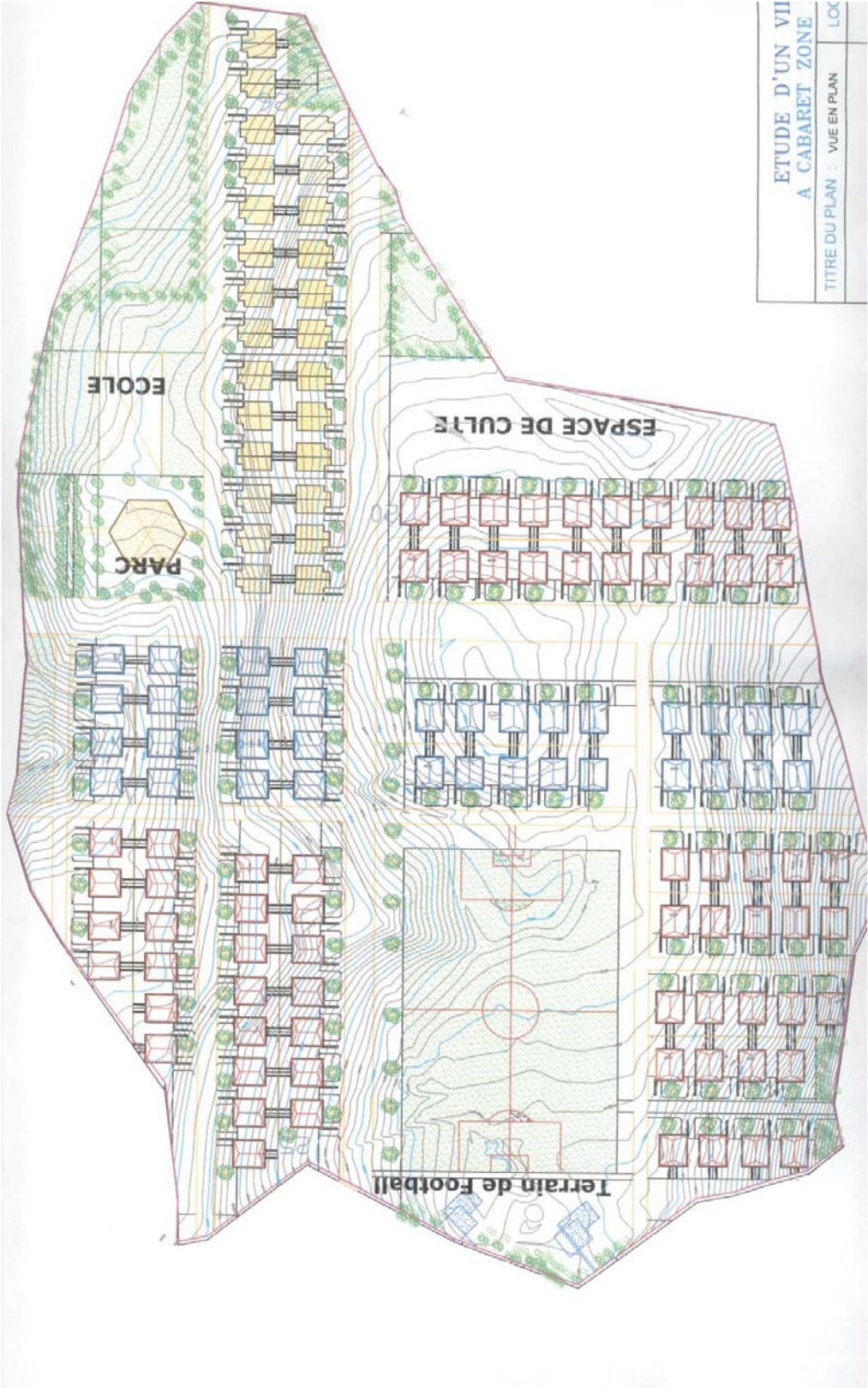
Cabaret Community Development Project will benefit the needy community of Cabaret. Your gift of **\$39,149.00** will provide families with basic resources that will radically change their lives, resulting in a healthier and promising future.



Cabaret Community Development Project will provide housing to families who lost their homes in the 2008 hurricanes.

CABARET COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (CSD) Cabaret, Haiti

Master layout for community development in Cabaret, Haiti



CABARET COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (CSD)
Cabaret, Haiti



3-D View of Cabaret Houses



Fruit trees will provide an abundant source of food to the villagers.

CABARET COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (CSD)
Cabaret, Haiti

BUDGET

QTY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	TOTALS
	HOUSING		
5	Double0-Unit Homes	\$5,200.00	\$26,000.00
	Total Housing Cost		\$26,000.00
	SANITATION		
5	Sanitation Blocks per House hold inclusive of latrines and wash area	\$1,350.00	\$6,750.00
	Total Sanitation Cost		\$6,750.00
	WATER COMPONENT		
5	Cisterns and water collection systems	\$550.00	\$2,750.00
	Total Water Component Cost		\$2,750.00
	AGRICULTURE		
15	Fruit Trees	\$6.00	\$90.00
	Total Project Cost		<u>\$35,590.00</u>
	FFP Oversight & Reporting Fee		\$3,559.00
	GRAND TOTAL		<u>\$39,149.00</u>

The funds that you have generously contributed to Food For The Poor will be used toward completion of the Project that you have chosen to support. If any of your kind donation exceeds budget cost, rest assured that it will be used to fund other Food For The Poor projects designed to fill the urgent needs of the poor.