

# HAITI



2010  
THE 410 BRIDGE STARTS WORKING IN HAITI.



2006

## Climate

MAINLY TROPICAL

RAIN: APRIL-JUNE & OCTOBER-NOVEMBER



Population: 10,485,800



(JULY 2016, WORLD FACTBOOK)

## Time Zone



## Area

Smaller than Maryland

27,750 KM<sup>2</sup>



Capital

PORT-AU-PRINCE



Language

CREOLE + FRENCH

## Literacy



60.7%

(age 15 and over can read and write)

Life Expectancy



63.8 YEARS

## Economics

\$8.618 BILLION

GDP (2015 estimate)



Apparel



Oils



Cocoa



Mango



Coffee

# Language Guide

Pronunciation - Vowels	Pronunciation - Consonants
e - as in "aim"	g - always hard, as in "go"
è - as in "leg"	j - as in "azure"
ou - as in "food"	y - as in "yellow"
i - as in "bee"	
o - as in "toe"	
ô - as in "saw"	

English	Creole	English	Creole
Hello	Alo	Do you speak English?	Èske ou pale angle?
Good morning	Bonjou	I don't speak Creole well	Mwen pa pale kreyòl byen.
Good afternoon	Bonswa	I understand	Mwen konprann
Good night	Bon nwi	I don't understand	Mwen pa konprann
Goodbye	Orevwa	Where is the toilet?	Ki kote twalèt la ye?
What is your name?	Koman ou rele?	How much does this cost?	Konbyen sa koute?
My name is....	Mwen rele....	May I take your picture?	Èske mwen ka fè foto ou?
How are you?	Kijan ou ye?	Yes	Wi
I'm doing well	Mwen byen	No	Non
Not too bad	Pa pi mal	Friend	Zanmi
How old are you?	Ki laj ou genyen?	Boy	Ti Gason
I am ___ years old	Mwen gen ___ an	Girl	Ti fi
Are you married?	Èske ou marye?	Man	Gason
Do you have children?	Èske ou gen pitit?	Woman	Fi
I have ___ children	Wi, mwen gen ___ pitit.	Husband	Mari
Where are you from?	Kibo ou soti?	Wife	Madanm
I am from ....	Mwen soti....	Brother	Frè
Thank you	Mesi	Sister	Sè
You're welcome	De rien / pas de koi	Mom	Manman
No thank you	Non, mesi	Dad	Papa
Please	Tanpri / Souple	Son	Pitit gason
What?	Kisa?	Daughter	Pitit fi
I'm sorry	Mwen regrèt sa	Today	Jodi a
Help!	Ede mwen!	Yesterday	Yè
God bless you	Bondye beni ou.	Now	Kounye a
Jesus loves you	Jezi renmen ou.	Later	Pita
Are you a Christian?	Èske ou se kreytyen?		
I am a Christian	Wi, mwen se kreytyen.		
May I pray for you?	Èske mwen ka priye pou ou?		

# Contact Information

## U.S. Embassy Port-au-Prince

Tabarre 41  
Route de Tabarre  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

7:00 A.M. - 3:30 P.M. Monday - Friday

011-509-2229-8000 (business hours)  
011-509-2229-8122 (after hours)

## The 410 Bridge Haiti

Tabarre 42-Rue Fleurant #15  
Tabarre, Haiti W.I.  
2278-3570

## The 410 Bridge U.S.

3955 Marconi Drive, Suite 205  
Alpharetta, GA 30005  
770-664-4949

# Telephone Use

## Mobile Phone Usage & Service

Your 410 Bridge Team Leader will have access to a 410 Bridge mobile phone for making and receiving emergency phone calls. If you decide to bring a phone, check with your local provider on compatibility and rates, as rates can be excessive.

There will be a 410 Bridge staff member available 24/7 while your team is traveling. In the event of an emergency, please call our Emergency Trips Phone at 404-710-3293.

You may also call The 410 Bridge office during weekday business hours at 770-664-4949.

## How to call to Haiti from the U.S.

Dial: 011+509 (Country code for Haiti) + 3 or 4 (depending on the phone) + 7 digit number

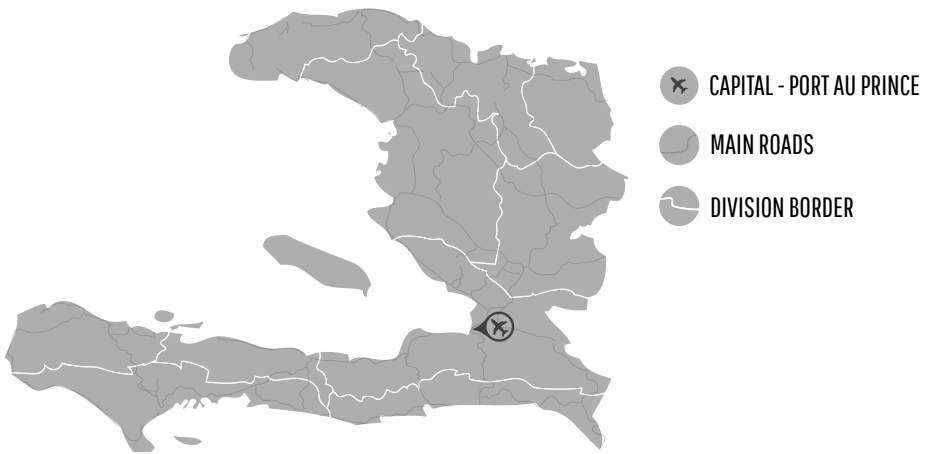
## How to call to the U.S. from Haiti

Dial: 001 + area code + 7 digit phone number

Service: Mobile phones from the U.S. will work in Haiti if they are multi-band. AT&T wireless service is available.

**IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY, PLEASE CALL: 404-710-3293**  
**IF IN HAITI, CALL: 011-509-4410-4362**

# History of Haiti



Haiti, officially the Republic of Haiti, is a Caribbean country located between Cuba and Puerto Rico, 600 miles off the southeast coast of Florida. Haiti occupies the western third of the large island of Hispaniola, which it shares with the Dominican Republic. This island was one of the first places at which Columbus landed during his epic voyages of the 1490s. The name “Haiti” is believed to have been taken from an old Arawak Indian word for “land of mountains” as the terrain is mostly mountainous.

The Republic of Haiti includes three large offshore islands- Gonâve, Tortué, and Île à Vache. Its shape is similar to a crab’s claw whose pinchers are aimed towards Cuba. Haiti’s capital is Port-au-Prince, which is located in the middle of the claw opening.

At the end of the 16th century, France challenged Spain for control and in 1697, the Spanish ceded the western half of the island to France. The French turned their new territory into a center for slave trade. After a successful slave rebellion in 1804, Haiti became the first independent nation in Latin America and the first black-led republic in the world. During the rest of the 19th century, Haiti was under the control of a succession of dictators.

Early in the 20th century the U.S. took control of Haiti; for the next 30 years, Haiti was a U.S. protectorate. It was not returned to local rule until after World War II.

Elections in 1957 brought Dr. Francis Duvalier, a country physician, to power. He was known as “Papa Doc” and presided over a vicious authoritarian regime. With the help of a private militia known as the “Tontons Macoutes” (a Creole

phrase for “bogeymen”), political dissent was eradicated and opponents were jailed or murdered. Duvalier died in 1971 and his son, Jean Claude Duvalier, known as “Baby Doc”, presided over Haiti. Jean Claude ruled much like his father for the next 15 years but was forced to flee the country in 1986 when political opposition finally turned against the regime. Several military governments followed before Haiti transitioned to civilian rule.

Despite the presence of peacekeepers and the return of the U.S. military troops in 1994, violence and turmoil continued in Haiti. In 1996, René Préal was elected as president for a five-year term with 88% of the popular vote. Upon his 1996 inauguration, Préal became only the second democratically elected head of state in the country’s 200-year history. In 2001, he became only the second president of Haiti to leave office as a result of the natural expiration of his term. In February 2006, René Préal once again took the presidency. He served his second term from May 2006 until 2011.

On April 4, 2011, Michel Martelly, better known as “Sweet Micky”, stepped in as Haiti’s newly elected President. Martelly quickly formed an advisory board that included business executives, bankers, and politicians such as former President of the United States Bill Clinton, in hopes of improving business and the economy. He continued to work toward keeping peace in the country, and rebuilding the country from the horrific earthquake of 2010, which killed an estimated 300,000 individuals and left over one million others homeless.

In 2012, Haiti was named the poorest country in the world, with a poverty rate of 77%. The devastation of the earthquake on January 12, 2010 nearly destroyed the capital city of Port-au-Prince and much of the surrounding area.

At the end of President Martelly’s term, Jocelerme Privert took office as a provisional President in the wake of delayed elections and established a temporary government. It was during this time, October 2016, that Hurricane Matthew devastated much of Haiti. Many 410 Bridge communities were affected and lost virtually everything - loved ones, schools, homes, churches, crops, livestock and livelihoods. The 410 Bridge was quick to respond, thanks to the generosity of individuals and churches who support our work.

Post Hurricane Matthew, Haiti finally held Presidential elections in November 2016. Jovenel Moise won the election with more than 50% of the vote. President-elect Moise is set to assume office on Feb. 7, 2017.

---

---

# Climate Conditions

---

---

Haiti has a generally hot and humid tropical climate, although weather can vary considerably due to the geographical features which include mountains, valleys, plateaus and plains. November through March is Haiti's dry season. January is typically the driest month of the year in Haiti. The rainy season is April through October, with May usually being the wettest month. Being a Caribbean nation, tropical storms and hurricanes are an annual threat.

---

---

# Cash & Currency

---

---

There are only a few instances where you may need to use cash. It is not necessary to exchange money in Haiti, U.S. currency is accepted.

**Tipping:** Your U.S. team leader or 410 Bridge staff will handle most tips while you are in Haiti. Your team leader or The 410 Bridge staff will have funds to tip the drivers at the end of your journey. Please do not tip The 410 Bridge staff and do not give money to any other individuals you meet. Tipping is not typical in restaurants. Tipping luggage porters is also not standard practice for most hotels in our communities.

**Tithing:** You will likely visit a local church on a Sunday of your trip, where providing an offering of U.S. \$1-2 is considered appropriate. The local currency equivalent is 70-140 Gourdes in Haiti.

**Souvenirs:** Locally made crafts will be available for purchase at various times during your trip. If you plan to purchase items in the community, you will need small bills.

**Currency:** Haiti's currency is the Gourde, which has a variable exchange rate. Visitors will notice that some establishments price items in an unofficial currency known as the "Haitian Dollar" (one Haitian dollar is equivalent to approximately five Gourdes). Other vendors give prices in Gourdes or even in U.S. dollars. It is always a good idea to clarify which currency is being used in a given transaction as price tags often bear a number without indicating the currency.

**Currency Exchange:** Converting currency in Haiti is not necessary. Most vendors gladly accept U.S. dollars.

We recommend bringing U.S. currency in \$1, \$5, and \$10 for use.

Please do not rely on using credit/debit cards or ATM. We do not recommend using Traveler's Checks in Haiti.

# Internet & Electricity

Electricity can be sporadic in developing countries, and is not guaranteed on your trip. Please keep in mind that generators are often used and are not typically on during the day.

Standard three-prong electrical outlets are used. Converters and adaptors are not needed.

To ensure that you always have access to light in the evenings, you may consider bringing a battery powered flashlight or headlamp.

Wireless Internet access may be limited or completely unavailable due to location and schedule.

# Entry & Exit

## Visas

In Haiti, you will need a \$10 bill to pay your entrance fee at Immigration.

## Entry Requirements

Upon entering Haiti, you will be required to show your passport and pay a U.S. \$10 fee to enter the country. This can only be paid in cash, and preferably with a crisp \$10 bill.

## Exit Requirement

You should also receive a green entry/exit document to fill out with information to be provided to you on your flight in.

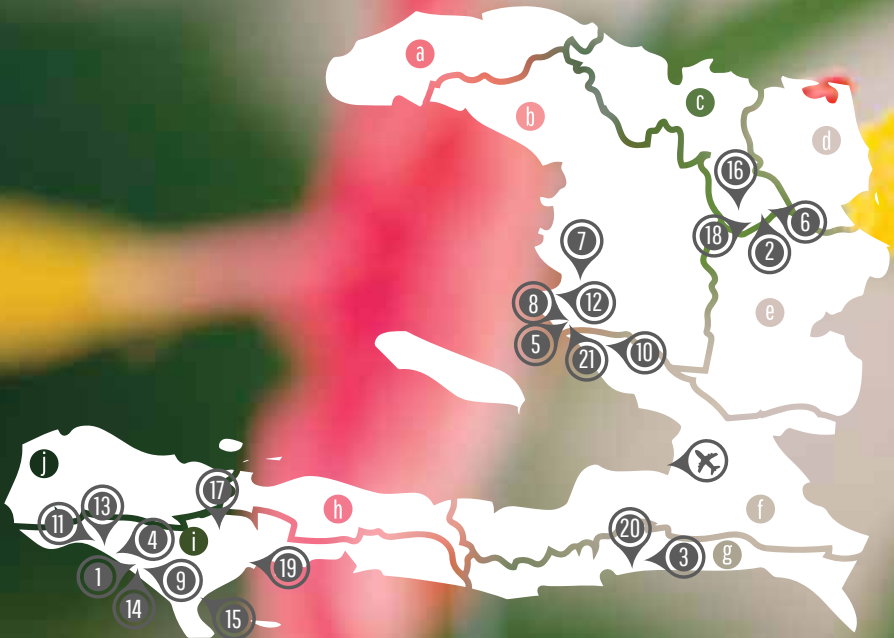
The address you will need to include on your green entry/exit document is:

### **The 410 Bridge Guesthouse**

Tabarre 42-Rue Fleurant #15

Tabarre, Haiti W.I.

# COMMUNITY MAP



## *Communities*

- |                                   |                   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Anba Mango/<br>Anba La Riviere | 8. Dejans         |
| 2. Bohoc                          | 9. Figuier        |
| 3. Bossier                        | 10. Fond Baptiste |
| 4. Bousquette                     | 11. Grand Passe   |
| 5. Camp Mary                      | 12. Jeanton       |
| 6. Cercady                        | 13. Kalapa        |
| 7. Chadirac                       | 14. La Croix      |
|                                   | 15. Labeyi        |

## *Departments*

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 16. Maliarette | a. North West |
| 17. Maniche    | b. Artibonite |
| 18. Monarch    | c. North      |
| 19. Morency    | d. North East |
| 20. Oban       | e. Center     |
| 21. Piatre     | f. West       |
|                | g. South East |
|                | h. Nippes     |
|                | i. South      |
|                | j. Grand'anse |