



## Information for ServeHAITI Trip Delegates

### IMMUNIZATION RECOMMENDATIONS

(Taken from the website: [www.mdtravelhealth.com](http://www.mdtravelhealth.com))

All travelers should visit either their personal physician or a [travel health clinic](#) 4-8 weeks before departure.

**Iowa volunteers** can call Passport Health in Moline, IL at 309.757.1252 or access the web site at <http://www.passporthealthusa.com/moline/> OR

The University of Iowa Travel Services at 319.356.4252.

**Atlanta Volunteers** can access Passport Health via <http://www.passporthealthatlanta.com>.

#### Summary of Immunizations\*

##### **Malaria Medication:**

Prophylaxis with chloroquine is recommended for all areas except the cruise port of Labadee.

##### **Vaccinations:**

<b>Hepatitis A</b>	Recommended for all travelers
<b>Typhoid</b>	Recommended for all travelers
<b>Polio</b>	Recommended for all travelers
<b>Yellow fever</b>	Required for travelers arriving from a yellow-fever-infected area in Africa or the Americas
<b>Hepatitis B</b>	Recommended for all travelers
<b>Rabies</b>	For travelers spending a lot of time outdoors, or at high risk for animal bites, or involved in any activities that might bring them into direct contact with bats
<b>Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)</b>	Two doses recommended for all travelers born after 1956, if not previously given
<b>Tetanus-diphtheria</b>	Revaccination recommended every 10 years

\*See below for more detailed information on medications and vaccinations.

## **Medications**

**Travelers' diarrhea** is the most common travel-related ailment. The cornerstone of prevention is *food and water precautions*, as outlined below. All travelers should bring along an antibiotic and an antidiarrheal drug to be started promptly if significant diarrhea occurs, defined as three or more loose stools in an 8-hour period or five or more loose stools in a 24-hour period, especially if associated with nausea, vomiting, cramps, fever or blood in the stool. A quinolone antibiotic is usually prescribed: either [ciprofloxacin \(Cipro\)\(PDF\)](#) 500 mg twice daily or [levofloxacin \(Levaquin\) \(PDF\)](#) 500 mg once daily for a total of three days. Quinolones are generally well-tolerated, but occasionally cause sun sensitivity and should not be given to children, pregnant women, or anyone with a history of quinolone allergy. Alternative regimens include a three day course of [rifaximin \(Xifaxan\)](#) 200 mg three times daily or [azithromycin \(Zithromax\)](#) 500 mg once daily. Rifaximin should not be used by those with fever or bloody stools and is not approved for pregnant women or those under age 12. Azithromycin should be avoided in those allergic to erythromycin or related antibiotics. An antidiarrheal drug such as loperamide (Imodium) or diphenoxylate (Lomotil) should be taken as needed to slow the frequency of stools, but not enough to stop the bowel movements completely. Diphenoxylate (Lomotil) and loperamide (Imodium) should not be given to children under age two.

Most cases of travelers' diarrhea are mild and do not require either antibiotics or antidiarrheal drugs. *Adequate fluid intake* is essential.

If diarrhea is severe or bloody, or if fever occurs with shaking chills, or if abdominal pain becomes marked, or if diarrhea persists for more than 72 hours, medical attention should be sought.

Though effective, antibiotics are not recommended prophylactically (i.e. to prevent diarrhea before it occurs) because of the risk of adverse effects, though this approach may be warranted in special situations, such as immunocompromised travelers.

**Malaria** in Haiti: prophylaxis is recommended for all areas except for the cruise port of Labadee. Risk is greatest in certain forest areas in GrosMorne, Hinche, Maissade, Chantal and Jacmel. The drug of choice is chloroquine, taken once weekly in a dosage of 500 mg, starting one-to-two weeks before arrival and continuing through the trip and for four weeks after departure. Chloroquine may cause mild adverse reactions, including gastrointestinal disturbance, headache, dizziness, blurred vision, and itching, but severe reactions are uncommon. *Insect protection measures* are advised.

For further information about malaria in Haiti, go to the [World Health Organization](#).

## Vaccinations

*The following are the recommended vaccinations for Haiti:*

**Hepatitis A** vaccine is recommended for all travelers over one year of age. It should be given at least *two weeks* (preferably *four weeks* or more) before departure. A booster should be given 6-12 months later to confer long-term immunity. Two vaccines are currently available in the United States: [VAQTA \(Merck and Co., Inc.\) \(PDF\)](#) and [Havrix \(GlaxoSmithKline\) \(PDF\)](#). Both are well-tolerated. Side-effects, which are generally mild, may include soreness at the injection site, headache, and malaise.

Older adults, immunocompromised persons, and those with chronic liver disease or other chronic medical conditions who have less than two weeks before departure should receive a single intramuscular dose of immune globulin (0.02 mL/kg) at a separate anatomic injection site in addition to the initial dose of vaccine. Travelers who are less than one year of age or allergic to a vaccine component should receive a single intramuscular dose of immune globulin (see [hepatitis A](#) for dosage) in the place of vaccine.

**Typhoid** vaccine is recommended for all travelers. An outbreak of typhoid fever was recently reported from Haiti (see "Recent outbreaks" below). Typhoid vaccine is generally given in an oral form ([VivotifBerna](#)) consisting of four capsules taken on alternate days until completed. The capsules should be kept refrigerated and taken with cool liquid. Side-effects are uncommon and may include abdominal discomfort, nausea, rash or hives. The alternative is an injectable polysaccharide vaccine ([Typhim Vi; Aventis Pasteur Inc.\) \(PDF\)](#), given as a single dose. Adverse reactions, which are uncommon, may include discomfort at the injection site, fever and headache. The oral vaccine is approved for travelers at least six years old, whereas the injectable vaccine is approved for those over age two. There are no data concerning the safety of typhoid vaccine during pregnancy. The injectable vaccine (TyphimVi) is probably preferable to the oral vaccine in pregnant and immunocompromised travelers.

**Polio** immunization is recommended. Eight cases of poliomyelitis were identified between July 2000 and July 2001. All cases occurred in people who were either unvaccinated or incompletely vaccinated. A mass vaccination campaign brought the outbreak under control. For further information, go to [MMWR](#) and the [World Health Organization \(PDF\)](#).

Any adult who received the recommended childhood immunizations but never had a booster as an adult should be given a single dose of inactivated polio vaccine. Adults who are unvaccinated or incompletely vaccinated should be fully immunized (see [polio](#) for schedule). All children should be up-to-date in their polio vaccinations before departure. Adverse reactions to polio vaccine are uncommon and may include pain at the injection site. Since inactivated polio vaccine includes trace amounts of streptomycin, neomycin and polymyxin B, individuals allergic to these antibiotics should not receive the vaccine.

**Hepatitis B** vaccine is recommended for all travelers if not previously vaccinated. Two vaccines are currently licensed in the United States: [Recombivax HB \(Merck and Co., Inc.\) \(PDF\)](#) and [Engerix-B \(GlaxoSmithKline\) \(PDF\)](#). A full series consists of three intramuscular doses given at 0, 1 and 6 months. Engerix-B is also approved for administration at 0, 1, 2, and 12 months, which may be appropriate for travelers departing in less than 6 months. Side-effects are generally mild and may include discomfort at the injection site and low-grade fever. Severe allergic reactions (anaphylaxis) occur rarely.

**Rabies** vaccine is recommended for travelers spending a lot of time outdoors, for travelers at high risk for animal bites, such as veterinarians and animal handlers, for long-term travelers and expatriates, and for travelers involved in any activities that might bring them into direct contact with bats. Children are considered at higher risk because they tend to play with animals, may receive more severe bites, or may not report bites. A fatal case of rabies was recently reported in an American traveler who had been bitten by a dog while in Haiti. A complete preexposure series consists of three doses of vaccine injected into the deltoid muscle on days 0, 7, and 21 or 28. Side-effects may include pain at the injection site, headache, nausea, abdominal pain, muscle aches, dizziness, or allergic reactions.

*Any animal bite or scratch* should be thoroughly cleaned with large amounts of soap and water and local health authorities should be contacted immediately for possible post-exposure treatment, whether or not the person has been immunized against rabies.

**Tetanus-diphtheria** vaccine is recommended for all travelers who have not received a tetanus-diphtheria immunization within the last 10 years.

**Measles-mumps-rubella** vaccine: two doses are recommended (if not previously given) for all travelers born after 1956, unless blood tests show immunity. Many adults born after 1956 and before 1970 received only one vaccination against measles, mumps, and rubella as children and should be given a second dose before travel. MMR vaccine should not be given to pregnant or severely immunocompromised individuals.

**Yellow fever** vaccine is *required* for all travelers arriving from a yellow-fever-infected country in [Africa](#) or [the Americas](#), but is not recommended or required otherwise. Yellow fever vaccine ([YF-VAX; Aventis Pasteur Inc.](#)) ([PDF](#)) must be administered at an approved [yellow fever vaccination center](#), which will give each vaccinee a fully validated International Certificate of Vaccination. The vaccine should not in general be given to anyone who is less than nine months old, pregnant, immunocompromised, or allergic to eggs (since the vaccine is produced in chick embryos).



## HAITI PERSONAL PACKING LIST

### Clothing

- Socks/underwear (enough for a change each day)
- Tennis/running shoes or hiking boots
- Sandals/shower shoes
- Men – at least 1 pair of long pants (for mass)
- Women – at least 1 skirt/dress (preferable not to have revealing tops or short skirts at mass or anytime)
- During the day shorts/t-shirts/tank tops/Capri's/scrubs are all acceptable wear. To conserve on packing and suitcase room, you may want to plan on wearing outer clothes more than one time.
- Long sleeve shirt
- Pajama bottoms/sweats
- Sweatshirt or jacket

### Toiletries / Hygiene

- Liquid toiletries (These all must be packed in 3 oz or smaller sizes and kept in a single quart baggie which will need to be shown at security.)
  - Shampoo
  - Deodorant
  - Contact lens solution
  - Toothpaste
  - Purell and fresh wipes
  - Sunscreen
  - DEET bug repellent
- 2-3 toothbrushes (in case you accidentally run one under the tap)
- Towel and washcloth

### Other Essential Items

- Malaria medication
- Flashlight/headlamp
- Water bottle
- Set of Single bed sheets/ Pillowcase
- Passport and copy
- Credit card
- Airline confirmation number

### Optional Items

- Coffee cup
- Toilet paper
- Earplugs (Wax work well)
- Light thermal blanket or sleeping bag (Strongly recommended)
- Laundry detergent
- Money belt
- Bandana
- Baseball cap or other hat for sun
- Sunglasses
- Journal
- Book
- Camera
- Personal treat favorites
- You will want some cash for the airport, pop or beer at the guest house and clinic, and souvenirs. It's best to bring small bills (\$5-\$1 bills). \$50-\$100 is probably more than enough, depending on your shopping habits! It's best not to keep your cash in one place.
- It may be possible to purchase some souvenirs with a check



## GENERAL INFORMATION

*(Includes information on airline baggage, airport travel and your stay in Haiti)*

### **Baggage Information**

International Travel	One bag carry-on. No charge One bag checked. No charge 2 <sup>nd</sup> bag checked. \$30	45 in / 114 cm (carry-on) 62 in / 157 cm (checked)	40 lbs / 18 kgs (carry-on) 50 lbs / 23 kg (checked)
The size limitation of your luggage is calculated by adding the total outside dimensions of each bag, that is, length + width + height.			

\*Bags over the size or weight allowance will incur additional [charges](#). See below for [Specialty Items](#).

- Above is the Baggage allowance per person for flights to Port Au Prince. Each delegate will be responsible for packing their personal carry on items in one larger carry on and one smaller carry on bag (i.e.; backpack, computer bag, purse)
- All medical supplies and other materials for the Trip projects will be packed by ServeHAITI for the delegates as their free checked luggage.
- Each delegate will likely be responsible for a 2nd checked bag. The extra baggage fees will be reimbursed by ServeHAITI.

### **Airport Information**

- Delegates generally meet at either the Atlanta, Moline or Chicago airport at a pre arranged time and will check in as a group. Two large checked bags will be designated for each delegate and you will be responsible for retrieving them off of the carousel in Port Au Prince. (This is not as scary as it sounds as there will be many of the group to help each other.)
- Carts may be purchased inside the baggage claim area for \$2.00 a piece and this generally works best. The less attention we can draw to ourselves as a group, the better to get through customs. You will want to refrain from any clothing, T-shirts etc. that may identify you as a "Missionary".
- During your flight from Miami to Port au Prince, the flight attendants will pass out Immigration entry documents and customs declaration documents. You won't claim any medications unless asked to do so by a trip leader before the flight.

- Sadly, the guest homes we used to stay at in PAP have both been damaged. Matthew 25 Guest House is now accepting reservations again, but availability for larger groups is limited. If staying there, the address to list on the immigration form is: Delmas 33 #6 Rue A Martial.
- The other Guest Home we use is privately owned. On the immigration form you will need to list the address as: #52 D, Rue Lydia, Tabarre.
- When going through immigration (which is different than customs) they will stamp your passport and leave you with the bottom half of your entry card. DO NOT LOSE THIS as you will need it to depart the country. As you go through customs, you'll be asked to show your white declaration form as well as your baggage claim tickets. If separated at customs and you stopped and questioned, you do not need to be nervous as you are not doing anything illegal. The trip leaders will be carrying the bags with medications. These will (hopefully) have been pre approved by the Ministry of Health before our arrival.
- Once you have passed through customs, you'll exit out into what can only be described as mass chaos. The skycaps will be vying for your baggage handling. Politely say no – very firmly if necessary – and turn to your right and continue walking through the red gates, where someone from the group or the guest house will find you. We'll proceed to the parking lot where you will be divided into vehicles (depending on the size of the delegation) and driven to the clinic. Direction will be given to you by leaders in your group.

### **General Information on Stay in Haiti**

#### *Time spent in Port au Prince:*

- As stated before, the guest houses that we stayed at previously in Port au Prince have been damaged in the earthquake. At this point Matthew 25 is once again accepting guests on a limited basis at \$35.00/night. It is safe, gated, and guarded and the cost includes dinner and breakfast. We are also now using another guest house which costs \$50.00/night. It is near the US Embassy, is also gated and guarded and can house many volunteers at once. It has access to the internet and a US based landline to call home. There are 10 bedrooms and 4 working bathrooms. They will provide breakfast and dinner. This cost will be included in the delegate fee which also takes in the cost of transportation, diesel, food, and translators while in Haiti. (both in Port au Prince and in Grand Bois)
- The final total for the delegate fee will be provided to you as soon as arrangements are finalized. Once you receive this information, please make check payable to ServeHAITI and send to:

Dr. Joanne McGriff, Exec. Director  
 ServeHAITI  
 999 Peachtree St. NE  
 Suite 2300  
 Atlanta, GA 30309

*Time spent at the clinic:*

- Happily, the second story is completed and the staff is now sleeping upstairs. This is a new development for the volunteers as well, and we ask for your patience as we work through the glitches!
- We hope to be able to provide a bed and memory foam mattress for each volunteer, but remember you are in the mountains and it can get cold at night, so bring warm sleeping clothes- and a blanket or small sleeping bag if possible.
- The clinic has running water for showers (albeit cold water) but again, conservation is key. We also have solar power, but please be mindful of your energy usage.
- You will have internet and phone access at the clinic (God Willing)
- Good drinking water is provided both by large bottle jugs as well as the Gift of Water filter system. **DO NOT DRINK THE TAP WATER!!!!**
- Meals at the clinic will consist mostly of food items we have packed in duffels. This may include: packets of chicken and tuna, peanut butter, pretzels, beef jerky, granola bars, oatmeal, instant potatoes, soup packets, licorice, summer sausage, crackers and bread, dried fruits, nuts, trail mixes, etc. We do this to help those with traveling stomachs, as well as try to avoid putting extra burden on the clinic cook staff. Feel free to pack any goodies in your personal bags that you think you may crave!
  - At least one Haitian meal will be provided by the cooks daily. Please only take what you can eat. Food supply availability is subject to weather so we need to be mindful that it might be in short supply. However the Haitian cooks are very proud to give us what they can and they love to hear wonderful comments about the superb cooking!
  - The food prepared by the Haitian cooks may be spicy, and you may wish to pack some antacids and anti-diarrheal medication if you feel you are predisposed to these digestive issues!
- We will attend mass (hopefully) at least once, and it is a wonderfully uplifting experience. You will want to dress appropriately (long pants for men and skirts and sleeved tops for the women.) Afterward we will have a chance to walk to the Sunday market.
- As far as photography is concerned – it is best to ask first. Some people just don't want their pictures taken. Photography in Port Au Prince should be as discreet as possible on the streets, if at all.
- You'll find that generally the people are happy to spend time with you and are delightful to talk to.
- While each delegation has specific projects to work on while there, ServeHAITI feels that the interaction with those we work side by side with in Gran Bois is a huge part of the experience, and we will try to provide opportunity to spend time within the community as well as walk the countryside. It really is an amazing place.



## VOLUNTEER EXPENSES

For an average week-long trip, a delegate can expect to pay an **estimate** of **\$1,500** total. This amount includes:

1. Airline Tickets - which can cost anywhere from \$500-\$800 for a round trip ticket.
2. A Delegation Fee - which can range from \$400-\$700. This is an amount set before a trip by using a formula that includes expected costs incurred by the delegate and the team. These costs are totaled and divided by the total number of delegates to assure that each team member pays the same amount.

Expenses taken into account in the delegation fee calculation include:

- Airport porter fees
- Vehicle rental and insurance
- Fuel costs
- Driver fees
- Lodging in Port-au-Prince
- Translator fees
- Food purchased and prepared in Grand-Bois
- Food purchased in the States and brought in duffels

ServeHAITI recognizes that volunteers make a commitment to take time away from their families and volunteer their time, talent and services while in Grand-Bois. While ideally, we would like to be able to cover these expenses for the volunteer, we cannot. In fact, it is unlikely the delegate fee will totally cover all team expenses. Asking volunteers to contribute is essential to the mission to **help** to defray the final cost to ServeHAITI and make these trips financially viable for the organization.

The delegation fee is arguably one of the wisest investments you will ever make and virtually doubles the impact of your donated time and skills. Please also remember that delegation fees are tax deductible.



## COMMON CREOLE PHRASES

Below you will find some common Creole phrases.  
The ability to converse with your new Haitian friends in even the smallest way will greatly enhance your experience! Bon chans!

**For a more interactive learning experience, check out these online resources:**

Free Downloadable Program:

<http://www.byki.com/fls/free-haitian-software-download.html?l=haitian%20creole>

Resources from The University of Kansas:

<http://www2.ku.edu/~haitiancreole/>

Recordings of Children's Songs:

<http://www.mamalisa.com/?p=768&t=ec&c=114>

CREOLE	ENGLISH
Bonjou!	- Good morning!
Bonswa!	- Good afternoon!/Evening! (used after 11 AM)
Komonou ye?	- How are you?
N'apboule! (most common greeting and response)	- Good!
Wi	- Yes
yo	- they, them
Non	- No
Mesi	- Thanks
Anmwe!	- Help!
Non, mesi	- No, thanks
Souple	- Please
Merite	- You're welcome
Pa genpwoblem	- No problem
Oke	- OK
Eskizemwen	- Excuse me
Mwen regret sa	- I'm sorry
Gen...	- There is/are...
Pa genyen!	- There is/are not any!
Mwen pa genyen!	- I don't have any!

Sekonsa!	- That's right!
Pitipiti	- A little bit
Anpil	- A lot
Gen anpil...	- There are a lot of...
Isit	- Here
La	- There
Tout bagayanfom?	- Is everything OK?
Pa kounye-a	- Not now
Toupatou	- Everywhere
Anyen	- Nothing
Preske	- Almost
Atansyon!	- Attention!/Watch out!
Preseprese!	- Hurry!
Dife!	- Fire!
Rete!	- Stop!
Kounye-a	- Now
Nouapchache...	- We are looking for...
Souple, ban mwen...	- Please give me...
Separesa ant nou	- Divide this among you
Ye	- Yesterday
Jodia	- Today
Demèn	- Tomorrow
Maten an	- This morning
Apremidi a	- This afternoon
Aswe a	- This evening
lendi	- Monday
madi	- Tuesday
mekredi	- Wednesday
jedi	- Thursday
vandredi	- Friday
sandi	- Saturday
dimanch	- Sunday
Oubyen?	- You OK?
Mwen pa twò byen	- I'm not too well
Mwenmalad	- I'm sick
Te gen yon aksidan	- There was an accident
Noubezwen yon dokte/yon mistouswit	- We need a doctor/a nurse right now

KoteIopitalIa?	- Where is the hospital?
Kote li oufe mal?	- Where does it hurt you?
Li ansent	- She's pregnant
Mwen pa ka manje/domi	- I cannot eat/sleep
Mwengendjare	- I have diarrhea
Mwenanvivoonmi	- I feel nauseated
Tout komwencho	- My whole body is hot
Mwentoudi	- I'm dizzy
Noubezwenpansman/koton	- We need bandages/cotton
Mwenbezwen yon bagay pi blesesa a	- I need something for this cut
Ougen SIDA	- You have AIDS
Mwengrangou	- I'm hungry
Mwenswafanpil	- I'm very thirsty
Noutavlemanje	- We would like
maten an	- breakfast
midi a	- lunch
aswe a	- supper
Konben	- How much?/How many?
Poukisa?	- Why?
Kote?	- Where?
Kisa?	- What?
Kile?	- When?
Kimoun?	- Who?
Kijan?	- How?
Kiles?	- Which?
Eskegen...?	- Is/Are there...?
Eskeougen...?	- Do you have...?
Eskeou ka edenou, souple?	- Can you help us please?
Kotenou ka achte...?	- Where can we buy...?
Eskeou ka dimwen...?	- Can you tell me...?
montre. ...?	- show...?
ban...?	- give...?
KimounkiIa?	- Who is there?
KisaouvIe?	- What do you want?
KisaoutavIa?	- What would you like?
KisaouapfeIa?	- What are you doing there?
Kisasa a ye?	- What is that?
Sa k'genyen?	- What's the matter?

Kisa pi noufe?	- What must we do?
Eskeoute we...?	- Have you seen...?
Eskeou pale angle/franse?	- Do you speak English/French?
Kimounisitki pale angle?	- Who speaks English here?
Oukonprann?	- You understand?
Kijanyorelesa an kreyol?	- What do they call that in Creole?
Kijanyodi...an kreyol?	- How do they say... in Creole?
Kisaoubezouen?	- What do you need?
Kisaki rive ou?	- What happened to you?
Kikoteli ale?	- Where did he go?
Kilajou?	- How old are you?
Koteourete?	- Where do you live?
Eskeougen petit?	- Do you have any children?
Kotenou ye?	- Where are we?
genyen	- to have
chita	- to sit
manje	- to eat
rete	- to stop
kouri	- to run
kouche	- to lie down
vini	- to come
ale/prale	- to go
ban	- to give
retetrankil	- to be quiet
pran	- to get, receive
leve	- to get up
sede	- to give up
touye	- to kill
frape	- to hit
kache	- to hide
konnen	- to know
manti	- to lie (not truth)
gade	- to look
koupe	- to cut
kwit-manje, fe-manje	- to cook
fimen	- to smoke

atake	- to attack
ban pemi	- to authorize
kri	- to shout, yell, scream
achte	- to buy
fe-apel	- to call, name
netwaye	- to clean
femen	- to close
fose	- to coerce, force
fini	- to finish
obeyi	- to obey
fe - konfyans	- to trust
console	- to comfort
pati	- to leave, depart
mouri	- to die
fe-desen	- to draw, sketch
bwe	- to drink
tonbe	- to drop, fall
mete abo	- embark, load, board
atoure	- to surround
ranfose	- to enforce
ou	- you, your
mwen	- I, me, my, mine
nou	- us, our, you (plural)
li	- him, her, his, hers



## POST TRIP DELEGATE EVALUATION

*This form may be printed, filled out and mailed anonymously if you wish to:*

*ServeHAITI*

*999 Peachtree Street, NE*

*Suite 2300*

*Atlanta, GA 30309*

1. Do you feel you were adequately prepared in these areas, and if not, what would you recommend be done differently for future delegations?

Personal Packing:

Immunizations:

Port au Prince Airport arrival:

Port au Prince Guest House Stay:

Clinic Stay:



**ServeHAITI Volunteer Information/Interest/Selection Form**

**Section A: Contact /Personal Information:**

Title (Mr, Mrs, Ms, Dr, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_

Gender: Male \_\_\_\_\_ Female \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: Home \_\_\_\_\_ Work \_\_\_\_\_

Cell \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Best time to be contacted \_\_\_\_\_ please circle: EST CST MT PCST

Name of person to contact in case of emergency  
\_\_\_\_\_

Relationship to delegate \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Contact E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

**Availability of Time for Travel to Haiti:**

Please X time(s) of year and circle month(s) which are best for you.

Spring \_\_\_\_\_ ( March - April - May )

Summer \_\_\_\_\_ ( June - July - August )

Fall \_\_\_\_\_ ( Sept - Oct - Nov )

Winter \_\_\_\_\_ ( Dec - Jan - Feb )

Would You Need Financial Support to Travel? (This question does not imply or guarantee financial assistance from ServeHAITI, nor does an affirmative response exclude from ability to travel with ServeHAITI)

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

**Medical Information / Special Needs:**

This section pertains to any health issues which would have an impact on travel to a Third World Country, keeping in mind that schedules may not be able to be adhered to, there will be exposure to difficult living conditions with no guarantee of clean water. There are times when it is necessary to walk long distances over treacherous roads, and weather has an impact on road travel conditions.

When responding, please be honest with us and yourself as to whether you have any health issues (that you are aware of) which may need to be dealt with in a timely manner by others for your own safety as well as theirs.

If we feel necessary, we may ask for a Physician written permission or certificate of your ability to travel. At this time, pregnancy is considered a risk for travel and ServeHAITI would not feel comfortable allowing a delegate to travel who is within any trimester of a pregnancy, regardless of a physicians' release or a waiver of liability.

Chronic Health Issues \_\_\_\_\_

Medications \_\_\_\_\_

Allergies \_\_\_\_\_

**Section B: Travel to International Countries**

Please list previous International travel experience by Country, dates and duration, and the context of which it was carried out (i.e. Mission work, Business travel, personal travel)

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Passport Information (if you already possess one)

Type: (check one)

Personal \_\_\_\_\_ Diplomatic \_\_\_\_\_ Official Government \_\_\_\_\_

Country of Citizenship \_\_\_\_\_

Passport Number \_\_\_\_\_

Issue Date \_\_\_\_\_

Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name on Passport (first, middle, last)

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### **Section C: Credentials**

Degrees and Fields of Study

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Licenses

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Foreign Languages (writing, speaking, listening, reading fluency)

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FLUENCY LEVEL- WHAT IT MEANS

**AWARENESS:** You have no experience

**BASIC:** Basic training has been received. The only experience has been in a calls room and/or experimental scenarios, or as a trainee on-the-job. You would be expected to need some help when performing the skill.

**INTERMEDIATE:** Repeated successful experiences have been completed. Help from an expert may be necessary from time to time, but you can usually perform the skill independently.

**ADVANCED:** You can perform the actions associated with the skill without assistance. You are certainly recognized within your immediate organization as "the person to ask" when difficult questions arise regarding this skill.

**EXPERT:** You are known inside and/or outside the organization as an expert. You can answer any question about the skill and most questions related to the field where the skill is used.

### **Section D: Skills and Experience**

Please note the skills that you may have in a field by rating your expertise H, M or L and elaborate on the specific experience/in what capacity you performed in that field.

H- You are an expert and can perform skill without assistance if necessary

M- You have had some level of training but have not performed this skill without assistance

L- You have little or no experience

\_\_\_\_ Accounting/auditing \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Administration \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Agronomy \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Advertising \_\_\_\_\_

AIDS prevention, treatment, awareness

Anthropology

Architecture

Art

Biomedical Engineering

Conservation

Construction

Data Entry

Carpentry

Community and Social Service specialist

Communications

Dental

Economics

Education

Electrical

Fundraising

Health Education

Home Appliance Repair

Human Resources

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Journalism

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Medical

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Mental Health

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Music

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Photography

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Project Management

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Public Health

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Radio

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Radiology

---

Sewing

---

Social Work

---

Survey Research

---

Veterinary

---

Vocational Education

---

Volunteer Management

---

Zoology/Wildlife Biology

---

Other

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**Section E:**

Please tell us a little bit about yourself - including your interests and hobbies.

How did you become aware of ServeHAITI?

What is your main reason for wanting to be a trip delegate?

Are you willing to make a commitment to work within the organization for a minimum of a year after your return?

(This would include but is not limited to trying to raise awareness of the organization within your own community and among friends and family.)

Are you willing to travel under adverse conditions with no expectation of liability by ServeHAITI for any unforeseen events or circumstances and are you willing to sign a waiver stating such?

Would you be willing to fill out a post trip survey?

Are there other areas of interest for you as a volunteer within the United States?

\_\_\_\_\_ Duffel Packing

\_\_\_\_\_ Supply/Food Purchasing(with reimbursement)

\_\_\_\_\_ Medical Supplies/Inventory Management (Only Atlanta Volunteers)

Are you interested in serving on one of the following volunteer committees?  
(Only Atlanta Volunteers)

\_\_\_\_\_ Over the Counter Medicine Procurement

\_\_\_\_\_ ServeHAITI Community Awareness

\_\_\_\_\_ Local Fundraising

**For office use only:**

**Date received:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Updates/ change in eligibility status** \_\_\_\_\_

**Withdrawal date from volunteer pool** \_\_\_\_\_