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Dear Benefit Dinner Host,

Thank you so much for taking this opportunity to support the 1000 Wells Project, Davis. We are very excited and encouraged that you would like to help us and help so many who need access to clean water. Here are some suggestions for the dinner you will be hosting:

1. First, set a date for the dinner. Invite your friends, neighbors and co-workers.
2. Provide a meal or light refreshments. Here are some suggestions:
    a. Cook dinner for your guests. If you're daring, try cooking some African inspired cuisine.
    b. Provide coffee and desserts
    c. Make appetizers and some sort of beverage
3. After eating, present the slide show and video to your guests. Afterwards, invite them to ask questions and tell them more of the facts. If your guests have questions to which you don't know the answers, feel free to email us at davis100wells@gmail.com
4. Invite your guests to donate to the 1000 Wells Project, Davis. Invite them to host their own benefit dinner after directing them to the Farmers Market table or the 1000 Wells website, www.davis1000wells.org.
5. Finally, stop by the 1000 Wells table at the Farmers Market to tell us how your dinner went and to drop off any donations you have.

And don't forget our other important dates!

⇒ Volunteer Training: April 12 at Avalon Community Center (1617 Valdora Dr.) at 3:00 pm
⇒ Two Weeks of Sacrifice: April 19-May 3. For more information, check out www.davis1000wells.org and check out the 2 Weeks of Sacrifice under the "Get Involved" tab.
⇒ Farmers Market Silent Auction: April 23-May 3 to bid every Wednesday and Saturday. Pick up your winnings on May 7th or May 10th at the 1000 Wells table.
⇒ Walk for Water: May 17, 10:45 am at Civic Center Park. For more information, about our first ever walk-a-thon, check out www.davis1000wells.org and check out the "Get Involved" tab and the Walk for Water page.

*Included in this packet is: (1) a sheet of staggering statistics, (2) more information about our parent organization, Blood:Water Mission and the need for clean water

Thank you so much for your commitment to the 1000 Wells Project,

Katye Crawford

Did You Know?

- ➔ **1.1 billion people** in the world do not have access to safe water; this is roughly one sixth of the world's population. [1]
- ➔ **2.6 billion people** in the world do not have access to adequate sanitation; this is roughly two fifths of the world's population.[1]
- ➔ **Only $1 can provide 1 person living in Africa with clean water for 1 year!**

Clean water simply **isn't available** in many developing countries. When it is available, it's expensive or very difficult to access:

- ⇒ Almost two in three people lacking access to clean water live on less $2 a day. [2] Poor people living in the slums often pay 5-10 times more for per liter of water than wealthy people living in the same city. [2]
- ⇒ **40 billion working hours** are spent carrying water each year in Africa. [1]
- ⇒ Households in rural Africa spend an average of **26% of their time fetching water**, and it is generally women who are burdened with the task.[1]

The lack of clean water is the cause of many of the **diseases** that are common in the developing world, and plays a large role in the AIDS pandemic:

- ⇒ At any one time, half of the developing world's hospital beds are occupied by patients suffering from water-related diseases. 3
- ⇒ **1.8 million children** die every year as a result of diseases caused by unclean water and poor sanitation. This amounts to around **5000 deaths a day,** [1] or one death every 15 seconds, [2] making water related disease the **second biggest killer of children worldwide**, after acute respiratory infections like tuberculosis. [1] Water related diseases include:
  - **Diarrhea**. About 4 billion cases of diarrhea per year cause 2.2 million deaths, mostly among children under five. [3]
  - **Trachoma**. About 6 million people are blind from trachoma, a disease caused by the lack of water combined with poor hygiene practices. [3]
- ⇒ The **HIV/AIDS pandemic** is affected by water related diseases as well. The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) breaks down the immune system over a period of time until the person becomes vulnerable to common illnesses. At this stage, called Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), infections from diarrhea and malaria, and other water-related diseases, can become fatal even for adults. [4]
  - The world contains 40 million people living with HIV/AIDS. Nearly 3 million of these are children under 15 years. [4]
  - In the least developed countries, up to 90% of AIDS patients suffer from chronic diarrheal diseases. [4]

And what about those of us **in the US?** How much water do we use?

- The average American individual uses 100 to 176 gallons of water at home each day. The average African family uses about 5 gallons of water each day. [2]

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1. WaterAid.org
2. Water.org
3. UNICEF
4. LifewaterInternational.org

Clean water is a powerful way to begin a large scale conversation about AIDS. The 1000 Wells Project is a simple campaign that has very little controversy surrounding it. It is difficult to argue whether or not a person should have clean water. It is also difficult to deny the equation: $1= clean water for 1 person for 1 year. And it is vital that the church begin to build relationships with African communities. When a well is built, a conversation is started, a relationship between the church and the community benefiting from the project begins. This is the seed of a worldview shift. This is what excites us about this project."-Dan Haseltine of Jars of Clay

Blood:Water Mission and the 1000 Wells Project:

The 1000 Wells Project is part of a larger organization called Blood:Water Mission, a faith-based non-profit organization started by the Christian band group, Jars of Clay. Their mission to tangibly reduce the impact of the African HIV/AIDS pandemic, to promote clean blood and clean water in Africa, and to build equitable, sustainable and personal community links. The specific goal of the 1000 Wells Project is to raise enough money to build 1000 Wells in 1000 African communities in the span of five years. By providing local leadership with training for maintenance and upkeep of their own wells, the 1000 Wells Project brings sustainable development and empowerment to impoverished communities, and hope for a healthier, more prosperous future.

Where the Money Goes:

Blood:Water Mission seeks to realize the 1000 Wells Project by providing the funding for their partner organizations to actually build the wells. These organizations include: Africare, African Leadership, African Well Fund, Integrated Community Development International, Lifewater International, Living Hope Community Center, Living Water International, World Vision International, Acting on AIDS, DATA. Less than 10% of every dollar Blood:Water Mission collects goes toward their own administrative costs; the rest goes directly toward well development. (Note: none of the money raised by the 1000 Wells Project at Davis goes toward our group's administrative costs.)

The Wells:

The cost of the wells can range from $200 to repair a neglected hand pump to $15,000-$20,000 to construct an electric urban pump.

A team of specialists survey the area to determine the best type of well for the geography and needs of the community. A trained team of African nationals then can begin the well construction, and the rest of the community is educated on the importance of this well and how to maintain it, creating a sense of community ownership. The community is also given spare parts for upkeep of the well. Most organizations continue to check on the community for as long as three years to make sure that the well is used, maintained, and working.

The Importance of Clean Water – by Lifewater International
(http://www.lifewater.org/the_global_need/the_global_need.html)

Water and Children/Education

Unsafe water makes children sick. The World Health Organization estimates that 6,000 children die each day from water-related illnesses such as cholera, dysentery, typhoid, guinea worm, and hepatitis. One of the most common symptoms of disease is diarrhea. Many children in the developing world live with constant diarrhea caused by water-related illnesses. It is almost impossible for children with diarrhea or their parents to keep the watery feces from contaminating other people.

Also, in communities without easy access to water, children are the ones designated to haul it long distances to their homes. Water weighs 8 pounds per gallon, so a child providing a family of four with a sub-Saharan average of 16 gallons per day must carry daily 128 pounds of water from water sources that are up to several miles away. Children in communities lacking accessible clean water often miss school. The demands of retrieving water for their families leave little time or energy for studies. In addition, children are often too sick from water-related diseases to go to school, or embarrassing diarrhea keeps them home. Outbreaks of disease may also force the closure of schools, so some communities are without schools. The lack of water especially affects girls. Many girls are not able to attend school because their main responsibility for the family, collecting water, requires hours of walking each day. In many cases, young women drop out of school when they reach puberty because of a lack of privacy or female-only facilities

Water and Conflict

An adult can live without food for several weeks, but only two or three days without water. When food production, sanitation, health, education, drinking, cattle rearing, etc. are threatened due to water scarcity, conflict often arises. When some people don't have access to clean water and others do, there is an unequal distribution of power that can cause conflict. According to a 1996 NATO/CCMS study, "Water shortage is generally seen as the environmental problem most likely to lead to violent conflict." When studying nations' internal and external conflict, water is noteworthy for several reasons:

Agriculture: Water scarcity within a country that depends heavily on agriculture for its economy can cause political instability and internal strife.
Urban Migration: Rural people who lack a stable water supply may migrate to urban areas, leading to overcrowding and stress on already limited resources.
Privatization: Private ownership of water often raises prices many times putting water of reach for the poor who need it most. This unequal distribution of resources can increase conflicts within a country.
Refugees: People living in the midst of conflict may have to leave their homes to seek water in harsh, and even dangerous environments.

Water and HIV Aids

It is crucial that the fight against HIV/AIDS includes a clean water initiative to prolong lives, improve health, and render medications more effective. The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) breaks down the immune system over a period of time until the person becomes vulnerable to common illnesses. At this stage, called Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), infections from diarrhea and malaria can become fatal even for adults. In the least developed countries, up to 90% of AIDS patients suffer from chronic diarrheal diseases, which contribute to an increase in diarrheal deaths. Providing safe water to AIDS-infected individuals is essential to increasing the lifespan of infected parents, professionals and others.

Thus the sufficient supply of safe water nearby is important to reduce the impact and spread of AIDS for many other reasons: First, people weakened by AIDS will not be able to walk long distances to get water. Also, if drugs are available for treating HIV or other infections, they are often in pill form and need to be taken with clean, safe water in order to be more effective. Caregivers will need water for hand washing before and after caring for ill people so as not to spread the disease to others. In addition, mothers with HIV may choose to protect their infant children from getting infected by using formula instead of breast milk, but safe water is needed to mix the formula.

Water and Hygiene

In many countries, simply failing to wash one's hands often leads to fatal infection or disease. Thousands of children die every day of preventable diseases because they and others in their community have not been trained in the simple methods of blocking them. Hygiene training is a vital companion to the introduction of safe water. Improving a community's water supply generally reduces the incidence of diarrhea by approximately 15 percent. When improved water is combined with the introduction of hygienic practices, diarrhea incidences decline by up to 65 percent.

Water and Women

More than half of the 1.2 billion people who do not have access to water are women and girls. Daily, they are responsible for collecting water for drinking, cooking, cleaning, hygiene, and sanitation. The huge burden of fetching water hinders women's and girls' participation in activities such as education, politics, economic endeavors, rest, and recreation.

Collecting water is often the most time consuming, yet important daily activity for women and young girls in developing countries. In rural areas, they can spend four to five hours per day gathering water, making it hard for women to focus on other economic activities and for their daughters to attend school. The weight of the water they carry also exposes them to a greater risk of malnutrition, back problems, and anemia. Also, women may lack time or energy to seek out scarce firewood to boil and treat the water. Many times new technologies for water treatment are taught to the men in the village and do not get shared with the women who manage the water collection and storage for the family.