



An initiative of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States funded by the European Union

PROJECT SUMMARY

Global Water Partnership-Caribbean (GWP-C) in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Cartagena Convention Secretariat/Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP) under the Multilateral Environmental Agreements in ACP Countries

WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM IN ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Antigua and Barbuda Meteorological Service reports that in the past ten years, the country has gone through eight (8) severe droughts.

This is an ongoing challenge that is significantly worse in rural areas because small-scale farmers rely on water resources for the production of their crops.

This project aims to address this gap by creating water filtration devices to treat sewage into drinkable water for rural areas.

With the aid of this method, farmers will gain access to clean water even during the dry season, improving both their productivity and quality of life.

MAIN OBJECTIVES

The project's main objective is to create a purification system for water, with filtration devices that can turn sewage into potable water for rural areas and farming communities.

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY



[Integrated Health Outreach](#)

LOCATION



ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

KEY OUTPUTS

The project's main outcomes are:

1. Potable water produced from wastewater that yields 80% cleaned water.
2. Water filtration system developed by using recyclable garbage.
3. Built capacity for a minimum of six (6) farmers on how to construct and maintain the water filtration devices.
4. Training replicated through training continuation.

PROJECT DURATION

6 Months



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CONSTRUCTED WETLAND FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT IN DOMINICA

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Sanitation that is both accessible and safe makes a significant contribution to public health.

This project aims to build a wastewater management program that is linked to the CARIBSAN initiative, which seeks to establish creative and ecologically friendly wastewater treatments.

Specifically at the 68-unit apartment building in Cotton Hill, Portsmouth, it is suggested that a pilot vertical-flow created wetland be built as a secondary treatment stage after the building's septic tank.

There are about 200 inhabitants in the facility. Later, the technique can be implemented at a few of the other rural apartment buildings.

MAIN OBJECTIVES

The project's goal is to build a wetland for wastewater treatment, giving inhabitants of the beneficiary community access to extremely affordable wastewater treatment while also enhancing their environment.

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY



[Dominica Water and Sewerage Company. Ltd](#)

LOCATION



KEY OUTPUTS

The project's primary outcomes are listed below:

1. Installation of a Constructed Wetland System at a Rural Apartment Complex.
2. Practical instruction in the design, construction, and maintenance of constructed wetlands.
3. O&M Constructed Wetland Manual.

PROJECT DURATION

11 Months



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CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT IN THE DR

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Domestic, commercial, industrial, and agricultural wastewater discharge into streams has a detrimental effect on ecosystem stability, biodiversity conservation, coastline stability, and community livelihood.

Additionally, local pollution in small touristic rural areas raises public health hazards and decreases touristic activities and attractions.

By constructing an effective, decentralized, engineered wetland system for the treatment of wastewater from the households and its ecohotel facilities, the proposed project will address the problem of wastewater management in Barrio de Hipolito, a tiny community in Jarabacoa with 700 residents.

MAIN OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the project is to improve water sustainability in small rural touristic communities while enhancing sanitation services in the Dominican Republic.

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY



**Brightline
Institute and
Global
Partnership,
Inc.**

LOCATION



KEY OUTPUTS

The main outputs of the project are:

1. Operational constructed wetlands.
2. Effective pollution monitoring programme.
3. Improved sanitation infrastructure.
4. Capacity building and training.
5. Awareness materials produced and shared.

PROJECT DURATION

6 Months



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GREYWATER SYSTEMS IN ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

PROJECT OVERVIEW

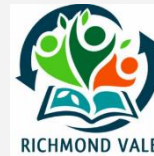
By building five (5) greywater management systems, the interventions in this project aim to increase water security and boost resilience in a region that is very sensitive to the effects of climate change and other environmental dangers.

The project's intended beneficiaries include 500 people from each of the three (3) target areas, five (5) owners of greywater systems and home gardens (at least three (3) of whom are women), and three (3) members of the community who have been taught to install and maintain the systems.

MAIN OBJECTIVES

The specific objective is to establish five (5) greywater systems and strengthen capacities and awareness of communities in sustainable wastewater management.

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY



[Richmond Vale Academy \(RVA\)](#)

LOCATION



KEY OUTPUTS

1. The ability of community members to construct nature-based greywater systems and manage wastewater sustainably has improved.
2. Greywater is sustainably and locally managed.
3. In SVG, evidence supports the effectiveness and applicability of low-cost, environmentally-friendly wastewater recycling technologies.
4. A greater understanding of the advantages and requirements of locally and sustainably treating wastewater, as well as nature based greywater systems.

PROJECT DURATION

6 Months