Group Project Partners
Center for Global Safe Water in partnership with Georgia Tech, Fundacion Sumaj Huasi, UNICEF Bolivia, and EcoSanRes

Populations/communities served
Communities in the departments of La Paz, Chuquisaca, Oruro and Santa Cruz, Bolivia

Group Project Timeframe
May 26th – July 28th 2008
Group Project Goals

• To synergistically conduct studies on sanitation coverage, latrine efficiency, latrine design and willingness to pay for latrines in order to inform CGSW, Sumaj Huasi, UNICEF, and EcoSanRes sanitation programs and projects in Bolivia.
• To work together in supporting and conducting research.

Expected Group Project Outcomes

• To provide project partners, other NGOs and the Bolivian government with information about rural sanitation coverage, appropriate types of sanitation systems for each ecological region, means of managing health risks associated with existing sanitation technologies, and effective strategies to increase uptake and usage of sanitation systems.
• Fortification of pre-existing partnerships, and identification and establishment of new partnerships for social marketing, sanitation coverage and environmental monitoring projects.
• Installation of trained field teams to continue work after July 2008
Progress to date

- Collection of household sanitation preferences and willingness to pay information from the highlands and lowlands of Bolivia.
- Completion of Participatory mapping, GPS point collection and censuses in 12 communities in the valley region of Bolivia.
- Pilot of survey on water, sanitation and hygiene practices, and diarrhea incidence.
- Identification of Ascaris positive latrines and installation of environmental data loggers in each of the three principal ecological regions of Bolivia.
- Establishment of field teams for all projects

Next Steps

- Completion of progress reports for the Center for Global Safe Water and partners.
- Analysis of data gathered thus far.
- Student thesis work.
- Creation of sanitation coverage and Ascaris prevalence maps
Emory University and Georgia Tech Students with Fundacion Sumaj Hausi Founders
• Project Partners
  Center for Global Safe Water, Emory University
  UNICEF Bolivia
  Fundacion Sumaj Huasi, Bolivia

• Communities served
  Mantecani in the department of La Paz, Bolivia
  Saavedra in the department of Santa Cruz, Bolivia
  Thaqo Pampa and Rodeo in the department of Chuquisaca, Bolivia

• Project Timeframe
  May 26th – July 30th 2008
Project Goal

• To understand how environmental conditions mitigate the survival of *Ascaris lumbricoides* ova in the three principal ecological regions of Bolivia.

Expected Outcomes

• To develop field methods for the collection of bio-solids and the monitoring of environmental conditions in latrines for one year.

• To inform the design of latrines specific to each of the three principal ecological regions using data collected throughout the year.

• To map expected Ascaris-ova survival times across the country based on information gathered.
Progress to date
• Collection of 25 bio-solid samples from latrines in each of the three principal ecological regions.
• Identification of Ascaris-positive latrines.
• Installation of environmental data loggers in 2 latrines in the highlands, 2 latrines in the valley and 2 latrines in the tropical lowlands.
• Establishment of field team to continue sample and data collection throughout the year.
• Extension of partnership with biological laboratory in La Paz where samples are processed.

Next steps
• Re-installation of data-loggers in Ascaris-positive latrines.
• Continuation of communication with MOH to gather more information about Ascaris prevalence throughout the country.
• Composition of reports for partner organizations and refinement of field manuals for future studies.
• Analysis of latrine temperature and moisture data after full year of collection to create maps and inform latrine design.
Map of Bolivia outlining three principal ecological regions with photographs of sampled latrines in corresponding regions.
Project Partners

Center for Global Safe Water, Emory University
Fundacion Sumaj Huasi, Bolivia

Populations/Community served

Rural community of Sevaruyo, Bolivia

Project Timeframe

May 26th – July 28th 2008
Project Goals

• To understand household sanitation preferences and willingness to pay through focus group discussions and in-depth interviews with community members
• To assess the existing financial, market and credit structures in the community, as well as community members’ perceptions of, and attitudes toward them
• To identify the best methods to provide credit to households for sanitation

Expected Outcomes

• To identify partnerships and funding mechanisms for ecological sanitation
• To use the information collected to aid in the development of a social marketing campaign
Progress to date

• Collection of:
  • 4 focus groups (2 male, 2 female)
  • 5 key informant interviews with community leaders
  • 3 key informant interviews with microfinance organizations
  • 11 in-depth interviews (focusing on finance)

Next steps

• Analysis of the data generated from qualitative research
• Use of the data to aid in the development of a social marketing campaign
Community members trained to manufacture ecological latrines, World Bank representative and Fundacion Sumaj Hausi engineer in Sevaruyo, Bolivia
• **Project Partners**
  Center for Global Safe Water, Emory University
  UNICEF Bolivia
  Fundación Sumaj Huasi, Bolivia

• **Populations/communities served**
  12 rural communities in the department of Chuquisaca, Bolivia:
  Motaya, Churupampa, Thaqo Pampa, Rodeo, Chahuarani, Chunca Cancha,
  Jatun Mayu, Tarea Pampa, Quinoa Chacra, Jatun Wasi, Kollpa Pampa, Choromomo

• **Project Timeframe**
  May 26th – July 28th 2008
• **Project Goals**
  
  • To initiate the field component of CGSW and UNICEF’s study on the impact of EcoSan latrines in rural Bolivia.
  
  • To use participatory mapping, GIS, and a community census to map communities and identify the types and coverage of latrines and water sources.

• **Expected Outcomes**

  • To establish a working relationship with UNICEF’s field staff, and community leaders.
  
  • To refine mapping, census and survey methods to be employed in the EcoSan impact study.
  
  • To characterize the sanitation situation in participating villages.
• **Progress to date**
  - Participatory mapping, GPS point collection and censuses completed for 12 communities.
  - Survey on water, sanitation and hygiene practices, and diarrhea incidence piloted.

• **Next steps**
  - Create GIS maps of communities displaying water and sanitation features. Share maps with UNICEF and participating communities.
  - Use information collected to compose MPH thesis, reports for partner organizations, and field manuals for the EcoSan Impact study.
Community members, UNICEF field staff, and CGSW students gather after the completion of a participatory map of Rodeo, Chuquisaca, Bolivia.