Annex 2   Bolivia Node evaluation report

Evaluation of

Bolivia Knowledge Node for Sustainable Sanitation

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1   Introduction and background

The knowledge node for sustainable sanitation in Bolivia (NSSD)[12] was established in April 2009 with support from the EcoSanRes Programme, Phase 2 (ESR2) implemented by the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) with financing from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). The Bolivia Node is hosted by The Netherlands Development Organization's (SNV) office in La Paz and is directed by the national sanitation collaboration platform for local, regional, and national government entities (DINESBVI)[13]. The Node uses DINSEBVI's partners: public authorities and agencies, NGO's, Educational institutions, private sector and professionals, as a vehicle for outreach in the sector.

This report summarises the main findings from the interviews with Bolivia Node member organisations, desk review of the relevant project and sector documents and field visits to some of the pilot projects in Bolivia made in late June early July, 2011. A list of interviewees is attached to the report (see Annex 1).

2   Objectives and RBM aspects

2.1   *Objectives*

The <u>overall goal</u> of NSSD was to: "to increase the access of the rural and urban poor to adequate sanitation services by contributing to the generation of knowledge and capacity related to the design, promotion, implementation and institutionalization of decentralized (or house-hold-centered) sustainable sanitation systems in Bolivia".

The <u>specific objectives</u> of the node were as follows:

6. To develop knowledge and capacities relating to the DSS[14] approach in DINESBVI member institutions personnel, as in other allied sector institutions (health, environment, agriculture / food security, holistic watershed management, housing, etc.).
7. To consolidate performance, placement and sustainability of the NODE.
8. To promote DSS demonstration initiatives and projects regionally and in diverse contexts for validation of the approach and appropriate technologies for subsequent application and replication at national level.
9. To develop an integrated DSS promotion strategy targeting multiple actors at different strata of Bolivian society.
10. To generate DSS analysis and documentation processes and related projects, at departmental and municipal levels and with support from the universities and other research institutions.

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[12] "Nodo del conocimiento en Saneamiento Sostenible Descentralizado" (NSSD).
[13] DINESBVI (Directorio Nacional de Espacios Sectoriales en Saneamiento Básico y Vivienda - National Directory of Sector Spaces in Basic Sanitation and Housing) is the national coordinating body of the 9 sector spaces at regional level, which each are composed, of representatives from the regional government and the municipalities. Besides, each of the 9 sector spaces have conformed networks of partners that gather all major stakeholder in the water sector (NGOs, private sector, etc.) All in all, DINESBVI gathers about 100 institutional members and other actors in sanitation sector including public agencies, NGOs, and professionals.
[14] "Decentralised Sustainable Sanitation" (DSS).

2.2   Relevance and operationalization of objectives

The objectives are well in line with the general ESR2 programme objectives as well as with the general development goals of Sida. The project logframe includes results on output, outcome and impact level, though sometimes the distinction between outcome and impacts are not always clear.

The objectives have been operationalized with regard to specified outputs (activities), outcome and impact and the actual implementation have been carried out according to plan.

2.3   Boundary partners

An assessment of potential boundary partners was included in the scoping report[15]. However, the node's boundary partners were not specified in the project document or the activity reports more than in general terms with reference to the DINESBVI network of partners and Universities, Educational Centres and NGO's. Nevertheless, the Node maintains a detail of the boundary partners that are actively involved in node activities (see annex 2). The partners that have been involved in pilot projects, dissemination and workshops are also mentioned in the progress reports.

DINESBVI and its regional organisations – the Espacios Sectorales Departamentales (ESD) - representing regional (departmental) and municipal authorities, have not played such a strong role in the Node development as expected. This is mainly due to the on-going political decentralisation process and the slow progress towards officialising DINESBVI's legal status[16]. The elected departmental governments (Gobiernos Autónomos Departamentales)[17] have not given the same priority to the ESD's and to DINESBVI, which has weakened their relationship to the Node. The nine ESD's in the country still send representatives to the Node's Committee meetings, but with the exception of one, their representatives have been replaced frequently, which have affected the continuity of the work. In addition, the central government has been reluctant to implement the decentralization process. This is also true for the national public water and sanitation sector agencies that have given less attention to DINESBVI as a platform to bridge between the national and regional levels of decision making and policy implementation.

To overcome this constraint the Node has maintained a parallel strategy, maintaining a close relationship with DINESBVI, but at the same time worked actively to further strengthen strategic alliances with other organizations in the network. These organizations form an interesting mix of stakeholders in the public and civil society sector that reflects a strategic approach by the Node in order to reach various sectors of society:

- Vice Ministry of Water Supply and Basic Sanitation (VASPB) – (*developed national guidelines for ecosanitation*);
- The Departmental Associations of Municipalities in two regions of the country: Potosí (AMDEPO) and Chuquisaca (AMDECH) – (*pilot activities involving municipal authorities, local communities and university staff/students*);
- Universities: University of San Simon, University of San Andrés, University of San Francisco – (*Research activities and introduced ecosan in curricula*);

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[15] Sawyer, R. July 2008. "South America Node Scoping Report".

[16] As a response to these difficulties to get DINESBVI legally recognised, the Node is supporting the ESDs to apply for legal status through the departmental governments.

[17] The regional authorities were previously not elected but appointed by the central government.

- Association of Architects in La Paz (SEHAVITA);
- Private sector: Agua Tuya (foundation)[18] – (*pilot project*);
- NGO's (Water for People, Sumaj Huasi and others) – (*pilot projects, dissemination or results*);
- The Bolivian Navy (*demonstration centre, training of staff and recruits*);
- Individual consultants - (*research related activities*).

2.3   *Reporting on results*

The Node has presented six-monthly progress report as agreed upon, the last one presented on May 30, 2011. The reports follow a basic RBM approach, even though the distinction between outcomes and impact is not entirely stringent in the logframe or in the narrative text. Each of the objectives have been assigned a fairly large set of indicators (5 – 8), but from the reporting against the logframe it is not clear weather all the indicators have been used to measure performance or not.

Nevertheless, the progress reports provide a good account of major achievements made according to the set objectives, as well as the challenges and potentials encountered during project implementation. The SEI standardised reporting format for all the Nodes, does obviously not fully cover all aspects of activities and achievements made and the Bolivia Node has made additional documentation of their work.

3   Effectiveness

The extent of objectives fulfilment has been evaluated on the basis of information acquired through the node reporting, stakeholder and boundary partner interviews.

3.1   *Reported activities and results*

The following summarises the activities and achievements made as described in the progress reports:

Objective 1- Develop knowledge and capacities relating to the DSS approach

The intended activities were to identify the need for training, prepare and implement plans for training and capacity development of DINESBVI and each of ESD's including their network members. Further, it was expected that, based on the training provided, DINESBVI should promote the design of national and local policies for DSS.

Output: Training needs in DSS among partner organizations was identified and a two year DSS training plan was prepared. Additional funding (other than SEI) and logistic support for the implementation of the Training Plan was successfully acquired. The additional funding equals 75% of the SEI Funding[19].

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[18] "Agua Tuya", legal status as a foundation that carries out development oriented work, but it started off as an initiative of a private sector company in Cochabamba, Bolivia to meet the increasing demand of alternative solutions to sanitation by middle-income residents in peri-urban areas of the town Cochabamba, Bolivia. Before Agua Tuya was granted funding from international development agencies, its business model was entirely based on commercial private sector principles.
[19] SEI Funding: USD 159.000; Additional sources, counterpart funding etc: USD 119.000. Major contribution from WFP, SEHAVITA and from the demonstrative pilots.

Outcome: Two out of nine ESD's have implemented the training according to plan. All in all, the NSSD trained 250 members of staff of public organizations and other professionals in DSS;

Impact: DINESBVI has successfully supported the preparation and approval of two national guidelines: (i) National Guidelines for Ecological Sanitation and (ii) National Guidelines to streamline gender equity in water and sanitation projects.

Objective 2 – Consolidate performance, placement and sustainability of the NODE

Main intended activities were to: Appoint the DSS Technical Advisory Committee (DSS-TCC) for the Node; Implement monitoring system; Develop the NSSD Strategic Plan 2011 – 2015; Strengthen DINESBVI staff in financial management of the Node; and transfer financial management of the Node to DINESBVI by 2010.

Outcome: The Technical Advisory Committee established and operational according to plan; The strategic plan for the NSSD prepared and the NSSD has a financial management system and monitoring system in place that also provide the Node members with transparent information on performance. Prepared application for funding by UN-Habitat 2011-2012 and at present preparing an application to Sida for the operation of the Node 2012 – 2015.

Impact: The NSSD has been successful in raising new funds from UN-Habitat to financially support and consolidate Node activities during 2011- 2012.

Objective 3 – Promote DSS demonstration initiatives

Main intended activities: Two strategic allies support demonstration projects; Encourage DSS initiative among municipal and departmental governments; Implementation of demonstration experiences through the DINESBVI/ the nine ESD's; Arrange workshops (by DINESBVI) and take part in international workshops; Promote women's participation in demonstration projects.

Outcome: Eight demonstration projects under implementation. Since March 2009, eight training events have been carried out with the participation 850 persons from the network. The Node has presented the work in Bolivia in three international seminars/workshops

Objective 4 - Training and knowledge sharing

Main intended activities: Implement an integrated DSS promotion strategy adapted to the conditions of the different regions in the country; Disseminate information materials through the DINESBVI network.

Outcome: Agreement signed between NSSD, WFP and SNV on development of social marketing strategies for DSS adapted to the Bolivian context; The NSSD website under development; The Node were to present the social marketing strategy in connection with Stockholm Water Week in August 2011.

Objective 5 – Generate DSS analysis and documentation processes at departmental and municipal levels

Main intended activities: Develop a registry of institutions with experience in DSS; Develop academic curricula that includes DSS components in collaboration with national universities; Carry out and document experiences of DSS based on pilot and demonstration projects; Support DINESBVI and University staff increase the capacity to document DSS experiences at local, regional and national levels; Promote an equitable gender balance and active involvement of women in research teams.

Outcome: Mapping of institutions has been carried out; Agreements signed with: (i) the School for Training of Rural Teachers[20] on development of curricula Sanitary and Environmental Health Education, (ii) San Francisco University in Sucre to include DSS in curricula for nurses and teachers and with the Dept. of Agronomy to investigate the use of urine as fertilizer; (iii) with Sarar-T; and the JICA supported programme for rural development; Guidelines to document DSS experiences developed in collaboration with the universities; DSS Experiences documented and an anthropological study on DSS in rural areas initiated; The number of female staff in research team has increased.

3.2 *Summarized information collected through interviews*

When assessing the Bolivia Node's (NSSD) performance it is important to bear in mind that some of the achievements made cannot be attributed solely to the Node, but is rather the result of combined efforts of simultaneous initiatives. This is the case for some of the achievements made on national policy level. On the other hand, it is inherent in the concept of a knowledge node, to act as a catalyst for and promote initiatives of the network members - initiatives that most likely would have taken much longer time to materialize if it had not been for the presence of the Node.

The information gathered through the interviews is consistent with the presentation of achievements and results in the progress reports. There are several topics where the interviewees shared common view points, for instance: The timing and the initial conditions when establishing the Node was favourable; The Node has in relatively short time span managed to gain credibility and acknowledgement by a wide array of stakeholders and has through this raised the profile of DSS in the country; It has had impact on national policy making and initiated several interesting pilot activities; on the other hand the time span of 2,5 year is too short to consolidate the Node and the funding by the ESR2 has not been sufficient to cover the needs.

To summarize, the Bolivia Node has exceeded the expected results both in quantitative and qualitative terms. The NSSD succeeded to raise considerable additional counterpart funding from network members and from other donor agencies (60% of the funds from other sources than ESR2). This is an important achievement that shows that the Node has in a short time span manage to set up an organizational model that has gained confidence and credibility among the network members and donor agencies and filled a gap in the sector.

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[20] Escuela Superior de Formación de Maestros rurales.

3.3   *Contributing/limiting factors*

3.3.1   Contributing factors

Behind the success there are several factors: The creation of the Node coincided with the creation of regional platforms for sector coordination (ESD)'s and the national coordinating body for basic sanitation and housing (DINESBVI). The ESR2 scoping study was well prepared and adequately identified strategic issues and potentials. Besides, there is a long tradition in Bolivia, since the early 1990's, to work in a methodological way to improve the sustainability of investments in rural water and sanitation. These efforts have been based on participative approaches with a deep respect for socio-cultural contexts in the different regions of the country. When it comes to develop national norms and guidelines, Bolivia has at several occasions successfully carried out complex consultation processes with key stakeholders, which has ensured that previous experiences and lessons learned are incorporated in the new guidelines[21]. There are also several organizations in the country that for some time have been implementing ecological sanitation with emphasis on developing new approaches to sustainable sanitation[22]. Maybe the most important factor is the fact that the Bolivia Node has successfully managed to bridge between stakeholders that share common interests, but otherwise would not have come together spontaneously without the Node acting as a catalyst. This is evidenced by the wide recognition the Node has received from the sector stakeholders, the public authorities at national, departmental and municipal level, Universities and research centres, NGO's and international cooperation agencies.

> *"... One of the most important achievements of the Bolivia Node is its ability to draw different stakeholders together that shares a common interest in ecologically sustainable sanitation. Without the Node, they would not have come together ... Had there been more funding the impact would most likely have been greater ..."*
>
> **(Interview with Dr. Betty Soto, first coordinator of Bolivia Node. At present Country Coordinator of Water for People. June 22, 2011)**

3.3.2   Limiting factors

Several of the interviewees mentioned the allocation of funds from SEI as a factor that had limited the ability of the Node to have a larger impact. Not only in terms of funding of demonstration projects and research activities, but also in terms of its capability to facilitate and promote DSS. The Node had also planned to employ two members of staff, but due to limited financial resources only one Coordinator was contracted. In terms of work load it has proved difficult to meet the demands of coordination and outreach with only one member of staff.

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[21] This was for instance the case with the national guidelines for public participation and community development in water and sanitation projects: MMAyA/VAPSB. 2008. "Guía de desarrollo comunitario en proyectos de agua y saneamiento – Tomo 1 al 6". Ministerial decree 075, 2008.
[22] For instance: UNICEF-Bolivia, Water for People, Sumaj Huasi, Agua Tuya)

Another limitation is the present organisational set-up: Initially, SNV was going to act as a host for the Node during a transition phase only, while DINESBVI went through the process to acquire formal legal status. However, this process has proved too be far more complicated than expected. One reason to this is that the on-going public administration decentralization reform process has political connotations: The central government has been reluctant to go ahead with delegation of powers to the new departmental governments. This means that the Node still depends on the SNV for its administration and financial management, which restrict its ability for independent decision-making.

However some of the interviewees argued that a future dependence on DINESBVI is maybe not such a good option after all. The DINESBVI structure with its regional boards (ESD) will be vulnerable to political interference, which may affect the credibility and efficiency of the Node in the future.

The Node has been operating since March 2009. Even though it has produced most of the expected results, two and half years are considered to short time span to make the Node sustainable. The ESR2 mid-term review also recommended extending funding of the Node beyond 2011.

One limiting factor, not referred to by the interviewees, but worth mentioning in this context is the cautious approach to private sector involvement in water and sanitation adopted by the present government. Bolivia's new Constitution explicitly prohibits private sector involvement in water and sanitation service provision, even if they are allowed to take part in the construction of infrastructure. The Ministry of Environment and Water Resources and the public agencies responsible for investments, capacity development and regulation are still in early stages of development and will need further support to consolidate and extend their capacities. At the same time, the NGO sector that historically have played an important part in increased water and sanitation coverage, are not necessarily favoured by the public authorities, though there are some indications that this position may change. This situation restricts the options available to promote stakeholders that historically have played a part in water sector development in Bolivia and therefore poses a challenge in terms of development of DSS approaches to reach the MDG goals.

3.4 Changes towards introducing sustainability criteria

At the national level, the Node, has contributed to the design and adoption of national guidelines for: Ecological Sanitation and to Streamline Gender Equity in Water and Sanitation Projects. The node has also taken part in regional workshops to promote DSS.

4   Efficiency

The total financial support from ESR2 to the Bolivia Node amounts to 1.1 million SEK, which equals 12 % of the total amounts transferred to all nodes (see table).

	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL	%
Bolivia Node		**460,254**	**183,077**	**450,405**	**1,093,736**	**12.0**
Central America Node			339,770	769,141	1,108,911	12.1
Burkina Faso Node		109,789	378,469	745,837	1,234,095	13.5
China Node	350,000	22,915	212,209	914,309	1,499,433	16.4
Philippines Node		470,187	411,467	348,308	1,229,962	13.5
Southern Africa Node		202,559	568,708	438,158	1,209,425	13.2
South Asia Node			302,274	597,726	900,000	9.8
East Africa Node			305,467	557,257	862,724	9.4
	350,000	1,265,704	2,701,441	4,821,141	9,138,286	
Percentage of cost	3.8	13.9	29.6	52.8		

Considering that the project objectives have been reached (or even exceeded targets) within the given time frame, the implementation has been efficient.

5   Relevance

The ESR programme and the knowledge node are highly relevant in the Bolivian context: The country has one of the lowest indexes of basic sanitation coverage on the continent. A number of studies have highlighted the inherent challenges to expand basic sanitation in peri-urban and rural areas of Bolivia, in particular in terms of design of adequate sustainable solutions adapted to the highly diverse socio-cultural context and hydrological conditions in the various regions of the country. To this should be added the impact of climate change, which according to recent projections, will severely affect the availability and distribution of fresh water resources.

The Ministry of Environment and Water considers the work of the Node as highly relevant and has asked Sida to continue the financial support of Node activities[23]. The governmental agency responsible for training and capacity building in the water and sanitation sector (SENASBA has also expressed the importance of the work carried out by the node in promoting sustainable sanitation.

At the same time there is a strong tradition in Bolivia, shared by many stakeholders, in development of participatory and sustainable approaches to water and sanitation, but these efforts have often not been coordinated or the appropriate channels for exchange of experience have not been in place. Virtually all training of professionals and technicians as well as research in Bolivia has been focused on traditional solutions and technologies. The Node and other stakeholders as UNICEF and Water for People have started to challenge this

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[23] Letter of March 10, 2011, from the Vice Minister of Water Supply and Basic Sanitation to Sida/Swedish Embassy in Bolivia.

approach but are still in an incipient phase. It is therefore important to continue support DSS development in investments projects, training and applied research.

In terms of the regional perspective, the present proposal to host the Node within DINESBVI (being and organisation closely linked to the Bolivian governmental structure), will most likely restrict the possibilities to become a regional Node[24].

6   Sustainability

The Bolivia Node has received recognition and proved quite successful in fund raising, both in terms of counterpart funding and additional support from donor agencies. However, given the present situation is not likely that the Node will be able to sustain activities without external donor funding. When or if, the Node will be hosted by DINESBVI it may be possible for the Node to receive some governmental funding to sustain activities. This would on the other hand create dependence and potentials for party political pressure that may restrict the Nodes ability to interact with other stakeholders. According to SENASBA, the Node could in the future be linked to this agency (though maintaining their autonomy), which would be a better option than the previous set-up under SNV, which may create a certain dependency on the donor agency. Under the present organisational set-up it is difficult to envisage a self-sustained Node without dependency on external core funding, this would most likely require an in-depth analysis and explore alternative business models for the Node.

7   Main results, recommendations and lessons learned

7.1   Summary of main results

During the first two years of operation, the Bolivia Node's main achievements are:

- Facilitated interaction between an unusually wide range of stakeholders; Public authorities, NGOs, Private sector foundation, Academics, the Bolivian Army;
- The Node has been recognised as an important actor and for its commitment and quality of work;
- Contributed to the development of national guidelines on: Ecological sanitation, and Gender Equality in Water and Sanitation[25];
- Introduced ecological sanitation into the university curriculum;
- Dissemination of experiences and promotion of DSS in national and regional workshops;
- Supported eight demonstration projects (on-going).

7.2   Recommendations

Review the organisational set-up – the business model of the Bolivia Node: The Node was created under the assumption, that once DINESBVI was fully operational and its legal status formalized, the core activities of the Node would be sustained by DINESBVI, (i.e. by public funds) combined with additional support – counterpart funding for research and outreach

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[24] The funds granted by UN-Habitat to consolidate the Node, includes a possible transition to become a regional knowledge node.
[25] Guía Técnica de Baño Ecológico; Guía Técnica de Género.

activities. This assumption has for several reasons, not yet materialized. The option for DINESBVI to direct and host the node still exists, but it is not clear if this will actually lead to the Node becoming "self-sustained" in financial terms, or it will be able to has a certain degree of "independence - autonomy" under the umbrella of DINESBVI. The past two years of implementation has given valuable experience. It is important to make good use of this experience and review the various options and potentials for the future structure and business model of the Node.

Continue to fund the Node: Two years is a short time to establish the knowledge node. It is unlikely that the Node will be able to self-sustain its activities in the near futures. It is therefore important to continue to support its core activities beyond the funding from UN-Habitat 2011-2012.

Continue to support research and pilot/demonstration projects and promote exchange between applied research and program implementation (investment projects): There are several interesting pilot and demonstration projects that merit continued support to further develop approaches en methodology.

Scale up investments in DSS/Ecological sanitation: - Some pilot and demonstration projects have reached a stage where one should consider taking the DSS initiative one step further, from pilot activities to full-scale implementation[26]. This is important in order to be able to show that ecological sanitation is a sustainable solution, and not just an alternative on the fringe. To scale up implementation would also increase the potential of "closing the loop" – to make micro-enterprise responsible for waste collection and recycle financially viable. In order to achieve this, the Node should establish a close working dialogue with the public authorities (MMAyA/VAPSB and EMAGUA) and with the major donors that are supporting or are preparing new funding for the water and sanitation sector[27].

Increase marketing of ecological sanitation: Even though there is an increasing interest about ecological sanitation, the general perception in Bolivia is still that is a "solution for the poor" – or a temporally solution until "proper sanitation" (=traditional) has been installed. It is important to find new approaches to marketing ecological sanitation to overcome these barriers.

7.3   Lessons learned

The following lessons learned can be valuable for any future programming similar to that of ESR2:

-    Establish knowledge node takes time. Even though, in the case of Bolivia, the Node has made considerable achievements and been recognised as an important actor – financially support is needed for a longer time period (with a clear exit strategy in place) to be able to consolidate the organisation and secure some sort of sustainability;

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[26] Both the Agua Tuya pilots in Cochabamba and the project implemented by Sumaj Huasi in El Alto, are examples of such projects that have reach a stage where it is needed to scale up the implementation in order to show that Ecological sanitation is a workable and sustainable solution.
[27] For instance: AECID, COSUDE, SIDA, UE, WB, IADB.

- "Think outside the box" – allies and partners can be found in un-expected places: The Bolivia Node example of connecting a variety of stakeholder that otherwise would not have been collaborating is very encouraging. For instance the demonstration pilot and training centre at the Bolivian Army.

- The challenge to create a knowledge node that has sufficient level of independence to interact with various stakeholders and at the same time create a sustainable business model: As in the case of the Bolivia Node, it is not always straight forward to establish a centre that meet these criteria. The experience in Bolivia indicates that it is important to find a host that has a certain level of independence from political pressure (to avoid vested political interest influencing decisions), but still provide potentials for political influence (to develop guidelines etc.).

Annex 1: List of Interviewees

14. Rosa Isela Alarcón	Vice Ministry of Water Supply and Basic Sanitation (VASPB), Director of Dept. of Policy and Community Development
15. Isabel Ascarrunz	Sida, La Paz -Water and Sanitation Programme Officer
16. Gonzalo Castillo	DINESBVI, Director
17. Gustavo Heredia	Agua Tuya, Director
18. Irma Peredo	UNICEF, Programme officer, Institutional Capacity Building
19. Eduardo Quiroz	Bolivia Node, Coordinator
20. Betty Soto	Water for People, National Coordinator
21. Juan Carlos Suntura	SUMAJ HUASI Foundation, Director
22. Enrique Torrico	VASPB, Director, Dept. of Fundraising and Programme Planning
23. Claudia Vargas	UN HABITAT
24. Reynaldo Villalba	VAPSB, Director, Dept. of Water and Sanitation
25. José Carlos Calizaya	Agua Ecosan, Peru
26. Paula Loureiro Paulo	Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul – UFMS, Brazil

Annex 2: List of Bolivia Node boundary partners

1. SNV – The Netherlands Development Organization
2. WFP – Water for People
3. VAPySB – Vice Ministry of Water Supply and Basic Sanitation
4. PROCOSI -
5. AGUA TUYA
6. SUMAJ HUASI
7. SEHAVITA
8. ARMADA BOLIVIANA
9. UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA – UACs
10. UNIVERSIDAD TOMAS FRIAS – ING. CIVIL
11. UNIVERSIDAD SAN FRANCISCO XAVIER – ING. AGRONÓMICA
12. UNIVERSIDAD SAN FRANCISCO XAVIER – DESARROLLO RURAL
13. UNIVERSIDAD SAN ANDRES – TRABAJO SOCIAL
14. UNIVERSIDAD SAN SIMON – CISO/SOCIOLOGÍA
15. PROYECTO CAMBIO RURAL
16. FUNDACION RECIPROCIDAD
17. UNICEF
18. ADRA-BOLIVIA
19. GM CUCHUMUELA
20. ALIANZA AGUA SEGURA
21. SARAR TRANSFORMACIONES
22. SENASBA
23. ECORBE SRL
24. AMDEPO
25. ESCUELA SUPERIOR DE FORMACIÓN DE MAESTROS JUAN MISAEL SARACHO / CANASMORO-TARIJA
26. HABITAT PARA LA HUMANIDAD
27. ACDI/VOCA

Annex 3: Field Visits to pilot projects

The following pilots and demonstration projects were visited during the evaluation:

Agua Tuya, Cochabamba:
    Ecological Sanitation in Challacaba
    Wash in Schools: Ecological Sanitation and composting "Escuela Sagrado Corazón"
    Community based peri-urban ecological sanitation "Junta Vecinal 22 de Febrero"
    Waste water treatment (artificial wetlands) "Lomas del Pagador"
    Recycling and Composting plant (MESPAL)

Sumaj Huasi, El Alto *(Note: The Sumaj Huasi project was separately financed by Sida and not through ESR2 funds, but the project was visited as a reference and given Sumaj Huasi close collaboration with the node)*:
    Peri-urban ecological sanitation "Vivienda Saludable" in Distrito 7
    Recycling and Composting demonstration plant
    (Note: the Sumaj Huasi – El Alto Project was not financed by ESR2 pilots, but was visited as the project is an importance reference and has been developed in close connection to the ESR)

Bolivian Navy, Capitanía de Puerto Mayor de Copacabana, Lake Titicaca:
    Demonstration centre including Ecological sanitation module, re-use of urine as fertilizer in greenhouse.

Note: All the Bolivia Node ESR2 pilots had additional funding through financial support from counterpart organisations and the local community (in-kind or financial).