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Center for
Global Safe Water

The Center for Global Safe Water Seminar Series Presents:

**Clara Burgert, GIS Coordinator
ICF International**



DHS Geographic Data for Water, Sanitation, and Beyond

Monday, September 15, 2014

12:00 -1:00 p.m.

Claudia Nance Rollins Building Rm. 6001

Refreshments Provided

Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data have a wealth of information on health and demographic topics that are relevant for researchers looking to understand the context of their research questions within a country or region. This talk will focus on the available geographic data from the DHS surveys for basic and advanced GIS users, with a special focus on water, sanitation, and related topics. The talk will also highlight opportunities for and limitations with using the geographic components of the DHS data in analysis, evaluation, and program targeting.

Bio: Clara R. Burgert is the Geographic Information System (GIS) Coordinator for the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program. She oversees the data collection, validation, and distribution of all the DHS geographic products from the cluster GPS locations to the Spatial Data Repository (spatialdata.dhsprogram.com). Beyond preparing data for external users, Ms. Burgert leverages the DHS data for program targeting and integration of external datasets. Her recent publications have looked at ownership of bednets, geographic confidentiality of health survey data, and guidelines for use of the DHS geographic data. She also trains in-country partners in using open source GIS software for program planning. Prior to working at the DHS Program, she was an international development fellow for Catholic Relief Services. Ms. Burgert is a 2008 graduate of the Global Epidemiology program at the Rollins School of Public Health.





The Center for Global Safe Water Seminar Series Presents:

**Select Presentations from the
2014 UNC Water, Health and Policy Conference**

Wednesday, November 5, 2014

12:00 -1:00 p.m.

Claudia Nance Rollins Building Rm. 3001

Impact of a school-based water, sanitation and hygiene program on diarrhea, respiratory infections, and absenteeism: Results from a longitudinal evaluation in Mali – Victoria Trinies



We conducted a longitudinal impact evaluation of a comprehensive school-based WASH program in Mali. We randomly selected 100 primary schools participating in the WASH program and matched them to 100 control schools based on location, school population, and presence of latrines and water points. At site visits, enumerators conducted a roll-call of all pupils in the school, asked 40 pupils to provide a one-week recall of absence, diarrhea, and symptoms of respiratory infections, and conducted a WASH facilities survey. We also collected dried blood spots from 800 pupils in 10 intervention and 10 control schools to test for enteric disease antigens.. We employed clustered multivariable regression analysis to examine the association between participation in the WASH program and roll-call absence, self-reported absence, self-reported diarrhea, and self-reported symptoms of respiratory infections.

Staff, Stuff, and Systems: The Sustainability of Water Quality in Health Care Facilities in Ghana – Marisa Gallegos

According to the WHO, 46% of health care facilities in developing countries have access to an improved drinking source. However, research shows that an improved water source does not always result in safe water. The Center for Global Safe Water is one of the first research consortium to look at ways to promote, monitor, and evaluate the environments that enable sustained provision and use of safe water in health facilities in Ghana. This presentation will discuss the difference between access to an improved water source and the reality of consistent access to an improved water source at healthcare facilities. We will discuss the enabling and limiting factors that lead to safe water and sustainability in health care facilities and present recommendations for ways forward.



Development and Validation of the SaniPath Rapid Assessment Tool: Characterizing a Complex Problem with a Simple Tool – Suraja Raj



Rapid urbanization has led to a growing sanitation crisis in urban areas of low-resource countries. However, there are little data to inform strategies to mitigate risks of exposure to fecal contamination. The Center for Global Safe Water at Emory University used the lessons learned from an in-depth, 2-year, investigation in Accra, Ghana to develop the SaniPath Rapid Assessment Tool. The tool is a simplified, yet informative, means of characterizing the risk of exposure to feces from multiple transmission routes in the public sphere in order to inform advocacy, prioritize investments, and respond to complex urban sanitation needs.



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The Center for Global Safe Water Presents:

**Dr. Amy Pickering
Stanford University**



Preventing Environmental Disease Transmission in Low-Income Urban Settings: The Need for Innovation

Wednesday, December 3, 2014

12:00 -1:00 p.m.

Claudia Nance Rollins Building Rm. 6001

Refreshments Provided

The global urban population is growing by over a million people each week, with 90% of this growth occurring in Asia and Africa. Providing sustainable water and sanitation services in rapidly expanding cities and informal settlements is critical to infectious disease control. Dr. Pickering will summarize her research on environmental transmission of enteric pathogens, including unexpected points of contamination within low-income urban households. She will also discuss the need for innovative water and sanitation technologies to protect human health, using case studies from Dhaka, Bangladesh and Nairobi, Kenya.

Bio: Amy J. Pickering, PhD, is a research associate and lecturer jointly appointed in the department of Civil and Environmental Engineering and the Woods Institute for the Environment at Stanford University. Dr. Pickering currently works at the intersection of engineering and public health to understand enteric disease transmission pathways among households in low-income regions and to develop sustainable interventions to interrupt them. Previously she worked at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in the Office of Water as an environmental engineer. She has an M.S. in environmental engineering from U.C. Berkeley and an interdisciplinary PhD in environment and resources from Stanford University.



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The Center for Global Safe Water Presents:

Eddy Perez, MS

Former Global Lead for Sanitation

World Bank Water & Sanitation Program (WSP)



The Post 2015 Sanitation Sustainable Development Goals:

**Are Countries and Development Partners Ready to Achieve
the Future We Have Defined?**

Wednesday, February 25, 2015

4:00 - 5:00 p.m.

Claudia Nance Rollins Building, Rm. 1000

With the deadline for the Millennium Development Goals approaching, more remains to be done. The presentation will describe the proposed Post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals for Sanitation and discuss what will be needed to reach the ambitious new targets.

Bio: Eddy Perez is the Chair of the WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program expert working group on sanitation for the Post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals and a member of the Advisory Group of the Global Sanitation Fund. Eddy has a BS in Civil Engineering from the Georgia Institute of Technology and a Masters of Science in Engineering and Public Policy with a concentration in Science and Technology in International Development from Washington University in St. Louis.





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The Center for Global Safe Water Presents:

Oliver Cumming

Environmental Health

London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine



Bring hot water and towels! The epidemiology of water, sanitation and hygiene, and safe births

Thursday, March 26, 2015

4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Claudia Nance Rollins Building, Rm. CNR 4001

Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) are increasingly being recognized as key determinants of maternal and neonatal health yet most children in low-income countries are still born in households or health facilities without these basic services. At the same time, under the Sustainable Development Goals, a new WASH goal that includes coverage in health facilities has been proposed. In this seminar, the speaker will discuss the epidemiology of WASH and safe births, present the findings from a number of recently published and forthcoming studies and consider the implications for global and national policy.

Bio: Oliver Cumming joined the Environmental Health Group of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in 2010 and is a Lecturer in Environmental Health. His research focuses on the health dimensions of water, sanitation, and hygiene in low-income settings and has worked in a number of African and South Asian countries. He currently serves as the Principal Investigator for the WASH Disparities study in Kisumu, Kenya, to assess water-related health outcome disparities in infants and children living in informal settlements, and is the Study Director for the MapSan trial in Maputo, Mozambique to measure the effects of an urban sanitation intervention on enteric infections and under-nutrition among children. He has advised a number of governments and international agencies on policy issues relating to water, sanitation hygiene, and public health.



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The Center for Global Safe Water Presents:

Kelly Callahan, M.P.H.

Director, Trachoma Control Program

The Carter Center Health Programs



Trachoma: The SAFE Strategy

Tuesday, March 31, 2015

12:00 - 1:00 p.m.

Claudia Nance Rollins Building, Rm. CNR 4001

Refreshments Provided

In the last 15 years, The Carter Center has been the global leader in the fight against blinding trachoma. The Carter Center, with partners, has assisted in almost half a million surgeries; distributed more than 113 million doses of Zithromax; trained over 300,000 persons in more than 12,000 villages to deliver health education for face washing and latrine use; and assisted in building over 3 million latrines. In this talk, Kelly Callahan will explain the disease of trachoma, the fight against this disease and The Carter Center's focus.

Bio: Kelly Callahan served as a Water and Sanitation volunteer in Cote d'Ivoire from 1996-1998. During this time she specifically focused on Guinea worm disease. From this experience she transitioned to Sudan for The Carter Center until 2004 heading up the Center's southern Sudan office, targeting Guinea worm eradication, trachoma control, and river blindness control. Before accepting her current position as director of the Center's Trachoma Control Program, Ms. Callahan was assistant director of program support for the Carter Center Health Programs from 2004-2014.

Ms. Callahan received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Cincinnati. She majored in earth sciences and communications with special concentration in the independent research of Orcinus Orca in British Columbia, Canada. She was awarded the Master of Public Health degree from Rollins School of Public Health at Emory University in 2010.