

The EWB-Cal Poly Thailand team has been working with communities in Thailand for 14 years. The slow sand filtration project we are currently working on is in the Chiang Rai province, near the border of Myanmar. The community we have been partnered with for the last 5 years is called Ban Musoe Huai Ngu (Thai) or Pa Koe (Lahu); they are a community of Burmese refugees. An interesting history about the Lahu people:

<http://www.peoplesoftheworld.org/text?people=Lahu>

although there are some outdated facts, including eating tigers. The Lahu do not actively hunt tigers, as there are no longer wild tigers in the region.

We are partnered with an NGO called North Burma Christian Mission

(<http://www.northburmachristianmission.org/about.html>) that is well known in the region, as they have been active in Thai hill tribes, such as Pa Koe, for about 90 years. Their primary work began as missionaries in the region, but they have since completed many infrastructure and social projects in the region. Our primary contact is Joni, who grew up in a Ruang hill tribe and speaks 7 of the main Tibeto-Burman languages. Joni has some wild stories from his childhood, including getting pooped on, in the face, by a pet tiger cub while sleeping. His family has published books accounting their work in the late 1960's, including "Exodus to a Hidden Valley," and "The Dogs May Bark but the Caravan Moves On". They are fascinating.

Attached are some documents that the class could review prior to my presentation about our project. One document is the construction, operation, and maintenance manual that my team prepared prior to implementation of the slow sand filtration system in 2017, which we call Phase I. The other is the drawing set for the source protection design, Phase II of our project. I will give some more details about the system operation, design, and challenges we have encountered during my presentation, but reviewing some of the important documents could aide the class understanding.