

## REPORT OF THE CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP IN MNAZI



## MAZI KWA WOSHE - WATER FOR ALL PROJECT IN MNAZI/ TANZANIA



**IPMC**  
INTERCULTURAL PROJECT  
MANAGEMENT AND CONSULTANCY  
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### REPORT ON CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

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## 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Water is a basic human need and regarded as one of the fundamental Human Right, though its access and availability in most places both rural urban and suburban areas is still a challenge. Expansion in cities and towns, population increase and an increased demand for food and settlement is increasing pressure on water resource. Main challenges facing water resource is not only in its availability and its quality but mostly on the whole water ecosystem including environmental change that is triggered by both natural forces and human activities. Therefore, when planning for water resource the process should go beyond the access and rights to use. Above that it should include the element of conservation. The biggest challenge to water availability and access in rural areas is not only contributed by the infrastructural needs but mainly on governance at the grassroots levels, whereby a well-coordinated and participatory process in establishing community-based governance structure helps to build trust and ownership of the project from the very initial stages of water projects to the operational phrases. The biggest challenge to water availability and access in rural areas is not only contributed by the infrastructural needs but mainly on governance at the grassroots levels, whereby a well-coordinated and participatory process in establishing a community-based governance structure helps to build trust and ownership of the project from the very initial stages of water projects to the operational phrases.

**The National Water Sector Development Strategy 2006-2015** recognises the setbacks on the management of water resources at the community level including lack of capacity in terms of financial, technical and human resources for capacity building at the basin and community levels.

<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the strategy puts a clear focus on the establishment of efficient and effective organizations responsible for water resources management at the basin and water user levels, and for water supply and sanitation at the local government and community levels. The strategy set a direction for the National Water Policy of 2002 which gives a focus on the development of

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<sup>1</sup>The United Republic of Tanzania Ministry of Water and Irrigation; National water sector Development strategy 2006 to 2015

the water sector in rural areas in Tanzania.<sup>2</sup> Number **4.1 (Community participation)** of the National Water Policy states that:

*Water supply and sanitation facilities provided without the active participation of the beneficiaries in planning and management are often not properly operated and maintained and hence are unsustainable. Ownership of the facilities including water wells is neither perceived to be, nor legally vested in user communities. These factors lead to lack of commitment to maintenance of the facilities by the users. Communities will be empowered to initiate, own and manage their water schemes including water wells. '*

To ensure the smooth implementation of the policy statement the Water Supply and Sanitation Act, (No.5 of 2019) gives a room for the establishment and management of water in rural areas through community water user's organizations.<sup>3</sup> Further the Law and its regulations gives a clear directive and mandate to rural communities to formulate their organization based on water needs and the geographical location under the supervision of Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA). The water user committee can be formed as a single village committee or as a multi village committee involving several villages (Community Water Committee in multi - village, **Article 7: 1-3**).

**Mnazi Water Project** is one of the projects that is funded by the NGO Mazi kwa Washe and is connected to the Lutheran Church in Minden Germany. It involves two villages of **Kwemkwazu and Kiwanja** villages in Mnazi ward in Usambara Mountains. This project was a result of a collaboration and church partnership between the Lutheran church in Minden Germany and North Eastern Diocese of the Lutheran Church Tanzania. The project aimed at improving water access to the community in the project area.

Most of the projects especially water projects in the country encounter administration challenges and in the end they fail to perform as expected or they collapse after a short time.

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<sup>2</sup>The united republic of Tanzania national water policy – July 2002 **internet version**

<sup>3</sup>The water supply and sanitation (Registration and operations of Community based water supply organizations) Regulations, 2019

This training intended to give skills and knowledge to participants on water resources management in the project site in terms of access and availability and community needs. The survey assessed the current social structures in the project areas. Furthermore, this training is aiming at awareness building on inclusion and participation of different stakeholders like different religious groups, women and youth as well as elders. This inclusion improves involvement of various stakeholders in decision-making in the current project.

## 2. WORKSHOP METHODOLOGY

The method of facilitation for the workshop involved a participatory methodology where trainers employed different methods in delivering the intended materials. These methods included group discussions and presentations, songs, individual assignments, and drawings. This time a new method was applied: playing for change – singing songs of capacity building. The involvement of the live band Rise´n´Shine included a vocal trainer, the musical director and two musicians that lighted up the teaching sessions with songs to sing along like `Water for all` or the song `Our House Our World` that talks about environmental protection for future generations.<sup>4</sup> The participatory methodologies enabled participants to share their knowledge and experiences regarding water resource planning, management, and conservation.

## 3. WORKSHOP IMPLEMENTATION

The activities were organized in three phases:

**PHASE I:** Baseline survey and needs assessment conducted in February 2021

**PHASE II:** Selection, Formulation, and Training of the Project Committee 5<sup>th</sup>- 9<sup>th</sup> July 2021

**PHASE III:** Workshops in Mnazi/ Tanzania- 20/11/2022 - 30/11/2022

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<sup>4</sup> Find the songs and more information here: [www.riseupafrica.org](http://www.riseupafrica.org) or <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCNzhAZIUnuRkvNwVnCmZHpw>

### **3.1. PHASE I: BASELINE SURVEY AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED IN FEBRUARY 2021**

The baseline survey activity intended to get an insight on the current situation of water in the project site in terms of access and availability and community needs. Further the survey assessed the current social structures in the project areas. It also studied the project management systems, further this survey intended to assess the level of awareness, inclusion, and participation of different stakeholders so as to improve the inclusion and involvement of various stakeholders in decision making in the current project. The survey involved the following team members: Rev. Mavale, Mr. Shekivuli Dickson, and Dr. Anne-Christina Achterberg-Boness.

#### **3.1.1. Aims of the baseline survey**

- To assess and design the technical and infrastructure layout of the Mnazi water project
- To assess and analyze the social structures and stakeholders' involvement in the project sites
- To evaluate current situation of water in the area and conduct community's needs assessment of the project
- To evaluate project management and administration structures based on the roles and responsibilities of the implementation team
- To assess community's knowledge and awareness on water resources conservation, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in the project area.

#### **3.1.2. Summary of the findings of the Baseline Survey**

The findings of the current baseline survey conducted at Mnazi ward Kwemkwazu and Kiwanja villages found out that there was a very huge demand of water in the villagers whereby

- There was no water infrastructures in the studied villages, there were no working water points in the villages.

- Currently there was only one source of water which is river Mbaramo which provides water to villagers.
- Community members use more than 3 hours to look for water based on the distance,
- Water costs were very high ranging from 500 to 2000 TSH. Based on the distance and season.
- Villagers were exposed to water borne disease such as and cholera, bilharzia, vomiting.
- The project administration structure was proposed and established for the current project.
- Currently there was no community-based water user organization in the village.
- Community's awareness on WASH and water resources conservation and management was still very low.

## **3.2. PHASE II: SELECTION, FORMULATION, AND TRAINING OF THE PROJECT COMMITTEE**

### **3.2.1. Aim of the Training of the Project Committee**

The goal of this workshop was to equip the formulated local water committee with water management knowledge and skills for the management of water projects during and after the completion of the establishment of water supply systems from the water source.

The training included the following topics:

- Introduction of the aims of the workshop
- Success stories of the other water projects in Shume and Gemai-Lushoto, lessons learned and adjustments
- Presentation of the results of the baseline survey
- Rural water management structures
- Socio-cultural aspects of water, local power structures, conflict resolution and the Tanzanian Water Policy since 2002



- WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene education)
- Roles of gender participation in water projects management
- Roles of RUWASA in community-based water resources management in Lushoto District

### **3.2.2. Selection of the Mnazi water project committee members**

A total of forty (40) members were selected through these meetings, 20 members from each village. The members were selected by considering these criteria:

- Gender balance
- Religion balance
- Inclusion of local government leaders
- Two representatives from each village so as no village can be left behind for effective inclusion in all water programs



**Figure 1:** Meeting at the water source - selected water project committee members in Jan. 2022

The following were selected to be the representatives of water committee:

MEMBERS FROM KWEMKWAZU VILLAGE	MEMBERS FROM KIWANJA VILLAGE
1. Rehema Jaha	2. Bahati Hemedi
3. Zakati Juma	4. Bilali Mustafa
5. Joyce Wilson	6. Fatuma Hussein
7. Saada Mswaki	8. Steven Relumbe
9. Sabina Msumari	10. Fatuma Chechambo
11. Amina Shauri	12. Abed Juma Waziri
13. Peter Wilson	14. Elly Juma
15. Mashaka Mshele	16. Mariam Omary
17. Jumaa Yagwa	18. Mwanaidi Shabani
19. Jackson Kyondo	20. Mariam Juma
21. Halifa Issa	22. Ally Salehe
23. Hamis Mbuta	24. Miss Mariam
25. Omari Kalunde	26. Mr Omari
27. Saidi Msangi	28. Rehema Peter
29. Asha Juma	30. Matulo Singo
31. Harbet Mwanga	32. Albert Mlango
33. Amuri Msangi	34. Hamis Mshele
35. Yahaya Ifolongo	36. Jackson Kiondo
37. Kingazi Dalu	38. Helmani Singo
39. Karimu Viluwasha	40. The district councilor

### 3.3. PHASE III: WORKSHOPS IN MNAZI-LUSHOTO- 20/11/2022 -30/11/2022

#### 3.3.1. Opening of the workshop

The first day started with the Selection of the workshop participants through two village assembly meetings on the 21/11/2022. By introduction of the team of Mazi kwa Washe facilitators and election of attendees for the workshop. Rev. Richard Mavale gave instructions for the selection of workshop participants. He encouraged the participants who were selected to commit themselves and participate properly in the project workshop and other project activities. Seventy (70) people were chosen to represent Mnazi ward at the 10-day water workshop, of which 35 came from Kwemkwazu Village and 35 others from Kiwanja Village. Thirty extra delegates, of which fifteen (15) came from the village of Kiwanja and another fifteen (15) from the village of Kwemkwazu, were chosen to join others on the last closing ceremony of the workshop held on 30/11/2022.



**Figure 2:** Village assembly meeting at Kiwanja Village: Rev. Mavale describing the selection procedure for the workshop representatives in the villages of Kwemkwazu and Kiwanja in Mnazi for the Mazi kwa Washe workshop

The opening day of the workshop was organized purposely to inaugurate the workshop, introduce aims of the workshop, and introduction of facilitators. The day was graced by Rev. Richard L. Mavale. Seventy delegates from Kiwanja and Kwemkwazu villages arrived to start the training. All expressed willingness to receive the training. Rev. Richard L. Mavale opened the meeting and chose two leaders, one from the Islamic religion and the other from the Christian religion to open with prayers. After the prayer Rev. Mavale officially opened the workshop by

asking the representatives to commit themselves because the water problem that has become a great cry of the people of Mnazi is now going to end. In addition, after giving words of wisdom and how citizens should commit themselves to ensure that the project grows sustainably, he welcomed Dr. Anne-Christina Achterberg-Boness who gave an introduction of the Mazi kwa Woshe training team, the project partners in Germany and structures in Mnazi (implementation committee report). She started by explaining about Mazi kwa Woshe and how it was established by stakeholders from Germany to help people with water problems in Lushoto/Tanzania. She explained the entire structure of the stakeholders who sponsored the water project in Germany, as well as the entire Tanzanian team and the leadership of the village of Mnazi. Dr. Anne-Christina Achterberg-Boness briefly explained that water is the right of all human beings and that Mazi kwa Woshe (Water for All) was established with the aim of ensuring that everyone has the right to water, especially in areas with water shortages such as rural areas.

The result of the selection of the participants was that a total number of 75 participants attended the workshop from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2022 involving two villages of Kiwanja and Kwemkwazu in Mnazi ward.

### **3.3.2. Sharing of success stories from other Mazi kwa Woshe projects**

In this session the training team gave an overview of the success story of the water project in Gemai for the village that suffered water problem for more than 30 years. Further the team gave an overview of the situation in Gemai village before the project and after the project. Furthermore, effectiveness and efficiency of the water committee was presented. These stories raise the awareness about the water projects and make the people commit themselves and know that it is possible for them to do very well to ensure that the project is sustainable, lasts, and improves.



**Figure 3:** Eng. Magalla giving an overview of the success story of Gemai after 5 years

The water project Mazi kwa Woshe was able to improve access to water in several villages in the Usambara y and many people have benefited from safe and clean water.

Engineer Magalla explained more about Gemai project. The well-organized water user organization (in terms of technical and human resources) leads to a sustainable system of financial management in the village of Gemai. The well of organized water user organization also contributes positively to the maintenance of the water infrastructure and conservation of water sources. The villagers of Mnazi were advised to emulate the good example by being to volunteers and give their contributions in the project in terms of resources to ensure that the project is successfully completed and that it is beneficial to all the villagers.



**Figure 4:** Mr. Dickson Shekivuli sharing success stories from Gemai Mazi kwa Woshe project

### **3.3.3. Gender roles in water issues and awareness**

Gender inclusion was one of the key topics in the workshop. The trainers provided education on the inclusion of gender issues and their importance in Tanzania's water projects so as to ensure project sustainability, improved access to water, and good management of water projects. It was explained how gender imbalance and inequality between women and men in relation to water, economic, and social barriers that prevent women from accessing safe water and decision-making roles in the community regarding water resources. The scenario was explained basing on the Dublin principle which states that women play a central role in the provision, management, and protection of water.



**Figure 5:** Ms. Vicky John teaching gender and water

### **3.3.4. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Part 1**

Ms. Vicky provided education on water, sanitation, and hygiene issues where she explained how to take care of water sources and avoid epidemic diseases. The class mentioned some of the factors contributing to the pollution of water sources like:

- Cultivating near water sources,
- Watering livestock in water sources,
- Washing in water sources,
- Dumping waste in water, especially chemicals and
- Cutting trees in water sources.



Moreover, she gave education about clean and safe toilets and explained about the good qualities of a toilet to ensure that water sources are safe from contaminations. The criteria to be considered in the construction of a toilet include the toilet having a hole six (6) feet deep. the toilet should have a paved floor so that it is easy to clean but it should also be built in a place that does not overflow, such as near water sources.

The facilitator also talked about the type of soil as one among the things to consider in the construction of toilets so as not to contaminate underground water. Clay soil has got high retention capacity while the loam soil and sandy soils have got high permeability rate hence needs a clear consideration when constructing a toilet chamber. Members of the class explained that many diseases such diseases as cholera, typhoid, diarrhea, and amoeba are caused by human waste entering water sources are a big challenge in the villages.

### 3.3.5. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Part 2

In this session participants were divided into two groups of men and women. Men and women were able to have separate sessions to talk about the specific issue of **WASH** and how the lack of water affects personal hygiene. Most of women revealed that it is true that shortage of water poses a serious challenge in their personal hygiene. They added that the major issue of water scarcity threatens their health. Further it was reported that they were unable to regularly wash their underwear and sanitary pads because of the lack of water. They also talked about how the lack of water affects them during the maternity, many said that during maternity they have to go to their parents houses in other villages, one reason being that they are unable to take care of themselves in their homes due to lack of water.

### 3.3.6. Introduction to the Tanzania National Water Policy

The topic on policy frameworks in water sector was facilitated on 23/11/2022. The facilitator described the Tanzania Water Policy of 2002 which replaced the Water Policy of 1991. Further it was the methods of the participatory process to write the by-law of the water system. The facilitator gave the details on the goals of the 2002 Water Policy, mentioned the goals of the Policy:

- a. Establishing an effective and sustainable system to fully develop and manage water resources in the country
- b. Prepare and implement legal procedures and establish an institutional structure capable of implementing the policy
- c. To fully involve the beneficiaries of water services in various stages of implementation including design, planning, construction, operation, maintenance of water projects, and also contribute to the costs of the provision of these services
- d. Establishing sustainable foundations to fully manage and develop water resources in a state of operational change, especially after the Government reduced the direct responsibilities of providing these services and remained with the responsibilities of coordinating, advising, facilitating, managing and providing guidelines.



**Figure 6:** Music as a method to bring people together: Obadia Jeremia teaching a song of Rise'n Shine emphasizing togetherness called *Tupo pamoja* after a hot discussion in the group

Further the facilitator explained how to implement the sustainable systems and institutional structure. He mentioned roles and responsibilities for different responsible institutions such as RUWASA. EWURA their mandates and boundaries as according to the Tanzania National Water Policy of 2002. Further the policy roles are divided into three main parts which are management of water resources, provision of water service in rural areas, and provision of sanitation and sewage services in cities. The training was participatory where participants contributed on the subject through questions and answers. Further, the roles and responsibilities of Rural Water and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) and their role on the success of the Mazi kwa Moshe project. a representative from RUWASA was invited to explain more about their roles and responsibilities in rural water projects.



**Figure 7:** Rev. Mavale and the water committee at the workshop

### 3.3.7. Financial management and sustainability of water project

Financial management in community water projects is one of the topics which were taught in the project. On 23/11/2022 participants were trained on financial management systems in water projects and its contribution in project sustainability. Focus of the topic were on the financial structures, financial records, book keeping and valuation of water projects. The groups were arranged in four groups and they were given assignments and the questions were as follows:

<b>GROUPS</b>	<b>QUESTIONS</b>
<b>GROUP 1</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What is the meaning of water price?</li><li>2. What are the factors to consider in water pricing?</li><li>3. Who are the water users?</li></ol>
<b>GROUP 2</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What does income/credit mean?</li><li>2. What are the sources of income in our water project?</li><li>3. How to record revenue for water service</li></ol>
<b>GROUP 3</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What does Debit mean in water usage?</li><li>2. Classify the uses in the water project?</li></ol>
<b>GROUP 4</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What is the meaning of a financial statement?</li><li>2. How do you classify the information based on its importance?</li></ol>



**Figure 8:** Ms. Kabula Moshi guiding through the group work presentation

the facilitator guided the participants to discuss in groups and each group gave selected one representative to present on behalf of the group. The groups had to present on their answers as follows:

**GROUP 1:**

- **Question:** What is water price?
  - **Answer:** Price is the amount of money planned and accepted by water users for the water used. The group, explained on the factors to consider in water pricing such as Number of users, Operating costs, and User income.

Moreover, the different categories of water uses were mentioned such as people, livestock, and institutions.

**GROUP 2:**

**Question:** What is income?

**Answer:** Income was defined as any money that a person receives. Different sources of income in the water projects were mentioned as contributions/tariffs from the beneficiaries, subsidies and fines. The facilitator demonstrated on how to record revenues for water services through a use of a cash receipt books. Further everyone was oriented with a cash book receipt and explained in details the importance of receipt book as a way of recording revenue for water services.

**GROUP 3:**

**Question:** What is debt?

**Answer:** The third group discussed about debt and was able to give their answers that explained debt was any amount of money given for various uses. Further it was classified as money used for administration, maintenance and repair of the project infrastructure, water treatment and materials, as well as office equipment.

**GROUP 4:**

**Question:** What is a financial statement?

**Answer:** Group four discussed about financial statement and explained that, a statement is an information conveyed orally or in writing. It was further explained that the importance of information is to know how many people contribute money for the project, also to make it easier in decision making. It was advised that all financial statements should be carefully reviewed and also provided in a short period of time.



**Figure 9:** Ms. Kabula Moshi leading a discussions session on the financial management and sustainability of water projects

### 3.3.8. Legal and institutional aspect of water

The topic on legal and institutional aspect of water, was covered on 24<sup>th</sup> November 2022. the issues covered were generally on the discussions of key issues on Water Resources Management Act no. 11 of 2009 and law on Water Services and Environmental Sanitation Act Number 5 of 2019.

A Lawyer explained the purpose of the water laws and their regulations are there to ensure that water resources are maintained, used, developed, improved, managed, and controlled.

He explained the principles of the law as follows:

1. Water is a basic need and right of everyone for present and future generations
2. the procedure for the right to access water
3. Ensuring water is used efficiently and for the benefit of all people
4. Facilitating social and economic activities
5. Involvement of stakeholders and beneficiaries
6. To prevent and control the pollution and damage of water resources

It was mentioned that the Tanzania's Water Policy 2002 has some basics foundations which describe water to be a basic need and a right for everyone without discrimination. The use of water for humans has been given the first priority before others, whereas environmental conservation activities has been given the second priority and all other activities follow after the two priorities mentioned above.

Advocate Njooka additionally added that the purpose of the water law is to ensure that everyone has access to water and takes care of the environment. In addition, the principles of this law are to build the environment and prevent disasters, contribute to investment schedules, ensure water ownership, deliver water to villages, and maintain environmental sanitation. The community of water users is divided into three zones, the upper zone, the middle zone and the lower zone, and the interaction of these zones is important to prevent damage and water use



conflicts. The water user community is responsible for designing, managing and ensuring that there are no conflicts.



**Figure 10:** Law can be a dry topic, but not, if you sing a song about the human right to water and local water administration in a positive way! Rise'n'Shine teaching the song *Water for All* of Rise'n'Shine

### 3.3.9. Participatory constitutional drafting

Advocate Njowoka gave education about the making of the constitution and the importance of citizens' participation in making the constitution. In addition, all the people in cooperation started to make articles of the water constitution for the villages of Kwemkwazu and Kuwanja in Mnazi ward. The advocate pointed out that the constitution must have objectives, he also explained the types of the membership, the reasons that may lead to the termination of membership, the rights and responsibilities of the members and he ended by explaining about the structure of the community of members.

Pastor Mavale, who is a manager of the water project, gave the entire definition and aim of the project as a project for all people and not a project of a particular section or social group. In

addition, he gave an opinion to the citizens who mislead the society by saying that the project belongs to Christians. He specifically asked the representatives through this workshop to provide education to the community by removing those attitudes and he expressed the opinion that it is good to have a procedure to make plans for the project before it is completed through the village council.

The training of Advocate Njooka also incorporated to draft the constitution of a water users organization's constitution. The participants provided opinions on the draft constitution. The representatives of the workshop began to make recommendations on the whole way of running the project with the procedure of paying for water and classifying it in the constitution. They suggested that the payment of water should be different for domestic use and productive use like business. They talked about the whole issue of the installation of meters that will give estimates but also that there should be differences in water contributions for stations and for households.

They agreed that the rate for water service of should be contributed by each household per month, the amount of Tsh 2000/= was agreed upon.

Members also agreed that those who sell water should be charged Tsh 5,000/= and neighboring villagers should pay a fee of Tsh 24,500/= as an entrance fee and later be entered into the system and contribute to the cost of Tsh 2000/= per day as is the case for households in the villages of Kwemkwazu and Kiwanja. All donations are for providing services, improving and managing the entire project and ensuring the sustainability of the project.

A debate about the village government not giving priority to the whole water issue emerged where the representatives of the Pangani river basin in the village of Mnazi said they do not get enough cooperation from the village leadership and this is the reason the first project failed. In addition, the village government leaders promised that they will work on the issue and ensure that the water project for Mazi kwa Woshe will be different and will succeed.

### **3.3.10. Recap**

On 28<sup>th</sup> November 2022, the recap session was initiated by all facilitators to find out if or to which extent the lessons were understood by the villagers and to assess the levels of knowledge.

One member named Jose was chosen from among the representatives to lead a participatory recap session on what they learned in collaboration with the entire group of representatives.

The participants listed a number of things they learned as follows:

- The importance of clean and safe water
- Financial management and sustainability of water projects
- Importance of gender equality in water management and projects
- Water, sanitation, and hygiene
- Tanzania National Water Policy
- Legal and institutional aspect of water

Each participant had a chance to elaborate on the mentioned points and how they understood the subjects.



**Figure 11:** Active participation of women in the discussions

### *Importance of clean and safe water*

Each representative had the opportunity to contribute and in the explanation they all agreed that clean and safe water is human right. It was seen that it is very important for each of them to take care of water sources and not to pour waste into water or chemicals that are dangerous for human consumption. In addition, watering livestock nearby water sources and doing activities such as washing clothes in water sources is polluting the water for downstream users or even the water source of the water project.

Also, in terms of environmental protection, cutting down trees was seen as a harmful way to destroy the environment, farming next to water sources can cause damage to water sources.

This knowledge was also emphasized in the song ***Our House – Our World of Rise’n’Shine*** that was sang together with the participants.

The representatives of the workshop discussed that it is important to have a good financial system in the water project to make it sustainable and productive. They discussed that it is important to establish a source of income that will be used to improve the project and it is also important to have management rules and the presence of a committee or community of water users to coordinate the financial systems of the project.

The discussion on how to finance this water project continued. They suggested the effectiveness and utility of receipts as a form of record keeping. They also reminded themselves of the benefits of maintaining financial information and said it is important to know income and expenditure but also to make development plans by being able to know how much has been earned and what will be used to make the project sustainable. In addition, it seemed that it would be good to have village meetings where all people will attend and be given returns and financial reports two or three times a year. The amount of money to donate for the water utility was found to be Tshs 2000/= per month for one household. In addition, the leadership was asked to specify the names of households that have disabled and elderly people who will not be able to contribute to water services. This topic was appropriate and there were no questions because the discussion was understandable.

### *Importance of gender equality in water management and projects*

It is an undeniable fact that women are more prone to water problems than men. The access and management of water use between men and women is not equal because of different gender roles and also the relationship of men and women to water is different. In the recap this was also continued to be discussed as everyone emphasized that the work should be done seriously and everyone should work to ensure that women do not experience this challenge.

One of the members added that there have been a lot of marital disputes linked mostly to the water problem. The women of Kwemkwazu and Kiwanja villages walk many kilometers in search for water, causing them to return home at late hours and being blamed to be doing some cultural inappropriate things by their husbands who harass them. The men in this workshop promised to be in the front line to help their wives and ensure this project succeeds and the water problem decreases. They emphasized the issue of equality as a very important thing.

### *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*

In the discussion it was seen that water is life and it is good to take care of it because without water it is difficult for humans to live. In order to take care of water sources, it seemed that there are things that should be done, including,

- Avoiding non hygienic human activities around water sources
- Avoiding discharging of waste and doing human activities such as washing and feeding animals in water sources.

Everyone promised to reprimand and be strict when they see the water sources being destroyed by harmful activities.

Environment conservation was also discussed as an important issue in ensuring that water sources are maintained. It is also important to consider the construction of toilets by cleaning them and ensuring that they do not contaminate water sources. The toilet should be built in a place that does not flood and the type of soil should be taken into account where sandy soil was

suggested as unsuitable soil when building a toilet because it tends not to be able to prevent water because of large poles and not sticking well so it is easily transported and can pollute the water by passing human excrement. Bringing epidemic and dangerous diseases to humans such as cholera, typhoid and diarrhea.

Water was also seen to be beneficial in personal hygiene such as bathing, washing clothes and washing hands. There was a debate that even during the period of COVID19, water played a big role in reducing and causing infection because washing hands with clean water was a way to avoid infection. So then in recap people explained the great importance of water in personal hygiene and reducing the transmission of diseases.

### *Tanzania National Water Policy 2002*

Climate change has been seen to have a significant impact on water availability through events such as drought in areas such as Mnazi. The water policy of 2002 has become a good guide to ensure that rural areas with severe water problems get water. In the water policy of 2002, it has given authority to Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) to be in charge of water activities in rural areas. The policy is a guide for effective legal and institutional framework on water resources management. RUWASA aims at improving community health through improved access to adequate and safe water. More importantly, there was a deep discussion on water users' associations or Community Based Water Users Organizations (CBWUSO), how they are addressed in the water policy 2002 and their impacts in ensuring the success of water projects especially in rural areas.

### *Legal and institutional aspect of water*

Members discussed about the Key Legislations

1. The Water Resources Management Act, No. 11/2009 (WRMA), and
2. Water Supply and Sanitation Act, No.5 2019.

Every group discussed and mentioned basic principles in the management of water resources, supply, and sanitation. The discussion on the Criminal Offenses and their penalties according to water services and environmental sanitation act were discussed and this seemed to be a good way to use in the maintenance of the constitution by taking the provisions of the law especially on the punishment when a person stops paying for the water service.



**Figure 12:** Mr. Jose leading a recap session with other members

**3.3.11. Climate Change, Sustainable Livelihood and Water Resources Management**

On 28th November 2022 afternoon session Dr. Anne-Christina Achterberg-Boness gave training related to climate issues. She started by asking the oldest person in the training, the oldest person in a group of members who were in the training was born in year 1954 and the youngest was born in year 2000. The oldest man explained that many things that have changed explaining how the current rainy seasons are. Dr. Anne-Christina explained that climate change is a global phenomenon.

She explained that climate change has severe impacts on water resources and human lives at large. It affects the availability of water and changes the entire ecological system and brings poverty to countries that depend on rainfed agriculture for food and economy.

Dr. Achterberg-Boness further asked people to sit in four groups and in those groups, she asked questions, the first question being what is the meaning of climate change, how do we know there is climate change, what causes climate change and what can be done in our neighborhood to support each other in times of extreme weather changes.

In addition, each group gave its contribution by answering the questions as follows: Climate change is a long-term change in temperature and weather patterns, the reasons that bring about these changes are mostly caused by humans. Humans do activities that produce carbon dioxide that leads to the destruction of the ozone layer, so the harmful rays of the sun reach the earth and cause the temperature to increase. These activities are like burning coal, throwing garbage (war), and burning forests. In addition, another reason is the cutting of trees. The methods that should be used to deal with climate change are planting trees, reducing the burning of coal and avoiding bombing, not doing destructive agriculture and providing education on climate change to promote the understanding of those who do not know about climate change.





**Figure 13:** Dr. Anne-Christina Achterberg-Boness facilitating on climate change and its impact on water resources

**3.3.12. A Visit to the water tank**

On 29th November 2022, all the people volunteered to go to the tank area and help carry bricks for construction and also carry cement and stones. The response was great, all members were able to come to the Tank area to help with the technical work. Many women used to carry bags of cement and buckets of sand while men volunteered to carry bricks and mix concrete.



**Figure 14:** Members participating on volunteering works near the water tank

Some members with Dr. Anne-Christina Achterberg-Boness with Mr. Dickson Shekivuli was able to climb the mountain to the source of water which is the Mbaramo river and do voluntary and environmental conservation work by planting trees. 40 natural trees were planted along the Mbaramo river and the whole exercise was coordinated and led by Dr. Anne-Christina Achterberg-Boness, Mr. Dickson Shekivuli and Rev. Richard L. Mavale. Holes were dug and each member planted a tree in the area, which is an important symbol in the conservation of the environment and water sources. After the trees were planted, they were watered.



**Figure 15:** Dr. Anne-Christina Achterberg-Boness, Mr. Dickson Shekivuli, Rev. Richard L. Mavale and other Members participating on tree planting near the Mbaramo River

### 3.3.13. Workshop closing ceremony

The workshop closing ceremony was on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2022. This day started with the facilitators of the workshop led by Dr. Anne-Christina Achterberg-Boness, Mr. Dickson Shekivuli, Rev. Richard L. Mavale and other Members participating on tree planting near the Mbaramo River, Mr. Dickson Shekivuli and Rev. Richard L. Mavale, to receive a guest of honor Rev. Nehemia Fundi and went to visit the tank together to observe the work progress. In addition, the Guest of honor was able to participate in the art of conservation of the water source by planting a tree in

the area surrounding the Tank. Other stakeholders were also able to get the opportunity to plant trees in the area and a total of ten trees were planted.

After the tree planting program, the guest of honor along with all others led by Dr. Anne-Christina Achterberg-Boness, Mr. Dickson Shekivuli, Rev. Richard L. Mavale and other members participating on tree planting near the Mbaramo River went to the area prepared for the ceremony. The representative of the Muslim community opened with prayers and blessed the day and the entire celebration, and also the representative of the Christians was able to pray on behalf of other Christians. The celebration started with the Muungano choir from Mnazi and the Rise 'n' Shining group performing beautiful songs about water and environmental protection.

Rev. Mavale introduced the official guest, after which he introduced Dr. Anne-Christina Achterberg-Boness, Mr. Dickson Shekivuli, Rev. Richard L. Mavale and other Members participating on tree planting near the Mbaramo River, Mr. Dickson Shekivuli as the main stakeholders of the project but he also introduced the Executive Officer of the Mnazi ward and all the members of the government of the villages of Kwemkwazu and Kiwanja Mnazi ward. In addition, he introduced all the water facilitators to woshe, Muungano choir and the Rise'n'Shine band.

After the introduction, the union choir together with rise 'n' shining sang the water ceremony song for all the people and after that Dr. Anne-Christina Achterberg-Boness, Mr. Dickson Shekivuli, Rev. Richard L. Mavale and other Members participating on tree planting near the Mbaramo River stood up and gave a short speech and welcomed everyone to the ceremony. Dr. Anne-Christina Achterberg-Boness, Mr. Dickson Shekivuli, Rev. Richard L. Mavale and other Members participating on tree planting near the Mbaramo River gave greetings from the committee of stakeholders from Minden/Germany who volunteered to be able to help different parts of the world with water challenges. In addition, he praised the leadership of Mnazi village for their dedication to ensure the project goes well. He congratulated everyone including Rev. Richard L. Mavale for his commitment and wealth to ensure that everything goes well and the project is progressing well. She did not hesitate to give the example of Gemai's project that did

well and emphasized that the people of Mnazi should follow the example of Gemai by being jealous of their project and committing to make sure it goes well.

The executive officer of Mnazi ward gave his speech also showing his love and appreciation for this project as it is a project that brings development and also solves the water problem for many citizens of Mnazi. He explained in detail how the citizens of Mnazi ward should commit themselves as it is a high value to get a project like this. He especially urged people to embrace this project as it is their project and ask for value and priority, he also promised to be at the forefront to manage and ensure that this project is fully implemented and sustainable. He thanked Dr. Anne-Christina Achterberg-Boness, Mr. Dickson Shekivuli, Rev. Richard L. Mavale and other Members participating on tree planting near the Mbaramo River and people from Minden German, together with the workshop facilitators for a good education on the management of water sources.



**Figure 16:** Dr. Anne-Christina Achterberg-Boness, the Guest of Honor Rev. Fundi, Rev. Richard L. Mavale, Mnazi ward Executive officer and Mr. Dickson Shekivuli enjoying Muungano choir and Rise'n'Shine songs




Guest of Honor, Rev. Fundi was the last to give a speech. He explained on the gospel of John and said that God has given us water to take care of. Humans have become very destructive by doing actions that lead to the loss of what God gave us to take care of. He explained that water is a very big part of life, even when *the children of Israel got thirsty when walking in the desert, they complained to Moses that there was no water and they wanted water*. He asked the community to show their gratitude to the donors in German who volunteered to bring water by prioritizing this project and ensuring that it is successfully completed. He said he would like to see that the project in Mnazi also succeed like Gemai project



**Figure 17:** The Guest of Honor Rev. Fundi giving his speech during the workshop closing ceremony

### **3. WORKSHOP EVALUATION**

For evaluation purposes, each day of the workshop started with a recap of the previous session. The recap was used to evaluate the understanding of lessons during the training. It involved the use of participatory methods like group discussions and question and answer sessions. This session was also used to clarify and elaborate lessons that were not clear to participants.

<b>ACTIVITIES</b>  <b>OUTPUTS</b>  <b>OUTCOMES</b> 			
<b>SN</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>
1	Conduct preparation meetings for the workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Team building (get to know the new team participants)</li> <li>• Report on the building process of the water system in Mnazi presented</li> <li>• Report of the structures already in place in Mnazi presented</li> <li>• Lawyer available for the participatory elaboration of the by-law for the water system</li> <li>• Adjusted the implementation team- Trainers were reduced from 9 to 3</li> <li>• Discussions of the Content of the training</li> <li>• Prepared timetable for the training of trainers and the workshops</li> </ul>	<p>Members gained knowledge about the overall project, expectations, and new plans for the workshop in Mnazi.</p> <p>Proper implementation of the workshop</p>
2	Conduct Training on WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75 participants trained</li> <li>• Participants knowledgeable on WASH</li> </ul>	To be realized during the evaluation
3	Conduct training on Water resource conservation and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75 participants trained</li> <li>• Participants are knowledgeable on Water resources. Conservation and management</li> </ul>	To be realized during the evaluation
4	Conduct training on the legal aspect of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75 participants trained</li> <li>• Participants knowledgeable legal aspect of water</li> <li>• A draft of the COWSO constitution available</li> <li>• The interim leadership of COWSO elected (3 members)</li> <li>• 4 sources of water identified</li> </ul>	To be realized during the evaluation



## **4. CHALLENGES**

### **4.1. Time mismanagement**

The last three days were faced with time mismanagement of the participants especially during arrival in the morning and during lunch break in the afternoon. Leadership was established among the participants and as a result, members started to observe time, and every activity planned was implemented successfully.

### **4.2. Gender Inclusion**

During the first days of the workshop women were seating separately from men and could not air their views. By using participatory methods, the facilitators enabled the inclusion of more women. Facilitators also Involved women in many tasks and enabled women to ask more questions and clarifications during the learning.

Another lesson is that there are social differences, religious differences, political differences, cultural differences, and economic differences in bringing people's development. The Mazi kwa Woshe project workshop allowed interaction from different groups within the community and the villagers worked together, learned together, sat together, and are together regardless of their social and economic differences.

## **5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The current project training workshop conducted in Mnazi was aimed at equipping the villagers with relevant skills and knowledge on water resources management, improve community understanding on different components, and aspect of water projects such as financial management, legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and strategic guidelines and frameworks on water resources management, gender roles and inclusion, participatory and inclusive decision making, institutional setup, structures and capacities, externalities affecting water resources such as climate change and environmental degradations.

Mazi kwa Woshe training workshop covered the above-mentioned components so as to build a project sustainability and the sense of ownership by the community. The workshops allowed participatory training and learning and, in the end, there was a mutual understanding on the key issues and concepts on the water project management and insure its long-term sustainability.

**To the Tanzanian government:** The government through RUWASA should conduct a capacity workshop in all its projects so as to ensure project sustainability unlike the current situation where water projects last for a very short time.

**To Mazi kwa Woshe:** there is a need for follow-up visits by the team to make sure that some of these processes are finalized such as the registration of the Mnazi CBWUSO constitution and certification, by RUWASA.

**To Mazi kwa Woshe:** To conduct timely monitoring of activities will be followed by evaluation so as to assess the achievements of the overall goals of the workshop and the progress of the project.

**To Mnazi Community:** To continue the spirit of togetherness and avoid all the social, cultural, economic, and political differences so as to ensure the success and sustainability of the project

**To Mnazi Community:** to contribute their resources both human and financial resources for the success of the project. Pay their water tariffs on time and at a reasonable amount so as to ensure sustainability of the project.

**To the Donor and NED:** To make the financial and other logistics on time so as to ensure smooth running of the project and on time.

## 6. ANNEX

TIME TABLE FOR CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP IN MNAZI WARD (KWEMKWAZU & KIWANJA VILLAGES)			
20.11.2022- 30.11.2022			
DAY	TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
<b>Day 1</b> <b>Sunday</b> <b>20/11/2022</b>	10:00h – 2:00h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Church Service to open the Workshops</li> </ul>	Pastor Mavale Congregants Dr. Anne-Christina Achterberg-Boness Mr. Dickson Shekivuli Msc Ms. Vicky John Msc Ms. Kabula Moshi Mr. Idd Mohamed
<b>Day 2</b> <b>Monday</b> <b>21/11/2022</b>	9:00h - 10:30h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village assembly meeting at Kwemkwazu village to present the topics and aims of the workshop to ensure the participation of the villagers and selection of workshop participants</li> </ul>	<b>Pastor Mavale</b> <b>Dr. Anne-Christina Achterberg-Boness</b> <b>Mr. Dickson Shekivuli Msc</b> <b>Ms. Kabula Moshi</b> <b>Mr. Idd Mohamed</b> <b>Ms. Vicky John Msc</b>

	10:30h - 11:00h	SHORT BREAK (BREAK FAST)	ALL
	11:00h - 14:00h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village assembly meeting at Kiwanja village to present the topics and aims of the workshop to ensure the participation of the villagers and selection of workshop participants</li> </ul>	<b>Mr. Dickson Shekivuli Msc</b> <b>Ms. Vicky John Msc</b> <b>Ms. Kabula Moshi</b>
<b>Day 3</b> <b>Tuesday</b> <b>22/11/2022</b>	9:00h - 10:30h	<p>Introduction of the leading team, the project partners in Germany, and structures in Mnazi (implementation committee report)</p> <p>Water users committee talk and appreciation for the work done</p> <p>Success stories from other projects i.e. Gemai</p>	<b>Pastor Mavale</b> <b>Ms. Vicky John Msc</b> <b>Mr. Dickson Shekivuli Msc</b> <b>Ms. Kabula Moshi</b>
	10:30h - 11:00h	SHORT BREAK (BREAK FAST)	ALL
	11:00h - 14:00h	<p>Water sanitation and hygiene (WASH)</p> <p>Distribution of participants in groups and naming of responsible trainers/supervisors</p> <p>Water resources conservation and management of the water system</p>	<b>Ms. Vicky John Msc</b> <b>Mr. Dickson Shekivuli Msc</b>
<b>Day 4</b> <b>Wednesday</b> <b>23/11/202</b>	9:00h - 10:30h	Introduction of the water policy and the methods of a participatory process to write the by-law of the water system	<b>Mr. Dickson Shekivuli Msc</b> <b>Ms. Vicky John Swai Msc</b>

	10:30h - 11:00h	<b>SHORT BREAK (BREAK FAST)</b>	<b>ALL</b>
	11:00h - 12:00h	Financial management and sustainability of the water project Financial structures, Book keeping for water projects	<b>Ms. Kabula Moshi</b> <b>Ms. Vicky John Swai Msc</b>
	12:00h - 14:00h	Group Work (Practical Session)	<b>Ms. Vicky John Swai Msc</b> <b>Ms. Kabula Moshi</b> <b>Participants</b>
<b>Day 5</b> <b>Thursday</b> <b>24/11/2022</b>	9:00h - 10:30h	Legal and institutional aspect of water  Participatory constitutional making and formulation of and registration of CBWSO (Participatory)	<b>Mr. Henry Njowoka Lawyer</b> <b>Mr. Dickson Shekivuli Msc</b>
	10:30h - 11:00h	<b>SHORT BREAK (BREAK FAST)</b>	<b>ALL</b>
	11:00h- 13:00h	Repair and Maintenance	<b>Mr. Dickson Shekivuli Msc</b> <b>Eng. Magala</b>
	13:00h - 14:00h	The technical aspects of water and water infrastructures systems Practical session and demonstration (Water Point or Infrastructure)	<b>Mr. Dickson Shekivuli Msc</b> <b>Eng. Magala</b>
<b>FRIDAY</b> <b>PRAYER</b> <b>BREAK</b> <b>Friday</b> <b>25/11/2022</b>		<b>MOSQUE (JUMMA'H MUBARAK)</b>	

<b>Day 6</b> <b>26/11/2022</b> <b>Saturday</b>	9:00h - 14:00h	Volunteer work at the water Tank (Physical work)	<b>Eng. Magala</b> <b>ALL</b>
Free Weekend for the Workshop team <b>27/11/2022</b> <b>Sunday</b>		<b>CHURCH (SUNDAY SERVICE)</b>	<b>ALL</b>
<b>Day 7</b> <b>28/11/2022</b> <b>Monday</b>	9:00h-10:30h	Tanzanian water policy Water Governance Structures Institutional setup and water project governance	<b>Mr. Dickson Shekivuli Msc</b> <b>Ms. Vicky John Swai Msc</b> <b>RUWASA Community Development Officer</b>
	10:30h - 11:00h	<b>SHORT BREAK (BREAK FAST)</b>	<b>ALL</b>
	11:00h - 14:00h	Climate Change, Sustainable Livelihoods and water resources Management Gender and water resources Management	<b>Dr. Anne-Christina Achterberg-Boness,</b> <b>Rise and Shine Band</b> <b>Ms. Vicky John Swai Msc</b>

<b>Day 8</b> <b>29/11/2022</b> <b>Tuesday</b>	9:00h - 14:00h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visit water Tank</li> <li>• Volunteer work and tree planting near the water source (Mbaramo River)</li> </ul>	<b>ALL</b>
<b>Day 9</b> <b>Wednesday</b> <b>30/11/2022</b>	09:00h - 14:00h	<b>JOINT CLOSING CELEBRATION</b>	<b>Project team, Project engineer,  government official, 2 staff of the  head office (NED)  Rise and Shine</b>