

Newsletter No. 113

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ABOUT CED

Christian Engineers in Development (CED) is a Christian professional consultancy service dedicated to development work with overseas communities, and through service, to witness to the Christian faith. Operations usually comprise a tri-partite arrangement between a developing country organisation, a funding agency and CED providing technical assistance. CED responds to requests for assistance, improved water supply being the most frequent request but by no means the only one. CED promotes self-help with the maximum use of local resources.

CED's services include site visits, feasibility studies, assistance with project proposals, design, contract documents, procurement, tender evaluation, project supervision, direct labour employment, on-the-job training of local staff, project monitoring and evaluation, assistance with fund-raising and the management of project funding.

CED's income comes primarily from grants for projects together with donations from churches, trusts, members and supporters, and membership subscriptions. Most of the expenditure goes to operations; management costs are kept as low as possible. CED is not a funding agency and therefore cannot directly fund major projects but it can, and often does, fund preliminary investigations for potential projects.

The Association is registered as a Company Limited by Guarantee (without shares) and being a non-profit organisation, it is registered as a charity. It is managed by a Board of Directors/Trustees, elected from the membership, giving their services voluntarily. CED Members participate in the work of the Association either voluntarily or if they depend on earnings for their livelihood on negotiated payment for their services.

Membership of CED is open to any person who is professionally qualified, supports the Aims, accepts the Statement of Faith, supports the activities of CED in any way, or serves as an employee or volunteer, both in the UK and overseas. Becoming a Supporter of CED is open to any person or group that supports the Aims, and wishes to be kept informed of CED matters. Anyone wishing to become a Member or Supporter should contact the Secretary.

Newsletter

The Newsletter is published twice annually. We'd be delighted to provide additional copies for friends, colleagues, church book stands etc. Please contact ian@ced.org.uk and let us know how many you'd like. The newsletter can also be downloaded from the CED website.

The editor would be happy to receive contributions for the next Newsletter. Please send toian@ced.org.uk

PrayerPoints

Copies of our monthly prayer bulletin are available by e-mail or post. Please request a copy by email to pray@ced.org.uk or by writing to the Secretary.

Privacy Statement

For administrative and mailing purposes we hold your name and contact details in our records. They will not be given to any other person or organisation. If you prefer not to receive publicity and information literature, then please inform the CED Secretary (admin@ced.org.uk).



**SHARING SKILLS
CHANGING LIVES**

Chair's Report

Well, quite a lot has been happening in the world of CED over the last six months. Here are some of the highlights:

Our partnerships with two Christian hospitals in Uganda - Kagando and Kuluva - have developed, and we have provided significant levels of feasibility and design-level assistance, which we hope and pray will strengthen these institutions and enable them to better serve their communities. At Kagando Hospital, work is currently under way on an upgraded water supply scheme, and we are very grateful to CED members Edwin Wasingye and Nigel Heeler for their hard work and dedication - thankyou both! Philip Tibenderana has carried out an audit of the hospital buildings at Kuluva, which we hope will be a useful tool for the hospital management, as they seek to prioritise much-needed improvements. And not forgetting Jonathan Cox, who has continued to provide invaluable support and hydro-power expertise.

Our partnership with PVDP in Sindh province, Pakistan, has received a boost with the news that we have managed to secure funding of £50,000 from UKAid, for a project in Tharparkar. The project involves engaging with local communities with a view to eliminating

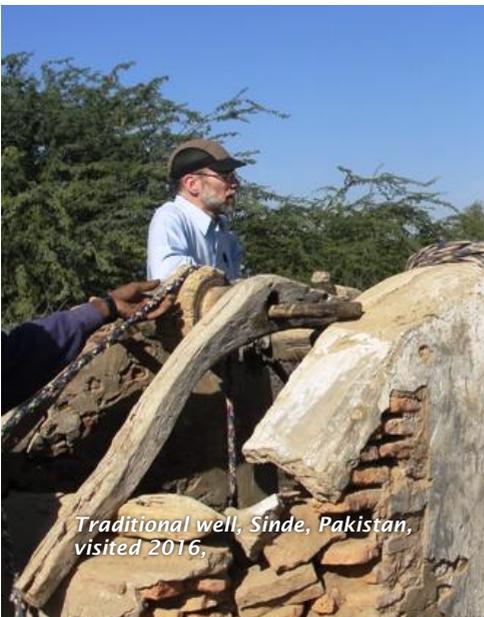


open defecation, promoting latrine construction and improving water security by building water storage reservoirs. Ian Rankin's tireless efforts in filling in forms and responding to innumerable emails has finally been rewarded!

One consequence of the application process with UKAid has been that we are now actively considering making significant changes to the governance and management structure of CED, to bring us more into line with best practice within the charitable sector. The Board are currently looking at proposals to separate out the governance from the executive functions, which, if implemented, will involve changing the Board structure and composition. An additional Board meeting was held on 1st March, and a further additional meeting is scheduled for 12th April, with a view to being able to bring any proposals to the Annual General Meeting on 26th June.

The Tech Talks have been a real success. Our thanks goes to Mike Beresford for organizing these events as well as to all who have taken part, whether delivering a talk or simply attending and asking searching questions. I sense that there is a real desire for these to continue, and we hope to have a new series starting late summer/early autumn.

Jonathan³ Appleby, Chair



Traditional well, Sinde, Pakistan, visited 2016,

Diary it: Open Day and AGM, 26 June 2021

At our February Board meeting we had to decide whether this year's AGM should be a real or virtual meeting. We agreed unanimously that the meeting should be via Zoom. Subsequently the government announced the lifting of all restrictions no earlier than 21 June, so with a planned AGM date of 26 June, there is a possibility that a real gathering could go ahead. However, you will appreciate that a great deal of effort goes into organising our AGM, and, given that there is still uncertainty around the lifting of restrictions, we will keep to our original decision.

Although there is disappointment in not being able to get together in person, there are of course advantages in meeting virtually, the main one being that more people, especially those living and working overseas, are able to participate. This includes **Rt. Rev. George Bagamuhanda**, Bishop of Kigezi Diocese in Southwest Uganda and long-time CED member, who we are delighted to announce has agreed to be our speaker this year. We look forward to hearing all he has to say to us.

So, wherever you live, can I encourage you to join in on 26 June?

Although timings have not been finalised, they are expected to be similar to last year, i.e. 10.00-12.30. Formal invitations will be sent to all members and supporters nearer the time.

Barbara Brighouse, Secretary

CED Tech Talks: the COVID Sessions

The directors met just over a year ago at High Leigh in Hertfordshire to develop CED's new strategic plan. They carried out a series of exercises that, among other things, led them to consider two aspects of CED's work: firstly, CED does good work, but we aren't very good at telling others what we do; secondly, we haven't been very good at sharing CED's specialist knowledge - either inside or outside CED. This thought process led the directors to develop two of our current strategic directions : Communications and Knowledge and Skills.

The Knowledge and Skills aspect has two strands. Firstly, we want to increase our own level of understanding of development technology. Secondly we wish to share the knowledge that we have with others in our field of work. The series of CED Tech Talks that have been held over the winter have been our key method for sharing and increasing our Knowledge and Skills. Given that most of our 'normal' activities were suspended over the COVID-affected winter, it seemed a good opportunity to use Zoom to enable talks to take place on the first Monday of each month. Rather than just having the talk as a live one-off event, we recorded all the talks so that each one can be watched on demand. Each event consists of a 45 minute talk followed by about 30 minutes of questions and answers and subsequent discussion. All the talks are now available in the new Resources section of our website, at: <https://ced.org.uk/resources/tech-talks/>.

We are hoping to run a second series of Tech Talks in the autumn. If anyone has any requests for topics please don't hesitate to get in touch with one of CED's Directors.

Mike Beresford



Rev George in his old job as Director of the Kigezi Water Programme, 2005.

Five Tech Talks:

1. Ian Rankin Pumpkin tanks

CED's former Chair Ian speaks about the construction and use of ferrocement pumpkin tanks for rainwater harvesting and the challenge of affordability.



2. Stephen Morris Rammed earth construction

Stephen speaks about rammed earth construction: why it is beneficial and how it is done. It includes useful discussion with attendees who have also tried it.



3. Jonathan Cox Micro hydro technology and opportunities

CED's Jonathan discusses the processes for generating power from water. He then shares some common design problems before briefly considering today's context.



4. Philip Tibenderana A Ugandan perspective on development

CED's part-time engineer Philip Tibenderana compares the UK and Uganda, before sharing his extensive experience from working with CED in Uganda. He reflects upon the positive outcomes and concludes by highlighting some common challenges.



5. Jonathan Appleby Engineering in disasters

CED's Chair of Directors Jonathan Appleby shares his experience working in the aftermath of the 2005 South East Asia earthquake. His talk brings home the challenges and the human cost of natural disasters.



Climate Change: Tanzania

This is the first in a series of articles looking at how climate change is affecting the countries in which CED works. Below is an extract from the Climate Risk Profile: Tanzania Fact Sheet, which can be found on the Climatelinks website www.climatelinks.org. Climatelinks is a global knowledge portal, containing all sorts of useful information for those who work at the intersection of climate change and international development.

Barbara Brighthouse

Climate, Tanzania:

Tanzania's topographical diversity gives rise to four distinct climate zones:

1) Hot and humid coastal belt (including the Zanzibar archipelago): has the warmest temperatures, averaging 27-30°C, and receives 750- 1,250 mm of annual rainfall, with Zanzibar receiving 1,400-2,000 mm.

2) Hot and arid central plateau: receives just 500 mm of rainfall.

3) Cooler semi-temperate high lakes region in the north and west (home to the lakes and valleys of the East African Rift System): receives 750-1,250 mm of rainfall annually.

4) Highlands of the northeast (i.e., Kilimanjaro) and southwest: includes the coldest parts of the country with average temperatures of 20-23°C. The southwest highlands and the Lake Tanganyika basin in the west receive the most rain, over 2,000 mm annually.

Influenced by the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone, rainfall is highly seasonal. The north and east have two rainy seasons, the main season from March to May and a secondary season from October to December. The south, west and central regions have just one rainy season from October to May.

Projected changes by the 2050s include:

- 🌐 Increased average annual temperature of 1.4 to 2.3°C; greatest warming in the west/southwest.
- 🌐 Increased duration of heat waves (by 7-22 days) and dry spells (by up to 7 days).
- 🌐 Likely increase in average annual rainfall (range of -3 to +9 %), with greatest increase in the northeast; likely rainfall decline July-September.
- 🌐 Increased heavy rainfall event frequency (7 -40 %) and intensity (2-11 %).
- 🌐 Rise in sea levels between 16 to 42 cm.
- 🌐 Disappearance of glaciers from Kilimanjaro.

Water Resources

Tanzania has extensive water resources (96 km² per year renewable). However, large swathes of arid and semi-arid land (up to 50 % of the country) and strong rainfall seasonality lead to spatial and temporal water scarcity. Increased temperatures, longer dry spells and heavy rainfall events threaten Tanzania's nine major river basins and the continent's three largest lakes (Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa). While future river flows will be highly influenced by non-climate factors such as changes in land use, climate projections indicate increased runoff for the Pangani and Rufiji basins, which will increase risk of flooding and sedimentation, and decreased runoff for the Wami/Ruvu basin, which will increase water stress in Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Kibaha and Dodoma (with a combined population of more than 6 million). Water availability will also depend on the development of rivers upstream by neighbouring countries, as 13 % of Tanzania's renewable water resources are transboundary.

Mainland urban areas rely primarily on surface

water sources that are increasingly polluted and further threatened by heavy rainfall events that wash mining, commercial and domestic pollution into rivers, lakes and wetlands. With reduced surface water quantity and quality, coastal cities will increasingly rely on groundwater, which is already at risk of salt water intrusion.

Climate Stressors and Climate Risks WATER RESOURCES	
Stressors	Risks
Increased temperature and evaporation rates	Decreased river flows in the Wami/Ruvu basin leading to water scarcity for irrigation, domestic and hydropower uses
Increased frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall	Disappearance of glacial contribution to river flow
Sea level rise	Increased flooding from heavy rainfall events threatens water infrastructure and quality
	Salt water intrusion into coastal (e.g., Dar es Salaam) and island (e.g., Zanzibar) aquifers

Human Health

Diarrhoeal diseases and malaria, both leading causes of death in Tanzania, are likely to escalate due to increasing temperatures and heavy rainfall events. While health indicators have been improving overall, life expectancy is just 65 years. Projected increased flooding threatens further outbreaks of waterborne diseases such as cholera and typhoid, as just 61 % of the population has access to improved drinking water sources and only 19 % to improved sanitation. Aggressive health programs have reduced malaria morbidity and mortality in recent years, yet 93 % of the population remain at risk to malaria, and new cases are emerging in historically malaria-free regions such as Tanga, Kilimanjaro and the Arusha highlands. Rapid and largely unplanned urbanization is exposing more people to flooding after heavy rainfall events.

Climate Stressors and Climate Risks HUMAN HEALTH	
Stressors	Risks
Increased temperature and heat wave duration	Increased risk of vector-borne diseases (e.g., malaria) and waterborne diseases.
Increased heavy rainfall	Increased risk of drowning, displacement due to flooding
Sea level rise	Increased mortality and morbidity related to heat stress
	Increased malnutrition from decreased agricultural productivity

Energy

About 40 % of Tanzania's limited electricity supply comes from hydropower. Increasing evaporation and siltation will constrain Tanzania's electric supply which only reaches 16 to 18 % of the population.

Climate Stressors and Climate Risks ENERGY	
Stressors	Risks
Increased temperature and evaporation rate	Increased evaporation rates and siltation reduce hydropower production
Increased frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall	Increased flooding and landslides damage electricity infrastructure

Infrastructure

Tanzania is the most flood-affected country in East Africa. Sea level rise is expected to cost about \$200 million per year by 2050. In Dar es Salaam, infrastructure assets valued at \$5.3 billion are increasingly at risk from flooding and sea level rise.

Climate Stressors and Climate Risks INFRASTRUCTURE	
Stressors	Risks
Increased frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall	Increased heavy rainfall and flooding damage buildings, bridges, roads, etc.
Sea level rise	Sea level rise inundates low-lying areas of Dar es Salaam and other coastal infrastructure and population centers

Rainwater Harvesting with Cement Tanks.

A year ago we reported on a rainwater harvesting course in Kagera. The trainees were an able group. The challenge remains to encourage those who have been trained to form groups that build tanks and pass on their skills to others.

In Mayange, Rwanda, the first group trained in 2019 has now built around 50 tanks with Pastor Charles Semwaga. In November last year they held a refresher course for students from Solace Ministries in Kigali and from the Anglican technical school in Byumba. This was well received and we look forward to further developments.

Ian Rankin continues to work closely with the Anglicans in Kagera. Last November three trainers, who had themselves been trainees in June, travelled to the coast and delivered training to a group associated with the Africa Inland Church in Pande, Tanga Region. The course was almost cancelled due to COVID concerns but in the end the team travelled the 1200km across Tanzania and it proceeded as planned. Appropriate precautions like hand-washing and social distancing were adopted as far as was possible. We were relieved that no cases of COVID were reported and the local insistence that “there is no COVID in Tanzania” was not challenged. As always, the students enjoyed the course. The tanks are not only well finished but waterproof (Ian is a bit perplexed about this; he tends to be quite critical about

the way artisans with no formal training use cement but his own tanks tend to leak at the bottom until re-sealed; local knowledge is king!). The church has a primary school and is planning to build a secondary school with support from Hope Story in Canada who helped fund the course. The plan will be to collect rainwater from all the roofs, providing ongoing work for the trained team.

After the course Ian (CED) and Leonard Safari (CCMP) discussed how training workshops might continue in a way that would lead to commercial tank building that would be sustainable without grants. CCMP already works with local savings groups and we plan to encourage them to save specifically so that they can afford to purchase water tanks. The team has already built tanks for a few people; demonstrating that demand is there. At present people rely on springs and streams for water of questionable quality. Rainwater from their roofs will not eliminate the need to find water elsewhere in the dry season but will go a long way towards providing drinking water.

Ian and Leonard drew up a new project proposal that was accepted by the CED Board in February.

The project will train a group of 15 people. Once trained, some of the group will form a self-help savings group and members of this group will continue to build tanks. Others of the



Kagera: communities working with CED do not always receive hi-tech equipment like wheelbarrows!



5,000 litre tank, Kagera



5,000 litre tank, Pande

trained group would be existing members of other self-help savings schemes and would share their knowledge there. The expectation is that the savings groups will continue to build tanks for their members and then continue to build for similar groups managed by CCMP.

If this project is successful CCMP may request further funding to enable them to repeat the process so that more groups are aware of the technology and willing to raise funds to build more tanks. As well as learning how to build 5,000 lt. tanks, training will include unreinforced 1,000 litre tanks as there may well be a market for these too. People who struggle to save could build 1,000 litre tanks as they are able, eventually having one at each corner of their house. However, the focus will be on 5,000 litre tanks that will be very useful for water storage and will serve the needs of a family for most of the year. The course will

include training in installing gutters also.

The goal is to have a knowledge of tank construction in several churches that will also have savings groups. CCMP will continue to encourage tank building in these churches once the course is complete. To encourage early adoption, customers for the first 25 tanks will receive a grant to pay for the cement needed.

The course commenced on 15 March despite current concerns around COVID in Tanzania. The team assure us that so far Kagera has escaped. We continue to monitor the situation remotely as it did not seem wise for Ian to drive across Tanzania with the risk of picking something up on the way. He hopes, however, to make a visit once the savings groups are in operation. More news in the next CED Newsletter!

Ian Rankin



Graduation, Pande

Mayange, Rwanda: Coping with COVID

The final works on the Mayange project remain on hold due to COVID-19 restrictions in Rwanda. However, we realise that the timing of the project has saved the Kavumu community a lot of potential heartache. All the rainwater tanks and the bulk water tank were completed before the pandemic took hold. .

Pastor Charles Semwaga of Faith Center Ministries writes:

"We give thanks to God for his faithfulness in healing, protection and provisions. It has not been easy over recent months in terms of living and welfare as people have been in lockdown and unable to travel out of their villages. When an elderly man died from the COVID virus the police visited his village to make people aware of the need to stay at home. However what I can say is both the household rainwater tanks and the WASAC bulk tank are serving the community well 24/7. The issue of water is solved completely. Meetings in the new church building are still prohibited until a dedicated toilet block and hand washing facility is

provided. The Mayange people are grateful for your support and have been praying every Friday for CED people to be protected from the COVID virus.

There have been many projects in the Mayange area of Bugesera District, but the CED project at Kavumu has changed the living standards of the whole community through improved health, business opportunities and social cohesion, despite the COVID challenges. Many people in this community would have died as a result of the COVID virus if it wasn't for this water project. This project came in time, and contributed much in stopping the spread of the virus in this area. The village of Kavumu and the wider Mayange community give thanks to God and CED for all that has been achieved through this project."

Alan Michell



Filling jerry cans at the bulk tank

Gbonka, Sierra Leone, Borehole Revisited

CED became involved with a primary school in Gbonka, for Pastor Esther of Mariatu's Hope, through partnership with Practical Tools Initiative and in 2019 granted funds for a latrine block and well drilled by a local contractor. CED member Steven Harris, who wrote the original proposal after his visit with Alan Michell in 2018, returned in December 2019, a month after work had started and a pilot hole had been drilled. This was reamed out to 200mm during his visit and the liner installed. The yield of the 22m deep well was better than expected. The pit for the latrine block was later excavated around 70m from the well and the latrines successfully completed.

15 months later, Bill Howbert, during a visit in March reported:-

"I have just returned to Freetown from Gbonko.

Pastor Esther showed me and Pastor David the well. We had to walk into the village where we met three teachers who teach at the school, which Esther and her husband Henry run. They had the key to the handpump.



The completed pit latrines



Drinking water!

Esther explained that they open the pump for the community at morning, midday, and evening, for all who wish to use it. Apparently that's plenty of water for all ...praise God...it never runs dry.

The well has made the school more attractive to the community, as a focal point.

They have expanded the primary/ junior school by one classroom; and they are now building a secondary school just across the field.

I had a good drink at the well, and the water was reasonably cool... with a pleasant taste.

So, we thank God, and I praise Him for the good work of the CED team.

Bless you all.

In Jesus Name,

Bill."

Pakistan Progress

Our partnership with PVDP started in earnest when CED's Gareth Cozens and Eddie Thomas visited in 2000 to assess water challenges. This resulted in a Lloyds TSB grant in 2002 which rehabilitated 53 wells and trained 300 people in a project that supported 14,000 people. In 2010 CED applied to the Scottish Government (SG) for a grant of £145,000 to build water cisterns (800), dig (5) and repair wells, form village ponds (10), promote kitchen gardens (800) and provide associated training. There followed a SG grant of £246,000 in 2013 for a similar project, this one including a sand dam at Sankar which was part-funded by Tearfund. The TharParkar area is very much a forgotten corner of Pakistan and the impoverished people benefited greatly from these interventions. Significant improvements to child mortality resulted from their better understanding of simple health and hygiene along with better access to water.

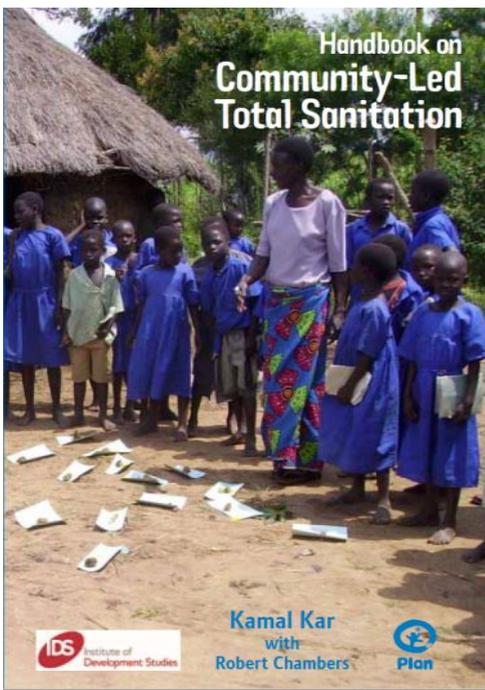
CED had hoped to secure further funding to continue the programme but things change and we were unable to find another sponsor. To keep some momentum, in 2016 CED itself

allocated £10,000 to explore sanitation and experiment with pit latrines with a view to a , project that would adapt "community led total sanitation" concepts and integrates them into a broader framework. We aimed this at the UK Aid £250,000 offer but after 3 unsuccessful attempts applied in November 2019 to their £50,000 Small Charities Challenge Fund. Much due diligence later and the go-ahead was given just before Christmas 2020. There was then more delay as the Pakistan authorities required significant detailed information before permitting PVDP to start work. Progress has therefore been slower than anticipated but we still hope to complete this year.

PVDP have appointed project personnel and have carried out a detailed baseline survey that will assist in demonstrating the impact of the intervention. Things are finally moving!

The project will support 10 villages of around 500 people each. Villagers lack education and have extremely low incomes. Water from wells is often unsafe and with little rain life expectancy is low. Pakistan has programmes to help its most vulnerable citizens. One of the project's aims is to empower the communities so that they can lobby the government directly themselves in future .

The main focus of the project will be on putting an end to open defecation (OD) which is a major contributor to disease. The Community Led Total Sanitation approach works to shock people into the realization that the flies that sit on excrement are the same flies that get into their water and food. There is an emphasis on community action since if some people continue the practice the whole village suffers. People are encouraged to dig latrines or, if too poor to build their own, share a latrine with a neighbour. The goal is to get at least 8 of the 10 villages OD free. As part of the drive to good hygiene practice there will be training in feminine hygiene and 500 women will receive



kits with toothbrushes, soap, sanitary pads etc.

Water security will be improved at family level by digging cisterns for 15 of the poorest households in each village and providing training in water management. Newly formed village committees will advise which wells need rehabilitation and on possible sites for reservoirs; the budget allows for five wells and two reservoirs. One of the wells will have a pump to draw water into a tank for use by people who are unable to haul water from the deep wells by themselves.

The expectation is that this time next year these ten communities will be healthy. Their women will no longer be hidden away but will be fully involved in village life, active on village committees and sometimes in leadership positions. There will be improved access to water, everyone using pit latrines, disabled people having some of their needs met and being encouraged to integrate into village life. Villagers will be in discussion with local government regarding provision of schools and teachers and other basic facilities.



UKaid
from the British people

Both CED and PVDP are grateful to the British Government for supporting these forgotten villages. Let us hope the government's current plan to slash aid to the world's poorest is thwarted!

Ian Rankin



Typical village meeting with PVDP

Lenten Reflection

In this season of Lent, it is worth pausing amidst the busyness of our lives, and meditating on what Jesus says in John 12:25-26: *"Anyone who loves their life will lose it, while anyone who hates their life in this world will keep it for eternal life. Whoever serves me must follow me; and where I am, my servant also will be. My Father will honour the one who serves me."*

Jesus says to us that if we are serious about our faith, we have to follow him and serve him, and go where he goes. We each have to make a choice - which kingdom are we going to be a citizen of?

We are under pressure in this world to conform to the ways of the kingdom of this world, of the culture we live in. We are under pressure to acknowledge the emperor of this world as our king. And that pressure is at times subtle and strong. How easy to let your integrity slip a little in some way. Think how many "scandals" have there been in recent years - in banking, parliament, journalism, entertainment, even in aid agencies. How many pillars of society have been exposed as frauds, or worse? It is so easy for us to conform to the world around us. We must be on our guard.

Then also, we have the pressure of our own aspirations. We all have hopes and aspirations, whether these be centred on family or career, or on leisure pursuits or on property. How do we subordinate these aspirations to the will of God? How do we seek first his kingdom, rather than our own?

What about the kingdom inaugurated by Jesus 2,000 years ago? The invisible one which we have a tendency to forget about in our rush through life? The one which many people say doesn't even exist? And if we do believe that the kingdom of God exists, do we just invoke God in order to back up our own ambitions and aspirations - as Israel did collectively in Jesus' day?

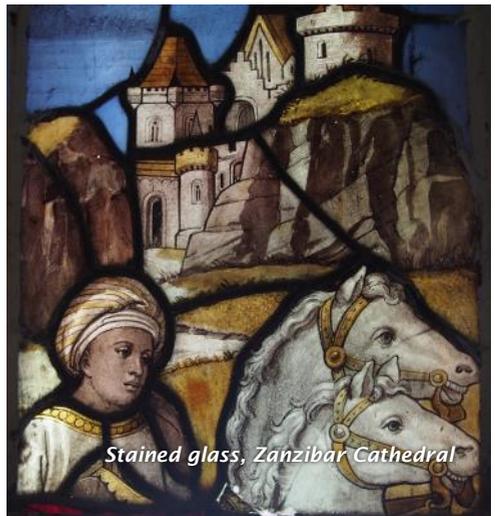
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If we are to be citizens of the kingdom of God, Jesus calls us to a life of service, and - at least in some measure - a life which will involve sacrifice. Jesus brought the kingdom of God on earth; many of the early Christians who followed him also went to an early grave because of their dedication to his service, surrendering personal aspirations willingly, because of their experience of the love and grace and mercy of Jesus' heavenly Father.

I have been inspired recently by the example of Dr Rob Morris, medical director at Kagando Hospital in western Uganda. His parents and grandparents were missionaries in east Africa, and made huge sacrifices in their service of their Lord. Rob and his wife Jen, working in Kagando since about 1979, have known many difficult circumstances. But I am struck by Rob's total dedication and commitment to serving his Lord and Saviour. No half measures. And when most people of their age are enjoying a well-earned retirement, they soldier on in often trying circumstances. They have my admiration. But also, I remember what Jesus says in John 12:26 - *"My Father will honour the one who serves me."*

May God bless you richly as you serve Him.

Jonathan Appleby, Chair



Stained glass, Zanzibar Cathedral

Move to Tanzania.

The CED publishing department just moved to Kibaha, Tanzania. With modern equipment all you need is a computer and an internet connection. Sadly the internet here is grinding to a halt as more people use smart phones but it is just about possible to upload files and send them to the printer. If you receive this you know it worked!

Living in Tanzania (almost two months now) has its challenges, not least the more relaxed attitude to COVID. Whilst the country largely escaped the pandemic last year, more recently there have been many deaths from people with "respiratory disease". Seif Sharif Hamad, Vice President of Zanzibar, Chief Secretary John Kijazi and Namibia's secretary Selina Tjihero all died mid February. On 21 February President Magafuli finally urged Tanzanians to take precautions. He himself became ill and died, reportedly of heart complications, on 17 March. The country is now in mourning, though there are hopes that the newly appointed President, Samia Suluhu Hassan will take more action to slow the pandemic.

With no COVID restrictions it has been good to have freedom to go to worship. Our church building has open screen walls which offer good air circulation, though a four hour service does give ample time to breath virus particles if they are there. At present I am not attending every week.

Nezia and I were married last month but kept the wedding small and the guests were mainly local. We're now settling into living together in Kibaha with her 10 year old son and look forward to her 12 year old daughter returning from boarding school for Easter.

Ian Rankin.



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Front cover: Inside a small home in Tharparkar, Pakistan.

This picture: Queue at water tank, Mayange, Rwanda.