

Newsletter No. 114
November 2021

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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 an Executive Committee overseen by a Board of Trustees, all of whom give 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 to 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**

From the Chair

Welcome to the November 2021 Newsletter! As always, our thanks go to Ian Rankin for putting this together, and for reminding us to submit articles!

The revised management and governance structure of CED was approved at the on-line AGM on 26th June. This means that CED's Trustee Board is now primarily focused on issues relating to governance and strategy with the day-to-day running of CED devolved to an Executive Committee. This brings us into line with good practice within the charity sector and removes a potential stumbling block to receiving grant aid from some funding bodies.

At the time of writing, the **Trustee Board** is made up of five Directors:

Rob Brighouse: Non-Executive Director and Chair.

James Fallah-Williams: Non-Executive Director

Barbara Brighouse: Director and Secretary

Bill Harper: Director and Treasurer

Jonathan Appleby: Director and Chair of Executive Committee.

It is considered good practice to have a majority of Non-Executive Directors on the Board, and so you will see that we are needing (at least) two more Non-Executive Directors (or NEDs) to join the Trustee Board in the next twelve months. I find the acronym NED quite amusing, but apparently in business the term is used without any implied reference to a type of hooligan with a very short haircut! So we are looking for more NEDs, and we would be delighted to hear of any potential candidates – both from within CED and from the wider Christian community. Please contact us if you are interested, or know someone who may be interested, and we can send out an information pack which



includes details of what is involved in this strategic role within CED.

At the time of writing, the **Executive Committee** is made up of the following Members:

Jonathan Appleby: Chair. Uganda projects.

Barbara Brighouse: Secretary. Tanzania and Uganda projects.

Bill Harper: Treasurer

Angus Armstrong: Tech talks. Internet presence.

Ian Rankin: PrayerPoints. Newsletters, Tanzania and Pakistan projects.

Alan Michell: Rwanda and Sierra Leone projects.

Ian Bell

Roger Holland

Rob Wakeling: Membership. DR Congo projects.

Please note that the above table is intended as guidance for members. Bear in mind that, as roles and projects change regularly, it may be out of date almost as soon as it is printed!

Both Board and Executive Committee meetings are currently being held via Zoom. This was precipitated by Covid-19 restrictions but has proved popular, and of course has a much lower carbon footprint

than travelling to an in-person meeting, usually in London. Environmental considerations make it likely that Zoom meetings will continue, at least for the majority of meetings.

An important announcement:

Our Treasurer, Bill Harper, has decided that the time is rapidly approaching for him to hang up his pocket calculator. Bill has been treasurer for many years, is incredibly efficient and organised, and is the elder statesman of the Board and Exec Committee – in that he has been around CED longer than most of us and

has a wealth of wisdom and experience. So we are looking for a Christian with accountancy or financial management experience who might be willing to take over this role from Bill. We have a job description available, so if you know of anyone who might be interested in this important role, please contact one of the directors and we'll send you more information.

Jonathan Appleby, Chair

CED Tech Talks: The 2021/22 series

Below is the schedule for Tech Talks over the coming winter. Last season went really well and we look forward to meeting again around computers to talk technically.

All talks scheduled for Thursdays at 7pm and will be held online using ZOOM

18 th November '21	Dick Waller	Compare and Contrast Water Supply Systems in the Developing World
16 th December '21	Rob Brighthouse	About CED: Who we are , What we do and How we do it.
20 th January '22	Nigel Heeler	Clariwash Filtration System: A self cleaning filtration system for Rural Areas.
17 th February '22	Jonathan Cox	Geographic Information Systems, GIS. What is it and how can it help us in the Developing World?
17 th March '22	Rob Wakeling	CED and Climate Change
21 st April '22	Alan Chadborn	Sanitation in the Developing World.
TBC	Speaker needed	Travel and Health in Developing Countries
TBC	Speaker needed	Fund Raising
TBC	Speaker needed	Comparison of Different Pump Systems (hand, donkey, generator driven, solar...)
		Then what? all ideas gratefully received!

Angus Armstrong

Virtual Open Day and AGM 2021

It was good to make contact with each other again in June, with the added benefit of being able to welcome overseas members via the Zoom link.

The Rt. Rev. George Bagamuhunda, Bishop of Kigezi, Uganda, spoke ably about the work of the Church of Uganda and community engagement in his diocese. Those of you who were unable to join us in June can watch a recording of the meeting, which can be found on our website <https://ced.org.uk/2021/07/watch-this-years-agm/>

The big piece of business was agreeing a new structure for CED. After discussion the meeting agreed to the formation of an Executive Committee that will work under a Board of Trustees. The Trustees now provide oversight for the organisation and the new Executive Committee continues to function much as the Board did in the past, meeting (virtually) quarterly. One advantage of the new structure is that it will be easier to have active CED members join the Exec Committee without the formality and responsibility of becoming trustees.

One thing that was missed at this year's meeting was the 'open forum' where members have the opportunity to raise relevant issues. It wasn't intentional, we simply ran out of time, but hope that any member feels able to get in touch with anyone on the Board or Exec Committee at any time to share ideas or concerns.

I (Ian) really appreciated being able to join the meeting virtually from Tanzania though missed the personal interaction that builds relationships and helps CED to be effective. Opposite are some photos from previous Open Days... do you remember the years?

Ian Rankin and Barbara Brighouse.



Climate Change: Sierra Leone

This is the second in a series of articles looking at how climate change is affecting the countries in which CED works. This time we look at Sierra Leone. For the full report and references please see the Climate Risk Profile: Sierra Leone Fact Sheet, <https://www.climatelinks.org/resources/climate-risk-profile-sierra-leone>. 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.

As you read this article, please remember to pray for progress to be made at COP26 in Glasgow, 31 October – 12 November.

Barbara Brighthouse

Summary:

Located at the northern limit of the equatorial rainforest zone, Sierra Leone has a predominantly hot and humid tropical climate that shows a distinct coast-interior gradient, a function of the country's varied topography. The wet season, from May to October, has an average rainfall of 3000 mm, with coastal and southern areas receiving up to 5000 mm annually and inland areas between 2000–2500 mm. The dry season, November to April, is prone to dusty and hot Harmattan winds and drought conditions. Average temperatures range from 25–27°C, with slightly lower temperatures (22–25°C) during the wet season.

Historical Climate:

Key climate change trends since 1960 include:

- 🌍 Higher temperatures (+0.8°C), an average increase of 0.18°C per decade.
- 🌍 Increased night time temperatures.
- 🌍 Reduced annual precipitation overall,

with significant decadal variability (1960s–1970s show increased rainfall while 1980s show drier conditions).

- 🌍 Increased variability in the rainy season, with some observations suggesting a later onset/shorter duration and increased intensity of single events.

Future Climate

Projected changes include:

- 🌍 Increase in temperatures of 1.0–2.5°C by 2060, with more rapid warming inland.
- 🌍 Although rainfall projections are less certain, the trend will be toward an overall increase, particularly between July–December.
- 🌍 The intensity of single rainfall events will continue to increase.
- 🌍 The level of the Atlantic Ocean will rise (0.1–0.56 m by 2100, relative to 1980–1999 levels), coupled with an increasing risk of storm surges.

Water Resources

Climate variability and change pose significant challenges to the availability and quality of Sierra Leone's extensive water resources, which comprise surface waters connected through a network of river basins. An estimated 80 percent of the country's rural population obtains its water from these sources. Seasonal variations in river flows are significant, with minimal discharges occurring during the dry season, affecting water availability: an estimated 40 percent of the country's protected water points suffer water shortages in the dry season. Increased intensity of rainfall events increases runoff and sediment loads in rivers, affecting water quality. Increased temperatures can also negatively affect water quality by increasing

algal growth and providing more conducive breeding grounds for disease vectors.

Human Health

Climate Stressors / Risks WATER RESOURCES

Stressors	Risks
Increased temperatures	Reduced water quality and increased solubility of toxic compounds released from mining operations
Increased frequency of intense precipitation.	Increased temperatures, promoting algal growth and waterborne disease vectors Flooding, leading to increased sedimentation and runoff and negatively affecting water quality Reduced water availability during critical periods (dry season) Existing drainage networks in urban centres overwhelmed.

Sierra Leone has one of the highest malnutrition and child mortality rates in the world, making the country's population extremely vulnerable to climate shocks. Recurrent flooding increases exposure to waterborne diseases. More intense dry seasons in the north and west have been linked to reduced water quality and disease outbreaks. Cholera is endemic, with the last major outbreak in 2012 causing 300 deaths. Additionally, a warmer Atlantic Ocean poses a health risk as increased sea surface temperatures contribute to toxic algae blooms and food poisoning from consumption of shellfish and reef fish. The Ebola outbreak revealed a deficient health system, including understaffed, unavailable or unaffordable healthcare that will be further stressed by climate change impacts.

Climate Stressors / Risks HUMAN HEALTH

Stressors	Risks
Increased temperatures	Reduced quality and quantity of drinking water, leading to an increased risk of waterborne illnesses.
Increased frequency of intense precip.	Expanded breeding sites for vector-borne diseases, e.g., malaria and dengue. Increased incidence of heat stress, leading to a host of heat related illnesses More toxic algae blooms causing food poisoning from consumption of contaminated fish

Disasters

Projected increases in the intensity of rainfall events will exacerbate the existing impacts of floods, which include loss of life and property as well as damage to critical service and transport infrastructure. Floods account for 85 percent of disaster-related mortality in the country, followed by landslides and storms. Recurrent flash flooding in urban areas and coastal flooding are common and occur every year during the rainy season. Rising sea levels can also impact the low-lying coastal plains, where much of the country's industries are located

Climate Stressors / Risks DISASTERS

Stressors	Risks
Increased intensity of rainfall	Damage to transport infrastructure as well as mining and productive operations
Rising sea levels.	Damage to coastal infrastructure and production zones Loss of life, crops and livestock

Seeing the wood despite the trees – CO₂ emissions reduction through absorption as well as renewable energy

With the UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) upon us, the general public as well as the engineering community at large are now very aware of the need to significantly cut our CO₂ emissions from the energy we generate and use. Wind farms and PV solar farms are in the ascendancy; hydropower has been around for over a century. In conjunction with these there are various initiatives for planting trees to absorb CO₂ (at the same time providing other very useful functions such as habitat, shade and soil stabilisation).

One such initiative is the so called 'Great Green Wall' project; *...an African-led movement with an epic ambition to grow an 8,000km natural wonder of the world across the entire width of Africa...* (www.greatgreenwall.org). The figure opposite shows the route and extent of the 'wall' of trees. The idea of the project is to transform the region's degraded landscapes partly through planting trees in a strip (some hundreds of kilometres wide in places), stretching across the width of Africa, from Senegal in the West to Djibouti in the East. In fact, this isn't a new initiative as it started in earnest in 2007.

Nearer to home, a recent radio programme discussed the lack of forest cover over land in the UK that has persisted over the last several centuries. The current figure (quoted as 15% cover) is low in comparison to our European neighbours; France, Germany and Italy all have cover over 30% but they also have extensive mountain ranges not immediately useful for other purposes. Finland tops the European 'tree cover' chart at around 70%. Research in the UK has found that 900 years ago the forest cover in the UK was just 13% and it fell to around 8% in the industrial revolution of the 18th and early 19th

century. So, we are moving in the right direction and trees in the right part of catchment areas can alleviate flooding.

It sounds simple but care must be taken in what kind of trees are planted and where. I have come across articles extolling the fastest growing trees such as the Empress Splendor tree (botanical name *Paulownia*) which grows 10 to 20 feet in its first year! However, this is a highly invasive species whose canopy can 'shade out' and out-compete native plant communities for resources such as water and nutrients.

There are plenty of places (and people) who can advise. Tearfund's excellent resource, "Footsteps" (available online), recently published an issue on farming and trees and might be a starting point; "Farming for the future – Footsteps 110".

I wonder whether we CED engineers, (in the projects we are involved with that involve some level of 'reinstatement'), can promote the planting of trees? For example, if and when the Kagando Hospital micro-hydro scheme gets to construction, the environmental and social impact assessment will require some reinstatement. This will include tree planting with native trees



probably including teak. We can, at least, encourage the reinstatement plan to be generous going above and beyond the bare minimum. After all, the Lord had been liberal

and generous to us in the world He has given us to look after.

Jonathan Cox

Building by fixed price contract, Tanzania.

Africa is changing. Forty years ago when I was an architect in Juba, Sudan, the best way for NGOs to get buildings built was to bring in a Westerner and have them manage a building site with an experienced locally recruited foreman.

Nowadays in Tanzania the universities have engineering courses and able graduates putting an African twist to Western concepts they learn in class. Skills levels among trades people are rising, though often held back by lack of basic tools (and measurements could sometimes be more accurate!). But has the NGO approach changed?

I recently helped a Canadian NGO to build a secondary school in Pande, Tanga. At the start there was much discussion on the best way forward. In the end we agreed a fixed price contract for the school so that there was no need to build a team and the contractor would be responsible for quality and progress. I was to manage and make regular inspection visits.

Contractors in Tanzania demand a significant up-front payment and stories circulate about people running off with the deposit. We found that contractors would be willing to accept an advance of 15% of the contract sum and obtained 3 quotations. One firm, Yalatemile Construction, was significantly less expensive

than the others but also significantly more expensive than we had expected. Nothing new here, then! However, at around £200/sqm building cost the sum involved was modest by European standards and the donors decided to proceed.

The decision proved wise as there were significant delays with approvals by the authorities so that work could not start on site until 12 July. Despite it being a 6 month contract, the contractor reached practical completion on 27 October, allowing the school plenty of time to sort out any requirements that the education authority might have.

Tradespeople in Tanzania work on very short lead times. With an over-supply of labour, people tend to have long gaps between jobs so are available at short notice. They are also very mobile and willing to work anywhere in the country. Labour is incredibly cheap compared to materials costs.

Quick progress was achieved through flooding the site with workers. Tanzanians have large networks. When he needed joiners, the site manager made 3 phone calls: one to Dodoma, one to Dar Es Salaam and one to Tanga. Within days he had a team from each of these places and was challenging them to beat each other in erecting the roof. Construction even



Mixing concrete: queue of people with buckets of sand followed by queue with stones followed by the cement itself; no time wasted when labour is abundant!



Decorating the gypsum plasterboard ceilings

continued into the night on several occasions.

As work tended to slow just before a payment became due one wonders whether he made enough profit from the job that he was able to fund it mainly through client advances. This would seem fair as a less experienced contractor would have been less efficient. He was able to manage up to 50 people on site, each one knowing their job, to a degree I have not seen on a UK building site. He made his purchases through distributors rather than suppliers. He rented a small room neighbouring the site and was on site constantly for the duration of the project.

What might this mean for how CED operates? We're gradually using local tradespeople and professionals more, though with mixed results. The challenge is to find reliable consultants and that is not easy. Covid has cut



School blocks almost complete

international travel and CO₂ emissions from flying mean future visits are likely to be less often. This may be a good thing in that it means we will rely more on the developing skills base found in even the poorest communities where we work, but there is still value in visits to help build local capacity as well as in finding able contractors.

Ian Rankin

Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) An Overview of Implementation in Thar Desert, Pakistan.

Introduction and Background

Open defecation (OD) has a terrible impact on public health and the entire neighbourhood



environment. To address the issue several approaches have been used in the past but these have tended to be interventionist with talks and donations for, or construction of, a variety of types of toilets in a variety of locations (schools, compounds, communal). These have had inconsistent success.

A more recent approach has been developed with a "no hardware subsidy" policy and is more "hands off". Two practitioners (Dr Kamal Kar and Professor Robert Chambers), together with Plan UK have produced a handbook detailing the approach – together with examples, dos and don'ts.

A new style of facilitation has evolved which encourages much more intense local participation in which local communities prepare a simple community map, marked with homes and other salient features, and also



locations of defecation. They also walk around part of the community to highlight defecation locations. The community works with the facilitator to appraise and analyse its own practices - which produces shock, disgust and even shame. The facilitation style is deliberately provocative and fun – with the intention that decisions are made, and actions taken, by the community with just guidance from the facilitator in terms of solutions to stop open defecation.

Process

Communities respond to CLTS in different ways and the process is heavily dependent on good facilitators and sensitive funders. Much education in Pakistan is based on rote learning with little understanding, and there are many cases of inappropriate “hardware” supply now not used. For OD to be eliminated studies have found that the

communities themselves need to “buy in” both in understanding and “hardware”.

To do this there are 3 stages that an organization employs:

- Pre-triggering: Selecting a community, Making an introduction and building rapport
- Triggering: Participatory sanitation profile (community mapping). Ignition moment .
- Post-triggering: Action plan by community. Follow up

Thar Application

The Thar is a desert area reliant generally on wells for their own and their animals’ daily water needs, and annual monsoon rains for agriculture. Villages are scattered and villagers have animals which forage for food in the scattered vegetation. Villages have no running water (and well water salinity varies), no toilets, few schools, and no electricity, though solar powered pumps and treatment systems have been installed with varying success.

Pre-triggering:

PVDP (Participatory Village Development Programme) as the local NGO evaluated WASH and health conditions in over 20



villages in the Islamkot area of the Thar. From these, 10 villages were chosen for the project (which has a number of activities including rain water harvesting in household underground cisterns and village ponds, well rehabilitation, and a range of water advocacy and hygiene training sessions, together with the CLTS programme). PVDP worked with the community to set up village committees to enable easier communication and consultation. Each village had placed in it a “feed-back” box for comments etc.

Training of PVDP staff was undertaken by an external consultant, but in a village with community participants so as to be a real exercise.

Triggering:

Through the village committees the community was assembled (male, female and children) at a CLTS session.

With provision of different coloured chalks the villagers outlined the arrangement of their village. White denoted lanes between household compounds with chalk or card for the homes, green for special features such as a mosque or temple. Small pieces of vegetation were used to indicate trees.

Brown chalk was used to indicate locations of open defecation. Though at the start this was shown by all as being outside the village (morning visits), when challenged people began to indicate locations within the lanes that were used in emergencies (dysentery, children), at night and at other times.

Villagers were then taken on a “transect walk” of part of the village where they were

able to highlight areas of defecation.

The facilitator asked the community to calculate the amount of faeces produced by each household in a day, and then week, month, and year. A demonstration followed to show how disease can be transmitted from unburied faeces to humans – by taking a hair from the head, dragging it through droppings and then placing it in a glass of water and asking if anyone would be willing to drink it.

The facilitator would then ask for examples of other routes of transmission – which might include ways not previously considered – flies, wind borne rubbish, domestic animals’ hoofs, chickens, dogs, bicycle tyres, ropes and containers set on the ground, toys, etc – plus improperly washed utensils, hands, fruit and vegetables.

The facilitator then goes on to ask about diseases in the village, and how much might be spent on visits to the doctor and medicines.

This would often be the “ignition moment” when the facilitator asks if the community is OK with the situation or wants to do something about it.

Post-triggering:

When the majority show keenness in changing from OD the facilitator would encourage suggestions as to how. This would lead simply to considering an enclosed ventilated pit latrine per household compound. The facilitator would ask any of those present with some education to go through assessing potential costs of a latrine. This would then be used to compare with costs of medicines etc for avoidable diseases due to OD and poor hygiene practice.

Colin Gibson

The project, funded by UK Aid, will end in December. We will have it evaluated after a year to assess our effectiveness in the use of the CLTS approach. (Editor).



Supporting Development in Zambia

Since 2010 my wife, Ruth, and I have been involved in developing schools in Lusaka, Zambia. In 2010 we went to Lusaka to help with leading mission teams which were involved in assisting in building community schools in extremely poor neighbourhoods. Normally, just one school was worked on each year but because of extra funding classrooms at 3 schools were constructed.

We have maintained contact with two of the schools and worked very closely with one of them since our initial visit. Both schools are community schools meaning that they receive no government grants and are dependent on raising funds themselves, which over the past 18 months has been extremely difficult. The government prohibited the collection of fees over most of the time because of the financial situation due to Covid. Government schools were able to continue operating because of state help and private schools were able to draw on their reserves but community schools had no reserves. Several community schools in the neighbourhood have ceased to exist because of lack of funds.

Children attending community schools were not required to wear uniform, shoes, etc. and fees were optional.

Kumbaya Ministries run a school in Chaisa and operate a home-based Care Ministry. Chaisa is one of the poorest neighbourhoods around Lusaka and many of the residents cannot afford daily food, clothes, medical treatment and transport to hospitals.

The construction of the school has enabled many children, now 500 per year, to receive education which they could not afford and to enhance their chances for a better future.

Over the past few years we, together with friends, have been able to help with clothing for the children, which has given them dignity and encouragement to continue with their schooling. We have been able to finance the school during Covid, but the staff have been working for only subsistence allowances. The school has operated a feeding programme, using protein enhanced maize and sometimes meat and vegetables, approximately every two weeks. Many of the children are undernourished and some are malnourished. The Trustees of Kumbaya



Inside the new piggery



Feeding programme

Ministries own a small farm at some distance from Lusaka, to assist in financing the feeding programmes, where they grow maize and other crops and keep chickens and pigs. The development of the pig production had been hampered by the available living space for them. Over the past 3 months we have assisted in building a new piggery which has already been reaping benefits because the pigs have been having large healthy litters. Some of the piglets will be reared to provide food for the school and the remainder will be sold to finance the feeding and continuation of the project.

So, more pigs mean more food for the children. The more food the children have the more they can benefit from the schooling



giving them better prospects for the future.

Ian Bell

Dick reflects on CED membership.

Early in September Chloe and I celebrated our Golden Wedding. It seems a good time to look back over our association with CED. I first met Peter Stern, our founder, while he was with Intermediate Technology. Chloe met the family when we stayed with Peter and Judy at Addis Ababa in 1977. We had been posted to water supply work in Mauritius and were on our way home with a 2-year-old.

Although I was invited to join CED soon after its foundation, it was not until after my retirement in 1998 that I could be of much

practical help. Developing friendships with a community of exiled Acoli people in nearby Norbiton led me to visit Northern Uganda for another charity as part of support following the Ebola outbreak of 2000. There were several engineering needs which led to CED visits by Eddie Thomas, Mike Yallop and myself. Chloe joined me for one occasion in 2004 when we celebrated with others the anniversary of the first CMS mission in the region. At the time the civil war between the government and the Lord's Resistance Army was still in progress. One of our most vivid



Dick and Chloe Waller



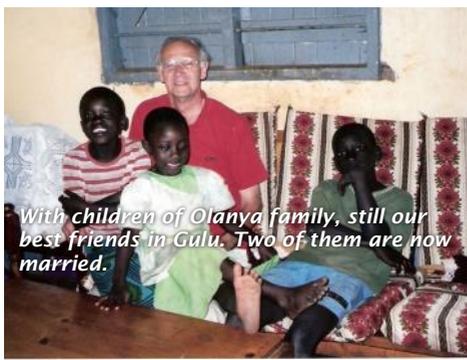
Gulu Water Supply Project: L to R, Ochola John, Head Teacher, Self Opwonya Noah, Project Engineer, Ocan Geoffrey, COME(Uganda), Rev. Peter Holmes, Chairman, COME(UK), CED partners.

memories is of visiting the memorial site at Keyo with an armed escort of Ugandan soldiers, some of them striding through the high grass alongside us while we walked along the track.

Chloe's visits to Africa have included two to Arusha where I attended primary school, two more to Uganda and a number of stays with relations in Nairobi and Naivasha. Somehow she is much more susceptible than I to the insects and is especially vulnerable in the obvious places like latrines. However, she has bravely put up with such things and much of what I have done with CED bears her stamp. We have also attended countless AGMs together, in those fondly remembered days when they took place in real church buildings and involved travel, worship, talks, catering and exhibits.

CED has been a steady part of our 50 years together and we are grateful for the resulting friendships and opportunities to serve. Thank you all! May God bless all those, especially the much younger members, who have taken up the work as people like us have gone grey (or even white!).

Dick Waller



With children of Olanya family, still our best friends in Gulu. Two of them are now married.

I wish to give to CED:
I enclose a cheque to the value of:
made payable to
Christian Engineers in Development.

OR

I wish to set up a Standing Order:
Name of bank or building society

Address of bank or building society

Your sort code and account number

Account name:

Please pay until further notice to:
Treasurer Account, Christian Engineers in Development, Sort Code 40-17-16, Account 91456504, at HSBC Bank PLC, 94 East Street, Chichester, PO19 1HD, the

sum of £ (figures) (words)

on the of each (please circle) month/qtr/year

First payment to be made on / /
quoting as reference

(surname and initials in capitals)

(date)

Signature

Please fill your name and address overleaf, sign for Gift Aid if eligible and return this tear-off to:

Hon. Treasurer CED
W.R. Harper
Sunnybank
High Street, Upton
Didcot, OX11 9JE

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Name and address inc. postcode:

Email and phone numbers:

Please sign below to Gift Aid this and all future donations:

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I understand that other taxes such as VAT and Council Tax do not qualify. I understand that the charity will reclaim 25p of tax on every £ that I give.

Signature:

Please complete gift details overleaf.



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Front cover: promoting hand washing, Tharparkar, Pakistan. (Emmanuel Guddu, PVDP)

This picture: Refurbished well, Tharparkar, Pakistan. (Previous project)