

Water Engineers for the Americas & Africa

Making connections. Empowering communities. Improving lives.



AFRICA 2025 TRIP REPORT

Ethiopia (May 1–4) | Tanzania (May 5–12)

Words cannot fully describe the impact that has been made—on the communities, on the Diocese of Mbinga, on SAWA, on WEFTA, and on individuals. The projects have all been wildly successful, not only by significantly improving lives but also by serving as examples for surrounding communities, showing what is possible.

In Ethiopia, we reviewed four projects: one completed (St. Mary's Catholic School), one in progress (St. Catherine's Seminary), one just getting started (Dembidolo Danka Clinic), and another that arose from our presence on-site (Lazarit Catholic School).

In Tanzania, we also visited four projects. Three are complete with circuit-riding improvements identified (Mpapa, Lundu, and Lugarawa), and one is still in the planning phase (Lituhi).

Touring these systems showed the tremendous impact WEFTA and our partners are having, and the teamwork and collaboration required to make these successes possible.



Ethiopia May 1-4

May 1-2: Dembidolo DOC Danka Clinic

The project has evolved from its original plan—drilling a well, installing pipelines, watering points, and tanks—to a new strategy of connecting to the municipal system while keeping much of the planned distribution infrastructure. Our understanding is that the municipality only operates the system 3–4 days per week, so the plan would be to fill a 25 m³ tank during those days.

Significant funding issues have arisen due to 100% inflation, cutting the purchasing power of initial donations by more than half. We hope to work with the municipality to reach a viable solution.

We (Sr. Alganesh, Birassa, Abbo Tilahun Gemechu) met with the municipality. They outlined their estimated costs to run the pipeline to the DOC compound:

- Pipe material: 1,500 birr/meter × 6 km = 9,000,000 birr
- Trenching: 95 birr/meter = 60,000 birr
- Pipe installation: 500 birr/person × 10 people × 30 days = 150,000 birr
- Total estimated cost: ~85,000 USD

Once operational, the water will be sold at 42 birr/m³. The municipality supports the installation of community watering points and would be responsible for collecting fees from outside users to pay the water bills.



The source is a dammed lake, so water quantity is not an issue. However, the surface water treatment plant, built 15 years ago to treat 8,000 m³/day (2 MGD), is only treating about 3,000 m³/day. Half the equipment is inoperable, and the motor control center (MCC) has no power. The plant infrastructure appears solid, but operations suffer due to lack of funds.

The operator, Robert, has two years of schooling and seems quite competent. He noted issues sourcing parts (many originally from Italy) and reported a repair estimate of 68,000,000 birr (~\$520,000 USD).

It is likely that the plant cost ~\$20 million USD to construct. Its scale seems unsustainable for a remote community lacking access to parts or technical support. Despite these challenges, this project could help the wider community through either improved distribution or plant rehabilitation.

While in Tanzania, I described this situation to Charles and Muganyesi. They suggested the project may have been an election-time initiative, with typical government cost inflations (e.g., 20% markup). It may have been well-built but never had a sustainable operations plan.

Recommendations:

1. Obtain a formal agreement from the municipality outlining construction and payment conditions.
2. Birassa to finalize costs for the distribution points, tanks, and pumps.
3. Investigate the plant's construction, design parameters, and O&M requirements.
4. Birassa to collect plant documentation, likely available in operation manuals or binders.



On Friday, Birassa showed us the proposed community water point locations. We spoke with a local leader who explained that sites were selected through community meetings, with land voluntarily donated.

Later in Tanzania, I discussed the water treatment plant with Muganyesi—he may be a potential liaison with the municipality.



May 2: St. Mary's Catholic School

We visited to observe the school in session before the weekend. The school serves 1,800 students and becomes very lively at dismissal. Decades ago, the school was supplied by the city, but service dwindled to just 1–2 days/week. In 2021, WEFTA worked with IPS and Tilahun to drill a well producing 3 m³/sec, run for 4–8 hours/day. In 2024, Tilahun worked with the sisters to rehabilitate the well due to pipe corrosion and iron sediment. After cleaning, the system is functioning well. Tilahun recommends biennial cleanings.



May 3: St. Catherine's Novitiate

Despite being called a seminary, it is actually a novitiate housing young sisters and retired members. The DOC built the structure, and Italian partners funded the well. Sr. Felekech secured drilling funds, with Tilahun overseeing the process. Dereje, who worked on St. Mary's, also managed the piping and tank construction.

When we visited, pump testing began. The well yielded 4.5 m³/sec and initial tests showed good quality despite the polluted river nearby. Addis Ababa has reportedly begun improving upstream wastewater treatment.

During a tea break, Sr. Hiwot Zewde gave a thoughtful explanation of the DOC's founding and mission—very reminiscent of Sister Mary Louise's descriptions. The DOCs act independently, avoiding political entanglements, and focus entirely on serving the poor—much like the original vision of the Peace Corps.





May 3: Lazarit Catholic School

Through Sr. Felekech's connection, we visited Lazarit School located across the road from St. Mary's.

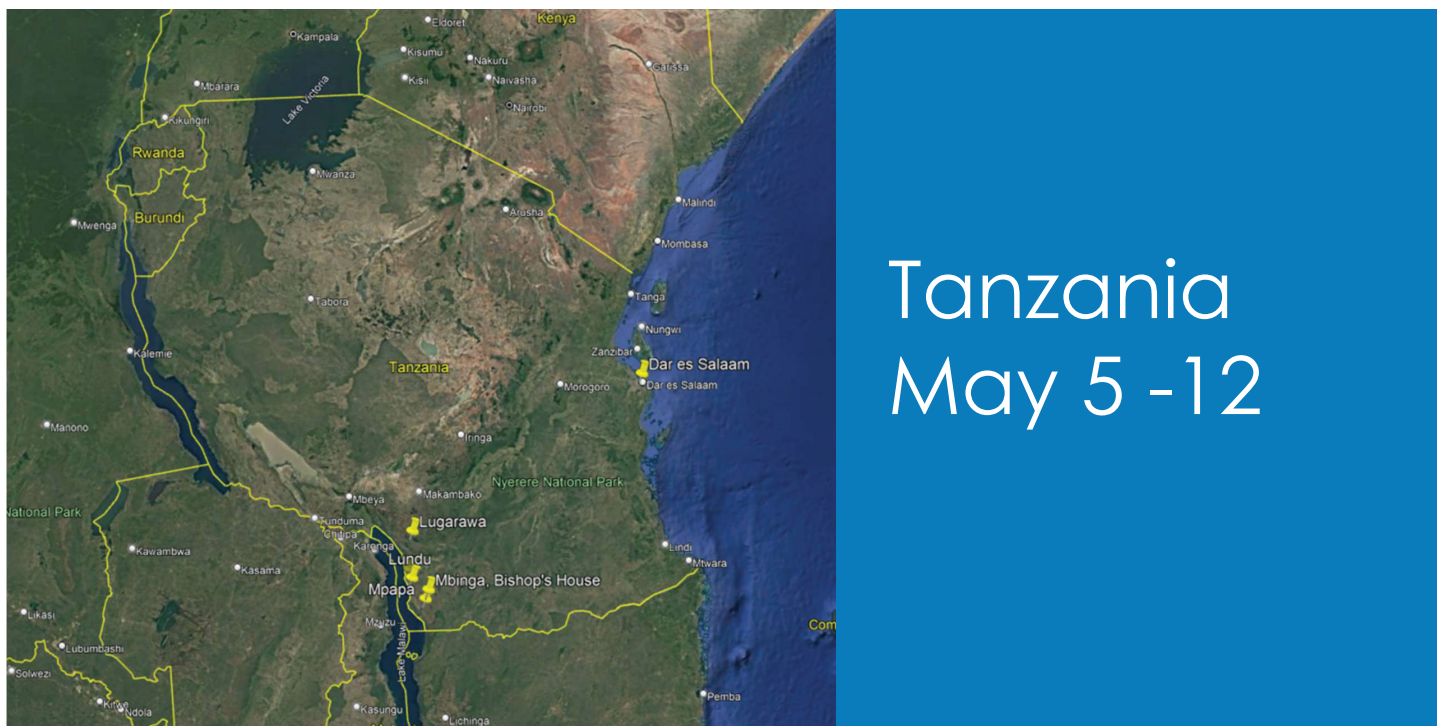
Sr. Felekech shared her sentiments of the great success for St. Mary's and "...how good it is to not have to worry about water every day." She wishes the same for the 1,645 students at Lazaret without access to reliable and safe water. Improving access to reliable water will help the students focus more on education, and less time worrying about securing access to water. We met with Abba Emanuel of the Vincentian Order. Their well had recently been rehabilitated but was still unreliable. It seems voltage surges had damaged the motor and starter.



On May 4, Tilahun and I discussed the well over breakfast. He contacted a friend familiar with the site. The Lazarit well is shallower than St. Mary's and has only one screen zone (vs. four). It also has iron issues. Tilahun will investigate further—contacting the driller and school for records—and consider next steps like flushing, scrubbing, or an acid treatment.

May 4: Departure to Tanzania

I left Ethiopia and flew to Dar es Salaam, where I spent the night and was warmly received by Wilhelmina, her son, and Agnes.



May 5: Travel to Songea

I returned to the airport at 9 a.m. to meet Bishop John Ndimbo and catch the 11 a.m. flight to Songea, which was delayed until 2 p.m. The Bishop shared that communities around Lundu had visited to learn “how they did this!”—highlighting the local success and independence of the project, built by the community with SAWA and WEFTA.

Upon arrival, we were met by SAWA and drove to Mbinga, dropped our bags, and immediately headed to Mpapa to visit the clinic. SAWA representatives included Charles, Muganyesi, Daniel, and Yahiya (driver and bookkeeper).

May 5: Mpapa Visit

We were welcomed by singing and dancing from students and toured the clinic. The water system is performing well and exceeds demand. We met with the water board, and the community expressed deep gratitude to WEFTA for funding the project's completion. During the original construction, a tragic accident took the life of one person transporting materials. Despite this, the community came together to build the structure, making bricks and working collectively.





WEFTA's commitment to funding the completion was received with joy. SAWA provided project management and skilled labor for the finish work, including tiling, painting, and plumbing. When we visited, SAWA teams were actively working on bathrooms.

The spring source and catchment area are functioning well. Some illegal taps by coffee growers exist but have not caused major issues. The wastewater system is modeled after Lugarawa's, though smaller, and will be fully utilized once the clinic is fully occupied.

The community's written report, shared during our visit, is attached to this report. (See Appendix A)

Water Supply: One year since commissioning, the system remains in good condition. Non-revenue water (e.g., irrigation, illegal taps) has been noted. The spring source is clean and reliable. The main tank is in excellent condition. The WASH committee has been advised to enforce by-laws and hold users accountable.

Sanitation: The sewerage system is underutilized until departments move into the new building. Improvements in hygiene practices (handwashing, toilet maintenance) are needed, especially in the CTC ward.

Waste Management: The facility meets national standards with an incinerator, ash pit, and fenced placenta pit.

SAWA Key Actions (from Nov 2024 Assessment):

1. Enforce by-laws against illegal connections.
2. Complete new building and transition departments.
3. Promote hygiene campaigns and install handwashing stations.
4. Train the WASH committee in routine O&M practices.

Tasks from Pete's May 2025 Visit:

1. SAWA to complete final improvements and submit project completion report.
2. Establish a methodology for quarterly feedback from the community to WEFTA/SAWA.

May 6: Visit to Lundu

We had breakfast with the Bishop before heading out. The Bishop said that Lundu had become an example in the Lake Malawi region, attracting visits from other communities. It was a great success. The government has sometimes acted as if the Catholic Church is competing with them, but the Bishop has downplayed this, emphasizing that the work is about the people. We don't want any credit, he said — this is WEFTA, SAWA, and the community working together for everyone. The Church's role is simply to recognize its part in caring for people's health. We arrived in Lundu for a celebration by the schoolchildren.



This water system was completed around February, with the Bishop inaugurating it at that time. The system included the water source, pipeline to the community, construction of tanks, watering points, and wastewater facilities. Plumbing and infrastructure were improved at the priests' house, the clinic, the schools, and the sisters' house. Additionally, water tap stands were built for community use. They demonstrated handwashing stations and read a report expressing their gratitude and how the system has improved their lives.

In the morning, we hiked up to the water source. According to my phone's health meter, we hiked a total of eight miles — four miles up and four back. Along the route, we stopped at a home where a tap stand had also been installed. At the source, Daniel flew a drone and took photos of the watershed. Unlike the structure at Mpapa, this one was not built inside a canyon but instead captures surface water flowing down a drainage area. The protection zone was fenced with barbed wire, extending about 100 meters from the source up the canyon. The catchment structure had a wire mesh cover to keep out leaves and animals. The community reported they clean the structure every few months by draining out silt through valves and flushing it through the drainpipes — silt naturally accumulates.



An important note: SAWA worked closely with the community to involve them in managing saved funds. These savings were used to construct two additional bathrooms and four more tap stands. The community also plastered and painted many walls white, installed new doors, and replaced some roofs. Charles pointed out that SAWA assesses communities to identify needs beyond water supply and wastewater systems to ensure overall project success.



In the evening, Charles and I discussed SAWA's business philosophy. They refuse government contracts because working with the government often requires rigging projects so unnecessary funds return to government coffers. By partnering with organizations like WEFTA, the savings go directly back into the community instead.

From the SAWA report:

Water Supply: Construction of the water supply systems is complete, and service has reached the targeted users. Supply is sufficient as designed, and catchment areas are well protected.

Sanitation and Hygiene: Sanitation infrastructure includes toilets for the outpatient department (OPD), staff, and maternity rooms. Handwashing facilities have been installed at the main entrance and at each point of care to serve patients and visitors.

Lundu Dispensary: The biohazard area meets government standards and includes an incinerator, ash pit, and placenta pit, all securely fenced.

From SAWA November 2024 Circuit Ride – Key Actions:

1. Sustain Biohazard Area Compliance:

- Conduct regular inspections of the incinerator, ash pit, and placenta pit.
- Ensure fencing and safety measures remain intact.

2. Implement Routine Maintenance Plans:

- Schedule periodic maintenance for all sanitation infrastructure to prevent deterioration.
- Monitor handwashing facilities to ensure availability of water and soap.

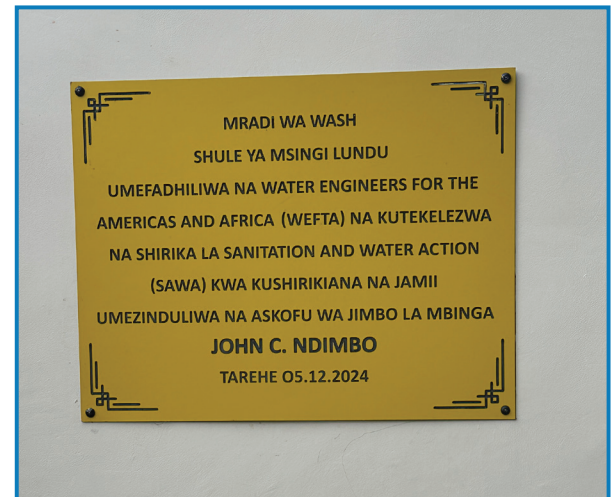
3. Engage Community for Long-term Support:

- Conduct awareness campaigns to encourage community ownership and active participation.
- Collaborate with local health officials to secure funding and technical support for sustainability.

From Pete's May 2025 Visit – Tasks:

1. Establish a communication path with the community so updates can be provided to WEFTA and SAWA.

(See Appendix B)



Kiddos heading off to school as we departed Lundu.



May 7: Drive to Lituhi

I arrived in Lituhi and met Fr. Deogracias and Fr. Timothy. Fr. Deogracias is also the head doctor at the hospital. Lituhi is the third of four projects in Bishop Ndimbo's diocese, following Mpapa. Lituhi's primary need is a reliable water source.

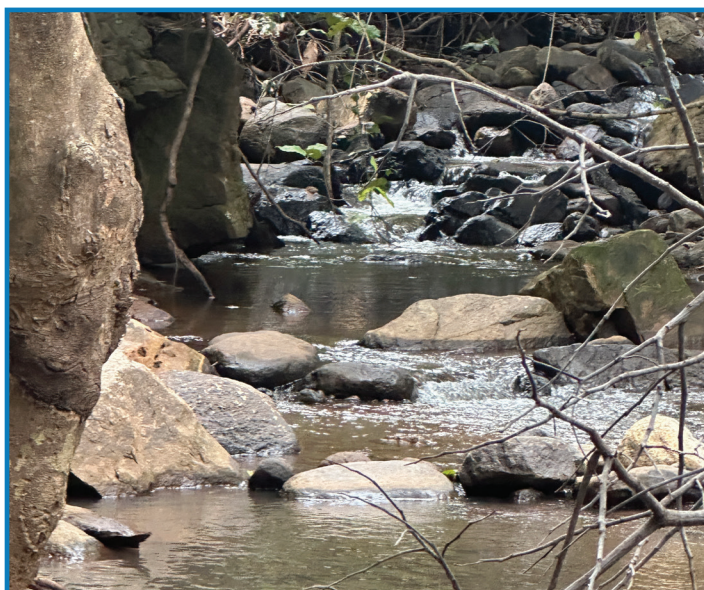
SAWA presented three options:

1. Rehabilitate the existing poorly constructed well,
2. Build a gravity-fed system from an uphill water source, or
3. Drill a new well.

The first option seemed unfeasible due to the wells being shallow and poorly constructed.



To evaluate the gravity-fed source, we drove about 8 km along a muddy, windy road by a river, then hiked 4 km to the proposed capture site. After seeing the source, Charles, Muganyesi, and I unanimously rejected it. The 8 km road posed challenges with heavy vegetation, rocks, no shoulders, and flat grade. The source was a boulder-strewn riverbed requiring extensive work to build a structure, and the only feasible pipe path was anchored to rocks in the river channel.



We concluded that drilling a new well was the best option.

We toured the priests' and sisters' compounds and the healthcare facilities. Charles and Muganyesi listed proposed improvements. Several septic tanks were above ground (but downslope) and leaking at the base. Although this presented no immediate health risk due to vegetation downhill, upgrades are advisable. The health facility needs a public area for patient intake and repair of numerous stalls. Charles' list includes painting, plastering, and general aesthetic improvements to enhance the facility's appearance. Some originally budgeted items may no longer be necessary, such as the 10,000L concrete tank.

Tasks:

1. SAWA to commission a hydrologist to assess deep well feasibility and develop construction cost estimates.
2. SAWA to provide a list and cost estimates for proposed facility improvements.





May 8: Drive to Lugarawa (arrived just after noon)

Lugarawa is a huge success story. When Lucy Rodriguez first brought this project to our attention, there were open cesspools and sewage issues causing terrible odors and waterborne diseases. Thanks to SAWA's excellent work and WEFTA funding, the water supply and wastewater treatment system were constructed and completed in 2021.

The water supply no longer fails and now provides triple the volume it did before. The wastewater (WW) system captures, treats, and disposes of effluent below ground, eliminating related health problems.

We toured the sisters' house, noting a new roof, stucco, and plumbing improvements in bathrooms. Additional roofing, bathroom upgrades, and electrical wiring remain to be completed. An invoice from Sister Candida is attached. (See Appendix C)





WW Facility Inspection:

According to the SAWA Nov 2024 inspection report, hydraulic overloading is causing untreated sewage to pass through. Higher-than-expected water flow causes washout, meaning solids pass through treatment units too quickly to settle properly. The system is hydraulically overloaded but not biologically overloaded.

The infiltration gallery seems able to handle flows with no standing water detected. Vegetation in the area provides natural uptake of effluent, effectively creating a wetland to help remove water.



From SAWA report:

Lugarawa has opened a bank account to safely manage WASH revenue — thanks to Sister Candida for her good work.

Water supply management is impressive two years on, with a strong WASH committee led by the Parish Priest and committed artisans. Catchment areas are well protected, increasing yield despite some silting during the rainy season caused by inadequate gravel filters in one spring box. There is plenty of water for all users; excess water is used productively for livestock and horticulture. Scheduled O&M is needed, including replacing filter materials with good gravel.

Sanitation improvements include better use of the sewerage system. Some solid waste remains inside treatment chambers at Umawanjo Primary School and Health College, but the system has significantly improved wastewater management. WEFTA and DC received praise from hospital, school, and college management during a reflection meeting.

Technicians noted the system works well but not to desired standards due to hydraulic overload causing washout of solids into advanced treatment units, leading to frequent clogging and cleaning. Additionally, the settling chamber at Umawanjo is overfilled, though not critically yet. Construction of an additional chamber is proposed.

From SAWA Nov 2024 Circuit Ride – Key Actions:

1. Address Siltation Issues:

- Replace inadequate filtration materials with quality gravel.
- Implement routine maintenance schedules.

2. Expand Sewerage Capacity:

- Build an additional settling chamber for Umawanjo.
- Upgrade treatment units to reduce overloading.

3. Institutionalize O&M:

- Train WASH committee and artisans on maintenance and repairs.
- Establish monitoring frameworks to track performance.

From Pete's May 2025 Visit – Tasks:

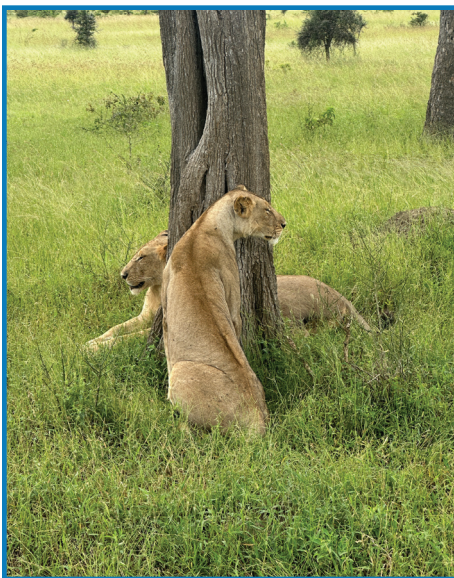
WEFTA met hospital staff and committed to support incinerator upgrades. SAWA noted that hospital incinerators require higher capacity than clinics or dispensaries. Hospital staff will provide upgrade specifications.



May 9: Drive to Iringe (12 hours)

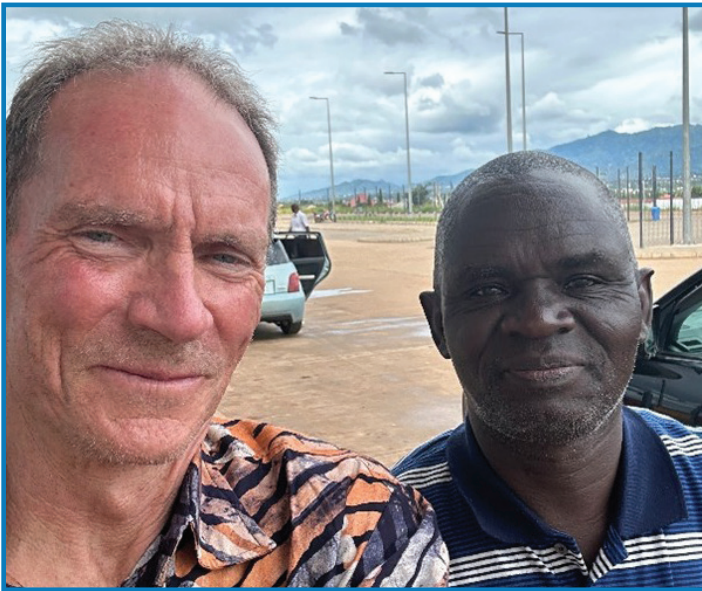
Before leaving Lugarawa, SAWA and WEFTA met with maintenance staff to discuss hydraulic overloading issues and proposed improvements. We visited the hospital where the director requested support for the incinerator, which SAWA had identified as a deficiency.

**May 10: Tour Mikumi, then drive and take the train back to Dar es Salaam
(6 hours)**



May 11: Work on report.

May 12: Flight preparation, morning meeting with SAWA staff before departure.



May 13: Arrive home.



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Africa 2025 Trip Report – Key Takeaways

1. Deep Indigenous Roots and Shared Identity

Across every site visit and conversation, it was evident that the people we met are part of the original indigenous communities of the region. Even those living in urban areas maintain strong cultural and familial ties to rural communities. Importantly, urban residents do not perceive themselves as separate or superior—they view rural communities as integral to their shared identity and heritage.

2. Inherent Resilience and Collective Strength

These communities have endured for tens of thousands of years, sustained by deep-rooted traditions, mutual support, and collective responsibility. Like Native American Indigenous peoples, their strength lies in cohesion and adaptability. Their resilience suggests that, regardless of global or regional instability, these communities will persist—together.

3. A Tangible Sense of God

Spirituality is central to daily life. There is a profound sense of God's presence in the natural world, in community life, and in individual purpose.

- Morning Masses were consistently well-attended, a visible reflection of faith integrated into daily routines.
- On two separate occasions, we witnessed three-day community gatherings in which people traveled long distances, cared for one another, and returned home together—demonstrating deep bonds and shared faith.
- In contrast to Western societies where faith can be viewed as peripheral or obstructive, here, spirituality remains a unifying and motivating force.

4. Water is Life. Sanitation is Dignity.

Water is not only essential—it is a transformative luxury in these communities.

Sanitation is no longer a secondary concern but a necessary component of health and dignity.

- *Sr. Felekech* captured this best: “You can’t imagine how good it is to not have to worry about water every day.”
- In **Mpapa** and **Lundu**, residents shared the life-changing impact of accessing clean water and having the means to wash their hands after using a toilet—for the first time in their lives.
- **Lugarawa** has undergone a complete transformation into a healthy, functional community that supports schools, a hospital, and medical training facilities. The difference is visible and lasting.

5. Human Resources Exist—Funding Does Not

These communities are rich in human capital, local knowledge, and technical skill. The missing piece is access to financial resources.

- Through WEFTA-supported projects, networks have emerged that connect engineers, health workers, local leaders, and community-based organizations—all with deep roots in the communities they serve.
- The potential for sustainable local execution is already present. Key stakeholders include:
 - The Daughters of Charity (DOC)
 - The Benedictine Sisters
 - Local and regional water and health committees

6. **Given the Opportunity, Communities Succeed**

When provided the technical guidance and modest financial support required, these communities not only meet expectations—they exceed them.

- **Lugarawa, Mpapa, Lundu, Danka Clinic, St. Mary's**, and DOC-run facilities across **Nigeria** and **Burkina Faso** all demonstrate this clearly.
- The local ownership, pride, and performance following implementation are testaments to their ability to lead and sustain these efforts.

7. **WEFTA Enables the Network to Function**

WEFTA's model is not based on imposing external solutions, but on listening, connecting, and enabling. Through strategic partnerships and relationship-building, WEFTA ensures that technical solutions are aligned with cultural, environmental, and social realities.

- We have yet to encounter a situation where we could not identify a workable technical or operational path forward—whether related to system design, operations, maintenance, or community engagement.
- The depth and flexibility of our network are among WEFTA's greatest strengths.

8. **The Essential Role of Circuit Riding**

WEFTA's circuit-rider model is central to the continued success of our projects. Circuit riding allows us to:

- Maintain long-term connections with beneficiary communities.
- Support local decision-makers in operations, maintenance, and management.
- Preserve donor investments by ensuring systems remain functional and well-managed.
- Cultivate trust and reinforce community ownership.
- Engage in long-range capital improvement planning, aligning future projects with emerging needs and resource capacities.

This sustained, relational approach ensures that our work is not a one-time intervention but a lasting partnership that evolves with the communities we serve.

A BRIEF REPORT TO WEFTA PRESIDENT PETER FANTON 5TH MAY 2025

PROJECT: IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY SERVICE AT MPAPA HEALTH CENTRE IN MBINGA DISTRICT COUNCIL – RUVUMA REGION

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER: SAWA – Sanitation and Water Action

Hon. Eng. Peter, our guest of honor.

First of all, we welcome you very cordially, feel at home.

Then we would like to inform you that, the committee members and all community members say a word of gratitude, thank you all, who enabled us to solve the very acute problem of safe and clean water and sanitation.

The impacts of our project are many, just to name a few:

- Our community is now saved from the afore said problems.
- It is almost now a goodbye to the water borne diseases such as typhoid, dysentery, hepatitis A, Scabies, warm infections etc.
- The project has helped very much to lessen the women heavy loads of fetching water from a far distance.
- The time spent is now used for other development activities.
- Children attendance in school is now good.
- School environments and cleanliness to the children and their latrines are in a good condition because of the availability of water. In the school compounds children can plant trees and flowers.
- The society has learned a lot about sanitation as a result they build at their homes standard latrines.
- People do gardening around their houses.
- The church building has also tiles as a lesson from the project.
- All in all, people are now understanding the value of having water in their households.

Sustainability of the project:

- We have water project committee which is strong. Live and active.
- That's why the project has never been stand still, in other words, the project is going on well.
- The good number of our clients contribute their local contribution timely. At the moment the remaining money is Tshs. 1,560,000
- They safeguard and care for the project.
- Small maintenance is done with the team experts.
- The intake is intact safe. We go on planting water friendly trees.

LETTER FROM THE COMMUNITY OF MPAPA (cont'd)

Expected results:

- Living standard of the people here is now promoted.
- Children are doing better in schools (Mpapa & Arusha) no time is wasted to go a far distance looking for water and losing classes.
- The sick love to come to our health centre, one of the reasons is the availability of water.
- Because of the water assurance even the number of our vocation school students is becoming high (2024 number of students were 80 and this 2025 the number of students are 105).

Challenges:

- The increasing number of people who would like water be connected to their houses.
- A few clients fail to pay their monthly local contribution.
- Spares costs are getting high.
- The changes of weather due to world geographical conditions send us to few rains in the season.

Conclusion:

We would like to take this opportunity to thank you honourable Eng. Peter, the WEFTA president for paying a visit to us.

We honor you and feel very happy to have you amongst us today. After that fatal accident, still you took into consideration of funding us again, in order to finish the new health centre building, thank you for your kind heart.

Dear brothers and sisters, ladies and gentlemen;

- / Some people have nice eyes
- Some people have nice smiles
- Other people have nice faces

But!

Dear peter, you have all these with a lovely heart

May the Almighty God bless you and your days

On behalf of the Mpapa Community,

Sincerely Yours

Fr. J. Lipanga
Fr. Joachim Lipanga

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Appendix B: LETTER FROM THE COMMUNITY OF LUNDU

SHORT LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF WEFTA.

Honorable President of WEFTA, first of all we express our sincere gratitude to God Almighty for granting us good health and enabling you to come to another Phase here in Lundu to visit the Project and infrastructure that you have enabled to be carried out in our Village of Lundu.

Honorable President of WEFTA, secondly we would like to express our sincere gratitude to you for choosing our Village of Lundu, and placing it among the Villages that deserved to be provided with clean and safe water service, and to undergo renovation of various infrastructures surrounding the Church Institution such as the House of Priests, Schools, Dispensaries and the House of Sisters.

Honorable President of WEFTA, the entire Lundu Village Community has welcomed and welcomed our Project with a Warm Heart, recognizing that the Project has come to liberate the Lundu community by making it a safer environment. The Community also provides sincere cooperation in maintaining the Project and providing information to the relevant committee if any problem has arisen in any structure such as water leaks and the digging of ditches due to the ongoing rains.

Honorable President of WEFTA, due to the many things you have done in this Village, the Community is now in a cleaner and safer environment than before; because before clean and safe water was brought in, the community was suffering greatly in terms of how to get water, so the community was traveling long distances to find Well Water, which was not safe water and led people to suffer from typhoid fever and diarrhea, especially during the rainy season.

Mr. President of WEFTA, The project enables us to live in a cleaner and safer environment by emphasizing the proper use of good and modern toilets, Environmental hygiene has become high according to the renovation of various infrastructures carried out in all Institutions, Hands have always been Clean and Safe by washing with Clean and Safe Water immediately after using the Toilet, Also, the presence of sufficient water, the community is involved in the cultivation of vegetable and fruit gardens around the areas in the neighborhood and Water and People are motivated to build houses to live in because of the ease of digging holes with the presence of endless water.

Mr. President of WEFTA, together with the WEFTA Organization, with a Warm Heart we say Thank you very much for improving our infrastructure here in Kijijni, providing us with Clean and Safe Water that is suitable and sufficient for all Human uses, renovating the Maternity Room to the highest standard, building us New and Modern Toilets around all Church Institutions.

Honorable President of WEFTA, due to all the very expensive things you have done for us here in Lundu, we promise you that we will not lose this great honor given to us, we promise that we will take care of this Project and manage it properly until future generations can benefit from these fruits.

Honorable President of WEFTA, Finally, we welcome you again to Lundu when you have time because now we have become like One Family, we pray for good health and we wish you a safe journey in completing all your work schedules.

Appendix C: LUGARAWA - Sisters' House Renovations Budget

LUGARAWA SISTERS HOUSE BUILDING RENOVATION COSTS		
S/N	A: ROOF MATERIALS	COSTS (Tshs)
1	Timber	1,220,000
2	Nails	180,000
3	Chemical for timber treatment	200,000
4	Boltnuts for truss renovation 26pcs @600	156,000
5	Brushes for roof tiles cleaning	60,000
6	Labour charge	3,000,000
	SUBTOTAL	4,816,000
	B: WALL AND FLOOR MATERIALS	
1	Sand	1,385,000
2	Cement 95 bags @22,000	2,090,000
3	Water paint 18 buckets @180,000	3,240,000
4	Oil paint 12 tins @26,000	312,000
5	Steel bars 18 rolls @ 25,000	450,000
6	Paint thinner 15 LT @7,000	105,000
7	Roller brushes 8pcs @15,000	120,000
8	Brushes 5pcs @3000	15,000
9	Gravel 1 truck trip @185,000	185,000
10	Scaffold transport from Kifumbe to Lugarawa	486,000
11	White cement 6 bags @40,000	240,000
12	Wallput 14 bags @25,000	350,000
13	Steel wire 1 dozen @10,000	10,000
14	Clear varnish 4 tins @34,000	136,000
15	Plywood sheets 3 @14,000	42,000
16	Wall tiles 10 boxes @27,000	270,000
17	Scatting tiles 6 boxes @38,000	228,000
18	Floor tiles 40 boxes @ 40,000	1,600,000
19	Labour charge for wall and floor	2,508,000
	SUBTOTAL	13,772,000
	C: WATER MATERIALS	
1	Elbows pcv 10 pcs @3000	30,000
2	PVC pipe 8pcs @22000	176,000
3	Gurey tape 6pcs	60,000
4	Gate valve 1pc	25,000
5	Labour charge for water activities	3,806,000
	SUBTOTAL	4,097,000
	GRAND TOTAL	22,685,000
	Sponsorship from Mr Peter Fant (WEFTA)	15,559,145
	Sponsorship from Mr Peter Fant (WEFTA)	6,400,300
	Total	21,959,445
	Expenditure	22,685,000
	Expense debt	725,555