

ATTACHMENT 1_DETAILS of the SCENES created by the participants during the workshop in Kigamboni

The table's fields contain the following information:

- **LEADING QUESTIONS of THE SCENES:** the facilitator asks the participants (divided into groups) to create a scene starting from a leading question like: what happens when a flood occurs? what happens after?. Going ahead with different (and more specific) questions the facilitator make the groups create, scene by scene, a kind of story.
- **STORY of the SCENE IDEATED BY THE GROUPS:** a brief description of the scene performed by the groups is provided.
- **ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE/s EMERGED:** indicates the environmental change/s eventually emerged in the scene.
- **STRATEGIES/OPTIONS EMERGED:** indicates the strategies/options adopted by the characters acting in the scene to face problematic situations.
- **OBSTACLES TO THE OPTIONS/STRATEGIES:** obstacles/difficulties linked to the strategies/options adopted by the characters in the scene. The obstacles reported in this column come both from the scenes and from the discussion session with the participants after the scenes.
- **SUCCESSFULL OPTIONS:** strategies emerged as successful options in the scene to overcome problematic situations. The successful options described in this column come both from the scenes and from the discussion session with the participants after the scenes.
- **NOTES FROM THE DISCUSSION:** after the scenes performed by the groups, a brief discussion session with the participants is facilitated by the trainer. It helps in sharing opinions on what occurred in the scenes, to focus and debate on crucial issues emerged and to eventually clarify some aspects/information. In this table's field relevant contents and insides from these sessions are given.

FIRST WEEK: SCENES on FLOODING

LEADING QUESTIONS of THE SCENES	STORY of the SCENE IDEATED BY THE GROUPS	ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE/s EMERGED	STRATEGIES/OPTIONS EMERGED	OBSTACLES linked to the OPTIONS/STRATEGIES (as emerged from the scenes and following discussion with the participants)	SUCCESSFULL OPTIONS emerged from the discussion with the participants	NOTES FROM THE DISCUSSION (after the scenes)
1. What happens when a flooding event occur?	GROUP 1 A flood occurs: the husband doesn't want to leave the house while the wife tries to escape.	FLOODING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempt to resist and to not leave the home (the husband); • Attempt to escape (wife); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempt to resist and to not leave the home: the husband doesn't want to leave the house and he drowned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempt to escape (wife): she succeeds in surviving. 	During the discussion has emerged a clear reference to the flooding event occurred in Dar es Salaam in December 2011. Because of the rarity of the flooding events (every 50 years, participants said), people is not prepared to cope with it and under-estimates the risks and consequences.
	GROUP 2 There is flood warning from the local government. Some people don't want to leave the houses. The government provide aid and a temporary shelter to the affected people.	FLOODING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning/information from local government (especially to the people living in lower areas); • Attempt to resist and to not leave the home (mainly from woman); • Aid/rescue from the government; • Temporary shelter: neighbors, school, relatives, church. 			

	GROUP 3	A flood occurs: the family members try to save goods.	FLOODING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resistance; attempt to save goods. 			
	GROUP 4	A flood occurs: the husband doesn't want to leave the house while the wife tries to escape with the children.	FLOODING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempt to resist and to not leave the home (from the husband); • Attempt to escape speeded up from the wife. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempt to resist and to not leave the home: the husband dies while trying to save goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempt to escape speeded up from the wife: the woman survives with the children. 	
2. What happens after?	GROUP 1	A flood occurs: some people move to a temporary shelter, others are forced relocated to remote areas from the government.	FLOODING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to a temporary shelter/place; • Forced relocation by the government to an area far from the city (resistance from the people); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to a temporary shelter/place: problems in governmental aid distribution; • Forced relocation in remote areas: a) Need to find new water sources; b) Electricity supply; c) Need to build a new house; c) Difficult access to services (school, hospital). 		The trainer facilitated the discussion session asking the following questions: "Do you know this story?". "Which problems will they face at this point of the story?".
	GROUP 2	The husband died during the flooding so the wife with the two children has to move to the origin family (where the grandfather is sick).	FLOODING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to the origin family (frequently in a village far from the city); • Start agricultural activity (as a future option). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to the origin family (villages/far from the city): a) health problems; b) need to find new sources of income; c) problems with food supply. • Start agricultural activity: a) lack of means for the new life-style (land/equipment) and skills. 		The trainer facilitated the discussion session asking the following question: "If they will start from agriculture which kind of problems will they face?".

	GROUP 3	A pregnant woman, who lost her husband during the flood, is complaining with the official because supplies (such as food) are not arriving nor do they provide beds and they have to sleep on the chairs. People starts to protest and ask where will they be moved when the school will open again.	FLOODING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to a temporary shelter/place (school); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to a temporary shelter/place: insufficient and inadequate aid management by the Government. 		The trainer facilitated the discussion session asking the following question: "What is going to happen to them?"
	GROUP 4	After the flood, local government move the people to other temporary shelter.	FLOODING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to a temporary shelter/place; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to a temporary shelter/place: people complain on the bad conditions of the place assigned and the Gov. intervenes to address the problems providing them with a new shelter. 		
3. How will the story continue? What will happen after?	GROUP 1	After the flooding the government provide people with monetary aid.	FLOODING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid from the Government (distribution of money to the affected people); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid from the Government: problems of power relationship. People complain because the money have not been properly distributed to the victims of flooding. 		

	GROUP 2	After losing the house due to the flooding event, a family decide to move to the rural areas.	FLOODING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to a rural area where the family opt for agriculture and cooperation between neighbors; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to a rural area where they opt for agriculture and cooperation with the neighbors: once arrived in the new area they decide to mutually share the resources. One family has the land and the other the seeds, they thus start to cooperate. 	The trainer invited participants to complexify the situation asking: "Is it so common that people start to cooperate?" and the participants replied that it is not so common but it could be an option.
	GROUP 3	A woman is forced relocated from the city to a rural area where she has to face some problems with water and electricity supply.	FLOODING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced relocation by the government from the city to a remote area (the character is a woman); • Request of aid to a friend; • To try to dig a well for water supply; • To join women groups for asking support; • Looking for a place with superficial water available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced relocation by the government from the city to a remote area: a) Problems with water and electricity supply; • Request of aid to a friend: he cannot provide her with any help; • To dig a well for water supply: she doesn't find the water due to the depth of the ground water level. 	<p>During the discussion participants provided the following options for the woman:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To join women groups that could support her; • To find a place where superficial water bodies are available. 	The trainer asked the participants: "What could she do? Which options does she have?"
	GROUP 4	A woman lost her husband in the flooding event and she is seeking for financial resources to pay for children's education (uniforms and monthly rates).	FLOODING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request of financial aid to the local officers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request of aid to the local officer: imbalanced power relations with local officer linked to gender dimension. 		The trainer asked to the participants: "Do you know this character (refer to the local officer)?"

4. How the new life/the new place will be?	GROUP 1	After the flooding a family move to the rural areas.	FLOODING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to a remote area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to a remote area: a) Health problems linked to environmental conditions; (presence of wild animals); b) Difficult access to services (hospital). 		
	GROUP 2	The woman has to deliver a baby and her husband turns to the neighbors asking some help. Due to the long distance to reach the hospital, the baby died.	FLOODING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to a remote area; • Request of help from the neighbors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to a remote area: difficult access to services (hospital is too far located). 		
	GROUP 3	After the flooding a family move to the rural areas.	FLOODING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to a remote area; • Request of help to the neighbors and cooperation with them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to a remote area: food scarcity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request of help to the neighbors and cooperation with them: due to the food scarcity in the remote area where they moved, the family start to cooperate with the neighbors for food exchange. 	
	GROUP 4	A woman lost her husband in the flooding event and she is seeking for financial resources to pay for sons' education (uniforms and monthly rates). She has difficulties to leave the sons attending the school since they should provide help in agricultural activities.	FLOODING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to a remote area (woman with the two children); • Starting agricultural activity; • Request of aid to people living in the same area. 			

FIRST WEEK: SCENES on ACCESS TO WATER

LEADING QUESTIONS of THE SCENES		STORY of the SCENE IDEATED BY THE GROUPS	ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE/s EMERGED	STRATEGIES/OPTIONS EMERGED	OBSTACLES TO THE OPTIONS/STRATEGIES (as emerged from the scenes and following discussion with the participants)	SUCCESSFULL OPTIONS emerged from the discussion session following the scene and from the Theatre Session	NOTES FROM THE DISCUSSION (after the scenes)
1. How could you perform (play) the "access to water" issue?	GROUP 1	The husband refuses to eat the food prepared by his wife because of the salty water taste.	A) WATER SCARCITY B) WATER SALINIZATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government intervention to fix the pipeline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government intervention to fix the pipeline: it fails and salty water continue to flow along the pipeline. 		
	GROUP 2	No water is available and the women are the ones in charge of seeking for other water supply.	WATER SCARCITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request of help to a friend; • To turn to water street vendor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request of help to a friend: he cannot provide any help since he is experiencing water problems as well; • To turn to water street vendor: the long queue of people seeking for water generates conflicts among them. 		
	GROUP 3	The main character is an old woman who is seeking for water but she has economic constrains and the street vendors refused to give her the water.	A) WATER SCARCITY B) WATER SALINIZATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To turn to water street vendor (the character is an old poor woman). • Use of salty water (by the son). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To turn to water street vendors: high prices not affordable for poor people; • Use of salty water: it causes health problems. 		

	GROUP 4	Water service have been interrupted; there is no electricity in the houses so it is not possible to boil the water.	A) WATER SCARCITY (discontinuity in the water service); B) WATER SALINIZATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To turn to water street vendors; • Use the well of the neighbor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To turn to water street vendors: they sell bad quality water (salty/rain water) at high prices (20 liters/1000 TZS); • Use the well of the neighbor: the water is salty. 		
2. How could you show/play the political dimension of the "water problem"?	GROUP 1	There are the elections of the new leaders who declare the commitment to address water problems.	WATER AVAILABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections of the local leader who declares the commitment to address water supply problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections of the local leader: after the election nothing has changed and the problem of water still remain unsolved. 		
	GROUP 2	There are the elections of the new leaders who declare the commitment to address water problems. Among the promises announced by the candidate there is the commitment to invite foreigners for solving water supply problems.	WATER AVAILABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections of the local leaders who declares the commitment to also address water supply's problem (one of the candidate is a woman). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections of the local leaders: a) Attempt to get the votes from the community members through money; b) After six years from the election nothing has changed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections of the local leader: after six years from the election, without any improvement for the community occurred, one of the character suggests to the others that in next elections they do not have to surround to local powers and rather vote for more accountable candidates. 	
	GROUP 3	There is a character saying to the community members that they have to attend the public meeting for the elections (he distributes t-shirts and other gadgets to invite people).	WATER AVAILABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections of the local leaders who declares the commitment to also address water supply problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections of the local leaders: people refuse to take part to the electoral events because of the mistrust towards the political leaders' mandate. 		

	GROUP 4	A man requests to deviate the new pipeline in order to get the water connection. He is the owner of the area bordering on the pipeline layout.	WATER AVAILABILITY	Request to deviate the new pipeline (water infrastructure) to allow people to connect.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request to deviate the new pipeline (water infrastructure) to allow people to connect: the local government officer says that this doesn't fall within his tasks. He advises the character to dig a well as it is faster if compared to the administrative procedure to get the governmental authorization for the connection. 		<p>During the discussion after the scenes the following issues raised:</p> <p>- It was asked by the trainer "Who does decide the layout of the pipeline?" The participants say that the profile of the main pipe is decided at high level so the main problem for the distribution is not with the main pipeline but with the "secondary" connections. Indeed, problems of mismanagement could occur in terms of connections and deviations due to imbalance of power. When water supply problems occur, it is frequent that some people go far from the city to take the water: they then sell that water in the urban area with higher prices.</p>
3. What happen to people when they move to another area (which problems do they face?)	GROUP 1	The Mtaa leader is distributing land to people saying "We will give you a piece of land but you have to protect and managed it properly".	ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS CAUSED BY OVER-EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movement to rural areas (need to reclaim them) Distribution of land by the local leaders (Mtaa leader). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movement to rural areas (need to reclaim them): once arrived in the new area, the man start to cut the trees and sets fire to the vegetation. This causes conflicts with the neighbors who point out how those practices could be dangerous also in terms of soil quality. 		

	GROUP 2	A family move to rural areas and there are environmental problems linked to over-exploitation of natural resources.	ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS CAUSED BY OVER-EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to rural areas. 			
	GROUP 3	The family arrived in the new area and start to cut the underbrush, to set fire to the vegetation, cultivate the land and build a new house. They also start a charcoal making activity.	ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS CAUSED BY OVER-EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to rural areas; • Agriculture and charcoal making as livelihood strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to rural areas: conflicts with the neighbors who complain on the fire (dangerous for the environment); • Agriculture and charcoal making as livelihood strategy: a neighbor complains on charcoal making activity saying that this practice is dangerous for the environment. At the end he decides to denounce the man. 		

Testing the Forum Theatre Technique

The day 5 was focus on the Forum Theatre's technique. The participants were invited to act the same scenes elaborated the 4th day on the ccess to water (only few modifications have be done as reported above) and they were asked to choose one of the scene for testing a forum theatre session, moving from the question: "**Which of the stories do you think can change?**". It was agreed on the possibility to invite other people as auditors and music was used to attract guests from outside the center to come. The participants have been consulted about the possibility to film the scenes with a video-camera and they agreed (Ardhi staff took care of this). For the Forum theatre session they selected the scene on **SOCIAL PROBLEMS LINKED TO THE LIFE CONDITIONS IN URBAN AREAS**. After the participants performed that scene in front of the auditors, the facilitator conducts the first session of forum theatre asking to the public: "**Where do you think the change is possible? In which part of the story?**". The person who gives an option was invited to perform that on the stage and to see if the story can change direction. Details on the scenes elaborated the day 5 and the results from the Forum Theatre session are described in the following table.

LEADING QUESTIONS of THE SCENES	STORY of the SCENE IDEATED BY THE GROUPS	ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE/s EMERGED	STRATEGIES/OPTIONS EMERGED	OBSTACLES TO THE OPTIONS/STRATEGIES (as emerged from the scenes and following discussion with the participants)	SUCCESSFULL OPTIONS emerged from the discussion session after the scenes and the Forum Theatre Session	NOTES FROM THE DISCUSSION (after the scenes)
<p>4. To create scenes telling the story of a person who meets several challenges.</p> <p>The story should have the following elements: a) It must have a bad end; b) There must be a character performing the role of the oppressor; c) It should be relevant to environment and natural resources related issues.</p>	<p>GROUP 1</p> <p>People receive a letter from the government saying that they have to leave the area as soon as possible because the area has now an industrial destination use. People start to protest since they have been living in that area for the last thirty years. The government starts to demolish the houses with the bulldozer. The new plots assigned by the government are very far from the city. The woman, after her home has been demolished, gets involved in prostitution to have more incomes. The husband is always drunk. They both contract HIV.</p>	<p>DIFFICULT ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced eviction by the Government due to industrial reasons (they have to build an industrial area) and resettlement to an area far from the city; • Start agricultural activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced eviction by the Government due to industrial reasons (they have to build an industrial area) and resettlement to an area far from the city; 1) Difficult environmental conditions in the new area; 2) Need to have new incomes: the woman gets involved in prostitution and she and her husband contract the HIV; • Start agriculture activity: conflicts between livestock and agriculture (the animals of the neighbor eat the crops of the man). A policeman intervenes in the dispute but he is corrupted. 		

	GROUP 2	No water is available and the women are the ones responsible for seeking for other water supply.	WATER SCARCITY UNHEALTHY WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the well of the neighbor; • Movement to rural areas for starting agriculture due to financial constrains; • Use of water from natural sources (in rural areas); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the well of the neighbor: attempt to corrupt the woman by the neighbor; • Use of water from natural sources (in rural areas): health problems due to water quality (a child gets sick and died). 		
	GROUP 3	No water is available and the women are the ones responsible for seeking for other water supply.	WATER SCARCITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request of water to the neighbors/ relatives; • Seeking of water from natural source (river); • Movement from rural area to the city area to get a job (young character); • Attempt to resist in the rural area (old character). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request of water to the neighbors/relatives: they don't have water as well; • Seeking of water from natural source (river): unsafe conditions due to the presence of animals (crocodile); • Movement from rural area to the city area to get a job (young character): the daughter gets involved in prostitution and contracts HIV (that transmits also to her husband); the son gets involved in illegal activity (drugs and robberies) and is murdered. 		

	<p>GROUP 4</p> <p>Land seekers go to the Mtaa leader asking for pieces of land (plots); through money they gain the authorization to occupy a plot belonging to an elderly woman who is still living there. (They use the excuse that she is a witch to chase her away from that land).</p> <p><u>MODIFICATION*</u> in the scene performed on 23th March: 1)The land seeker is a woman who wants to build an hotel.</p>	<p>LAND ISSUES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land seeking and forced eviction of the original inhabitants; • Movement to the origin village and start agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land seeking: a) Imbalanced power relations with the Mtaa leader; b) Forced eviction towards an elderly woman; c) Problems linked to the land title occur: local authorities/land seekers say the woman doesn't have any legal title testifying that she has the right to occupy that land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement to the origin village and start agriculture: from the discussion following the scene, the participants propose as option that after being forced evicted the woman and her son would decide to move back to the origin village and start with agriculture. 	<p>The trainer facilitate the discussion asking to the participants: "What is going to happen now?"</p>
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	GROUP 5	<p>There is an old woman complaining because she doesn't have money and her sons left the village;</p> <p><u>MODIFICATION*</u> in the scene performed on 23th March:</p> <p>1) The pregnant woman receives some money (from the government? It is not clear) to start a business but she is stolen; she thus decides to abandon the child.</p>	(SOCIAL) PROBLEMS LINKED TO THE LIFE CONDITIONS IN URBAN AREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return to the origin family (rural area); • Movement to the city to get a job (daughter); • Getting money to start a business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return to the origin family (rural area): The daughter comes back from the city area. She is pregnant and her mother chase her away telling that she has to come back to the child's father. • Movement to the city area to get a job (young character): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The daughter gets pregnant but the man says that he can not take care of her since he already has another family; b) The woman is raped from some boys in the city area; 3) The owner (woman) of the house where she finds a job as servant (made) is always drunk and bothers her. • Getting money to start a business: the pregnant woman receives some money (from the government? It is not clear) to start a business but she is stolen; she thus decides to abandon the child. 	<p>OPTIONS EMERGED FROM the FORUM THEATRE SESSION - 23rd March 2012</p> <p>The auditors proposed to try to change the moment when the woman comes back to the child's father who refuses to take care of them.</p> <p><u>Options emerged by the auditors:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She could seeking for help from the pastor/friend/witch doctor; - A friend of the man could try to convince him to recognize the child and take care of him (The friend says: "A son is your identity") 	
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	GROUP 6	<p>After the house has been disrupted by the local government with bulldozers, the man has as the only alternative to come back to the origin village.</p> <p>In a parallel scene there is a man affected by the flooding asked for help to the family but they cannot provide him with any support.</p> <p>MODIFICATION* in the scene performed on 23th March: _The man is doing charcoal making in the river which seems to be dry. A flooding occurs and drag away the charcoal. _The man is doing charcoal making inside a natural reserve and he gets a fine.</p>	<p>A) SOIL CONTAMINATION NEAR THE DUMPING; B) FLOODING</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living close to a dumping; • Forced eviction from the local Government due to the expansion of the dumping; • Movement to the origin village; • Seeking for land in the rural area to start a new life; • Livelihood strategy: charcoal making. <p>FLOODING EVENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request of help to the family (brother) after being affected by a flooding event. • Movement to a rural area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living close to a dumping; he experiences bad health conditions due to the soli/air contamination; • Forced eviction from the local Government due to the expansion of the dumping: low compensations paid from the local government (400.000 TZS); • Movement to the origin village and seeking for land in the rural area to start a new life: the plot got from the local government is very small so he decides to start with charcoal making. • Livelihood strategy: charcoal making: a) A flooding occurs and destroys his activity; b) He carry on charcoal making within a protected natural reserve and he gets a fine. <p>FLOODING EVENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Request of help to the the family (brother) after being affected by a flooding event:</i> the brother cannot provide him with any kind of support and he advices him to move to the rural area. 		
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SECOND WEEK: SCENES ON WATER ACCESS and DEFINITION of THE FINAL SCENE

LEADING QUESTIONS of THE SCENES	STORY of the SCENE IDEATED BY THE GROUPS	ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE/s EMERGED	STRATEGIES/OPTIONS EMERGED	OBSTACLES TO THE OPTIONS/STRATEGIES (as emerged from the scenes and following discussion with the participants)
<p>To create scenes on "WATER ACCESS" telling the story of a person who meets several challenges. The story should have the following elements:</p> <p>a) It must have a bad end;</p> <p>b) There must be a character performing the role of the oppressor.</p>	<p>GROUP 1</p> <p>The husband comes back to home tired and starts to fight with the wife.</p> <p>No water is available (at home they only have salty water) and the husband tells to the wife: "You are the one responsible for seeking for water supply. This is your problem/affair". She replies: "It is our responsibility". The woman asks to the husband: "Let's go together to find the water". He gets angry and hits her.</p> <p>After coming back from the neighbors without water, the husband complains because he is hungry and they need water to cook;</p> <p>The woman goes to another street vendor.</p>	<p>WATER AVAILABILITY/ SCARCITY/ SALTY WATER</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To turn to water street vendors (woman searching for water); • Use the storage water of the neighbor; • To turn to another water street vendors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To turn to water street vendors: conflicts between women. The woman start to fight with another woman who seems to have more confidence with the street vendors and thus succeeds in getting the water. The other woman is chased away without water. • Use the storage water of the neighbor: when they arrived at home, he rapes her and she runs away. • To turn to another water street vendors: the husband doesn't give her enough money (while he spends the money for the alcohol) so the street vendors refuses to give the water to her.

	<p>GROUP 2</p>	<p>There is a person announcing that there will be a meeting for the coming elections; the woman and the neighbors decide to attend the event.</p> <p>The two candidates declares that they will finally overcome all the water problems faced by the community.</p> <p>Among the promises announced by the candidate there is the commitment to invite many foreigners for solving water and electricity supply problems. Hot and cold water will be thus available.</p> <p>One of the candidate say: "After you will vote for me, you will have plenty of water's bottle".</p>	<p>WATER AVAILABILITY/ SCARCITY/ SALTY WATER</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections of the local leader and of the representative for the Parliament. They both declares the commitment to address water supply's problem. (One of the two candidates is a woman) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections of the local leader who declares the commitment to address water supply's problem: both candidates corrupts the community members to get votes (she gives money to the village chairmen who will then distribute the money to the people).
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	GROUP 3	<p>The owner of the area bordering on the pipeline layout, asks to the worker building the infrastructure if he can get the connection.</p> <p>Since the man spend all the money to get the water connection (and he fails), he cannot start any business activity in the city and he decides to move to the origin village.</p> <p>The brother tells the man that they live through agriculture, charcoal making activity and wood production.</p>	<p>WATER AVAILABILITY/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of the water infrastructure; • Request to get the connection to the new pipeline. • Movement to a rural areas and start rural business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request to get the connection to the new pipeline: a) The worker suggests the man to talk to the mtaa leader. He then decides to asks money to the man in exchange to connect him to the pipeline (500.000 TSH) and the man accepts; b) At the end the worker takes the amount but doesn't not respect the agreement because he estimates the amount is too low. • Movement to a rural areas and start rural business: the man decides to start charcoal making and tree cutting activities and his brother shows him the boundaries of the area where he can do his businesses. The forest officer comes and tells him that he cannot cut the trees or make charcoal in that area; the man attempt to corrupt the forest officer asking money to his brother. Since the amount seems to be too low to the local officer, he decides to take all the charcoal away.
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