

An example of a mature sand dam in the Nzyaa Muysio valley (Simon Maddrell (Excellent Development, 59 Market Building, 195 High Street, Brentford, UK))

Sand dams (کینیا)

Sand storage dams, Groundwater dams

الوصف

A sand dam is a stone masonry barrier across a seasonal sandy riverbed that traps rainwater and sand flowing down the catchment.

A sand dam is typically 1 - 5 metres high and 10-50 metres across. When it rains the dam captures soil laden water behind it – the sand in the water sinks to the bottom, whilst the silt remains suspended in the water. Eventually the dams fill with sand - sometimes after only one rainfall or over 1 – 3 seasons. 25 to 40% of the volume of the sand held is actually water. A mature sand dam can store millions of litres of water – refilling after each rainfall providing a year round supply to over 1,000 people.

Purpose of the Technology: Sand dams are a simple, low cost and low maintenance, replicable rainwater harvesting technology. They provide a clean, local water supply for domestic and farming use and are suited to arid and semi-arid areas of the world. It is a solution that is scaleable and has a broader application for use as a rural and game park road crossing to replace less effective culvert bridges.

Establishment / maintenance activities and inputs: Sand dams are the lowest cost form of rainwater harvesting and its robust nature and very low operational and maintenance costs make it particularly suited to remote and poorly served regions. A typical dam using 500 bags of cement would approx be 40 metres in length with a spillway 2 metres above the bedrock. The dam is constructed using stone masonry placed in timber formwork. Such a dam costs approximately USD 11,800 (in 2012 prices). This consists of materials (cement, steel reinforcement, timber, transport) and dam permit USD 8,800 (75%), project management including technical support from skilled local artisans and dam designers USD 2150 (18%) and finance and administration costs of implementing organisation USD 850 (7%). Local people freely contribute their labour to collect rock, sand and water, terrace and protect the immediate catchment and construct the dam. If this contribution was costed and included the cost of the dam would almost double. The maintenance and repair costs of the dam provided it has been well designed and constructed is negligible. Local users are responsible for the management and repair of the dam and its abstraction system. Where a hand pump is fitted, local users fund the repair and replacement of the pump as required. The purchase and repair of petrol powered water pumps which some groups use to irrigate adjacent land is the responsibility of the members of the local group.

Natural / human environment: Because the water is stored within the sand, evaporation losses are very low, the sand filters the water and water-vector diseases such as malaria are controlled. Sand dams provide significant environmental benefits such as aquifer recharge, increased downstream flows in the dry-season, rejuvenation of river ecologies and moderation of floods. As such, it contributes to ecosystem services and climate change adaption.



الموقع: Eastern Province, Kenya, Machakos, Kitui and Makueni Counties, کینیا

عدد مواقع تنفيذ التقنيةالتي تم تحليلها:

المرجع الجغرافي للمواقع المختارة • 38.0, -2.0

انتشار التقنية: منتشرة بالتساوي على مساحة (كم2 2000-1,000)

:في منطقة محمية بشكل دائم؟

تاريخ التنفيد: منذ 10-50 سنة

نوع التقديم

من خلال ابتكار مستخدمي الآراضي كجزء من النظام التقليدي (> 50 عامًا) أثناء التجارب/الأبحاث

من خلال المشاريع/ التدخلات الخارجية ✓



An example of a second mature sand dam in the same valley (Polly Braden (Daily Telegraph, London, UK))

تصنيف التقنية

الغرض الرئيسم

- تحسين الإنتاج
- الحد من تدهور الأراضي ومنعه وعكسه الحفاظ على النظام البيئي

- الحفاظ على/تحسين التنوع البيولوجي
- الحد من مخاطر الكَوِارِثُ
- التكيف مع تغير المناخ/الظواهر المتطرفَة وآَثِارُها
- التخفيف من تغير المناخ وآثاره خلق أثر اقتصادي مفيد
- خلق أثر اجتماعي مفيد
- access to water

استخدام الأراضي



المجاري المائية، المسطحات المائية، الأراضي الرطبة - خطوط ات المائية، احر. حي عرب الصرف، الممرات المائية, البرك والسدود

إمدادات المياه

- بعلية
- مختلط بعلي-مروي
- ري كامل

الغرض المتعلق بتدهور الأراضي

- منع تدهور الأراضي 🔽
- الحد من تدهور الأراضي 🗸
 - اصلاح/إعادة تأهيل الأراضي المتدهُّورة بشدة
- التكيف مع تدهور الأراضي غير قابل للتطبيق

معالجة التدهور



انخفاض الكمية/الكتلة الحيوبة :(Bq) - التدهور البيولوجي 👘 BO) - الندمورر ر جودة وتركيبة الأنواع/التنوع



,التغيير في كمية المياه السطحية :(Hs) ,التجفيف :(Ha) - **تدهور المياه** التغير في مستوى المياه الجوفية/الطبقة المائية الجوفية :(Hg)

مجموعة الإدارة المستدامة للاراضي

حصاد المياه •

تدابير الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي



,الخنادق المتدرجة ،والقنوات، والممرات المائية :S3 - **التدابير البنيوية** السَّدود، الأحواض الصغيرة، البرك SS:

الرسم الفني

المواصفات الفنية

Cross-section of sand dam

Technical knowledge required for field staff / advisors: moderate (The technical skills required to site, design and supervise construction. These skills have and can be developed locally.)

Technical knowledge required for land users: low (Knowledge of local rivers and their flood levels essential. Basic knowledge of stone masonry useful)

Main technical functions: control of concentrated runoff: retain / trap, water harvesting / increase water supply, improvement of water quality, buffering / filtering water

Secondary technical functions: increase of groundwater level / recharge of groundwater, sediment retention / trapping, sediment harvesting, increase of biomass (quantity), promotion of vegetation species and varieties (quality, eg palatable fodder)

Dam/ pan/ pond

Depth of ditches/pits/dams (m): 1-5 Width of ditches/pits/dams (m): 1-2 Length of ditches/pits/dams (m): 5-50

Specification of dams/ pans/ ponds: Capacity 5,000m3

Catchment area: 300 km2m2



التأسيس والصيانة: الأنشطة والمدخلات والتكاليف

حساب المدخلات والتكاليف

- : يتم حساب التكاليف
- العملة المستخدمة لحساب التكلفة: Kenyan Shilling
- Kenyan Shilling سعر الصرف (بالدولار الأمريكي): 1 دولار أمريكي = 83.0 •
- متوسط تكلفة أجر العمالة المستأجرة في اليوم: 2.50 •

أهم العوامل المؤثرة على التكاليف

Each dam is individually designed. The size, design and cost of a dam varies considerably with the size of the river and to a lesser extent, location and transport costs. Sand dams are the world's lowest cost method of capturing rainwater in dry rural areas by a factor of 3 to 30 times compared to rain water harvesting tanks, earth dams, haffirs and rock catchments.

أنشطة التأسيس

- 1. Collection of rock, sand and water (3-1 التوقيت/الوتيرة: 1-3) months before construction
- 2. Construct dam (التوقيت/الوتيرة: During dry season)
- 3. Cure dam (التوقيت/الوتيرة: For 4 weeks after construction)
- (months before construction التوقيت/الوتيرة: 1-3. Terracing and protection of immediate catchment (3-1

مدخلات وتكاليف التأسيس

تحديد المدخلات	الوحدة	الكمية	التكاليف لكل Kenyan) وحدة (Shilling	إجمالي التكاليف لكل مدخل (Kenyan (Shilling	من التكاليف % التي يتحملها مستخدمو الأراضي
العمالة					
Collection of rock, sand and water	Persons/day	220,0	2,5	550,0	100,0
Terracing and protection of immediate catchment	Persons/day	100,0	2,5	250,0	100,0
Construct dam	Persons/day	500,0	2,5	1250,0	90,0
Cure dam	Persons/day	50,0	2,5	125,0	100,0
معدات					
Tools	per dam	1,0	300,0	300,0	
مواد البناء					
Cement (bag = 50kg)	bags	500,0	9,15	4575,0	
Steel (12m x Y20 steel bar)	pieces	7,0	45,7	319,9	
Steel	per dam	1,0	1000,0	1000,0	
غير ذلك					
Skilled labour	per dam	1,0	3000,0	3000,0	
إجمالي نكاليف إنشاء التقنية				11'369.9	
إجمالي تكاليف إنشاء التقنية بالدولار الأمريكي				136.99	

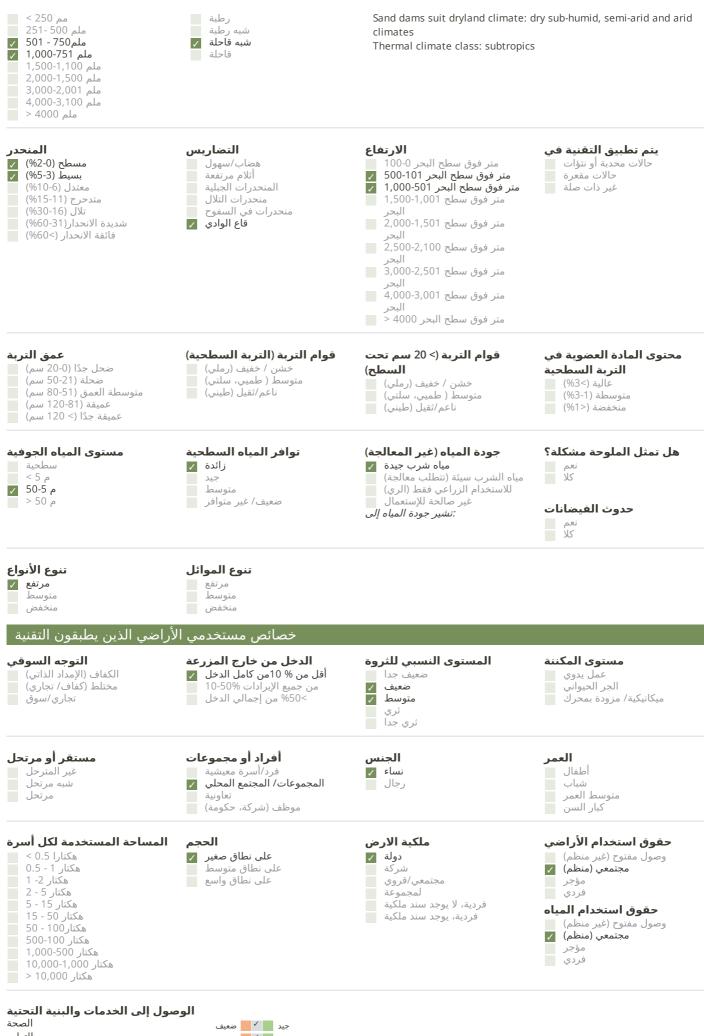
أنشطة الصيانة

- 1. Inspect and if necessary extend spillway or repair erosion around dam (التوقيت/الوتيرة: As required / annually)
- 2. Maintain hand pump if fitted (التوقيت/الوتيرة: As required / annually)

المناخ الطبيعي

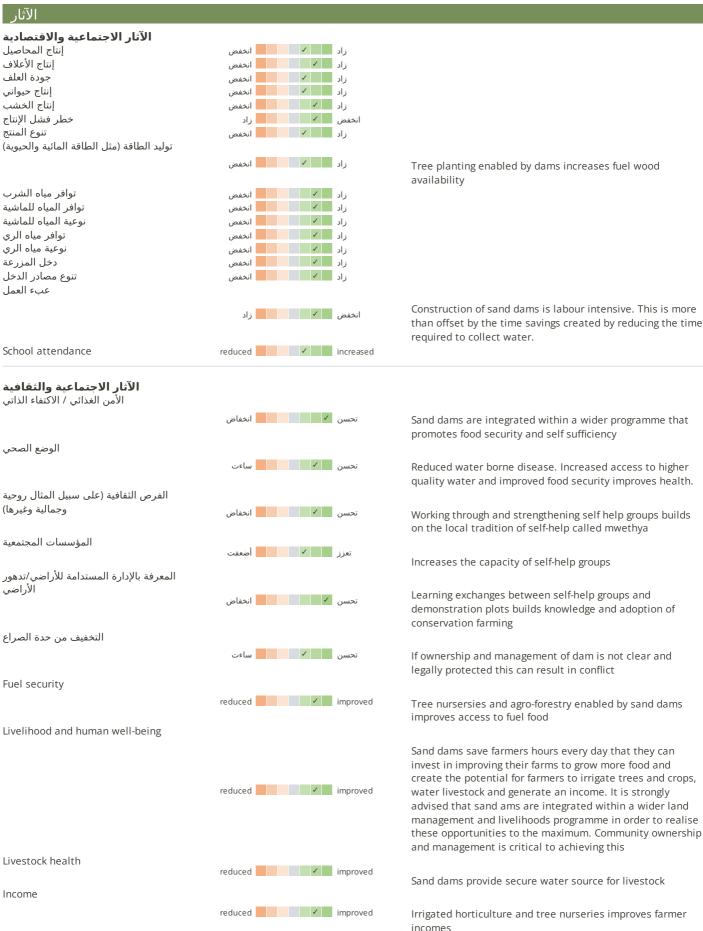
المنطقة المناخية الزراعية - متوسط هطول الأمطار السنوي

المواصفات الخاصة بالمناخ

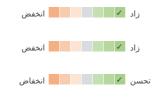


الصحة التعليم المساعدة التقنية

العمل (على سبيل المثال خارج المزرعة)	✓ ضعیف	جيد
الأسواق	✓ ضعیف	جيد
الطاقة	✓ ضعیف	جيد
الطرق والنقل	√ ضعیف	جيد
مياه الشرب وخدمات الصرف الصحي	✓ ضعیف	جيد
الخدمات المالية	✓ ضعیف	جيد



الآثار الايكولوجية كمية المياه جودة المياه الحصاد/ جمع المياه (الجريان السطحي، الندى، الثلج، إلخ) الجريان السطحي



انخفض 🔻 🗸 زاد

إعادة الشحن 🗸 👤 انخفض

انخفض ✓ لا

انخفض √ واد

زاد 🗸 📗 انخفض

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زاد √ انخفض

انخفض √ زاد

انخفض 🗸 🗸 زاد

3mlلكمية قبل الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي: <1000 3mlلكمية بعد الإدارة المستدامة للأراضى: 2-10,000

Sand filters the water

Sand dams capture excess flood flows

Terracing the immediate dam catchment reduces surface runoff

Studies of Kitui dams found watertable increased by several

Once the water level in the dam aguifer is below 60cm, evaporation losses from the sand are negligible

Sand dams recharge the aquifer and raises the watertable above and below the dam

Salinity of sand dam water is often less than surrounding groundwater

Rejuvenation of riverine ecologies and planting indigenous trees increases diversity

Riverine ecologies rejuvenated

By creating a buffer, flooding downstream of a dam or series

of dams is reduced

Tree nursersies enabled by sand dams capture store carbon and reduce deforestation

مستوى المياه الجوفية/ الطبقة المائية الجوفية

التبخر

رطوبة التربة الملوحة

التنوع النباتي تنوع الموائل

انبعاث الكربون والغازات المسببة للاحتباس الحراري

الآثار خارج الموقع

آثار الفيضانات

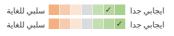
توافر المياه (المياه الجوفية والينابيع) الفيضانات في اتجاه مجرى النهر (غير مرغوب فيها) القدرة على التخفيف/الترشيح (حسب التربة والنباتات والأراضي الرطبة) الأضرار التي لحقت بحقول الجيران الضرر على البنية التحتية العامة/ الخاصة



تحليل التكلفة والعائد

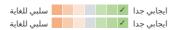
العوائد مقارنة بتكاليف التأسيس

عوائد قصيرة الأجل عوائد طويلة الأجل



العوائد مقارنة بتكاليف الصيانة

عوائد قصيرة الأجل عوائد طويلة الأجل



The very low cost of operating and maintaining sand dams means they are well suited to remote, poorly served regions. Because it is a low cost technology that requires a major community contribution and the knowledge and skills of locally trained artisans, it's a solution particularly suited to community ownership and self-supply. This contributes to effective implementation.

تغير المناخ

تغير مناخ تدريجي

درجة الحرارة السنوية زيادة جيدة جدا 💎 لب جيدا على الاطلاق

الظواهر المتطرفة / الكوارث المرتبطة بالمناخ

جيدة جدا 📉 🗸 ل لجيدا على الاطلاق عاصفة ممطرة محلية عاصفة هوائية محلية جيدة جدا 💎 لب جيدا على الاطلاق جفاف فيضان عام (نهر) جيدة جدا 💎 لي جيدا على الاطلاق

العواقب الأخرى المتعلقة بالمناخ

انخفاض فترة النمو جيدة جدا لب جيدا على الاطلاق

التبنى والتكيف

نسبة مستخدمي الأراضي في المنطقة الذين تبنوا التقنية

حالات فردية/تجريبية

1-10% 11-50%

> 50%

من بين جميع الذين تبنوا التقنية، كم منهم فعلوا ذلك دون تلقي أي حوافز مادية؟

10-0%

11-50% 51-90%

91-100%

هل تم تعديل التقنية مؤخرًا لتتكيف مع الظروف المتغيرة؟

نعم کلا

مع أي من الظروف المتغيرة؟

تغير المناخ / التطرف

الأسواق المتغيرة

نوفر العمالة (على سبيل المثال بسُبِّ الهجرةُ)

الاستنتاجات والدروس المستفادة

نقاط القوة: وجهة نظر مستخدم الأرض

- "I will be able to rent a plot of land near to the sand dam and grow vegetables (tomatoes, peppers, and French beans). My animals will also be healthy because they will always be able to drink here, even during the droughts." Mauwa Maingi, self-help group member, aged 87, 2010
- Mbatha Mbuli, 83. "My family collects water from a near-by well, about ½ Km away, but the water is very salty. It takes one hour to collect water, and needs 6 trips to fetch enough to last the day. There is a pipeline nearby but we must pay 2 shillings per 20 litres. I planted 9 different crops last year, but only 2 survived. I wanted to work with Excellent on this project because I had heard that the projects you support help communities like us to build sand dams, grow trees and create seed banks. I would like to grow trees like Neem in the future and a sand dam here will really help with that. Excellent shares in the interests of the community and they listen to the community and take direction from us"
- Stephen Hussey, Dabane Trust, 2011 "Dabane has made its name by getting water out of sand rivers – Our next step is to ensure we don't over abstract – the answer to that, especially upstream, is sand dams. Without a doubt."
- Milka Mutunga, Kilili Catchment SHG, Kenya 2009-10 "The distance that I used to travel in order to fetch water has been reduced..now I am able to plant more vegetables close to my home. I have learnt how to dig terraces which have helped in increasing the yields that I harvest from my farm..lf this is not development then I do not know what development means"
- Kimanthi Ngovi, Yikiuuku SHG "The sand dams have done an
 incredible work for us water availability at a shorter distance
 has helped me in saving time for other activities. When water was
 a long way away I had to get time to collect water in one day and
 dig terraces on the other day. Today I can fetch water and dig
 terraces on the same day."

نقاط القوة: وجهة نظر جامع المعلومات أو غيره من الأشخاص الرئيسيين لمصدر المعلومات

 Sand dams provide a safe, reliable, year round, local supply of water for people, crops and livestock in water scarce environments

How can they be sustained / enhanced? The very low cost of operating and maintaining sand dams means they are well suited to remote, poorly served regions. Community ownership is critical to their effective management.

 Sand dams save farmers hours every day that they can invest in improving their farms to grow more food and create the potential for farmers to irrigate trees and crops, water livestock and generate an income

How can they be sustained / enhanced? Don't build a sand dam in isolation. An independent evaluation in 2010 of 2 sand dam programmes found the long term impacts on poverty, food security and incomes were greatest when sand dams were integrated within a wider community development programme aimed at improving food production, livestock management and land management practice.

نقاط الضعف / المساوىء / المخاطر: وجهة نظر مستخدم الأرضكيفية التغلب عليها

نقاط الضعف / المساوىء / المخاطر: وجهة نظر جامع المعلومات أو غيره من الأشخاص الرئيسيين لمصدر المعلوماتكيفية التغلب عليها

- Although sand dams are technically replicable, their application in new contexts requires careful understanding and consideration.
 Excellent Development has developed a framework tool to help agencies identify the political, economic, social, technical, legal and environmental factors that should be taken account of when introducing sand dams to a new context.
- Sand dams require the technical knowledge and skills of local artisans in order to correctly site, design and construct them The technical barriers to adoption are low: The technical skills required have and can be developed locally. Learning exchanges between implementing organisations and developing technical manuals and resources aids this learning
- This is a drylands solution. Sand dams can only be built on seasonal rivers with sufficient sandy sediment and where the bedrock or impermeable layer is accessible in the river bed. Increase awareness of the criteria that determine the technical suitability of a site. Use simple field tests, such as sediment seiving and probing, to assess potential sites and to map the potenial application of sand dams.

Because it is a low cost technology that requires a major community contribution and the knowledge and skills of locally trained artisans, it's a solution particularly suited to community ownership and self-supply. This contributes to effective implementation.

How can they be sustained / enhanced? Don't short cut community ownership. Communities better understand and are able to implement solutions to their problems if they are central to the planning of the solution. Genuine community commitment and ownership from initial planning to on-going management is vital to realise the intended benefits and full potential created by a dam. Legal registration and agreements to safeguard community access and water rights help this.

Sand dams provide significant environmental benefits such as aquifer recharge, increased downstream flows in the dry-season, rejuvenation of river ecologies and moderation of floods. As such, it contributes to eco-system services and climate change adaption.

How can they be sustained / enhanced? Support terracing, tree planting and conservation farming in the wider catchment. This conserves soil and water on farms, increases aquifer recharge and base flows into the dam and reduces the amount of silt in the sand dam aquiver. Research and disseminate evidence of these benefits and the value of these eco-system services

The technology is scaleable and has a broader application for use as a rural and game park road crossing to replace less effective culvert bridges.

How can they be sustained / enhanced? In order to upscale this solution, there is a need for greater awareness and advocacy of the technology and its benefits amongst these groups. Nothing generates interest in sand dams more than exposure to successful examples

المراجع

Ian Neal

جامع المعلومات

المحررون

المُراجع **David Streiff** Deborah Niggli Alexandra Gavilano

تاريخ التوثيق: 27 مارس، 2012

الأشخاص الرئيسيين لمصدر المعلومات

متخصص في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي - lan Neal متخصص في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي - Simon Maddrell متخصص في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي - Andrew Musila

WOCAT الوصف الكامل في قاعدة بيانات

https://qcat.wocat.net/ar/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1537/

بيانات الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي المرتبطة غير متاح

تم تسهيل التوثيق من قِبَل

المؤسسة

- Africa Sand Dam Foundation (ASDF) کینیا
- المملكة المتحدة (Excellent Development Ltd. (Excellent Development Ltd.)

Book project: Water Harvesting - Guidelines to Good Practice (Water Harvesting)

المراجع الرئيسية

 Be buffered website including Managing the Water Buffer for Development and Climate Change Adaptation. Groundwater recharge, retention, reuse and rainwater storage. Steenbergen F. van and A. Tuinhof. (2009) which includes sand dams: www.bebuffered.com/3rbook

روابط للمعلومات ذات الصلة المتوفرة على الإنترنت

• None: None None: None None: None None: None

None: None

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