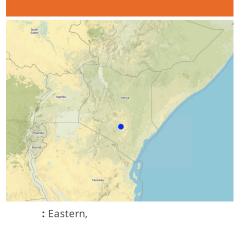


## SASOL community approach - for sand dams in Kitui (

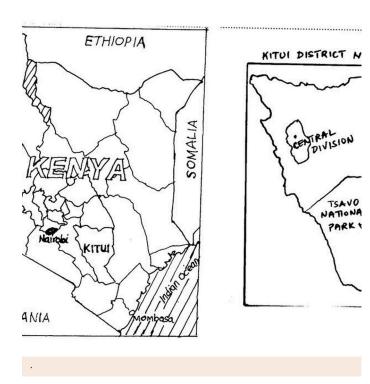
## Community based water resource development

Aims / objectives: Purpose is to harness the available water resource for common interests. Objective is to make water more accesible especially in the dry season.

Methods: Communities are mobilised through participation process. Local artisans are trained on the job wherease the community provide local materials and free labour voluntarily. Supporting NGOs facilitate the training and provide inputs eg cement, reinforcing bars, skilled labour. Community mobilisation is basic to SASOL's programme for water resource development. SASOL take advantage of existing structures and conforms to the government policy refferred to as District focus for Rural Development. Before communities can be mobilised, people, must be trained and SASOL has found that training can best be done at the local level. The role of the community is as follows: 1. To provide secondary data/information 2. Identify problems, resources and propose possible interventions or community action plan. 3. Election of a committee to take charge - custodial of all purchased materials. 4. Collection of local materials and provide labour. 5. Carry out impact assessment periodically



• 38.009, -1.37
: 1995
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The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities (tree nursery establishment, health and hygiene concerns of the community. (Community Trainings))

to build sand dams in all streams in a 200km2 part of Central Division of Kitui District.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: Lack of water especially in dry seasonPoor water hygiene and general public health.

- : Lack of funds for cement Treatment through the SLM Approach: SASOL raises the funds
- : Lack of community organization to address the prevailing problems Treatment through the SLM Approach: participatory process to identify problems & solutions
- SLM : Lack of trained artisans Treatment through the SLM Approach: training of artisans
- : roads and access to river valleys Treatment through the SLM Approach: improvement of roads

?		
/	Working land users were mainly women (most of the men are working outside the district.) Existing groups of land users; Working land users were	More men working outside the district. More women engaged in the daily activities as they are availanle. Sub-locational development committees and self help groups are mobilised for a community training that follows the approach of a PRA. The community selects from 25 to 50 trainnees, both men and women.
(		
	Kenyan political scientist in collaboration with a Netherland hydrogeologist and an environmental planner	

/ V

Mainly:rapid/participatory rural appraisal; partly: workshops/seminars; PRA was carried out with the assistance of world neighbours Mainly: rapid/participatory rural appraisal; partly: public meetings; participatory planning exercise responsibility for major steps; collection of local materials labour water

measurements/observations; community observation and comments water hygiene analysis



Name of method used for advisory service: Workshop trainning; Key elements: non residential workshops, Educational tours and visits; 1) Advisory service was carried out through: projects own extension structure and agents 2) Advisory service was carried out through: projects own extension structure and agents; Extension staff: specifically hired project employees 3) Target groups for extension: land users; Activities: SWC, Tree planting, water management

Advisory service is quite adequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; community resource persons trained to make it sustainable.

bio-physical aspects were ad hoc monitored technical aspects were regular monitored economic / production aspects were ad hoc monitored by 0 through observations; indicators: None no. of land users involved aspects were regular monitored by 0 through measurements; indicators: None management of Approach aspects were ad hoc monitored by 0 through observations; indicators: None There were few changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: construction of dam in one single phase as opposed to several phase due to difficulties In comminity mobilisation for subsequent phases. Commencement of construction from wing walls instead of the main structure. This is psycologically attractive to land users as they remain motivated to realise completion of the dam across the river/stream bed.

SLM	Approach costs were met by the following donors: international (-): 50.0%; international nongovernment (-): 10.0%; local community / land user(s) (-): 40.0%	✓ ✓	/	
Provision of purchased inputs like	cement.			
:				✓
Cement and reinforced bars				<b>✓</b>
<b>/</b>				
more tree nurseries, more vegeta	ble growing, more time for terracing		.M? vater	
Did other land users / projects ad other groups using water as an er	opt the Approach? ntry point for development e.g. cathol	ic diocese		
SLM		/	(	)?
<ul><li>laggards are pulled along by in</li><li>communal identification of av</li><li>:</li></ul>	e groups in self help farm activities) nnovators railable resources and strngths reness (How to sustain/ enhance ress) o sustain/ enhance this strength: rities)	<ul> <li>materials are too initiatives</li> <li>impact on river flo</li> </ul>	/	m to afford local fund raising

community empowered

**Editors** 

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> : 20 2009 : 12 2017

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https://qcat.wocat.net/km/wocat/approaches\_2358/

SLM

Technologies: Kitui Sand dams https://qcat.wocat.net/km/wocat/technologies/view/technologies\_1486/ Technologies: Kitui Sand dams https://qcat.wocat.net/km/wocat/technologies/view/technologies\_1486/

• Sahelian Solutions Foundation (SASOL) -

• Thomas, D.B. 1999'where there is no water.' A story of community water development & dand dams in Kitui District, Kenya:

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