

THE COMPANIES ACT (CAP. 486)  
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND  
NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL  
MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

of

SAHELIAN SOLUTIONS FOUNDATION

1. The name of the Company (hereinafter called "SASOL") is "THE SAHELIAN SOLUTIONS FOUNDATION".
2. Registered Office of SASOL will be situated in the Republic of Kenya.
3. The objects for which the Foundation is established are:

Â

1. To render social, technical and financial assistance for the development of arid and semi arid areas of the Republic of Kenya.Æ(#
2. To solve problems of water, land, shelter, health, education and employment.Æ(#
3. To combat general and absolute poverty in Africa by improving the physical and social environments as a per requisite to sustained rural production.Æ(#
4. To strengthen and improve relations between countries in the arid and semi arid areas of Africa and developed countries.
5. To undertake all such activities as are conducive to the furtherance of its objectives and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, such activities may include:

Â

1. The collection evaluation cataloguing and dissemination of information relevant to the mandate of SASOL with particular emphasis for use by field and other personnel.Æ(#
2. The stimulation of research relevant to the mandate of SASOL.Æ(#
3. The participation in the management and financing of pilot and experimental projects in matter relating to the mandate of SASOL.Æ(#
4. The conducting of the seminars and convening of working groups, andÆ(#
5. The demonstration, publication and dissemination of research results and other information related to the activities of SASOL.Æ(#
6. In pursuit of its objectives SASOL shall be permitted:

Â

1. To operate, manage and audit funding schemes with brokers and financial institutions in the Republic of Kenya and

elsewhere.Æ(#

2. To foster the exchange of information between SASOL and other bodies in the other parts of the world with similar objects and to publish journals, newsletters, brochures, periodicals, books and leaflets that SASOL may think desirable for the promotion of its objects.Æ(#

3. To purchase, take on lease or by any other means acquire any moveable or immoveable property in the Republic of Kenya and elsewhere and any rights and privileges over or in respect of any property and any buildings or things whatsoever.Æ(#

4. To enter into any funding or programme support arrangements with any government or authorities supreme municipal local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the Foundation objects or any of them and to obtain from such government or authority any rights privileges and concession which SASOL may think it desirable to obtain and carry out exercise and comply with any such arrangement rights privileges and concessions.Æ(#

5. To take any gift of any moveable or immoveable property whether subject to any special trust or not for any one or more of the objects of SASOL.Æ(#

6. To take such steps by personal or written appeals public meetings or otherwise as may from time to time be deemed expedient for the purpose of procuring contributions to SASOL funds annual subscriptions or otherwise.Æ(#

7. To apply to any government or authority public bodies corporations companies or persons for and to accept grants of moneys and of land donations gifts subscriptions and other assistance with a view to promoting the objects SASOL in taking any gift of property to take the same object to any special trust which may be prescribed by the donor thereof.Æ(#

8. To promote or assist in the promotion of any company of association having objects similar to the SASOL objects and also any company or association objects of which are calculated either directly or indirectly to benefit the organization in the attainment of any of its objects.Æ(#

9. To grant pensions, allowance, gratuities and bonuses too and provide a superannuation or any fund or funds for the

servants of SASOL or otherwise to assist any such servants their widows dependents and children.Æ(#

10. To invest SASOL moneys not immediately required in any one or more modes of investment for the time being authorized by law for the investment of trust moneys and in such manner as may from time to time be determined by the board.Æ(#

11. To borrow or raise money that may be required upon such security as may be deemed advisable on Board instructions.Æ(#

12. To amalgamate with any other institutions, society, association or company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of SASOL.Æ(#

13. To draw, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable

instruments on Board instructions.Æ(#

14. To enter into working arrangements with commercial banks and other financial institutions for setting up a revolving fund or guarantee fund or any other banking facilities for the implementation of any of the SASOL objects.Æ(#

15. To sell improve manage develop exchange lease mortgage let on hire dispose of turn to account or otherwise deal with all or part of the property and rights of the organization.Æ(#

16. To establish and grant prizes and awards of all kinds.Æ(#

17. To enter into agreement with individuals and organization for the purpose of contracting or subcontracting any business within the SASOL objects.Æ(#

The objects set forth in any of the above sub©clause shall not except when the context expressly so requires be in any way limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other sub©clause or by the name of the organization.

None of such sub©clauses or the objects therein specified or the powers thereby conferred shall be deemed subsidiary or auxiliary merely to the objects mentioned in the first sub©clause of this clause, but the Foundation shall have full power to exercise all or any of the powers conferred by any part of this clause notwithstanding that the business undertaking property or acts proposed to be transacted acquired dealt with or performed do not fall within the objects of the first sub©clause.

The income and property of the organization whensoever derived shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the organization set forth in this Memorandum of Association andÔ  
0\*0\*0\*

no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend gift division bonus or otherwise howsoever by way of profit to the members of SASOL. Provided that nothing herein shall prevent the payment in good faith of reasonable and proper remuneration to any officer or servant of SASOL or to any member of SASOL in return for any services actually rendered to the organization nor prevent the payment of interest at a rate not exceeding current bank rate on money lent or reasonable and proper rent for premises demised or let by any member of the SASOL, but so that no member of the Board of Directors of SASOL shall be appointed to any salaried office of SASOL or any office of SASOL paid by fees and that no remuneration or other benefit in money's worth shall be given by SASOL to any member of such Board of Directors except repayment of out©of©pocket expenses and interest at the rate aforesaid on money lent.

The liability of the members is limited

Every member of SASOL undertakes to contribute to the assets of the organization in the event of its being wound up while he is a member or within one year from his ceasing to be a member for payment of the debts and liabilities of SASOL contracted before he ceases to be a member and the costs charges and expenses of such winding up and for the adjustment of the rights of the

contributors among themselves such as may be required not exceeding the sum of Kenya Shillings Five Hundred only.

If upon winding up or dissolution of SASOL there remains after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities any property whatsoever the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of SASOL but shall be given or transferred to some other institution or institutions having objects similar to the objects of SASOL and which shall prohibit the distribution of its or their income and property among its or their members to an extent at least as great as is imposed on SASOL under or by virtue of clause 4 thereof such institution or institutions to be determined by the members of the organization at or before the time of dissolution and in default thereof by the Chief Justice of Kenya and if and so far as effect cannot be given to the aforesaid provisions then to some charitable object.

True accounts shall be kept of the sums of money received and expended by SASOL and the matters in respect of which such receipts and expenditure take place of all sales and purchases of goods by SASOL and subject to any reasonable restrictions as to time and manner of inspecting the same that may be imposed in accordance with the regulations of SASOL for the time being in force shall be open to the inspection of the members.

Once at least in every year the accounts of SASOL shall be examined and the correctness of the same and the Balance Sheet ascertained and certified by one or more qualified Auditor or Auditors authorized to practice in Kenya.

0\*0\*0\*

We, the several persons whose names, addresses and occupations are subscribed hereto, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association.

Ô

Names, Addresses and Occupation

Signature of (#

of Subscribers

Ô

GEORGE MBATE

SIGNED

(#

BOX 662 MACHAKOS

ECONOMIST

Ô

JAAP JOHAN VAN DER ZEE

SIGNED

(#

BOX 14333 NAIROBI

RURAL DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANT

Ô  
GIDEON CYRUS MAKAU MUTISO  
SIGNED  
(#  
BOX 14333 NAIROBI  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANT

Ô  
NICHOLAS HENNETY  
SIGNED  
(#  
BOX 300 KITUI  
PARISH PRIEST

Ô  
JOSPHAT MUSYIMI MULYUNGI  
SIGNED  
(#  
BOX 300 KITUI  
SOCIOLOGIST

Ô  
PIETER VAN DONGEN  
SIGNED  
(#  
BOX 25025  
HYDROLOGIST

Ô  
Dated this 12th  
day of February  
WITNESS to the above signatures  
W M MBITIRU ADVOCATE  
Box 44187  
NAIROBI (SIGNED)  
CERTIFICATE UNDER THE COMPANIES REGULATIONS

It is hereby certified that the above Memorandum of Association  
of  
"SAHELIAN SOLUTIONS FOUNDATION"  
was produced by the process of  
Computer Word processing and Xerography.

W M MBITIRU ADVOCATE  
Box 44187  
NAIROBI (SIGNED)  
0\*0\*0\*  
THE COMPANIES ACT

(CHAPTER 486, LAWS OF KENYA)

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE  
AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

SAHELIAN SOLUTIONS FOUNDATION

INTERPRETATION

1. In these Articles, the words standing in the first column of the following table shall bear the meanings set opposite to them respectively in the second column thereof, if not inconsistent with the subject or context.

Ô

MEANINGS

The Act

The Companies Act (Cap. 486)

These Articles

These Articles of Association, as now framed, or as from time to time altered by Special Resolution.

The Organization

The above named organization.

The Board

The Board of Directors for the time being of the Foundation or the members of the Board present at a duly convened meeting of the Board of Directors at which a quorum is present.

Chief Executive

The person appointed by the Board to run the day to day affairs of the organisation.

Office

The Registered Office of the Organization.

The Register

The register of members of the organization.

0\*0\*0\*

Calendar Month

In Writing

Written or produced by any substitute for writing or partly written and partly so produced.

Words importing the singular number only shall include the plural number and vice versa.

Words importing the masculine gender only shall include the feminine gender and:

Words importing persons shall include corporation.

## OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION

2. The organization is established for the objects expressed in the Memorandum of Association.

## MEMBERSHIP

3. The number of members of the organization is declared for the purposes of registration to be seven but the Board may from time to time register an increase of members.

4. The members of the organization shall consist of:

Â

1. The subscribers to the Memorandum of Association andÆ(#

2. Such other (if any) persons as shall be admitted to membership by the Board.Æ(#

5. The provisions of Section 28 of the Act shall be observed by the organization and every member of the organisation shall either sign the register on becoming a member or otherwise signify his agreement to become a member.

6. Every member of the organization shall be subject to the provisions of these Articles in relation to his membership and shall be deemed thereto upon or prior to his becoming a member.

7. A member of the organization may at any time by notice in writing to the Board resign his membership and the name of a member so resigning shall forthwith be removed from the register and he shall thereupon cease to be a member of the organization but he may be re©admitted to membership.

## THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

8. The organization shall have a Board of Directors consisting of not more than 7 members.Ô

0\*0\*0\*

The Chairman of the Board shall be elected by the Members of the Board from amongst themselves.

The Directors shall retire from office at the First Annual General Meeting of the organization and at the Annual General Meeting in every subsequent year but shall be eligible for re<sup>a</sup>appointment.

9. The Board of Directors shall appoint a chief executive by a resolution of members of the Foundation.

10. The Chief Executive shall attend meetings of the Board but shall not be taken into consideration in reckoning the number of the Board of Directors, nor, be taken into account in determining the quorum and shall not vote on any resolution of the Board.

11. Once nominated a member of the Board shall continue to hold office until removed by a resolution of the Board or:

Â

1. If by notice in writing to the organization he resigns office.Æ(#

2. If he becomes of unsound mind or.Æ(#

3. If receiving order is made against him.Æ(#

4. Without the consent of the Board holds any office of profit under the organization.Æ(#

5. Becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally.Æ(#

6. Is concerned or participates in the profits of any contract with the organization having failed to disclose his interest in manner required by Section 200 of the Act or.Æ(#

7. Fails to attend the meetings of the Board for a period of three months except by special leave of the Board.Æ(#

8. Is prohibited from being a Director of a Company by virtue of any order made under Section 189 of the Act or.Æ(#

9. Cease to be a member of the organization.Æ(#

12. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Board shall be five members of the Board personally present.

13. The Chairman of the Board may, and on the request of the Secretary shall, at any time summon a meeting of the Board by notice served upon all members of the Board. Notice of a meeting of the Board shall be given to a member at his address in the register or at such other address, whether in Kenya or not, as he may from time to time furnish to the organisation for the purpose.Ô

0\*0\*0\*

14. A meeting of the Board at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all the authorities, powers and discretions which by or under these Articles are vested in the Board generally.

15. The Board may from time to time and any time delegate any of its powers authorities discretions to sub©committees consisting of such member or members of the Board as it thinks for any subªcommittee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so

delegated conform to any regulations imposed on it by the organization. The meetings and proceedings of any sub©committee shall be governed by the provisions of these Articles for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Board as far as applicable and so far as they shall not be superseded by any regulations made by the Board. The Chairman of the Board shall also be the Chairman of the sub©committee.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



16. The business of the organization shall be managed by the Board who may pay all such expenses of and preliminary and incidental to the promotion formation establishment and registration of the organization and do on behalf of the organization all such acts as may be exercised and done by the organization and as are not by the Act or by these Articles required to be exercised or done by the organization in General Meeting subject nevertheless to any regulations of these Articles and to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force and affecting the organization.

17. All acts bona fide done by the Board or if its sub©committee or by any person acting as a member of the Board shall, notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was defect in the appointment or continuance in office of such member or person acting as aforesaid or that they or any of them were disqualified be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed or had duly continued in office and was qualified to be a member of the Board or sub©committee of the Board as the case may be.

18. The Board shall cause proper minutes to be made of all the proceedings of all meetings of the Company and of the Board and of sub©committees of the Board and all business transacted at such meetings and the minutes of any meeting, if purporting to be signed by the Chairman of that meeting, or by Chairman of the next succeeding meeting, shall be sufficient evidence without any further proof of the facts therein stated.

19. A resolution in writing signed by all the members for the time being of the Board or any sub©committee of the Board shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Board or sub©committee duly convened and held. The resolution may consist of more than one document in the like form each signed by one or more than one person.Ô  
0\*0\*0\*

20. The Directors shall retire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting each year but shall be eligible for re©election.

21. All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments, and all receipts for money paid to the organization, shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed, or otherwise executed, as the case may be, in such manner as the Board shall from time to time determine.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD

22. The Board may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

#### BORROWING POWERS

23. The Board may exercise all the powers of the organization to

borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking and property or any part thereof and to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the organization or of any third party.

24. The members of the Board shall not be entitled to any remuneration in respect of their office save for the Chief Executive appointed under Article 9 hereof.

#### GENERAL MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

25. The organization shall hold a General Meeting of members in every calendar year as its Annual General Meeting at such time and place as may be determined by the Board and shall specify the meeting as such in the notice calling it, provided that every Annual General Meeting except the first shall be held not more than 15 months after the holding of the last preceding Annual General Meeting and that so long as the organization holds its First Annual Meeting within 18 months after its incorporation it need not hold it in the year of its incorporation or in the following year.

26. All General Meetings of members other than Annual General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary General Meetings.

27. The Board may, whenever it thinks for, convene an Extraordinary General Meeting and Extraordinary General Meetings shall also be convened on such requisition, or in default may be convened by such requisitions as provided by Section 132 of the Act.

28. Any requisition made by members of the organization shall state the objects of the meeting proposed to be called and shall be signed by the members taking it and deposited at the office as required by Section 132 of the Act. No business shall be transacted at an Extraordinary General Meeting convened by any such requisition other than for which the Meeting has been expressly convened.

29. Every General Meeting shall be called by twenty one day's notice in writing at least. The notice shall be exclusive of the day on which it is served or deemed to be served and of the day on which it is given, and shall specify the place, the day and the hour of the meeting, and, in case of special business, the general nature of that business shall be given, in manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the organization in General Meeting to such persons as are, under the Articles of the organization entitled to receive such notices from the organization.

30. Provided that a meeting of the organization shall; notwithstanding that it is called by shorter notice than that specified in this Article, be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:

Â

1. In the case of a meeting called as the Annual General Meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereto; andÆ(#
  2. In the case of any other meeting by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting being a majority together hold not less than 90% of the total voting rights at that meeting of all the members.Æ(#
31. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the non©receipt of notice by any person entitled to receive notice of it shall not invalidate the proceedings at the meeting.

#### PROCEEDING AT GENERAL MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

32. All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an Extraordinary General Meeting and also all business that is transacted at an Annual General Meeting, with the exception of the consideration of the income and expenditure account and balance sheet, the reports of the Committee and of the Auditors, and the appointment and fixing of the remuneration of the Auditors,

33. No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting unless a quorum of members is present at the time the meeting proceeds to business. Until otherwise determined by the organization at a General Meeting the quorum shall be four members present in person or by proxy.

34. If within an hour from the time appointed for the meeting aÔ  
0\*0\*0\*  
quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved; in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or to such other day, time and place as the Board may determine.

35. The Chairman of the Board shall be the Chairman of the meeting or if there is no such Chairman, or if he shall not be present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting, or is unwilling to act, the Board present shall elect any one of their member to be Chairman of the meeting. In the absence of such members of the Board the members present shall choose one of their member to be the Chairman of the Meeting.

36. The Chairman may, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting) adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place but no business which might lawfully have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. Whenever a meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of any original meeting. Save as aforesaid, it shall be necessary to give any notice of an

adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

37. At any General Meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before or upon the declaration of the result of the show of hands a poll is demanded:

Â

1. by the Chairman; or
  2. by at least three members present in person or in proxy.
- Unless a poll is so demanded, a declaration by the Chairman of the meeting that a resolution has been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, an entry to that effect in the minute book of the organization shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

38. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the Chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

39. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll has been demanded and it may be withdrawn at any time before the next business is proceeded with.

Ô

0\*0\*0\*

#### VOTES OF MEMBERS

40. Every member of the organization shall have one vote.

41. On a poll, votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

42. The instrument appointing a proxy shall in writing under the hand of the appointer or of his attorney duly subscribed in writing, or if the appointer is a corporation either under seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorized. A proxy need not be a member of the organization.

43. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power or attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed, or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority, shall be deposited at the office not less than twenty-four hours before the time for holding the meeting, or adjourned meeting, at which the person named in the instrument proposed to vote, or in the case of a poll, not less than twenty-four hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.

44. A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall be valid, notwithstanding the previous death or

insanity of the principal or revocation of the proxy, or of the authority under which the proxy was executed, the transfer of the shares in respect of which the proxy is given, provided that no intimation in writing of such death, insanity, revocation or transfer shall have been received by the organization at the office before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the proxy is used.

45. Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form or as near thereto as circumstances will admit:

SAHELIAN SOLUTIONS FOUNDATION

"I ..... of ..... a member of  
Sahelian Solutions Foundation hereby appoint ..... of  
..... and failing him ..... of ..... to  
the Annual or Extraordinary or Adjourned Meeting of General  
Meeting of the Organization (as the case may be) to be held on  
..... the ..... day of ..... and at  
every adjournment thereof.  
Ô  
0\*0\*0\*  
Signed this ..... day of ..... 19.....

This form is to be used \* in favour of/against the resolution.  
Unless otherwise instructed the proxy will vote as he thinks fit.

\* Strike out whichever is not desired.

46. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll.

SECRETARY

47. The organization shall have a Secretary who shall be appointed under Clause 9 hereof.

THE SEAL

48. The Board shall provide for the safe custody of the Seal and the Seal shall not be used except by the authority of a resolution of the Board. The Board may from time to time make such regulations as they see fit determining the persons and the

number of such persons in whose presence the Seal shall be used, and until otherwise determined the Seal shall be affixed in the presence of either one Director and the Secretary or two Directors.

## ACCOUNTS

49. The Board shall cause proper books of accounts to be kept with respect to:

Â

1. All sums of money received and expended by the organization and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure takes place.Æ(#
  2. All sales and purchases of goods by the organization; andÆ(#
  3. The assets and liabilities of the organization.Æ(#
50. The books of account shall be kept at the office, or at such other place as the Board shall think fit, and shall always be open to the inspection by members of the Board.

51. At the Annual General Meeting in every year, the Board shall lay before the organization a proper income and expenditure account for the period since the last preceding account (or in the case of the first account since the incorporation of theÔ  
0\*0\*0\*

organization made up to a date no more than nine months before the meeting together with a proper balance sheet made up as at the same date. Every such balance sheet shall be accompanied by proper reports of the organization and the Auditors and copies of the income and expenditure account, balance sheet reports (all of which shall be framed in accordance with any statutory requirements for the time being in force) and of any documents required by law to be attached to them or to accompany them shall not be less than 21 clear days before the date of the meeting be sent to the Auditors and to all other persons entitled to receive notices of General Meetings in the manner in which notices are hereinafter directed to be served. The Auditor's report shall be read before the meeting and shall be open to inspection by any member of the organization.

## AUDIT

52. Once at least in every year, the accounts of the organization shall be examined and the correctness of the income and expenditure account and balance sheet ascertained by one or more qualified Auditor or Auditors authorized to practice in Kenya.

## 53. NOTICES

54. A notice of other document may be served by the organization upon any member of the organization personally or by sending it

through the post in a pre©paid letter addressed to him at his address in the register or at such other address whether in Kenya or not, as he may from time to time furnish to the organization for the purpose.

55. A notice, if served by post, shall be deemed to have been served at the time at which it would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in providing services of a notice it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing it was properly addressed and put into the post office as a pre©paid letter.

#### AMENDMENTS

56. No addition alteration or amendments shall be made to or in the provision or regulations contained in the Memorandum of Association of these Articles unless the same shall have had prior approval of the Board.

#### DISSOLUTION

57. Clause 9 of the Memorandum of Association relating to the winding up and dissolution of the organization shall have effect as its provisions were repeated in these Articles.

Names, Addresses and Occupation  
Signature of  
of Subscribers

GEORGE MBATE  
SIGNED  
(#  
BOX 662 MACHAKOS  
ECONOMIST

JAAP JOHAN VAN DER ZEE  
SIGNED  
(#  
BOX 14333 NAIROBI  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANT

GIDEON CYRUS MAKAU MUTISO  
SIGNED  
(#  
BOX 14333 NAIROBI  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANT

Ô  
NICHOLAS HENNETYÂ  
SIGNED  
(#  
BOX 300 KITUI  
PARISH PRIEST

Ô  
JOSPHAT MUSYIMI MULYUNGIÂ  
SIGNED  
(#  
BOX 300 KITUI  
SOCIOLOGIST

Ô  
PIETER VAN DONGENÂ  
SIGNED  
(#  
BOX 25025  
HYDROLOGIST

Ô  
Dated this 12thÂ  
day of FebruaryÂ  
WITNESS to the above signaturesÂ  
W M MBITIRU ADVOCATEÆ(#È  
Box 44187Æ(#È  
NAIROBI (SIGNED)Æ(#È  
CERTIFICATE UNDER THE COMPANIES REGULATIONS

It is hereby certified that the above Memorandum of Association  
of Â  
"SAHELIAN SOLUTIONS FOUNDATION"Â  
was produced by the process of  
Computer Word processing and Xerography.

W M MBITIRU ADVOCATE  
Box 44187  
NAIROBI (SIGNED).

Ô  
0\*0\*0\*  
1. THE PROJECT

1. TITLE

UTILISING A SCHOOL'S APPROACH TO ENHANCE THE ECOLOGY, FOOD  
SECURITY, HEALTH AND NUTRITION IN KENYA'S ARID AND SEMI ARID  
LANDS © A PILOT PROGRAMME FOR KWALE DISTRICT.



## 2. Brief Description of the Programme

### 2.1 Essence

Present trends in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) show a rapidly increasing inability to feed a growing population. Whilst agricultural production increases 1.5% per annum. Corresponding population growth amounts to 3.98% Real income in ASALs during the past 10 years has fallen by some 50%, despite sustained efforts by government and no less than 12 bilateral and multilateral donors. As a consequence of accelerated land degradation water is becoming increasingly scarce and furthermore increasing expensive to develop. In large parts of the ASALs (in the vicinity of urban centres in particular) fuelwood demand outstrips supply. Land degradation is further responsible for marginal returns to capital, even in the best of times. Livestock numbers are decreasing. Recurring drought becomes increasingly difficult to cope with. During the past 18 years this has caused mass starvation in 1974, 1985 and 1992. If present trends continue, the frequency of starvation will only increase.

It is by no means an exaggeration to categorically state that environmental and a corresponding societal breakdown as has occurred in Ethiopia and Somalia during the past 20 years is a distinct possibility in Kenya's ASALs in the not too distant future. The causes are manifold, most of them interrelated. However, the root cause deals with the rise of sedentary agriculture, caused by policies and population growth. Which so far has not been matched by the introduction of appropriate production technologies and the application of corresponding skills.

Kenya has pursued an active strategy for the development of the ASALs since 1979. However, results so far have proven modest at best. Sectoral approaches have provided temporary solutions, usually at excessive cost, whilst perceived integrated solutions have failed. Only DANIDA in Kitui and IFAD on the coast for the time being, continue to apply the latter approach. Efforts have been largely concentrated on improving the resources base, but related issues like land adjudication, education, health, watersupply in rural centres, general infrastructure, and building of an information base have been overlooked. Though not publicly stated, there has been a general attitude amongst policy makers that ASALs have little to offer in terms of the country's development. Low priority ranking in fund allocation has reduced attempts to achieve sustained progress to a self defeating

exercise. Paradoxically, policy makers are well aware that the country cannot afford to maintain 8 million non-productive ASAL inhabitants who crowd the cities, compete for increasingly scarce jobs, and contribute to or cause social unrest and the squaller of undeterred urban growth.

ASAL development at a reasonable cost, as can be seen in parts of Kenya, Botswana, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Australia today, is commonly associated with large scale farming, high capital outlay

(machinery, equipment, operational expenses), and highly developed skills. Yet, also small scale ASAL farming holds possibilities without having to resort to prohibitive investment, wholesale subsidy or outright gifts. At least in Agro-Ecological Zones IV and V there are sufficient indications that given the right opportunities and the right conditions people will carry on by themselves after having been given an initial financial impulse. This is illustrated by the following examples:

Â

From 1953 until 1962 Kitui District became a net exporter of food for the only time this century. Inspired leadership and funding by the ALDEV Scheme furthermore generated a vastly improved ecology, a significant increase of water supply and fuelwood, whilst providing a marketing infrastructure and fair prices for produce. Revenue that was collected exceeded investments. The scheme actually paid for itself, whereas food security was greatly enhanced. The Scheme conclusively proved that policy determines ASAL productions as opposed to the popular belief that drought and population growth are the principal limiting factors.

Three women's groups in Kiteta Location, Machakos (AEZ IV) some three years ago changed to bio-intensive farming (i.e. mainly organic farming combined with zero grazing). Plot sizes range from 5 to 10 acres. Whilst the rest of ASALs have not produced a maize crop during the past two seasons, and a third consecutive crop failure appears certain, these women under drought conditions have consistently produced 800 kg/ha. During an average year production amounts to 2.5 tonnes.

Admittedly the aforementioned groups possessed the means to build their own water supply, as 100 litres a day are needed for composting and watering livestock. On the other hand the Kenya Institute of Organic Farming invested less than US\$ 50 per household (cost of expert advice, teaching, and transport not included) to achieve the project's objective.

The Friesian/Holstein Association in Wamunyu and Masii locations (AEZ V) during the past 20 years have provided rural centres and Machakos Town with milk. Including during years of drought. Milk yields compete with the best in the highlands and prizes are won on a regular basis in National shows. Grazing land was terraced and shade provided by trees

of which the tops were pruned so as to allow sufficient light for pasture to grow. Water conservation techniques were applied wherever practicable. Despite the current drought no cattle has been lost. All the aforementioned was achieved without the assistance of government or donors.

In Kitui District, some 6500 farming families, with the assistance of SASOL, have taken up sim sim (sesame) cultivation in AEZ IV Mutunguni, Changwythia and Mulango locations with a view on financing their own development activities from the proceeds. This includes carrying out the School's Approach, building of a waternet, and introduction of organic farming on their own plots. Donor assistance will

be needed, of course, but meanwhile these families do the bulk of the financing themselves. Although the expected harvest will be less than hoped for, it will still be sufficient to merit continuation of the strategy, particularly considering that production is achieved in the middle of a drought.Æ(#

Present trends in Kenya's ASAL's are ample cause for serious concern if not alarm. On the other hand solutions are known. Provided there are mechanisms and policies to allow and to foment their implementation as well as funds, the future of ASAL's may be regarded with cautious optimism. Furthermore, though ASAL development is not a simple exercise by any standard. It must be recognised that development of new skills to apply alternative technologies is the most sensitive of all the issues that play a role. Policy can resolve most of these or at least provide the necessary impulse. However, a sound knowledge by ASAL inhabitants of their own advantage (including using this as a basis for new traditions) is another matter altogether.

Schools are the ideal place to initiate new approaches. Children as a rule are more responsive to take up new ideas, techniques, and traditions than their elders. They are easy to reach (i.e. logistically speaking) and moreover the education system allows the introduction of such an approach as part of the curriculum. More important, however, 52% of the ASAL population is under 15 years of age. As such they are not only the largest, but also the most neglected target group for development in the country, and for that matter elsewhere in Africa.

The basic issue of the School's Approach is to teach children (i.e. the farmers of tomorrow) the necessary skills and ideas to survive, and perhaps even prosper, under the adverse ASAL conditions. Children will be taught 3 hours per week in the classroom the principles of appropriate ASAL farming. As from the age of 12 onwards they will apply these in practice on the schoolgrounds for half a day per week. Teaching will include related themes such as hygiene, sanitation, primary health care, health in general, nutrition, and technologies that are or can be used on the farm. In addition to learning, schools will be equipped with adequate drinking water and sanitation. School grounds further are to provide sufficient food, such that each child will eat in the school one square meal a day, including a glass of milk.

The School's Programme is divided into three phases. Phase one deals with the construction of watertanks (or alternative water points if possible) and VIP latrines. This will address the two key problems for the schools, which are the availability of drinking water and sanitation. A generation of schoolgoers spending 10 years in school covers the life expectancy of a watertank. The water will further form the basis of subsequent production activities. Added benefits are training of artisans and their subsequent employment. They will remain as a technical resource in the communities after the programme.

Phase Two represents development of the school catchments, where children will apply their newly acquired skills, and which are to produce food, fruits, and vegetables for the schools. For reasons of cost the number of schools to be selected will be limited, but also to determine their projected impact. These target schools will be clustered as much as possible, so as to maintain maximum spillover from the schools into the surrounding communities, and to establish a comparison with non-target schools. The main activity during this phase is to develop the school farm by introducing water harvesting to the production system of crops and livestock. The objective is to pass the skills to the school population and the community.

Phase Three aims at introducing some of the technologies taught in the school catchments into the communities where the children come from. This deals with the introduction of water harvesting techniques, planting of trees for different purposes (including moisture conservation). Organic farming, zero grazing, and other techniques. The total number of parents trained on an annual basis per school will be twelve. Similarly, another twelve parents will be trained annually, by cooking for the children, on how to manage the Mutomo Solar Bushcooker. Furthermore, adult education classes will be conducted, emphasising the different sustainable technologies.

## 2.2 The Kwale Pilot Programme in the National Context

Phase One of the School's Approach was introduced in Kitui District by one of the SASOL Trustees for KIDP in November of 1990. During the following 9 months 400 watertanks (46m<sup>3</sup> each) and 238 double VIP latrines were installed in 200 schools in 9 locations. Details of costing are contained in Annex 1. The contributions by the community amounted to some 23%. A rapid rate of implementation aside. It was surprising how much of an impact the programme had on community mobilisation almost right from the start. In retrospect the community's reaction stands to reason, considering that nation wide parents have constantly petitioned the authorities for school watersupply since 1981. The underlying rationale of parents is simple: Anything that benefits their

children has their full support. If children do not need to carry water to school, this is seen as a decided benefit. It is also important to note that there is a strong correlation between school attendance and school facilities available.

Based on the previous experience the Ministry of Reclamation and Development of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands and Wastelands (MRDASW) requested SASOL to formulate a proposal, centred on the importance of schools, as part of a national strategy, with a view on defining and accelerating sustainable and (self) sustained ASAL development. The initial draft, as exemplified by Annex 1, covers 4 districts only, and is budgeted at a total cost of US\$ 18 million for a period of 5 years. The districts in question are Kwale, Baringo, Kitui, and Embu, which were selected on the grounds (according to a UNICEF socio-economic survey) that conditions in these areas for children are the poorest in Kenya.

Subsequent events have taken the proposal to be integrated in the development activities of all ASAL districts. The World Bank has expressed a desire to incorporate the school's approach of which are to take off as from 1994 onwards. The previous was confirmed during a donor meeting held in MRDASW in February of this year (refer to Annexes 3 and 4). Though SASOL considers the proposed programme at this stage only fit for immediate application in Agro-Ecological Zones IV and V, attempts are presently made to also tailor it to the realities of AEZ's VI and VII.

Superfluous to comment and taking into account the latest developments, the scale of the school's programme at this stage is not known. The wish by government (MRDASW and the Ministry of Education especially) and donors alike to promote the said programme as one of the corner stones of ASAL development is, however, clear as is also the intention to fund the envisaged activities. It must further be noted that none of the donors is in a position to provide the necessary funding in the short term. Organisations like GTZ have mentioned (verbally) July 1993 as a possible starting date. The World Bank is clear about 1994 in terms of commencing activities all being well. As can be gauged from Annex 4 there is a clear wish to start earliest, preferably with a pilot project to pave the way.

Whilst discussions about the programme at the government level have been ongoing and donors have been approached. SASOL has taken the school's programme within the ASAL development context one step further, together (as earlier mentioned) with some 6500 farming families in 3 locations in Kitui District. Farmers conscious of the fact that no donor can realise their ambitions without a major financial input by themselves, have taken to growing sim sim (sesame) so as to finance the school's programme by themselves as long as no outside help is presented. After having established phases one and two it is envisaged to develop the local groundwater potential and to build a net of shallow wells around the schools. As from there (with water available in the immediate vicinity of farms) the new technologies applied in the schools will be transferred to the farms. With a view on enhancing food security (subsistence farming) whilst still cultivating sim sim as a cash crop. As a fourth step thoughts go into the direction of establishing agro-industry, and from there to develop the livestock sector.

### 3. Detailed Location

Of the four districts earlier mentioned, that is Baringo, Embu, Kitui and Kwale, a choice of the latter is the most justified. As donor activity here is the least. The pilot area selected within the District is indicated on Map 1. The boundaries of the area are comprised of two loops, each of which are access roads. Pongwe Location has further been included.

The area consists of a total number of 10 locations. These are Kikoneni, Msambweni, Kinondo, Diani, Tiwi, Lukore, Mkongani,

Mwaluphamba and Pongwe Kidimu. The total population of the selected area is approximately 158,000. This corresponds to about 39% of the District population. The number of schools (including polytechnics) is about 150. The number of students enrolled is about 45,000.

As can be seen from Map 2 (also refer to Annex 1) the area mostly consists of AEZ III, with only 20% being AEZ IV. Due to the geology groundwater is virtually absent, whereas the topography presents little opportunity for surface water harvesting and storage. In this sense there is little difference with AEZ IV and V meaning that techniques for soil/water conservation are of paramount importance.

In terms of community participation and initiatives Kwale District ranks in the lower half of the ASALs. It may be regarded as better than the northern districts but distinctly less than districts like Taita Taveta, Kitui, Machakos or Embu. In this sense the kwale experience will be a good test case for future activities in other districts.

#### 4. Background to the Programme

##### 4.1 Initiative

It was earlier mentioned that community groups in several parts of ASAL districts have constantly petitioned the authorities through their LDCs, Sub-DDCs, and DDCs, for school water supply. In fact, they as early as the 1971 drought sought to get funds to construct waterpoints at schools for their students. The idea was picked up by UNICEF as part of emergency relief activities, but was dropped after the 1971 crisis and was not restarted until the 1984 drought. UNICEF since then has continued in a limited fashion some of the activities in various districts. Similarly, other bilateral and multilateral district programmes constructed some waterpoints. These, like most of the other programmes in the ASALs, were not directly linked with training in sustainable and ecologically sound production systems. They were not designed to specifically deal with ecological issues of production in the fragile ASAL ecosystems.

The initiative for this programme, therefore, came out of community demands. In the identified districts, community groups who knew of the UNICEF type construction activity have sought to get the programme expanded or initiated where it did not exist. In all ASAL District Development Plans, the demand for waterpoint construction is the number one priority. Individual officers of MRDASW have been petitioned. As also members of SASOL. Consequently the Minister of Reclamation and Development of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands and Wastelands requested SASOL to put together the proposal, and also individually approach potential donors to sound them out.

The idea of integrating community demands for (school) water supply with school populations acquiring new skills and

traditions (i.e enhanced food security, sound ecological management principles, improved hygiene, sanitation, and health) came from SASOL. Target populations in Kitui, however, have responded enthusiastically. MRDASW communicated the idea to the Ministry of Education and got a positive reply. Donors who were approached, have been invariably positive including NGO's like Welthungerhilfe, Misericordia, the Bernhard van Leer Foundation and others.

#### 4.2 The Programme as part of an ASAL Development Plan/Strategy

The Strategy for development of the ASALs, under consideration by MRDASW, states inter alia:

"Traditionally ASALs have been overlooked in the allocation of development funds as compared to the High Potential Areas (HPAs). However, increasing population pressure, unemployment and concerns about over-intensive land utilisation in the HPAs have led to increasing attention being paid to the ASALs. ASALs carry over 50% of the country's livestock population: has untapped agricultural resources in the more favourable agro-ecological zones: offers opportunities for off farm employment in trade, manufacturing and processing, and offers potentials for oil and mineral exploitation. In addition, most of Kenya's wildlife parks are contained in ASALs, contributing to the foreign exchange earnings from tourism.

Recognising this development potential, the Government has created the Ministry of MRDASW to formulate a consistent development policy and coordinate activities in ASAL. This policy and an Environmental Action Plan (EAP) for ASAL are in the process of being finalized.

The long-term objectives of the ASAL development programme will be to improve the incomes and quality of life of the ASAL population by integrating ASAL into the mainstream of the national economy and contribute to its growth through environmentally sustainable utilisation and exploitation of ASAL resources.

Planned activities will centre on human resources development and training of the major actors involved in the development of the ASALs. It will also include the following sectors: agriculture, livestock, water, soil conservation, health, education, wildlife, energy, roads, commerce and industry, drought management and research. Trainees from the private sector will include NGO staff as well as members of the local communities. The training will have a character of learning by doing, and will be carried out in conjunction with ongoing projects and programmes in ASAL".

Coordination of ASAL development is carried out by MRDASW at the national level. There is a Project Monitoring Unit in the Ministry for day to day efforts. At the ASAL district level where most development activities are planned and implemented, coordination between government, NGO and community efforts is

through the individual District Development Committees, and their sub-committees at the divisional, locational, and sub-locational levels.

#### 4.3 Previous Studies

Technically and financially the proposal is based on experience in Kitui District, which includes experience during nine (9) years with the Mutomo Soil and Water Conservation Project. During this period 630 waterpoints of all categories were built. This was followed by the watertank programme (KIDP), which was applied district wide. As mentioned before, a total of 400 watertanks of good quality were constructed, further including 238 VIP latrines. In both case histories SASOL members were amply represented. Both from the technical and the financial point of view there are few projects indeed where such a wealth of experience was gained.

Socioculturally speaking the experience applies to the Akamba only. As such one cannot blindly assume that the experience can be duplicated elsewhere without further ado. However, the proposed programme has met with enthusiasm in districts like Kadjiado, Kilifi, Kwale, Makueni, Embu and others. One must take into account that education in Kenya cuts across socio-cultural boundaries, as each citizen is aware with regard to the importance of schooling as a prerequisite for future employment. This is amply reflected in the price of dowries, which are increased proportionally to a girl's years spend in school or university. Also, the average ASAL family spends 20% of its income on education and wants value (facilities and quality of teaching) for money.

With reference to marketing research its relevance as applied to the School's Approach is limited, considering that the primary objective concerns pupils acquiring new skills. However, in

districts like Kitui and Machakos, where the School's Approach forms part of a wider strategy (including growing of sim sim as a first step), marketing is not a problem. Large organizations like the UNGA Group are desperate for the crop (edible oil production), and have guaranteed an attractive price. Whilst picking up the produce on site. Insofar as Kwale District is concerned, SASOL has brokered an agreement between 4 women's groups and DARAD Farm (a vegetable and meat distribution centre financed by the Germans) to buy the former's produce (fruits, vegetables, eggs, pork and poultry) at reasonable prices. The latter agreement serves as an incentive for parents to get more closely involved with the surrounding schools, where better production techniques will be learned.

Opinions of experts and official authorities were earlier mentioned, and are listed in annexes 2, 3 and 4. These are:

1. Annex 2 © Initial Executive Project Summary: ASAL Development Programme/Kenya.



2. Annex 3 © Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Reclamation and Development of Arid and Semi-Arid Areas and Wastelands on the School's Approach in ASAL Development Meeting.

3. Annex 4 © Permanent Secretary, MRDASW: Minutes of Hon. Minister's Meeting with Donors held at the Ministry Headquarters Nairobi on Thursday 27th February. 1992 on the School's Approach to ASAL Development.

## 5. Programme Beneficiaries

The Primary beneficiaries of the programme are the pupils of primary schools, secondary schools, and the village polytechnics. In the pilot area these number approximately 50,000 when taken over a period of 2 years, and divided over 150 schools. Their ethnic composition comprises principally the Mijikenda, Digo and Duruma, and a minority of Akamba, Luo, Luyuh, Kikuyu, Taita, and others. Invariably they belong to the poorest in the District as well as the poorest in Kenya's ASALs.

### 5.1 Stage and Manner of Involvement

The said beneficiaries are involved as from the earliest stage onwards through the School Committees which are legal entities. This also means that parents are the legal owners of school buildings and other infrastructure. School Committees transmit their proposals and requests responsibilities through the Sub-Local Development Committees. LDC's, Sub-DDC's and the DDC at the District Level. Once formally approved, implementation then becomes a matter between the School Committee and SASOL. Monitored and evaluated by MRDASW and the Ministry of Education.

Between the School Committee and SASOL it is decided how the work is organised. What are the chores of the parents, what needs to be supplied by the parents/school, organization of harambees for additional funds (e.g roof repair or reconstruction), etc. Obviously a schedule needs to be adhered to once the work or a stage thereof is completed both parties sign the relevant documentation.

### 5.2 Selection of Beneficiaries

The School's Approach by itself is the principal criterium for selection. Meaning that children are the primary target group. Participating parents and the community at large are the secondary and tertiary beneficiaries. However, selection of the schools is guided by the latter's desire and effort to participate in the programme. Schools therefore largely select themselves.

Schools that will be selected for implementation of phases two and three (a total of ten schools) will be limited to one location only, first to determine what the experience will produce, and second as a comparison with other locations, i.e to measure the impact of the programme on development.

### 5.3 Women as Beneficiaries

The majority of girls drop out of school after having completed the first 8 years. This is due in part to the prevailing custom in Kwale District of marrying at an early age, but is further determined by the perception that girls need not further schooling since they will be employed on the farm. Approximately 80% of women are responsible for the District's food production. Whilst males are principally engaged in wage labour or trade.

It is expected that introduction of the School's Approach will benefit women the most. Improved farming systems will have a direct impact on labour saving with regard to drawing water, collecting firewood, looking after livestock, and growing of subsistence crops. Incomes are expected to noticeably increase. More important, it is expected that the nutritional status of women and children will markedly improve. Presently, chronic undernutrition (42%) is one of the major issues in the District.

Women will be the principal participants in the parents programme that forms part of the School's Approach. Annually 12 women per school will be selected for training in the school catchments, with a view on duplication new skills on their own farms. Similarly, 12 women per school will be annually selected to cook for the children, and thus gain experience with the Mutomo Solar Bushcooker, to be used in the household. The need to collect firewood is thereby largely eliminated. Considering 10 target schools for phases 2 and 3 in the pilot area, a total of 480 women will be trained over a period of two years.

## 6 Local Partner

Ô

0\*0\*0\*

### 6.1 Identity

#### 6.1.1 Sahelian Solutions Kenya (SASOL)

Ô

#### 6.1.2

One IsukuuniÆ(#` Æ

Â

Box 14333Æ(#` Æ

Â

Nairobi, KenyaÆ(#` Æ

Â

Tel: 746644Æ(#` Æ

Â

Fax: 747010Æ(#` Æ

### 6.2 Date of Establishment

January 1992 (Refer to Part A, Annex 2)

### 6.3 Legal Arrangements

The plan is to enable the local NGO to develop its capacity so it can raise funds, and implement and supervise projects and programmes on its own. In other words, the strategy is to build a local NGO and make it sustainable. To ensure this the President of Sahelian Solutions in the Netherlands for this reason, sits on the Board of Sahelian Solutions Kenya and is the Executive Secretary of the latter.

#### 6.4 Name and Position of Person Responsible

Professor G©C. M. Mutiso, Director and Chairman SASOL Kenya.

#### 6.5 Contractual Link

Sahelian Solutions Kenya is under legal obligation to implement projects and programmes on behalf of Sahelian Solutions The Netherlands, as it was created for this purpose amongst others.

#### 6.6 Experience/Activities Local Partner

##### 6.6.1 Aims

Most communities in the ASALs or Sahelian parts of Africa have suffered development. This is so because many of the activities are not planned to address key issues in the development of these areas. Often knowledge is borrowed from wetter parts of the continent and applied irrationally to development problems. Expertise is usually from without. More often than not these experts do not listen to the communities who have operated some of the most sophisticated survival institutions in human history. All these problems are compounded by short term sectoral approaches to development.

Increasingly, development of these areas has to be within the context of sustainable ecological resource use. This demands that communities participate in the design and implementation of activities. It also means that new ideas, technologies, and techniques have to be generated to produce for an exploding

population. New natural and human resources management techniques are called for if these populations are not to lose their humanity and die off in the degrading environment. The need is urgent Sahelian Solution. The Netherlands is a foundation registered in Holland. It has a partner Sahelian Solutions in Kenya which was created by founder members who together have more than 150 years of experience in research, teaching, management and consulting in ASAL development. This experience spans Africa, Australia, the Middle East and Latin America. The individuals come from Holland, Ireland, and Kenya. Their training backgrounds are as diverse as liberation theology, social sciences, development studies, ecology, hydrogeology, construction, agronomy, and land use planning. The unity of this diversity is experience in ASAL development. Their different national backgrounds and experience is a strength in imaging problems and finding solutions tested by time.

The founder individuals professionally work in varied activities as consultancy, project planning, project implementation, NGO, the public sector, and private sector management. They came together to offer services in ASAL development to clients who are serious in wishing to plan, implement, and assess development activities primarily intended for the benefit of ASAL communities.

Central to SASOL, is commitment to participative development, which cannot be ignored if resource conservation within the framework of time tested ASAL surviving tactics is to be successfully applied. This does not mean that the scientific approach, planning and new ideas will not be introduced. It simply means that the beginning point is what has been hitherto known to be sustainable by base communities.

SASOL has in house competence in the following fields:

Â

Water Resources DevelopmentÆ(#  
Soil and Water Conservation HarvestingÆ(#  
Environmental Assessment and ManagementÆ(#  
Livestock DevelopmentÆ(#  
Management and Planning Information SystemsÆ(#  
Community DevelopmentÆ(#  
Sustainable Agriculture and ASAL cropsÆ(#  
Appropriate Watersupply ConstructionÆ(#  
Programme Development ManagementÆ(#  
Land Evaluation and Land use PlanningÆ(#  
Monitoring and EvaluationÆ(#  
Long Range Resource PlanningÆ(#  
Drought ManagementÆ(#  
Institutional DevelopmentÆ(#  
Financial Resources MobilisationÆ(#

SASOL is privileged to have Mr George Ndoto, an experienced Minister in Kenya's MRDASW as its patron. His prior experience in international development financing is an added advantage.Ô  
0\*0\*0\*

Among the founder members are:

Ô

Pieter van DongenÂ  
Director Groundwater Survey, KenyaÆ(#h  
George MbateÂ  
Director Planning, MRDASWÆ(#h  
Josphat MulyungiÂ  
Development Coordinator Diocese KituiÆ(#h  
Nicholas HennetyÂ  
Parish Priest KituiÆ(#h  
G©C. M. MutisoÂ  
Director MuticonÆ(#h  
Jaap van der ZeeÂ  
Director SASOL The NetherlandsÆ(#h  
The objectives of SASOL Kenya as incorporated in its Memorandum and Articles of Association (Constitution) are:

1. To render social, technical, as well as financial assistance to the development of arid and semi arid areas of the Republic of Kenya.
2. To solve problems of water, land, shelter, health, education, and employment.
3. To combat general and absolute poverty in Africa by improving the physical and social environment as a prerequisite to sustained and improved rural production.
4. To strengthen and improve relations between countries in the arid and semi arid areas of Africa and the developed countries.

#### 6.6.2 Areas of Operations

Though initially efforts will be concentrated in Kenya, so as to build up a track record, in the long term SASOL will operate in

all arid and semi arid areas of Africa (i.e 18 million km<sup>2</sup> inhabited by 218 million people). However, expansion will be into the East African Region first. SASOL is primarily concerned with all aspects of rural development. Emphasis is given on achieving self sustained food security.

#### 6.6.3 Relations with beneficiaries

The impulse to set up SASOL was indirectly given by the rural communities of Kitui District and the Eastern part of Machakos District. The aforementioned founder members, who individually are quite well known in these parts, were asked if no other ways could be found to accelerate the present excruciatingly low pace of development, despite the relatively huge sums that are spent, but of which only a minor part reaches target groups. SASOL was subsequently set up, albeit not involving the beneficiaries, with the intention to act as an honest broker between ASAL target groups (communities) and government or donors. Furthermore by contributing the considerable combined knowledge and experience of its members in the relevant field. Contacts with Kitui and Machakos have remained stronger than elsewhere in Kenya. First because these areas are used as a testing ground and second because they are used by SASOL as a pool of skilled labour to introduce new skills in other parts. The construction of waterpoints and the introduction of organic farming in particular.

#### 6.6.4 Collaborating Institutions, Organisations, and Films

Ø

1. MRDASWÂ
2. UNICEFÆ(#
3. Plan InternationalÆ(#
4. International Christelijk SteunfondsÆ(#
5. Kwale District Development CommitteeÆ(#
6. Shimba Hills Mwethya Groups, Kwale DistrictÆ(#

7. Kitui District Development CommitteeÆ(#
  8. Locational Development Groups (3) KituiÆ(#
  9. Locational Development Groups (2) MachakosÆ(#
  10. Friesian/Holstein Society MachakosÆ(#
  11. Muticon Ltd.Æ(#
  12. Groundwater Survey Kenya Ltd.Æ(#
  13. ASAL Consultants KenyaÆ(#
  14. Diocese of KituiÆ(#
- 6.6.5 Prior Cooperation with Local Partner

Personnel of SASOL The Netherlands and SASOL Kenya have worked together in different capacities in the past as programme managers, consultants, and supervisors of government development programmes.

#### 6.6.6 Latest Progress Report

These are new efforts. As such the first half yearly progress report is not due until August of this year.

### 7. PRESENT SITUATION

With the notable exception of UNICEF and Plan International (previously known as Foster Parents), governments and donors worldwide have consistently neglected the role of children in development. This is rather strange, considering that in a country like Kenya 52% of the population is under 15 years of age. Further, given that children are more receptive than adults in learning new skills and traditions, and also considering the emphasis by Kenya Government on learning (a variety of donors in recent months have actually voiced the same policies). The stage is available to embark on a strategy to teach the future farmers of the ASALs the skills to survive (and even to live under reasonably decent conditions) under adverse circumstances. Such education must enable them to remain on the land rather than to migrate and congest the cities. "Teach them young and save the band aid" should be the motto.

The Schools Approach in no way pretends to be a substitute for present government and donor activities in the ASALs. By picking target groups at an early age and teaching them the appropriate technologies, government will in the future be able to deal with farmers who already possess the basic skills to absorb specific extension themes. Moreover, the right conditions for community participation will be there. These are lacking now.

Essentially the School's Approach in conjunction with present activities of government departments, is thought to be more effective and less costly than alternative development approaches.

Under the present conditions of severe environmental imbalance the introduction of new skills, technologies, and traditions is of crucial importance. The present rates of population growth, overgrazing, deforestation, over cultivation, the destruction of

wildlife, the invasion of traditional grazing lands for the purpose of cultivation can not go on indefinitely. Sooner rather than later disaster will strike. After each recurrent drought it will become more difficult to recover. The introduction of water harvesting techniques and organic farming is urgent so as to divert or reverse present trends. As it is ASAL populations belong to Kenya's poorest. Food security, health, and nutrition are low to very low. Whilst the gap with the more productive Highlands is becoming increasingly wider.

Whereas ASALs stand a reasonable to achieve moderate potential, enabling populations to remove their living standards and be less affected by periodic drought, government and donors alike during the past 13 years have not shown that efforts are adequate to close the gap. Demand is ever increasing and supply is getting less. As mentioned earlier on, real income in ASAL during the past 12 years has dropped by some 50%. For this reason additional points of entry need to be explored and developed. Hence the School's Approach.

## 8. Proposed Measures

Teaching children new skills, adapted to the realities of their own environment, first of all requires availability of relevant materials. "SAP in ASAL" (i.e Sustainable Agricultural Production) is a draft manual which serves to illustrate what needs to be taught in the schools. It includes themes like the Nitrogen cycle and the Phosphorus cycle, elements of organic farming and zero grazing, soil and water conservation and harvesting, establishing of nurseries, and others. The manual is multipurpose in the sense that it can be used by teachers, but also by extension officers.

Other than "SAP in ASAL", three other manuals are under preparation. These concern nutrition, health, and manual called "Trees in ASAL". In the latter case the manual will be written on a site specific basis, i.e for each agro-ecological zone where the School's Approach will be practised.

Teaching the contents of the manuals in practice is expected to take place on the school grounds during normal school days as part of the daily activity. The average school ground normally comprises between 7 and 10 acres of land. This is adequate for the purpose of starting practical conservation and production activities as part of learning. In setting up the system, the catchment approach must be followed as much as possible since at the farm level this is the only way to achieve sustained production. Rather than to employ the term "school farm" this must be regarded as the "school catchment".

The school catchments, apart from being training grounds are expected to produce food, milk, and fruits for the pupils of each school. A school catchment, if well managed and equipped should be capable of providing one meal every day for 200 pupils during the school year. A typical school with 400 pupils can therefore

provide the necessary food for each pupil every second day. Alternatively additional land can be rented (existing farms) near the school grounds.

Before establishing the school catchments, water is a necessity for people, livestock and crops alike. Schools will therefore be equipped with a sufficient number of watertanks, and the selected number that will implement the school catchment programme will have a shallow well, a small earth dam or a water point of comparative cost as well, where it is technically and economically feasible.

The proposed Schools Approach Programme consists of 3 stages, which can be carried out almost simultaneously:

#### STAGE 1

Deals with the construction of watertanks and VIP latrines. In the pilot area during a two year period 300 water tanks (150 schools) and corresponding VIP latrines will be built. An additional 30 watertanks will be constructed, distributed over 10 target schools selected for phase 2.

It should be noted that SASOL members as well as the artisans who are involved have ample experience to carry out this stage. As commented before, in a recent programme in Kitui 400 water tanks and 238 VIP latrines were installed over a 9 month period.

#### STAGE 2

Represents the establishment of the school catchments. For reasons of cost, but also to establish their projected impact only 10 schools will be selected. These will be clustered as much as possible, so as to maintain a maximum spillover from the schools to the environs, for comparison with non target school areas. The selection of 10 schools means that some 4000 children will be fed once every two days with produce from the catchments.

Each school will have a series of Mutomo Solar Bushcookers to prepare the food produced on the school grounds, as well as for the added purpose of introducing parents to an alternative with regard to firewood, whilst training them in sustainable agriculture.

#### STAGE 3

Aims at introducing 480 parents over a two year period to some of the themes taught in the schools for application in the areas directly surrounding the schools. This concerns primarily the introduction of organic farming/zero grazing and use of the solar cookers. Furthermore, adult education classes aim at reaching larger numbers of parents, so as to spread the ideas on sustainable agriculture to the wider community.

The programme will be carried out in the form of an agreement



between GoK and the EEC, further including UNICEF, and ICS(International Christelijk Steunfonds) under the supervision and guidance of MRDASW. The District Development Committee will play its rightful role in terms of priority ranking, implementation and maintenance.

Funds will be disbursed through Appropriation in Aid (i.e to SASOL The Netherlands directly) in order to facilitate faster implementation. A Programme Management Unit comprised of a team of experts will steer the implementation of the programme.

## 9. Human Resources, Material and Technical Resources

### 9.1 Human Resources

Ô

The President and the Administrator of SASOL The Netherlands have been co-opted to SASOL Kenya to respectively act as Secretary and Administrator, with a view on SASOL Kenya becoming a self-sustainable entity, capable of raising its own funds for identified programmes or projects, and implementing these off its own accord. Although the Secretary and the Administrator are paid in the Netherlands their costs are included in the budget as shown in Annex 5. Furthermore, SASOL The Netherlands covers no other cost.

Human resources of Head Office SASOL Kenya as well as their input in days over a two year period are shown in the following table. The number of persons involved amount to 11. Though this includes 3 unpaid members of the Board and 2 auxiliary staff. The total of expatriates numbers 5, which includes one unpaid Board member. The status of each person is further indicated in the table.

Ð

(#€%Ø'0\*^,à.81 3è5@8~:ð<H? Aÿÿÿÿ

0\*0\*0\*

Status

Expat.

Unpaid

(#~

Supervise 129+Â

Finan.

Site S.Â

B.M.(3)Â

A.S.(2)Â

3Æ(#

AdministratorÆ(#Ø Æ

Ô

AccountantÆ(#Ø Æ

Ô

Board MemberÆ(#Ø Æ

Ô

Finan.

FinancialÆ(#Ø Æ

- Ô Training
- Ô Agronomist
- Ô Auxillary Staff
- Ô Office
- Ô Survey
- Ô The number of days cover a period of two years.
- Ô + Includes design, workplans, and supervision
- Ô o Includes training and workplans preparation
- Ô X Represents monthlly Board meetings.

Personnel in the SASOL KWALE OFFICE includes 1 Coordinator, 1 Clerk/Administrator, 2 Artisans/Construction Supervisors, and 4 Drivers. Construction teams for the watertanks and VIP latrines number 12. Each team consists of 3 artisans. The total number of artisans is thus 36. Teams are sub©contracted by SASOL to carry out the work after an initial period of training during 8 works. All people in the Kwale Office are local personnel. Each of these are paid.

It is obvious that all personnel and sub©contracted artisans who are part of the Kwale Office will be engaged full time. For staff personnel the amount of man years thus amounts to 16. For subªcontracted personnel this amounts to 72.

## 9.2 Material and Technical Resources

### 9.2.1 Main Items of Equipment

Ô  
0\*0\*0\*  
For TRANSPORT this includes:

- Ô 2 4WD Pickups
- Ô 1 10 ton Lorry
- Ô 2 Tractors 45 HP
- Ô 3 Trailers
- Ô 3 Water Bowsers
- Ô 2 Motorbikes 175 cc.

For OFFICE EQUIPMENT this includes:

1 Computer + accessories

1 Telefax

1 Photocopier

NOTE: Materials for construction are not included here. For exact specification reference is made to annex 5. Similarly this applies to tools, operating expenses, training materials and the like.

Also note that equipment is for on site use in Kwale.

### 9.2.2 Local Inputs

Input by the local community (school parents) consists of cash money raised through Harambees for purchasing of roof materials, provision of labour, building materials such as sand and gravel, and providing accommodation to the artisans. For details please refer to Annex 5, page 3. The value of the community contribution amounts to 184,944 ECUs, which represents 19.3% of the cost of implementing Stage 1 and 16% when taking into account the entire cost of the programme.

### 9.2.3 Ownership of Infrastructure

For each school there is a School Committee/Parents Association which legally owns the school, together with the Ministry of Education. The school committees own all the infrastructure and the land within the school compound. Any additional infrastructure built on the school compound will be similarly owned.

Once infrastructure is built outside the schoolgrounds it will be owned by the community. It is planned that waterpoints that will be so constructed will be owned by the Sublocational Development Committees. These are development committees created under the District Focus for the Rural Development Strategy. At later stages it may become necessary to give these committees legal persona by incorporating the specific waterpoint committee.

### 9.2.4 Estimates

Stage 1:  
01 SASOL The Netherlands  
36,885  
02 Head Office SASO K.  
115,486  
03 Personnel Kwale

82,133  
 04 Office Equip. KwaleÁJ@  
 05 Office Operating 4,604Â  
 ++++++兗垩寇  
 06 LabourÁJÈ  
 77,573  
 07 Training of ArtisansÁJÈ  
 12,246  
 08 Construction MaterialsÁJP  
 287,280f  
 09 Purchase TransportÁJP  
 125,000f  
 10 Transport OperatingÁJÈ  
 25,000  
 11 Community InputÁJP  
 184,944f  
 Stage 2:Â  
 School Catchments 10 SchoolsÁJP  
 110,072f  
 Stage 3:Â  
 Parents Trainging ProgrammeÁJÈ  
 87,478  
 1,156,568fÂ  
 9.2.5 Construction Plans

Please refer to Annex 6 with regard to watertank construction. Manuals on alternative waterpoints (e.g shallow wells, sub surface dams, rock catchments, spring protection, earth dams) are available on request. Similarly the manual "SAP in ASAL" can be provided with regard to implementation of Stage 2 on request.

## 10 Project Timetable

### 10.1 Duration

The duration of the pilot programme will be two years, though it is possible that Stage 1 of the programme will finish a few months ahead of schedule.

As mentioned before the pilot programme is the forerunner of a nationwide ASAL programme, with special reference to Agro<sup>a</sup>Ecological Zones 4 and %, that is scheduled to take off as from 1994 onwards, and which is led by the World Bank. The said pilot programme will be a determining factor for definite financing and mode of implementation. It should further be commented that GoK prefers bilateral aid to a World Bank loan. As such the European Community could play a vital role in the financing of such a nationwide programme. Considering that much is expected of the Schools Approach and its projected impact on ASAL development. It could easily become a flag bearer for any bilateral donor.

### 10.2 Starting Date

Depending on EEC approval and processing of the proposal. The desired starting date will be 1st September 1992.

### 10.3 Stages of Implementation

There are stages of implementation. However, these can be carried out almost simultaneously. It is envisaged that implementation of Stage 1 will commence with the schools that have been targeted for Stages 2 and 3. In practice this means that Stages 2 and 3 will commence within 3 months after initiating Stage 1.

### 11. Agreement to the Programme by an Appropriate Local Authority

Please refer to Annex 3 and 4 of this part.

### 12. Viability of the Programme after Completion.

#### 12.1 Movable and Immovable Property.

This primarily concerns office equipment and transport. These will be handed over to MRDASW ( the coordinating Ministry) or the Ministry of Education. However, in case the programme will continue in Kwale or another EEC sponsored district the said property will remain for further use.

#### 12.2 Responsibility for the Programme after Completion

The programme will be run by the school committees and Sublocational Development Committees on cofinancing termination. Since the programme will train on all relevant technologies for maintenance of the structures, there should not be any problem with maintenance.

#### 12.3 Viability of the Programme after Cofinancing

Yes, the basic water infrastructure will have been put in place. The students will have been trained in sustainable crop and livestock production systems. Some parents will have been directly trained. It is anticipated that the community within the school social/physical catchments will have benefitted from the spread effects of the programme. Some parents will have received artisanal training to ensure maintenance of the structures.

#### 12.4 Continuation after Cofinancing has ended

Yes, the primary targets, i.e students in schools, will have been trained in ecology, sustainable agriculture, water harvesting techniques, and organic farming for enhanced production. Selected parents will have been trained in the same. Other parent will have been trained in necessary artisan skills.

#### 12.5 Technical Viability

The formal output of the programme is to enable populations in ASALs to produce with appropriate and sustainable technologies over and above the provision of water and sanitation to the schools. Thus, there is not a product to manage as such, for students and their parents will use these skills in their normal

daily production systems, mainly farming systems. The formal infrastructure, waterpoints, will be maintained in the schools by the School Committees, who are the legal holders of school infrastructure. Those water points outside the school compounds will be managed by the Sublocational Development Committees. In making provision for training of artisans, the programme will ensure that technical resources for the necessary construction and maintenance is available in the various communities.

## 12.6 Sociocultural Viability

The only possible change in the way of life in the various communities is to reduce the time taken by students first, and mothers and sisters second, in fetching water for the schools and homes. By harvesting water and ensuring that each family has a reliable source within 30 minutes walking distance, labour, especially of students and women, will be released. It is this released labour that the programme envisages will be utilised in more ecologically and economically productive farming systems. The programme should not directly create sociocultural changes. The latter is up to people themselves to effect these off their own accord.

## 12.7 Financial Viability

### 12.7.1 Meeting Operating Expenses

Management of implementation falls under SASOL. Management, operation, and maintenance of the waterpoints within the school grounds falls under the School Committees. All the School Committees have legal powers for raising funds from parents for the maintenance of school property. Experience from Kitui District, where the system was initially tried, has shown that maintenance for watertanks is minimal. However, several School Committees in Kitui have already started a maintenance fund. Annually 10% of the cost to construct a watertank is deposited in a savings account. Similarly, in Kwale this can be duplicated.

For water points outside the school grounds, each Sublocational DDC will create a Waterpoint Committee which will raise a similar amount by charging nominally for the use of available water to establish a maintenance fund. The modalities of these funds are part of programme implementation, and have yet to be discussed in detail with the individual institutions. However, the experience in Kitui has shown that communities are willing to set aside funds for maintenance from the start.

### 12.7.2 Profitability Schedule

Not Applicable

### 12.7.3 Capital Gain

There is no capital gain envisaged.

Ô

0\*0\*0\*

### 12.8 Turning Training to Good Account

The basic assumption in this programme, backed by working experience in the ASALs, is that knowledge about water harvesting for ecologically sound crop and livestock production is lacking where such knowledge has been introduced, as was the case in Kitui. It spread quickly to the surrounding community. Students taught about tree nurseries began to produce a few trees in their homes. Parents seeing the place of watertanks in harvesting water from roof catchments, sought our artisans to construct for them the same structures. Artisans who were trained by the programme to construct water harvesting structures found permanent jobs, carrying out this work for private individuals in the same communities.

Faced with shrinking land and other ecological resources it is expected that the students, their parents, and thus their communities will utilise the training to improve their farming systems.

### 13. Information Concerning Evaluation

The programme will be continuously monitored by MRDASW. It is further recommended that an external consultant be hired as from the beginning of the programme. Second, it is recommended that a mid term as well as a final evaluation be carried out. The cost of this has not been included in the budget since this cannot really be a SASOL activity.

### 14. Need for a Public Awareness Campaign

If anything it has been the community which for years has attempted to make the authorities aware, and not the other way around.

### 15. Programme Financing

15.1 With reference to Annex 5 the EEC is requested to cofinance Stage 1 of this proposal. Other sources for funding Stage 1 are SASOL and the local community. UNICEF is requested to finance Stage 2, and has expressed an intention to do so under the circumstances, i.e provided the EEC cofinance Stage 1. ICS (International Christelijk Steunfonds) has been approached to fund Stage 3. The request has been received, but so far has not been processed, meaning that no formal reply has been received. However, considering that ICS has approached SASOL to assist in carrying out an ICS formulated schools programme in Lamu, it is expected that this proposal will be positively received.

Ô

0\*0\*0\*

## 15.2 Financing Plan

Ð

ECU %

EECÁJ

+++++稍+++++牙辨龄

600,000f

J

48.8f

SASOL The Netherlands

Adminstration Expenses

Design Costs

Evaluation

Ô

98,000

177,500f

J

14.4f

UNICEF Stage 1ÁJ<

60,000

Stage 2ÁJ

110,000f

J

13.8f

Local CommunityÁJ

185,000f

J

1,230,500fÁJd

100f

## 16. The Budget

16.1

16.3: Overall Amounts per Main Heading for Programme Duration

Ã

Direct Costs:Ä

EEC SASOL UNICEF Community Total Cost

ÁJó

1. SASOL

Nairobi © 115486 © 115486

2. Pilot

Area

a. Personnel 82133 © © © 82133

b. Off. Equip 7306 © © © 7306

c. Off. Opert. 4604 © © © 4604

d. Labour 22573 55000 © © 77573

e. Tr. Artisans 12246 © © © 12246

f. Const.Mat. 287286 © © © 287286

g. Pur. Transp 125556 © © © 125556

h. Trans. Op. 25000 © © © 25000



3. Local Input	©	©	©	184944	184944
4. Stage 2	©	©	©	110072	110072
Total Direct Costs					
	556703	©	110072	184944	1032206

#### INDIRECT COSTS

5. Stage 3	©	©	87479	©	87479
6. SASOL Neth	©	©	36885	©	36885
Ô					
0*0*0*					
Total Indirect Costs					
	©	36885	87479	©	124364

#### GRAND TOTAL

	556703	91885	313043	184944	1156569
%					

#### 16.2 Expenditure Covered by Main Headings

A detailed budget is provided in Annex 5. This budget is for two years, and can already been given in detail because of ample previous experience. Costs for the first year, insofar these concern funding by the EEC, have been extracted from Annex 5 and are set out below.

#### SUMMARY BUDGET YEAR 1

Ð

1. Design Cost	ÁJè	48,267
2. 50% Implementation and Supervision	ÁJè	33,610
3. Personnel Kwale (50%)	ÁJè	41,067
4. Office Equipment	ÁJ`	7,306f
5. Office Operating (50%)	ÁJ`	2,302f
6. Labour (50%)	ÁJè	38,786
7. Training Artisans	ÁJè	12,246
8. Construction Materials (50%)	ÁJp	143,643f
9. Purchase Transport	ÁJp	125,556f
10. Transport Operating (50%)	ÁJè	12,500
Total Year 1	ÁJ	465,283 ECUsf

## ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

### 1. Schedule of Payments Desired

Assuming that payments can be made on a 6 monthly basis the desired schedule of payments is as follows:

September 1992 items 1 + 1/2x2 + 1/2x3 + 4 + 1/2x5 + 1/2x6 + 7 + 1/2x8 + 9 + 1/2x10 indicating the item numbers in the summary budget Year 1 as given above.

Total payment September 1992 thus amounts to 329,330 ECUs.

The second payment is to be made in February 1993. The amount is the difference between 465,283 ECUs minus 329.330 ECUs = 135,953 ECUs.

### 2. Æ

Name, Address of Bank, and Account NumberÆ

STICHTING SAHELIAN SOLUTIONS

ACCOUNT NUMBER 112520499

RABOBANK DRONTEN, THE NETHERLANDSÔ

0\*0\*0\*

ACCOUNT MANAGER MRS. ROOZENDAL

TELEPHONE 3210 13444

TELEFAX 3210 15322

### 3. Æ

National Law by which the Contract is GovernedÆ

Dutch Law

### 4. Æ

Name, Position and Signature of Person Authorised to Sign:

Jaap Johan van der Zee, President SASOL The Netherlands.

Signature:Æ

Person Responsible for ApplicationÆ

Jaap Johan van der Zee

### Æ

EXECUTIVE SUMMARYÆ

PROJECT TITLE: Utilising a Schools Approach to Enhance Ecology,

Food Security, Health and Nutrition in Kenyas ASALs.

A Pilot Programme for Kwale District.

Estimated Costs 1230500 ECU

Project Period 2 Years

Ô

Implementing NGOs 1 SASOL FoundationÆ

2 ICS

Funding Bodies EEC

SASOL

ICS

UNICEF

Local Community.

Beneficiaries: 1. Pupils in primary, secondary schools and village polytechnics.  
2. Women who will inevitably form the bulk of the parent programme.

## BACKGROUND

Present trends in ASALs show a growing inability to feed their growing populations. Novel approaches must be involved to reverse this trend. Using schools to initiate and as a centre of development is one of these approaches. 52% of the population in ASALs is in the school going age. Basically the school approach seeks to equip this section of society with the skills and ideas for improved quality of life through maintenance and enhancement of this adverse environment.

The school approach has three phases:

1. Provision of clean drinking water (construction of watertanks or alternative water points), and waste disposal (VIP latrines).  
Ô  
0\*0\*0\*
2. Development of school catchments resulting in the production of food, fruit and vegetables for schools.
3. Extension of school catchment activities into the community.

## PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The overall longterm objective of the Schools Approach is:

"To instill into the children who are the future farmers ideas and skills which will enable them to achieve economic growth, realise an acceptable standard of living, through an environmentally sustainable utilisation of the resources available in ASALs".

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Phase I of the Schools Approach deals with the provision of clean drinking water for school children and provision of VIP latrines. The two measures have a significant impact in the overall improvement of health of the children in particular and the community at large.

Phase II deals with the basic training in sustainable food production, nutrition, health and technologies which they could use in finding solutions to adverse conditions of the ASALs.

Phase III is an extension of the training activities in the schools to take on the community in the vicinity of the school. This is the socio©catchment area of the school.

All the phases can be carried concurrently and are only divided into phases for ease of management.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The pilot project will be implemented by two NGOs SASOL and ICS in collaboration with MRDASW, UNICEF, Plan International, Muticon Ltd, Groundwater Survey Kenya Ltd., ASAL Consultants Kenya.

## PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

Through benefiting the children by provision of clean water with attendant improvement of health and removal of the chores of fetching water, immediate payback to society is established. Participation by parents to provide these facilities by voluntary labour is driven by the need to improve the standard of life for their children.

As the project enters its second and third phases, the training in health, nutrition and food production for both school children and their parents, supplements the advantages obtained in the first phase.

Ô

0\*0\*0\*

Better health and improved food production lays the basis for sustainable use of available resources, economic development and improved quality of life.

## LESSONS FORM PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

SASOLs experience in Machakos and Kitui have established that the need to help school children is a pronounced driving force in getting people involved in sustainable self-help programmes. In Kitui farmers have taken up the growing of sim sim (an introduced crop in the district) with a view to financing their own development programme in conjunction with the schools approach to development.

## ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

The schools Approach is based on sound protection of the protection of the fragile resource base of the ASALs. Water is the limiting factor of production in the ASALs and is central in the management of production and survival system in these areas. Harvesting and management of this precious resource is the basis of development in the ASALs. Technologies which conserve and use this resource for maximum production are at the root of economic production in the ASALs. This is the reason for establishment of a waternet around schools with extension into the school catchment area.

In conjunction with water appropriate crops and livestock will enhance the use of the resources available in the ASALs as exemplified by the adoption of the drought resistant sim@sim in Kitui in a short period of one year.

Suitable and appropriate technologies will not only arrest the degradation of the resource base, but will be instrumental in improving and enhancing the environment.

## PROJECT BENEFITS

The project aim is to instil into the community those technologies, ideas and skills which would improve their economic status and enhance production. The community through the schools approach will reap long term benefits by gaining practitioners in resource improvement which have a wide range of ideas, technologies and skills. The integration of indigenous knowledge with scientific knowledge will generate a flood of new ideas which can be tried in the aid of improving the standards of life in the ASALs.

In terms of employment, the possibility of achieving an improved standard of living would curtail the movement to towns in search of paid employment. The creation of this self employment in production in ASALs would result in the development of ASALs and their integration into the national economic systems.

Ô

0\*0\*0\*

Ô