

STRENGTHENING CITIZEN'S GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONS FOR NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

A. DETAILS OF ORGANIZATION REQUESTING FUNDING.

1. NAME: SAHELIAN SOLUTIONS FOUNDATION

2. ADDRESS/CONTACTS:

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3. REGISTRATION: SASOL is an NGO incorporated in the Republic of Kenya on 23/07/93 Certificate No. C. 50265 and registered under the NGO Co-ordination Act on 04/05/94, OP/218/051/9369/328. Copies of registration documents are found in Appendix 3.

B. STRENGTHENING CITIZEN'S GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONS FOR NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

1. PROJECT FOCUS:

The project focus is to build up the capacity of community democratic governance institutions to manage, in a sustainable manner, natural resources for improved production thereby address poverty in the semi-arid areas of Kitui.

2. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

2.1. KITUI DISTRICT BACKGROUND

Kitui District has an area of 31099 sq. kms. of semi-arid land. Its basic natural resources, cropland, grazing land, forest land and water, are being depleted. They cannot adequately support its exploding population. Rain falls in two main seasons per year. It is normally unreliable and inadequate. This leads to shortage of water, pasture, poor harvests and inevitable food shortages and famines. Rivers are semi-permanent or seasonal in nature. The only permanent rivers, the Athi and Tana rivers, are on its boundaries. 37% of Kitui land is of medium agricultural potential receiving between 500 and 800mm of rainfall per annum. This amount of rainfall is sufficient to support rainfed agriculture provided the right type of crops; seeds and conservation practices are adopted. If the rainfall is evenly distributed, Katumani maize, beans, millet, sorghum and cowpeas can be grown. 63% of the land receives less than 500mm of rainfall and thus is only suitable for livestock rearing. Livestock farming in Kitui however, requires environment-conserving techniques.

2.2. PAST ORGANIZATIONS: STRATEGIES AND OUTPUTS.

Standpoints on traditional organizational logic, forced labor and women groups are relevant in designing a governance program for protection of natural resources in Kitui. Historically, the Kitui Kamba had an organization, Mwethya, for tackling tasks beyond individual household's capacity. Each age set in the community had a role to play in collective work. The council of elders, which was responsible for the village, called the Mwethya on request of individuals. They were responsible for setting community rules and enforcing compliance to community work. Scouting for useful knowledge for the community was organized since the community had the will and capacity to seek, process and absorb desired external knowledge for integration into the communal mind. This was achieved by systematic debriefing of both locals and foreigners who came to the community from outside. Their knowledge would be debated and processed and spread if it was beneficial to the community. Elders, both male and female, were involved in the knowledge evaluation process. A succession process ensured the survival of community organization by socializing successive age sets. New leaders learned from their predecessors and build on past knowledge. This knowledge and organizational system was in part destroyed by the dynamics of colonial rule in general and forced labor in particular. In the 1950s the colonial government, in the interest of protecting community natural resources and creating community assets had a program of terracing, grass planting, rehabilitation of bare lands, building earth dams, and road construction in Kitui using forced labor! To escape forced labor, many people ran away. The earth dams, which were constructed, silted and the bare lands were neglected. More tragically, resistance to terracing farmland, protecting grazing lands and protecting water sources and forests was created internalized. This legacy did not change at independence for nationalist agitation claimed that part of independence was to

leave communal forced labor. Since independence the development industry spawned women groups as the major conduit of development goods and services into the rural populations. Development became women business. Men and youth had no place in this calculus. This created division in communities and promoted hostile competition both driven by resources external to them. The attendant rivalry between groups and leaders limited the size of the groups. The average group consisted of 30 members. They were too small to influence the wider community. As the system evolved, people, like their leaders, joined many groups to maximize benefits. Many of the programs undertaken by the groups were individually driven, personalized and the wider community had no access to group outputs. The disruption and fragmentation weakened the bargaining power the community structures might have had with the state, the single party, officialdom and the development industry. Group leaders privatized the little knowledge they got in the endless workshops but did not actionalise it to create public assets or institutions in the varied communities.

3. PROPOSED PROGRAM DESIGN:

3.1. THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONS

SASOL's construction of water sources, as a production platform, has shown that bottlenecks in rural capacities are representational, organizational and knowledge. For systemic community development to take place, participation of all community actors is critical. Natural resources conservation and development ideas are not useful unless they result in positive actions defined as solving development needs by speeding attitude and organizational changes. Community institutions to image, plan, implement and manage development must be re (created). A viable community organization must have the potential for long life, must have the capacity to collect and evaluate community information and finally, it must include a cross section of all age groups and functional sectors in the community. Leaders should be elected by the people according to their ability to contribute to the well being of society. Promotion of effective community organization through participatory methodologies and sensitization of the community to appreciate its resource base is basic to continuous sustainable development. This requires time and understanding of the communities by the community itself and external actors. Continuous planning, monitoring and evaluation of activities are key functions of a community organization aspiring to achieve sustainable development. SASOL has identified this framework whilst working on construction of the waternet in Kitui.

3.2. STRATEGY FOR NATURAL RESOURCE ASSETS DEVELOPMENT

For any meaningful community development to occur, with the sustainable utilization of natural resources, the community must know: What they want to do. Why they want to do it. Where they want to do it. When they want to do it. Finally, how they will do it. At each stage of asking and answering community wide questions, the value of resources employed must be counted in order to arrive at the true value of the undertaking. The realization by the community that they have invested their effort and resources into an asset of great value, which is solely theirs, is an incentive for its protection. It gives enormous satisfaction and sense of achievement. For example, in costing a sand dam, SASOL has found that the community input in labor is very significant. In a 150-cement bags sand dam, total cost of external inputs is Ksh. 90,000. This structure needs 64 tons of stone @ Ksh .300 per ton (Ksh. 19,200): 30 tons of sand @ Ksh.200 per ton (Ksh. 6,000): 71 cubic meters of water @ Ksh. 250 per cubic meter for construction (Ksh. 17,750) and a further 5 cum of water for curing (1,250). The cost of local material therefore is Ksh. 44,200. To this we add the cost of construction. It is 600 person days @ Ksh 100 per day, equivalent to Ksh.60, 000. The community contribution for this structure is therefore Ksh. 104,000, which is more than the external inputs! Further to this, there are related activities associated with dam construction of toilets, terraces and afforestation. Considering only 5km. of terracing to be associated with the dam @Ksh.15, 000 per terrace km. (Ksh. 75,000), and 10,000 tree seedlings raised @Ksh. 10 per seedling (Ksh. 100,000), a further Ksh 175,000 investment is realized. The multiplier effect stemming from improved health to higher production as a result of these activities can only be estimated in the long term as their impacts are realized. Thus with Ksh.90, 000 as seed money from external resources; the community has invested Ksh.279, 000. **THIS IS THREE TIMES THE EXTERNAL INPUT.** This investment can only be realized if the community has invested in organizing itself, an item not reflected here.

3.3. STRATEGY FOR COMMUNITY RECORDS

Up to the 1950s, it was common occurrence to see old men sit by the entrance of the homestead with a pile of stone as the herds came home from the grazing fields in Kitui. The old

man would pick a stone for each animal. He would then know instantly if the herd is whole or some animals are missing. New stones were added for any additions to the herd. The appropriate numbers of stones were removed for any deductions from the herd. When herds were reduced by payments, for example, bride price, both families and the village shared the record. Community benchmarks were thus established. This system broke down largely due to its being deemed primitive. No alternative record keeping system was put in place until community based systems, not necessarily numeric, were legitimized by PRA methodologies. They use the same sticks, stones, leaves and seeds to depict and represent different items in analysis of community assets! A community must know its present position by analyzing and recording the existing situation. This will enable it to plan what they require. Primary is shared knowledge about the number of people for it is difficult to decide the capacity of facilities and institutions without it. Other baseline data gives a reference point for comparing future changes. In short, to enable communities to evaluate their development.

3.4. PROPOSED PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Taking into account the discussion on specific strategies discussed above, the design concern is to overcome past bad governance practices, to set in place OM practices and to set uniform rules, procedures and institutions to manage natural resources democratically. Therefore the following are the detailed program objectives related to specific proposed activities. . It should be noted that the assumption behind them is that creating governance institutions, which are not specifically related to improving production and thus attacking poverty, does not lead to their sustainability particularly if communities are to be asked to invest their time and labor.

This has been the fate of many purely training programs.

a. The first objective of this program proposal is to develop the planning, management and extension capacities of dam site committees, representing all age sets, the target primary community governance institutions, to maximize the utilization of the constructed dams for conservation and protection of natural resources by instituting: a. Collective (dam catchment wide) soil and water conservation on farm. b. Collective (dam catchment wide) tree, shrub and grassland conservation on farm. c. Collective (dam catchment wide) tree, shrub and grass conservation on public lands especially hills and schools. d. Collective protection of created wetlands in the riverine areas. e. Collective upgrading of the water resources supply infrastructure.

b. The second objective is to build a hierarchy of institutions by using democratically elected community representative dam committees to create larger management institutions handling more complex collective issues at sublocational, locational and program area. Currently community identified issues needing coordination and management at levels higher than each dam committee are a. Operation and maintenance of constructed water sources. b. Access to constructed structures by newcomers after construction. c. Organizing production and marketing innovations made possible by the constructed water sources/wetlands. Among these are a. Modern bee farming, honey processing and marketing. b. Improved mango establishment, growing, processing and marketing. c. Vegetable growing and marketing. d. Growing and marketing of timber and carving wood. e. Growing of livestock fodder. f. Keeping improved livestock. These institutional needs have been identified in Community PRAs over the past few years.

4. PROPOSED THREE YEAR PROGRAM ACTIVITIES, TARGETS AND RESULTS.

4.1. An Introduction on Training

Training of democratically elected leaders will be the basic instrument for improving community governance. Since the long-term strategy is to incorporate legal bodies to handle new production innovations, based on the waternet, training will be multi-level. The training on community governance will include and not be limited to conducting meetings, record keeping, consensus building, fund raising, simple accounting, negotiating, marketing and planning. The training strand is on production issues related to natural resource management and protection. Salient issues in the later are on-farm and catchment soil and water conservation, grass, shrub and tree protection and planting, dam site protection, crop and tree and livestock products processing and marketing. The training effort will take 7 person years of the 3 professional staff during the three years. This is 78% of their contracted time. The following are details of the workshops to be undertaken.

4.1.1. Training 4,500 Dam Site Committee Members.

Three hundred- (300) workshops lasting a week will be conducted at each dam site for the 15 dam site committee members. The first day will be taken by all who participated in the dam construction in discussion of the representativeness and distribution of the committee membership across gender, age cohorts, geography and any other relevant issue for example religion. This will validate the committee. The training will emphasize community organizational and natural resources management including operation and maintenance of structures. Three key outputs of this effort will be: a. Validation of dam site committee members b. Training of 4,500 dam site committee members c. Selection of 5 delegates per site to move up to create the sublocational community leaders organization. d. Establishment of 300 viable (with methods and procedures) dam committees

4.1.2. Training of 1575 Sublocation Leaders.

Forty-five (45) community sublocation leaders' workshops will be undertaken in 45 sublocations lasting two days each. These will be for five officials from each of the seven dam sites committees; thus a total of 1575 leaders will be trained. The outputs will be a. Election of a sublocation development committee/organization of 15 persons. b. Selection of 15 sublocation leaders to go to the locational level c. Training of 1575 persons in organizational and marketing issues d Establishment of 45 viable (with methods and procedures) sublocational committees.

4.1.3 Training of 735 Locational Leaders.

Locational community locational leaders' workshops will be undertaken in 7 locations and last 5 days in each location. These will be composed of 15 members from each of the 7 sublocations. The training emphasis will be on organization and marketing of crop, livestock and natural resources as well as negotiation and contracting. Outputs will be a. Selection of locational development committee or organization of 15 persons. b. Training of 1575 persons in organizational, marketing, negotiations and contracting community issues. c. Selection of 15 persons to got the program wide committee /organization. d. Establishment of 7 viable (with methods and procedures) locational committees.

4.1.4. Training of 105 Program Area Leaders.

It is expected that the training undertaken before this will lead to the selection of a strong program wide group whose responsibility will be to a. Image, plan, execute and manage any activity desired by the communities of the program area. The training at this level will therefore concentrate on planning, negotiations, contracting and managing not only development issues of communities but economic/commercial issues. This training will take place on one site for 15 members from each of the seven locations for a total of 105 people. It will last a week. Outputs will be: a. Organizing a committee of 15 persons to be responsible for program area wide development and commercial issues. b. Training the leaders in organizational, planing and commercial decision-making. c. Setting a mechanism for generating and responding to issues from the program area. d. Establishment of 1 viable (with methods and procedures) program area committee to plan, execute and manage community production activities among which but not limited to: a. Access to constructed structures by newcomers after construction. b. Bee farming, honey processing and marketing. c. Large scale improved mango growing, processing and marketing. d. Vegetable growing and marketing. e. Growing and marketing of timber and carving wood. f. Growing of livestock fodder. h. Keeping improved livestock.

4.1.5 Training 90 Community Data Analysts and Extensionist

In our experience in Kitui, we found it important to train community workers to undertake tasks needed in the community for which there are no external resources. A Community Data Analyst and an Extensionist will be trained for each sublocation Training will focus on systematizing community collected data, natural resource conservation, systematizing and circulating of community group minutes to higher community organization levels and officialdom and community representation. It will take four weeks every year.

4.2. Improvement of Natural Resources

a. Establishment Of 2 Million New Commercial Trees.

The objective of this activity is to introduce high production commercial tree crops in the area. These broadly fall into fruit trees and timber/carving wood. The basic species are mango, neem, mukau (*Melia volkensii*), jacaranda, and mutoo and muhuku. The target is to establish 10 trees per capita or on average 80 trees per household. There is enough land for boundary and on farm planting. The bottleneck in this activity has been availability of mango budding material, other tree seed and extension techniques. The requested budget is for procurement of the same. Mangoes and the other trees identified above grow in the program area. SASOL has tried them successfully in the past. Demand for all the tree species identified exists.

b. Establishment of 300 km of napier/bana grass riverbank protection

Since sand/subsurface dams are generally half a kilometer apart, the effort here will be to plant the riverbank protection plants identified and tested in the past to first check riverbank erosion and also to provide fodder for animals. The provision of fodder will enable the communities to keep grade livestock for it will assure supplementary green feed even in the most dry years.

c. Establishment of 96,000 ha. conserved cropland

SASOL estimates that 40 percent of the land in the program area is cropland. This district has lagged behind in soil and water conservation for a variety of reasons. First the land pressure was not high so slash and burn agriculture could be practiced. With recent population explosion this is no longer possible. Second, there is enough labor for undertaking serious conservation work like terracing. The objective here is to induce a variety of soil and water conservation techniques among which is grass strips, terracing, grass leys etc.

d. Establishment Of 96,000 Ha. Conservation On Grazing Land

There is hardly conservation work on grazing land. Where there is limited a number of animals per hectare, techniques like rotational grazing, cut and carry etc. will be instituted. Where there is limited amount of land for households, the conservation strategy will be to stall feed with fodder grown on conserved land. Integration of trees, shrubs and grasses will be the main approach. Fodder from riverine protection will be integrated into the on farm conservation of grazing and croplands.

e. Establishment Of 10,000 Ha. Conservation on Public Lands Especially Hills.

This will primarily be an enclosure and gully protection effort. Limited planting of local species of trees, shrubs and grasses useful in land reclamation will be done.

f. Installation Of 100 Money Maker Pumps.

The Money Maker pump can be useful in taking water from the river channel/wells to patches being irrigated in proximity t the river to grow vegetables, fodder and commercial trees including fruit trees. One third of the dam sites will t a pump to test its impact both for use in water abstraction and irrigation.

4.3. . Incorporation of Community Organizations.

Currently, dam committees are registered with the Ministry of Culture as harambee groups. This is not a satisfactory legal basis if these organizations are to take on long-term responsibilities for Operation and Maintenance of dams, for improving natural resource assets and improving farming, processing and marketing of their products. There will be need to discuss what is a satisfactory legal framework at all levels. After such discussions all levels will need formal registration as entities which can contract, sue and be sued. The outputs of this will be a. Review and systematization 300 dam bylaws and their registration. b. Standardization and registration of sublocational committee bylaws. c. Registration of location development and commercial entity with dam sites committees as shareholders. d. Registration of program area development and commercial entity with sublocation/ location organizations or other constructions as shareholders.

4.4. Three Year Time Line

The Time line is found in Appendix 4.

4.5. Results

4.5.1. Training Results:

1. 4,500 Dam Site Organisation Leaders trained.2. 1575 sublocation leaders trained.3.735 locational organizations Leaders trained. 4. 105 program Area Organization Leaders Trained.5. 45 Community Data Analysts Trained. 6.45 Community Extensionists Trained.

4.5.2.1. Improvement of Natural Resources Results.

1. 2 m. New Commercial Trees Established.2. 300 km of riverbank protection planted. 3. 96,000 ha. Cropland conserved. 4. 96,000 ha. Of grazing land protected. 5. 10,000 ha. Of public land conserved. 6. 100 Money Maker pumps installed.

4. 5. 3. Institutions Incorporation Results

1. 300 Representative dam committees legally incorporated. 2. 45 Representative sublocational Committees legally incorporated. 3. 7 Representative Locational Commercial Organizations legally incorporated. 4. 1 Program Area Commercial Organization legally incorporated.

4.6. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation data will be gathered to first ensure that the planned activities are carried effectively and efficiently. Monitoring data will also be used for program management. It is SASOL practice that field activities data is kept by the community as well as SASOL program manager. It is thus proposed that each community group taking part in an activity keep

records of the activity as well as participants evaluating the salience of the activity. SASOL in turn will keep records of the specific activities and the evaluations. These will be used for identifying problems and generating solutions to them. Thus in evaluating the project the donor and can compare data from SASOL and data from the target groups. With respect to formal evaluation, it is suggested that the donor conduct a Mid-term Evaluation in a participatory manner where there would be representatives of both the assorted community groups as well as SASOL. It is further proposed that the donor do an External Terminal Evaluation. Since these evaluations will have to involve the donor, costing will be negotiated with the donor

C. SASOL FOUNDATION'S QUALIFICATIONS

1. SASOL'S KEY OFFICERS.

1. Mr. Francis M. Katua - Executive Board Chair

Mr. Katua, a retired Deputy Director of Education, currently he is a local businessman, has many years in development.

2. Mr. Peter Van Dongen - Board Treasurer

Mr. Van Dongen is a consultant on hydrology. He has lived and worked in Kenya for twenty-five years.

3. Ms. Jennifer Mutia - Board Member

Ms. Mutia is a community leader in the program area.

4. Mr. Evans Ngava - Board Member

Mr. Ngava was a senior manager in BAT. On retiring he established a local business and is also a preacher.

5. Ms. Catherine Mumo - Board Member

Ms. Mumo is currently a headmistress of a local girl's high school. Before this she taught since graduating.

6. Ms. Mary Mulwa - Board Member

Ms. Mulwa, a graduate teacher, is currently a head mistress of a girl's high school in the district.

7. Ms. Grace Mutinda -Board Member

Ms. Mutinda, a graduate and past headmistress of a local girl's high school, serves as development worker for a church.

8. Mr. Sam Muthoka - Field Manager/Board Secretary

Mr. Muthoka, a graduate industrial chemist, has worked in community development over the past ten years.

9. Mr. David Kithuku - Construction Supervisor

Mr. Kithuku has more than twenty years experience in construction of water structures in the district.

10. Matthew Kitema

Mr. Kitema, with training in agriculture and agroforestry has more than ten years experience in community organizing.

11. Ms. Mary Maingi

Ms. Mary Maingi is the field office Administrative Assistant cum Secretary.

2. SASOL FOUNDATION: OBJECTIVES AND PHILOSOPHY.

SASOL was established to render governance, technical and financial assistance for the development of arid and semi-arid regions. Special emphasis is laid on solving water problems as a platform for subsequent development through building capacity in local governance institutions, natural resources conservation and management, food security, health and education.

3. SASOL PHILOSOPHY:

Most communities in Arid and Semi-Arid Africa suffer development. Often knowledge is borrowed from wetter parts of the continent and applied irrationally. Development of these areas must be within the context of sustainable ecological resource use. This demands that communities participate in development design and implementation. The exploding populations require new production processes. 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 environments and attendant poverty. Central in SASOL philosophy is commitment to participative development. PRA Training is the preferred method used to involve the community in all aspects of development.

4. SASOL EFFORTS TO DATE: BRIEF HISTORY:

Currently SASOL is involved in two related activities. These are 1. Creation of a school water-net through construction of improved shallow wells. 2. Development of stable community water

supplies dependent on the construction of river barrages on seasonal rivers. These activities are undertaken in an area of 2,015-sq. km. (201,500Ha.) of Central Kitui District with a population of 182,264 in 32,020 households, thereby giving about 6.2 hectares per household, according to the 1989 Census as shown below. It is estimated that 60% of all the households in the district are female headed. 80% of the people who show up for construction of dams are women.

Location	Sq. Km.	Population	Density
Kyangwithya	180	41,003	228
Mulango	320	35,697	112
Kisasi	277	30,522	110
Nzambani	237	24,286	102
Miambani	310	22,836	74
Yatta	297	14,369	48
Kyangi	394	13,551	34

On formation in 1992, SASOL got involved in famine relief in Somalia and Kenya. In 1993-1994, SASOL supported 13 schools by sponsoring a total of 750 children in Kitui District. Since 1993, SASOL has been involved in the development of water points in schools. In this program, 93 shallow wells and 17 water tanks have been constructed. PRAs established that water was the development priority. Irregular and contaminated supplies were on average 5km from most households. SASOL decided to first concentrate on water supply as a development platform. Since 1995, 126 river barrages with 67 off-take wells have been constructed. The estimated water storage capacity of these barrages is in excess of 3m.cubic meters. This water serves a population of about 200,000 people. .

5. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

The organizational chart is found in Appendix 1.

D. PROPOSED BUDGET

=KSH. 62,173,000

(Note * denotes community contribution)

1. PERSONNEL

=KSH.10,650,000

The detailed CVs of the personnel are found in Appendix 2.

a. Prof. G-C. M. Mutiso: Program Manager/Governance Specialist:

Salary and benefits 150,000x12x3 =Ksh. 5,400,000

b. Mr. S. P. M. Isika: Sociologist

c. Salary and benefits 60,000x12x3 =Ksh. 2,160,000

d. Mr. M. C. Muyanga: Economist /Agriculturist

Salary and benefits 60,000x12x3 =Ksh. 2,160,000

e. Ms. Wanja Mbitiru: Lawyer

Lump sum Legal Services =Ksh. 210,000

1. Review/systematization 300 dam bylaws/registration =Ksh. 50,000

2. Attendance of dam committee workshops. =Ksh. 10,000

3. Standardization of sublocational committee bylaws =Ksh. 50,000

4. Location development organizations registration =Ksh. 50,000

5. Registration of program area organization =Ksh .50,000

f. To be Identified: Secretary/Office Manager

Salary and benefits 20,000x12x3 =Ksh. 720,000

2. TRAVEL

=KSH. 900,000

Since the three professional staff are based in Nairobi, it is proposed that they travel in one vehicle once a month Nairobi.

3. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

=KSH. 49,743,000

a. Transport Costs

=Ksh. 3,200,000

Given the comment in the letter of offer about purchase of transport, SASOL investigated the feasibility of renting transport from four reputable companies. The quotations ranged from Ksh. 6.5m. to an incredible Ksh. 15m. In our opinion purchase of the following transport and its maintenance is a viable option. Purchase of transport is justified by the need to train in the various communities. SASOL's existing transport is (one landcruiser, two motorcycles and several bicycles) are tied up with construction which will be going on in parallel. The area is extensive. There are no regular public transport vehicles for the roads are practically non-existent.

1.One used land cruiser purchase =Ksh. 1,000,000

2.Land cruiser3 year insurance/operating =Ksh. 1,500,000

3. One motor cycles purchase	=Ksh. 400,000
4. One motor cycle 3 year insurance/operating	=Ksh. 300,000
b. Project Materials	=Ksh. 37,100,000
1. Budding Materials, Seeds and Seedlings.	=Ksh.20, 000,000
The objective of this activity is to plant 2m. high value commercial trees in the area. These broadly fall into fruit trees and timber/carving wood	
Budding Material/Seeds/Seedlings	=Ksh. 5,000,000
Community Establishment Labor/Local materials	=Ksh. 15,000,000*
2. Establishment Of 300 Km Of Napier/Bana Grass	=Ksh. 5,000,000
The effort here will be to plant the riverbank protection plants identified and tested in the past to check riverbank erosion and also to provide fodder for animals. Such fodder is a platform for improving livestock production.	
Community Planting Labor/Local Materials	=Ksh. 5,000,000*
3. Establishment Of 96,000 Ha. Conserved Cropland 7,000,000	=Ksh.
The objective here is to induce a variety of soil and water conservation techniques among which is grass strips, terracing, grass leys etc.	
Community Labor	=Ksh. 7,000,000*
4. Conservation Of 96,000 Ha. Of Grazing Land 2,500,000	=Ksh.
Integration of trees, shrubs and grasses will be the main approach. Fodder from riverine protection will be integrated into the on farm conservation of grazing and croplands.	
Community Labor	=Ksh. 2,500,000*
5. Conservation Of 10,000 Ha. Of Public Lands.	=Ksh. 300,000
This will primarily be an enclosure and gully protection effort. Limited planting of local species of trees, shrubs and grasses useful in land reclamation will be done.	
Community Labor	=Ksh. 300,000*
6. Installation Of 100 Money Maker Pumps	=Ksh. 2,300,000
The Money Maker pump (developed with support from USAID) useful in taking water from dams for irrigating vegetables, fodder and commercial trees including fruit trees, will be supplied to a third of the groups.	
Capital Cost	=Ksh.2, 000,000
Community Labor	=Ksh. 300,000*
c. Reproduction of Training Materials Costs	=Ksh. 500,000
A lot of training materials will be reproduced for circulation to trainees.	
Photocopying and Reproduction	=Ksh. 500,000
d. Workshops	=Ksh. 9,783,000
1. 300 Dam Site Committee Members Workshops 700,000	=Ksh.5,
Three hundred- (300) workshops lasting a week will be conducted at each dam site for the 15 dam site committee members.	
Costs: Lunches/Travel 15x5x100x300	=Ksh. 2,250,000
Notebooks/pens and pencils	=Ksh.450, 000
Community Contribution: Time	=Ksh. 2,250,000*
Venue	=Ksh. 750,000*
2. 45 Sublocation Leaders Workshops	=Ksh. 833,000
Forty-five (45) community sublocation leaders' workshops, lasting two days each, will be undertaken in with each sublocation sending 5 leaders.	
Costs: Lunches/Travel	=Ksh. 315,000
Notebooks/pens/pencils	=Ksh. 158,000
Community Contribution: Time	=Ksh. 315,000*
Venue	=Ksh. 45,000*
3. 7 Locational Leaders Workshops	=Ksh. 909,000
Locational community locational leaders' workshops will be undertaken in 7 locations and last 5 days in each location. These will be composed of 15 members from each of the 7 sublocations.	
Costs: Lunches/Travel	=Ksh.368, 000
Notebooks/pens/pencils	=Ksh. 158,000
Community Contribution: Time	=Ksh. 368,000*
Venue	=Ksh. 15,000*

4. 1 Program Area Leaders Workshop**=Ksh. 120,000**

This training will take place on one site for 15 members from each of the seven locations for a total of 105 people. It will last a week.

Cost: Lunches/Travel	=Ksh. 53,000
Notebooks/pens/pencils	=Ksh. 11,000
Community Contribution: Time	=Ksh. 53,000*
Venue	=Ksh. 3,000*

5. 90 Data Analysts and Extensionist Workshops**=Ksh.****1,381,000**

For four weeks, every year, sublocational data analysts and extensionists will be trained.

Costs: Lunches/Travel	=Ksh. 540,000
Notebooks/pens/pencils	=Ksh. 271,000
Community Contribution: Time	=Ksh. 540,000*
Venue	=Ksh. 30,000*

4. EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES OTHER COSTS**=KSH.1,880,000**

Since training will involve using multimedia some modern equipment is included to show videos on protection of Kitui dams, conservation and new dam driven production innovations during training. These have already been prepared. The data processing equipment is to be used in analyzing community collected data. Existing offices a highly inadequate.

a. Video equipment	=Ksh. 200,000
b. Purchase office computer/printer/service/insurance	=Ksh. 160,000
c. Purchase one photocopier/service/insure	=Ksh. 200,000
d. Phones/faxes /email	=Ksh. 350,000
e. Field and sub-field furniture	=Ksh.120,000
f. Office expendables	=Ksh. 300,000
g. Nairobi liaison office rent	=Ksh.400,000
h. Field office rent	=Ksh.100,000
i. Two sub-field offices rent	=Ksh.50,000

5. COST SHARING ANALYSIS.

CATEGORY	TOTAL	BUDGET %	DONOR	COMMUNITY
Personnel	10,650,000	17.13	10,650,000	0
Travel	900,000	1.45	900,000	0
Program	49,743,000	80.00	15,274,000	34,469,000
Equipment	880,000	1.42	880,000	0
TOTAL	62,173,000	100	27,704,000	34,469,000
%	100		44.6	55.4

E. PAST DONORS AND FUNDING

DONOR	YEAR/S	KSH.
1. ICS	1990-1992	8M. These funds were for the school-feeding program.
2. SIMAVI	1993-1999	15.5M. Funds used for construction of school wells and water tanks.
3. WATERAID	1995-1996	7M. Funds were used for the construction of dams and wells.
4. DFID	1997-1999	15M. Funds were used for the construction of dams and wells.
5. SIDA	1997-2000	13.6M Funds were used for the construction of dams and wells.
6. MCC	1999	3M. Funds used for dams, riverine protection and nurseries.

F. BUDGET MANAGEMENT.

SASOL's practice is to separate accounting and field implementation. On field operations, the Field Manager requests payment and prepares documentation of the same which is authorized by the Chair of the Executive Board, representing the legal holders of the funds, the Board. The Chair of the Executive Board countersigns checks. The accounting function is contracted to a firm of accountants. Since each donor has a separate account, SASOL reports to each donor on monthly basis, if needed. We do not see why we cannot report the same to the donor. Since the accounting service is contracted, there are no accounting cost implications in this proposal.

C. ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Enclosed are the following evaluation documents.

1. Where There Is No Water: An External Evaluation of the WATERAID Dam Construction Funding
2. DFID Mid-Term Evaluation.
3. SIMAVI Phase 1