

SASOL FOUNDATION

**BARRAGE PROJECT IMPACT ASSESSMENT WORKSHOP
USING PRA**

FOR KYANGUNGA / KWA MULI SUB-LOCATIONS

15TH TO 18TH OCTOBER 1996

AT KITUNDU PRIMARY SCHOOL

KYANGUNGA SUB - LOCATION

MULANGO LOCATION

KITUI.

BY JANET SYOMBUA MUMO

OCTOBER 1996.

CONVENOR - Sasol Foundation - S.M. Mutiso

FACILITATORS - World Neighbours - Janet Syombua Mumo
- Alex Mutiso

PARTICIPANTS

Kwa Muli

Kanini Kasua
Martha Kithome
Mwangangi Muthangya
Sela Kithome
Mwende Kyenge
Joyce Kilonzo
Annah Kitonga
Vivi Mwanza
Syonhi John
Mueni Musyoka
Yumbya Musyoka
Jedidah Mumo
Kanini Mwangangi
Ngala Mwanja
Mbuvi Mutui
Mukai Mwanza
Mwanza Mukumbe
Jeniffer Mutia

Kyangunga

Muthembwa Mbuvi
Stellah Muthui
Rael Musembi
Mary Munywoki
Mary Muthoka
Belila Mboya
Mwende Muthami
Ndulu Muinde
Nzambi Mwanza
Peninah Muli

Introduction

The Kiindu barrage project is a comprehensive water management and conservation project using the catchment development approach.

The project was started as a pilot project in March 1995 to develop the modalities of community organisation and sort out problems of actual implementation of the project. This was followed by a second project with a compliment of 25 barrages.

As the community and Sasol reach the completion of construction of these barrages, it is an ideal time to sit back and look back at the achievements of the project. As we look forward to the coming long rains, we have an opportunity to record the baseline data for the area as it is at this moment in time. Thus, we establish a reference point against which future progress can be measured.

Since development is an ongoing process, and we have been too busy just

implementing the project, we take this opportunity to set goals for our future development. Together we plan of where we want to be when and the means of reaching our destination.

At the core of the project are the barrages with offtake wells. These structures seek to ensure the availability in the community of adequate amounts of water of a quality fit for human consumption for all time within easy reach of the homestead. This bulk water will improve the quality of animals in the area, as the animals are watered near their grazing areas. Improved methods of abstraction will ensure minimisation of water borne diseases, hence a great leap in improvement of the health status in the community. Income generating activities such as brick-making, vegetable growing, fruits and tree nurseries are bound to increase, propelled by the availability of water.

However, as the community largely depends on rainfed agriculture for the bulk of their income, other measures of water management and conservation are an integral part of the project. It is in this respect, that training on water management has been undertaken. The laying and development of terraces and tree planting are important elements in water conservation and management. As we deal with a catchment, the involvement of the community as a whole is mandatory. This obviates the need for community organisation and leadership.

This workshop therefore brings us together to deliberate on these issues. Look at where we have come from, how well we have done, where we have failed, where we should go and through which pathways.

OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this workshop was to assess the impact on the provision of water with emphasis on:-

(a) BULK WATER:

- (1) Access to water points
- (11) Reduction of time spent in fetching water
- (111) Adequate water for family use.

(b) PORTABLE WATER

Provision of clean water

(c) PRODUCTION WATER

- (1) Increase in food production
- (11) Vegetable growing hence reduction of malnutrition
- (111) Increased family income

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE SUCCESS OR FAILURE / WEAKNESS IN THE PROJECT

The Law of Causality stipulates that, every action is preceded by a causative factor. It is imperative therefore that these causal factors are well understood . The positive factors can then be promoted and negative factors eliminated. This exercise will help the community analyse all the pertinent causal factors influencing the project, bring out the learnings and determine their implications to the project and future progress. Some causal factors for examination include:

- Collaborating bodies
- Community interactions
- Time spent in accomplishing their objective
- Communities participation
- Supporting factors towards their success
- Hindering factors that made them not achieve what they wanted.
- Lessons learnt
- Implications

SETTING SHORT AND MEDIUM TERM GOALS FOR THE PROJECT

The initial PRA training in the area was designed to facilitate the identification of problems in the community, work out the solutions to these problems in the community and enable the community to embark on the road to the solutions of discerned problems. Starting from the most pressing problem the community would then work down the list. New problems would inevitably arise after existent ones are solved.

At this point to do without set goals , determining where the community is heading would lead to chaotic development . This is the need to help the community to set up clear goals which would be reviewed on yearly basis.

The workshop started off with a word of prayer led by Mary Muthoka. This was followed by self-introduction, then formulation of time table and lastly by delegation of duties.

TIME - TABLE

Arrival time - 12.00 Noon
Lunch - 1.00 - 1.30 pm
Departure time - 4.30 pm.

DUTIES

Venue Organiser - Ndulu Muinde
Food - Mwangangi Muthangya
English Report - Boniface Mutua

DAY 1

ASSIGNMENT

- (1) Identify all the development activities you have been engaged into in your villages.
- (2) Indicate the projects that have been completed
- (3) What were the supporting factors that made these accomplishments possible.
- (4) Indicate projects that were initiated and are incomplete.
- (5) State the hindering factors that made this impossible.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES - KYANGUNGA

COMPLETED PROJECTS

- 7 Sub-surface dams in River Kindu
- 5 Hand wells in the same River

SUPPORTING FACTORS FACILITATED THESE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Aid by Sasol foundation by providing materials and technology.
- Unity and co-operation amongst the community
- Co-operation between the community and provincial administration
- Devotion of the community
- Proper use of natural resources at their disposal eg sand, stones and manpower
- Generosity ie provision of food and accomodation by individuals to the Artisan.

INCOMPLETE PROJECTS

- 1 Sub-surface dam in River Kindu
- 1 Hand well in the same River
- Failure to initiate tree nurseries
- Terracing
- Rehabilitation of gulleys

HINDERING FACTORS

- Planning of too many activities at the same time
- Famine
- Inadequate water to start tree nurseries
- Inadequate tools and technology for gulley rehabilitation and terracing.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES - KWA MULI SUB-LOCATION

COMPLETED PROJECTS

- Constructed 5 dams in River Nduni
- 2 Hand wells in the same River
- Terracing

SUPPORTING FACTORS THAT FACILITATED THESE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Unity and co-operation of the people
- Aid by SASOL foundation by providing materials and technology.
- Role played by World Neighbours in community organisation (Eye Opener.
- Proper use of natural resources at their disposal eg sand/stones/manpower etc.
- Devotion
- Generosity ie (Artisans) were accommodated and fed by individual families.
- Co-operation between the community and the provincial Administration.
- Proper planning and implementation

INCOMPLETE PROJECTS

- 2 School wells
- 2 Tree Nurseries

Hindering factors that made it possible to complete these projects.

- Planning too many activities at the same time
- Inadequate water in the case of tree Nurseries

CHANGES BROUGHT BY THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THESE ACTIVITIES

KYANGUNGA SUB-LOCATION.

- Water is now readily available in areas where it was a problem.
- River Kindu banks are filling up with sand otherwise there were very steep due to unchecked run off.
- The same river used to dry up very early but as of now it is holding water longer.
- Vegetables like kales, Onions and tomatoes are being grown in plenty thus ensuring good health and reduction of malnutrition.
- Time is no longer wasted going far to fetch water-it is now very near.
- The saved time can now be utilised better doing development activities.
- Reduction of water borne diseases due to availability of clean water eg Diarrhoea and vomiting which has been very common.
- There is plenty of water for livestock.
- Vegetation along the river valley is changing to being more green.
- Increased family income due to increased vegetable production.

KWA MULI SUB - LOCATION

- Reduction of time spent in search of water for some families.
- Water availability is now fair for both human beings and livestock.
- Vegetation has begun changing along the river valley.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE ACTIVITIES.

KWA MULI SUB - LOCATION

- Unification of the people was very difficult.
- The work involved (breaking and carrying stones) was quite tiresome and most of those involved were women.
- Tools and implement for this kind of work were few so the progress of the work was slow.
- Many people who had some tools were unwilling to release them in fear of breakages and wearing out and there was no replacement.
- People working on these projects were to bring food with them and those who failed to comply with this were to go without food. This was due to famine.
- Lack of co-operation from men, most of whom ignored the whole thing.
- Some people who were sole bread winners in their families pulled out from these activities in fear of their kids going without food.

KYANGUNGA SUB - LOCATION

- The problems encountered in Kyangunga were the same as those faced at Kwa Muli.
- In Kyangunga sub-location the activities were carried out by women only whereas in Kwa Muli there were some few men.

SOLUTIONS

- Formation of village development committees to plan, implement and co-ordinate development activities.
- Some people volunteered to provide the artisans with food and accommodation in order to make these activities a success.
- Village by laws made to bar those who were not active members from benefiting from these dams and wells.
- People were also fined for failing to co-operate with other members of the community.
- Co-operation with Provincial Administration especially Headmen, who were very active.

DAY 2

REVIEW

What did you learn from these activities?

- The people noted that they had the ideas, Manpower, Resources and time but lacked unity, Co-operation and Devotion.
- Unity is strength as they have accomplished so much in a very short time and at the same time most of the work was done by women single handedly.
- They are now able to utilise the natural resource at their disposal to the maximum ie they had sand, stones, resource people, manpower and time but didn't know what to do with them.
- They have acquired new techniques while working on these projects eg well digging, building and concrete mixing etc.
- They are now able to think critically, analyses and solve their own problems since their eyes have been opened.
- Time which used to be spent on searching for water will now be spent on

other activities especially by women.

ASSIGNMENT

The participants were asked to draw social maps of their villages and identify.

- (a) Homes roofed with iron sheets and those which are thatched with grass.
- (b) Homes with terraced farms
- (c) The rivers and locate where dams and wells are.
- (d) Homes where vegetables are grown
- (e) Homes whose members were active in development activities.
- (f) People who are trained in agriculture
- (g) The families who benefited most from these dams and wells.

KWA MULI SUB - LOCATION

Kwa Muli has four villages but the data presented here is for two villages; Maamani and Yakalia. Again these two villages were the ones engaged in water catchment activities. Due to their location adjacent to Nduni river.

- No of homesteads - 120
- Iron sheet house - 33
- Grass thatched house - 87
- Terraced farms - 30
- Trained farmers - 40
- Homesteads growing vegetables - Nil
- Families that participated in water catchment activities - 50
- Homes that have benefited from these water catchment activities- 23 families.
- The rest of the families are fetching water from rivers Kalundu, Kindu, and Nzeu due to inadequate water in the catchment areas due to failure of rains in the last season - Dams in river Nduni - 5 and 2 wells.

KYANGUNGA SUB - LOCATION

Three (3) Villages from Kyangunga that participated in this workshop were three:-

- Kitundu
- Kaunguni
- Nzemeini
- No of homesteads - 138

- Grass thatched houses - 78
- Grass thatched houses - 60
- Dams in River Kindu - 7 and 5 wells
- Terraced farms - 52
- Trained farmers - 38
- Homes growing vegetables - 52 (16 before and 36 after construction of dams and wells.
- Tree Nurseries 2 with - 500 seedlings (1 nursery) .
- (2nd nursery). - Families who participated in the water catchment activities -22
- Beneficiaries - 36.

LEARNINGS FROM THE DATA:

GENERAL

- Men from both sub-locations were not active especially Kyangunga.
- Kyangunga are far much better in vegetable growing than Kwa Muli.
- Few people with proper organisation, will and devotion can do wonders.
- In the past people didn't see the importance of terracing farms but as of now it is of paramount importance.
- River Kindu was drying up completely but after the construction of the said dams its water holding capability is tremendously improved.
- They have also seen the need for rehabilitating the nine (9) gulleys in Kyangunga to minimise water run off.

RECOMMENDATION

- Kwa Muli sub-location have pledged to compete with Kyangunga on vegetable growing.
- The two sub-locations have pledged to put into practice the better farming techniques to improve their food production.
- The two sub-locations have promised to be self-reliant in food.

DAY 3

TIME LINE

- The participants were requested to look back five years with a view to :-

- (a) Identifying the development activities spent on these activities
- (c) The learnings from the activities
- (d) The implications by the year 2000.

(b) Time

KWA MULI SUB-LOCATION

Year 1990	
Activities	- Construction of 2 Primary Schools
Time Spent	- From then upto now.
Learnings	- More enrolment due to reduced distance.
Implications by year 2000	- More educated people hence more development
1991 -1992	
Activities	- As above
Time Spent	- As above
Learnings	- As above
Implications by year 2000	- As above
1993	
Activities	- Construction of School water tanks assisted by Danida.
Time Spent	- 2 months

Learnings | Clean drinking water for children.
| No more water carrying in school by children

Implications by year 2000 | - Minimal water borne diseases.

1994 - 1995 | - Trainings for leadders on development
Activities | - Activities by World Neighbours

Time Spent | - From then till now

Learnings | - Creation of awareness on development matter
| - Community empowerment

Implications | - Community's basic problems
| - More trainers at village level.

1996 | Water catchment in River Kindu and terracing
Activities | by Sasol Foundation.

Time Spent | - Dams - 2 months
| Wells -1 month
| Terracing -2 months

Learnings | - Importance of unity
| - Acquisition of new technology especially
| A- frame
| - Importance of soil conservation

Implications by year 2000 | - Adequate water.
| - Increased food production
| - Minimal water borne diseases hence
| healthy families.
| - Love for one another hence unity.

KYANGUNGA SUB - LOCATION

Year 1990

Activities | - Primary health care
| - T.B.A's trainings by ministry of health
| - Tree Nurseries
| Initiated with assistance from Kengo.

Time Spent | - From then till now

| - Increase of pit latrines
| - Importance of dish racks
| through use of mosquito nets
| - The importance of energy conservation.
| - Compost pits
| - Control of malaria
| - Safe child delivery
| - Afforestation.

**Implication
by year
2000**

| - Minimal diseases hence healthy family.
| - Proper use of medicine
| Low death rates in child bearing.
| - Good scenery
| - Increased fruit production hence
| reduced manultrition.

1991 | - School water tanks assisted by danida.

Activities

Time Spent - 2 months

Learnings | - Clean drinking water for children
| - No more water carrying by school children.

Implication | - Minimal water borne diseases.

by 2000

1992

Activities | - Terracing

Time Spent | - 3 months

Learnings |
| - Importance of soil conservation |

Implication by 2000 | - Increased food production

1993-1994 |
Activities | - Construction of access roads |

Time Spent | - 3 months per year

Learnings | - The important of unity
| - The importance of utilising the | resources
available .

Implication | - Easy communication and Transportation

1995 - 1996 | - Construction of dams and wells.
Activities | (water catchment in River Kindu) |

Time Spent | - From then till now

Learnings | - Importance of unity
| - Importance of soil conservation
| - Importance of water conservation
| - Acquition of new technology | especially well
digging.

Implication by year 200 | - Increased water
| Reduction of water disease due to | availability of
clean water
| -Increased vegetable production hence | reduced
malnutrition.
| -Increase in family income.
| -More development activities since | the time
wasted on search of water | will be minimal especially for
women.

DAY 4

OTHER COLLABORATORS IN DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The participants were asked to draw a venn diagram and identify:

- (a) Other collaborators in the said development activities
- (b) How these people/organisations became involved
- (c) Other organisations whom you think should have been of help but didn't get involved.
- (d) Reasons why they never got involved

KWA MULI SUB - LOCATION

COLLABORATORS

- Sasol Foundation
- World Neighbours
- Danida
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Provincial Administration
- Sub-locational development committee

PARTIAL COLLABORATORS

-Nil

Others who should have been of help but didn't get involved.

- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of water development
- Ministry of Livestock development

- Forest
- Councillor
- M.P.

KYANGUNGA SUB-LOCATION

Collaborators

- CIDA
- Danida
- Catholic Diocese
- Sasol
- Bamako
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Kengo
- Primary Health care
- MP
- Provincial Administration
- Sub-locational development committee

PARTIAL COLLABORATORS

- Councillor
- Livestock development

Others who should have been of help but didn't get involved

- ASAL
- C.P.K

Reasons in General for failing to collaborate

- Lacked knowledge
- Lack of unity otherwise these organisation cannot come in an area to serve an individual.

NB

Due to the awareness created by Sasol Foundation and World Neighbours we now know how to deal with these reasons for failure and we won't fall victims of such ignorance again.

PLAN OF ACTION

The participants were asked to draw a plan of action towards their desired goal following the below format:-

- When you go back to your respective villages what will you do in relation to what you have learnt in this workshop.
- When?
- Who will be involved?
- Who will be your collaborators?
- How will they know?

KWA MULI SUB-LOCATION

- They will call the people and educate them on what they have learnt in this workshop
- This will be done on 3/11/96
- Venue for this exercise will be at Maamani Primary School
- The sub-locational development committee will identify non-collaborators in their development activities.
- The SDC will be assisted by Sasol Foundation provincial Administration and World Neighbours to achieve their desired goals.

KYANGUNGA SUB-LOCATIONS

- Sub-locational Development Committee to be convened to deliberate over what they have learnt
- This will be done in January 1997.
- The players will be the villagers assisted by Sasol, Danida, Catholic Through the SDC.

Mr Mutiso thanked all those who participated in this workshop for their contributors. He also urged them not to go back home and relax thinking that what they have achieved is heavens but they strive more to better their areas.

CONCLUSIONS

The community has during the week defined the goals to be attained by the year 2000. To help them achieve this they have derived the baseline data which gives the current status in the community and against which future progress will be measured.

The participants of this workshop will reconvene in a years time to review the progress they would have achieved and the impact of the present project on the community after the barrages have been charged by the oncoming rains.

Official Closing

Mrs Mary Muthoka from Kyangunga sub-location was nominated to officially close the workshop. She thanked Sasol Foundation for assisting them evaluate their activities for the past one year. On the other hand she urged the participants to put into practice the plan of action they have come up with in order to achieve their goals. She observed that the participants against going home with full stomachs and forgetting the tedious work ahead of them. She closed the workshop at 5 pm with a word of prayer.