

**SASOL FOUNDATION
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FINAL PROJECT REPORT
KIINDU RIVER BARRAGE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
SASOL PILOT PROJECT - NO: 1343
SASOL 25 BARRAGE PROJECT - NO:1600

KIINDU BARRAGE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

END OF PROJECT REPORT

Goal

Reduction of poverty in the household.

Objectives

1. Increased water supply for domestic use, animal consumption and production.
2. Improved community organisation planning and execution of plans.

Outputs

1. Better organised communities capable of planning and executing their plans
2. Increased awareness of catchment management.
3. Increased quantity and quality of available water all time.

Activities

1. Training of the community to acquire skills on effective organisation, analysis, identification of priorities involvement of action plan and

determination of ways and means of executing their plans.

2. Training the community for water/soil management on the farm in order to achieve catchment management.

3. Identification of suitable sites for barrage construction.

4. Collection of local and external material for construction.

5. Construction and supervision of river barrages and offtake wells.

6. Monitoring and evaluation.

Location

The Kiindu river runs south from Wikililye which is on the foothills of Central Kitui highlands. The river traverses Mulango and Kisasi locations. It joins the Nzeeu river just above Kisasi market.

The Kiindu river catchment is comprised of 4 sub-locations. Kyangunga, Wikililye and Kwa Muli sub-locations are in Mulango location and Ngiluni sub-location in Kisasi location.

The catchment lies between 1 degree 25's and 1 degree 30's and across 38 degree 00

Project Period

The Kiindu river barrage project was started in March 1995. Phase 1, the pilot project consisted of 5 barrages. Phase 11 was 25 barrage project.

All anticipated work on the project was completed by March 1997.

Barrage sites identified and developed

No.	Name	Offtake well
1.	Kamumbuni	-
2.	Kwa Kavoo	Existing well
3.	Kwa Mutinga	
4.	Kwa mukumbe 1	-
5.	Kwa Mukumbe 11	Yes

6.	Nzemeini	Yes
7.	Kwa Langwa	Yes
8.	Kwa Mangya	Yes
9.	Kwa Ndunda	Yes
10.	Kwa Kangesa	-
11.	Syonganga	Yes
12.	Kwa Mwini	-
13.	Silingi ili	Yes
14.	Muvakani/Kitulu	-
15.	Kilukuya	-
16.	Yoani	Yes
17.	Kwa Munzuu	-
18.	Kivunya/Ndovoini	-
19.	Mulango	-
20.	Nengya	-
21.	Kisekini	Yes
22.	Sunzumala	-
23.	Musya Ngomano	Yes
24.	Kwa Mwenze	Yes
25.	Mumbuni	Yes
26.	Kwa Mulumbi	Yes
27.	Kwa Kitile	-
28.	Kwa Vonza	Yes
29.	Kwa Kitoo	-
30.	Kwa Muthembwa	-
31.	Kakunike 1	-
32.	Kakunike 2	-
33.	Kwa Kutu	-

Community training

All community training was conducted using PRA tools. Community representatives were trained and charged with the responsibility of carrying the message back to their communities.

A two stage training has been adopted. Stage one emphasises on self-discovery of the community, community organisation, future outlook and planning of development activities. Stage two emphasises on environmental aspects based on water/soil conservation and management for stable water supplies for domestic, animal consumption and production. Communities in the following sub-locations were trained.

1. Ngiluni sub-location
2. Kyangunga sub-location
3. Wikililye sub-location

4. Kwa Muli sub-location

Beneficiaries

The four sub-locations which form the Kiindu river catchment have the following populations.

1. Ngiluni	5500
2. Kyangunga	6671
3. Wikililye	7945
4. Kwa Muli	<u>3057</u>

Total 23173

Achievements

1. Communities in 4 sub-locations trained on community organisation, analysis, prioritisation planning and execution of development plans.
2. 5 river barrages and 2 offtake wells constructed in the pilot project.
3. 28 river barrages and 13 offtake wells constructed in the 25 barrage project.
4. Terraces on farms doubled at Kwa Muli sub-location during 1996 farm preparation period July-October.
5. The Kiindu had adequate water for the population and animals all year the year round in 1996 for the first time and 1997 despite the cyclical drought.
6. 5 Tree nurseries have been started in 1997 with mixed indigenous and exotic seedlings.

Changes observed

1. Reduced Less time spent on water chores, on average currently 0.5-2hrs as opposed to 2-5hrs experienced previously.

2. Reduced distances from households in the catchment to water points from 5-10km to 0-5 km.

3. Water available all year round.

4. River line vegetation green all year round.

5. Animals are healthier due to reduced distances to water.

6. Vegetable growing on the river banks increased to cover household use and surplus for sale.

7. Brick making by the riverside increased, catering for local housing and sale.

Note: Tree planting will follow in a years time after the seedlings have matured in the nurseries.

APPENDICES

1. KIINDU REPORT - March 1997
2. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT - February 1997
3. IMPACT ASSESSMENT USING PRA-October96
4. NGANGANI TOPICAL PRA - March 1997
5. PRA WIKILILYE - July 1996.

