

PROCEEDINGS

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZE DAY

**held on
24th May, 1996
at**

**National Social Forestry Training Centre,
Muguga**



Kenya / Japan

SOCIAL FORESTRY TRAINING PROJECT

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19/9/02

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BACKGROUND

The Kenya/Japan Social Forestry Training Project has been carrying out its activities since 1988 as part of the Social Forestry programme. The project has been carried out in two centres namely, Muguga National Centre and Kitui Regional Centre. The Muguga Centre has a national mandate in training while the Kitui centre carries out its activities in the Eastern province of Kenya to represent the arid and semi-arid conditions.

Among the activities of the Muguga centre is the holding of a national event, popularly referred to as National Social Forestry Prize Day. This is an annual event in the Muguga calendar of activities. The event is jointly organized by Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Forest Department(FD).

The objective of the competition is to promote nation-wide awareness of social forestry and to enhance rural tree planting and management by recognizing outstanding activities of the people at "grassroots" level.

Participants in this year's competition were individual farmers and a farmers group who had excelled in tree planting and management selected from five districts, namely; Thika, Bomet, Kiambu, Busia and Trans-mara. Invitations were extended to individuals and organizations both Government and non-governmental who are working in the field of social forestry extension, researchers and other environmental oriented workers.

The presentations by the farmers were judged by a panel of judges with a wide experience in social forestry, training and research. The judging were done on the basis of superiority of their activities, effectiveness of presentation, and handling of questions.

This years' event was closed with the prize giving ceremony and speeches by His Excellency The Ambassador of Japan and Hon. Minister, Research, Technical Training and Technology.

PROGRAMME

Eighth National Social Forestry Prize day

Date: 24th May 1996.
Venue: National Social Forestry Training Centre, KEFRI
Hq Muguga.

| TIME | ACTIVITY | LEADERS |
|-------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 0830 - 0900 | Registration | |
| 0900 - 9010 | Introduction | Mr. R. Mwendandu (SFTP) |
| 0910 - 0930 | Opening address | Director FD. |
| 0930 - 1005 | Presentation (1) | |
| 1005 - 1040 | Presentation (2) | |
| 1040 - 1115 | Tea/coffee break | |
| 1115 - 1150 | Presentation (3) | |
| 1150 - 1225 | Presentation (4) | |
| 1225 - 1300 | Presentation (5) | |
| 1300 - 1415 | Lunch | |
| 1415 - 1445 | Special Forum | Farmers/Extensionists/Researchers. |
| 1445 - 1520 | Entertainment/Film show | |
| 1520 - 1535 | Comments on presentations | Chairman, Awarding committee. |
| 1535 - 1545 | Short address | Chief advisor, SFTP. |
| 1545 - 1605 | Address | Ambassador of Japan. |
| 1605 - 1645 | Address and awarding of prizes | Guest of Honour, Hon. Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology. |
| 1645 - 1700 | Vote of thanks and closing remarks | Director, KEFRI |

8TH SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZEDAY

24TH MAY 1996

List of Presenters

THIKA DISTRICT Mr. Daniel Mwangi Lazarus

BOMET DISTRICT Mr. Joseph Koech

KIAMBU DISTRICT Mr. Paul Karomo

BUSIA DISTRICT Miti ni Uhai Self Help Group

TRANSMARA DISTRICT Mr. Samson Ole Tina

Representative from Thika district

Mr. DANIEL MWANGI LAZARUS comes from Garwanyaga location, Thika division of the newly created Thika district - a low rainfall area (600-1000 mm annually) with black cotton soils. In the area subsistence farming is carried out with maize and beans being the major crops. Livestock rearing is commonly practised by zero grazing cattle, goats and poultry keeping.

Farmers activities

Settled in 1967 from Muranga. The farm is part of Nguriba settlement scheme. The farmers activities are centred around subsistence farming which includes weeding, planting and managing his food crops, trees and animals.

Social forestry activities

The farmer has established a grevillea woodlot of about 289 grevillea trees, planted along his farm boundaries and within his homestead. The farmer makes good use of waste kitchen water to nurture his young fruit seedlings. To reduce termite activity around the trees, the farmer carries out spot weeding.

Constraints

- *Water. The area receives low rainfall while the nearest source of water is 1.5 Kms
- *Termites

Promotion of Social forestry

This farmer has shown exceptional initiative in promoting social forestry activities (especially tree planting) by collecting grevillea seeds and giving out to neighbouring farmers as well as giving them advice on the importance of tree planting. His farm is a demonstration to other farmers that it is possible to have trees thriving on farms in this area despite the prevailing constraints.

Representative from Bomet district.

MR. JOSEPH KOECH comes from Central location, Central division, Bomet district. This is an area with annual rainfall of over 1500 mm with red and black cotton soils in most areas of the district. Land use in the area is mostly on subsistence farming with maize, beans, bananas and Irish potatoes being the major crops. Livestock keeping (for dairy) and pyrethrum growing are some of the income generating activities.

Farming Activities

Mr. Koech settled in the 4 acre (approx) piece of land in 1984 after retiring from Tenwek hospital where he used to work. He started with growing of crops, most of which were horticultural. He now grows maize, beans cabbages and other crops for sale and domestic consumption. He also keeps livestock for milk production.

Social forestry activities.

The farmer started a nursery in 1987. He used to collect seeds from Tenwek hospital. Currently only a small nursery exists because the farmer feels he has planted enough for himself. He sells most of what he produces now (he last planted in 1993). He uses family labour for most of his activities and practises alley farming in about 60% of his farm. About 10% and 25% is under grazing and woodlot respectively. (the farm has a 15-25% gradient).

Achievements

Perhaps the greatest achievement for the farmer is control of soil erosion (gradient) using the alley farming technique.

He also sells poles (for construction at the now fast growing Bomet town) but timber, fruits and other social forestry benefits are still for domestic consumption.

Constraints

- * Water, Poly tubes and other nursery materials/tools
- * Pest/diseases and livestock damage

Promotion of Social forestry

He has managed to encourage neighbours and some have started adopting. Church visits to his farm have also yielded positive results among fellow faithfuls and some have adopted.

Representative from Kiambu District

MR. PAUL KAROMO comes from Kikuyu division, Ndeiya-Karai location of Kiambu district in Central province. This is an area with a typical ASAL climate with annual precipitation of around 750 mm and red soils. It is also a newly settled area with most farmers having moved in the area around 1990's. Main land use is subsistence farming of maize and beans.

Farming activities.

Settled in 1991 in the piece of land Mr Karomo's agricultural activities include maize, beans and horticultural farming among others. He also keeps livestock ie cattle and bees.

Social forestry activities

The farmer started tree planting activities way back in 1976 in another piece of land. He now continues the activities for fodder, shade and other products and services. He is also interested (and started) in establishing a small botanical garden of indigenous trees. To date he has over 10000 seedlings in the nursery some of which he sells to the community. He uses family labour.

Achievements

He has managed to be self sufficient in fuelwood. He also has increased his fodder availability apart from the income he generates from the commercial aspect of his nursery. Perhaps his biggest achievement comes in as community service where the local community has managed to learn about tree planting from his farm.

Constraints

- * Water
- * Animal damage
- * Pest/diseases
- * Nursery tools
- * Labour and finance

Promotion of social forestry

The farm is used as demonstration and training ground for the community. He also advises neighbours on tree planting.

Representative from Busia district

MITI NI UHAI SELF HELP GROUP comes from Buhaya south location, Matayos division of Busia district - a generally sloppy area with annual rainfall of about 800 mm with long dry spells with deep red soils punctuated by murram and rock outcrops. Landuse involves mixed farming with main crops being cassava and sugarcane. Traditional livestock keeping and fishing are also practised.

Groups activities

Miti Ni Uhai Self Help Group started in 1993 as a soil and water conservation initiative. The group comprises of 12 members. Their first activities included tree seedling production, soil and water conservation and 'bull scheme' among others. Presently the group engages in apart from the above, Cockerel improvement scheme, beekeeping, fish ponds poultry and gully rehabilitation.

Social forestry activities

The group operates three nurseries with annual production of over 3500 seedling half of which are sold and the rest distributed. They plant trees for fruits, soil conservation, shade etc. Gully erosion is checked by planting trees, bananas and check dams.

Constraints

Termites

Tools

Theft of seedlings

Inadequate social forestry skills

Promotion of social forestry

The group trains other farmers and other groups in social forestry.

Representative from Transmara district

MR. SAMSON OLE TINA comes from Ololua location, Kilgoris division of Transmara - newly created district carved out of Narok in Rift Valley province. This is a high to mid potential area with annual precipitation of 1500 mm in Feb - April/Sept-Nov. The area's main landuse is maize and livestock farming. Some land area is under group ranches. There are no gazetted forests in Transmara district but there is the famous Mara game reserve.

Farming activities

Settled in the approx 60 acres of land in 1980, Mr. Tina started by maize cultivation and latter included bananas. To date he has included livestock farming and other crops.

Social forestry activities.

The farmer started tree planting in 1989 by buying and planting seedlings from FD at 25/- per 100 but transport became too difficult so he started a nursery. He does not use manure in his nursery and he uses family labour. He plants the trees in the arable area to avoid animal damage.

Achievements

Over 20 houses have been roofed with timber from his farm. He sells timber and poles to about 10 people a month. His farm has become aesthetically better since he started planting the trees.

Constraints

- * Termite and animal damage
- * Water - the river (stream) is seasonal
- * Nursery tools and materials are not adequate
- * Market for the poles/timber is inadequate

Promotion of Social forestry

The farmer being the area chief uses 'barazas' to inform people about tree planting. He also started being reluctant to sell to those who look reluctant to adopt to tree planting. He also takes his children to FD to learn tree planting.

PRESENTATIONS

The presentations were presided over by the moderators who gave the presenters a breakdown of the time allocation;

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Introduction | 2 minutes |
| Presentations & Slides | 20 minutes |
| Question & Answer | 10 minutes |
| Summarization (by the moderator) | 3 minutes |
| Total | 35 minutes |

The presentations and questions and answers done in Kiswahili were later summarized in English by the moderator.

The presentation as well as the question and answers are summarized as follows;

FARMER'S PRESENTATIONS

PRESENTATION 1: KIAMBU DISTRICT

Mr. Paulo Karomo from Karai in Ndeiya

Mr Mbugua D.F.O.: Directors of KEFRI and Forest Department, Distinguished Guests, Farmers, Ladies and Gentlemen. I am Mr. Mbugua, the District Forest Officer, Kiambu. If you look out of the window, we have a very good view of the forest and we have plenty of rain. But 15 kilometres south from here at Karai, it is very dry. There is very little rain - about 800mm per year. It is very hot - an average of 30°C. There is no water or rivers to be used by the people.

People were first settled at Karai in 1976 and they were given plots. There are no trees and fodder is very scarce. The Forest Department has tried to establish nurseries. Farmers have taken seedlings so that they can grow trees for their domestic use. Mr. Paul Karomo is a teacher and his farm is a demonstration farm.

Achievements

Paulo Karomo: (1) I greet you all ladies and gentlemen. My name is Paulo Karomo and I am a small scale farmer. I got involved in nursery activities in 1978. There are no trees in our area as it is very dry. I have become involved because I realized we need trees for building as we do not have money to buy timber from other places.

I use tyres to grow my seedlings. Tyres size 14 are good and I cut away the inner rim and put them on the ground and then fill it with soil and water. In 1990, I had 2,000 seedlings in my nursery. I was the first to own a big nursery and I am often referred to as Paulo the Forester. In 1991, I had 3,000 seedlings and in 1992 I had 3,200 seedlings. I bought a donkey and cart that year to help me ferry water. In 1993 I had 4,000 seedlings and in 1994 I had 5,600 seedlings. In 1995 I had 4,000 seedlings. This year I have 10,037 seedlings. I help schools and neighbours with seedlings which are consequently planted in schools and homes. Once in a while I secretly throw seeds of flowering shrubs and trees into people's shambas so that my bees can benefit!

The trees I grow are Leucaena, Calliandra and Sesbania sesban. And I have benefitted from them in the following ways:

- They help conserve soil on my farm.
- Tree flowers are a source of pollen for my bees.
- Trees provide fodder for my livestock.
- Trees provide me with firewood and building poles.
- In my farm I also grow about 50 medicinal plants. If you have malaria or headache, I will be in a position to assist you.
- My trees are a social forestry demonstration to local, national and international groups of people. It gives me personal pride to see university students coming to learn from my farm. I would also like to thank the government because it brings important visitors from America, South Africa, Nigeria, Zimbabwe etc., to visit my farm.

I do not keep cattle. But my wife and I are in a group with 9 friends and I hope that we will soon be in a position to own some cattle. I have two water tanks on my farm. One of these tanks holds 99 drums of water.

(2) I have invented my own pesticide for termites.. I take pepper, tobacco, 'Mabangi' (Mexican Marigold) and 'Mukinduri' (Croton Megalocarpus) and I put these in a 'debe' (container) and boil them for 40 minutes and then I put it out to cool. The residue settles and I sieve the whitish liquid. I then pour this mixture into the area around my nursery.

(3) I also harvest seeds albeit with a lot of problems. This is because they are far from the ground. I tie a stone on a rope and also use a metal hook. I throw the tied stone up a tree then I pull and tie the metal and climb the tree. I then look for a suitable place to sit on the tree and then use the hook to pull the branches closer. I finally pluck the seeds.

(4) I have trained a group of people on how to raise tree seedlings and now they help me in my nursery.

PICKS UP THE BEEHIVE

(5) I keep bees. I have learnt to live with them. Trees help me in beekeeping, they are also a source of income for me. This is a beehive. It is made from the base of the stem of a sisal plant. I first trim the stem and then hollow out the inside. When you mount your beehive, make sure you place it with its entrance away from your house. This is because when bees wake up, they fly out straight ahead for at least 15 metres before they decide on which direction to fly. If you walk across its path at this time, it will most certainly sting you. In fact you can approach the beehive and stand next to it without inciting the bees. When they are carrying a lot of pollen, I know that they are busy taking care of their young and making honey. But when they are not carrying a lot of pollen and are restless, I know that there is plenty of something good to eat in the hive.

Constraints

- My major problem is termites. Termites destroy my trees - they really disturb me. But as I have mentioned earlier, I have reduced their attacks with my concoction.
- Water also gives me a major problem. I normally use dirty water which has already been used for household chores. Dirty water from the house is poured into a pot which I have just put outside the door. After the dirt has settled at the bottom of the pot, then I use the water to water my nursery. But sometimes when my wife is not looking, I steal some of her clean water!

Slide Show

- Slide 1: This is my nursery. You can see the trimmed old tyres I was telling you about. Water does not get wasted because the tyres prevent it from running off.
- Slide 2: This is my family at work in the nursery. I have taught them how to put soil in the tubes. I carefully select fertile soil.
- Slide 3: This is me in my nursery. This is my stool which I sit on to avoid getting tired too fast. I also arrange stones around the nursery when I do not have much to do in the nursery.
- Slide 4: This is a water drum on the donkey cart.
- Slide 5: This is my water tank which holds more than 99 drums of water. You can see that our area is very arid.
- Slide 6: To plant seedlings I dig such holes ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$) feet because the ground on top is very dry and then I use mulch to prevent rapid evaporation of water from the soil.
- Slide 7: This is my farm. As you can see, it is bordered by trees. The trees also protect the food crops with their shade.
- Slide 8: These are some of the medicinal plants which I give people.
- Slide 9: This is the beehive facing away from my house. By the way one does not move near the hive immediately after collecting honey, the bees are never in a good mood then! I normally put some water in a trough near the hive and place a stick on to the water to help the bees as they struggle to take off after collecting water.
- Slide 10: I keep these trees for my bees.

Question and Answer Session

Mr. O. Were (DFO - Thika): How do you ensure that your children are safe from the bees?

Paulo: I have taught my children not to throw stones. I have told them the danger of bees. For instance, when they want to fetch water and a bee is hovering around the tap, open the tap gently with one finger.

Dr. P. Oballa - KEFRI: How do you cope with the problem of theft in your nursery?

Paulo: I throw seeds into their farms and sell the seedlings cheaply and give some free of charge.

Mr. R. Okumu - KEFRI: How did you come up with the mixture of your pesticide?

Paulo: When some one annoys you, sometimes you may think of how to deal with him as you lie on your bed at night. That was the case with me and the termites. I just decided to combine items whose effects I knew were unpleasant in one way or another.

Dr. E. Chagalla - KEFRI: I have three questions for you:

1. Do your neighbours also use the pesticide?
2. How did you come up with the beehive?
3. How do you select the trees from which you harvest the seeds?

Paulo: (1) I have taught my neighbours how to make the pesticide. (2) I got the idea of using a sisal stump as a beehive after I saw one that termites had hollowed. (3) When harvesting seeds, I select the trees which look mature and healthy.

PRESENTATION 2: TRANSMARA DISTRICT

Mr. Samson Ole Tina from Ololua Location Kilgoris Division

Mr. N. Matika D.F.O.: Transmara District was formed in 1994, therefore we can say that it is only two years old. It is 51km from Kisii, neighboured by Tanzania to the South and Narok to the North. The people of Transmara district are mainly livestock farmers. Maasais and Kipsigis are the majority though there are also people from other communities in Kenya.

Samson Ole Tina: My name is Samson Ole Tina. I am a farmer in Transmara district, Ololua Location. Maasais are mainly livestock farmers. Originally they were nomads, but these days, they have their own farms and are settling down. My father had more than 200 cattle. I had to leave school to herd cattle. As young morans, we used to steal cattle, drink milk and roam around singing this song.

(Maasai song)

Translation:

*If you are a moran without cows,
And do not rustle,
Then you are not a moran.*

But deep inside, this kind of life did not please me and I decided to grow crops instead. This was not an easy task as my father's animals destroyed my crops now and again. When I complained, my father said that I was wasting grazing land. You see in Maasailand if your crops are destroyed by livestock, then you are the one on the wrong! Because of this I decided to move to the forest and the members of my family thought that I was bewitched.

Once alone in the forest I started drawing up plans for my future. I started my farm in 1988 by first fencing the land and planting trees. My father refused me to fence the land and therefore I was forced to plant my trees in the middle of the maize crops. I also planted bananas and added more

trees. My wish was to plant even more trees, but this thing you people call the wheelbarrow gave me problems. It is hard work pushing the wheelbarrow along - in fact I almost gave up tree planting due to backaches. Despite my being an outcast, mother still sneaked to my house in the forest and brought me milk when she could. Father was not supposed to know about this.

Water was also a major problem as the river was too far from my house but very near father's homestead. I then decided to dig a dam in 1991 when agricultural officers visited me.

I tell you that this farm became my source of livelihood. My very first blanket and suitcase were bought from proceeds earned from cabbages.

Termites are a major problem. I am surprised that termites are even in Kiambu, Bomet and other parts of the country with all the Doctors and Professors in this room!! In fact I would like to challenge them to look for a remedy to this problem. To combat this problem, I set up my nursery in a dry spot where there were no termites. I dug a trench two feet wide and got fertile soil mixed with ashes and put them into the trenches.

Before we move on to the slide show, I would like you to have in mind that I was very ill when they were taken. In fact your officers are the ones who took me to hospital in their vehicle.

SLIDE SHOW/ ACHIEVEMENTS

By the way I am not going to use that rod you are using to point, the only stick a Maasai knows is his 'rungu'.

Slide 1: This shows part of my farm. This is the side that is bordered by the road.

Slide 2: This is the dam which I dug. These trees you see here prevent it from drying too soon. Can any of you give me an example of such a tree?

Slide 3: This is my nursery in the shade of the trees, and this is my house.

- Slide 4: This is my nursery. Note the shade which I have constructed for my seedlings.
- Slide 5: To keep cattle and wild animals off, I have constructed a strong fence. No Maasai will accept any blame if their animals stray into my farm.
- Slide 6: A round each young tree, I have constructed a fence to protect them from damage by people and animals.
- Slide 7: This is my beehive near indigenous trees. I do not want my bees to go far for food and water otherwise they will become tired. These trees you see here are 'Osokei' (*Warbugia ugandensis*) and *Osokoni* (*Croton macrostachys*). I mix the honey with *Osokoni* and give it to the children. It serves as a good cure for coughs and colds. These are the medicinal plants which are good for my family.
- Slide 8: This is a picture of my family and neighbours children who help me in the nursery. We are now able to obtain timber for building and firewood. There is no need to travel far for firewood. By the way, my farm is 60 acres.

Since 1991 to 1996 we have sold five thousand seedlings. The money I earn is used for the upkeep of my family, school fees and books for the children. All these dresses you can see in the picture including this one which is identical to that one have been bought in Nakuru with money earned from the nursery. My neighbours do not complain about my using their children because I pay for them fees sometimes and buy them uniforms and books. I have chosen to work with children because they are our future and I am confident that they will follow my footsteps.

I have taught people how to plant seedlings inside their maize plantations. I also have a few grade cattle - not many unhealthy ones like my father.

During the field day in 1993, more than 2,000 people visited my farm. They were all very impressed.

Then wonders started happening. I was made a village elder. Then one day five people came to my home and informed me that I was required at the Chief's office. At the Chief's office I was appointed Acting Assistant Chief. I used my new appointment to educate people on the

importance of trees. I was one day confirmed Assistant Chief after an interview. I was happy because this was a recognition and appreciation of my tree-planting efforts.

I do not drink or smoke. When I come from the office my concerns are my family and my trees. Sometimes people do not believe that I am a chief because I always choose to be simple.

I was then promoted to a Chief after an interview. With the powers of my office (the Chief's ACT) I have created a community forest reserve on a hill and I have a rule: That no one should cut a tree without my permission.

Constraints

- Termites
- Initially, he was socially isolated for choosing a different lifestyle.

Question and Answer Session

Question: How do the children manage to go to school and help you at the same time and how do you encourage other morans to follow your footsteps?

Answer: Every evening, the children run from school to water the seedlings. My wife also assists me in the nursery. Due to the many trees the soil in my nursery does not lose water quickly. To enlighten the morans, I often have field days to educate them on the importance of trees.

PRESENTATION 3: THIKA DISTRICT

Mr. Mwangi Lazarus and Njoki.

Mr Mwangi comes from the dry areas of Thika district. With him was his granddaughter miss Njoki who presented a poem whose theme was that: " Trees are life, plant many, preserve and use them in the best way."

ACHIEVEMENTS

Mr mwangi has planted fruit trees in his home compound, along boundaries and in a woodlot of 140 grevillea trees. For soil protection he has done some contour planting with trees and napier grass. He get some revenue from sale of fruits, and grevillea seed. He also advices farmers on tree planting issues and sells to them seed. To maintain his trees and reduce termite attacks, Mwangi prunes his trees and spot weeds them. He has build a water tank with the hope that this will help him water his seedlings once he starts a nursery.

CONSTRAINTS

- Termites
- Water. The rainfall is low and the nearest source of water is 1.5 Kms away. This has delayed his plans to have a nursery.

SLIDES

1st slide showed firewood for sale and domestic use that had already been collected and a water tank.

2nd slide showed some of the fruit trees on his farm such as pawpaw and mangoes.

3rd slide showed newly harvested grevillea seeds drying in the sun.

QUESTIONS

Question 1: How many years have you worked as a farmer? or have you ever worked as a civil servant?

Answer: I started farming in 1952 up to date and I have never worked as a civil servant before.

Question 2: Termites have given you a loss, what have you done to save the trees?

Answer: The BAT people left me with some pesticide which I am still using. I also mix used oil and apply at the roots.

Question 3: What have you done to save your water problem?

Answer: I use the dirty water my wife keeps for me in a bucket next to the Kitchen door. I leave the water for a while then the dirt settles down and the water becomes clean for my nursery use, unfortunately the termites like the wet trees and therefore attack them.

Question 4: What have you done to see that your fellow farmers learn your type of farming?

Answer: I have tried to teach them and I have introduced them to Plan International for more information since Plan International gives me seedlings at times.

Question 5: How big is your farm? How does your family assist you?

Answer: I have a 5 acre land and I have divided it into three. My children and their mother, they get water from the river for my use at the nursery. My wife also gets me seeds from the shamba.

PRESENTATION 4: BOMET DISTRICT

Mr. Joseph Koech

Mr. Joseph Koech comes from Central Division of Bomet District. This part of the country receives annual rainfall of between 1500mm and 1800mm. Most of the area is hilly and thus soil erosion is very severe. The major crops grown are maize, bananas and beans. Livestock keeping is also practiced.

Mr. Koech owns a 3^{1/2} acre piece of land which he acquired from his father in 1984 after retiring from Tenwek hospital where he used to work. He started by planting napier grass and fruits to prevent soil erosion. He started a tree nursery in 1987 mostly using fallen seed. Other seedlings he got from Tenwek hospital. In 1993 he ceased planting trees in his shamba because he felt he had planted enough.

Achievement

- In 1988 he had planted around 900 trees,
1989 around 1500 trees,
1990 around 1500 trees, and
1991 around 2000 trees.
- He has been able to prevent soil erosion since his trees act as windbreaks and shade.
- He has managed to encourage villagers, schools and churches to plant trees.
- He gets some income from selling some of the trees to institutions or individuals for firewood, building and medicine. He also plants bananas, cabbages and pineapples for both subsistence and commercial purposes.

Constraints

- Water is the main problem since they walk for long distances to fetch water.
- Lack of funds to buy the tools that would make his work easier, e.g., a donkey to fetch water with.

SLIDES:

1. The land is dry - no trees. This encouraged him because there were no trees in his area and people had problems of firewood and others like logs.
2. Nursery - Blue gum, Sesbania and other indigenous trees.
3. Some bananas and vegetables, maize within Grevillea and Cyprus. This is because the place is hilly and if left without trees, soil erosion would occur. He also has planted grass for cows. The people go to buy harvested Bluegum and Cyprus for building.
4. Terraces - nappier grass lines, vegetables. He mentioned the terraces are about 50. Some with Grevillea, nappier grass, and vegetables in between.
5. His nursery is near the hill. Grass for feeding cattle and also people would buy from him to cover their houses. Also in the slide are Bluegum, Cyprus and other tree species.
6. Bluegum - ready for cutting. To be sold to schools and local people. Bomet has no trees so he sells a lot.
7. Below his farm - Boundary planted with Cyprus.
8. Home - some trees near the house for shade and wind break. He cuts them for firewood and sale.

QUESTIONS:

1. Mr. Mulatya - KEFRI. Do you do the work alone or you are helped by others?"
(A): "I do the work alone with my wife. I would come from work and in the evening, bring even 200 seedlings and plant even into the night. Also in the

morning, I would do some hole digging and plant in the evening. There's nobody who helps us."

2. Mr. Cheboiwo - KEFRI. There seems to be a lot of wind in your area and this can destroy houses and schools. You have said your neighbours and schools as well, have not planted trees. Is there anything you have done to help others see what to do about all this?"

(A): In 1993, an Agricultural Officer came and a big meeting was arranged to teach the people in the area about all this (i.e. planting trees for wind breaking). So they are aware because I have also informed them of what to do."

3. Mr. Akililu - NGO (visitor from Ethiopia) - (Translated by Mr. Kioo).
As shown in your activities, you are raising other seedlings. Do you sell some to fellow farmers or do you give them free?"

(A): "I sell and give some as discount."

5. Dr. Konuche - Director KEFRI. I have seen you have a variety of trees like Cyprus, Bluegum, and Crybilia. Are other villagers still planting this species or have they given up due to the Aphid?

A: They are planting some of the exotic species though they have stopped planting Cyprus and prefer to plant more Acacias.

(Forest Officer added): "When the aphids came, many people stopped planting cyprus but we came up with ways to help them continue. Other species were also introduced. But we are still continuing to encourage them to plant Cyprus since it is surviving."

6. Dr. Ebby Chagalla - KEFRI. "Thank you Mr. Koech for your presentation. You said you have water problem and you would like to buy a donkey. During all these years, from where have you been getting your water and what is your problem that makes it hard for you to buy a donkey?"
- (A): "I have a child in secondary school and all the money is used to pay school fees. We have water but it is very far and my farm is very high up the hill" -(making it difficult to ferry the water manually).
7. "We were told that Bomet has a lot of rain. Have you thought of a way of trapping this rain water so that you can make use of it?"
- (A): "I have not done this."
9. Flora - KEFRI. "You said there are times you sold trees and got about Shs.60,000. Since you started do you sell that much or it was only once. How much revenue do you get from selling your trees?"
- (A): I sold this in 1993 but other times I have been selling only small quantities like 100 trees or so to the women for firewood. One tree is about 100 shillings but if it is big I increase the price."
10. Mr. Ngoda - Forest Department. "You have said you have been planting trees since 1987 but your activities have decreased. Your nursery is now very small. Why are you losing hope in tree planting?"
- (A): This is because of water problem and it is a demanding job. Also, I have tended to concentrate on banana planting."

PRESENTATION 5: REPRESENTATIVE FROM BUSIA DISTRICT: MITI NI UHAI SELF HELP GROUP.

Introduction

Miti ni Uhai Self Group comes from Busia District neighboring Uganda and Lake Victoria on the South. The area receives annual rainfall between 800mm - 1000mm. The major farm activities include growing cassava, sugarcane, livestock keeping and fishery .

The group was established in 1993 with twelve (12) members, three women and nine men. Their aim was to initiate soil and water conservation. Members work in two days shift and reserves Friday for all members. In the nursery, they have around 3000 -5000 trees of different species including Calliandra and Sesbania. When the trees are ready for distribution, they first divide some among themselves and then sell the rest to Institutes, School, Churches and Individuals. They have opened a bank account where they deposit what they get from the income.

Achievements

They have managed to encourage the planting of trees all around, succeeded in preventing soil erosion through demonstrating and teaching the farmers and villagers in their own farms. They have also bought cows through the income they get and have been able to bring up 64 households in tree planting programme.

Constraints

- (i) Termites: Termites destroy tree roots thus damaging the whole plant. Termites have been treated with some success by using a Muarubaini and chili concoction prepared 14 days before use.
- (ii) Theft: People steal seedlings from the nursery and thus discourage efforts put in for planting more.
- (iii) Dealing with difficult farmer who are never ready to understand what they are being advised to do.
- (iv) Moles.

Future plans

Their aim is for all farmers to plant around 200 trees by the year 2000. They also expect to create employment and each farmer to have bought at least one cow if possible. They have requested that each member recruits at least four farmers into tree planting each year.

SLIDES

Slide 1: Showed seedlings in the groups nursery. They have a shortage of tubes so whenever they give seedlings to peoples they always ask that they are given back the tubes.

Slide 2: Showed how they have dug a contour to counteract the steep gradient of the land.

Slide 3: Showed a demonstration of tree planting.

Slide 4: Showed some of their farm produce, including seedlings, firewood and pineapples.

Slide 5: Showed Calliandra in alleys of 4 x 4.

Question and Answer Session

Cheboiyo - KEFRI

Q. What action are you taking in prevention of tsetsefly?

A. There is a project group from United Kingdom which is helping by providing us with leaves which helps prevent the spread of tsetsefly.

Loise - KEFRI

Q. Why don't you increase the number in your group?

A. We thought of maintaining the members we have at the moment so that we could see how much we are able to do as a small group. We also encourage other village members to form their own groups too.

INFORMATION BRIEF TO AWARDING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Members:

1. Mr. F. Mbote (Soil & Water Conservation Branch)
2. Mr. M. Mbegeza (PPCSCA)
3. Dr. L. Wamocho (JKUAT)
4. Dr. E. Chagaia (Kenya Forestry Research Institute)
5. Mr. D. W. Muita (Forestry Extension Services Division)

The following information would be useful in facilitating the day's activities during the 8th National Social Forestry Prize Day occasion.

Selection of candidates

In collaboration with the Forestry Department, DFOs in five (5) districts Trans-Mara, Bomet, Thika, Busia and Kiambu were asked to recommend at least two candidates, either individuals or groups, from each district who were carrying out outstanding social forestry activities through self-initiative.

Field observation to evaluate their activities on the spot were held from January to February 1996 by training officers of both Kenyan and Japanese training officers of the project and Forestry Department. Each observation team elected one individual or group in a district as the presenter of the Prize Day according to the scope of their activities. As a result, five individuals were selected.

The Score Sheet

It is provided with the following columns:

Superiority of activities, Effectiveness of presentation, Question and Answer Session and Total point as attached. The sum total of score entries of these columns will lead the ratings which will determine the fine positions of the presenters.

Supplementary sheet for Evaluation of Presenters

| Name of Presenter District | Superiority of Activities (20) | Effectiveness of presentation (10) | Q and A Session (10) | Total Points |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| TRANS-MARA Mr. Samson Ole Tina | | | | |
| BOMET Mr. Joseph Koech | | | | |
| BUSIA Miti ni Uhai Self-help group | | | | |
| KIAMBU Mr. Paul Karomo | | | | |
| THIKA Mr. Daniel Mwingi Lazarus | | | | |

THE RESULTS OF EVALUATION

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. | MR. SAMSON OLE TINA (Trans-mara) | 35 points |
| 2. | MR. PAUL KAROMO (Kiambu) | 34 points |
| 3. | MR. DANIEL MWINGI LAZARUS (Thika) | 32 points |
| 4. | MITI NI UHAI SELF-HELP GROUP(Busia) | 31 Points |
| 5. | MR. JOSEPH KOECH (Bomet) | 24 Points |

SPEECH BY H.E. DR. SHINSUKE HORIUCHI ON THE OCCASION OF THE
EIGHTH NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZE DAY, ON 24TH MAY, 1996

The Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology,
Honourable Zachary Onyonka,

Dr. P.K. A. Konuche, Director of KEFRI

Mr. P. Mung'ala, Director of Forest Department

distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

It is an honour for me to be invited to the Eight National Social Forestry Prize Day. This is the second time that I have attended such a function and it has been just as pleasant for me today as it was last year.

The Social Forestry Prize Day is one of the most important activities organised by the Social Forestry Training Project, and I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate all of you who have been nominated from a variety of districts throughout Kenya, and who are awarded for your outstanding activities in the promotion of tree planting in Kenya. I would like to express my sincere hope that those of you, awarded today, play a pivotal role in promoting tree planting activities and sustainable use of the forest land, in your region. I believe that it is the peoples' own initiative to stop degradation of forests and keep your land green.

The Republic of Kenya, used to have ample forest resources, but now only 3% of its land is covered by forest, as a result of reclamation and expansion of farm land. Shrub-land covers about 65% of the country, which has also become a disastrous condition because the rapid population growth has been accelerating fuelwood consumption and over-grazing and thereby depreciating forest resources. This is one of the major environmental problems in Kenya and is likely to become a threat to the economic development in this country. Reforestation is a "must" endeavour because wood and charcoal will occupy the position of essential fuels in many developing countries.

The Government of Japan had started its economic cooperation in the forestry sector of Kenya in 1985 and we hope that our cooperation could contribute to the conservation and forestation. The Kenya Forestry Research Institute was established by Grant Aid. The technical cooperation project entitled the "Social Forestry Training Project" has been implemented since 1985 and JICA has been dispatching about 43 Experts to the Institute under this project.

I must mention that this very building where we are today is part of the Japanese Grant Aid which was handed-over last year. With the useage of the research facilities, the project has started the third country training program. This program aims at sharing techniques and experiences with its neighbouring countries as well as monitoring technical cooperation among developing countries. At the beginning of this year in February, it has been the first time that the third country training program has been carried out for a month in this project and about 20 trainees have attended this program from 9 countries. This project has other 13 training courses for Kenyan farmers, teachers, public officers etc whereby, 3000 trainees have benefited using the research facilities.

I do hope that the Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology and KEFRI will take full responsibility to utilize these new research facilities and equipment to the fullest extend and to maintain properly because these are gifts from the Japanese hard-working taxpayers. I believe I said that the same amount of funds could build one hundred schools. I like to address the researchers in this Institute that you must produce larger benefit and services to the country than one hundred schools could have delivered.

I wish that the project activities will help prevent further destruction of forests and shrubbery and conserve the valuable environment in Kenya.

Thank you.

SPEECH BY THE MINISTER FOR RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY HON. DR. Z.T. ONYONKA, EGH, MP ON THE OCCASSION OF THE OFFICIAL CLOSING OF THE EIGHTH SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZE DAY ON THE 24th OF MAY, 1996 AT KEFRI HEADQUARTERS IN MUGUGA AT 3.00P.M.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, THE AMBASSADOR OF JAPAN,
THE RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE, JICA OFFICE,
THE DIRECTOR OF FOREST DEPARTMENT,
THE DIRECTOR KEFRI,
FELLOW FARMERS,
INVITED GUESTS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

IT GIVES ME GREAT PLEASURE TO JOIN YOU TODAY ON THIS OCCASSION OF THE EIGHTH SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZE DAY.

ANNUAL FORESTRY DAYS HAVE NOW BECOME AN INTEGRAL PART OF OUR FARMING CALENDAR AND IT IS EVIDENT THAT THIS EVENT HAS BECOME A VITAL TOOL IN THE PROMOTION OF FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION IN OUR COUNTRY.

IT IS GRATIFYING TO NOTE THAT THE CONCEPT OF SOCIAL FORESTRY HAS TAKEN ROOT IN OVER 40 DISTRICTS IN OUR COUNTRY. THIS IS AN INDICATION OF ITS ACCEPTANCE AMONG THE MAJORITY OF THE COMMUNITIES IN KENYA. WE SHOULD, THEREFORE, CONTINUE WITH THIS CRUSADE SO THAT THE ENTIRE COUNTRY IS SENSITISED ABOUT ITS USEFULNESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I AM INFORMED THAT THE OBJECTIVE OF TODAY'S VARIED ACTIVITIES, HAS BEEN TO SHOW OUR RECOGNITION AND APPRECIATION OF THE PEOPLE IN OUR COMMUNITY WHO HAVE MADE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS AFFORESTATION.. TODAY'S FORUM, THEREFORE, HAS BROUGHT TOGETHER A WIDE CROSS-SECTION OF DESERVING PEOPLE, AMONG THEM FARMERS, FORESTERS, RESEARCH SCIENTISTS AND POLICY MAKERS. AN OCCASION LIKE THIS ONE IS BENEFICIAL TO ALL THESE KEY-PLAYERS AS THEY GET THE OPPORTUNITY TO HIGHLIGHT THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS AND DISCUSS THE DRAWBACKS THAT THEY HAVE EXPERIENCED IN THEIR EFFORTS.

I AM SURE THAT IN THE COURSE OF TODAY'S DISCUSSIONS ON AFFORESTATION, YOU HAVE ALL SHARED EXPERIENCES AND EXCHANGED VIEWS ON THIS SUBJECT THAT HAS BROUGHT ALL OF US TOGETHER HERE TODAY.

FOR ALMOST TWO DECADES, THE GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN THE ISSUE OF TREE PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION VERY SERIOUSLY AS THEY DEAL DIRECTLY WITH THE PROTECTION AND PROVISION OF PRODUCTS FROM OUR NATURAL RESOURCES, THE MOST IMPORTANT BEING WOOD, FUEL, AND MEDICINES. THE GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO REITERATE THE NEED FOR INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF FOREST PRODUCTS AND URGES FOR THE RELENTLESS PROMOTION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH RURAL AFFORESTATION PROGRAMMES. WE WILL REMEMBER THAT KENYA WAS AT ONE TIME SEVERELY AFFECTED BY THE UNCONTROLLED AND WANTON DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS. THIS

PROBLEM WAS RIGHTLY ATTRIBUTED TO AN EXPLOSIVE AND UNPRECEDENTED POPULATION BOOM THAT LED TO AN INCREASED DEMAND FOR FOREST PRODUCTS.

THE PROBLEM CAN BE FURTHER TRACED TO A PROLONGED DROUGHT PERIOD THAT RESULTED IN SEVERE FOOD SHORTAGES THROUGHOUT THE EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN REGION IN THE EARLY 1980'S. INDEED, TO DATE, MANY COUNTRIES IN AFRICA HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO OVERCOME CONSTANT FOOD CRISES THAT ARE DIRECTLY LINKED TO CROP FAILURE DURING THAT DIFFICULT PERIOD.

HOWEVER, WE MUST LOOK CAREFULLY INTO THE CAUSE OF THIS DROUGHT, WHICH AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS AND FORESTERS BLAME ON ACUTE DEFORESTATION AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY FACTORS. AMONG THESE ARE LACK OF SOUND FARMING TECHNIQUES, IRRATIONAL ADAPTATION OF TECHNOLOGIES AND UNMITIGATED ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION.

FROM THESE EXPERIENCES, THE KENYAN GOVERNMENT'S POLICY TOWARDS FORESTRY AND RURAL AFFORESTATION IN PARTICULAR, IS NOW GEARED TOWARDS INCREASED TREE PLANTING TO ENSURE THAT OUR FARMING LANDS ARE WELL MAINTAINED AND PROTECTED. THE GOVERNMENT SEES A DIRECT LINKAGE BETWEEN AFFORESTATION AND SOUND FARMING PRACTICES, ESPECIALLY IN THE CONCEPT OF AGRO-FORESTRY AND FARM FORESTRY.

THIS NEW COMMITMENT TO A GREENER KENYA HAS SEEN THE INITIATION OF MANY SOCIAL FORESTRY PROJECTS IN THE LAST 15 YEARS. THE GOVERNMENT BELIEVES THAT WITH INTENSIFIED TRAINING IN SOCIAL FORESTRY, EXTENSION WORK AND THE CONSTANT PROVISION OF LOW COST SEEDLINGS TO FARMERS, OUR FARMING LANDS ARE LIKELY TO MAKE REMARKABLE RECOVERY IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

HOWEVER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE NEW FORESTRY CONCEPTS HAVE NECESSITATED OUR SEARCH FOR ASSISTANCE FROM COUNTRIES THAT ARE EXPERIENCED IN VIABLE AFFORESTATION TECHNIQUES. AS A RESULT, WE HAVE INITIATED VARIOUS INEXPENSIVE FORESTRY PROGRAMMES IN THE COUNTRY, IN COLLABORATION WITH COUNTRIES LIKE JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I WISH TO STATE HERE, THAT AS A GOVERNMENT AND A PEOPLE, WE ARE VERY APPRECIATIVE OF THE PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MAJOR SOCIAL FORESTRY PROJECTS IN KENYA.

THIS EXTENSIVE PROJECT HAS TO DATE, DRAWN OVER 1600 PARTICIPANTS FROM DIFFERENT LEVELS OF FOREST MANAGEMENT. THE FIRST PHASE OF THE PROJECT HAS FOCUSED MAINLY ON EXTENSION STRATEGIES, TREE ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT, AND SOCIO-CULTURAL/SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES.

THE CONCEPT OF EDUCATION AMONG THESE KEY PEOPLE HAS ACHIEVED TREMENDOUS RESULTS. INDEED, IT IS QUITE CLEAR THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT INGREDIENT BEFORE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANY PROJECT IS TRAINING. WE ARE, THEREFORE, GRATEFUL THAT JAPANESE FORESTRY EXPERTS, HAVE SO FAR, SUCCESSFULLY HELD 65 COURSES IN VARIOUS ASPECTS OF FORESTRY.

THE AFFORESTATION PROGRAMME WHICH COVERS URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, THAT IS NAIROBI AND KITUI, HAS ACHIEVED SOME RESOUNDING SUCCESSES AS WELL. INDEED, THE NAIROBI FORESTRY EFFORTS ARE EVIDENT ON A ONE KILOMETER STRETCH ON AIRPORT ROAD BETWEEN GENERAL MOTORS FACTORY AND THE JOMO KENYATTA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, WHILE THE RIVER TIVA SITE IN KITUI HAS MODEL DEMONSTRATION NURSERIES WHICH SUPPLY SEEDLINGS TO FARMERS.

THESE TWO PROJECTS ARE A DEMONSTRATION OF WHAT CONSCIENTIOUS FORESTRY EFFORTS CAN ACHIEVE IN DEGRADED AND DRYLAND CONDITIONS. WITH THE SUCCESS OF THESE TWO PROJECTS, A SECOND PHASE WAS INITIATED IN 1992 TO EXTEND FOR A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS. THIS PHASE HAS SEEN OUR COUNTRY BECOME A REGIONAL CENTRE FOR SOCIAL FORESTRY EXPANSION IN AFRICA. VARIOUS REGIONAL TRAINING COURSES FOR EAST, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN LAUNCHED IN NAIROBI AND HAVE ATTRACTED PARTICIPANTS FROM ETHIOPIA, TANZANIA, UGANDA, MALAWI, ZIMBABWE, BOTSWANA, LESOTHO, SWAZILAND AND SOUTH AFRICA.

WE ARE HAPPY ABOUT THIS REGIONAL COLLABORATION IN AFFORESTATION BECAUSE ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION KNOWS NO BOUNDARIES. THE TRANSFER OF INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY ON A COMMON PLATFORM IS CERTAIN TO MAKE MEANINGFUL CONTRIBUTION TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION WITHIN THE ENTIRE REGION.

IN OUR ENDEAVORS TO CONSERVE OUR ENVIRONMENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, WE MUST NOT FORGET THAT OUR MAIN OBJECTIVE IS TO CREATE A NEW LAND-USE ORDER AND NEW RURAL FARMING DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES THAT WILL DIVERSIFY AND INCREASE OUR NATIONAL FOOD PRODUCTION CAPACITY. WITH WELL-PLANNED LAND USE, KENYA AND THE ENTIRE REGION, HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO FEED THEMSELVES AND EXPORT DIFFERENT FOODS AND FOREST PRODUCTS ON A SUSTAINABLE LEVEL.

TO THIS END, WE MUST BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY WITH THE FARMERS' ASPIRATIONS AND ENLIST THEIR PARTICIPATION AS IMPORTANT PARTNERS IN PROBLEM FORMULATION, STRATEGY SELECTION AND TECHNOLOGY PACKAGING. WE MUST THEREFORE, LOOK FOR TECHNOLOGIES THAT ARE USER FRIENDLY AND AFFORDABLE TO THE FARMER. WE ALSO NEED TO DEMONSTRATE TO THE COMMUNITY, IN THE ACCEPTED IDIOM AND CULTURAL PRACTICES, THAT THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND IMPROVEMENT IN FOOD PRODUCTION ARE CLOSELY LINKED.

MR. CHAIRMAN, WE HAVE REACHED THE DAY'S CLIMAX WHICH WILL CULMINATE IN THE PRESENTATION OF AWARDS TO THE BEST CONTESTANTS OF THE EIGHTH SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZE DAY. I UNDERSTAND THAT THIS YEAR, FIVE FARMERS HAVE BEEN SELECTED FROM THE 40 DISTRICTS AS OUTSTANDING IN SOCIAL FORESTRY ACTIVITIES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE AREAS. I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO CONGRATULATE ALL OF THEM AND ALL THE OTHER FARMERS WHO HAVE MADE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS WORTHY CAUSE. IN REAL TERMS, THE AWARDING OF PRIZES TO FARMERS IS MERELY AN INDICATION THAT WE SHOULD WORK HARDER TO IMPROVE OUR FORESTS.

FINALLY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, ALLOW ME TO EXTEND MY GRATITUDE TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF JAPAN THROUGH HIS EXCELLENCY, THE AMBASSADOR, FOR THEIR CONTINUED SUPPORT OF OUR GOVERNMENT IN MANY FIELDS, ESPECIALLY IN RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT.

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO THANK THE PARTICIPANTS FOR FINDING TIME TO ATTEND TODAY'S ACTIVITIES, AND THE ORGANISERS OF THIS EVENT WHO HAVE WORKED TIRELESSLY TO ENSURE THE SUCCESS OF THE DAY.

WITH THESE REMARKS, IT IS NOW MY PLEASANT TASK TO PRESENT THE AWARDS.

THANK YOU.

APPENDIX

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

AT THE 8TH NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZE DAY

| NAME | ADDRESS | ORGANIZATION |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| GUESTS OF HONOUR | | |
| 1. H.E. Dr. S. Horiuchi | Box, 60202, Nairobi | Ambassador of Japan |
| 2. Hon. Z. Onyonka | Box 30568 Nairobi | Minister MRTTT |
| MAIN GUESTS | | |
| 3. Mr. K. Kogure | Box 60202, Nairobi | Embassy of Japan |
| 4. Mr. M. Tagami | Box 50572, Nairobi | Resident Rep. JICA |
| 5. Mr. H. Abe | Box 50572, Nairobi | JICA |
| 6. Mr. G.M. Mailu | Box 30568, Nairobi | MRTTT |
| 7. Mr. D. Andere | Box 30623, Nairobi | Secretary NCST |
| 8. Mr. J. Nyangeri | Box 30623, Nairobi | NCST |
| 9. Mr. P.M. Mung'ala | Box 30513, Nairobi | Director, FD |
| 10. Mr. R. Gikonyo | Box 30513, Nairobi | Dep/Director FD |
| 11. Dr. P.K.A. Konuche | Box 20412, Nairobi | Director KEFRI |
| 12. Mr. H. Masuko | Box 50572, Nairobi | Chief Adviser SFTP |
| 13. Mr. S. Mishima | Box 50572, Nairobi | Chief Adviser SFTP |
| 14. Mr. Akililu Amha | Box 30677, Nairobi | ICRAF |
| 15. Mr. J. Kiio | Box 41242, Nairobi | ICRAF |

AWARDING COMMITTEE

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 16. Dr. E. Chagalla | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 17. Mrs. L.A. Omoro | Box 30028, Nairobi | MoALDM/SWCB |
| 18. Mr. L.S. Wamocho | Box 62000, Nairobi | JKUAT |
| 19. Mr. D.W. Mwita | Box 30513, Nairobi | FESD |
| 20. Mr. F. Mbote | Box 30028, Nairobi | MoALDM/SWCB |

PRESENTERS

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 21. Mr. P.M. Mbugua | Box 74, Kikuyu | DFEO, Kikuyu |
| 22. Mr. P. Karomo | C/o DFO, Kikuyu | Farmer |
| 23. Mr. N. Oloo Were | Box 128, Thika | DFEO, Thika |
| 24. Mr. D.M Lazarus | Box, Thika | Farmer |
| 25. Mr.D.N. Chege | Box, Busia | DFO Busia District |
| 26. Mr. J. Nyahanga | Box , Matayos | DFEO, Matayos |
| 27. Miti ni Uhai Group | Box , Matayos | Chairman |
| 28. DFO, Bomet | Box 304, Bomet | Bomet District |
| 29. Mr. W. Ndubi | Box 304, Bomet | DFEO, Bomet |
| 30. Mr. J. Koech | C/o DFO, Bomet | Farmer |
| 31. Mr. N. Mwatika | Box 1, Kilgoris | DFO, Transmara |
| 32. Mr. S. Ole Tina | Box 1, Kilgoris | Farmer |
| 33. Mr. S. Kondo | Box 1, Kilgoris | Transmara |
| 34. Mr. J. Makatama | Box, Busia | Busia |
| 35. Mr. Fredrick Mugeni | Box, Busia | Farmer, Busia |
| 36. Mr. Joseph Odhiambo | Box, Busia | Farmer, Busia |
| 37. Mr. Boniface Ochieng | Box, Busia | Farmer, Busia |

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 38. Miss. Susan Njoki | Thika | Thika |
| 39. Mr. Wycliff Opagara | Box Busia | Farmer, Busia |

MODERATORS

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 40. Mr. R. Mwendandu | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 41. Mrs. J. Ngige | Box 30513, Nairobi | FESD |

ORGANIZERS

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 42. Mr. T. Shima | Box 50572, Nairobi | SFTP/JICA |
| 43. Mr.M. Mukolwe | Box 20412, Nairobi | SFTP/KEFRI |
| 44. Mr. A. Mwamburi | Box 20412, Nairobi | SFTP/KEFRI |
| 45. Mr. P. Barasa | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 46. Mr. G. Aoko | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 47. Ms. F. Chege | Box 20412, Nairobi | SFTP/KEFRI |

OTHER PARTICIPANTS

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 48. Ms. T. Nabusoba | Box 30456, Nairobi | KBC |
| 49. Mr. E. Kanyanya | Box 30513, Nairobi | FESD |
| 50. Mr. J.B. Wangwe | Box 30513, Nairobi | FESD |
| 51. Mr. K. Saito | Box 50572, Nairobi | SFTP/JICA |
| 52. Mr. I. Miyagi | Box 50572, Nairobi | SFTP/JICA |
| 53. Mr. I. Iwata | Box 50572, Nairobi | SFTP/JICA |
| 54. Mr. Kemmochi | Box 50572, Nairobi | SFTP/JICA |
| 56. Ms. H. Yamauchi | Box 50572, Nairobi | SFTP/JICA |
| 57. Mr. K. Yaguchi | Box 50572, Nairobi | SFTP/JICA |
| 58. Mr. K. Suzuki | Box 50572, Nairobi | SFTP/JICA |

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|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 59. Ms. A. Yamaguchi | Box 50572, Nairobi | SFTP/JOVC |
| 60. Mr. M. Sato | Box 50572, Nairobi | SFTP/JICA |
| 61. Ms. Sarah Moraa | Box 20412, Nairobi | SFTP/MUGUGA |
| 62. Ms. G. Awino | Box 20412, Nairobi | SFTP/MUGUGA |
| 63. Ms. L. Wathe | Box 20412, Nairobi | SFTP/MUGUGA |
| 64. Ms. J. Mwangi | Box 20412, Nairobi | SFTP/MUGUGA |
| 65. Ms. S.A. Hongo | Box 20412, Nairobi | SFTP/MUGUGA |
| 66. Mr. J. Cheboiwo | Box 892, Kitui | SFTP/KITUI |
| 67. Ms. F. Mwawughangha | Box 892, Kitui | SFTP/KITUI |
| 68. Mr. B. Muok | Box 892, Kitui | SFTP/KITUI |
| 69. Ms. J. Kamene | Box 892, Kitui | SFTP/KITUI |
| 70. Mr. L. Rateng | Box 892, Kitui | SFTP/KITUI |
| 71. Ms. C. Kangalikya | Box 892, Kitui | SFTP/KITUI |
| 72. Mr. S. Kamonde | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 73. Ms. R.W. Macharia | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 74. Mr. S. Gitonga | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 75. Mr. J.M. Gisemba | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 76. Mr. E.K. Mengich | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 77. Mr. J.M. Mulatya | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 78. Mr. P.O. Ongugo | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 79. Mr. D. Kamau | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 80. Dr. B.N. Kigomo | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 81. Mr. T. Omenda | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 82. Mr. R.O. Omoro | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 83. Ms. Nellie Ndegwa | Box 30241, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 84. Mr. G. Aoko | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 85. Mr. E. Mwanza | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 86. Mrs. R. Wainaina | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 87. Mr. W. Awich | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 88. Mr. W. Omondi | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 89. Dr. P. Oballa | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 90. Dr. L. Manguro | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 91. Mr. M.O. Muga | Box 30241, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 92. Dr. D. Odee | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 93. Dr. D. Nyamai | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 94. Mr. R.O. Agiso | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 95. Ms. S. Musandu | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 96. Mrs. C. Shikuku | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 97. Mr. D. Ochieng | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 98. Mr. D. Odhiambo | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 99. Dr. A. Kaudia | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 100. Mr. H. Wakhungu | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 101. Mrs. W. Nguyu | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 102. Mr. J.O. Ochieng | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 103. Mr. S.N. Wairungu | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 104. Mr. J. Koech | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 105. Mr. J. Lugadiru | Box 892, Kitui | KEFRI |
| 106. Ms. E. Githinji | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |

| | | |
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| 107. Ms. J. Karanja | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 108. Mr. J. Machua | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 109. Ms. J. Wanyondu | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 110. Ms. J. Kimiti | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 111. Mr. S.K. Wachira | Box Kiambu | DFEO, Kiambu |
| 112. Mr. A.S. Omushieni | Box 30028, Nairobi | MoALDM/SWCB |
| 113. Mr. J.H. Mwangata | Box 34188, Nairobi | MoALDM/LIV |
| 114. Mrs. M.A. Ambala | Box 14733, Nairobi | AIC |
| 115. Mr. K. Kangethe | Box 30117, Nairobi | BAE |
| 116. Mr. B.J.M. Ngoda | Box 536, Njoro | Egerton University |
| 117. Mr. D. Walubengo | Box 21428, Nairobi | FAN |
| 118. Mr. J.G. Ngumy | Box 30231, Nairobi | KIE |
| 119. Mr. J.S. Nyamai | Box 30510, Nairobi | PPCSCA |
| 120. Mr. C.O. Osawa | Box 4, Ahero | FON |
| 121. Mr. P. Njamiu | Box 1000, Embu | Plan International |

LIST OF PRIZES

The 8th Social Forestry Prize Day

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Ist</u> | <u>2nd</u> | <u>3rd</u> | <u>4th (2)</u> |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| Bicycle | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Wheel-barrow | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Fork - Jembe | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Jembe | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Watering-can | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Shovel | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Matchet (Panga) | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Rake | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |

