

PROCEEDINGS

of
**THE SEVENTH NATIONAL SOCIAL
FORESTRY PRIZE DAY**

held on
25th - 26th May, 1995
at
National Social Forestry Centre, Muguga



Kenya / Japan

SOCIAL FORESTRY TRAINING PROJECT

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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. Implementation is 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 women group who had excelled in tree planting and management selected from five districts, namely; Mwingi, Kirinyaga, Trans-Nzoia, Migori and Kakamega. 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.

In 1994/95 the project initiated a new activity to promote tree planting and environmental protection among secondary schools. Seven schools in Kiambu district, one from each division, have been assisted by the project through technical guidance, training for the teachers, little material support, field trips, etc. As a result of this one-year efforts, the Secondary School Social Forestry Prize Day was organized where the students from 3 schools selected from the above seven schools presented their experiences, activities and achievements in their tree planting.

The presentations both by the farmers and students 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 year the occasion of National Social forestry Prize Day was also taken to celebrate the handing-over of new facilities recently completed under Japanese grant aid that includes Social Forestry Training Centre where this year's events were took place. The facilities were handed over by His Excellency The Ambassador of Japan to Hon. Minister MRTTT.

The two-day programme appears on the next page. The farmers' presentation was on the first day and school students on the second day as per the programme, while the handing-over ceremony took place on the second day.

PROGRAMME

Seventh National Social Forestry Prize Day

Date : 25th - 26th May 1995

Venue : KEFRI

DAY ONE

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE PERSONS
0830 - 0930	Registration	

SESSION I : NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZE DAY

0930 - 0940	Introduction	
0940 - 0950	Opening Address	Director, Forestry
0950 - 1000	Explanation of Presentation	Moderators
1000 - 1030	Presentation	Mwingi District
1030 - 1100	Break	
1100 - 1130	Presentation	Kirinyaga District
1130 - 1200	Presentation	Trans-Nzoia District
1200 - 1230	Presentation	Migori District
1230 - 1300	Presentation	Kakamega District
1300 - 1415	Lunch	
1415 - 1500	Entertainments	

SESSION II : AWARDING AND HANDING-OVER CEREMONY

1500 - 1510	Welcome Speech	Chairman, Board of Management, KEFRI
1510 - 1515	Short Address	Chief Adviser, SFTP
1515 - 1535	Comments on Presentations	Chairman, Awarding Committee
1535 - 1555	Awarding Prizes	
	<i>Handing-Over Ceremony</i>	
1555 - 1610	Address	His Excellency Ambassador of Japan
1610 - 1615	Handing-Over of the Key	
1615 - 1630	Address	Hon. Minister, MRTTT
1630 - 1650	Opening of Plaque & Commemorative Planting	
1650 - 1700	Vote of Thanks	Director, KEFRI

DAY TWO

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE PERSONS
<i>SESSION III : SECONDARY SCHOOL SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZE DAY</i>		
0900 - 0910	Introduction	
0910 - 0940	Presentation	Kinale Secondary School
0940 - 1010	Presentation	Muhoho High School
1010 - 1040	Break	
1040 - 1110	Presentation	Karuri Secondary School
<i>SESSION IV : ATTRACTION</i>		
1110 - 1140	Special Forum	
1140 - 1150	Break	
1150 - 1250	Entertainments	
1250 - 1400	Lunch	
1400 - 1430	Special Presentation	Winner, Regional Prize Day
<i>SESSION V : AWARDING CEREMONY</i>		
1430 - 1450	Comments on Presentations	Chairman, Awarding Committee
1450 - 1500	Short Address	Deputy Resident Representative JICA
1500 - 1530	Address and Awarding Prizes	Permanent Secretary, MRTTT
1530 - 1540	Vote of Thanks and Closing Remarks	Director, KEFRI

OPENING ADDRESS

BY MR. P. M. MUNGA'LA, DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY

Your Excellency the Ambassador of Japan

The Director of KEFRI

The Director of ICRAF

Distinguished Farmers

Ladies and Gentlemen

Social Forestry remains in my life and indeed to many Kenyans. I am therefore very grateful to address you during the 7th National Social Forestry Prize Day. Social Forestry has been described as Forestry that serves the direct needs of the people and promotes Socio-Economic development. In Kenya today, forage, fruits, nuts, firewood and poles are direct needs. I am therefore happy that Kenyan foresters are directing their effort at fulfilling these needs.

A few years back, it was very difficult to convince donor countries to fund non-industrial forestry projects like fuelwood and soil conservation forestry. We are grateful to the Japanese government for recognizing our real needs and accepting to fund this project.

Today, I am aware we are recognizing the activities of people from drier parts of Kakamega, Kirinyaga, Migori, Mwingi and Trans-Nzoia Districts. These areas experience severe shortages of firewood, fodder, poles and fruits. The soil on which the farmers depend for their daily upkeep is washed down stream thereby impoverishing the farmers. It is therefore very encouraging that today you recognize the struggle of farmers in these areas. Other districts have been recognized in the last six years and it is expected that many more will participate and be recognised in the years to come.

I am also informed that today we are not only recognizing the effort of farmers as we have been doing before, but we have secondary schools from Kiambu District.

Since our aim is to create a nation-wide awareness in tree planting, the use of schools is welcome as they efficiently spread knowledge to those who need it. Besides preparing students as farmers of tomorrow, we at the same time use school compounds to demonstrate forestry activities.

I hope the project is striving to institutionalize the schools' out-reach programme so that it does not end immediately they receive their awards. Foresters in the respective divisions are ready to collaborate with KEFRI on this programme.

Ladies and gentlemen, today is not a speech day, but as an extensionist, I cannot avoid telling Kenyans that trees can diversify farm production and increase direct economic benefits for the farmers. I am sure the farmers we have today will confirm this message.

I note with profound appreciation that for the next two days "Forestry Experts" will sit down and share real life experiences with the real experts - that common "Mwananchi" out there in the field who has a vast knowledge on forestry issues; he is not only more than a forester but also an avid researcher. Without involving this "Mwananchi" in our research programmes and extension outreaches, I am afraid we can not win the battle on desertification and deforestation. Any extension programme devoid of a bottom-up approach and recognition of indigenous technical knowledge is destined to be a total failure.

To the Japanese Government, through JICA, this is a job very well done. To KEFRI, please keep it up. The Forest Department is whole heartedly with you and together, we shall win our long battle against the encroaching desert and deforestation.

To the Judges please, remember our objective is to recognize and award tree growing groups and individuals whose performance in forestry activities appear to be the average concern in their localities and more importantly, create a nation-wide awareness of what products Social Forestry can offer.

With these few words, I am grateful to have this 7th prize giving day for those people, men and women who are developing this Nation through Social Forestry open.

Thank you very much.

LIST OF PRESENTERS

at

The National Social Forestry Training Project

DISTRICT	NAME
Mwingi	Mrs. Lucia Kakundi Kiteng'u
Kirinyaga	Wendo Wa Nguka Women Group - Represented by the chairlady Mrs. Susan Wanjiru Njenga
Trans-Nzoia	Mr. Patrick Wanyama
Migori	Mr. & Mrs. Nelson Nyangile
Kakamega	Mr. Timona Onzere

Representative from Mwingi District

Background

Mrs Lucia Kakundi Kitengu comes from Katse location, Kyuso division, Mwingi District. This is an area with bimodal rainfall averaging 600mm p.a. with sandy and clay soils. Land use practises centre on pastoralism and subsistence farming of maize, beans, sorghum and millet. Part of the district is a game reserve.

Farmers activities

The farmer started agricultural activities in 1960's but started a tree nursery in 1988 to counter problems of scarcity of seedlings. The farm size is 10 acres with maize, beans, millet and other crops. The farmer does all the silvicultural work including planting, weeding and pruning. Sale of pawpaws is done on-farm and in the market.

Purpose of tree planting

- Fruits both for domestic consumption and sales
- Fuelwood
- Fodder (*Leucana leucocephalla*)

Achievements

Income generation from sale of fruits and self-sustainability in fuelwood.

Existing problems

- Diseases and pests especially termites
- Nursery tools and materials

Promotion of Social forestry

- The farmer through her efforts has managed to influence several groups to start tree nurseries. Schools and churches have also adopted from her.

The farmer is a graduate of the Kitui Social Forestry Centre's *farmers* course.

Representative from Kirinyaga District

Background

Wendo wa Nguka Women group comes from Thiba location, Mwea Division, Kirinyaga District. The area is a relative of flat land with black cotton soil and few patches of red soil. Landuse is mainly for rice growing under the NIB tenant scheme. A little subsistence farming is practised.

Groups Activities

The group of approximately 40 started fish farming and then pig production and the seedling in 1968. The other activities include Nursery, bee keeping, fish farming rice growing. The group a started tree nursery and presently has 11000 seedlings. Seeds collected locally. Seedlings are sold.

Purpose of tree planting

- Fuelwood for own use and for sale
- Shade and trees for poles
- Fruits
- Soil conservation
- Termites
- Nursery site is small

Social Forestry Promotion

- Other members of the village have emulated the group - however group administration is difficult

Representative from Trans-Nzoia District

Background

Mr. Patrick Wanyama comes from Kapomboi location, Kwanza division, Transzoia District. This is an area with sandy clay soils with rainfall of 1200mm p.a. The land use pattern leans towards agricultural production. Cattle rustling is common.

Farmers activities

The farmer bought the land in 1984 and started growing maize, beans, millet and cassava on the 8 acre land. He started planting trees in 1986 after a visit by a local afforestation agent and started his own nursery in 1991. He produced 5000 - 6000 seedlings annually and plants 1000 in his farm. The family assists in all silvicultural management.

Purpose of tree planting

- Fuelwood sustainability
- Wood for construction and other uses
- Acstuetic purposes
- Soil Conservation

Achievements

Has been able to generate Ksh. 10,000 annually from tree seedings and sell of products.

Existing problems

- Water availability - he has to fetch water 2 km away.
- Termites previously destroyed his cypress trees but now has managed to control them using ash.

Promotion of Social Forestry

The farmer is the chairman of Sinoko catchment and shares his knowledge with other farmers.

Reperesentative from Migori District

Background

Mr. Nelson Nyangile and Mrs. Florence Nvangile comes from lower Suna location, Central Division, Migori District. This is a marginal, flat area with often dry sandy soils near the shores of lake Victoria and annual rainfall of 900mm with low population density. Socio economic activities include fishing fruit juice production and cotton farming.

Farmers activities

The farmer settled in the 8 acre piece of land in 1988. His first activities included subsistence farming of food crops and fruit trees. His tree nursery has a production capacity of 200 seedlings p.a. The children have a separate nursery from wildings. Also included are 300 coffee trees.

Purpose of Tree planting

- Soil and water conservation
- Fruits for consumption and sale
- As a demonstration to the community
- Fodder, shade, fuelwood and timber provision.

Exisiting problems

- Lack of training on Social Forestry
- Water
- Labour
- Livestock (domestic) damage
- Pests
- Nursery tools

Promotion of Social Forestry

Has served as an example to other farmers who are now emulating him. He and his wife have eloquent communication skills for dissemination of social forestry.

Respresentative from Kakamega District

Background

Mr. Timona Onzere comes from Lumakanda location Lugali division, Kakamega district. The area is generally flat with rainfall of about 1800mm p.a. The soils are sandy loam with Acacia spp forming the natural vegetation. Agricultural activities include crops (maize, beans, sunflower) and dairy activities. Exotic tree species are planted for paper productions.

Farmers activitives

The farmer settled in the 10 acre piece of land in 1963. The farmer has been farming maize, beans and potoes. He was tried poultry keeping with little success. The farmer who is currently involved in sunflower farming has purchased a sunflower oil mill. He started nursery activities in 1983 and produces 10,000 seedlings annually 100-200 seedlings are planted annually.

Purpose of planting

- building materials
- fuelwood and fodder

Achievements

- Increase in seedling production from 400-10,000 in about 10 years
- income generation from his tree planting activities

Existing problems

- cypress aphid destroyed his cypress trees
- animal (livestock) damage
- innadequate quality seed

Social forestry promotion

Some farmers have been able to copy from him and start their own nurseries. The farmer has fenced of about 0.5 acres where he intends to start of a demonstration for agroforestry.

LIST OF PRESENTERS

at

Secondary School Social Forestry Prize Day

KINALE SECONDARY SCHOOL

MUHOHO HIGH SCHOOL

KARURI SECONDARY SCHOOL

KINALE SECONDARY SCHOOL

Introduction

A District school in LARI division KIJABE location KIAMBU district originally started by the Forest welfare association and now AIC (church) sponsored. About 2/3 of the infrastructure built by the forest department. Total enrolment 200(1995) mixed boys and girls. Land acreage is at 30 acres mostly under cultivation. Horticultural farming is the main activity.

Social forestry activities

Used to have a nursery jointly run by the FD and the school (form 3). Started own nursery in 1994 and now run as a club and raised about 1600 seedling (April 1995). The main purpose was agroforestry and reclamation of denuded areas. Planted the trees in the school shamba and some seedlings were distributed to farmers. The school was provided with seedlings at first but now collects their own.

Social forestry dissemination

School participated in drama and songs for promotion of social forestry. School has had active interaction with farmers to identify social forestry priorities.

Problems

Poor seeds resulting in poor germination %age.
Water source a bit far.

MUHOHO HIGH SCHOOL

A Provincial boys boarding school in GATUNDU division KIGANJO loction of KIAMBU district started in 1965 on a 23 acre piece of land donated by Kenya's first ladys's father (at the time in Kiamwangi). The school's enrollment stands at 575 (May 1995) in three streams.

Social forestry activities

A school nursery with various species ie *leucena*, *croton*, Meru oak, *eucalyptus* etc. Seedlings are distributed to the teachers but the teachers have to buy some of the more important species. Production in the nursery runs to ~ 2100.

Planting carried out in AF system(s) using students own ideas on spacing, species etc. Other seedling planted around the school farm as hedge.

Social forestry dissemination

The school has organized discussions/seminars with other schools on environmental matters.

Problems

Protection of planted trees from the community which at times uproots them.
Part of the land is abit far away from the school.

KARURI SECONDARY SCHOOL

Introduction

Karuri high school is a district mixed community sponsored day school in KIAMBAA division of KIAMBU district stated in 1974. The school's enrollment stands at approx. 450 (May 1995)

Social forestry activities

School started a nursery in October 1995. Before then, the school used to buy seedlings for planting from as far as Embu. Various species were tried ie *leucena*, *croton*, *dovyalis* etc. Total seedlings raised are approx. 1650. Seedlings are planted in the school (~ 400) and other planted outside the compound. Teachers and the local community buy from the school. Creativity levels especially at nursery quite high.

Social forestry dissemination

Managed to organize tree planting day for the community and the school board. Students (5) have already started own nurseries at home.

Problems

Water is unreliable.

Land acreage is small.

PRESENTATIONS

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

Introduction	2 minutes
Presentation & Slides	20 minutes
Question & Answer	5 minutes
Summarization (by the moderator)	3 minutes
Total	30 minutes

The presentation and questions and answers done in Kiswahili were later summarized in English by the moderator, and vice versa.

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

PRESENTATION NO. 1

1. Mwingi District Mrs Lucia Kakundi Kitengu
Mr. Benjamin Kitengu - Asst. Presenter

- Short Address by the DFEO Kyuso Division

- Mwingi district is approximately 9790 km²
- No permanent river except Tana River to the North
- It borders Tharaka Nithi District to the North
- Tana River District to the East,
- Kitui to the South and
- Machakos and Embu to the West
- Kyuso Division area is approx. 3051 km²
- Asst. Presenter

The Nursery started in 1988 by Mrs & Mr. Kitengu so as to get seedlings for sale to get money for paying school fees.

They visited a farmer who had a nursery and they got advice on how to start a nursery. They also visited an FD nursery nearby and got more technical advice.

The nursery was set up at a selected site after they had obtained seeds from other people, markets and done self selection.

They dug a well for water before starting to sow seeds in old buckets. They also made seed beds.

They used earthen pots instead of polythene tubes as they did not have the tubes.

In 1988 - they produced 295 seedlings. They started selling to neighbors, other farmers and schools, some they issued freely to schools as they had got some seeds from schools.

They also planted some seedlings on their farm especially fruit trees.

* Problems

Lack of working nursery tools e.g. watering cans spades gunny bags etc.

- The wife attended training at Kitui - JICA.
- The farmer used soil mixed with Ash for sowing seeds to prevent termite damage.
- Some seed - particularly - *Mangifera indica* seeds were collected from market places.

Seedling Production

1989 -	400	seedlings	were	produced
1990 -	505	seedlings	were	produced
1991 -	940	"	"	"
1992 -	1381	"	"	"
1993 -	2463	"	"	"
1994 -	3971	"	"	"
1995 -	2154	"	"	"

Sale of seedlings starts in October as this is when there is rainfall. Even churches buy seedlings.

Trees are planted on farm for fruits, construction wood etc. and medicine for example "*Muarubaini*" the bark is ground and the powder used in Tea or porridge for body pain.

(DFEO Interjection - KEFRI researcher visited Kitui and were given the sample but have not come up with the botanical name)

Another tree - *Mwatha* has male and female varieties and is used for water purification i.e. the soil particles settle down. The leaves are used when still fresh. When dry, the power to settle particles is lost.

Human urine is also used to control termites. After collecting the urine in a container, it is poured around the seedling to control termites.

The farmer intends to continue tree planting activities for a long time.

Income from seedlings was as follows:

1988 - Kshs.455 - on 28 seedlings remained unutilized in the nursery after 40 were planted on farm.

1989 - Kshs.750 - only five seedlings remained after two were planted on farm.

1990 - Kshs 1140, planted 50 & 75 remained in utilized.

1991 - Kshs.1720 planted 100

Slides:

The farmer showed slides depicting the activities done on the farm. The activities range from the nursery to land reclamation.

Questions/Answer session

- Q. You have told us that you use ash and human urine to control termites, how did you learn about this?
- A. I learned the two methods from old men (elders). The same methods are used to control termites attacking food stored in granaries.
- Q. You started off with 295 seedlings, then went up to 3971, how come the seedling production has gone down?
- A. Production has not gone down. I will have more after selling in October.
- Q. You showed us two kinds of species of medicinal value. Do your neighbors use them? Are you a herbalist?
- A. I am not a herbalist. The species shown are/were widely used by the community.
- Q. What duration of protection do you get from the use of urine? If you had 1000 seedlings, where would you get the urine you require for all these seedlings?
- A. Urine kills termites instantly. If I had 1000 seedlings, I would use ash instead of urine.
- Q. We have not seen the earthen pots that you claimed to use in the slides, and if you make them, then you must carry out firing, don't you think that it is a way of over-using the trees you already have?
- A. We also use alternatives e.g. milk packets and we are now getting support from Forest Department.

PRESENTATION NO.2

Wendo wa Nguka Women Group - Kirinyaga District

Presenter - Susan Wanjiru Njenga.

The group was started in 1968. Women group member settled in the Mwea Rice irrigation Scheme in 1960.

The group started off with fish production in a pond. This was due to a need to provide proteins for the children.

Afterwards the group started rice production. However there was a problem with birds destroying the rice. Then, the group got seven bee hives for bee keeping but bees did not

inhabit the hives due to lack of flowers. They therefore embarked on tree planting in order to attract bees.

The group visited the local forester who gave them some seedlings which they planted. Thereafter, the forester gave them seeds and polythene tubes.

Nursery activities were started and seedlings were distributed to members and non-members for October planting.

Subsequently the group raised 800 seedlings which they planted and also sold some for fifty cents each.

Seedlings were being raised to meet needs for fuelwood and for construction wood. The group raised the price of seedlings to Kshs.2.00 after many farmers got in tree planting activities.

At one point, the group had 10,000 seedlings. Some of the problems encountered were

- i) The water for watering seedling was very far from the nursery hence fetching took a long time.
- ii) Good nursery soil was not easily available.

Q. Your group would like to keep livestock but you have a very small piece of land, where will you graze the animals?

A. When we install the machine for threshing rice, the resultant (left over "bran" will be used as livestock feed and there will be zero grazing.

Q. Why don't you use bran and cowdung with a mixture of the local soil to make potting soil instead of getting it from far?

A. We have not installed the threshing machine yet. Buying bran at the moment is expensive hence its not used yet.

Q. Have you experienced the problem of birds destroying rice, given that now you are growing trees?

A. Trees are planted away from rice fields and on individual plots. The rice paddies are separate.

Q. You have a small plot of 60 x 100 feet. How have you managed to carry out apiculture and nursery activities on the same?

- A. Each farmer has a 60 x 100 feet. for settlement. Only 10 seedlings are planted by a farmer on this plot. The irrigation scheme manager has provided land for other activities.

Slides: The group showed slides of the various activities carried out.

PRESENTATION NO. 3

Presenter: Mr. Patrick Wanyama of Trans-nzoia District.

- Trans-nzoia area lies between 1800-1900m above sea level and
 - Land in the area rises gently from Kolongolo
 - Soils are volcanic and are deep
 - The rainfall range is ... mm
 - The temperature range is 20 - 30°C and
 - The vegetation is mainly grassland and has combretum and Acacia spp.
 - Population of Kolongolo sublocation is approx. 53797 persons as per census of 1989.
 - The population growth rate is about 7.65% due to settlement taking place in the area.
- Many farmers in the area have now adopted Agroforestry and this is changing the farmland.

The farmer bought the current piece of land in 1984 through Kolongolo farmers cooperative society. He started tree planting activities after getting advice from the local soil and water conservation officer and seedlings from the forest department. The land is divided into ten units and the tenth is where the nursery is located.

In 1991, the farmer started his own nursery and started off with *Leucaena*, spp, *Calliandra*, *Sesbania sesban*, *Cordia* spp and *Grevillea robusta*.

The farmer received two rolls of tubes and a panga from the Forest department. He raises 5000-6000 seedlings annually.

Work on the farm is done by the whole family. The nursery was established to provide seedlings for sale and for own planting on the farm.

Trees on the farm are for construction wood sale, aesthetics, soil and water conservation, apiculture and food.

The total annual income from trees is about Kshs.250,000.

Problems:

Water is obtained from far away. Pests and diseases attack seedlings and mature trees.

The farmer has received some training from the Forest department and has a certificate. He is also the chairman of the local catchment committee and the chairman of Kenya National Farmers

Union of Kolongolo location.

Slides:

The farmer showed slides depicting the activities carried out on the farm. They included nursery activities through to utilization.

Prof.F.K. Arap Sang of Moi University donated a donkey to the farmer in response to the farmers complain that his donkey was taken by cattle rustlers.

Q. Have other farmers learned from your activities?

A. Other farmers have learned and have taken up tree planting activities.

Q. Have you tried water harvesting from the roof for your current and future needs?

A. The current finances can not allow for construction of a water tank for holding rain water from the roof.

PRESENTATION NO.4

Presenter - Mr. & Mrs Nelson Nyangile

District - Migori

- Migori is a new district and has four divisions namely Rongo, Uriri Suba and Nyatike.

- The area of Migori is about 2526 km² and has a population of about 480,000 people.

- Suba area has sandy soils and people earn their living from gold prospecting fishing and some farming.

The farmer started serious farming activities in 1988. They started with control of galleys that had developed in the farm.

Tree planting activities were started by the farmer collecting wildings and planting them in his farm. Later he established a nursery. So far about 1500 trees have been planted on the farm.

Slides:

The farmer proffered to use slides to illustrate activities done on the farm. The farmer gives out seedlings freely. The slides showed nursery activities, soil conservation, tree utilization and tree management.

- Q. What is your experience on giving people free seedlings? Do they take good care of them? Are you planning to sell seedlings in future?
- A. Free issues are given to schools in most cases for use on agricultural plots. Only a small number is given to farmers. One problem the farmers face is browsing by goats.
- Q. Why do you pack your juice in small packets?
- A. The juice is mostly bought by school children. If bigger packets are used, the school children may not afford the price.
- Q. Where did you learn about orange juice extraction and packaging?
- A. It was our own initiative. However I was shown hot package.
- Q. How long does it take before the juice goes bad? or do you use preservative?
- A. That is the problem I am facing now. I have tried adding citric acid but its not helpful.

PRESENTATION NO. 5

Presenter - Mr. Timona Onzere
- Kakamega

The area is generally flat with sandy loam soils and the vegetation is composed of *Acacia* spp.

The farmer settled in the area in 1963 after the area had been declared a settled scheme.

He started a tree nursery in 1983. with 400 seedlings. He planted 300 seedlings on the farm.

Tree planting is done to produce construction, wood, livestock fodder, medicine and for apiculture. The farmer has increased trees on farm from 300 to 10,000 at the moment. He gives out seedlings to schools, women groups etc. A few seedlings are sold.

The farmers nursery now has 13,000 seedlings. The farmer experiences lack of markets for seedlings, lack of seeds and termite problems. However, he burns a mixture of pepper and *Eucalyptus* spp. leaves and uses the mixture to control termites. The other problem he faces is lack of nursery tools.

The farmer intends to expand his nursery to supply seedlings beyond his home area.

Slides:

The farmer intends to expand his nursery to supply seedlings beyond his home area.

Q. How did you learn about the use of *Eucalyptus spp.* and pepper for control of termites?

A. I learned that through reading a publication by a British organization and KENGO

Q. Have you experienced any problems after your wife started tree planting? What has been your neighbors reaction?

A. Those were selfish traditional beliefs against women which have no value at the moment.

Q. How do you get time to do the follow up with schools and women group and still carry out demonstration? What do you gain in the end?

A. I have a program to do all the activities. I feel proud of my activities.

PRESENTATION BY SCHOOLS

- (1. Kinale)
- (2. Muhoho)
- (3. Karuri)

KINALE HIGH SCHOOL

A summary of the school's activities are given in the Appendix.

The school used slides to show some of the activities that were carried out during the period under which the Social Forestry project was involved with the School activities.

- Q. Your school is located next to Kinale forest . What activities have you initiated to ensure conservation of the forest?
- A. The farmers living near the forest are well informed about conservation and hence are not destroying the forest. We also carry out extension activities.
- Q. Why do you have a narrow ... bed (as seen in the slides)? How do you carry out nursery activities during school holidays?
- A. The bed is narrow so that it is easier to work on it. There is a school worker who assists in managing the nursery, together with the form four class club members during school holiday.
- Q. How is it possible for you to give other institutions 100 seeds each, given that you also receive seeds from KEFRI?
- A. We receive seed from the nearby Forest Department KEFRI/JICA and we collect other seed from the nearby forest. We are therefore able to give out seeds and seedlings.

MUHOHO HIGH SCHOOL

A summary of the schools activities is given in the appendix.

- Q. What are your plans of training the 575 students in the school and using them for extension purposes rather than the club members carrying out extension work?
- A. We have already started training activities for the students in the school so that when they leave the school, they can disseminate information to their parents and farmers.

- Q. You have not given out seedlings because of lack of rainfall . Is it possible for you to plant the seedlings given that the weather is unpredictable.
- A. The trees will only be planted in the school if the rains fail. We have adequate water in the school hence we can take care of them.
- Q. What are your future plans as far as collection of soil is concerned, given that at the moment you get it from far away from the school.
- A. Soil collection is not done on a daily basis hence that can not be a disincentive for future activities. Other arrangements have also been made to mix the right rates of soil, manure etc. for potting.

KARURI HIGH SCHOOL

The school activities leading to their participation in the prize day are given in the appendix.

- Q. What is the club's composition given that your school is mixed? Why did you exclude girl students from coming to present your activities.
- A. There are 10 girls and 40 boys in the club. There are few girls in the school and the club held a competition to select those who would come.
- Q. Why did you mix the sand soil ratio as 3:1? Why did you use sand for germination? Why did you carry out watering in the morning and evening?
- A. Sand absorbs water easily hence is used to prevent the soil being washed away. Watering is done early and late in the day to avoid desiccation.
- Q. How long do seedlings take before being transplanted and how often should root pruning be done? How do you manage to water seedlings at dawn as the school is a day school?
- A. Root pruning should be done when roots outgrow the tubes. The school is half day and half boarding but is registered as a day school. Boarding students water seedlings at dawn.

SPECIAL PRESENTATION

Presenter - Mrs. Joyce Kimeu - Chairlady of Mbuuni Women group.

The group won the regional Social Forestry Prize day at Kitui. The group hails from Kilome Division of Makueni District.

- Kilome division falls in ecozone IV to V
- Rainfall is 150mm - 320 per annum
- Soil are red with low organic matter

The group started its activities in 1991. The first group activity was to assist each other in farm work in turns. However at the moment the group is involved in nursery activities and tree planting. The group processes both indigenous and exotic tree seedlings. The group also produces ornamental and fruit tree seedlings.

Reasons for starting nursery activities

1. The area lacks adequate tree cover
2. There was need for fuelwood
3. The area lacked a tree nursery

Problems

1. Lack of polythene tubes but the group improvises by use of milk packs and oil containers.
2. Inadequate nursery tools
3. Termites - These are controlled by guano, ash and old batteries.
4. Water - This is most serious in the dry season
5. Market for seedlings. The group has started extension activities for other farmers in the area.

Seedling Production

1992 - 1390 Seedlings were produced
1993 - 2000 " "
1994 - 5500 " "
1995 - 1448 " " as of March.

Some of the seedlings above have been sold to farmers and other were planted by the group member on their farms.

The farmer used slides to show some of the activities carried out in the nursery and farms by the group.

The farmer appreciated the help received from KEFRI/JICA project.

- Q. You use guano, ash and old batteries. How do you determine the amount of salamoniac (battery while substance) that you should apply.
- A. There are no specific quantities applied but for salamonica, the control part of a spoon is used to measure.
- Q. Have you carried out any experiment to determine the amount of guano, and ash to apply in order to control termites.
- A. I have not carried out any experiment. I learned of them in a seminar I attended

WELCOME SPEECH

BY PROF. S. O. KEYA, CHAIRMAN OF KEFRI BOARD

Honourable Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology in Kenya, Dr. Zachary Onyonka, Your Excellency the Ambassador of Japan to Kenya, The permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology, Prof. Karega Mutahi, Resident Representative of JICA, Representatives of Yamashita Sekkei Inc., Sumitomo Construction Company Ltd. and Tomen corporation, Director, Forestry Department, Director KEFRI, Members of the KEFRI Board, Chief Advisor, Social Forestry Training Project, Distinguished Guests Ladies and Gentlemen.

On behalf of KEFRI Board, I would like to extend a very warm welcome to you all on this twin function of handing over the Phase II building accommodating Social Forestry Training at Muguga and the Seventh Prize Day on Social Forestry in Kenya.

On such a joyous occasion it is fitting to thank the various parties who continue to support KEFRI in its infrastructural growth and development. First, is the Japanese government represented today by the ambassador, JICA and the other representatives. Through bilateral assistance negotiated at the inception of KEFRI, Phase I project provided the needed accommodation at that time in point. The handing over of the Phase II building complex today forms a logical extension of the first one and represents approximately 1.2 billion shillings.

The Japanese government has also provided equipment, experts, training to Kenyans and backstopping for which we thank them immensely.

Secondly, KEFRI Board is grateful to the Kenyan government. Through the Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology, KEFRI was established in 1986 as the first born institute from KARI. KEFRI'S mission remains "The improvement of living conditions of Kenyans by enhancing the availability of forests and tree products on a sustainable as well as socially and ecological acceptable basis".

After nine years, KEFRI has spread its branches to 17 field stations covering of diverse ecozones.

The Institute is vibrant and can cite various achievements towards contributing to tree seed improvement, food, fuel availability, dryland management and better watershed protection to mention but a few. These achievements would not have been realised without the support of Kenyan government.

Thirdly, the board recognizes the dedication and commitment of management, scientific and support staff by the Director and Deputy Director of KEFRI, whose efforts have enabled the Institute to fulfil its objective. The input from the Kenyan and Japanese government have been catalytic in attracting other donors who support various research projects and staff training. The Board will therefore continue to work harmoniously with all the players in formulating the relevant policies geared towards addressing the National Forestry Masterplan and KEFRI research mandate.

Our commitment to Forestry Research is also supportive of efforts by His Excellency the President of Kenya, Hon. Daniel T. Arap Moi in his exemplary promotion of tree planting, forest protection and environmental management.

Your Excellency the Ambassador and Hon. Minister, your presence here today further demonstrate, the high standing accorded to Forestry in Japanese and Kenyan circles. The clients of KEFRI, who are the farmers and families of this nation are with us to witness the prize day as a testimony to KEFRI initiatives for passing scientific and technological information to be the end users. May I also congratulate the award winners for their role model in these communities.

Your Excellency the Ambassador and Hon. Ministers I want to assure you that the facilities being handed over today at Muguga including the Kitui site shall be utilized and maintained to the best of our abilities. We are also willing to share these resources with the others who may come forward to collaborate with KEFRI.

Mr. Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology, Sir, before I conclude, please allow me to make one humble request. A request which is a dire need for KARI, KETRI and KEFRI.

These are three important Research Institutions located at Muguga. Sir we shall be very grateful if the Government could assist us by recarpeting the link road between the Nakuru-Nairobi to these institutions.

we have explored various alternatives and it is evident that is only the Central Government that can tackle this problem.

In concluding Mr. Minister, sirs I would like to thank you and your Excellency the Ambassador and other distinguished for finding time out of your bush schedule to grace this occasion. May I also convey my gratitude to the contractor for completing the project ahead of schedule. To all our guests who have joined in witnessing the continued friendship portrayed by these nice buildings you make us feel like a newly planted tree. You have provided right soil, enough moisture, adequate warmth, fresh air, energy from sunshine, hence the KEFRI tree has no choice but to grow. Please keep on visiting in the future to monitor the progress of the tree. You may enjoy its beauty, shade, sometimes fruits; sometimes the dropping leaves may be a nuisance, but certainly the growing KEFRI tree shall be a source of good memories for all of us.

Thank you.

COMMENTS BY THE AWARDING COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENTATIONS BY FARMERS AND STUDENTS FOR THE SEVENTH NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZE DAY HELD ON 25-26 MAY 1995, KEFRI, MUGUGA

1. FARMERS

1.1 GENERAL

- All the five groups gave excellent and interesting presentations on activities on their farms. This forum (Social Forestry Prize Day) is important for promotion of Social Forestry activities as practices presented may be adopted by or passed on to other farmers. The forum could also stimulate other farmers to be creative in developing new technologies. Important practices noted from presentations include:
 - a) The use of urine (farmer from Mwingi) and ash from Eucalyptus leaves (Kakamega farmer) for control of termites
 - (b) The development of small scale industry and improvement of welfare of the people by making and packaging of coffee and orange juice on farms at low price (Migori farmer).
 - (c) Breaking of cultural barriers such as the planting of trees by women which in some cultures has hindered development (Kakamega farmer).
 - (d) Promotion of team-work through material donations (Prof. Sang's and Hon. Kagwima's donations of two donkeys) or taking time to assist other farmers in tree planting activities (Kakamega farmer).

1.2. ORGANIZATION

- The awarding Committee found it difficult to compare Wendo wa Nguka Women's Group and the contact farmer from Trans Nzoia to the other farmers as they were considered to be in a different class.

Recommendation

- For competition purposes, organizers should separate the various groups into:
 - (a) Individual farmers

- (b) Group of farmers e.g women's groups
 - (c) Farmers with different financial abilities or social status e.g contact farmers.
- One of the farmers (Kakamega) expressed surprise at the knowledge that he was competing at the National level without having competed at a lower level. Holding competitions at lower levels would create more awareness as well as act as an incentive.

Recommendations

- Competitions should be held at the Location and District levels first and winners at the District level should compete at the National level.
- There was too much emphasis on nursery practices/management activities. Farmers should give equal emphasis on all the planting activities such as rehabilitation and conservation as these are also important to Social Forestry Development.

1.3. RESEARCH

- This is a good forum for identifying research needs by farmers and KEFRI Scientists should be able to explain the practices carried out by farmers and assist them in their needs. However, it was clear that there is inadequate contact between the researchers, extensionists and farmers. Such inadequacy could be overcome in various ways including the commitment of KEFRI Scientists to farmers. Research areas identified were:
 - (a) Species identification (Mwingi farmer).
 - (b) Scientific basis of the use of certain tree species for purifying water (Mwingi farmer) and the chemical changes that take place during the purification.
 - (c) Cost effective ways for preservation of fruit juices (Migori farmer).
 - (d) The best species/parts of tree whose ash is most effective for control of termites.

2. STUDENTS

2.1 GENERAL

- All the three schools gave impressive presentations on their activities which are being carried out effectively despite the fact that Agro/Social Forestry is not part of their curriculum. The students also have a good understanding of conservation and nursery practices/management and are commended for the efforts they are making on environmental conservation. The teachers who introduced these conservation activities to their school are also commended.
- Conservation activities in the 3 schools were initiated by teachers who attended the Social Forestry Training Course at KEFRI. This shows that the training program and the support from JICA is having an impact on social forestry development.

Recommendations

- The Social Forestry Training Course and support from JICA should continue
- Activities by JICA/KEFRI should expand to other Districts.
- Students are commended for their conservation work with farmers as this complements work by the government institutions and non-governmental organization.
- There was a notable problem of communication which is not only specific to the participating schools but it is a national problem that has been noted in all other institutions of learning including universities. Great effort has to be made in improving communication skills.

Recommendations

- Students should be encouraged by their teachers to hold more debates and open days.

- KEFRI should have communication skills as part of their courses.

- Although there was originality and relevance to activities carried out by students, there was not much creativity.

Recommendations

- Students should be encouraged by their teachers to be more creative.
- Students should be encouraged to read books, newspapers, newsletters etc. to assist them in solving some of their problems.

2.2 ORGANIZATION

- The participating schools were only those that KEFRI/JICA has been involved with and only one District was represented.

Recommendation

- As an incentive and also for a wider adoption of conservation activities, more schools within Kiambu District and from other districts should be included in the competition.
- There was a lot of emphasis on nursery practices/management. Students should be advised to put equal emphasis on all the other activities being undertaken.

2.3 RESEARCH

- KEFRI Scientists are urged to provide expertise and carry out research on:
 - (a) Poor seed germination
 - (b) Nursery diseases and pests.

THE AWARDING COMMITTEE AND THE RESULT OF EVALUATION

Awarding Committee Members

Mr. R. G. Gikonyo (FESD)

Mrs. M. A. Omoro (AESD)

Mr. B.J.M. Ngoda (Egerton University)

Dr. E. Chagalla (KEFRI - Chairperson)

Mr. J. Ngumy (KIE)

Mr. J. Kiiro (ICRAF)..... absent

Criteria of Evaluation

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| * Superiority of Activities
(e.g. originality, creativity and relevancy) | full mark 20 points |
| * Effectiveness of Presentation | full mark 10 points |
| * Handling of Q & A session | full mark 10 points |

Total 40 points

THE RESULTS OF EVALUATION

FARMERS (average points)

POSITION

1. MR. TIMONA ONZERE, KAKAMEGA (33.2 points)
2. MR. & MRS. NELSON NYANGILE, MIGORI (32.4 points)
3. MR. PATRICK WANYAMA, TRANS-NZOLA (31.2 points)
4. MRS. LUCIA KAKUNDI KITENG'U, MWINGI (30.4 points)
5. WENDO WA NGUKA WOMEN GROUP, KIRINYAGA (25 Points)

THE RESULTS OF EVALUATION

SCHOOLS (average points)

POSITION

1. MUHOHO HIGH SCHOOL (32.0 points)
2. KARURI SECONDARY SCHOOL (30.4 points)
3. KINALE SECONDARY SCHOOL (23.0 points)

SHORT ADDRESS

BY MR. H. MASUKO, CHIEF ADVISER, SOCIAL FORESTRY TRAINING PROJECT

The honorable Minister for the Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology, your Excellency the Ambassador of Japan, the Director of Forestry Department, the Representative of JICA Kenya Office, the Director of Kenya Forestry Research Institute, Distinguished Guest, Ladies and Gentlemen!

It is with great pleasure and honor that I am present with you here to talk to you shortly at the Seventh National Social Forestry Prize Day and the Handing-Over Ceremony.

May I first of all congratulate you all awarded farmers who have just showed us outstanding efforts in social forestry. I am very much convinced that those eminent farmers would give their neighbours much influence on tree planting activities as the saying that seeing is believing.

I would like also to express much appreciation to organizers, moderators, awarding committee members who contributed to a successful conclusion of the prize day, additionally to Japanese flower artists and Kitui musicians who performed their traditional cultures for the event.

As you might know, it has been stressed in global level that the forest conservation and rehabilitation are indispensable for the survival of human being and the necessary actions must be immediately taken by means of mutual understanding and cooperation of the world.

In order to meet this object, the first forestry cooperation between Kenya and Japan was established in 1985. Since then, the activities have been progressed both in quality and in quantity.

Speaking some of the examples, at the starting of the Preparation Phase, there were only three Japanese Experts and few facilities.

In 1988, just after independence of Kenya Forestry Research Institute from Kenya Agriculture Research Institute, the project buildings and facilities both in Muguga and Kitui were constructed by the first grant aid of Japan and 10 Japanese Experts system was established to cope with wider cooperation activities.

Now, as you can see ladies and gentlemen, all of necessary buildings and facilities for forestry research and social forestry training have been completed by the second grant aid of Japan. People who are passing to and from Jomo Kenyatta International Airport can enjoy driving along the green belt which was planted by the project as a demonstration.

About training activities, so far the project implemented 65 training courses with two thousands five hundreds participants. Recently agroforestry and women's participation were emphasized in the training.

About Pilot Forest Scheme in Kitui, the project implemented 450 hectares plantation in 72 tree species and various kinds of trials and extension activities have been emerged in spite of many problems and obstacles.

About national event, thanks for the completion of the Information Centre, the seventh event of the National Social Prize Day is held in our own premises for the first time. I very much hope that the completed facilities would be highly used for the development of research and extension activities in forestry so that the accomplishments could be helpful for the people's welfare and natural environment not only in Kenya but also in Africa.

Once more, may I thank the government of Kenya and Japan for the positive support to the success of our project, and all participants who are playing a leading role for the development of social forestry and agroforestry in Kenya.

Thank you very much.

SPEECH

BY H.E. DR. SHINSUKE HORIUCHI, AMBASSADOR OF JAPAN

The Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology,
Honorable Zachary Onyonka,
Prof. Keya, Chairman, Board of Management, KEFRI
Dr. J. Odera, Director KEFRI
Mr. P. Mung'alla, Director of Forest Department
distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

It is a great pleasure for me to be here for two happy and important occasions held at the same time today. One is Handing-Over of the Grant Aid to KEFRI and the other is the National Social Forestry Prize Day.

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 disastrous situation 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.

Japan has rich forest areas which covers up to three-fourth of the whole country. Japanese people have been relying on the forests not only as a source of wood for housing construction, furniture and other uses, but also non-wood products from forests, such as mushrooms, and edible wild plants. Because Japan is a mountainous country, forestry also plays an important role in flood control, erosion control, and water resource conservation. Forest areas provide also sanctuaries for wild mammals and birds (such as antelope, bear, hawk and owl in Japan). Our long history with forests resulted to develop a wide range of technologies with regard to forestation, utilization and conservation of forestry resources. The Government of Japan had started its economic cooperation in the forestry sector of Kenya in 1985 and we believe that our experience and technology could contribute for the conservation and forestation.

The Kenya Forestry Research Institute was established by Grant Aid. The technical cooperation project titled the "Social Forestry Training Project" has been implemented since 1985 and JICA has been dispatching Experts to the Institute under this project.

The Social Forestry Prize Day is one of the most important activities organized by the 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 people's own initiative to stop degradation of forests and keep your land green.

Regarding the Grant Aid handed-over today, it is another milestone in our history of cooperation in the Forestry sector. In 1993 the Government of Japan decided to extend a new grant aid in order that the Government of Kenya could make the activity of KEFRI more effectively as well as enhance the training and extension functions of KEFRI. The grant aid includes, integration and improvement of research and training/promotional facilities of Muguga Headquarters. I must mention that this very building where we are today is a part of it. It also includes construction of the research facilities at Kitui Centre as well as provision of equipment and machinery to both centres. This project is planned to improve research and training activities in the field of social forestry. The total grant aid this time amounts to approximately eight hundred and twenty three million Kenya shillings. That means according to my quick calculation more than five thousand Japanese tax payers worked for a year for these buildings and facilities. Or, I believe for the same amount of funds, more than one hundred rural primary schools or the same number of rural clinics could be rehabilitated and constructed.

The Government of Kenya and the Japanese Government took a serious decision here to spend a large sum of money for environment protection instead of other worthy expenditures, primary education or health.

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 extent and to maintain properly because these are gifts from the Japanese hard-working taxpayers. I like to address the researchers in this Institute that you must produce larger benefit and services to the country than one hundred primary schools could have delivered.

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

Last but not least, I would like to thank Yamashita Sekkei Inc., Sumitomo Construction Company and Tomen Corporation for their excellent work shown in consulting, construction and procuring services for this project.

Thank you.

SPEECH

BY HON. DR. Z.T. ONYONKA, MINISTER FOR RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY

Your Excellency, the Ambassador of Japan

The Resident Representative JICA office

The Representative of Yamashita Sekkei Inc.

Representatives of Sumitomo Construction Company Ltd and Tomen Corporation

Ladies and Gentlemen

On behalf of the government of the Republic of Kenya, I am pleased to welcome all of you to today's two ceremonies. Before I proceed with my remarks I want to extend a special welcome to your Excellency The Ambassador of Japan to KEFRI. Your Excellency, This Institute and indeed the Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology have very special relationships with Japan. Apart from KEFRI we have Japanese expertise at KEMRI and KARI. We also have Japanese volunteers working in a number of our other departments. We thank the people and the Government of Japan for this support.

Your Excellency, The Kenya/Japan Social Forestry Training Project started in 1986 as a strategy designed to enhance community participation in afforestation. During this first phase which lasted until 1992 sixty-five courses were conducted at various levels and a total of 1600 individuals were training in tree establishment and management technologies including socio-cultural and socio-economic issues affecting tree planting. We also received equipment and infrastructural support.

In addition to actual training, annual social forestry prize giving days have been organized since 1988. These occasions are unique in that they offer farmers a chance to tell us how development activities are carried out. It is surprising to see how innovative our farmers can become when given a chance. What you witnessed a while ago was the prize giving of the Seventh Social Forestry Prize Day.

Farmers that are taking part in this years prize day come from five districts representing different agroecological zones and socio-cultural backgrounds. The occasion is organized to recognize farmers' efforts in afforestation and offer them a chance to expound indigenous technologies which they adapt particularly in raising and planting tree seedlings. It has proved to be an extremely rewarding exercise. For this I sincerely congratulate project staff and the farmers for a job well done.

Your excellency, phase II of the Social Forestry Training Project has been even more successful in many ways. It was born out of the experiences of the first phase particularly the interests which Kenyan farmers showed in social forestry. This phase brought construction of the KEFRI Muguga Headquarters and the Regional Social Forestry Training Centre in Kitui.

As the project proceeded it was recognized that the training facilities as they existed a year ago were inadequate. It was, therefore, agreed that these facilities be expanded at both Muguga and Kitui. At Muguga where we are today, the expansion was meant to create additional research facilities, additional training room and to provide for a regional forestry information centre that is expected to cater for this part of Africa.

Ladies and Gentlemen, on the Wednesday of 22nd June, 1994, we gathered here with your predecessor to perform the ground breaking ceremony for these extensions. At that time construction was estimated to take one year. In just about 10 months I was informed that this complex was ready for opening. And as you can see, Ladies and Gentlemen, we are already using this facility. The Project consultants (Yamashita Sekkei Inc.), Sumitomo Construction Company and Tomen Corporation have clearly demonstrated a high degree of efficiency. We thank and congratulate them.

Your excellency, Social Forestry Training is one of the most important projects in Kenya. It addresses the needs of the rural poor and the conservation of the environment. Project activities have become part of life of the people in the project areas. Other neighboring areas have also accepted social forestry. As a result of project activities we are able to see social forestry activities as we travel in the country side.

Your excellency, Kenya is convinced that trees are life itself and the role of trees in the conservation of the environment is well demonstrated in our country. Our rural poor have greatly appreciated that their survival and the energy they need for their livelihood are directly linked to social forestry. This lesson has not come easily but through bitter experiences. In some of our rural areas past agricultural activities and settlements led to vast areas being cleared of trees. As a result of that rural women were forced to walk long distances in search of fuel wood. This of course meant less time being spent on other more productive activities. From that very painful experience our people have learned to plant and maintain trees near home. Therefore, social forestry activities have eliminated this burden and rural women can now spend their time in more productive activities.

In addition, and particularly in phase II, we have embraced agroforestry and the use of multipurpose trees to enhance farm productivity. Through this project we joined the drive for national food self-sufficiency. This expansion into agroforestry will make social forestry even more relevant to our rural people. It will also enable the project to play its role in a more all embracing manner.

Your Excellency, allow me to sincerely thank all the project staff for their commitment to the ideals of this project. I also wish to appeal to them to continue with the spirit.

Your excellency, your staff in the embassy have been most instrumental to the success of this project. They have provided all the back up support and facilitated the flow of information and resources. We thank them all for their invaluable support.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I take this opportunity to thank, through his excellency, the people and the Government of Japan for this glittering gift. My gratitude also go to JICA and the Japanese companies involved in this construction. I am most delighted to accept this building complex, and other facilities, on behalf of the Government of Kenya. I also wish to assure you that we shall maintain and use these facilities for the good of our people.

Once again thank you your excellency for the support and the concern you have shown in our people.

APPENDIX

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

AT THE 7TH NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZE DAY

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION
GUESTS OF HONOUR		
1. Dr. S. Horiuchi Ambasador of Japan	Box 60202, Nairobi	Embassy of Japan
2. Dr. Z. Onyonka Minister MRTTT	Box 30568, Nairobi	MRTTT
MAIN GUESTS		
3. Prof. S.O. Keya Board Chairman, KEFRI	Box 30197, Nairobi	
4. Director FD	Box 30513, Nairobi	FD
5. Mr. S. Nagasima Resident Representative	Box 50572, Nairobi	JICA
6. Dr. J.A. Odera Director, KEFRI	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
7. Permanent Secretary MLRRWD - Representative	Box 30512, Nairobi	MLRRWD
8. Permanent Secretary MoEn	Box 30582, NAIROBI	Min of Energy
9. Permanent Secretary Min. of Finance	Box 30067, Nairobi	Min. of Finance
10. Prof. K. Mutahi Permanent Secreatary MRTTT	Box 30568, Nairobi	MRTTT
11. Mr. H. Masuko Chief Adviser, SFTP	Box 50572, Nairobi	SFTP/JICA
12. Dr. E. Zulberti	Box 41242, Nairobi	ICRAF

13. Mr. S. Sammoto	Box 60487, Nairobi	Sumitomo Construction
14. Mr. K. Honda	Box 30335, Nairobi	Tomen Corporation
15. P/S Tourism & Wildlife	Box 30027, Nairobi	Tourism & Wildlife
16. Mr. S. Hayashiya		Yamashita Sekkei
17 Dr. J. Sayer, Director, CIFO		CIFO, Indonesia
AWARDING COMMITTEE		
18. Mr. B. J. M. Ngoda	Box 536, Njoro	Egerton University
19. Dr. E. Chagalla	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
20. Mr. R. G. Gikonyo	Box 30513, Nairobi	FD
21. Mr. J. G. Ngumy	Box 30231, Nairobi	KIE
22. Mrs. L.A. Omoro	Box 30028, Nairobi	MoALDMSWCB
PRESENTERS		
(Kakamega)		
23. Mr. Timona Onzere	Box 105, Turbo	Kakamega District
24. Mr. Joshua Lwogo		Kakamega District
(Kirinyaga)		
25. Ms. S. Wanjiru	c/o DFO Box 22, Kerugoya	Wendo Wa Nguka Women Group Kirinyaga District
26. Ms. Esther Mathange	c/o DFO Box 22, Kerugoya	DFEO/Kirinyaga District
(Mbuuni)		
27. Assistant Presenter Mbuuni Women Group		
28. Chairperson Mbuuni Women Group		
(Migori)		
29. Mrs. F. Nyangile	Box 995, Suna -Migori	Migori District

13. Mr. S. Sammoto	Box 60487, Nairobi	Sumitomo Construction
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24. Mr. Joshua Lwogo		Kakamega District
(Kirinyaga)		
25. Ms. S. Wanjiru	c/o DFO Box 22, Kerugoya	Wendo Wa Nguka Women Group Kirinyaga District
26. Ms. Esther Mathange	c/o DFO Box 22, Kerugoya	DFEO/Kirinyaga District
(Mbuuni)		
27. Assistant Presenter Mbuuni Women Group		
28. Chairperson Mbuuni Women Group		
(Migori)		
29. Mrs. F. Nyangile	Box 995, Suna -Migori	Migori District

30. Mr. N. Nyangile	Box 995, Suna-Migori	Migori District
31. Mr. E. M. Daniels	Box 21, Migori	Migori District
(Mwingi)		
32. Mr. Karimi Maina	Box 30, Mwingi	Mwingi District
33. Assistant Presenter		Mwingi District
34. Mrs. L.K. Kiteng'u		Mwingi Distirct
(Trans-Nzoia)		
35. Mr. P. Wanyama	Box 143, Kwanza via Kitale	Trans-Nzoia Distirct
36. Mr. J. Atito		Trans-Nzoia District
37. Mr. Joseph Mwanga		Trans-Nzoia District
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48. Mr. D. Makanji	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
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51. Ms. L. Wathe	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
52. Mrs. B. Mwendandu		
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54. Mr.G.M. Mutura		Area Chief

55. Mr K. Kangethe		BAE
56. Mr. G. O. Nyabena	Box 61540, Nairobi	
57. Mr. P.W. Omosa	Box 1520, Kisii	
58. Prof. F.K. Sang	Box 3900, Eldoret	Moi Univeristy
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65. Ms. A. Yamaguchi	Box 50572, Nairobi	JICA
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84. Mr. W. Awich	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI

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89. Ms. S. Morah	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
90. Ms. S. Musandu	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
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93. Mr. N. Lusaka	Box 774, Kitui	KENGO
94. DEO, Kiambu	Box 9, Karuri	MoEd
95. DFO, Kirinyaga	Box 22, Kerugoya	FD, Kirinyaga
96. Permanent Secretary- Representative	Box 30450, Nairobi	Lands & Settlement
97. DFEO, Mbuuni		FD, Mbuuni
98. Mrs. B. N. Mbula	Box 427, Kiambu	MENR/FD
99. Mr. C. Gathage	Box 21, Migori	Migori District
100. DFO, Mwingi	Box 30, Mwingi	FD, Mwingi
101. Dr. A. Kilewe	Box 30148, Nairobi	KARI
102. Mr. K. Kato	Box 50572, Nairobi	SFTP/JICA
103. Mr. K. Suzuki	Box 50572, Nairobi	SFTP/JICA
104. Mr. K. Yaguchi	Box 50572, Nairobi	SFTP/JICA
105. Mr. T. Hirota	Box 50572, Nairobi	SFTP/JICA
106. Mr. T. Sairinji	Box 50572, Nairobi	SFTP/JICA
107. Mr. Y. Iwata	Box 50572, Nairobi	SFTP/JICA
108. Mr. Y. Kubo	Box 50572, Nairobi	SFTP/JICA
109. Ms. F. Mwaughanga	Box 892, Kitui	KEFRI
110. Mr. G. Mutua	Box 892, Kitui	KEFRI
111. Mr. G.M. Muturi	Box 892, Kitui	KEFRI
112. Mr. J. Cheboiwo	Box 892, Kitui	KEFRI
113. Mr. L. Rateng	Box 892, Kitui	KEFRI

114. Mr. N. Muniafu	Box 892, Kitui	KEFRI
115. Ms. Catherine K.	Box 892, Kitui	KEFRI
116. Ms. Rose	Box 892, Kitui	KEFRI
117. Ms. A. Indimuli	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
118. Ms. J. Mwangi	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
119. Ms. P. Ochieng	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
120. Headmistress	Box 341, Ruiru	Kambui High School
121. Headmaster	Box 2, Karuri	Karuri High School
122. Headmaster	Box 278, Gatundu	Muhoho High School
123. Mr. K. Hatsukano	Box 60487, Nairobi	Sumitomo Construction
124. Mr. M. Nakata	Box 60487, Nairobi	Sumitomo Construction
125. Mr. T. Kan	Box 60487, Nairobi	Sumitomo Construction
126. Mr. T. Nishihira	Box 60487, Nairobi	Sumitomo Construction
127. Mr. T. Sakai	Box 60487, Nairobi	Sumitomo Construction
128. Mr. Y. Toriumi	Box 60487, Nairobi	Sumitomo Construction
129. Mr. B. Okoba		KARI/KEFRI-Embu
130. Mr. J. Akiyama	Box 30335, Nairobi	Tomen Corporation
131. DFO, Trans-Nzoia		FD, Trans-Nzoia
132. Ms. Michi Vojta	Box 975, Kikuyu	US Peace Corps
133. Mr. T. Tanaka		Yamashita Sekkei
134. Mr. Y. Takamiya		Yamashita Sekkei
135. Mr. D.G. Nderitu	Box 30513, Nairobi	FD
136. Mr. E. Kanyanya	Box 30513, Nairobi	FD
137. Mr. E.I. Mutie	Box 106, Kitui	FD, Kitui
SECONDARY SCHOOLS		
138-161: Students	Box 341, Ruiru	Kambui High School
162-186: Students	Box 194, Matathia	Kinale Secondary School
187-198: Students	Box 278, Gatundu	Muhoho High School
199-203: Students	Box 2, Karuri	Karuri High School

LIST OF PRIZES

FOR FARMERS

The 7th Social Forestry Prize Day

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

LIST OF PRIZES

SECONDARY SCHOOL SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZE DAY

All Schools

(seven)

- * 30 Ballpoint pens
- * One Volleyball

First Prize

- * Collins English Dictionary
- * Wallmaps
- * "Trees of Kenya"

Second Prize

- * Collins English Dictionary
- * Wallmaps
- * "Trees of Kenya"

Third Prize

- * Collins English Dictionary
- * Wallmap
- * "Trees of Kenya"

Kambui Girls High School

(for song and poem)

- * Wallmap
- * "Trees of Kenya"

Preliminary Selection by Working Group

RESULT of SPOT SURVEY

7th National Social Forestry Prize Day

15th Feb. 1995

District	Division	Location	Nominee	Remarks
MWINGI	Kyuso	Katse	<u>Mrs.Lucia Kakundi Kiteng'u</u>	Farmer
	Mwingi	Endui	Wimatu Women Group	W/G
KIRINYAGA	Mwea	Thiba	<u>Wendo Wanguka Gruop</u>	W/G
	Mwea	Mitithi	Mr.Joseph Gichobi	Farmer
TRANS NZOIA	Kwanza	Kapomboi	<u>Mr. Patrick Wanyama</u>	Farmer
	Saboti	Kiminini	Mr.Musa Sokoli	Farmer
MIGORI	Central	Lower Suna	<u>Mr.&Mrs.Nyangile</u>	Farmers
	Central	Suna Central	Mr.Joseph Odewa	Farmer
KAKAMEGA	Khwisero	Kisa East	Mr.Josiah Wakho	Farmer
	Lugari	Lumakanda	<u>Mr.Tmona Onzere</u>	Farmer

NB; underlined are the winners

PRELIMINARY SELECTION BY WORKING GROUP
**SECONDARY SCHOOL SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZEDAY
 FINAL EVALUATION SCORES CARD**

School/Activities	Field activities (70)	Essays (20)	Drama (15)	Poem (10)	Song (15)	Poster (10)	TOTAL (140)	POSITION
KINALE	39	9	9	6	11	-	74	1
KARURI	44	11	-	-	-	8	63	2
KAMBUI	29	14	-	8	13	-	64	3
MUHOHO	40	11	-	7	-	-	58	4
KARAI	30	11	-	-	-	7	48	5
MANGUO	27	-	-	6	6	-	39	6
RUIRU	21	-	-	5	9	-	35	7

Note: Although Kambui took the third place in total score, because their field activities were not impressive the working group selected muhoho as one of the three representing school.



KEFRI NEWSLETTER

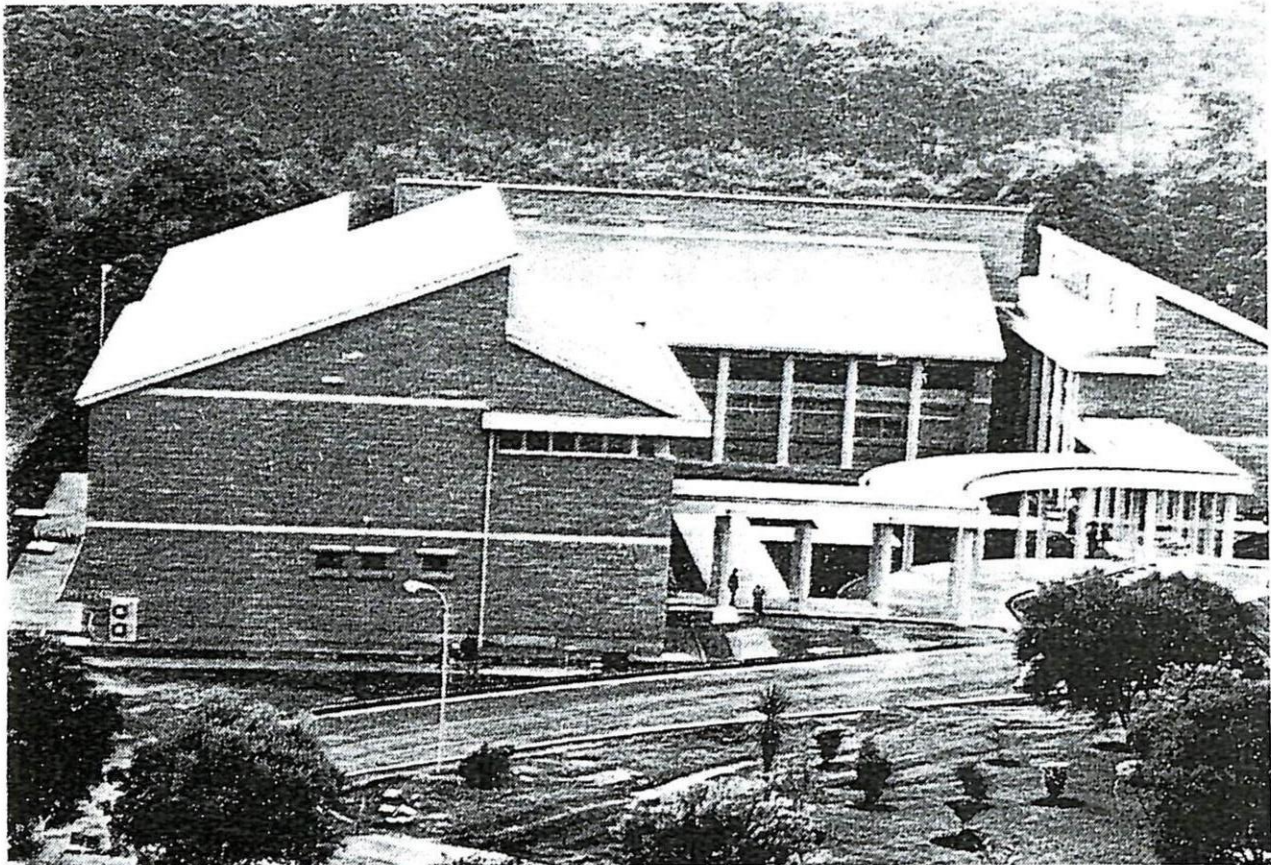
KENYA FORESTRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE No. 24

May, 1995

SPECIAL ISSUE

The Seventh National Social Forestry Prize Day

A new Social Forestry Training Centre Opens at KEFRI Muguga



Newly constructed complex to house phase two of social forestry training including Social Forestry Training Centre

The Seventh National Social Forestry Prize Day Opens at KEFRI in a new Auditorium



Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology, Professor Karega Mutahi, Congratulates a farmer at the Sixth Prize Day.

The Social Forestry Training Project holds its Seventh National Prize Day on 25th and 26th May, 1995 at KEFRI Headquarters, Muguga. This is the first time the event is held in Muguga. Previously, the Prize Day has been held at the different venues with the last two being held at the International Center for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) in Nairobi.

This welcome change comes as a result of recent very important developments at the KEFRI Headquarters. With donor aid from the government of Japan through JICA, the Social Forestry Project has acquired new modern facilities comprising the New Social Forestry Training Center, A new Forestry Information Center, additional Research Laboratories and new Nursery Training facilities making room for training and increased research activities.

Participants in this year's prize day will be part of the grand opening of the facilities. Like last year, the participants have been drawn from five districts, namely, Kakamega, Mwingi, Karinyaga, Migori and Trans Nzoia.

The participants comprise of men and women selected at grass roots level to represent their respective districts. The stress for selection still remains that of promoting forestry as a Social activity. These men and women are the beacon of social forestry activities in their respective environments. They are people with little or no professional training in forestry but people with a burning desire to promote the activity for the general good and for individual socio-economic needs.

These experts from village level will be demonstrating their skills, sharing their experiences and

posing challenges. They will be competing with each other for the top National honour and will be challenging scholarship experts comprising of forest managers, scientists and industrialists.

Previous encounters with district participants have revealed a wide range of knowledge of indigenous knowledge. The farmers have revealed skills used in combating water scarcity and delicate, non-destructive management of environment. These farmers have also proved to the experts that economic benefits can still be harnessed and derived from forestry even in the most difficult dryland regions.

paul barasa

EDITORIAL

The Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) whose Hqs is at Muguga has the National Mandate to carry-out all aspects of research in forestry.

Since its reception, it has carried out this mandate within her scope of the strategic plan. This has been achieved thro' the use of KEFRI's satellite station in various parts of the country.

Among the various breakthroughs made by the institute are;

- species/site matching which has been spearheaded by the institute's tree physiology program and Dryland silviculture

- Fast growing provenances, upto four times the normal yield.

- Biotechnology to improve tree performance

- Socio-economic policy issues geared at improving the participation of the local communities in the management and protection

of trees and environment. This has been a major shift as opposed to the colonial era, whereby the management of the forest was government centred and driven.

- Processing of wood and wood products and the domestication of high value woody plants to enhance revenue generation for the farmer.

Social Forestry Training Project

The Social Forestry Training Project (SFTP) acts as the link between the research and the farmer. This link has been by working closely with other programmes within the Institute, the Forest Department, NGO's and other government Departments.

The project has two major fronts in its organization;

- Training

- Pilot forest.

The Training Section, deals

with training from the DFOs' to the farmers' levels. The courses are specially tailored to meet today's challenges in the management of forest and environment as they relate to the local communities.

On the other hand, the Pilot forestry programme is handling on the farm trials and extension.

Part of the major breakthrough of the project is the creation of awareness of the role of trees in the environment. This is best demonstrated by the increased tree planting activities by rural communities outside gazetted front.

Last the project is in the process of initiating a three weeks Regional Course in Social forestry to cover the east, central and Southern Africa.

In a nutshell, the future is all bright for Social forestry as a community driven forest practice.

Richard Mwendandu

SEVENTH NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZE DAY

A letter from Hiroshi Masuko Chief Adviser for the Project

I am extremely grateful that the Seventh National Social Forestry Prize Day is to be held at KEFRI premises where all the required facilities have just been completed by the grant aid of Japan since the past events were being carried out at the ICRAF.

It is needless to say that the Kenya-Japan Social Forestry Training Project has widely been acknowledged as indispensable actions for the promotion of social forestry in arid and semi-arid areas. The Japanese government also has been evaluating the project as a significant co-operation which has key factors such as people's participation, women in development, environmental



Chief Advisor, Social Forestry Project, addressing Sixth Prize Day Participants at ICRAF House

contribution for the necessities of international co-operation.

As a result of much understanding and co-operation by both people and governments of Kenya and Japan, the project has now entered a mature period of implementation toward the bearing fruit.

The Social Forestry Prize Day has become a steady National event in social forestry activities and has given much impact in tree

planting in Kenya. The Regional Forestry Prize Day and the Extension Prize Day, which were held in March in Kitui, are also playing an important role for giving people an incentive to tree planting activities in the project field area.

Finally, I would like to congratulate all awarded farmers for their outstanding efforts and appreciate the organizers' efforts for the preparation of the event.

MESSAGE FROM DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY

Social Forestry addresses the issues of peoples voluntary participation in tree management in order to satisfy their environmental, economic and social needs. It raises the welfare of the farmers through the potential to supply the basic needs of the household economy.

The households consume wood and non-woody products as well as sell the products to make money to buy food. Social Forestry also conserves and enhances soil fertility for increased agricultural production. The demand for forest products and services has increased to an extent that the supply from government forests cannot suffice.

Furthermore, there is pressure on the forest to give up its potentially arable land for farming. This country can therefore no longer rely on government indigenous forests and forest plantations as the principle sources to meet the growing demand for forest products. However, Social Forestry has shown the potential to take over a substantial part of the load on government forests to satisfy the national, international and global needs.

Consequently, it has increasingly become necessary that the policy of the forest department changes in order to intensify tree planting by the people of their own land. In the already completed Kenya

Forestry Masterplan, social forestry, which appears under farm forestry framework of forestry development is a priority area.

Having realized the importance of social forestry, Moi University has included forestry extension in their curriculum. The Kenya Forestry College has also increased the number of hours devoted to agroforestry teaching. Agricultural colleges have also included agroforestry in their curricula.

The Kenya Forestry Research Institute and the Forest Department, in recognition of their complementary mandates in promotion of social forestry started the in-service training in social forestry training and agroforestry.

With time, however, it became necessary that farmers should be linked with subject matter specialists and therefore the Social Forestry Prize Day was born. This is a day when farmers are given an opportunity to tell scientists their problems, experiences, discoveries and achievements in social forestry.

Indigenous knowledge and the farmers local initiatives are prerequisites of the project. Scientists have a lot to learn from successful farmers and viceversa. Both parties must work out modalities on how they can jointly advance forestry development.

The holding of the Seventh Social Forestry Prize Day is a reflection of our institutions resolve to collectively shoulder the responsibility of promotion of Social Forestry. The Seventh Social Forestry Prize Day is blessed with the participation of secondary schools.

These students are the farmers of tomorrow. Besides sensitizing them on afforestation, schools are public institutions with provisions for integrated tree development and management. Schools are also expected to play a leading role in the promotion of energy saving jikos.

In this endeavor, we need the good will and active support of all our partners and well wishers.

Patrick M. Mung'ala
Director of Forestry

SECONDARY SCHOOL SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZEDAY

Grassroot support and involvement is imperative for the success of any rural development agenda including environmental conservation. In maintaining and assuring this support in future generations awareness creation and provision of basic technical skills is needed to be inculcated in the youth who form the bulk of the community (over 60%) and are the future resources managers.

Its in echoing these words that the Kenya/Japan Social Forestry Training Project initiated the secondary school social forestry prize day in June, 1994 with the objective of creating awareness on environmental protection as well as imparting of basic technical skills on afforestation in secondary schools. This was through mobilizing secondary school students to start environmental clubs in tree planting in their school compounds and the environs.

Though national coverage was intended resources constraints limited the programme to the project's home district of Kiambu with seven schools (one per division) engaged in the programme's first phase (1994-95). These schools are Karai, Kiambu, Kinale, Manguo, Ruiru, Muhoho and Karuri.

The School programs operations are varied with tailor made packages for each individual school as defined by the schools needs and priorities. Though limited

material support is provided by the project, much emphasis is accorded to self sustainability of the schools tree planting efforts. As such the programme's activities center on empowerment through knowledge by provision of technical skills.

Teacher training is also provided with the project sponsoring the teachers on a two week intensive social forestry course to equip them with the necessary skills to lead the clubs in social forestry activities in their respective schools.

Educational field trips are also arranged for the clubs to visit KEFRI centers in Muguga and Kitui for practical first hand experience in tree establishment and management especially in difficult climatic and edaphic environments.

In order to encourage the promotion of social forestry and other environmental conservation activities, schools are also engaged in organisation of drama, poem, songs, posters and other promotional campaigns all geared towards dissemination of technically sound messages on tree planting.

Team spirit is an effective and efficient strategy for culturing collaboration in any developmental agenda especially among the youth. Environmental conservation is also a race against time. Its

therefore necessary to inculcate a "racing" atmosphere to the programme. This is provided for by the final activity aptly called the secondary school social forestry prize day currently scheduled for May the 26th 1995. On this day the three best schools present their tree planting activities and achievements to a capacity audience of 150 comprising of researchers, extensionists, educators and farmers. A panel of adjudicators then rank the schools as per their performance where upon small token prizes are awarded to the wining schools.

The lessons the project has learnt coupled with the moral support from the school heads, the District education and forestry offices, in Kiambu have made a dream come true. Its hoped that the schools will continue with tree planting activities and possibly influence the initiation of the same activities in other schools and the community in general as envisaged by the creativity levels already been observed in these schools.

Who knows the children could be having bigger surprises to come on May the 26th 1995. Hope to be with us then.

Mwamburi A.M.

TO

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