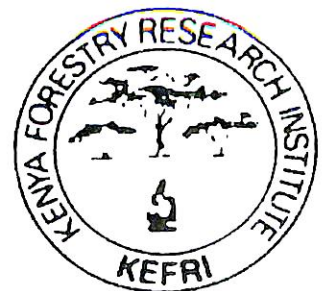


PROCEEDINGS

of

The Sixth NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZE DAY

held on
21st April, 1994
at
ICRAF Auditorium



**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 national 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 training calendar. The event is sponsored by Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and implemented jointly by KEFRI, JICA and Forest Department.

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

Participants in the competition were individual farmers and a women group who had excelled in tree planting selected from five districts; Kilifi, Makueni, Nyandarua, Siaya and Bungoma. Invitations were extended to individuals and organizations both Government and non-governmental who are working in the field of social forestry extension, researches and other environmental oriented workers.

The presentations 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 the farmers/women group activities, effectiveness of presentation, and handling of questions.

The day's Programme appears on the next page.

PROGRAMME

The Sixth Social Forestry Prize Day

Date: 21st April 1994
Venue: ICRAF Auditorium

<u>TIME</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>RESOURCE PERSONS</u>
0900 - 0920	Registration	
0920 - 0930	Introduction	Mr M. Mukolwe
0930 - 0940	Opening Address	Director, FD
0940 - 1015	Presentation (1) - Kilifi	<u>Moderators</u>
1015 - 1050	Presentation (2) - Makueni	Ms J. Ngige Mr R. Mwendandu
1050 - 1120	Break	
1120 - 1155	Presentation (3) - Nyandarua	
1155 - 1230	Presentation (4) - Siaya	
1230 - 1305	Presentation (5) - Bungoma	
1305 - 1410	Lunch	
1410 - 1430	Special Presentation	Winner of the Regional Social Forestry Prize Day, held at Kitui Regional Social Forestry Training Centre
1515 - 1540	Comments on Presentations	Chairman, Awarding Committee
1540 - 1550	Short Address	Chief Adviser, SFTP
1550 - 1600	Short Address	Director General, ICRAF
1600 - 1615	Address	Her Excellency, Ambassador of Japan
1615 - 1650	Address and awarding prizes	Guest of Honour Hon. Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology
1650 - 1700	Vote of Thanks and closing remarks	Director, KEFRI

OPENING SESSION

The event started at 9.40 am. Mr Mukolwe welcomed the participants, and briefly introduced the event from the preparation stage culminating to the day's event. He then explained the programme of the day. The moderators, Ms Jeniffer Ngige (FD) and Mr Richard Mwendandu (KEFRI), were introduced.

***** Introduction *****

Good Morning!

The Director Forestry, Mr. Mung'ala
Members of the Awarding Committee,
The Presenters,
Distinguished Guests,
ladies and Gentlemen,

May I, on behalf of these organizers, take this opportunity to welcome all of you who have come to this function, that is the 6th Social Forestry Prize Day.

Since 1987, Social Forestry Prize Day has become an annual event in the calendar of the social forestry training project activities in addition to the short intensive in-service training courses in social forestry and agroforestry. The Event is jointly organized by the Social forestry Training Project of KEFRI, FESD of Forest Department and Social Forestry Training Project/JICA.

Mr. Director, Ladies and gentlemen, the objective of the social forestry prize day competition is to promote nationwide awareness of the role of social forestry in subsistence economics and to enhance tree planting and management activities by rural communities by recognizing, evaluating and awarding their exceptional contributions at grassroots level.

Presenters to this function are normally individuals or groups systematically selected from various districts in the country and are involved in tree planting and management activities. At the end of the day 29 districts will have participated in this competition.

In today's event, the competing districts are Kilifi, Makueni, Nyandarua, Siaya and Bungoma. In addition, there will be a special presentation by the winner from Embu, during the First Regional Social Forestry Prize Day for Eastern Province held at Kitui Regional Social Forestry Training Centre.

May I also take this opportunity to thank you for coming and to sincerely thank the Director General ICRAF for availing the facilities for holding this event for the last four consecutive years. I believe we shall all have a very interactive day as guided by the days' programme.

OPENING ADDRESS
BY MR. P.M. MUNG'ALA AG. DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY

Distinguished Guest,
Participants,
Fellow countrymen,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to address you during the Sixth National Social Forestry Prize Day. I have noted with appreciation that the Kenya/Japan Training Project has continued to carry out this activity since 1988 as part of the Social Forestry Training Programme. The climax of this event is a competition on social forestry focusing on semi-arid areas. This competition organized annually by JICA, KEFRI and Forest Department is very important, and will continue to enhance the socio-Economic contribution of the forestry sector particularly in rural areas.

The objective of this competition is to promote nation-wide awareness of social forestry and to promote rural tree planting by recognizing achievements by the people at the "Grass root" level. I am aware the participants in the competition are individuals and groups who have excelled in tree planting and are selected from five districts namely; Kilifi, Makueni, Nyandarua, Bungoma and Siaya. I believe that prizes will be awarded in the order of merit and that those who have not done so well, will get another chance to compete again.

For the last few years, forest cover has continuously decreased due to the pressure exerted by the population on agricultural land. This consequently means that forests are further constrained to supply more timber, poles, woodfuel and many other products.

As most of you already know, gazetted forests comprise only 2.9% of the county's total land area, rendering the forest resource insufficient to supply the needs of the rapidly increasing population. Only 20% of Kenya is classified as high and medium potential land. Most of the gazetted forest land is also found here. 80% of the population is concentrated in this small area creating pressure on the Agricultural land consequently leading to illegal cultivation, overgrazing and cutting of trees in the meager forest reserves.

The hope of acquiring more land for gazetment of forest development, is very slim and yet the rapidly increasing human population calls for increased forest resources for use on various domestic and industrial requirements. This trend can only be reversed by encouraging the local population to plant more trees on their farms to supply poles, woodfuel, timber and fodder, including non-wood forest products.

A glance at Kenya's history confirms that tree growing and forest conservation were deeply rooted in the culture of many Kenyans in the past, when the human population was much smaller than it is today., and most of the country was covered with thick forests. These forests were the source of construction materials, fuelwood, fodder for livestock and wildlife, fruits, berries, medicine and dyes. Today, the natural forests are being cleared for agricultural development and human settlement. We can no longer be complacent and expect to get forest

products as easily as before. Trees will continue to grow and the remaining cover to be conserved to provide goods and services to mankind.

As you may already know, forest department has extension officers (diploma level) in almost every division in the country, whose responsibilities are to assist farmers, women groups and schools, to identify suitable tree species and to supply seeds for planting.

Sustainable agroforestry development required that local communities and institutions be made aware of the imminent environmental problems and the opportunities which agroforestry offers. In the past it was thought that all wisdom came from the extension officers, and the farmers were only expected to learn from him. It is now appreciated that many farmers are knowledgeable about the specific environment they are living in. As a result, the combined knowledge of extension officers and that of the farmers, obtained through two-way communication, must now be appreciated as a mode of the more successful extension strategy.

The Department has recognized that Social Forestry/Agroforestry is a form of rural development, which involves the optimal use of limited resources available to achieve a certain goal. The limited resources of land, labour, capital, skill etc. available to a farmer have to be utilized in the most optimal way so that his problems are solved and needs met. The Forest Extension Officer together with the farmer should identify the link-age between the problems and the most appropriate solutions in the area of forestry, agroforestry or tree planting in general.

I must hasten to point out that the Forest Department is not conducting Agroforestry activities single handedly. There is increasing collaboration with other Government Ministries and Departments. Non-Governmental organizations, donor collaboration, International organizations and many local groups that are directing efforts at assisting the farmer in tree growing and conservation, in order to meet his tree-related needs. Such organizations like ICRAF, MoA, MoE, KEFRI, KENGO, FINNIDA, JICA, DANIDA, CARE, SIDA and churches among others, have not been left behind in this endeavor.

I am confident that the development of Agroforestry will lead not only to placing the supply of tree products on a sustainable basis on the hands of wananchi but also to meeting the challenges of environmental conservation in this country, the region and the globe as a whole.

Tree seedlings in general are selling very well in high potential areas while *Eucalyptus* spp and *Grevillea robusta* in particular are bringing a lot of money to the farmers in all parts of the country and satisfying the economic needs of the people.

Besides supply people's economic needs, trees also play the role of conserving the environment, which involves the rational utilization of resources to benefit the largest number for the longest time and maintaining the ecological balance in equilibrium. Yet as we sit and talk here, millions of agents of environmental degradation are pushing us closer to extinction every second. Some of these issues are no longer country specific but either regional or global in nature.

We have in mind:-

- (a) Land degradation through soil erosion
- (b) Water pollution by toxic industrial waste and agricultural chemicals etc.
- (c) Air pollution through industrial and vehicle emission
- (d) Extinction of plant and animal species due to wanton destruction of biodiversity
- (e) Depletion of ozone layer and resultant increased radiation and
- (f) Global warming

There are issues of deforestation which have been caused by man's crave for basic needs from fragile ecosystems, sometimes in total disregard of land capability. Therefore, any strategies we may design should be geared towards involving the communities and more particularly, they should be tailored to fit within the subsistence agriculture as practiced by the majority of the rural people.

Through this competition many individual farmers and groups have been encouraged to practice social forestry. We expect that the achievements of these farmers in agroforestry adoption will diffuse through many others in the whole country.

Before I end my remarks, let me take this chance to congratulate the participants and the farmers for availing themselves to be with us during this occasion. I am aware that you farmers have excelled in tree planting in your districts and I am requesting you to encourage others to do the same. I wish to thank the organizers for the effort you have made to make the occasion a success. I should not forget to thank ICRAF for providing facilities and the venue for the second year running without which we could not be here today. This type of co-operation must be encouraged as it brings all of us closer, to share knowledge and experiences.

Ladies and Gentlemen, may I convey my heart-felt gratitude to the Government of Japan for sponsoring Social Forestry Training Programmes in Kenya and hope that this will form a permanent feature of our bilateral co-operation, for many years to come and finally, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to thank all of you for listening to me. It is now my pleasure to declare this 6th Social Forestry Prize Giving Day Officially opened.

Thank you.

PRESENTATIONS

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

Introduction	1 minutes	Moderator
Explanation	2 minutes	Asst.Presenter
Text presentation/Slide complementary	20 minutes	Presenter
Question and Answer	5 minutes	Presenter
Summarization	5 minutes	Moderator
Total	35 minutes	

The presentations which were done in Kiswahili were later translated to English by the moderators.

The presentations started and progressed as follows:

PRESENTATIONS BY MR. SAID SULEIMAN ALI (Kilifi)

Mr. Said Suleiman Ali comes from Kilifi district, which is hot and dry ASAL area and generally flat with a gentle slope. He grows mango trees, coconut trees, lemon trees, cashewnuts, cassava and also keeps livestock. Initially, he used to get trees from the forest, but now he gets them from his trees. Some of the trees on his nursery are Casuarina. He bought his "Shamba" in 1980 and that is when he started tree planting, with a total of 6,000 seedlings. Upto today, he has about 17,000 seedlings on his farm.

The major problems he faces are:

1. Shortage of potting materials
2. Insect pests, termites
3. Drought

It is not easy for him to solve the problem of insect pests, due to lack of funds, and to solve the problem of insect pests and termites, he uses ash from the wood and for the problem of shortage of potting materials, he uses tins and plastic containers.

When the seedlings are big enough for planting, he plants some and gives out the rest to his neighbors for planting.

SLIDES

- Here we saw that he started his nursery together with a few of his colleagues.
- He uses tins and polytene papers as containers for planting seedlings
- He has also planted trees together with food crops
- He also keeps livestock.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION:

Q1. "Where do you get water for watering your seedlings during the dry season" ?

A. "I have piped water and that's where I get water from".

Q2. You have told us that you have planted many seedlings on your farm. How big is your farm? The seedlings you have already planted are about 20,000, how many are growing to-date?

A. Almost all of them are growing up. They are well taken care of and they cannot be damaged. When I see insects I use insecticides and control them. The farm is 60 acres.

Q3. Why do you have only one species of seedlings on your farm?

A. I have others. It is not only one type.

Q4. You said you give your neighbours seedlings to plant. Do you sell to them or give free?

A. I give them free and this is because I want to encourage them. I have good seedlings.

Q5. Have you done anything to store the rain water for use during the dry season?

A. I use it in the nursery but when the trees grow big, they do not need much watering. The big trees are growing well. But I have not tried to harvest the rain water.

He was advised to build a tank for storing water, so that he could use it in future, when the tap is dry.

A. I have such a plan.

Q6. What other trees do you plant?

A. Other types of trees that I plant are: avocado, flowers, "misonobari", "Mikwaju" and "Mibao".

Q7. I have seen you have a worker and you use a lot of materials also. How do you get the money to cater for all these?

A. I have not used much money. I planted a lot of seedlings and although I was not planning to sell, someone convinced me to sell to him and offered me a lot of money so I sold them to him. In 1993 I sold 3,000 seedlings and got money. Mostly I get money from the sales.

Q8. What are the benefits of livestock keeping?

A. Meat, milk of which he sells some and gets money.

Q9. Why do you interplant trees with crops?

A. The crops are a source of food.

Q10. How do you manage to keep your goats away from the trees?

A. The goats are kept in an area that has tall trees e.g. mangoes

- Q11. How does he get manure for his trees?
- A. I get good/fertile soils from under big trees and also from animal refuse.
- Q12. Have other farmers started tree planting?
- A. Yes
- Q13. Where do you get seeds from?
- A. He collects seeds from trees
- Q14. Do you get any assistance from agricultural officers?
- A. No, but he has occasionally got assistance from Forest Officers
- Q15. Where in your farm do you plant the trees - at the side or near the house?
- A. I plant trees in the farm but not near the house because the farm is far
- Q16. Among the seedlings you plant, have you got any that give food for the animals?
- A. There are some I have planted which provide food for the animals. There is also another one I planted recently, I cannot remember the name.
- Q17. Where do you get the soil? Do you use manure from the animals?
- A. I do not use manure from the animals. When I tried another time, the trees started drying then I stopped using the manure. It has to stay for a long time before being used.
- Q18. "In the slides, I saw overgrown seedlings in the seed bed. Do you give these overgrown seedlings to farmers?"
- A. "The seedlings in the seed bed are left-overs. The farmers take the seedlings when they are still young and put them in their polythene tubes. The remaining ones are for my own planting. When it rains, I plant them. When the rains delay, the seedlings overgrow."
- Q19. (To the audience) - "How can we help the farmer to control the termites?"
- A. (Audience) - Ash (farmer) - "I have tried ash together with coconut, then the termites started dying.
- (Audience) - You can also use 'mwarubaini'
- A. (Farmer) - I will also try that one.

PRESENTATION BY MR STEPHEN MULANDI (Makueni)

Deep red soils

Rainfall - 50 - 1000mm

Heavy rains during the months of April and November

Reasons for tree planting

1. To prevent soil erosion
2. Fruits
3. Financial resources

His farm is only 25 acres, on which he has planted a variety of trees and some these trees are:

- Avocado trees - 680
- "Tomoko" trees - 300
- Mango trees - 200
- Guava trees - 500
- paw-paw

He also grows forest trees such as:

- Tarminalia mentalis (umbrella)

Problems

His major problem is that he has to fetch water from a far away distance .

Others are:

- Insect pests
- Lack of potting material

Slides

He keeps livestock i.e. cattle and goats and feeds them on nappier grass. He also grows bananas and cassava for people without teeth. There is a paw-paw tree that has been eaten by termites.

It is not easy for him to control termites due to shortage of funds, thus he cannot afford to buy insecticides. The only alternative is to use battery water as an insecticide.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION:

Q1. "We have seen cows and you have said they do not go out. Now, apart from the nappier grass, what else do you give them"?

A. "There is no grass in the surroundings area. I was told by the Agricultural Officer that if I plant nappier grass, it will help. There is also another one they showed me. I have also used most of my farm for farming and so there is no space for grazing the animals."

Q2. "What else do you feed your cattle on"?

A. "Fodder."

Q3. "How many trees have you planted on your farm in total"?

A. "I have planted 10,000 forest and other fruit trees"

Q4. "You said you have a dam for water, when the water gets finished, where do you fetch water from"?

A. "From a public dam."

Q5. "How do you get market for your fruits especially macadamia nuts"?

A. "There is a ready market, which is provided by the people from the area, thus there is big demand for these fruits. Macadamia nuts are collected by Macadamia nut company of Thika".

Q6. "You dig trenches on his farm in order to prevent soil erosion, with whose assistance does you do that"?

A. " I do that with the assistance of my family members."

Q7. "I have seen your cows eat nappier grass, but have you planted some other fodder trees in your farm?"

A. " I only have one fodder tree species (Leuceana)

Q8. "Where do you get seeds from"?

A. " I used to get seeds from the Forest Department and I normally collect avocado seeds from the market, but currently I pick seeds from my own farm".

- Q9. "What are the different types of trees that you plant"?
- A. "Sesbania, Calliandra, Leucaena."
- Q10. "Do the agricultural and forest extension officers visit you? If so what kind of assistance do they give you?"
- A. "They give me technical advice."
- Q11. "How do you get containers for seedlings?"
- A. "I collect broken pots, tins and anything else that can be used to serve the purpose."
- Q12. "On your farm, we saw only two head of cattle, are they the only ones or do you have any other?"
- A. "I only keep the two on my farm but I have others which are kept elsewhere."
- Q13. "How much nappier grass do you give to your cattle?"
- A. " I give them two bags a day."
- Q14. " There are many medicinal trees in Ukambani, why haven't you planted any?"
- A. "I do not know about them, I have not planted any yet."

PRESENTATION BY THUNGURUI WOMEN GROUP (Nyandarua)

The group started in 1982, with 17 members (women) later on, the husbands joined them and they became 34 in number. They bought iron sheets, sold them and started the group. They could not get enough out of these so they decided to start tree planting. They sat together and thought of the problems they were encountering since they were no trees in their area. In that connection, they decided to pick seeds from trees so they started a tree nursery on a 4 acre piece of land. During that time, they did not have enough containers for their seedlings, so they went to nearby schools where they got empty milk packets. They planted 15,000 seedlings, which they started issuing to neighbours and friends, and then make a follow-up to make sure that these trees are taken care of.

The different types of trees grown on their nursery are Cypress, Casuarina, Codea, Sesbania and grevillea. Before they carry out the planting, they dig holes - 2 ft down and 2ft high.

Problems:

1. Water shortage
2. The area is stony.

Slides:

- Here we saw that the area has many stones
- They grow different types of trees
- The seedlings are planted in 2kg tins of Kimbo or Kasuku
- At times they get technical advice from the agricultural officers

Reasons for tree planting

1. Provision of shade
2. Prevention of soil erosion

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION:

- Q1. "In one of the slides we saw some big trees in the background; were the trees planted by the women group or are they natural?"
- A. " They are natural. They grow along the river".
- Q2. "What are the problems of tree planting in this area?"

- A. "Termites, but these are controlled using ash".
"Antelopes and the women group have a barbed wire and wire mesh around the plot."
- Q3. "In these group we have men and women working together, are there any squabbles (wrangles) amongst the members?"
- A. "No. They work together as a team. The men carry out the duties of fencing and the women take care of the nursery."
- Q4. "How do they control insect pests?"
- A. "The insects pest are eaten up by black ants in the case of cypress aphid."
- Q5. "When you have removed the seedlings from the nursery and given to people to plant, how do you control the goats that can destroy the plants"?
- A. "We have fenced and so they cannot reach the trees. The planting place is in the cropland hence is protected ."
- Q6. "Are you assisted by the 'Miti Mingi Mashambani Project'?"
- A. "Yes, we got some watering cans and Ksh.15,000.00 from the Finnida Project."
- Q7. "How many trees has each member planted and how many have survived?"
- A. "The trees they have planted are about 500 to 700. These are taken in small numbers, not all at once because of the water problem. The members take the number of seedlings one can take care of and then later take the rest. And we follow up to see if the trees are doing well. It is like a competition because we say that if your trees do well, then next time you will be given more."
- Q8. "Have you sold any seedlings?"
- A. " We have sold 10,000 seedlings to Nyahururu municipal council."
- Q9. "What have you benefited from tree planting?"
- A. "Fire wood, fodder for livestock, wood for building, provision of shade, prevention of soil erosion and also. serve as wind breaks."

PRESENTATION BY MR. ISIDOR OWINO (Siaya)

Mr. Isidor comes from Siaya District, Ukwala Division

The area has very little rainfall

People in this area plant mainly food crops

After his father's death in 1985, Mr. Isidor, inherited part of his father's farm. He started tree planting in 1985. His profession was motor-vehicle electrician. After his father's death, he was left in charge of his younger brothers and sisters, and so he had to stay home. In his village, there is a Christian group which had started a tree nursery. He then joined the group in order to learn some skills on tree planting. After some time, he differed with the group members and decided to start his tree nursery in 1987. He started his nursery on a piece of land near a river. The land was a sloppy and as such, not good as the soils would be carried away. He dug a hole and made a water spring near his nursery. It was not easy for him to convince his wife to join him in nursery/tree planting activities as she preferred to grow food crops instead. He then decided to join a cooperative group/firm which provided him with potting materials and other tools. His nursery is one and a half miles away from his home. He started with about 8,000 seedlings. Some of the trees grown on his farm are Eucalyptus, Cypress, Coffee and exotic indigenous trees. In order to plant coffee on the farm, it is advisable to have some leucaena trees on the same farm. Other species on his farm include: Eucalyptus spp, Cypress, Grevillea robusta. He got some technical advice from foresters on how to space the seedlings and how to protect them from animals and human beings. In that connection, he has put a fence round his 'shamba'.

Problems:

- Insect pests
- Theft
- Animals destroy trees

To solve the problem of insect pests, he used the following traditional methods i.e. he puts pepper, Tagetes minuta, 'dwele' tobacco leaves and Tephrosia volgelii together pounds them, adds water and then spreads the mixture onto the seedlings.

Benefits

- Soil and water conservation
- Fuel wood
- Income generation for the family

- Medicine
- Food, fruits
- Building materials such as timber etc.

From 1987 - 1993, he has managed to raise Ksh. 19,430.00 from tree planting and this has enabled him to cater for his family and other domestic affairs. The major hinderance to tree planting is illiteracy and traditional customs associated with tree planting. Modern working tools are also a problem i.e. he cannot afford to buy them and so working becomes difficult for him. The nursery is also used as a source of information exchange and when the local people follow these ideas, tree planting will be improved.

Slides

The nursery is situated near a river. In the background we saw some big trees which were planted some six years ago. He uses empty milk packets for planting his seedlings. He gets the empty packets from a local primary school. Trees are planted together with food crops e.g. maize. Some of the trees are eaten up by termites and moles, then they fail. In order to control termites, he uses Tephrosia volgelli.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION:

- Q1. "What is the name of this African cocaine?" Q by Mr. Mulatya, KEFRI
- A. "Tephrosia volgellia" - Ans. by Mr. Konuche , KEFRI
- Q2. "Mrs. Nzau - MRTTT. Is your wife now ready to join and assist you now that you have been doing this for the last six years?"
- A. "As I said at the beginning, we disagreed on this issue and we just work on our own. (But the Forester said that the farmer's wife has now started being positive on the matter)."
- Q3. "Faith - MoE, which species do you sell most, is it coffee seedling or the indigenous ones?"
- A. " I have sold coffee seedlings most in the past. Currently I sell Cypress, Grevillea, Eucalyptus."
- Q4. "Dorothy, KEFRI - For how much do you sell your seedlings?"
- A. " This varies because we are in a remote area and we negotiate the price according to what one has. The price is not fixed - e.g. one can have the money less a shilling or two and still will get the seedlings."
- Q5. "Do you do your nursery work alone?"

- A. " Right now, I do the work alone but I have started to ask the school headmaster so that the school children can come during the weekends to help in the potting of the seedlings, then I give the school some seedlings to plant."
- Q6. "You said you have had problems of stealing because the place is far from your home. You have not said how you are trying to solve this problem." - You said your wife is not cooperative, from where does she get her firewood?
- A. " I am trying to get foreign tree species although they are still in the nursery, they will be useful soon for fencing." My wife gets fire wood from the nearby bushes but in the near future, she will get from my farm."

PRESENTATION BY MR. JAMES SIAMBI (Bungoma)

Red fertile roamy soils.

Rainfall is about 1,000 mm per year

Altitude of 2700m above sea level

Has about six thousand trees on a seven-acre piece of land. The nursery is about seven to eleven meters with eight thousand seedlings and it was started in 1982.

Reasons for tree planting:

1. Need for timber
2. Firewood
3. For construction purposes, poles and posts
4. Shade
5. Windbreak
6. Charcoal

Has planted several species, e.g. Grevellia spp, Eucalyptus spp, Cypress spp, Markhamia spp, and "Mwarubaine" which the farmer used to treatment of malaria, Cordia spp, Terminalia spp, and Bamboo. Fruit trees such as passion fruits, mangoes, sorghum and a Kitchen garden. He also plants coffee, keeps beehives, poultry from which he gets eggs. He also plants bananas, cassava, Calliandra and sesbania.

Problems encountered

1. Destruction of seedlings by termites
2. Poultry from the neighbourhood
3. Lack of nursery development tools, e.g. jembes
4. Traditional barriers which forbids growing of certain species.

Advantages gained from tree planting

1. Sale of firewood from the dry trees to the neighbours
2. Sale of poles and posts to neighbours, proceeds of which he pays school fees for his

children.

3. Agroforestry: no problem of food
4. Sawdust from the poles is used in the poultry
5. No buying of modern fertilizers because he uses the poultry manure mixed with sawdust, dries it and then uses it for planting crops.

Slides

1. Nursery of seedlings and forest officers giving advice
2. The termites which attack his seedlings
3. A woodlot from where the farmer gets firewood
4. Coffee and Grevillea spp, mango trees, bananas
5. Bamboo which he sometimes used for supporting bananas

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS SESSION:

- Q1. "How do you use the "Mwarubaine" for treatment of malaria?"
- A. "The leaves are crushed and mixed with hot water. Three spoons are administered to the sick once every one hour. The same treatment prevents poultry diseases."
- Q2. "How many beehives do you have and what do you do with the honey?"
- A. "I have three beehives. The honey is given to children for treatment/prevention of chest pains and for treating wounds."
- Q3. "Since you have so many trees in your garden, who assists you with this work?"
- A. "I have employed one labourer and my wife does not co-operate with me. There is a problem in the area because traditionally, it is believed that if a woman plants trees she will become barren or she will be barren"
- Q4. "Have you got any assistance from anywhere since you started your nursery and how much wood do you sell in a month?"
- A. "I get technical advise from the extension officers, but concerning tools, etc, I have not been able to get any. I get an income of about Ksh.500 from the sale of wood."
- Q5. "What about managing your project alone supposing the labourer you have hired leaves?"

A. "Yes. This is my own project and I am fully involved in its operations. My children also support my activities in this project."

Q6. "Going by what you said, there are some tree species which are associated with superstitions. Are your neighbours now interested in planting these species?"

A.. "No."

SPECIAL PRESENTATION

MR. ANTHONY NYAGA FROM EMBU

WINNER OF THE REGIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZE DAY AT KITUI

Mr. Anthony Nyaga was born in Embu District. He had basic education in primary school where he learnt about tree planting. He was selected amongst the youth who were practicing tree planting activities after he excelled in the exercise.

The rainfall in this part of the district is between 600 - 800 mm per year, altitude is 1,000 m above sea level and the soils are poor. Temperatures range from 18 - 25 degrees centigrade.

After leaving school, Mr. Nyaga was given a bare piece of land by his father. The few trees on this piece of land had been felled by his father who used them for charcoal burning, construction of houses, etc. Nyagah started planting trees on this piece of land in 1988. He started his own nursery with seedlings of *Cassuarina* spp, *Grevellia* spp, *Leucaena* spp, etc. In 1991, he was invited for a course at the Kitui Social forestry Training Project where he learnt more about tree planting.

Problems

1. Polythene tubes and watering cans
2. Attack by termites

This farmer demonstrated how he solves the problem of polythene tubes. He uses banana fibers half-wrapped on the container of the size of his choice. These are firmly tied at the top using a rope. The container is then pulled up and thus separated from his newly made container (polythene tube) which he now uses for planting seedlings. Because this banana fibre containers are edible by termites, he places smoked grass below them hence chasing away the termites.

For termite control, Nyagah uses grass and puts it on the roof of a grass-thatched house. This is because the roof of these houses do not have termites. In the process the grass gets smoked, then he uses the smoked grass on the seedbed and termites no longer attack seedlings.

Advantages of tree planting

1. construction material e.g. poles and posts
2. Shade
3. Wind break

He plans to expand his nursery which currently holds about 4,000 seedlings. He has sold many of them between 1988 to date.

Slides

1. The container which the farmer used to rub-on banana fibers, an old bucket.
2. The last polythene tubes supplies by EMI and a seedbed
3. A kitchen garden, and a vegetable nursery
4. Ash for control and prevention of termites
5. Cattle shed and trees used for firewood.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q1. "(David Njogu - Nyandarua)From where do you get seeds for your nursery?"

A. " I get seeds from the tree that I planted when I was a member of the 4K Club."

Q2. " For how long do you intend to continue with this tree planting work?"

A. "As I said earlier, I have plans for expansion of my nursery because of demand for seedlings. My greatest problem was of polythene bags but I have my way of making the containers."

Q3. "Since housing is changing from grass-thatched to timber, do you still expect to continue smoking grass."

A. "Any kind of housing will produce smoke is you use firewood for cooking or heating."

Q4. "Do you have any livestock?"

A. "Of course yes, from the cattle shed I showed you on the slide."

Q5. "Does your wife support your tree planting activity contrary to what we have heard from Bungoma and Siaya."

A. "My wife is fully involved and supportive of this activity. In my absence she is in full charge. It is her responsibility also to smoke the grass."

Comments on Presentations by the Chairman of the Awarding Committee

(After saluting the guests) - " I would like to welcome you to this presentation which is culmination of very tedious activities that we have been addressing ourselves to since the beginning of the day. It is a time that I would have to put myself into because it is like the time of waiting for the results of an examination - you imagine the anxiety and the tension that somebody could be with. However, the losers or the winners that will be enjoying or be disappointed, I think there is a chance that in future, they will make corrective measures in areas where they have lost in areas where they have made successes. This is not the end of everything. Before I start this presentation, I would like to say that we had a very difficult task as a committee because we are living with people - farmers and groups that are very competitive. Their activities were very difficult to evaluate because they are very similar and it was not easy to give the marks. But we overcome this by developing some criteria to guide us in awarding of the marks. But I must say that the competition was very close among the participants".

The chairman then introduced the committee members, most of whom were outside trying to complete the noted of the results. There were also some absentees.

"The committees's man task was to critically assess and rate these farmers or the groups on the basis of their activities. These activities are social forestry and agroforestry activities. And we assesses them on the basis of their presentation and also on the basis of the demonstrations that they amounted during the course of the day. In attempting to do this, the committee first and foremost, addressed itself to developing certain criteria to guide in assessing these farmers. This criteria that we developed were also based on the earlier guidelines that we were given by the organizing committee. The organizing committee also gave us some background noted that we based our evaluations on. But there were certain factors that were beyond even the criterion that we developed".

Problems Faced By The Awarding Committee:

1. They had to compare people or individual farmers against a group, which is very difficult because the activities of a group are quite different from that of an individual. They may be similar but the way they are carried - the methodology and the resources available for doing them are quite different.
2. They were trying to look for collaboration between the individual farmers and the groups with the government extension agencies, non-government extension agencies and other groups like school, social groups, churches and other institutions. They were looking for that because they did not think that the farmers' or groups' activities are only for themselves. This presented a different problem to the awarding committee.
3. They were also seeing that the activities as carried by the farmers and groups, what

training elements do they have in them that others who are not involved in the activities presently would benefit from? What opportunities are there for training or for offering such opportunities for other farmers?

4. They had been told earlier that their particular evaluation was going to look at farmers - targeting farmers from arid and semi-arid areas. But there were some coming from e.g. Bungoma, Siaya, which are neither really arid nor semi-arid. This was a problem because the social forestry activities are definitely affected by site conditions. A farmer in sub-humid areas would be different from farmers coming from arid or semi-arid areas.

(The chairman had a list of the criterion they used for rating the farmers. There listed on transparent paper)

THE AWARDING COMMITTEE OF THE 6TH NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZE DAY

MR. R. G. GIKONYO
MR. B. J. M. NGODA
DR. S. IIDA
DR. D. NYAMAI

ABSENTEES

MR. E. WANGA
MR. MILKA ONG'AYO

INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

THE COMMITTEE'S MAIN TASK WAS TO CRITICALLY ASSESS AND RATE THE FARMERS/GROUP ON THE BASIS OF THEIR SOCIAL FORESTRY/AGROFORESTRY ACTIVITIES AS PRESENTED.

IN ATTEMPTING TO UNDERTAKE THIS EVALUATION, THE COMMITTEE FIRST AND FOREMOST DEVELOPED THE CRITERION FOR ASSESSING THEIR ACTIVITIES.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO BENEFITTED FROM THE GUIDELINES WHICH WERE PROVIDED BY THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE AS WELL AS THE BACKGROUND NOTES MADE AVAILABLE TO US.

THE CRITERION DEVELOPED WERE AS FOLLOWS:

SOME PROBLEMS

**COMPARISON BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL FARMERS
VS**

GROUP ACTIVITIES

**COLLABORATION WITH GOK/NGOS OR OTHER
GROUPS OR FARMERS**

**TRAINING/LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES IN THE
VARIOUS ACTIVITIES PRESENTED**

**SITE CHARACTERIZATION MISLEADING E.G. SIAYA AND
BUNGOMA ARE SUB-HUMID TO HUMID ZONES
FARMERS ACTIVITIES AND SUCCESSES ARE
DEPENDENT ON THE ENVIRONMENT**

CRITERIA FOR RATING

■ ABILITY TO UNDERSTAND
INVOLVED IN FORESTRY + AF

■ SPECIES DIVERSITY

■ ABILITY TO IMPROVE

■ TYPE OF FORESTRY ACTIVITIES/AF TECHNI(C)
- NICHES
- CONFIGURATIONS
- MANAGEMENT LEVEL

■ AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES/INPUTS

■ ASSISTANCE FROM GOK EXTENSION + NGO'S
EFFECTS ON ADOPTION

■ DIFFUSION TO OTHER FARMERS

- **THE DIVERSIFIED SOCIO-ECONOMIC/CULTURAL BACKGROUPS**

- **INCREASED PARTICIPATION**

- **USE OF LOCALLY AVAILABLE MATERIALS (SOILS, POTTING CONTAINERS, PEST/DISEASE CONTROL)**

- **SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT/ACT.**

- **MATCHING TECHNOLOGIES WITH OBJECTIVES**
 1. **FUEL WOOD**
 2. **SOIL CONSERVATION ETC....**

- **INCOME GENERATION CONSIDERATION**

QUALITY OF PRESENTATION

- ORGANIZATION OF PRESENTATION
- PREPAREDNESS
- COACHING BY TECHNICAL OFFICERS
- APPROPRIATE SLIDE SELECTION AND EXPLANATION
- FARMER'S SELF CONFIDENCE
- UNDERSTANDING OF THE SUBJECT AREA
- ACCURACY IN PROVISION OF ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS RAISED

RANKING OF FARMERS

POSITION

1. MR. JAMES NALONDO SIAMBI

BUNGOMA

2. MR. ISIDOR OWINO
SIAYA

3. THUNGURUI WOMEN GROUPS
NYANDARUA

4. MR. SAID SULEIMAN ALI

5. MR. STEPEHN MULANDI

MAKUENI

MARKS RECEIVED BY EACH FARMER

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| 1. MR. SAID SULEIMAN ALI | 75% |
| 2. MR. STEPHEN MULANDI | 58% |
| 3. THUNGURUI WOMEN GROUP | 80% |
| 4. MR. ISIDOR OWINO | 83% |
| 5. MR. JAMES NALONDO SIAMBI | 85% |

SHORT ADDRESS
BY DIRECTOR GENERAL - ICRAF

(After saluting the guests). "It is very nice for me to see, as head of an International Research Institution what we are seeing here today. It is a line that started with the farmers, you and your neighbours in the district that you represent. It goes from the farmers and the extension services of the NGOs, from there it goes to the Department of Forestry, KEFRI as a research institution and also ICRAF as an international institution working in agroforestry or social forestry which is very much the same thing. The work that we do here at the centre, which is world headquarters. We work in eighteen other countries besides Kenya, we hope that is of value to you. Already we saw that you are using some of the species that KEFRI and ICRAF are doing research on, and that is a great pleasure.

ICRAF works in several parts of Kenya, but particularly in Maseno in western Kenya in collaboration with KARI and KEFRI stations also in Embu, and KARI station in collaboration with KEFRI at Machakos and hopefully soon, we will work in arid and semi-arid areas of Kenya as well. We are at one end of the technology generation scale and you are at the other and it is great to see that the link is real. My founding fathers wanted to place ICRAF's headquarters in Kenya because farmers of Kenya like to grow trees. And I think you have demonstrated that in your presentations today. And indeed, many of your fellow farmers in other countries could learn from you. I am very pleased indeed to see that, that is happening and to see the collaboration from JICA and the Government of Japan that has been working with you for many years in social forestry and agroforestry and also with us in research on agroforestry. I was pleased to notice that Mr. Richard Mwendandu who was chairing the session before we came here, and who is the head of training in KEFRI, was the first Kenyan to receive long-term training in ICRAF and that was in 1982 - twelve years ago. So it must have done some good as to see him rising in such an important position in Kenya as indeed training head of KEFRI is extremely important. We train scientists here and also help train farmers and technicians. We hope that we could collaborate with you a bit on new technologies on agroforestry, as we learnt. It is very exciting indeed to see this contest and now for the sixth time, this is the third time for me that I see it here, and always there are new things, so, as the Permanent Secretary said, you are all winners, and indeed you are all winners, and I am very proud and I hope that ICRAF will continue to collaborate with you and the institutions that serve you that are present here from Forestry, KEFRI and ministries for many years to come.

Thank you very much.

SHORT ADDRESS
BY CHIEF ADVISOR OF SOCIAL FORESTRY TRAINING PROJECT

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology,
Your Excellency the Ambassador of Japan,
The Deputy Director of Forestry Department,
The Director General of ICRAF,
The Representative of JICA Kenya Office,
The Director of KEFRI,
Distinguished Guest,
Ladies and Gentlemen!

It is indeed a great honour for me to address you, on behalf of the Japan International Cooperation Agency JICA Experts, who have sponsored and organized the Sixth National Social Forestry Prize Day.

First of all, I would like to congratulate all awarded farmers who have just showed us their outstanding efforts in tree planting activities. And also I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all participants who have cooperated in various aspects with us.

The Kenya/Japan Social Forestry Training Project was established in 1987 as the first technical cooperation project on social forestry. Since then, a lot of project activities have been implemented in the field of training, research and technical development, emphasizing people's participation, women in development and environmental contribution which are the JICA's Kenya words for the International Technical Cooperation.

As the consequence of high evaluation by the authorities concerned, three more technical cooperation projects on social forestry have been established in Tanzania, Nepal and Thailand. Moreover, the Government of Japan has proved an additional grant aid which could realize almost all necessary facilities for KEFRI. Then, around one year later, we will be able to hold this kind of event in our project premises. Then we will invite ICRAF staff Dr. Sacher, Dr. Zulberti, Dr. Iida etc to KEFRI.

Needless to say, afforestation activities in arid and semi-arid areas could be promoted only by means of local people's planting efforts. It would, however, be said that there are many difficulties in promoting social forestry activities since most of local people or farmers have little experience and techniques to be used for tree planting. In addition, natural disasters such as draught, pest and diseases bring heavy damage unexpectedly.

Nevertheless, we have been much encouraged by farmers who are positively engaged in tree planting activities despite many existing obstacles. It is evident that such model farmers would surely be actual motivation of tree planting to their neighbours as seeing is believing.

About one month ago, the project held the First Regional Social Forestry Prize Day at the Kitui Regional Social Forestry Centre, which was planned as one of the new events in the Phase II of the project. The event was very successful as the portion has just been presented by the winner and confirmed that the regional farmers were given certain incentives to plant

trees.

As a conclusion, the Social Forestry Prize Day could be very much helpful for the further progress of farmers in tree planting activities, and thus contribute to improved living conditions for the rural people and an enhanced environmental management in Kenya.

Finally, I would like to express my appreciation to the organizers, moderators and members of Awarding Committee for the successful completion of the event, and also ICRAF for offering a venue of this event.

Thank you very much.

SPEECH
BY H.E. MRS GINKO SATO, AMBASSADOR OF JAPAN

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology,
Mr. P. Mungalla, Director of Forest Department,
Dr. Schez, Director General of ICRAF,
Dr. J. Odera, Director of KEFRI,
Mr. H. Masuko, Chief Advisor, Kenya/Japan Social Forestry Project,
Distinguished Guest,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour for me to be here on this happy occasion of the Sixth National social Forestry Prize Day. This is the third time that I have attended such a function and it has been just as pleasant and educational for me today, as it was last year.

First of all, 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.

Needless to say deforestation and forest degradation, due to the pressure from a rapidly growing population, is of global environmental concern. It also directly worsens the living environment of the local people who rely on the forests for the wood products which are essential to their way of life.

The Government of Japan has continuously supported the initiative of the Government of Kenya to address these problems, by promoting social forestry development, via the Social Forestry Training Project since 1985. This project has been implemented with collaboration between KEFRI and JICA, with the support of the Forestry Department of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, ICRAF and other ministries and organizations.

The initial phase of the project ended in November, 1992. However, it was decided to extend the project until 1997 as Phase II because an immense effort is still needed in this area. Moreover, in December 1993, in order to enhance the activities of this phase II, as well as the overall capacity of KEFRI, the Government of Japan has agreed to provide a grant for the integration and improvement of the research and training facilities and equipment of KEFRI's Muguga Headquarters as well as the Kitui Centre.

This annual competition is one of the important activities organized by the project. It is important because it is to enhance nation-wide awareness of tree planting, among the people. I should mention that one of the emphasis of this phase II is the importance of women's role in promoting social forestry, and in this context, I am pleased to have a women's group here today as one of the nominees in this occasion.

I would like to express my particular thanks to ICRAF for its support in allowing us to use this auditorium for this prize day ceremony.

Finally, I wish 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 would also like to wish that the efforts of collaboration by Kenya and Japan will be further fortified through the work of the project and help to reverse deforestation in Kenya.

Thank you.

SPEECH

BY THE HONOURABLE MINISTER FOR RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY, HON. DR. ZACHARY ONYONKA

(read by PS, MRTTT)

Your Excellency the Ambassador of Japan,
The Director-General ICRAF,
The Director of Forest Department,
The Director KEFRI,
Chief Advisor, Social Forestry Training Project,
Farmers,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me to begin by welcoming you all to this important function. Your presence here today is a great morale booster to all those involved in this important project.

It gives me great pleasure to be here with you this afternoon to participate in the Sixth Social Forestry Prize Day. This activity provides a means for enhancing community participation in afforestation. It also provides a valuable tool for sensitizing the community on the conservation of our biodiversity. In addition, the function has given us all a chance to underscore the usefulness of products from trees. These include:

- (i) Timber and other building materials
- (ii) Foods
- (iii) Medicine etc

Ladies and gentlemen, we are gathered here because we acknowledge and believe in community participation and contribution in afforestation. That is why we, the policy makers, scientists, researchers, resource managers and farmers are here to share experience and exchange ideas on tree planting/farming and environmental conservation. Since our experience and knowledge differ it is only fair that we recognize that each one of us has special expertise and knowledge that others can benefit from. Therefore each group amongst us constitutes both teachers and students in relationship to others. The farmers for instance can teach us what we do not know about tree farming while researchers will tell us why some of the things we seem to wonder about occur.

Ladies and Gentlemen, a day like today must be appreciated by all present. This is a special day in that it is very rare that such knowledgeable experts have a chance to educate the type of audience we have here. At the end of it all the parties gathered here will appreciate the need to sit down and listen to others. Having talked and listened to each other we, also, appreciate the special strengths and skills of the winning presenters.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Government of Kenya attached great significance to increased production of forest products. It has, therefore maintained an active campaign on the promotion of afforestation activities. As part of this campaign the Government started this project in 1986, through the support of the Japanese Government. During the first phase 1986-1992 several training courses, at various levels, were implemented. These were organized and conducted at the Project's two training centres at Muguga and Kitui.

The course contents covered several key areas of community afforestation e.g.

- Extension strategies
- Tree establishment and management technologies
- Socio-cultural and socio-economic issues etc.

In our view that was a very successful phase.

The Second phase runs from 1992-1997. This phase has a strong emphasis on Agroforestry. This is most important given the fact that most Kenya arable land is under small size family holdings whose main focus is crop farming. Such small scale farmers are the ones we wish to turn into agents of rural afforestation. For this reason we much develop strategies through which the farmers, the extension staff and the researchers become true partners in social forestry. I look forward to witnessing such strategies.

Ladies and gentlemen, please join me in expressing our gratitude to her excellency the Ambassador of Japan Mrs. Ginko Sato for the strong support we have received from her embassy in Nairobi. We are particularly happy to note that arrangements for the expansion of the training facilities have been finalized and that construction work will soon start. On behalf of the Government of Kenya I wish to thank you your excellency for the confidence the Japanese Government has in Kenya and its people. I also thank the Japanese experts working with us in this project for their good work.

Finally, I ask you to all join me in thanking H.E. President Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi for his continuous support to environmental conservation. His efforts have helped to arouse community support to afforestation and tree planting.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you all for sparing time to be with us here.

I also wish you a pleasant and very lively discussions.

I now declare the Sixth Social Forestry Prize Day Officially Open

Thank you.

THE PERMANENT SECRETARY

I would like to congratulate the farmers who have got tools which will help them in tree planting. I would like to appeal that this be a motivation to increase the production so that you become better in tree planting. I would like to encourage also more farmers to be tree farmers, especially in the areas where we see degradation of trees. Make trees a source of income and particularly in the urban areas.

I would like to come back to the Ministers's speech and read the last sentence which declared 'The Prize Day officially opened' and change it to 'Declare the Prize Day officially closed'.



APPENDIX

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

AT THE 6TH SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZE DAY

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION
<i>GUEST OF HONOUR</i>		
1. Prof. Karega Mutahi Permanent Secretary	Box 30568, Nairobi	MRTTT
2. Mrs. G. Sato Her Excellency Ambassador of Japan		Embassy of Japan
<i>MAIN GUESTS</i>		
3. Mr. G. Ocheing Deputy Director	Box 39282, Nairobi	FD
4. Dr. J.A. Odera Director	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
5. H. Masuko Chief Advisor		SFTP
6. Dr. P. A. Sanchez Director General		ICRAF
7. Mr. S. Takahara First Secretary		Embassy of Japan
8. Mr. S. Aoki Deputy Resident Representative	Box 50572, Nairobi	JICA
<i>AWARDING COMMITTEE</i>		
9. Mr. Bernard J.M. Ngoda	Box 536, Njoro	Egerton Univeristy
10. Dr. S. Iida	Box 30677, Nairobi	ICRAF
11. Dr. D. Nyamai	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
12. Mr. Gikonyo R.G.	Box 30513, Nairobi	FESD

PRESENTERS

(KILIFI)

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|--------------|--------|
| 13. | <u>Mr. Said S. Ali</u> | Box 1, Ganze | Farmer |
| 14. | Mr. Mohamed A. Ashim | Box 1, Ganze | Farmer |
| 15. | Mr. Francis Mang'ee | Box 1, Ganze | DFEO |

(MAKUENI)

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|------------------|--------|
| 16. | <u>Mr. Stephen Mulandi</u> | Box 151, Nunguni | Farmer |
| 17. | Mr. F.B. Kanuthu | Box 151, Nunguni | DFEO |
| 18. | Mr. Gideon M. Mboo | | |

(NYANDARUA)

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 19. | <u>Ms. Irene Nyokabi</u> | | W/Group |
| 20. | Ms. Mary Wangui | Nyandarua | W/Group |
| 21. | Mr. David N. Mwai | Nyandarua | DFEO |
| 22. | Mr. Jeremiah M. Mwangi | | Asst. DFEO |

(SIAYA)

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 23. | <u>Mr. Owino Isidor</u> | P.O. Uwai Mkt, Ukwala | Farmer |
| 24. | Mr. Lucas O. Ogalo | Box 284, Ukwala | DFEO |
| 25. | Mr. E.N. Mugo | Box 376, Siaya | DFO |
| 26. | Mr. Moses Indiazi | Box 83, Siaya | DO Environment |
| 27. | Mr. Mark G. Miano | Box 376, Siaya | DFEO |
| 28. | Mr. C.N. Kuria | Box 376, Siaya | Asst. DFO |
| 29. | Mr. Walter Omondi Obilo | | |

(BUNGOMA)

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 30. | <u>Mr. J.Nalondo Siambi</u> | Box 506, Bungoma | Farmer |
| 31. | Mr. James Shikuku | Box 506, Bungoma | DFEO |
| 32. | Mr. H.W. Macshiriku | Box 506, Bungoma | Asst. DFO |
| 33. | Mr. A.M. Akwabi | Box 550, Bungoma | DO Environment |
| 34. | Mr. Chrispinus Otunga | | |

(EMBU)

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| 35. | <u>Mr. Anthony Nyaga</u> | Box 25, Runyenjes, Embu | Farmer |
| 36. | Mr. Dennis K. Mbogo | Box 25, Runyenjes, Embu | DFEO |

MODERATORS

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 37. | Mr. R. Mwendandu | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 38. | Mrs. J. Ngige | Box 30513, Nairobi | FESD |

ORGANIZERS

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 39. | Mr. M.O. Mukolwe | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 40. | Mr. A. Mwamburi | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 41. | Mr. L. Makanji | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 42. | Mr. G. Aoko | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 43. | Mr. P. Barasa | Box 20412, Nairobi | KEFRI |
| 44. | Mr. M. Yasumuro | Box 50572, Nairobi | SFTP/JICA |
| 45. | Mr. K. Sakino | Box 50572, Nairobi | SFTP/JICA |
| 46. | Mr. Y. Kubo | Box 50572, Nairobi | SFTP/JICA |
| 47. | Mr. M. Aiba | Box 50572, Nairobi | SFTP/JICA |

OTHER PARTICIPANTS

48.	Mr. P.N. Mbuthi		MoE
49.	Mr. F.W. Hamala		MoE
50.	Ms. C.K. Nzau	Box 30568, Nairobi	MRTTT
51.	Mr. A.M. Nding'o	Box 412, Kitui	MLRRWD
52.	Mr. T.W. Kibaki		MLRRWD
53.	Mr. A.W. Obare		MLRRWD
54.	Mr. D.K. Mwanzia	Box 74, Kikuyu	MENR
55.	Ms. B.N. Mbula	Box 427, Kiambu	MENR
56.	Mr. J.M. Mihiu	Yatta/Kitui	FD
57.	Mr. A. M. Maina	Box 30513, Nairobi	FD
58.	Mr. S.N. Njehia	Box 30513, Nairobi	FESD
59.	Mr. E. G. Maina	Box 395, Makueni	FD
60.	Mr. J.N. Kihara	Box 30513, Nairobi	FESD
61.	Mr. E.I. Mutie	Box 106, Kitui	FESD
62.	Dr. Ester Zulberti	Box 30677, Nairobi	ICRAF
63.	Mr. John Maina	Box 48197, Nairobi	KENGO
64.	Mr. Noah H.S. Lusaka	Box 774, Kitui	KENGO
65.	Mr. Jackton N. Ondiko	Box 526, Bungoma	BAT
66.	Mr. Agnes Mwangi	Box 42994, Nairobi	Bellerive Foundation
67.	Mr. A.K. Mulwa	Box 642, Kitui	KIDP
68.	Ms. Jacinta Gathu	Box 642, Kitui	KIDP- ASAL/Danida
69.	Mr. Pozhe H. Dappo		Bariadi, TZ
70.	Mr. P.K.A. Konuche	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI

72.	Mr. Simon Kamonde	Box 20412,Nairobi	KEFRI
73.	Mrs. A. A. Kaudia	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
74.	Mr. Joseph K. Koech	Box 20412,Nairobi	KEFRI
75.	Mr. Amos Wangunyu	Box 20412,Nairobi	KEFRI
76.	Mr. David Hongo	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
77.	Mr. Shadrack Ouma	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
78.	Mr. Gitonga Stephen	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
79.	Mr. Julius Ongeru	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
80.	Mr. John Otuoma	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
81.	Ms. J.A. Onyoro	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
82.	Ms. R.B. Nyangai	Box 204012, Nairobi	KEFRI
83.	Ms. D. Ochieng	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
84.	Mrs. C.A. Sikuku	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
85.	Ms. A. Indimuli	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
86.	Dr. B.N. Kigomo	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
87.	Mr. Richard O. Agiso	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
88.	Mr. W.O. Atie	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
89.	Miss Susan Musandu	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
90.	Miss G.Awino	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
91.	Mr. J.K. Kiamba	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
92.	Mr. E.K. Mengich	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
93.	Mr. J.M. Mulatya	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
94.	Ms. M. Gichora	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
95.	Mr. D. Kamau	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI

96.	Ms. E.K. Muema	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
97.	Mr. C. Mbeche	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
98.	Mr. David Ochieng	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
99.	Miss S. Gitamo	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
100.	Mr. R.O. Omoro	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
101.	Mr. Githiomi	Box 30241, Nairobi	KEFRI
102.	Mr. Muga M.O.	Box 30241, Nairobi	KEFRI
103.	Ms. Nellie Ndegwa	Box 30241, Nairobi	KEFRI
104.	Ms. R.W. Macharia	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
105.	Mr. P.N. Oyabi	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
106.	Mr. Nyamongo	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
107.	Mr. James Masese	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
108.	Mr. J. Saduma	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
109.	Mr. Vitalis Oduor	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
110.	Ms. Clarice Akoth	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
111.	Ms. Hellen Atieno	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
112.	Ms. Grace N. Michobo	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
113.	Mr. Boniface Solly	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
114.	Mr. Tom O. Orwa	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
115.	Mr. Abdalla	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
116.	Mr. Paul Okola	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
117.	Mr. Paul Shibonje	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
118.	Ms. Rahab Nyambura	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
119.	Mr. Aeneah Ludenyo	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI

120.	Mr. Elijah Oloo	Box 20412, Nairobi	KEFRI
121.	Mr. C.J. Amwatta	Box 468, Lodwar	KEFRI
122.	Mr. Walter Awich	Box 32, Kikuyu	KEFRI.
123.	Mr. J. Lugadiru	Box 892, Kitui	KEFRI
124.	Mr. C.N. Ong'weya	Box 892, Kitui	KEFRI
125.	Mr. R.O. Nyambati	Box 892, Kitui	KEFRI
126.	Mr. G.M. Muturi	Box 892, Kitui	KEFRI
127.	Ms. Anne M. Mborora	Box 892, Kitui	KEFRI
128.	Mr. M.J. Otieno	Box 892, Kitui	KEFRI
129.	Mr. Glorine Mulandi	Box 897, Kitui	Farmer
130.	Mr. David Mbuvi	Box 892, Kitui	KEFRI
131.	Mr. M. Gathura	Box 892, Kitui	KEFRI
132.	Mr. T. Sairinji	Box 50572, Nairobi	SFTP/JICA
133.	Mr. K. Kato	Box 50572, Nairobi	SFTP-JICA
134.	Mr. K. Yamauchi	Box 50572, Nairobi	SFTP/JICA
135.	Mr. K. Suzuki	Box 50572, Nairobi	SFTP/JICA
145.	Mr. Ondeko Aura		KBC
146.	Mr. Boniface Mutua		KBC

L I S T O F P R I Z E S

The 6th Social Forestry Prize Day

<u>Item</u>	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th (2)</u>
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	3	3	2	1
Rake	3	2	2	1

SUMMARY OF WORKING GROUP ACTIVITIES **FOR THE SIXTH NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZE DAY**

The working group comprising of the following members was formed in the Training Sub-Committee meeting in July 1993.

Mr. R. Mwendandu	KEFRI	- Chairman
Mr. M. Mukolwe	KEFRI	
Mr. M. Muniafu	KEFRI	
Mr. D.L.Makanji (Mr. B. Muok)	KEFRI	
Mr. G.H.O.Aoko (Mr. P. Barasa)	KEFRI	
Mr. M. Aiba	JICA	
Mr. M. Yasumuro	JICA	
Mr. K. Sakino	JICA	- Secretary
Mr. Y. Kubo	JICA	
Mr. J.R. Chomba	FESD	
Mr. Ndwiga	DoA	

FIRST MEETING - 7th September 1993

The meeting affirmed its Term of Reference - " To prepare, manage and operate the 6th National Social Forestry Prize Day"

MIN/WGPD//1/94: Post mortem meeting for previous PD (5th)

Reference was made to the Post-mortem meeting of the 5th National Social Forestry Prize Day.

MIN/WGPD/2/94: Plan of action

List of preparation works and rough time schedule were decided.
The target Districts were tentatively decided.

MIN/WGPD/3/94: Other Matters

It was suggested that the possibility to hold other competitions such of school nursery activities be meaningful.

SECOND MEETING - 1st October 1993

MIN/WGPD/4/94: Approval of minutes of the 1st meeting

-
MIN/WGPD/5/94: Selection of nominees to be reported to TSCM

The meeting decided the target district ; Kilifi, Makueni, Nyandarua, Siaya and Bungoma.

MIN/WGPD/6/94: Decision on Date and Venue

The tentative date was decided on Thursday 14th April 1994. And the venue was decided as ICRAF Auditorium.

MIN/WGPD/7/94: Decision of Roles for preparation

Roles for preparation was decided as attached herewith.

MIN/WGPD/8/94: Other Matters

-

THIRD MEETING - 26th October 1993

MIN/WGPD/9/94: Approval of minutes of the 2nd meeting

-

MIN/WGPD/10/94: Announcement Document, including Programme
The meeting decided the Announcement and Programme.

MIN/WGPD/11/94: Invitation letter to nominated DFO/DAO/NGO
The draft of invitation letters to nominated DFOs was decided.
And the schedule of the spot surveys were decided.

MIN/WGPD/12/94: Other Matters

-

FOURTH MEETING - 23rd November 1993

MIN/WGPD/13/94: Approval of minutes of the 3rd meeting

-

MIN/WGPD/14/94: Decision on members of spot survey
The meeting decided the members of spot surveys as follows;

District	Dates	Members				
		FESD	Training Officer	Information Officer	JICA Expert	(Vehicle)
Kilifi Makueni	10 Jan - 12 Jan 12 Jan - 14 Jan	Chomba	Mwendandu	Aoko	Hirota	(JICA)
Bungoma Siaya	17 Jan - 19 Jan 19 Jan - 21 Jan	Wangwe	Mukolwe (Makanji)	Barasa	Kubo	(JICA)
Nyandarua	31 Jan - 2 Feb	Kaigai	Mwamburi (Makanji)	Aoko	Yasumuro	(KEFRI)

MIN/WGPD/15/94: Other Matters

The date for the 6th National Social Forestry Prize Day was decided as Thursday 21st April 1994.

FIFTH MEETING - 7th December 1993

MIN/WGPD/16/94: Approval of minutes of the 4th meeting

-

MIN/WGPD/17/94: Spot Survey Forms

The meeting modified Spot Survey Form.

MIN/WGPD/18/94: Preparation for Spot Survey

The meeting decided preparation for Spot Survey as attached herewith.

MIN/WGPD/19/94: Change the member of WG and member role of preparation work
Mr. Muok was replaced by Mr. Makanji and Mr. Barasa by Mr. Aoko.

MIN/WGPD/20/94: Other Matters

-

SIXTH MEETING - 11th February 1994

MIN/WGPD/21/94: Approval of minutes of the 5th meeting

-

MIN/WGPD/22/94: Spot Survey Report (Decision on the Presenters)

The Spot Survey members reported results of the surveys and recommended one individual or group for presenter per district. The meeting decided on the presenters upon the

recommendations (as attached herewith).

MIN/WGPD/23/94: Decision on Guest and Awarding Committee Members
The meeting decided guests and awarding committee members.

MIN/WGPD/24/94: Dead-line of Member Role of Preparation Work
The meeting decided dead-line of Member Role of Preparation Work as attached herewith.

MIN/WGPD/25/94: Other Matters

(1) Prizes

The meeting discussed on items of the prizes

SEVENTH MEETING - 8th March 1994

MIN/WGPD/26/94: Approval of minutes of the 6th meeting

-

MIN/WGPD/27/94: Procedure of the preparation work:-
Progress of the preparation work was reported by the members.

MIN/WGPD/28/94: Invitation of winners of Regional Prize Day
Mr. Mwendandu would contact the Manager, Kitui Centre.

MIN/WGPD/29/94: Other Matters

-

EIGHTH MEETING -25th March 1994

MIN/WGPD/30/94: Approval of minutes of the 7th meeting

-

MIN/WGPD/31/94: Procedure of the preparation work:-
Progress of the preparation work was reported, especially on arrangement for presenters, arrangement of awarding committee, public relation, material preparation and arrangement of the day.
Role of the Day was decided as attached herewith.

MIN/WGPD/32/94: Other Matters

-

NINTH MEETING - 7th April 1994

MIN/WGPD/33/94: Approval of minutes of the 8th meeting

-

MIN/WGPD/34/94: Procedure of the preparation work:-

Progress of the preparation work was reported, especially on Venue arrangement, arrangement of presenters, arrangement of awarding committee, public relation, KEFRI Newsletter, contact to mass media, material preparation and arrangement of the day. Transport arrangement of the day was decided as attached herewith.

MIN/WGPD/35/94: Other Matters

-

TENTH MEETING - 27th April 1994

MIN/WGPD/36/94: Approval of minutes of the 9th meeting

-

MIN/WGPD/37/94: Procedure of the Preparation

Progress of the preparation work was reported.

MIN/WGPD/38/94: Other Matters

The meeting decided the final programme.

Member Role of Preparation Work (FINAL)

			Deadline
1	SPOT SURVEY ARRANGEMENT		
(1)	Selection Criteria / Selection of Districts	-	
(2)	Survey Form	-	
(3)	Letters to DFO/DAO/NGO	Mwendandu/Sakino	
(4)	Survey Plan / Guideline	Mukolwe/Aiba	
(5)	Survey Report	Makanji	6th WG
(6)	Decision on the Presenters	WG/Survey Team	6th WG
2	VENUE ARRANGEMENT		
(1)	Venue Booking	Mwendandu	
(2)	Inspection of Venue	WG	14th Apr.
(3)	Tents, Banner	Mukolwe/Makanji	20th Apr.
(4)	Setting of AV	WG	14th Apr.
3	INVITATION ARRANGEMENT		
(1)	List of Invitees	Mukolwe/Makanji	End of Feb.
(2)	Invitation Letters	Makanji/Mukolwe	11th March
(3)	Name Tags	Sakino	15th March
4	GUEST ARRANGEMENT		
(1)	Decision on the Guests	WG	6th WG
(2)	Invitation Letters	Mwendandu/Yasumuro	11th March
(3)	Collection of Speeches	Mwendandu/Yasumuro	11th March
	(Minister, FD, KEFRI and ICRAF - by KEFRI) (Ambassador, C.A. and JICA - by JICA)		
5	ARRANGEMENT for PRESENTERS		
(1)	Accommodation	Mukolwe	21st Apr.
(2)	Rehearsal	(role of the Day)	20th Apr.
(3)	Prize Transportation	Makanji/Sakino	21st Apr.
(4)	Invitation Letters	Chomba/Mwendandu	End of Feb.
6	ARRANGEMENT of AWARDING COMMITTEE		
(1)	Selection of Committee Members	WG	6th WG
(2)	Invitation Letters	Mukolwe/Mwamburi	End of Feb.
(3)	Spot Survey Report (Summary)	Mwamburi	End of Feb.
(4)	Criteria for Judgement on Competition	WG	End of March
7	PUBLIC RELATION		
(1)	Poster	Aoko/Sakino	11th March
(2)	KEFRI NEWS LETTER (Special Issue)	Aoko	11th March
(3)	Contact to Mass Media - Press Release	Aoko	11th March
8	MATERIAL PREPARATION		
(1)	Awards	Sakino	6th WG
(2)	Certificates	Sakino/Aoko	7th Apr.
(3)	T-shirts	Sakino	7th Apr.
(4)	Hand-outs	Sakino	15th Apr.
(5)	Others/(Tents - rent)	Aoko/Mukolwe	7th Apr.
(6)	Film (for Show)	Mwamburi	7th Apr.
9	ARRANGEMENT OF THE DAY		
(1)	Catering Arrangement	Mwendandu/Mukolwe	End of March
(2)	Transport Arrangement	Mukolwe/Aiba	End of March
(3)	Role on the DAY	Yasumuro	End of March
(4)	Others		
(a)	Evaluation Sheets	Yasumuro	
10	PROCEEDINGS	Makanji/Yasumuro	

Preparation for Spot Survey

Number of Slides

Classification of slides to be taken at spot surveys	Number of slides to be taken	Number of slides to be shown	Remarks
Nursery activities .	>3	1	
Seedlings	>3	1	
Woodlot	>3	1	
Planted trees	>3	1	
Wood utilization	>2	1	
Major problems	>2	1	
General view of the area	>2	1	
House stead	>1		
Family	>1		
TOTAL	>20	<= 7	

Survey Guideline

- 1 To prepare survey materials - survey forms (4), camera (2), films for print (1), films for slides (1), note pads, etc.
- 2 To fill spot survey form properly according to instruction
- 3 To take pictures
- 4 To survey proper way of prize transportation - asking DFO
- 5 To hold meeting to decide the winner
- 6 To select slides to be shown
- 7 To write thanks letters to the farmers visited.

RESULT of SPOT SURVEY
6th National Social Forestry Prize Day

11 Feb. 1994

District	Division	Location	Nominee	Remarks
Kilifi	Malindi	Malindi	Mr Ramji Narani	Farmer
	Ganze	Vitengeni	<u>Mr Said Suleiman Ali</u>	Farmer
Makueni	Kilome	Mukaa - (Maiyani)	Mbuuni Women Group	W/G
	Kilome	Kithembe	<u>Mr Stephen Mulandi</u>	Farmer
Siaya	Ukwala	North Ugenya	<u>Mr Isidor Owino</u>	Farmer
	Ukwala	Northwest Ugenya	Karadolo Youth Group	Y/G
Bungoma	Sirisia	Malakisi	Mr John Barasa Muchi	Primary Teacher
	Central	Mukuyui	<u>Mr James Nalondo Siambi</u>	Farmer
	Sirisia	Malakisi	Mr Simba Marof	Farmer
Nyandarua	Ndaragua	Ndaragua	Mr David Ndung'u Njogu	Farmer
	Ndaragua	Ndaragua	<u>Thungurui Women Group</u>	W/G

Underlined are the winners.

Representative from Kilifi District

Background

Mr. Said Suleiman Ali comes from Kilifi District, which is hot and dry ASAL area and generally flat with a gentle slope.

The main crops grown include coconuts, cashewnuts, mangoes and cassava with limited livestock.

Farmers activities

The farmer bought the land in 1980 and started growing coconut and cashewnut trees but they did not do well. He then changed to citrus and Casuarina as alternatives. He also grows bananas, cassava, cowpeas and maize. He started a nursery and collects his own seeds. Seedling produced are for his own consumption.

?

Achievements

- Income generation through sale of Casuarina poles and fruits (He has yet to satisfy increasing demands)
- Fruits for consumption (home)

Problems

- Labour especially during planting and weeding
- Water
- Technical advice is lacking
- Pests especially termites

Social Forestry Promotion

- Has good interaction with other farmers and hence evidence of people emulating his tree planting activities.

Representative from Makueni Districts

Background

Mr. Stephen Mulandi comes from Makueni District, Kilome Division, Kithembe Location. This is an area with deep red soils and generally semi-arid. The vegetation in this area is scanty Acacia species and falls in Agro-ecological zone IV-V. The land use system is mainly subsistence farming with maize, cassava and beans being the major crops. Grazing is also a main activity.

Farmers activities

Mr. Mulandi settled on his farm in 1966 and after retiring from active business took to subsistence farming. He started a tree nursery at home due to specific species needs. He plants trees through use of micro-catchments which have rewarded him with high success (survival rates).

Purpose of tree planting

- To control soil erosion
- For income
- Aesthetic values

Achievements

- Has been able to generate income for himself through sale of seedlings and poles.

Existing problems

- Water availability
- Nursery soils is obtained from far (distance)
- Polythene tubes or pots

Promotion of Social Forestry

- His advice has been emulated by neighbours and this has inspired more tree planting

Representative from Nyandarua

District

Thungurui women group comes from Nyandarua District, Ndaragua Division, Ndaragua Location. This is a generally arid area with mean rainfall of 800mm with vegetation predominated by Acacia spp and grass. The main landuse activity is livestock especially beef cattle and sheep. Crops include maize, beans, wheat, potatoes and vegetables. The area is a catchment for many rivers in the area and some irrigation is done near the streams.

Group activities

The group started with 17 women in 1982 as a self help group to assist each other in buying iron sheets. Currently the group has 34 members as the husbands are co-opted members. They started tree planting in 1991 with the establishment of a nursery on their 4 acre piece of land. There are other tree planting activities done by the individual members on their own farms with seedlings from the group nursery.

Purpose of Tree planting activities

- For income generation for the group through sale of seedlings
- For distribution for their own (members planting)
- Promotion of tree planting in the area
- Aesthetic purposes (recreational)
- Fuelwood, timber and fruits.

Existing problems

- Watering point is far
- Polythene tubes and seeds
- Marketing skills (seedlings) are lacking
- Animals especially antelopes and goats destroy seedlings and planted trees.

Achievements

- The group has been able to raise 10,000 seedlings per year
- Generated income from the sale of there seedlings

Social Forestry Promotion

- The group has helped in training other farmers through seminars organised at a nearby school. This is also done (training) when the farmers visit the group nursery to buy seedlings.
- Forest Department used the group as extension agents during meetings called by the administration

Representative from Siaya District

Background

Mr. Isidor Owino comes from Siaya District, Ukwala Division, North Ugenya Location. The area has shallow red murram often with termite colonies. The land-use system involves subsistence mixed farming. Occasionally there are cash crops such as cotton and coffee (robusta).

Farmers activities

Mr. Owino inherited his farm from his father in 1985, he joined a christian group tree nursery where he acquired some skills in seedling management but later acquired a piece of land through a non-financial lease nearby and started his own tree nursery in 1987 which he operated on a full time basis. The nursery has a capacity of 15,000 seedlings. Has also managed to plant an assortment of trees.

Purpose of tree planting activities

- Generate income
- Soil and water conservation
- Fruits and fuelwood for domestic consumption

Existing problems

- Theft of seedlings since the nursery is one and a half km from his homestead
- Site is often water logged
- Pests, moles and termite attack
- Illiteracy and socio-cultural values attached to certain species
- Damage from grazing animals

Promotion of Social Forestry Activities

- The nursery (Salola Tree Nursery) provides a training ground for farmers and children
- Neighbours are emulating his tree planting activities.

Representative from Bungoma District

Background

Mr. Nalondo Siambi comes from Bungoma District, Central Division, Mukuyi Location, which is a medium potential division with deep red soil but with erratic rainfall. The land-use involves small scale mixed farming.

Farming activities

Mr. Siambi's farm—popularly known as the opportunity farm was bought in 1971 and is 7 acres. He started tree planting activities in 1982 and presently has 5960 trees both indigenous and exotic species. The farmer practices mixed farming. Tree seeds are locally obtained and at the time of visit had 996 seedlings in the nursery. The farm has many tree planting activities i.e. woodlot, fruit trees, border planting and aesthetic (recreational).

Purposes of tree planting activities

- Generate income through sale of forest/tree products
- Soil conservation and degraded land rehabilitation
- Fuelwood/timber and other products for own use

Existing problems

- Lack of potting materials
- Labour at times
- Lack/availability of certain seeds
- Nursery tools and reading/reference material is lacking
- Termites - though only in seedlings

Achievements

- Has been able to generate income for himself by selling of poles, posts, firewood and seedlings
- Been able to rehabilitate a degraded area using trees

Social Forestry Promotion

- The farm acts as educational site for visiting groups to the division/district.
- Has initiated and trained a women group on tree establishment and management techniques.

WINNING FARMER of the REGIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZE DAY

held at Kitui Regional Social Forestry Training Centre
on 30th March, 1994

Name

Mr Antony Nyagah

Age

30 years

District

Embu (Location : Kagari South, Sub-location : Ndagaiya)

Activities

Land Size: One acre

Farming: Maize, Beans, Bananas, Cassava/pasture

Nursery: 10,000 per year

Planting: Has planted 1200 since 1991

Tending: He interplants with Agricultural crops, Bottle and tin -
microcatchment

Very outstanding break through if any:

1. Pots from banana leaves
2. Soothed grass to control termites

General climate

(best inecological zones): Ecological zone 3

Special notes

Uses Cassia spectabilis as termite control

Overall accessment

Very good average farmer (Agroforestry)

Remarks

Hard working depending on his small farm



KEFRI NEWSLETTER



KENYA FORESTRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

No. 21

APRIL, 1994

SPECIAL ISSUE

NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY PRIZE DAY

The Sixth National Social Forestry Prize Day on 21st April, 1994



The National Social Forestry Training Centre and Administrative Block in Muguga

By Paul Barasa

The Social Forestry Training Project holds its sixth National Prize Day on 21st April, 1994 at the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) Auditorium, in Nairobi. This year's event draws participants from Siaya, Bungoma, Makueni, Kilifi and Nyandarua.

Sponsors of the workshop have also decided to assess and grade the workshop participants. This gives the workshop an air of (Cont. on Pg. 2)

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KEFRI, the Kenya Forestry Research Institute with its Headquarters at Muguga, is a National Forestry Research Institute mandated to undertake all aspects of forestry research and development within the context of formal and informal (industrial and farm) management. For more details please contact: Director KEFRI P. O. Box 20412 Nairobi, Tel: 0154-32891/2.

PRIZE DAY PROGRAMME

by Prize Day working Group

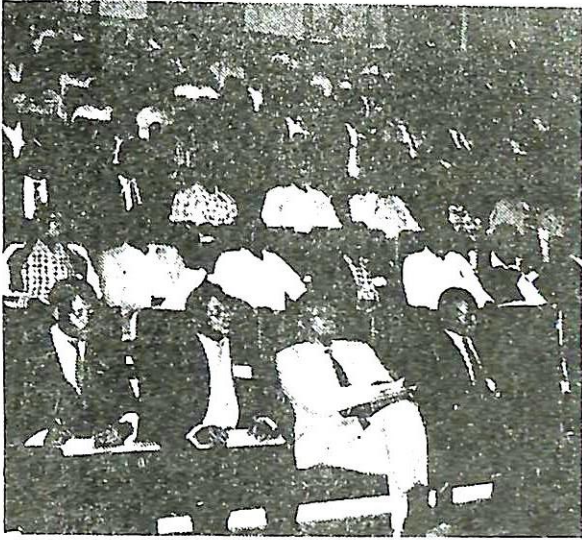
TIME	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE PERSONS
0900-0920	Registration	
0920-0930	Introduction	
0930-0940	Opening Address	Director, FD
0940-1015	Presentation (1)	Moderators
1015-1050	Presentation (2)	
1050-1120	Break	
1120-1155	Presentation (3)	
1155-1230	Presentation (4)	
1230-1305	Lunch	
1420-1430	Special Presentation	Winners of the Regional Social Forestry Training Centre
1430-1500	Special Forum	
1500-1530	Film Show	
1530-1550	Comments on Presentation	Chairman, Awarding Committee
1550-1600	Short Address	Chief Adviser, SFTP
1600-1615	Address	Ambassador of Japan
1615-1650	Address and Awarding Prizes	Guest of Honour, Hon. Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology
1650-1700	Vote of Thanks/Closing Remarks	Director KEFRI

(from Pg. 1) competition where nobody loses. The aim of the competition is to give the farmers an incentive to intensify their efforts in Social Forestry. A panel of judges will preside over the presentations by the farmers. Depending on the

score each farmer or group receives, prizes will be awarded on merit. Prizes are usually tools that such farmers would require to manage a nursery, and tree growing on their farms.

LAST YEARS PARTICIPANTS

Picture by courtesy of Mr. Masahiko Yasimuro



The picture was taken at 1993 Prize Day at ICRAF Nairobi.



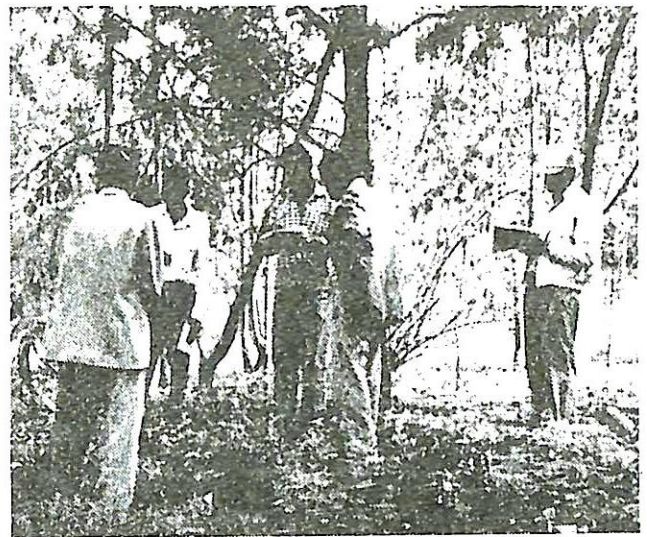
Kilifi farmer showing his trees to survey team

SPOT SURVEY

Picture by courtesy of survey team



Picture of women group and survey team in Kilungu, Makeni District



Survey team in Bungoma with a farmer's group

WHAT IS SOCIAL FORESTRY?

By Richard Mwendandu

Social Forestry may be described as the practice of tree growing by the people within their industrial or communal settings within a framework of their daily life requirements.

1. The main objectives of Social Forestry is to meet the daily needs of the rural population for fuelwood, fodder, poles and timber including fruits for food, mainly based on their spirit of self reliance. Therefore the produce of Social Forestry activities are basically for domestic consumption by the rural people in addition for increasing cash income of the farmers.
2. Social Forestry differs from plantation forestry which is characterised by monocultural cultivation of species objectively grown for industrial exploitation.
3. In broad terms, Social Forestry encompasses practices such as planting of trees in woodlots within homesteads, boundary planting, tree planting for aesthetic purpose, roadside planting etc. for provision of the farm resources on a sustainable basis.

SOCIAL FORESTRY TRAINING

by M. O. Mukolwe

One of the most heartening achievements in forestry development in recent times has been the shift in attitude to tree growing and in emphasis towards forestry for the people.

It is against this background that the Kenya/Japan Training Project has since Phase I (1985-1992) to-date, (Phase II: 1992-1997), continued to provide an enabling ground of experience and expertise in the planning and management of intensive short courses for a broad spectrum of participants at professional, technical and grassroots level from both governmental and non-governmental sectors, to enhance Social Forestry development.

The Kenya/Japan Social Forestry Project, which was institutionalised with KEFRI, facilitated the establishment of a National Social Forestry centre at Muguga and a Regional Centre at Kitui. This made it possible for the training programme to have direct linkage with research programmes and access to up to-date research results, information and levels of interaction from contrasts with KEFRI research scientists.

The training courses have since inception been implemented in close collaboration by KEFRI, FD, JICA and other line ministries with resourceful support from JICA. A total of 1607 participants benefited from 65 Social Forestry courses during Phase I at both centres.

In Phase II the centres will embark on systematic training in Agroforestry as well as strengthen and increase the frequency of the courses and national events, ie workshops and seminars for faster Social Forestry development.

Almost 485 participants have benefited from 21 courses conducted at both centres in this phase. The details of the activities at the National and Regional Social Forestry Training Centres are presented in the subsequent sections.

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NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY CENTRE COURSES

The training activities at Muguga Centre started in 1988 targeting a spectrum of participants at technical and professional levels from both governmental and non-governmental organisations at different levels of involvement in natural resource management.

The training courses are being implemented jointly and collaboratively by KEFRI, FD and JICA with resourceful support from the latter.

732 participants benefited from 30 Social Forestry Training Courses by the end of Phase 1 (1985-1992). In Phase 2, (1992-1997), 221 out of 3,638 potential participants have already benefited from ten courses conducted. In this Phase, the centre will embark on systematic training in agroforestry as well as strengthen and increase the frequency of the Teachers' Social Forestry Courses as important avenues for enhancing Social Forestry development.

The Muguga National Social Forestry Centre also facilitates organisation and implementation of other training activities tailored to meet special needs of clientele. These include a number of both International and National workshops, training courses, seminars and conferences. The National Centre Social Forestry Courses Programme/modules are as follows:

Extension Officers' Agroforestry Course

24th Jan. - 4th Feb. 1994

21st Feb. -4th March 1994

Divisional level Agroforestry Course 15th - 26th Aug. 1994

Teachers' Social Forestry Course 15th - 26th Aug 1994

Teachers' Social Forestry Course 28th Nov. - 9th Dec. 1994

Orientation Course

7th - 11th Nov. 1994

National Social Forestry Workshop 15th-18th Feb. 1994

The National Social Forestry Centre training activities are mostly viewed as human resource capacity building and strategy enhancing aimed at sharing experiences or ideas as well as disseminating information and knowledge derived from research and other national experiences.

REGIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY TRAINING CENTRE

The deliberate siting of the Regional Social Forestry Training Centre in Kitui was to promote the adoption of appropriate afforestation techniques in the arid and semi-arid parts of Eastern province. Kitui Regional Social Forestry activities consists of training and Pilot Forest sub-programmes.

The training sub-programme has conducted courses for target groups namely: farmers, teachers, women groups, field technical assistants, community leaders and nursery supervisors. to-date the centre has trained over one thousand trainees

from six Districts of Eastern province (Meru, Tharaka-Nithi, Embu, Machakos, Makueni and Kitui) and Taita-Taveta District of Coastal province that has been incorporated for special studies on Social Forestry.

Training exploits diverse experiences from Ministries of Agriculture and Energy, Forest Department and other governmental organizations that participate in development of arid and semi-arid regions by use of their experienced staff as our resource persons. Selection of trainers is based on specialty and training approaches are tailor made to suit different levels of literacy among the participants.

Pilot Forest sub-programme consists of Nursery, Field and Extensions sections. The nursery section undertakes studies on seasonal flowering and seeding of trees within the region. Seed germination studies on seasonal flowering and

seedling of trees within the region. Seed germination studies are also undertaken to determine pre-treatment methods. The nursery also raises seedlings for planting in our research plots and for distribution of Yatta, Kabati and Chuluni Divisions through the Extension section.

Afforestation trials and research on appropriate technologies which have shown promise are disseminated to target beneficiaries through a model Extension programme. The Extension work involves schools, farmers and women groups to simplify transfer of technology.

The Regional Social Forestry Training Centre organizes field days and barazas where collective responsibility of promoting Social Forestry is greatly enhanced. It also participates in Kitui District Agricultural Shows and offer free consultancy services to those in need.



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