



Farmer Field School (FFS) based Woodlot Development Promotion

through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Forestry / Natural Resource Projects in East Africa



JICA technical cooperation projects in forest sectors in East Africa since 1985

1. Kenya

- ▶ Social forestry training project phase I & II (1985-1997)
- ▶ Social forestry extension model development project (SOFEM) (1997-2002)
- ▶ **Intensified social forestry project (2004-2009)**
- ▶ Project for Development of Drought Tolerant Trees for Adaptation to Climate Change in Dry Lands of Kenya (2012-2017)
- ▶ Capacity development project for sustainable forest management (2016-2021)

2. Tanzania

- ▶ Kilimanjaro village forestry project (1991-2000)

3. Ethiopia

- ▶ Belete-Gera participatory forest management project (2003-2012)
- ▶ Project for Supporting Sustainable Forest Management through REDD+ and Certified Forest Coffee Production & Promotion (2014-2020)
- ▶ **Sustainable natural resource management project through FFS in Rift Valley areas in Oromia region (2012-2018)**



Most of projects are targeting Semi-Arid Areas



Natural tree stands are used for wood fuel

Ethiopia



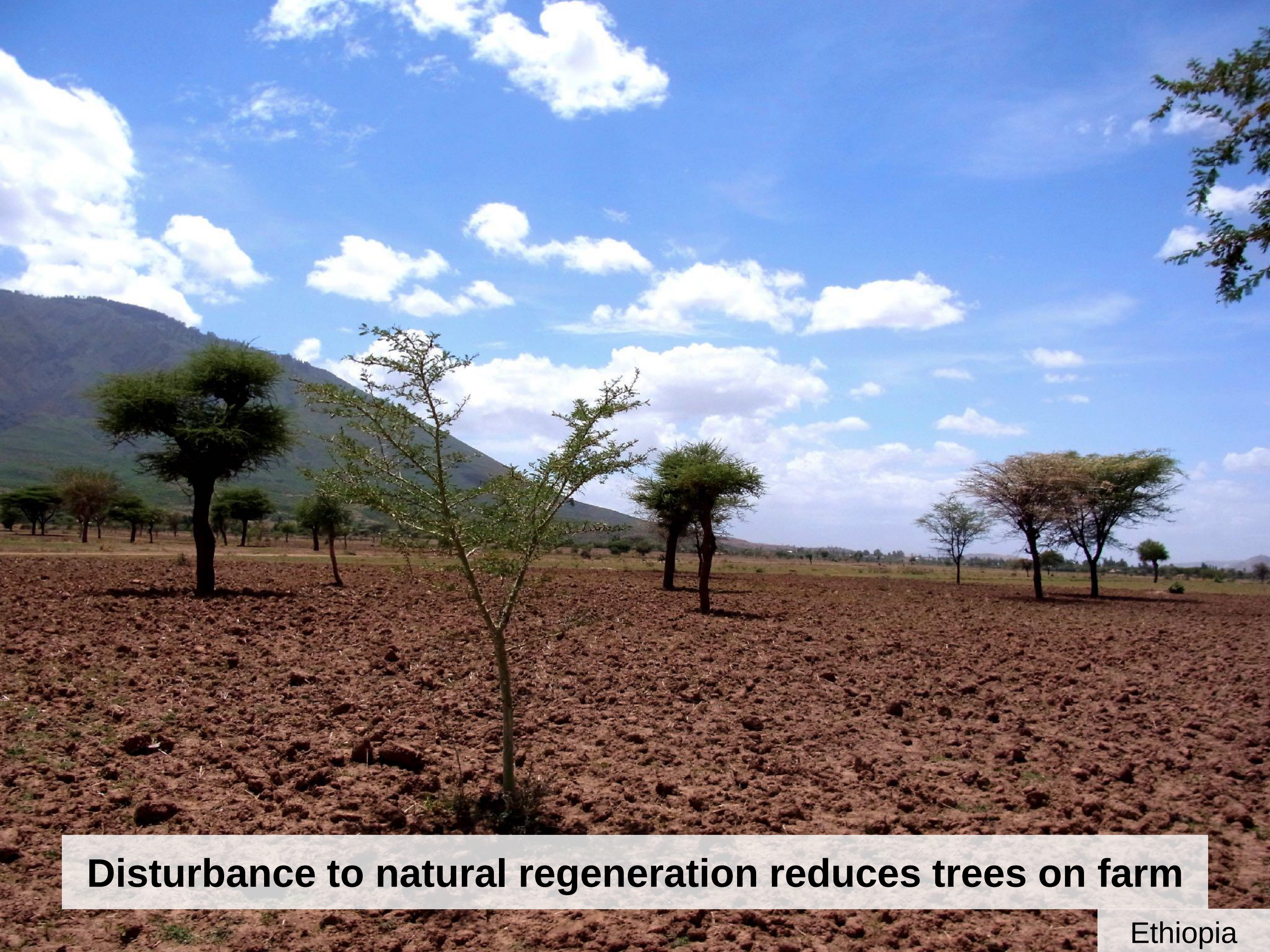
Use of natural wood for charcoal

Ethiopia



Free grazing tradition

Ethiopia



Disturbance to natural regeneration reduces trees on farm

Ethiopia



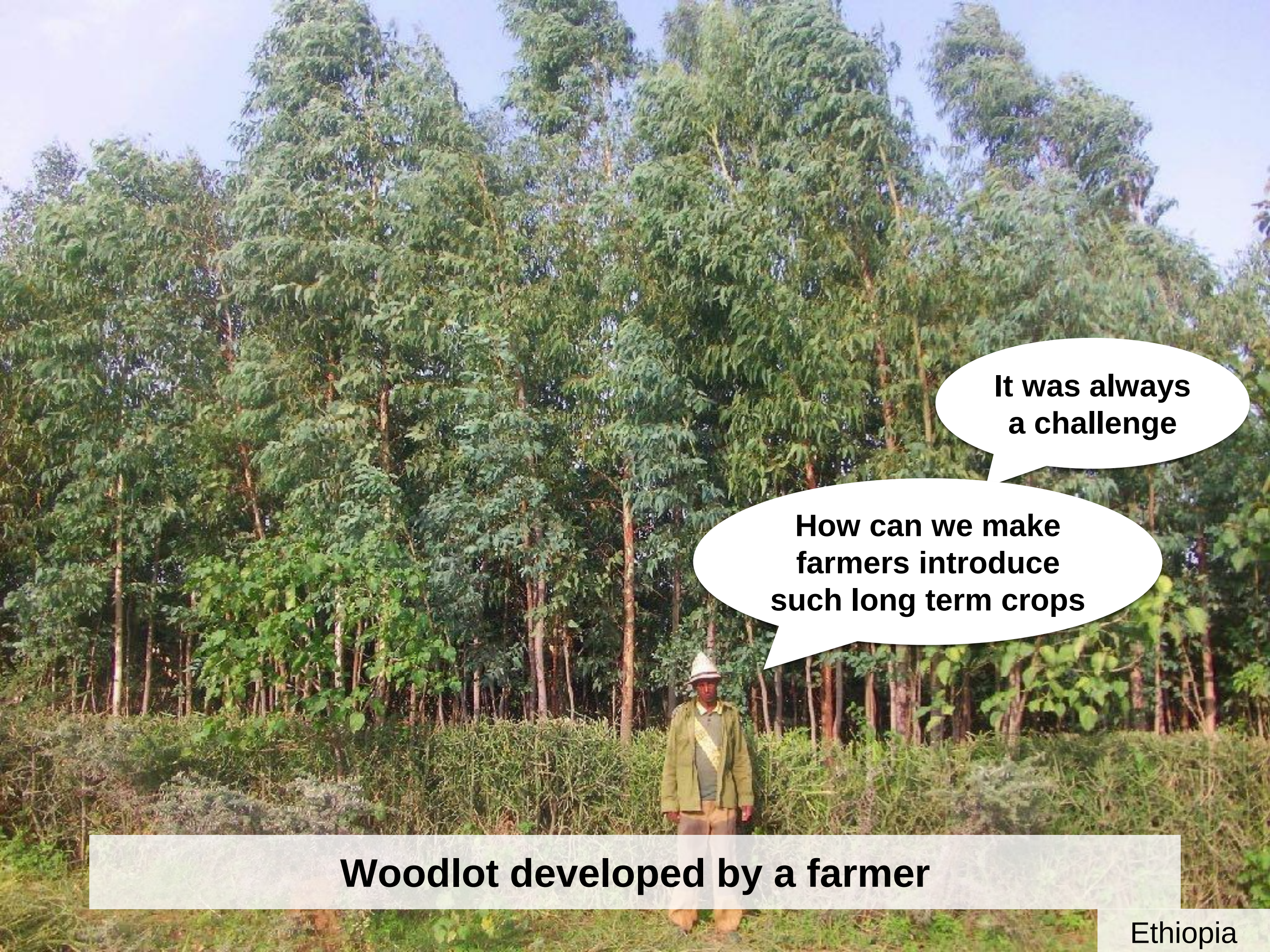
Use of cow dung for fuel instead of compost to farm

Ethiopia



Secured wood fuel from planted woodlot

Kenya



**It was always
a challenge**

**How can we make
farmers introduce
such long term crops**

Woodlot developed by a farmer

Ethiopia

Since 2004



Farmer Field School approach was a good solution

Kenya



Set up of experiment and regular farm observation & monitoring



Equip farmers with systematic analytical skill



Build their capacity through presentation, discussion & decision making

Key issues for woodlot establishment with small scale farmers

**1. Combination with short term crops /
Agroforestry system**

**2. Seedling productions by farmers
themselves**

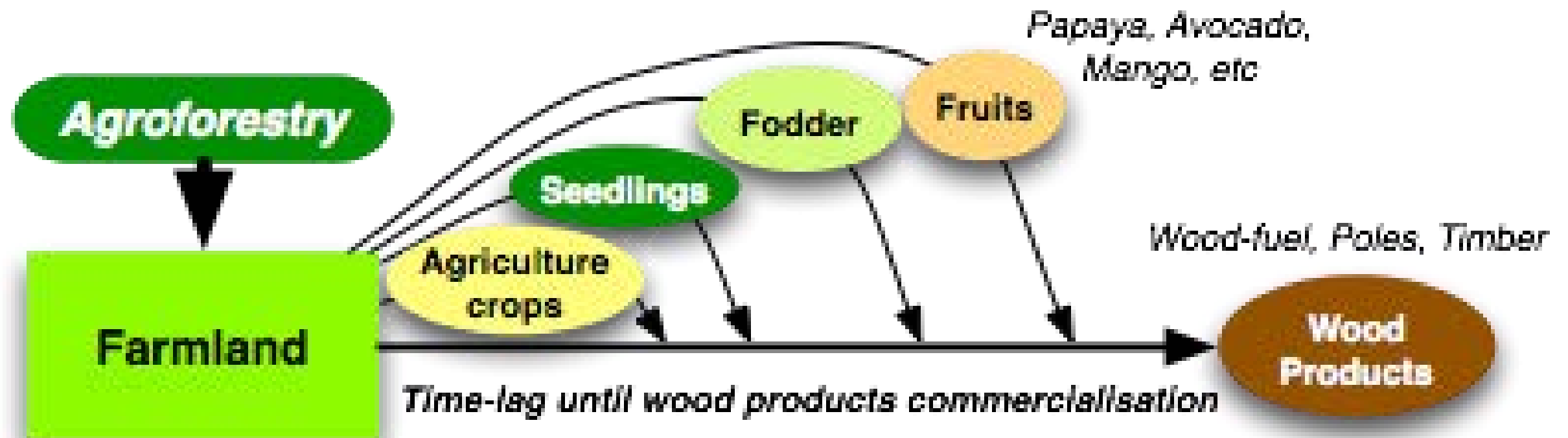
are inbuilt to FFS by the projects

**3. Capacity building and empowerment of
farmers**

**4. Long term continuous interaction with
farmers**

were already in FFS structure

1. Combination with short term crops / Agroforestry system

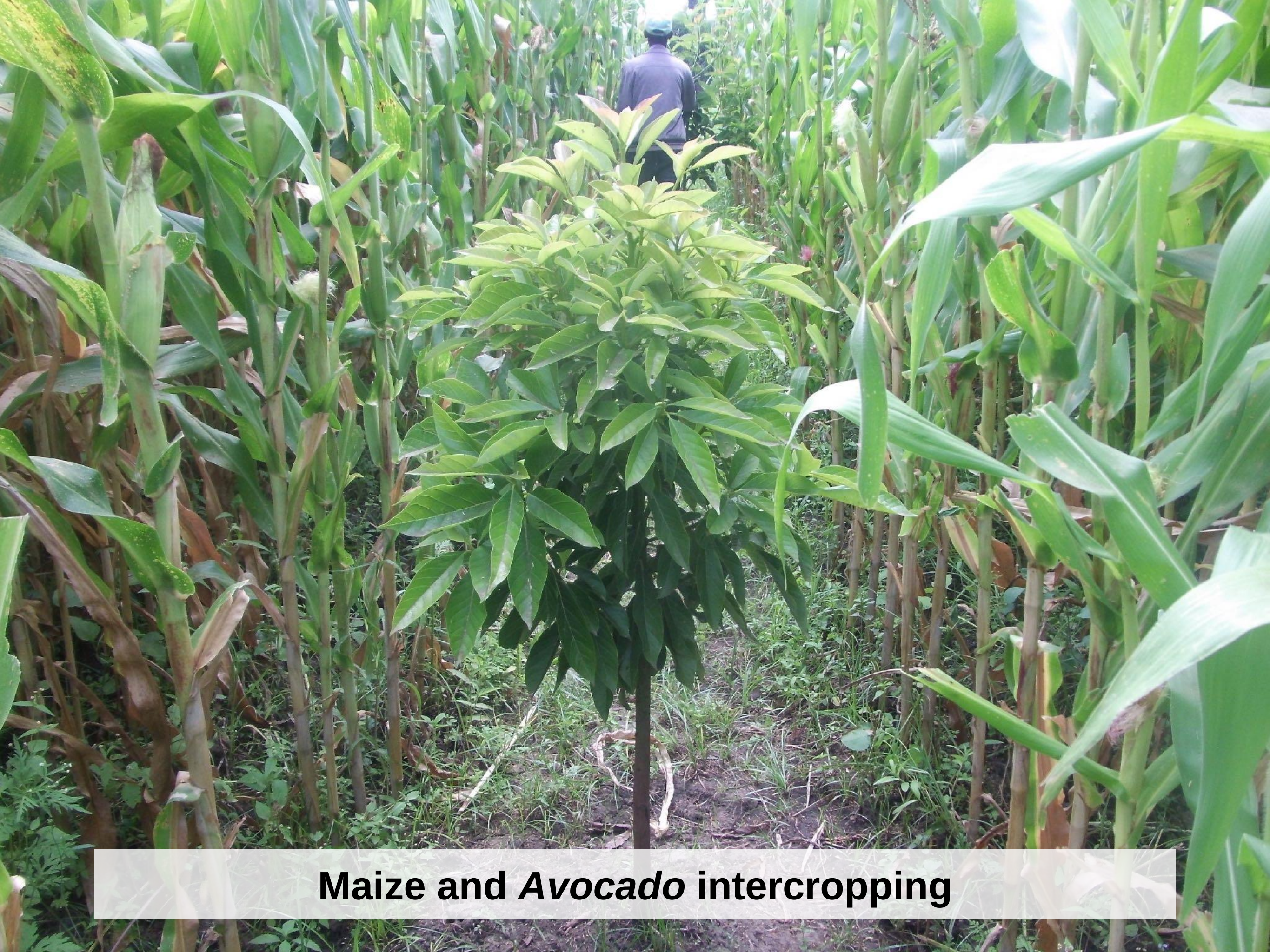


helps adoption of natural resource development activities



Tree/Maize intercropping in FFS Host Farm

Kenya



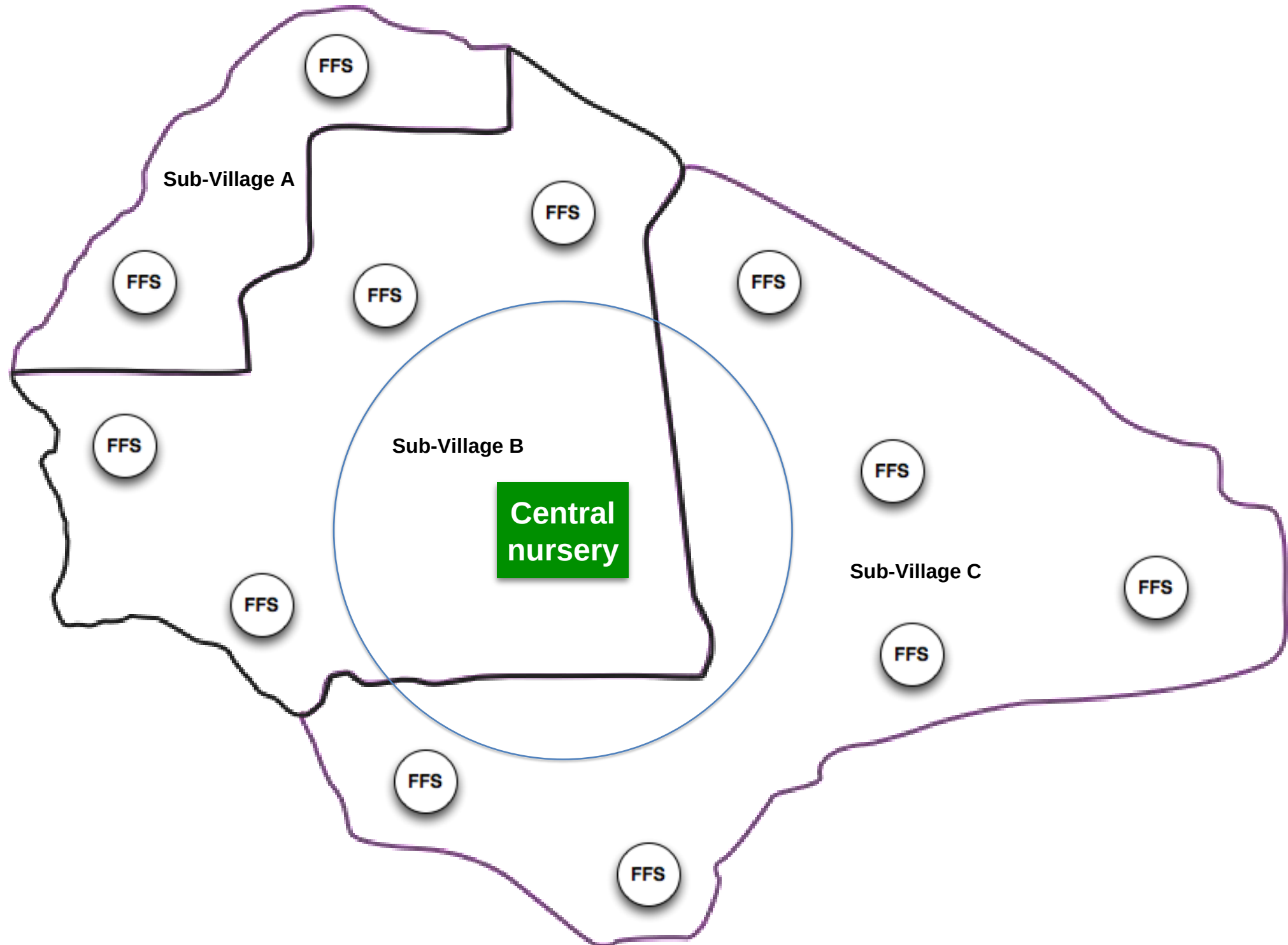
Maize and *Avocado* intercropping



Woodlot with food crop in FFS Host Farm

Kenya

2. Seedling productions by farmers themselves



Optimisations of types and sources of seedlings



Required tree seedling production by farmers at their locality

Ethiopia

3. Capacity building and Empowerment

Situation of small scale farmers in rural areas:

- (1) Little access** to the information.
- (2) Lack of knowledge** and **education**.
- (3) Lack of experiences** on new practices.
- (4) Lack of surplus land** for experiments.
- (5) Lack of resources** for new trials.
- (6) Existing high risks** to the failures.
- (7) Lack of the confidence** in decision making.

Those are the reasons why they never try new ideas and continue conventional practices which they feel safe.

(1) Little access to the information

FFS is Weekly Session

FFS facilitator bring new ideas every week

(2) Lack of knowledge and education

Learning topics every week

FFS makes farmers more knowledgeable

(3) Lack of experience on new practices

Learning by Doing

In FFS, farmers learn with practices

(4) Lack of surplus land for experiment

FFS uses Host Farm

Use of some members surplus land no risks own farm

(5) Lack of resources for new trial

Learning materials

FFS provides materials just for learning purpose

(6) Existing high risk of failure

A photograph showing four men standing in a field of lush green plants. The man on the far left is wearing a white shuka and a brown cap. The other three men are wearing casual shirts and trousers. The field is filled with tall green grass and various leafy plants. In the background, there are more trees and a clear blue sky with a few clouds.

Experiments First

**All what farmers implement to their farms
were already experimented and proved by themselves**

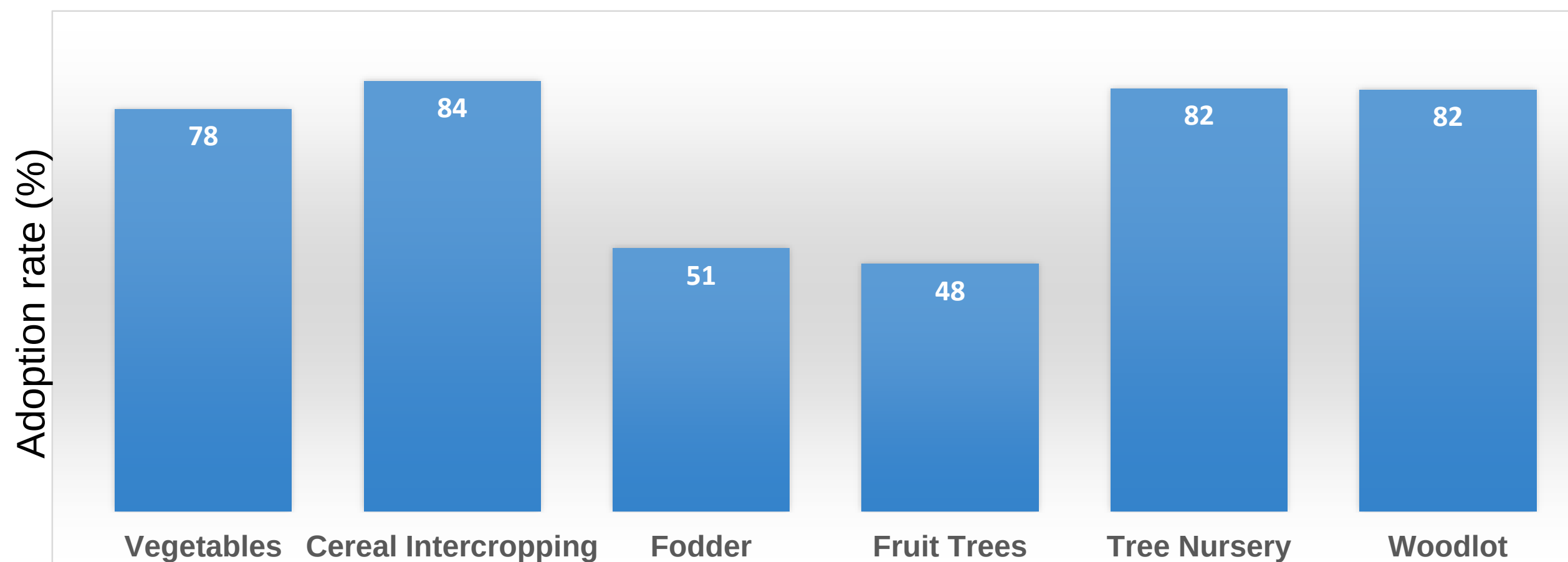
(7) Lack of confidence on decision making

Empowerment

Escape from the chain of poverty

FFS empowerment process makes farmers as confident experts

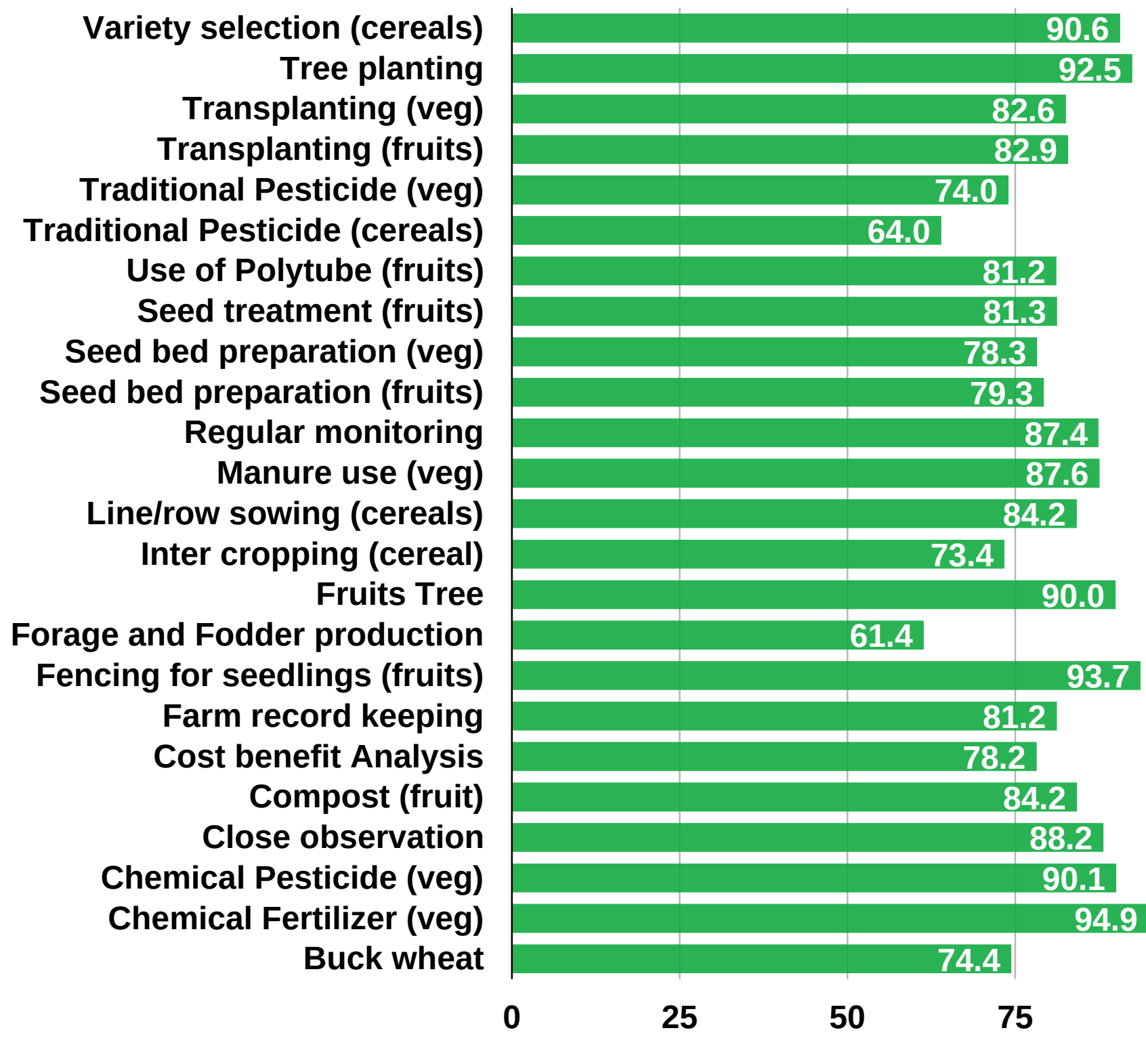
Adoption Rate of New Enterprises



73% of FFS Farmers
applied New Enterprises

Source: SNRMP End-line Survey by Farm Africa (2017)

Practice Rate of New Techniques



82%

of FFS Farmers
applied New
Techniques

Source: Supplemental Endline Survey for SNRMP by Farm Africa (2017)

4. Long term continuous interaction



Woodlot preparation with maize crop

**FFS weekly sessions continues for a year and
trees are continuously monitored**



Protection of trees after harvesting crops



Same site after 8 months

Ethiopia



Woodlot intercropping site after 8 months



**Established *Grevillea robusta* woodlot
(Same place after five years)**

Kenya

Calliandra calothyrsus fodder bank by a FFS member



Mango Orchard by a FFS member



Support to Community Based Farm Forestry Enterprises in Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya Project (SCBFFE)

Kenya Forest Service with World Bank-Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)



Moringa woodlot by a FFS group



Tree Nursery managed by FFS group Kenya

Woodlot developments are accelerated with micro-financing



Senna siamea woodlot by a FFS member



Eucalyptus woodlot by a FFS



Acacia polyacantha woodlot by a FFS member



Melia vilkensis woodlot by a FFS Kenya



Asante sana

A charcoal kiln developed by FFS graduated farmers with micro-financing through SCBFFE Project