

# 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**

Ethiopia

**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

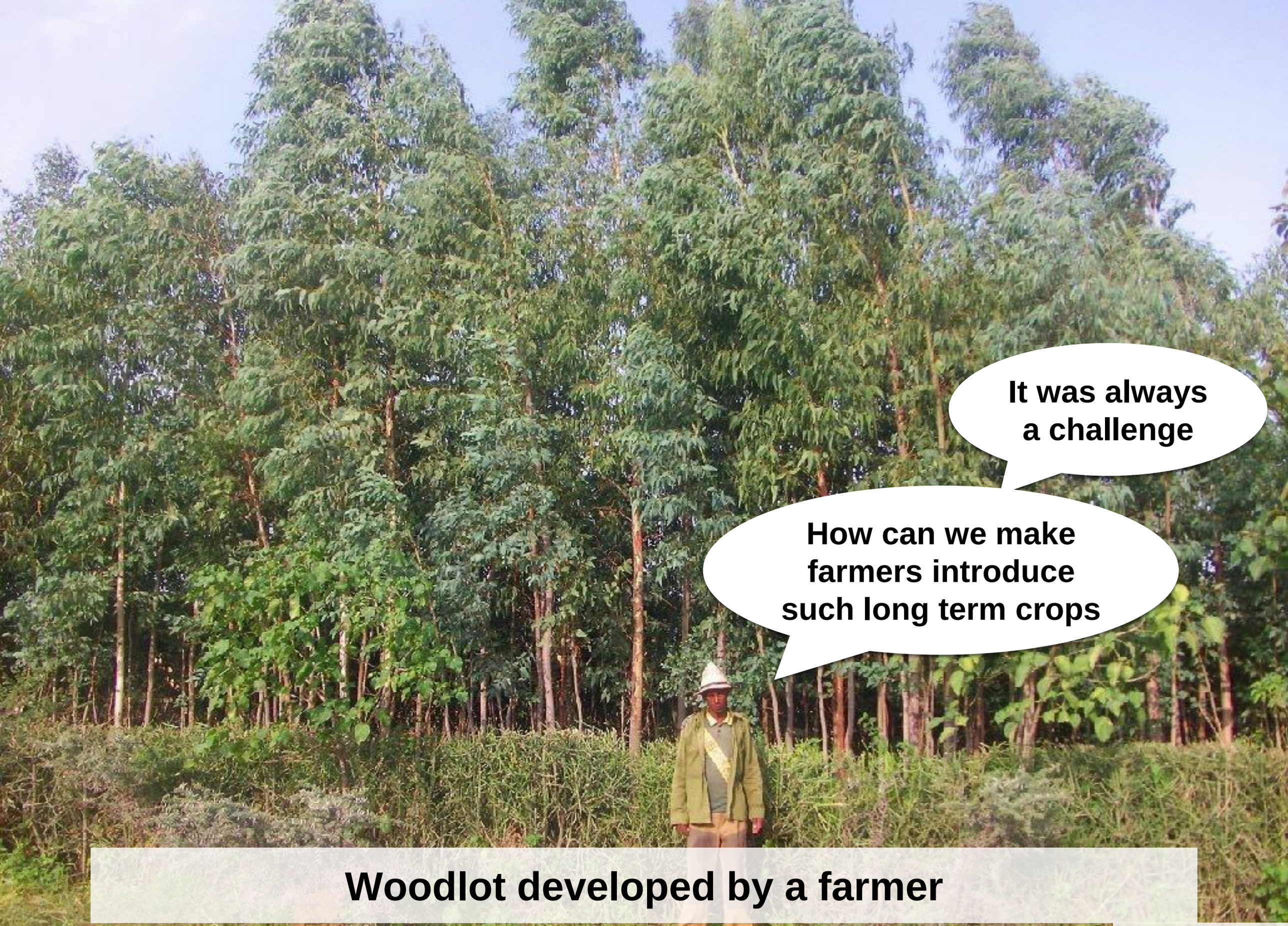
Ethiopia

**Use of cow dung for fuel instead of compost to farm**

Ethiopia

# Secured wood fuel from planted woodlot

Kenya




**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

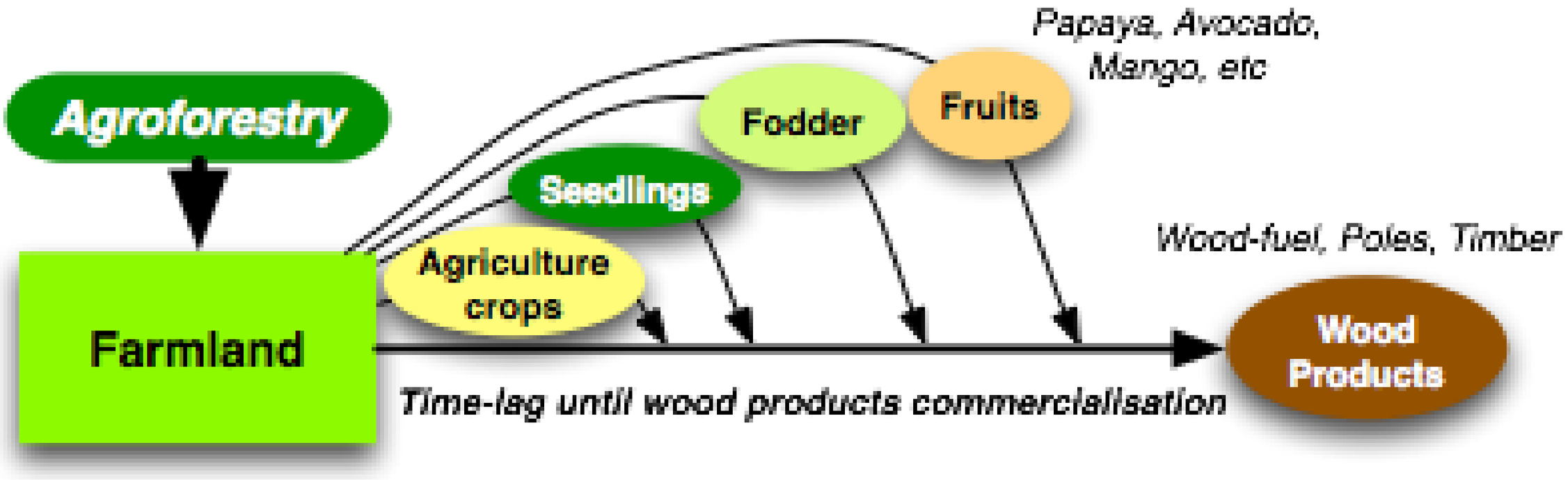
1. **Combination with short term crops / Agroforestry system**
2. **Seedling productions by farmers themselves**

*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

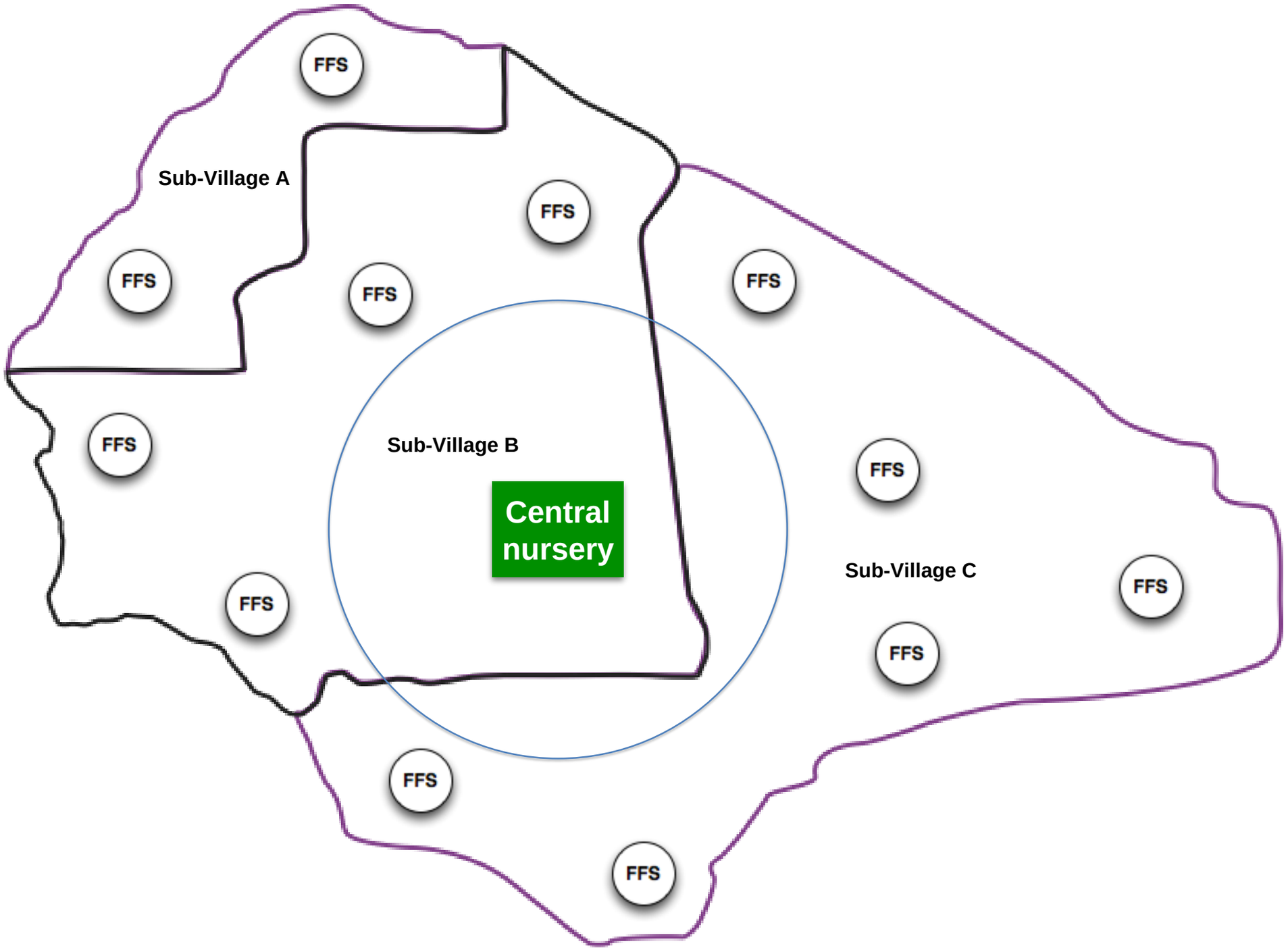
Kenya

**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

**Experiments First**

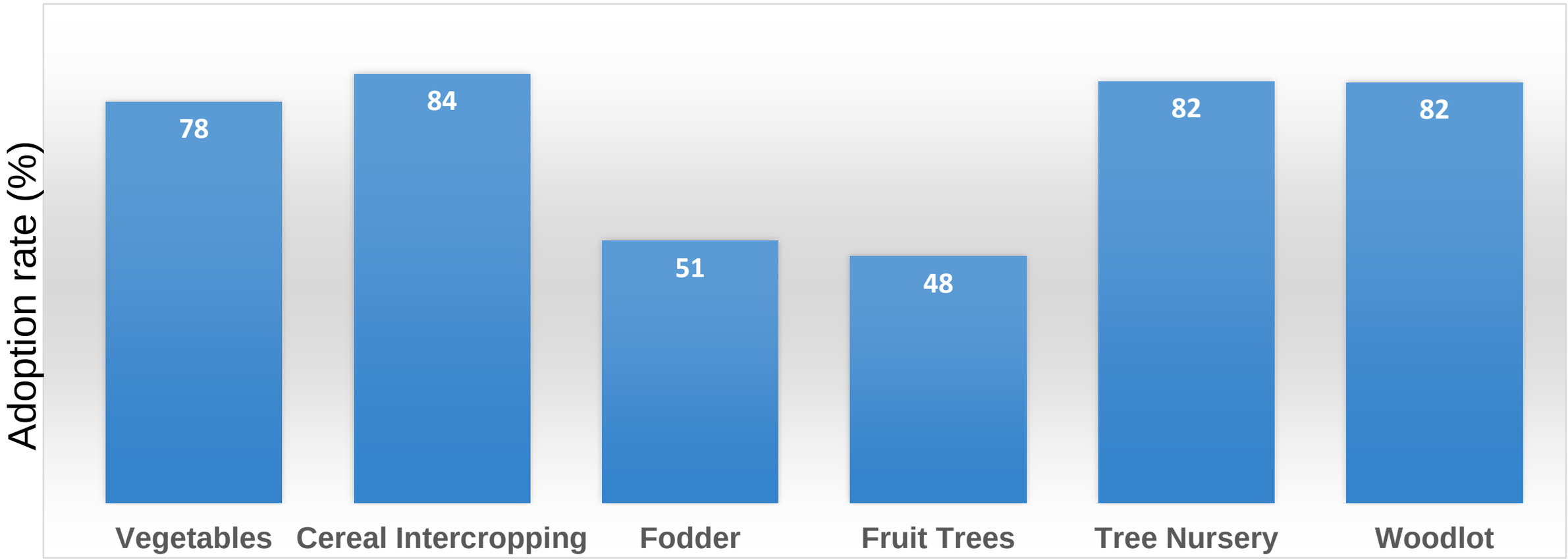
**All what farmers implement to their farms**
**were already experimented and proved by themselves**

# (7) Lack of confidence on decision making


## Empowerment

**FFS empowerment process makes farmers as confident experts**

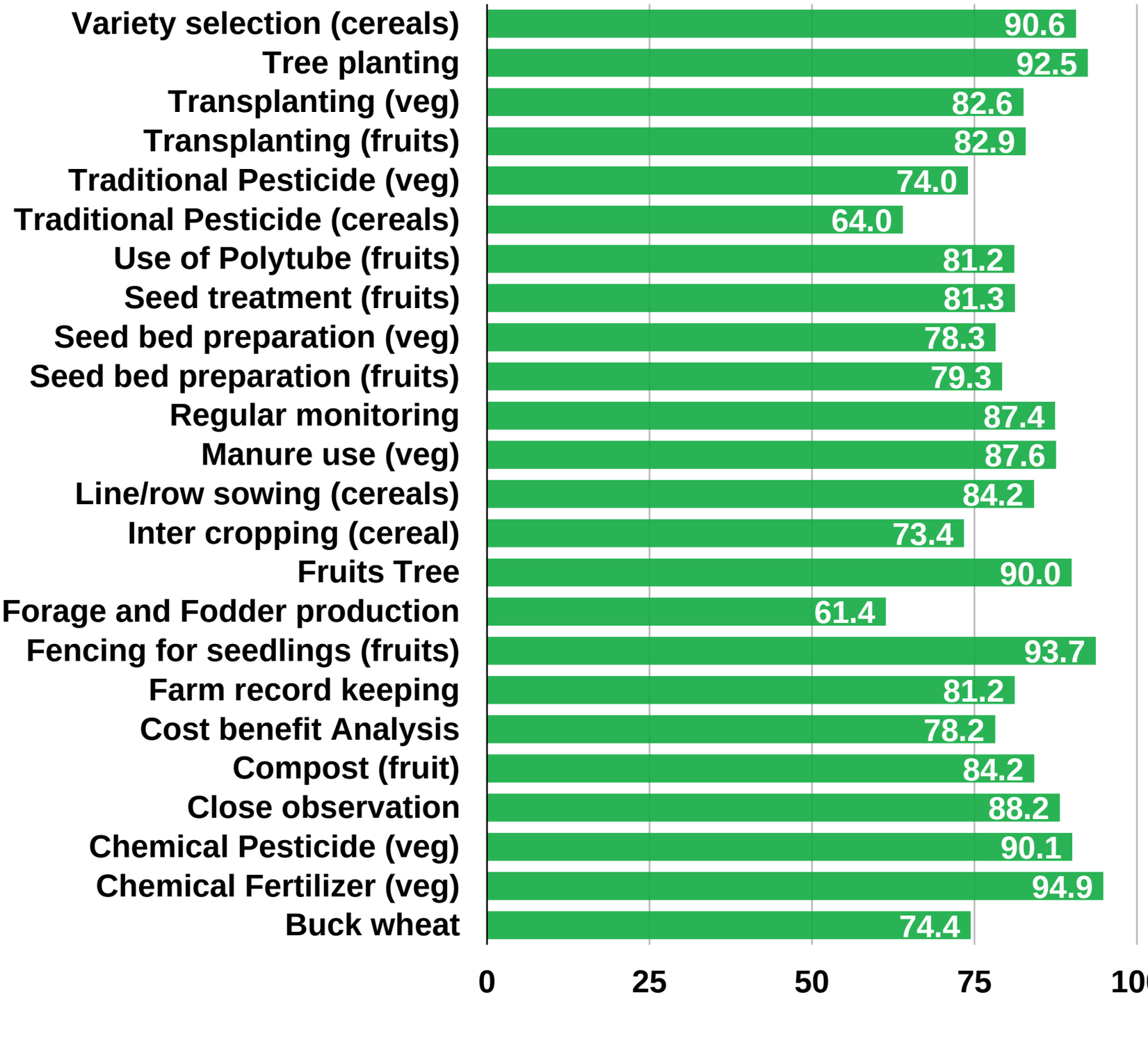
# Adoption Rate of New Enterprises




**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**

Kenya

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

**Protection of trees after harvesting crops**

Ethiopia

**Same site after 8 months**

Ethiopia

# Woodlot intercropping site after 8 months

Kenya

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

Kenya

*Calliandra calothrysus* **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 vilkensii*** **woodlot by a FFS**

Kenya

# Asante sana

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