World Vision cluster manager for Homabay- Migori cluster delivering a talk to the ToT Beekeeping for land restoration (Grace Koech)

Training of Trainers for land restoration through beekeeping (Kenya)

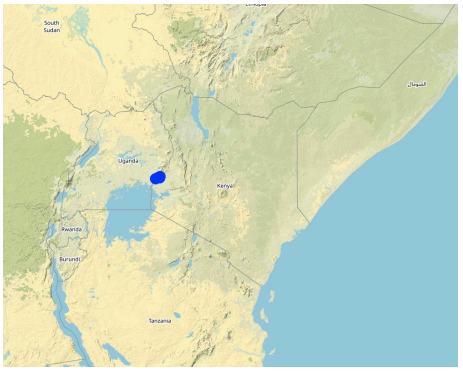
Training of Trainers (ToTs)

DESCRIPTION

The Regreening Africa project identifies key individuals within the community who are then trained on land restoration through beekeeping. Through this "training of trainers" approach the trainees then train others.

The Regreening Africa project identifies key individuals within communities who are trained on land restoration through beekeeping: the trainees then train others themselves. The characteristics of this “training of trainers” (ToT) approach is that it is community-based, and those selected for training work within areas they can reach with ease from their homes. They are also required to be practicing, or demonstrating interest in, one or more approaches promoted by the project. The selected persons include women, the disabled, and youth, as well as mature people who have the experience to integrate local knowledge.
The objectives of the approach are to cut down on the cost of implementing land restoration by building capacity at the local level. By promoting peer-learning and establishing learning sites within the community, it is believed that a greater number of people can be efficiently reached. The goal is to achieve more trees on farms (especially "bee-friendly" trees) and increased sales of honey and other products, leading to better living standards and a sustained, healthy environment.
Training includes technologies that cover tree growing (including farmer managed natural regeneration) with an emphasis on beekeeping as a commercial venture within a promising value chain. Thus, they are trained specifically on beekeeping as well as hive making to meet the high demand for honey. They are supported with high value seed and tree seedlings for integration into farms to support their apiary businesses. The main stakeholders involved include World Vision Kenya who mobilize farmers and link them to other actors in beekeeping value chains; ICRAF who provide training on beekeeping and hive making, as well as technologies for tree growing and management; and county government who have constituted a forum to regulate prices. Communities then implement the technologies. Initially the farming communities disliked bees due to possible attacks, but after training about setting up apiaries and bee-based businesses, and based on their experience after implementing the lessons learnt from the training, they have become more receptive to the approach.

LOCATION



Location: Homabay, Kenya

Geo-reference of selected sites

- 34.3245, 0.5501
- 34.3159, 0.5619
- 34.3314, 0.6224
- 34.213, 0.544
- 34.1114, 0.5003

Initiation date: 2020

Year of termination: n.a.

Type of Approach

- ☐ traditional/ indigenous
- ☐ recent local initiative/ innovative
- ☑ project/ programme based

Training on hive making in Homabay (Haron Mongeri)

APPROACH AIMS AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Main aims / objectives of the approach

To enable communities benefit from the land restoration approaches, equally reach many people with the technology and build local resources and capacities.

Conditions enabling the implementation of the Technology/ ies applied under the Approach

- **Social/ cultural/ religious norms and values**: The approach provides incentive for farmers to learn from other farmers
- **Availability/ access to financial resources and services**: implementors can access loans from the local self help groups to expand the approaches. further implementors are parts of saving and loaning groups to allow them save and invest in the technology.
- **Institutional setting**: Homabay county generated a platform that allows actors to discuss matters relating to the value chain such as prices. further, the county link the actors to other initiatives funded by donors.
- **Collaboration/ coordination of actors**: actor forums are in place and functional
- **Legal framework (land tenure, land and water use rights)**: local bylaws are used
- **Policies**: activities are aligned to existing policies
- **Land governance (decision-making, implementation and enforcement)**: land tenure in the area is individual, household level discussion incorporates contributions from all the members.
- **Knowledge about SLM, access to technical support**: the actors are empowered through training, further demonstration plots were established and knowledge products produced to support the actors. others ways of building actors capacity is through the stakeholder forum that has diverse expertise.
- **Markets (to purchase inputs, sell products) and prices**: markets are available, actors are unable to meet the current demand
- **Workload, availability of manpower**: beekeeping is not labor intensive

Conditions hindering the implementation of the Technology/ ies applied under the Approach

PARTICIPATION AND ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

Stakeholders involved in the Approach and their roles

What stakeholders / implementing bodies were involved in the Approach?	Specify stakeholders	Describe roles of stakeholders
local land users/ local communities	land owners	provide labor, manage the technology, contribute local knowledge
community-based organizations	community champions, village loaning and saving association	local experts, share lessons on SLM, provide loans and opportunities for saving
SLM specialists/ agricultural advisers	County extension agents	provide training and linkages
researchers	International NGOS, universities, local NGOs	provide technical support, provide research funds
teachers/ school children/ students	school clubs, patrons, environmental enthusiast	implement technologies, scale the knowledge through skits, songs and poems
private sector	private nurseries	provide seedlings
local government	county government constituted a forum to regulate prices	

Lead agency

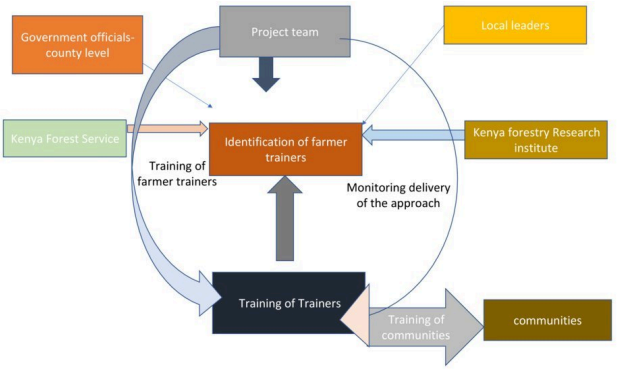
ICRAF

Involvement of local land users/ local communities in the different phases of the Approach

	none	passive	external support	interactive	self-mobilization	
initiation/ motivation				✓		local community consultation was conducted to determine the land restoration issues. community opinion leaders, community representatives and local leaders are involved.
planning				✓		planning is facilitated by the implementing NGO, communities generate the plans
implementation				✓		community are enabled to implement through trainings and provision of some material as they also contribute part of the materials.
monitoring/ evaluation			✓			internal monitoring systems are in place to enable communities adapt to changes to implementation. External reviewers are involved to assess impacts of the intervention.

Flow chart

government, project team, community leaders identify project stakeholders to be trained, trained farmers train other farmers.



Author: Grace Koech

Decision-making on the selection of SLM Technology

Decisions were taken by

- ☐ land users alone (self-initiative)
- ☐ mainly land users, supported by SLM specialists
- ☑ all relevant actors, as part of a participatory approach
- ☐ mainly SLM specialists, following consultation with land users
- ☐ SLM specialists alone
- ☐ politicians/ leaders

Decisions were made based on

- ☑ evaluation of well-documented SLM knowledge (evidence-based decision-making)
- ☐ research findings
- ☐ personal experience and opinions (undocumented)

TECHNICAL SUPPORT, CAPACITY BUILDING, AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

The following activities or services have been part of the approach

- ☑ Capacity building/ training
- ☑ Advisory service
- ☑ Institution strengthening (organizational development)
- ☑ Monitoring and evaluation
- ☐ Research

Capacity building/ training

Training was provided to the following stakeholders

- ☑ land users
- ☑ field staff/ advisers

Form of training

- ☑ on-the-job
- ☑ farmer-to-farmer
- ☑ demonstration areas
- ☑ public meetings
- ☐ courses

Subjects covered

Beekeeping for land restoration, tree nursery establishment and management, honey value chain development

Advisory service

Advisory service was provided

- ☑ on land users' fields
- ☐ at permanent centres

farmers convene at a common place to learn about a specific technology.

Institution strengthening

Institutions have been strengthened / established
- [ ] no
- [x] yes, a little
- [ ] yes, moderately
- [ ] yes, greatly

at the following level
- [x] local
- [ ] regional
- [ ] national

Describe institution, roles and responsibilities, members, etc.
local farmer groups have been registered to enable them receive recognition and financial support from micro credit institutions

Type of support
- [x] financial
- [x] capacity building/ training
- [x] equipment

Further details
farmer groups develop proposals that they present to financial institutions or other NGOs to allow them access fund, some institutions provide equipment

Monitoring and evaluation
approach is reviewed periodically to allow actors adapt to prevailing situations.

FINANCING AND EXTERNAL MATERIAL SUPPORT

Annual budget in USD for the SLM component
- [ ] < 2,000
- [x] 2,000-10,000
- [ ] 10,000-100,000
- [ ] 100,000-1,000,000
- [ ] > 1,000,000

EU

Precise annual budget: n.a.

The following services or incentives have been provided to land users
- [x] Financial/ material support provided to land users
- [x] Subsidies for specific inputs
- [x] Credit
- [x] Other incentives or instruments

Financial/ material support provided to land users
The training of trainers were facilitated using the project funds to attend trainings.

	partly financed	fully financed
agricultural: seeds	✓	

Training of trainers received training on nursery establishment and were supported with seeds of preferred species.

Labour by land users was
- [x] voluntary
- [ ] food-for-work
- [ ] paid in cash
- [ ] rewarded with other material support

Credit
Conditions: The training of trainers accessed credit through the self-help groups. The interest rates varies from 1-10% depending on the saving groups. most of the training of trainers saved in more than more saving and loaning group.
Credit providers: self help groups
Credit receivers: Training of Trainers and local communties

Other incentives or instruments
Recognition, best performing training of trainers were visited by the donors and other partners to learn from the approach. that gave them a sense of prestige and motivation and challenged the other ToTs to do better so next time they receive visitors.

IMPACT ANALYSIS AND CONCLUDING STATEMENTS

Impacts of the Approach

	No	Yes, little	Yes, moderately	Yes, greatly
Did the Approach empower local land users, improve stakeholder participation? beekeeping for land restoration is widely adopted in Homabay county.				✓
Did the Approach enable evidence-based decision-making? incentives for land restoration was a major learning from the approach				✓
Did the Approach help land users to implement and maintain SLM Technologies? yes, beekeeping generate food and income for the households that encouraged them to scale and maintain the integrity of the environment.				✓
Did the Approach improve coordination and cost-effective implementation of SLM? the cost incurred was training, which was also done at the local level				✓

Did the Approach mobilize/ improve access to financial resources for SLM implementation? some groups were able to get loans from the loaning and saving groups	✓
Did the Approach improve knowledge and capacities of land users to implement SLM? yes through peer learning, knowledge products, experience from implementation	✓
Did the Approach improve knowledge and capacities of other stakeholders? presentation of the approaches and interactive sessions during joint learning and reflection meetings	✓
Did the Approach build/ strengthen institutions, collaboration between stakeholders? through the value chain platforms the stakeholders were able to identify others opportunities for linkages and partnership.	✓
Did the Approach mitigate conflicts?	✓
Did the Approach empower socially and economically disadvantaged groups? the approach is inclusive	✓
Did the Approach improve issues of land tenure/ user rights that hindered implementation of SLM Technologies? youths and women were allowed to practise SLM on family land	✓
Did the Approach lead to improved food security/ improved nutrition? bees provide honey that is used as food. trees foraged on by trees also provided other products such as fruits and product sold to generate income.	✓
Did the Approach improve access to markets? through linkages and sharing of market information	✓
Did the Approach lead to improved access to water and sanitation?	✓
Did the Approach lead to more sustainable use/ sources of energy? through trainings on FMNR farmers are able to access pruning for use as firewood and reducing destruction of the entire tree	✓
Did the Approach improve the capacity of the land users to adapt to climate changes/ extremes and mitigate climate related disasters? crop failure due to unreliable rains are mitigated through use of tree crops established on farms and reduced surface runoff improving rainfall productivity.	✓
Did the Approach lead to employment, income opportunities? for nursery operators, fruit sellers, honey producers and processors	✓

Main motivation of land users to implement SLM

- [x] increased production
- [x] increased profit(ability), improved cost-benefit-ratio
- [x] reduced land degradation
- [x] reduced risk of disasters
- [ ] reduced workload
- [ ] payments/ subsidies
- [ ] rules and regulations (fines)/ enforcement
- [ ] prestige, social pressure/ social cohesion
- [x] affiliation to movement/ project/ group/ networks
- [x] environmental consciousness
- [ ] customs and beliefs, morals
- [x] enhanced SLM knowledge and skills
- [ ] aesthetic improvement
- [ ] conflict mitigation

Sustainability of Approach activities

Can the land users sustain what hat been implemented through the Approach (without external support)?

- [ ] no
- [x] yes
- [ ] uncertain

sustainability is integral part of the approach, the approach thus build local institutions structures to ensures the technology is implemented with or without the external support

CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNT

Strengths: land user's view

- inclusive
- participatory
- stakeholder led

Strengths: compiler's or other key resource person's view

- inclusive
- stakeholder led
- participatory

Weaknesses/ disadvantages/ risks: land user's viewhow to overcome

- need strong leadership to succeed leaders that are visionary should be appointed

Weaknesses/ disadvantages/ risks: compiler's or other key resource person's viewhow to overcome

- change of role/ change of government incase of county officials ensure proper hand over and induction for continuity

REFERENCES

Compiler
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Editors

Reviewer
William Critchley
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Resource persons
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Full description in the WOCAT database
https://qcat.wocat.net/af/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_6624/

Linked SLM data
n.a.

Documentation was faciliated by

Institution
- International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) - Kenya

Project
- Reversing land degradation in Africa by scaling-up Evergreen Agriculture (Regreening Africa)

Key references
- Regreening Africa annual reports: open access

Links to relevant information which is available online
- Regreening Africa project: https://regreeningafrica.org/

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