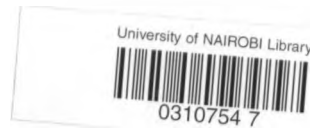


**BIO-BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY OF PROFESSOR WANGARI**

**MUTA MAATHAI**

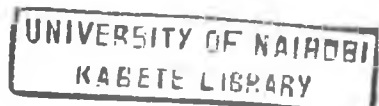
**BY**

**HILLARY THADIAS NYANG'ANGA**



**A Research Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree  
of Masters of science in Agricultural Information and Communication Management  
(AICM) of the University of Nairobi, Kenya**

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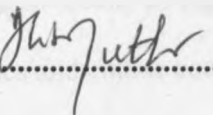


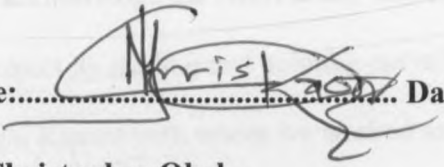
## DECLARATION

This research work is my original work and has not been presented for a degree at any other University.

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## ABSTRACT

Professor Wangari Muta Mathai, was the 2004 Nobel peace prize winner, she was also, the first woman to earn a doctorate degree in east and central Africa. At the same time she taught at the University of Nairobi where she also became the first woman to be the head of department of Veterinary Anatomy. Professor Wangari Mathai is also the founder of The Greenbelt movement, a nongovernmental organization which she has used to fight several environmental battles. Because of the environmental battles fought and won by Professor Wangari Mathai, she was awarded the 2004 Nobel Peace prize. To date, the Professor is still an ambassador of peace through her environmental activities.

However, not all information about Professor Wangari Maathai, had been documented. Very little was known about her contributions to environmental conservation particularly with respect to her collaboration with other environmental conservation stakeholders and institutions. The public conservationist and many resource management stakeholders did not know the philosophy and purpose driving Professor Wangari Maathai. As much as we were aware of her purpose and focus on environmental issues, little was known about her approaches given climatic and environmental challenges. The focus of this study was to examine her philosophy, focus and approaches and contributions in her long life dedication to environmental conservation. These were the core issues which this study was seeking to answer.

The methodologies used were a bibliometric study.

The study found out Sensitization, mobilization, whistle blowing, financial support, coordination leadership and formation of organization as some of the key roles of Prof Maathai. It also showed that love for the environment, gratitude and respect for the earth resources, self empowerment and self betterment and the spirit of service and voluntarism as the social belief which Prof Maathai held. In addition, poverty, clean water scarcity, firewood scarcity, need for clean and health environment and the shift from traditional economy to money economy formed her social concerns to environmental conservation. For her to have achieved her goals, she collaborated with individuals and institution through chance, acuity, interest and leadership collaborative methods. These lead to her achieving results such as saving Uhuru Park, Karua forest, Jevanjee gardens, and Mau forest. She also got several awards and made several publication. The research also established publications of and about Prof Maathai by herself and by other people about her.



## CHAPTER 1.0: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction and background to the study

#### The Nobel Prize;

Since 1901, the Nobel Prize has been awarded for achievements in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and for peace. The Nobel Prize is an international award administered by the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm, Sweden. In 1968, a new prize was introduced, the Sveriges Riksbank established The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel, founder of the Nobel Prize. Each prize consists of a medal, personal diploma, and a cash award.

The Nobel Peace Prize, Henry Dunant, founder of the Red Cross, shared the first Nobel Peace Prize in 1901 with Frédéric Passy, a leading international pacifist of the time. In addition to humanitarian efforts and peace movements, the Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded for work in a wide range of fields including advocacy of human rights, mediation of international conflicts, and arms control. Some of the recent laureates included, 2009 President Barack Obama, the President of the United State of America was awarded for his extra ordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and cooperation between people. In 2008, Martti Ahtisaari was awarded for his important efforts, on several continents and over more than three decades, to resolve international conflicts. 2007, the price was shared between intergovernmental Panel on climate Change (IPCC) and Albert Arnold (AL) Gore Jr for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such changes. In 2006 also, Muhammad Yunus and Grameen Bank shared the award for their efforts to create economic and social development from below. The 2005 award was also shared between International Atomic Energy Agency and Mohamed ElBaradei for their efforts to prevent nuclear energy from being used for military purposes and to ensure that nuclear energy for

peaceful purposes is used in the safest possible way. In 2004, history came to pass when we had the first African Woman and environmentalist to be awarded the Nobel Peace prize for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace, great woman she was, Professor Wangari Muta Maathai.



*Figure 1.0: Prof Wangari Maathai receiving the Nobel peace prize*

Professor Wangari Muta Maathai, was a well known world figure for her advocacy and participation on environmental issues, governance, democracy, civil society issues, climate change, animals and wildlife, human rights, religion, peace and reconciliation issues in Kenya and in the world was born in Nyeri, Kenya (Africa) in 1940. Professor Maathai obtained a degree in Biological Sciences from Mount St. Scholastica College in Atchison, Kansas (1964). She subsequently earned a Master of Science degree from the University of Pittsburgh (1966). Professor Maathai pursued doctoral studies in Germany and the University of Nairobi, obtaining a Ph.D. (1971) from the University of Nairobi where she also taught veterinary anatomy. This made her to be the first woman in East and Central Africa to earn a doctorate degree. She became chair of the Department of Veterinary Anatomy and an associate professor in 1976 and 1977 respectively. In both cases, she was the first woman to attain those positions in the region as well. She has also written a number of books such as the Unbowed, the challenges in Africa and the Green belt movement which has entered her name in the list of writers worldwide.

Professor Maathai was active in the National Council of Women of Kenya in 1976-87 and was its chairman from 1981-87. In 1976, while she was serving the National Council of

Women, Professor Maathai introduced the idea of community-based tree planting. She continued to develop this idea into a broad-based grassroots organization whose main focus is poverty reduction and environmental conservation through tree planting. With the organization which became known as the Green Belt Movement Professor Maathai assisted women in planting more than 40 million trees on community lands including farms, schools and church compounds.



*Figure 1.1: Professor Maathai at the Green Belt Movement tree nursery*

The Green Belt Movement was and still is a grassroots non-governmental organization based in Nairobi, Kenya that took an holistic approach to development by focusing on environmental conservation, community development and capacity building. Professor Wangari Maathai established the organization in 1977, under the auspices of the Maendeleo Ya Wanawake (National Council of Women of Kenya).

The Green Belt Movement organizes poor rural women in Kenya to plant trees, combat deforestation, restore their main source of fuel for cooking, generate income, and stop soil erosion. Maathai has incorporated advocacy and empowerment for women, eco-tourism, and just economic development into the Green Belt Movement.

Since Maathai started the movement in 1977, over 30 million trees had been planted, (Maathai, 2006). Over 30,000 women trained in forestry, food processing, bee-keeping, and other trades that help them earn income while preserving their lands and resources, (Green belt movement official website). Communities in Kenya (both men and women) were

motivated and organized to both prevent further environmental destruction and restore that which has been damaged.



*Figure 1.2: Green Belt Movement Women Members working on a tree nursery*

Prof Wangari Maathai during her education life and even during her involvement with various organizations had written a number of books, journals and article both academic and non academic. She had also given speeches in various forums and to the media which had also been articulated by different people and reported by different media houses. Other authors have also written books about the work of Professor Wangari Maathai with different opinions and views about her activities. These documents contained information that can help to establish more information about Prof Wangari Maathai.

With the plans underway for the establishment of Wangari Maathai Institute at the University of Nairobi, there was need to have more and deep information and knowledge of Prof Wangari Maathai, in relation to her contributions in the field of sustainable development, democracy and peace particularly with respect to her collaboration with other people and institution, her philosophy and purpose, her area of focus, her methodologies and how her work was perceived at different points in time. This would clearly show her efforts on sustainable development, democracy and peace. The need to avail such kind of important information to the yet to be established institute called for this study.

## 1.2 Background Information on Professor Wangari Muta Maathai



*Figure 1.3: Professor Wangari Muta Maathai*

Wangari Muta Maathai was born in Nyeri, Kenya (Africa) in 1940. Wangari Maathai obtained a degree in Biological Sciences from Mount St. Scholastica College in Atchison, Kansas (1964). She subsequently earned a Master of Science degree from the University of Pittsburgh (1966). She pursued doctoral studies in Germany and the University of Nairobi, obtaining a Ph.D. (1971) from the University of Nairobi, where she also taught veterinary anatomy, this also made her the first woman in East and Central Africa to earn a doctorate degree. She became chair of the Department of Veterinary Anatomy and an associate professor in 1976 and 1977 respectively. In both cases, she was the first woman to attain those positions in the region. Wangari Maathai was active in the National Council of Women of Kenya in 1976-87 and was its chairman in 1981-87. It was when she served in the National Council of Women that she introduced the idea of planting trees with the people in 1976 and continued to develop it into a broad-based, grass root organization. The main focus of planting trees especially with women groups was and still is to conserve the environment and improve the quality of life. She formed the Green Belt Movement and with it, assisted women in planting more than 20 million trees on their farms, schools and church compounds.

In 1986, the Green Belt Movement established a Pan African Green Belt Network that exposed over 40 people in African countries to the approach. Some of these people have established similar tree planting initiatives in their own countries and many use the Green

Belt Movement methods in their efforts. So far some countries have successfully launched such initiatives in Africa (Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi, Lesotho, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe). In September 1998, she launched a campaign of the Jubilee 2000 Coalition a new challenge that gave her a leading global role as co-chair of the Jubilee 2000 Africa Campaign. The campaign advocates for cancellation of unpayable backlog debts of poor countries in Africa. Her campaign against grabbing of public land, rapacious allocation of forests land and destruction of the ecosystem caught the limelight by then.

Wangari Maathai was internationally recognized for her persistent struggle for democracy, human rights and environmental conservation. She addressed UN assemblies on several occasions and spoke on behalf of women at special sessions of the General Assembly. She served on the commission for Global Governance and Commission on the Future. She and the Green Belt Movement have received numerous awards, most notably The 2004 Nobel Peace Prize. Others include The Sophie Prize (2004); The Petra Kelly Prize for Environment (2004); The Conservation Scientist Award (2004); J. Sterling Morton Award (2004); WANGO Environment Award (2003); Outstanding Vision and Commitment Award (2002); Excellence Award from the Kenyan Community Abroad (2001); Golden Ark Award (1994); Juliet Hollister Award (2001); Jane Adams Leadership Award (1993); Edinburgh Medal (1993); The Hunger Project's Africa Prize for Leadership (1991); Goldman Environmental Prize (1991); the Woman of the World (1989); Windstar Award for the Environment (1988); Better World Society Award (1986); Right Livelihood Award (1984) and the Woman of the Year Award (1983). Professor Maathai was also listed on UNEP's Global 500 Hall of Fame and named one of the 100 heroines of the world. In June 1997, Wangari was elected by *Earth Times* as one of 100 persons in the world who have made a difference in the environmental arena. Professor Maathai has also received honorary doctoral degrees from several

institutions around the world: William's College, MA, USA (1990); Hobart & William Smith Colleges (1994); University of Norway (1997) and Yale University (2004).



*Figure 1.4: Professor Maathai addressing UN forum*

The Green Belt Movement and Professor Wangari Maathai are featured in several publications including her book, *The Green Belt Movement: Sharing the Approach* (by Professor Wangari Maathai, 2002); *Speak Truth to Power* (Kerry Kennedy Cuomo, 2000); *Women Pioneers for the Environment* (Mary Joy Breton, 1998); *Hopes Edge: The Next Diet for a Small Planet* (Frances Moore Lappé and Anna Lappé, 2002); *Una Sola Terra: Donna I Medi Ambient Despres de Rio* (Brice Lalonde *et al.*, 1998); *Land Ist Leben* (Bedrohte Volker, 1993).

Professor Maathai serves on the boards of several organizations including the UN Secretary General's Advisory Board on Disarmament, The Jane Goodall Institute, Women and Environment Development Organization (WEDO), World Learning for International Development, Green Cross International, Environment Liaison Center International; The Worldwide Network of Women in Environmental Work and National Council of Women of Kenya.

In December 2002, Professor Maathai was overwhelmingly elected to parliament by 98% of constituency voter. She was subsequently appointed to serve, as Assistant Minister for Environment, Natural Resources and Wildlife in Kenya's ninth parliament.



*Figure 1.5: Professor Maathai Being sworn in as a member of parliament*

### **1.3 Problem Statement**

Professor Wangari Muta Maathai, is a world figure, and is well known for her participation on environmental, governance, peace, religion and cultural issues. She was the winner of several awards including the 2004 Nobel peace Prize. She had written several scholarly books, articles and journals. She had also made several speeches at various forums which addressed environmental issues. Her controversial approaches to environmental conservation issues were covered by different several media houses in both audiovisual and print forms. Her controversial approaches to environmental conservation include: The 1989, stand-off between the Green belt Movement took on powerful business associates of the then President of the republic of Kenya, President Daniel Arap Moi. A sustained and often lonely protest, against the construction of a sixty-story business complex in the heart of Uhuru Park in Nairobi city was launched and won. In 1991, she launched a protest that saved Jeevanjee Gardens from being turned into a multi-story parking lot. In 1998, through the Green Belt Movement, she led a crusade against the illegal allocation of parts of the 2,000 acre (8 km<sup>2</sup>) Karura Forest, a vital water catchment area in the outskirts of Nairobi city. Her struggles



were rewarded with coming to power of National Rainbow coalition (NARC) government in 2003. The new NARC regime affirmed commitment to forest conservation through tree planting. Since then, she has continued to participate in several activities of tree planting and other efforts to achieve a safe environment.

However, not all information about Professor Wangari Maathai, had been documented. Very little was known about her contributions to environmental conservation particularly with respect to her collaboration with other environmental conservation stakeholders and institutions. The public conservationist and many resource management stakeholders did not know the philosophy and purpose driving Professor Wangari Maathai. As much as we were aware of her purpose and focus on environmental issues, little was known about her approaches given climatic and environmental challenges. The focus of this study was to examine her philosophy, focus and approaches and contributions in her long life dedication to environmental conservation.

#### **1.4 Aim of the Study**

- To investigate the contribution and achievements of Professor Wangari Maathai in environmental conservation through a bibliometric analysis of her research contributions.

##### **1.4.1 Objectives of the study**

- To document how Professor Wangari Maathai perceived her role in the field of environmental conservation and how she attempted to carry them out.

- To investigate the social beliefs and concerns, which formed the basis of Professor Wangari Maathai's efforts in environmental conservation?
- To assess Professor Wangari Maathai's methods of collaboration with other people and institutions and the way she contributed to their growth and development.
- To examine the results of her efforts on environmental conservation and how her work was received.
- To document her Productivity in publications and the trend of her publications over the years.

### **1.5 Research Questions**

The research questions guiding this study were:

1. How did Professor Wangari Maathai perceive her role in environmental conservation?
2. What social beliefs and concerns formed the basis of Professor Maathai's efforts in environmental conservation?
3. What were the Professor's methods of collaboration and in what ways did they contribute to her, other people and institutions' growth and development?
4. What were the results of her efforts and how was her work received?
5. What are professor Wangari Maathai publications and what is the trend of her productivity in publication?

### **1.6 Justification of study**

It is difficult for people studying environmental conservation to ascertain the influence of various individuals and their ideas without specific references or acknowledgement. This study of the personal involvement of Professor, in the fight for a safer environment attempts to add substance to the outline of historical events. A penetrating look both at the extensive

activities and published works of professor Wangari Maathai, who, together with others in the field of environment, interacted with so many leaders' of vital issues of the period, can help to illumine and add substantively to the body of knowledge. The results of a close examination of the methods that Professor used and developed in order to implement her goals, can add to the body of knowledge of practical use for environmental conservationist.

It is hoped that an understanding of the philosophical school to which Professor belong and which guided her efforts will enrich our knowledge of philosophical tenor and values of leaders of environmental conservation movements during an important period of history and increase our understanding of how she integrated philosophy and practice.

A work is biographical if it covers all of a person's life. As such, biographical works are usually non-fiction, but fiction can also be used to portray a person's life. One in-depth form of biographical coverage is called legacy writing. Together, all biographical works form the genre known as biography, in literature, film, and other forms of media. Biographical studies give a comprehensive history of a country, institution, field of study and individuals. In this case, it will give a comprehensive history of Professor Wangari Maathai, in relation to environmental conservation which will be of relevance to the general public seeking to learn about her.

With the establishment of Professor Wangari Maathai institute within the University of Nairobi, there is need for an information resource centre of professor Maathai within the institute. The information resource centre will provide further detailed information about Professor Wangari Maathai. To allow easy identification and collection of the these materials, this study which will involve a closer study of all the publications of Professor Wangari Maathai and publications about her by other people hence will help in the collections of the articles and books which will be archived in the institute.

This study will also act as an inspiration to the women of Kenya and in the world. Reading about one of their own rising from the poor village of Tetu to be a world recognized figure through her work and walk on sustainable development and peace, which is not hard science but just simple things that people ignore, will encourage the Women community to embrace the culture of peace, good governance, environmental conservation, human rights, wild life and animal rights.

In addition the study is expected to inspire more environmentalist, human right activists, democrats, social activists, and peace activists in Kenya and around the world. The establishment of organizations like the Green Belt movement, by likeminded people around the world to help conserve the environment and look at key issues affecting livelihood and device ways to improve them, is one of the activities that the likeminded individuals will be inspired to work on.

## CHAPTER 2.0: LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Definition of Bibliometrics

Bibliometrics is the quantitative study of written products of research. It is assumed that scientific subjects develop at an international front (Price 1963). Bibliographies are the most important sources of information for both selection and a close understanding of their functions is essential. (David 1991) Several bibliometric studies have been done for different purposes. This has led to the classification of bibliographies into different categories.

### 2.2 Classification of Bibliographies

According to (David 1991), he categorizes bibliographies into seven types namely: Natural bibliographies, trade listing, subject bibliographies, Pamphlet bibliographies, Reading lists and bibliographies in books, Review of progress and automated bibliographies.

#### 2.2.1 Natural Bibliographies

These have several purposes. These purposes include; for national bibliographic references, as an aid to current book selection and as a source of catalogue and file record for the libraries. (David 1991). In most of the developed countries the natural bibliographies entries are available in machine- readable form- as, for instance, the UK MARC record. This is important since in many libraries, selection is part of an integrated approach which also includes acquisition and cataloguing, and the natural bibliography's machine-Readable records are used for all these functions. (David, 1991)

#### 2.2.2 Trade lists

These aim at comprehensiveness. It is principally used by book sellers for acquisition and as a finding list but it is also used by some librarians for selection purposes. Like the Natural Bibliographies, it aims at completeness and it includes large and small publishers alike. It is normally ideal if writing is required, since it normally lists little in the same month of

publication. The disadvantage is the limited details in entries, which tend to be too sparse to support a reliable selection decision. (Davis, 1991)

### **2.2.3 Subject Bibliographies**

These are the most valuable tool for stock taking revision purposes. The key requirements is that they should be selective, which suggests that an authority on the subject has sifted through the literature and identified the most important books, periodicals e.t.c.

### **2.2.4 Selective bibliographies**

These gives an eye view of the subject literature and where a reliable source of this kind already exist, stock revision in the subject area is considerably simplified. Subject bibliographies are therefore the raw materials trade of stock revision. (David 1991)

## **2.3 Need for Bibliography.**

Ward (1999), trying to find a solution for the problem of piling up of literature in the field of social science, writes about the need for a bibliography and the potentials that there exist with the publications of such bibliographies. She found out the number of publication within a given period of time and ended up categorizing them in their relevant subjects within the social sciences. She also highlights the need to use the modern ICT in repackaging of such information. At a glance she gives the benefit of carrying out such a project. The benefit includes snapshots that could be compared to a database. She shows the potential in replacing paper-based journals by electronics resources. The methodology used in this case was bibliometrics and moved a step forward through the use of a carefully definition of terminologies. (Ward, 1999)

## **2.4 Bibliometric Study in Subject Fields**

Jacob (2001) did a bibliometric study of the publication patterns of a selected group of academic and research scientists of ten universities of South Africa for a period of five years, 1992-96. The subject fields surveyed Physics, Chemistry, Plant and animal Sciences, and Microbiology/Biochemistry. These ten universities vary considerably with respect to standards of education, quantity of research and publication and overall progress. The general purpose of the study was 1) to determine whether academic status and prestige have any impact on the level of productivity, 2) to study the productivity within different areas of science, 3) to investigate whether or not the level of funding and/or the prospects of getting funded has any influence on the level of productivity in each area of science and their pattern of publication. The study collected two sets of data through a scientometric analysis of science citation index and a questionnaire. The study demonstrates that there was a direct relationship between status and publication productivity. The study further shows that there are significant differences in productivity between areas of sciences but that there was no direct relationship between institutional funding and productivity. (Jacobs, 2001).

## **2.5 Institutional Bibliometrics**

Leeuwen (2005) focused on bibliometric study for the Netherlands institute of Ecology. The study only covered publication done from 1998 to 2004 in the field of ecology within the institution. The study was based on a quantitative analysis of scientific articles published in journals. He used bibliometric techniques to assess the publication output and citation impact of publications with a NIOO-KNAW address. In as much as, the impact, as measured citations, was compared with world-wide reference values, he hints on the progresses that had been made in its methodology. One of these is that all impact indicators and worldwide

reference values were calculated without self-citations, an important innovation concerned the algorithm that related citations to source publications in the database. This was improved, resulting into more accurate citation counts. (Leeuwen, 2005)

## **2.6 Journal Bibliometrics**

Several bibliometric studies have also been done on journals. A journal in music was bibliometrically studied by Goldenberg (2006). Goldenberg analyzed the content of 393 articles published in the *Journal of Music Theory*. The articles were classified according to their type, theoretical aspect, period of repertoire and major composers or theorists being covered. Major focuses of studies were identified. Other aspects highlighted were its importance, its editors and major contributors. McElwee and Atherton (2005) also undertook a bibliometric study on the *international Journal of Entrepreneurship and innovation*, to determine the publications trend and pattern of research in the field of entrepreneurship. A total of 70 articles published between 1999 and 2003 were analyzed and indicators looked for were the models and the methodologies, techniques and data utilized in the articles.

## **2.7 Publication distribution pattern.**

Koley et al (2006) conducted a bibliometric study of Prof B.N. Koley. Among his objectives were to find out the years distribution of authorship pattern, to determine position Koley as main author and co-author, to observe the publication pattern according to age, to find out peak period of productivity. The methodology involved the comprehensive compilation of the list of publications of Koley from his personal collections as well as from journals, abstracts, and conference proceedings and so on. Relevant data from the list were noted down in catalogue cards for processing. The entire data was processed manually. He concludes that bibliometric studies highlights the various aspects of the career of a scientist such as his productivity according to his biological age, collaborative pattern, authorship statues, rise and



fall in the productivity curve, and other characteristics and that these studies may prove to be of great value to concerned scientist, and might help him/her to pinpoint his/her position amongst his fellow professionals. These studies are likely to increase the visibility of good scientist, who is otherwise less known. Koley et al (2006).

This study differs from all the above bibliometric studies in the sense that, unlike others studies that look at publication in a certain subject field, institution and specific type of publication within a certain period of time, this is looking at an individual publications and publications about her by other people in line with her work in environmental conservation, particularly her publications and what other people have also published about her. The aim therefore is to investigate the contribution and achievements of Professor Wangari Maathai in environmental conservation through a biobibliometric analysis of her research contributions.

## CHAPTER 3.0: METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Introduction

The methodology in this study was bibliometric, content analysis of all publication of Professor Wangari Maathai and questionnaire. Bibliometrics is the quantitative study of written products of research. To meet the first four objectives of the study, biography of Professor Maathai was used to trace her life and identify publications by her and about her by other people- A biography is a description or account of someone's life and the times, which is usually published in the form of a book or an essay, or in some other form, such as film. An autobiography is a biography of a person's life written or told by that same person, a biography is more than a list of impersonal facts (education, work, relationship, and death), it also portrays the subject's experience of those events. Unlike a profile or curriculum vitae, a biography presents the subject's story, highlighting various aspects of his or her life, including intimate details of experience, and may include an analysis of the subject's personality-. This was supported by internet search engines and libraries. The list of her publications was compiled comprehensively as possible from her personal collections and other sources. These included books, journals, abstracts, conference proceedings, newspapers among others. Relevant data from the list was noted down in catalogue cards for processing. These publications were then subjected to a content analysis to establish traits and characters listed in the objective of the study. The traits and characters found were then used to form a questionnaire where they formed the choices to be selected by the respondents in accordance to the observation during their interaction with Prof Maathai. This methodology answered the first four objective of this study.

Bibliometric study was then used to establish the trend of all the publications of Prof Maathai and publications about her. This involved chronological categorization and finally

categorization in terms of type of publication and authorship. This answered the fifth research question. The entire data was processed manually.

The research design was a bibliometric study of all the publications of Prof Wangari Maathai.

### **3.2 Sources of Data**

The primary sources of data for the study included interviews of key informants. This was expected to give the qualitative data. Other sources included Publications of Professor Wangari Maathai, periodicals and professional journals, technical journals articles, Newspapers and book Reviews which gave the quantitative data. The quantitative data was used to find her productivity in publication and the trends of publication.

### **3.3 Interviews**

This activity involved the formulation of the interview guide questions. This gave firsthand account of Professor's experience as a valuable source for the study. Interviews were expected to give the qualitative data for the study. Through this the researcher managed to discuss over a period of time about her eventual life, her work in environmental conservation, her philosophy, her values, and her methods of work. At this stage there was enough information about what she has published and a little information about what other people have published about her. It also showed the quantitative data which indicated where, when, how many and about what all her publications were about and where they are available at.

### **3.4 Population.**

The population for this study is defined as all the publications of and about Professor Wangari Maathai and 52 key respondents. There will be no sampling in the case of literature must be analyzed.

### **3.5 Data Analysis.**

Data from the interviews was subjected to a content analysis and statistic analysis to answer the research questions. The collection of Prof Maathai's publications and publications about her was subjected to manual analysis by first categorizing them in terms of Books, Journals, conference papers, articles, News reports, Bulletin, . This will then be sorted in terms of the author leading who will give three categories namely, where she is the main author, where she is a co author and what other people have published about her. This was then being arranged chronologically to establish the trend of her publications over the years.

## CHAPTER 4.0: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

Fifty two respondents were interviewed on the research questions using the interview guide. The fifty two respondents had to be people who had worked with Prof Maathai at one point in life between 1970 to date on issues related to environmental conservation. Below give more details of the results.

### 4.1 Perceived roles of Professor Maathai

A total of fifty two respondents were interviewed. The respondents were provided with various roles of Prof Maathai. They were asked to rank the various roles as they viewed how Prof Maathai's perception was, during their interaction with her. The table below represents their response on how Professor Wangari Mathai perceived her work during their encounter. Several roles were provided. The responded were asked to rank the roles in the order of preference on how they would describe the way they thought Professor perceived herself. Where A- 1<sup>st</sup> priority, B- 2<sup>nd</sup> priority, C- 3<sup>rd</sup> priority, D- 4<sup>th</sup> priority, E-5<sup>th</sup> priority, F- 6<sup>th</sup> Priority, G-7<sup>th</sup> Priority. In anyway each responded had to choose all the seven option but the responded had to rank the role in order of preference.

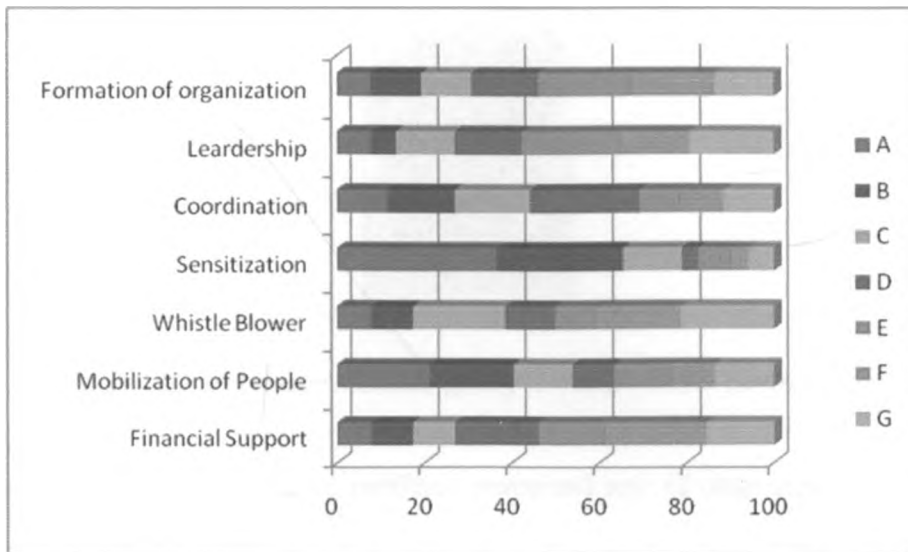
Choice	Financial Support	Mobilization of People	Whistle Blower	Sensitization	Coordination	Leadership	Formation of organization	Total
A	4	11	4	19	6	4	4	52
B	5	10	5	15	8	3	6	52
C	5	7	11	7	9	7	6	52
D	10	5	6	2	13	8	8	52
E	8	7	5	4	5	12	11	52
F	12	5	10	2	5	8	10	52
G	8	7	11	3	6	10	7	52
	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	

Table: 4.1(a) Perceived roles and level of preferences rankings

Table 4.1(a). Represent the summary of the responses given by the people who were interviewed. Column 1(Choices) shows the various rankings which the responded had to pick for any one of the characters presented. Example, When a responded chose an A for Mobilization, that means that the respondent prefer to describe professor Wangari Maathai as a mobilizer and the respondent cannot rank any of the remaining roles as A but can only rank them as B, C, D, E, F or G which means that the remaining roles are either 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> in the respondents preference ranking.

	Financial Support	Mobilization of People	Whistle Blower	Sensitization	Coordination	Leadership	Formation of organization	Total
A	8%	21%	8%	37%	12%	8%	8%	100%
B	10%	19%	10%	29%	15%	6%	12%	100%
C	10%	13%	21%	13%	17%	13%	12%	100%
D	19%	10%	12%	4%	25%	15%	15%	100%
E	15%	13%	10%	8%	10%	23%	21%	100%
F	23%	10%	19%	4%	10%	15%	19%	100%
G	15%	13%	21%	6%	12%	19%	13%	100%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Table: 4.1(b) Perceived roles and percentage level of preferences ranking .



*Figure:4.1 Graphical representations of perceived roles and percentage level of preferences ranking.*

From the graph a majority of 37% of the respondents saw professor Wangari Maathai to have perceived her work as a sensitizer of the people regarding the environment. In this context, they view Prof. Maathai as a person who enlightens the public about the environmental concern. Most of the activities quoted by the respondents including the protest against the destruction of Karura Forest. The respondents say that without her protests, most of these environmental destruction activities may not have been known by the common people. They also say that apart from her activities, her articles, speeches, and even books are sensitizing people about the need to conserve the environment. In her book, *Replenishing the earth 2010* she writes and I quote “that consciousness acknowledges that while a certain tree, forest, or mountain itself may not be holy, the life-sustaining service it provides- oxygen we breathe, the water we drink- are what make existence possible, and so deserve our respect. From this point of view, the environment becomes sacred, because to destroy what is essential to life is to destroy life itself.” (Wangari Maathai, 2010). This is an element of sensitization which is proven by the research study.



*Figure 4.2: Professor Maathai giving a speech on the Environment*

Sensitization was again the second preferred perceived role of other respondent with 29% ranking it as a second preference. In one of her speech she says *"We have a special responsibility to the ecosystem of this planet. In making sure that other species survive we will be ensuring the survival of our own."*she said. From the speech, more sensitization role can be seen as she tries to relate the conservation duty with human existence. However, the third preferred choice was whistleblower with 21% of the respondent ranking it as their third preferred choice. In this case they saw professor as a whistle blower on environmental destructive activities. The study here confirms her statement in her book entitled, *Unbowed*, she write and I quote "On October 3<sup>rd</sup> 1989, I wrote a letter on the Green belt movement stationary to the managing director of the *Kenya Times* inquiring about the complex and urging him not to build it if the rumors about the plans were true. The park provided people with recreation facilities, I said, a break from life in the concrete jungle and a resting place where they could spend their free time. I reminded him that it was a space for public meetings and national celebrations, a play ground for many city children, and that future generation were relying on us to keep the park in the form that it had been bequeathed to us. I sent copies of the letter to th office of the president, the Nairobi city commission, the provincial commissioners, the minister for environment and natural resources, and the axecutive directors of UNEP and the Evironment Liaison Centre International. I also sent copies to the



Kenya press, and a small story about my appeal ran in the *Daily Nation* on October 4<sup>th</sup>” (Maathai, 2006). An element of Whistle blowing can be seen from her writing the letter to the relevant authorities and coping other relevant interested stakeholders. Also seen from the text is more about sensitization as she explains key provisions which the park gives to the general public in her letter to the Managing Director of *Kenya Times*.

More of the whistle blowing role is supported by the subsequent texts where she writes on the same book *Unbowed*, “in the manner typical of the government of the day, instead of responding, the regime ignored me. When the office of the president did not reply, I started writing to other offices, and the more I wrote the more they knew that I knew, and the more the word spread” (Maathai, 2006)



*Figure 4.3: Professor Maathai leading a protest against environmental destruction*

For the fourth choice, her role of coordinating environmental conservation activities took the lead by 25% of the respondents ranking it as their fourth preference. These activities included the planting of trees in various places across the country through the green belt movement. 25% of the respondents ranked Leadership as their fifth preference. Leadership seemingly was not seen by many however it is a key role played by Prof Maathai on environmental issues. She took the leadership role in all the activities which she undertook with any organisation or individual..

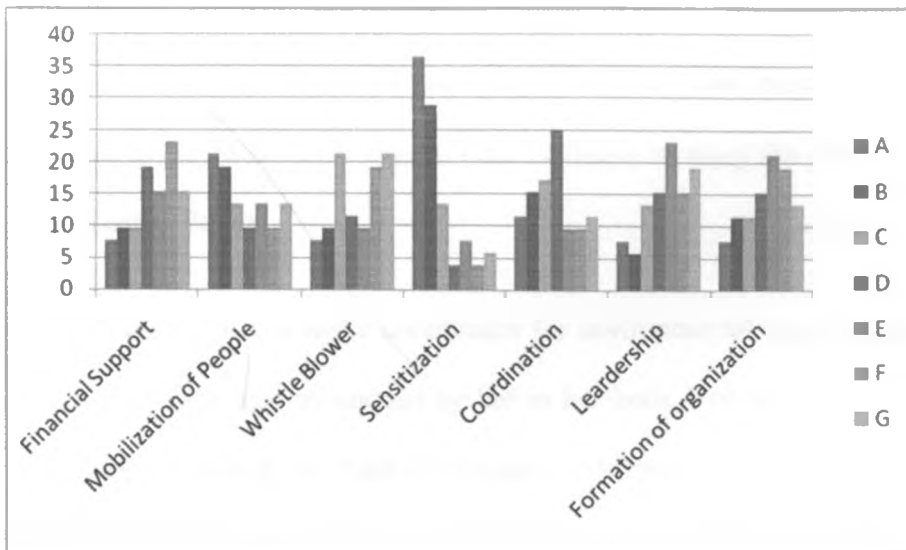


Figure: 4.4 Bar graph of various perceived role and the level of preference ranking.

#### First preference perceived role analysis-A

From fig: 4.4, analyzing A-(first ranked preferences), it is clear that a majority perceives Prof Maathai as 1. Sensitizer, 2. Mobilize, 3. coordinator, with 37%, 21%, 12% respectively. Leadership, formation of organization, whistle blowing and financial support all were tallied at fourth choice with 8% each. This implies that her role as a person who sensitizes people about the environment is more known and appreciated by the people. Similarly her role of mobilizing people to do activities aimed at conserving the environment is also well known and appreciated by the people.

In Her Book *Unbowed*, Maathai, (2006) the study finding supports her role of sensitization, she writes with an aim of sensitizing the public on the relationship between trees and waters and rivers. I quote “ I also learned that someone had acquired the piece of land where the fig tree i was in awe of as a child had stood. The new owner perceived the tree to be a nuisance because it took up much space and he felled it to make room to grow tea. By then i

understood the connection between the tree and the water, so it did not surprise me that when the fig tree was cut down, the stream where i had played with Tadpoles dried up. My children would never be able to play with frogs' eggs as i had or simply to enjoy the cool. Clear water of the stream.” (Maathai, 2006).

Her roles as a mobilize of people and a coordinator for environmental activities which was supported by the study was also mentioned by her in her book *Unbowed*, she write and I quote “on December 5, i invited one hundred delegates- Africans, Europeans, and North and South Americans- then attending the Euro- African Green Belt Conference in Nairobi to visit our tree nursery in Karura and to plant symbolic trees there. We informed the police that we were coming to the forest and were able to get in through one of the entrances that was not guarded that day. We warned the delegates that there might be a confrontation with the police, who, when we arrived, were there in full force and armed to the teeth. But they didn't bother the delegates, whom i thanked for being there and for participating in saving the forest. It was great, i added, that the police were also in our company. And with that, we all plant trees in the forest” (Maathai, 2006). In the statement, we see an element of coordination of environmental activities where seedling were made ready, police were informed and this was done at the time when there was a conference going on with delegate from across the globe. An element of mobilization is also visible where the delegates were invited for a tree planting at the forest.



*Figure 4.5: Green Belt Movement members planting Trees*

## Second preference perceived role analysis- B

Figure 4.4 shows sensitization taking the lead with 29%, mobilization came second with 19%, coordination came third with 15%, formation of organization came fourth with 12%, fifth position was shared by financial support and whistle blower at 10% each, finally leadership came last under the second preference with 6%. Linking to the first preference analysis, where; Sensitizer, mobilizer and coordinator, were at 37% ,21%, 12% respectively, it implies that the three roles were very strong preferences of the responded. For sensitization, more than 50% of the respondent chose it as either first or second preference an indication of its strength as a role played by Prof Maathai. Her role of coordination found out by the research supports her statement where she writes “ As chair of the local Environment Liaison Centre, I coordinated the efforts of local NGOs to prepare for the conference and we formed an umbrella group for all the organizations then dealing with issues of renewable sources of energy. We set up a booth opposite Nairobi’s City Hall near where the delegates were meeting at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre and established a woodlot, now called Global Forest, where dignitaries continue to plant trees.”



*Figure 4.6: Professor Maathai coordinate Tree planting*

### **Third preference perceived role analysis- C**

Table 4.1(b) fourth row, whistle blower was third preference best ranked with 21%, coordination came second with 17%, mobilization, leadership and sensitization came in third with 13%, formation of organization came sixth with 12%. The lowest preference was financial support with 10%. This implied that she was also perceived as a whistle blower, but this was never a first choice perception of majority but third choice preference.

### **Fourth preference perceived role analysis-D**

Role of coordination was the fourth best preference with 25%, financial support as a role was second by 19%, leadership and formation of organization as role had the same proportion of preference of 15% respectively, whistle blower and mobilization roles were fifth and sixth with 12% and 10% respectively. Sensitization came last with 4%.

The role of whistle blowing comes in strongly as a third fourth rank preference. However this doesn't make it a minor role, in her book *the unbowed*, this role is supported in the stories of her activities, she write and I quote "I wrote to the attorney general on September 28 requesting a halt to any further construction in or clearing of the forest, As usual, the government's immediate response was to ignore us. However, we also alerted the press, and the *Daily Nation* newspaper hired a helicopter to fly over the forest and published the photographs on its front pages. The aerial shots brought home how much of the forest had been cleared and destroyed. (Maathai, 2006). Also seen in the statement is an element of Leadership. She took the first initiative and led from the front to curb environmental destruction and degradation by contacting the right authorities in time even though she didn't get reply from the government offices. Her leadership is also seen where she write on the same book, *Unbowed* "After the disappointing experience of the election of 1997, i resumed

my position as the head of the Green Belt movement, which was more than enough on my plate.” Her being the head of Green Belt movement is an indication of leadership.

#### **Fifth preference perceived role analysis-E**

Leadership with 23% was best preference under this raw followed by formation of organization at 21%. Financial support and mobilization came in third and fourth with 15% and 13% respectively. Whistle blower and coordination were at 10% each to close the list.

The research her supports her role in formation of organization. Example of organizations which she help to form include the Green Belt Movement and Envicare. In her book, *Unbowed* she write “i could not believe what I was hearing. I cried. Mwangi told me not to worry. But I did. I refused to accept that we should break our promise so easily. Soon after, I launched a business that I hoped could provide many jobs and would incorporate the planting of trees. I called it Envicare”(Maathai, 2006).

“Now, it is one thing to understand the issues. It is quite another to do something about them. But i have always been interested in finding solutions. .... it just came to me to plant trees. The trees would provide a supply of wood that would enable women to cook nutritious foods. They would also have wood for fencing and fodder for cattle and goats. The trees would offer shades for humans and animals, protect watersheds, and bind the soil, and, if they were fruit trees, provide food. They would also heal the land by bringing back birds and small animals and regenerate the vitality of the earth. This is how the Green Belt Movement began.”

### Sixth preference perceived role analysis-F

Financial support as a perception preference was at the lead with 23%, whistle blower and formation of organizations came in second with 19% each. Leadership was at 15% leaving a gap of 4% between the second and fourth positions. Mobilization and coordination roles came in fifth with 10%. Sensitization was last in the category with 4%.

### Seventh preference perceived role analysis-G

This was the last preferred choice of the responded. A character which the responded chose as G, implied that that is the last ranked character which they saw in professor Maathai. Therefore here is the analysis of how various perceptions were ranked last by the respondent.

21% of the respondents ranked whistle blower as there least preferred preference. This implies that whist blowing was the very last ranked character which people saw professor Maathai to perceiving her role as.

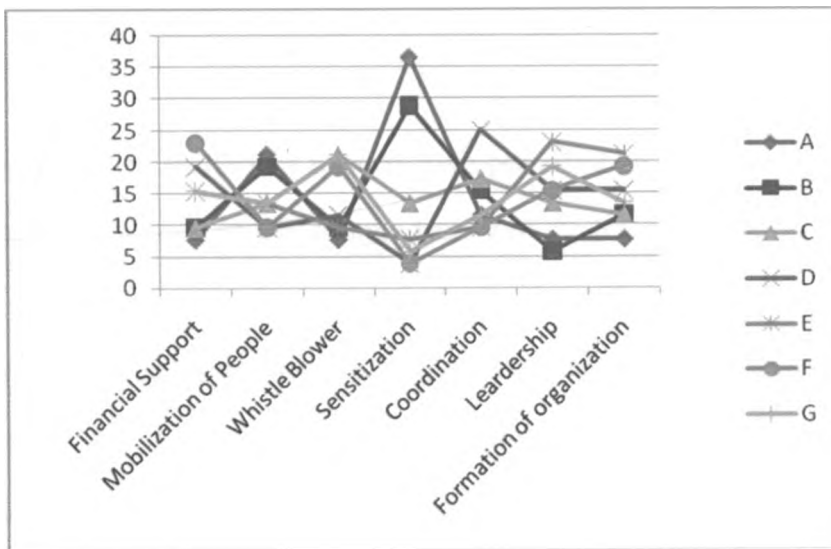


Figure: 4.7 line graphs of perceived role and level of preference ranking.



From Figure 4.7 financial support, Mobilization, whistle Blower, coordination, leadership and formation of organization choice preferences are considerably closer hence the deviation from the mean is considerably low. This shows that these roles preferences, were considerably spread hence almost the same number of people choosing them at all levels of preferences.

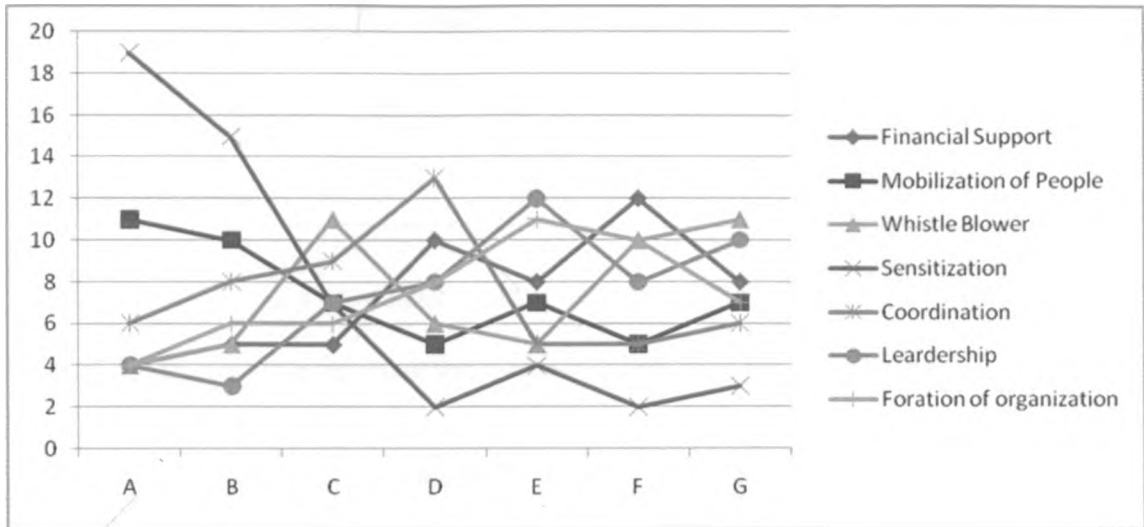


Figure: 4.8 line graphs of perceived roles and the level of preference by the responds

Figure: 4.8 represent an analysis of roles as were perceived by the respondents for all the preference choices. The role of sensitization had 19 of the respondents choosing it as their first choice. This reduced to 15 respondents having it as their second choice. It further reduced to 7 of the respondent having it as their third choice. It hit the lowest level of 2 respondents for 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> choice. It can be concluded that the graph for sensitization as a role is more preferred as first, second and third choice hence a strong role. Similarly mobilization role is equally strong; it is supported by eleven respondents ranking it as their first preference, ten as the second preference and seven as their third preference. The perceived role of coordination was however very strong at the fourth ranking preference with thirteen responded ranking it forth preference. This implies that it was a more moderate role played

by her in most of her activities. She may not have been seen taking it as a major role and at the same time she was not also seen as taking it as a minor role. In addition, the granp is stronger towards the first, second and third ranking at six, eight and nine respondents respectively as opposed to fifth, sixth and seventh rankings at five, five and six respondents respectively. This justifies the role as a major role played by Prof Maathai.

## 4.2 Social belief and concerns which formed the basis of Prof Maathai's Effort on Environment

### 4.2.1. Social beliefs

The social belief which were listed and the respondent were asked either to agree or disagree with them. Below table represent the feedback drawn from the respondents.

	Love for the Environment	Gratitude and Respect for earth resources	self-empowerment and self-betterment	The spirit of service and voluntarism	Average
Yes	79%	74%	68%	91%	78%
No	21%	26%	32%	9%	22%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Table: 4.3 Percentage of responded acknowledgment of the social beliefs guiding Prof Maathai

Table: 2.0, majority of the respondents agrees with the social beliefs listed to them. This is clearly indicated by the average 'YES' score of 78% and NO score of 22% putting a gap of 52%. It is important to note that the spirit of service and voluntarism was viewed by 91% as one of the key social beliefs which drove Prof Maathai to her activities. This was the highest followed by the love for the environment which 79% of the respondent agreed with as one of the key social beliefs which drove her to do the environmental activities. Similarly, gratitude

and respect for earth resources was also key at 74%. Finally, self empowerment was the least viewed as one of the social beliefs which motivated Prof Maathai to environmental conservation at 68%, this still makes it a significant social belief with more than half of the respondents agreeing with the fact.

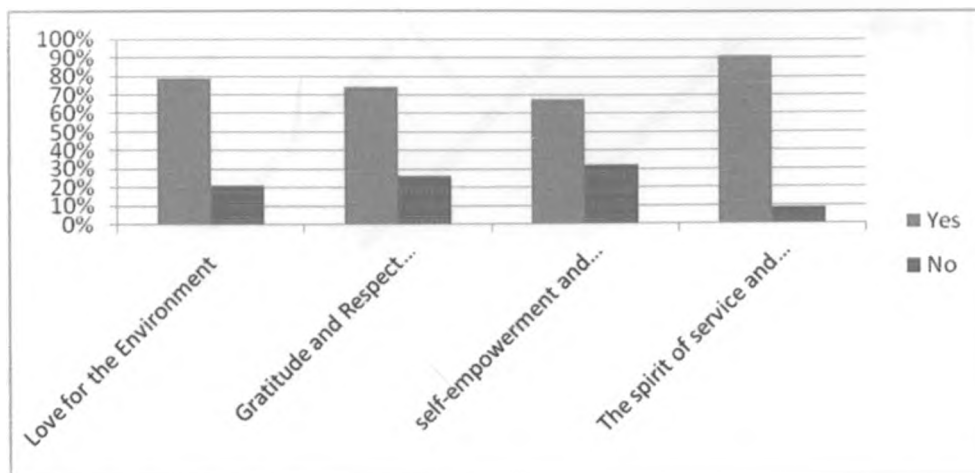


Figure:4.9 Percentage representation of the respondents acknowledgement of social beliefs.

From figure: 4.9, the spirit of service and voluntarism was significantly agreed with 91% of the respondents in support. Love for the environment was also supported by 79% of the respondent. However, self-empowerment and self-betterment had the highest number of respondents disagreeing at 32% however this doesn't mean that it was not significant. The number of respondents agreeing was high at 68% than those which disagreed at 32%

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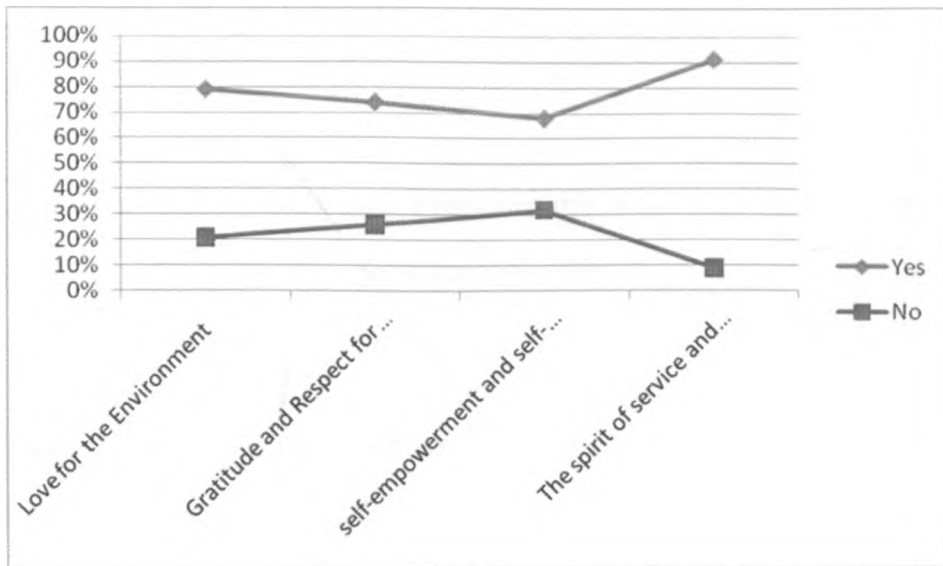


Figure 4.10 Percentage gap of the respondent agreeing and disagreeing with the social beliefs.

Fig:4.10 shows the percentage gap between those who agreed with and those who disagreed with the social beliefs as a drivers of Prof Maathai's effort for environmental conservation. The wider the gap, the more the respondent agreed or the fewer the respondents disagreed with the social belief. The spirit of service and voluntarism had the widest gap of 80% with 90% of the respondents agreeing with the social belief as one of the drivers. This strongly support the fact. The average gap is 57.5% for all the four social belief hence all are significant. In conclusion all the four social beliefs forms the reason for Prof Maathai's efforts for her activities on environmental conservation.

This is strongly supported by her statement in her book entitled *Replenishing the Earth*. She writes the core values of the Green Belt Movement which are listed as

“a) Love for the environment: such a love is demonstrable in one's lifestyle. It motivates one to take positive actions for the earth, such as planting trees and ensure that they survive; nurture those trees that are standing; protect animals and their habitats; conserve the soil; and

understake other such activities that show appreciation in a tangible way for the earth and the immediate environment and all they provide.

b) Gratitude and respect for the earth's resources: this entails valuing all that the earth gives us, and because of that valuation, not wanting to waste any of it, and therefore practicing the tree R's: reduce, reuse, recycle

c) Self-Empowerment and Self-betterment: this is the desire to improve one's life and life circumstances through the spirit of self-reliance. And not wait for someone else to do it for you. It also entails turning away from inertia and self-destructive activities such as addiction. It encompasses the understanding that the power to change is within you, as is the capacity to provide oneself with the inner energy that's needed.

d) The spirit of service and voluntarism: This value, which is at the forefront of the Green Belt Movement's work, means using one's time, energy, and resources to provide services to others, without expecting or demanding compensation, appreciation, or even recognition. It is the giving of self that characterizes prophets, saints, and many local heroes. It puts a priority on doing one's part to achieve the common good: both for those who are near and dear and for strangers who may be in faraway places. "other" should also include nonhumans, with whom we share life and the planet"(Maathai, 2010).

#### **4.2.2. Social concerns**

The below table represent various social concerns which formed the basis of Prof Maathai and how the respondents were familiar with them as being the driving social concerns to Prof Maathai's mission on environmental conservation. All the concern represented in the table were provided to the respondents. The respondents were asked to tick those which they saw as the concerns of Prof Maathai during their encounter with her,

	Poverty(shelter, clothing, food)	Clean Water scarcity	Firewood scarcity	Clean and healthy environment	Soil erosion hence reduced productivity	Shift from traditional economy to money economy
number of respondent	47	35	41	49	31	23
total respondents	52	52	52	52	52	52
%	90.4%	67.3%	78.8%	94.2%	59.6%	44.2%

*Table: 4.4 The Social concern and the respondents acknowledgement.*

From *Table: 4.4*, 49(94.2%) of the respondents recognized the need for clean and healthy environment as being a social concern of Prof Maathai hence prompting here actions and activities for environmental conservation. Poverty also formed on of the social concerns which the respondent were well conversant with. This is represented by 47 out of the 52 respondents responding to knowing this social concerning hence forming 90.4% of the respondent. 41 of the respondent also recognize firewood scarcity to the rural women as one of the social concerns which drove Prof Maathai to environmental activities. This formed 78.8% of the total population being conversant with this factor. Similarly, 35(67%) of the respondent recognized Clean water scarcity as also another social concern to Prof Maathai's activities on environmental conservation. Soil erosion hence reduced productivity was also mentioned by 31(59%) of the respondent as being a social concern which drove Prof Maathai to her activities. Lastly the shift from traditional economy to the modern money economy (loss of culture) was also mentioned by 23(44.2%) of the respondents as a concern to Prof Maathai hence contributing to her work.

The above research finding is supported by several text in Prof Maathai publications. These texts include: in her book *Unbowed*, she writes "in a seminar organized by the National Council for Women of Kenya, a woman researcher presented the results of a study she had

done, which found that children in the central region of Kenya were suffering from diseases associated with malnutrition. This was an eye-opener for me, since that is where I came from and knew from personal experience that central region was one of the most fertile places in Kenya. But times had changed. Many farmers had converted practically all of their land into growing coffee and tea to sell in the international market. These “cash crops” were occupying land previously used to produce food for people to eat. Consequently, women were feeding their families processed food like white bread, maize flour, and white rice, all of which are high in carbohydrates but relatively low in vitamins, proteins, and minerals. Cooking these foods consumed less energy than the foods I had eaten as a child and this made them attractive and practical, because available firewood for cooking was limited due to deforestation in the region. Instead, women were using as fuel materials, left over from harvests, such as corn stems and husks. This shortage of firewood, the research concluded, was leading directly to malnutrition as people’s diets changed in response. The most vulnerable were children and the elderly.

In the two years leading up to the women’s conference, at both the Environment Liaison Centre and the NCWK, we were asking ourselves what our agenda should be for Mexico City. The NCWK held a number of seminars at which I heard from various constituencies, including women from the rural areas. These women confirmed what the researcher’s study had suggested. They didn’t have enough wood for fuel or fencing, fodder for their livestock, water to cook with or drink, or enough for themselves or their families to eat.

As the Green Belt Movement developed, I became convinced that we needed to identify the roots of the disempowerment that plagued the Kenyan people. We had to understand why we were losing firewood; why there was malnutrition, scarcity of clean water, topsoil loss and erratic rains; why people could not pay school fees: and why the infrastructure was falling

apart. Why were we robbing ourselves of the future?”(Maathai, 2010). From the text, it supports research finding. Poverty, firewood, clean water scarcity clean environment, and soil erosion are widely mentioned by her as key concerns which drove her to environmental conservation.

Maathai, (2006), she writes “ in addition I saw how important culture was to the larger goal of the Green Belt Movement and to managing our natural resources efficiently, sustainability, and equitably. Many aspects of the cultures our ancestors practiced had protected Kenya’s environment. Before the Europeans arrived, the peoples of Kenya did not look at trees and see timber, or at elephants and see commercial ivory stock, or at cheetahs and see beautiful skins for sale. But when Kenya was colonized and we encountered Europeans, with their knowledge, technology, understanding, religion, and culture- all of it new- we converted our values into a cash economy like theirs. Everything was now perceived as having a monetary value. As we were to learn, if you can sell it, you can forget about protecting it.” (Maathai 2006). From the statement, we get support for the research findings of one of her social concerns- Shift from traditional economy to monetary Economy-. The statement clearly show he write about her concerns.

#### **4.3.0 People who collaborated with Prof Maathai and the model/ method of collaboration employed.**

The respondents were provided with a number of names of people who collaborated with Prof Maathai. They were also provided with the various methods of collaborations. The respondents were asked to confirm among the names of people listed, those who collaborated with Prof Maathai and what the method of collaboration was adopted between the individuals. Below table represent the outcome. Column two (Yes) represents the number of people who recognized the individual’s, named in column one, collaboration with Prof



Maathai. Column four to four to seven represents the various collaboration methods which were used by prof Maathai. The figures in these column indicates the number of respondents who chose the method of collaboration as that which was adopted by Prof Maathai and the individual whose name is in column one

	Yes	total Population	Method of collaboration			
			Chance	Acuity	Interest	Leader
Prof Vertistine Mbaya	48	52	18	5	21	4
John Muchuki	24	52	4	2	8	10
President Moi	6	52	4	0	2	0
President Kenyatta	0	52	0	0	0	0
James Orenge 1999	32	52	0	0	32	0
Prof Kivutha Kibwana 2006	17	52	0	0	0	17
Henry Kosgei 1996-1997	0	52	0	0	0	0
Stephen Musyoka-2004-2005	1	52	0	0	0	1
David Mwiraria 2007-2008	2	52	0	0	0	2
Jeremiah Nyagah 1989	0	52	0	0	0	0
The late David Mwenje 1999	30	52	8	0	21	0
Njehu Gatabaki	16	52	3	2	10	1
Newton Kulundu 2003	29	52	0	0	0	29
President Mwai Kibaki	10	52	0	0	0	10

*Table: 4.5 Individuals who contributed to Prof Maathai's work and how the respondent rated their contributions*

Table 4.5, represent the people who Prof Maathai collaborated with and what type of collaboration they were into. Prof Vertistine Mbaya was strongly supported 48 out of the 52 respondents as one of the key individuals who collaborated with Prof Maathai. Their strong collaboration method was Interest (21) and chance (18). Leader and acuity were also mentioned at 4 and 5 respectively. James Orenge and David Mwenje also strongly collaborated with Prof Maathai through interest. This was supported 32 and 21 respectively.

Dr Newton Kulundu was also mentioned as a key collaborator with Prof Maathai but their collaboration was majorly leadership though the goal was for environmental conservation.

Jeremiah Nyaga, Henry Kosgei, President Kenyatta were also on the list however, their collaboration was not seen despite them holding influential offices at that time.

#### **4.3.1 Discussion of Methods of collaboration which Prof Maathai used**

##### Chance

*Collaboration by chance* is the most basic model and underlies all four. The team is a random pick of whoever is available without any specific regard for the skills or needs of each member.

Prof Vertistine Mbaya was strongly mentioned for having collaborated with Prof Maathai by chance. The collaboration is seen from the time they Prof Maathai and Prof Mbaya met at the University of Nairobi as women lectures in 1966. Prof Maathai describe her encounter with Prof Mbaya in her book Titled *Unbowed*, she writes “what I did not enjoy at the University was the discrimination I and my female colleagues faced. Bearing in mind my first encounter with the professor of Zoology.in early 1966, it became important to ensure that female members of staff were accepted as equal members of the university’s academic staff and received the same benefits as their male colleagues.

Before Vertistine Mbaya and I arrived, there had never been an African woman among the academic members of staff in the faculty of veterinary sciences at the University of Nairobi, and the number of women on the academic staff of any faculty at the university was at that time tiny.” (Maathai, 2006). She proceeds to describe Prof Vertistine Mbaya as an African American who had come to Kenya in the early 1960’s

and was married to a Kenyan. She taught and still teaches in the department of Biochemistry, (Maathai, 2006). Prof vertistine Mbaya went ahead to Join Prof Maathai at the National Women Council of Kenya, environmental Liaison Centre and the Green Belt Movement. Up to date, she is still one of the directors of the Green Belt Movement and through her permission; this research was conducted within the Green Belt Movement.

Also shown by the research finding as people who collaborated with Prof Maathai through chance were; the late David Mwenje, former President Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi, Kenya Environment Minister John Michuki and Njuhu Gatabaki. The late David Mwenje who was a long time Member of Parliament for Embakasi supported the Prof Maathai by mobilizing youths who would help in most of the demonstrations to protect Uhuru Park and Karura Forest. He was also among the Members of parliament who always joined Prof Maathai in the protest to protect Karura Forest.

Environment Minister and Member of parliament for Kangema Honorable John Michuki, collaborated with Prof Maathai from his neighboring constituency to restore natural rivers by uprooting the Cyprus trees which were planted along the river beds and also to plant trees up the hill in areas which forest had been cleared to give room for cash crops such as tea and coffee.

### Acuity

*Collaboration by acuity* establishes a team with balanced skill sets. The goal is to pick team members so each of the four acuties exist on the team. However, this does not mean a team of four is required as people can have varying levels of acuity and even excel at more than one.

Vertistime Mbaya collaborated with Prof Maathai through acuity in the sense that, she was always the treasurer of the entire organizations where Prof Maathai headed. She

was the treasurer of the National Women Council of Kenya, The Environmental Liason centre and the Green Belt Movements. In all the organizations she provided her expertise which was necessary for the achievement of the set organization goals. Njehu Gatabaki who was an opposition member of parliament and a journalist by profession also collaborated with Prof Maathai in her struggle. He used his journalism skills to expose the environmental destructions and mobilize the general public, through the press and through the articles which he wrote in the news paper, to protest against environmental destruction and also for the public to know the acts of environmental destructions done by the government of the day and their effect of such destructions to humanity and the ecosystem.

### Interest

*Collaboration by interest* forms a team of persons with similar hobbies, curiosities or careers. Typically, this common interest is related to the problem the team plans to solve. While acuity is still important in this group, their common, unique knowledge may be able to overcome any weakness.

Prof Vertistine Mbaya, James Orengo, John Michuki, Njehu Gatabaki and the late David Mwenje were largely mentioned as having collaborated with Prof Maathai out of Interest. Prof Mbaya was interested in the environmental conservation activities and women empowerment, James Orengo, David Mwenje and Njehu Gatabaki were interested in environmental conservation activities and the problem of political dictatorship of the time. John Michuki was only interested in environmental conservation. There we see in their activities as Prof Vertistine Mbaya was present in every stage and step to build the Green Belt Movement.

## Leader

*Collaboration by leader* is a team model where the members are chosen by a leader. While the leader has common leadership qualities, those who assemble high performing teams also understand the process of collaboration. The goal is to pick team members with compatible values, schedules and working environments while also addressing interest and acuity.

The research findings show Prof Vertistine Mbaya to have collaborated with Prof Maathai under collaboration by leadership. This is evident in places where they have worked together. At the National council of Women in Kenya where Prof Maathai was the chair in 1979 to 1987, Prof Vertisan Mbaya was the treasurer hence Prof Maathai was the leader. When Prof Maathai left the National council of Women in Kenya to manage only the Green Belt Movement, Prof Vertistine Mbaya also joined her. In her book *Unbowed*, she describes how it happens and she writes, “In addition, I had been the chair of the National Council of Women in Kenya for seven years and felt it was time for a change. The parting, which took place in 1987, was amicable. I did not run for reelection as chairperson and Vertistine Mbaya, who had been the National council of Women in Kenya’s treasure all there years I served as chair, became treasurer of the Green Belt Movement” (Maathai, 2006).

Similarly, Hon John Michuki also collaborate with Prof Wangari Maathai as a member of the cabinet when Prof Maathai was the assistant minister for Environment and natural resources and Hon Michuki was the minister for Internal security and later minister for Environment.

Prof Kivutha Kibwana was the minister for Environment in 2006, at that time Prof Maathai was the assistant minister for environmen. Dr Newton Kulundu, Dr David

Mwiraria, and Mr Stephen Kalanzo Musyoka all were ministers of environment in 2003-2004, 2004-2005, and 2007-2008 respectively. For all of them, Prof Maathai served as the assistant minister.

It is also worth mentioning that the research results have shown Mr Henry Kosgei- Minister for Environment 1996-1997-, Mr Jeremiah Nyagah- Minister for Environment and Natural resources 1989-, and The late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta- Kenya's first president 1963-1978 for having not contributed or collaborated with Prof Maathai during her struggle for environmental conservation. Jeremiah Nyagah was the minister during the struggle to save Uhuru park. This finding supports Prof Maathai's description of the fight to save Uhuru park where she wrote to the relevant government officials to raise the concerns and they were not receiving replies. In her book titled *Unbowed*, she writes "On October 3, 1989, I wrote a letter on the Green Belt Movement stationery to the managing director of the *Kenya Times* inquiring about the complex and urging him not to build it if the rumors about the plans were true....., I sent copies of the letter to the office of the president, the Nairobi city commission, the provincial commissioners, the minister for environment and natural resources, and the executive director of UNEP and the Environmental Liaison Centre International. In the manner typical of the government of the day, instead of responding, the regime ignored me". (Maathai, 2006)

#### **4.3.2 Institutions Which Collaborated With Prof Maathai.**

The respondents were asked an open question to name any institutions/organization which they know of and had collaborated with Prof Maathai. They were also asked to name the kind of support the organizations provided for Prof Wangari Maathai in her work of environmental

conservation. The results are presented in the table below. The shaded cell row indicates the institution and column indicate the support/role played by the institution. The various support from various institutions were over a period of time, some were at the same time while some were at different times.

INSTITUTIONS	Roles Played by the organizations					
	Conference to enlighten	Financial support	Mobilization	Office space	Seedlings and Tree Nursery	Forum for expression
Kenya Red cross-						
UNEP						
Environmental Liaison centre international						
National council of Women of Kenya						
Green Belt movement						
Kenya civil society						
UN Development fund for woman						
The Media						
Norwegian Forestry Society						
Department of Forestry						
Mobil Oil Kenya						
Kenya Association of University Women						
Women groups						
UN-Habitat						
Third World Networks						
Netherlands Organisation for International Development Cooperation (NOVIB)						
Tudor Trust						
Care Australia						

Table: 4.6 Various institutions and the support/contributions they offered to Prof Maathai's work

Table 4.6 shows the various institutions which collaborated with Prof Maathai in her activities on environmental conservation. It also shows the various roles which the institutions played in the activities which Prof Maathai was involved in, in regards to environmental conservation.

Financial support marks the main role played by the various institutions. This is supported in the table by ten shaded cell.

Forum for expression was also supported by six organizations. Also supported was the role mobilization of people and provision of office space. These were supported by five institutions.

The most supportive organization is the Greenbelt movement which offered financial support, mobilization of people, and provision of office space, provision of seedling and tree nursery and provision of a forum for expression.

Kenya Redcross was the organization which brought together Prof Maathai and Hanne Marstrand, who was then a friend of Maurice String- then executive director of UNEP. Prof Maathai later discussed the idea of planting trees with Maurice who also commented planting trees as one of the activities the UNEP encouraged. As a result of the conversation and the work of Prof Maathai at the Environment Liaison centre, UNEP made it possible for Prof Maathai to attend the first UN conference on human settlement, known as Habitat I, in Vancouver, Canada. (Maathai, 2006). From the statement we can deduce the role played by the Red Cross and the UNEP. In addition UNEP also financial support. This research finding is supported by Prof Maathai statement in her book titled *Unbowed*, she writes “ in 1986, with funding from UNEP, we expanded our work to other countries in Africa, many of which were also facing desertification, deforestation, water crises, and rural hunger. Over the next three years, UNEP supported four workshops that brought forty-five representatives from fifteen African countries to Kenya to learn from us” (Maathai, 2006).

United nation Volunteer fund for women also provided financial support to the green Belt Movement. Norwegian Forestry department is also another organization which provided financial support according to the research finding. The research finding are supported by Prof Maathai statement “Wilhelm and I discussed the Green Belt Movement’s work and I



showed him several of the tree nurseries. he was interested in what he saw and asked if I could think of how the Green Belt Movement and the Norwegian Forestry society could work together.....within a few months, Wilhelm returned from Norway with some funding and idea..... I thought about it, I didn't have another Job and I wanted to focus more of my attention and energy on the Green Belt Movement. So I accepted his offer.” (Maathai, 2006)

“As it turned out, through, the first substantial funds the National Council Of Women in Kenya received for the Green Belt Movement came from the UN Voluntary Fund for Women, which decided toward the end of 1981 to provide ‘seed money’ to expand our work. The grand approved was significant: \$122,700 (US)” (Maathai, 2006).

The Media is a key finding of research as having provided a forum for expression for Prof Maathai. This is supported by previous publications one of which is “The press interest in Kenya and abroad also increased and I found myself invited to address meetings and conferences on the environment” (Maathai, 2006)

The National Council of Women also provided office space for the Green Belt Movement. This is a fact supported by research and previous literature. “The Green Belt Movement was registered as a separate NGO. Not only did both organizations survive, but the Green Belt Movement kept its offices at the National Council of Women in Kenya headquarters” (Maathai, 2006)

Third world Network as an organization provided support for mobilizing various stakeholders to put pressure on the Kenyan government of the day to stop Harrasing the Green Belt Movement and Prof Maathai. This is supported by previous literature “ I asked the Third World Network- a Malaysia-based association of groups and individuals engaged in development- related projects- to issue an international action alert to its members to urge the Kenyan government to stop harassing the Green Belt Movement and me”.

The Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation, Tudor Trust and Care Austria all donated money to secure office premise for the Green Belt Movement. This is also supported by previous literature, “while the Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation, a long time supporter, wanted to help us purchase a permanent office, they did not have enough funds for this purpose. But they were quickly joined by other friends of the movement- the United Kingdom- based Tudor Trust and American philanthropists Steven and Barbara Rockefeller and Joshua Mailman. Together, they agreed to buy a house on Kilimani Lane near Adams Arcade, not too far from the centre of Nairobi, for the main Green Belt Movement offices. (Maathai, 2006)

#### 4.4 Results of Prof Maathai’s Efforts on Environmental Conservation

Respondents were provided with provided with a list of existing results of Prof Maathai’s work. The respondents were asked to agree or disagree with the fact that it is Prof Maathai’s work which made the achievements. The table below shows the findings.

	Awards She received	Uhuru Park	Jevanjee gardens	Karura Forest	Mau Forest	Millions of Trees planted across the country	Publications	Enlightened Kenya people on the environment	Others
Yes	45	50	47	49	34	29	31	35	19
No	7	2	5	3	18	23	21	17	33
Total Respondents	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Yes %	87%	96%	90%	94%	65%	56%	60%	67%	37%
No%	13%	4%	10%	6%	35%	44%	40%	33%	63%

Table 4.7 The perception of the respondents on Various results of Prof Maathai

Table: 4.7 above show various results which Professor Maathai achieved and how the interviewed population considered them success stories which came as a result of her work. The fight for Uhuru Park, Karura Forest and Jivanjee Gardens were recognized as positive results by 96%, 94%, and 90% of the respondents respectively. These were the highest

followed by the awards she has received, as a result of her work, at 87%. This implies that the people highly value the actual positive result to the environment than personal awards which she received like the Nobel Peace prize.

“The Green Belt Movement helped stop some of the most outrageous examples, including the selling off of Jivanjee Gardens, a botanical park given to the city of Nairobi by a prominent Indian family.” (Maathai, 2006). The text supports the achievement of the Jivanjee Gardens as pointed out by the research finding.

“Women’s groups are producing seedlings and planting them in designated degraded parts of many of Kenya’s forests in an effort to rehabilitate and restore them to their natural state. ...., this work provides the greatest hope for the conservation and restoration of the five water “towers” in Kenya- mount Kenya, the Aberdares, the Mau complex, the Cherangani hills, and Mount Elgon- that control the county’s water system.” (Maathai, 2006), The quote is in support of the research finding of Prof Maathai achievement on the restoration of Mau complex and “other” water Kenya water towers which form part of “Others” in the research findings.

She has received numerous awards and honorary degrees. In 2004 she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In 2005, The Time Magazine identified her as one of 100 most influential people in the world, and the Forbes Magazine also identifies her as one of 100 most powerful women in the world, during the same year. In 2007 she was awarded the Nelson Mandela Award for Health and Human Rights, in 2010 the Lions Humanitarian Award and the International Freedom Award among others several of which were before the 2004 Nobel peace prize.



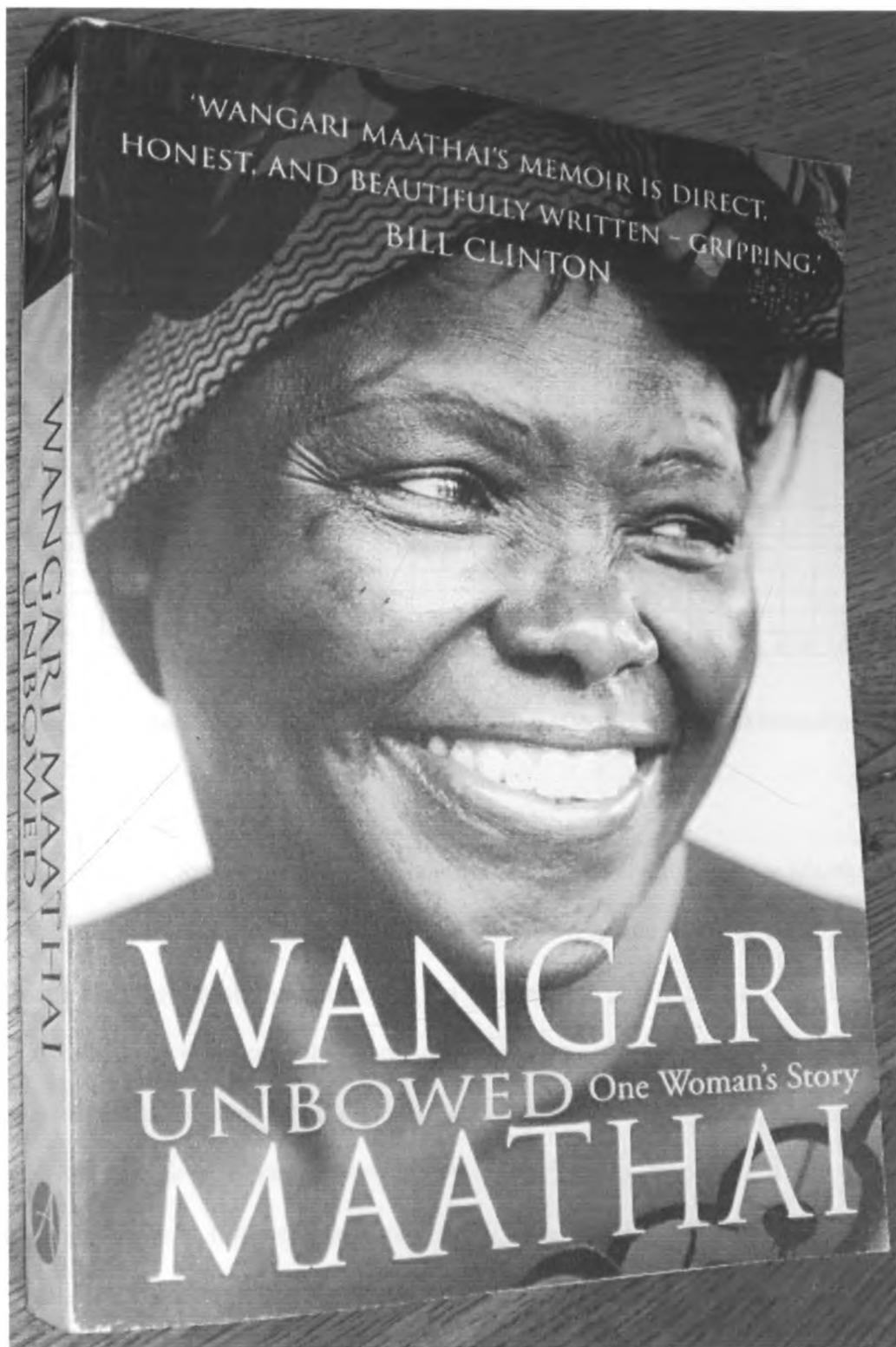
Figure 4.11: Professor Maathai receiving the Nobel Peace Prize



Figure 4.12: Professor Maathai Receiving one of the Many Awards she won

“By the mid 1980s, the Green Belt Movement had grown significantly and I had never been busier. I was working up to eighteen hours a day. By now, nearly two thousand women’s groups were managing nurseries and planting and tendering trees and more than a thousand green belts were being run by schools and students. Together, we had planted several million trees. Eventually, the Green Belt Movement would help establish more than six thousand nurseries, managed by six hundred community-based networks; involve several hundred thousand women, and many men, in its activities; and by the early years of the twenty-first century, have planted more than thirty million trees in Kenya alone” (Maathai, 2006). Prof Maathai is also in support, from the text above, of the research findings, she describes how and the number of million trees that women and children together with the Green Belt movement had managed to plant.

Prof Maathai, has also published many books, article, reports, Journals among others. Some of the publications include: *Unbowed*, *The Challenges for Africa*, *Replenishing the Earth*, *The Green Belt Movement*, *Canopy of Hope* and *The Bottom is Heavy Too*. These some of the achievements of Prof Maathai



*Figure 4.14: One of the Publications of Professor Wangari Maathai*

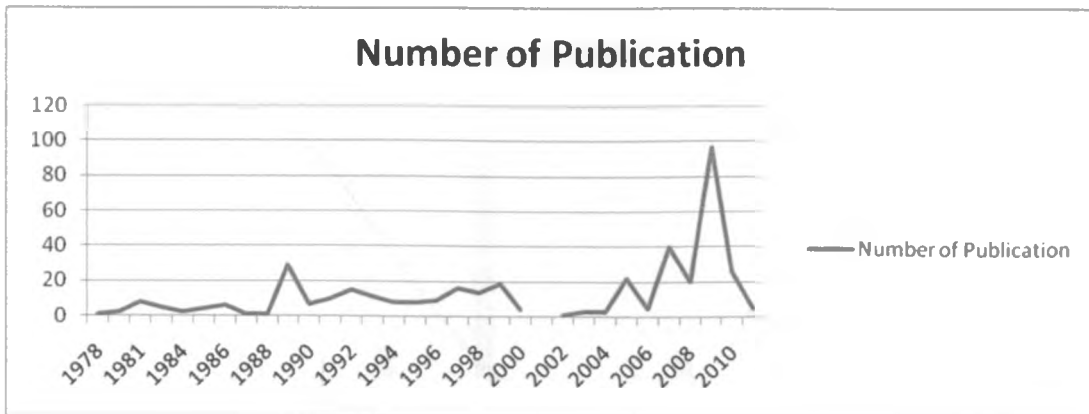
#### 4.5 Publication work

A bibliometric search was done in all the relevant information sources to find all the publications of Prof Maathai and publications about her from 1978 to 2010. The publications were categories in accordance to the type of publications they were. The table below represents the findings of the study.

Count of Category	1978	1980	1981	1982	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	(blank)	Grand	
Article										1						1	1							1	1			8	11	1	1	26		
Book							2						2		1		2	2				1		1	1	9	4	4	4	7	1		41	
Bulletin																												1					1	
Course paper				1																						3		1					5	
Journal						1						2	3	1			1	1	2	1	3		1	1		6	1	2		6		3	35	
News Letter																															1		1	
News report				3	1		1	1	1	20	7	7	10	10	7	7	5	13	12	18								31	6	71	23	1	255	
paper						1																			1			1	1	1			5	
Papers																								1	2									3
Report													1													1			1					3
review	1	2	4	4	2	2	3			8																	1							27
(blank)																																		
Grand Total	1	2	8	5	2	4	6	1	1	29	7	10	15	11	8	8	9	16	14	19	4		1	3	3	22	5	40	20	97	26	5	402	

Table 4.8 Distribution of various types of publication of and about Prof Maathai over the years

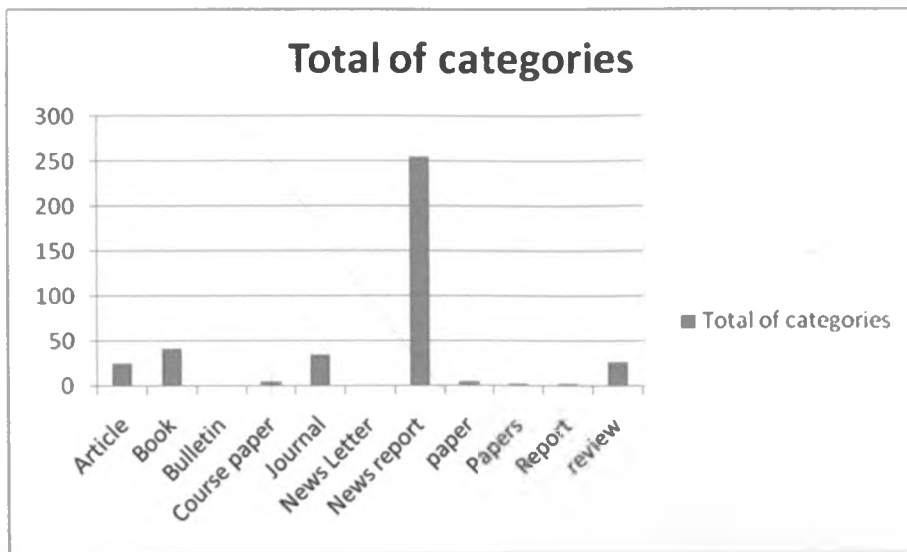
The above table 4.8: represents various publications of and about professor Maathai over the years. The publication consists of News reports which form the majority with 255 out of the 402 which represents all the publication. In general, her publications started in 1978 with only two reviews; the number has been increasing over the years with 2009 being the most active year of publication with a total of 97 with the media news report contributing a considerable chunk of 71 publications. It is important to note that in the 1980's most of her publications came in 1989 with news reports contributing a considerable chunk of 20 out of the total 29. This coincides with the fight to rescue Uhuru Park from being turned into sixty story Times complex.



*Figure 4.15: The publication pattern of Prof Maathai*

From Figure 4.15, it shows the total publications of all categories over the years. As you can see, the volume of publications of and about professor Maathai has been in the rise from 1978 with some exponential phases in 1989 during the fight for Uhuru Park, another exponential phase in 1998 and 1999 during the fight for Jivanjee garden and Karura forest. The year 2001 to 2002 were dormant with very few publications in 2002 and without any publication in 2001. However, there was an increase in the publications in 2003 and much more in 2004 when she won the Nobel Peace prize. After 2004, the interest of writers increased and the graph is showing growth until 2009 where it hits the peak.





*Figure 4.16: .The total number of various types of publications of and about prof Maathai.*

The above figure (Figure 4.16) shows the total publications of various categories in all the years. These included her own publications and what other people have written about her. From the graph, News reports is the highest 255. This is a clear indication of the support which the media has given in Professors struggle for environmental conservation. Similarly, book by her and about her by other people are equally significant totaling up to 41. She has also written a number of journals totaling to 35 in total.

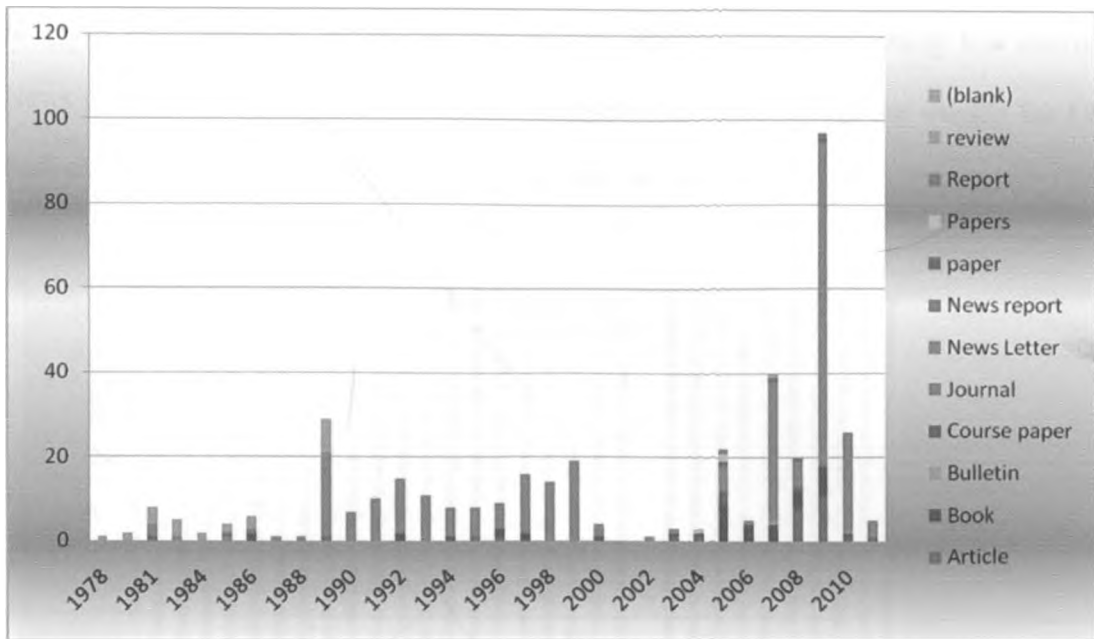


Figure 4.17: Total yearly publication and the contribution of each publication category to the yearly total.

From figure 1.17 shows total yearly publications and the contribution of each category. It is important to note that in 2009, where there was the highest record of publication, all the publication of that year were only Articles, Books, News reports, conference paper and reports. It was however dominated by News reports, articles and books. It is also important to note that 2005 was the year which recorded the highest number of books of and about professor Wangari Maathai. This follows her winning the 2004 Nobel peace prize and hence many writers were interested in writing and publishing books about her. 1989 had the highest number of news reports during the 1980s.

It is also important to note that there was not much interest in publishing books about Prof Maathai until after 2004 when we can see an increase in the number of books, published by her and about her by other people, increase. 2005 recorded the highest number of books publications and majority of the books being published in 2005 to 2007.

In 1970s and 1980s, the media coverage of Prof Maathai was considerably low in terms of News reports and articles, however, this changed from 1989 during the struggle for Uhuru Park earning her much coverage in the subsequent two decades.

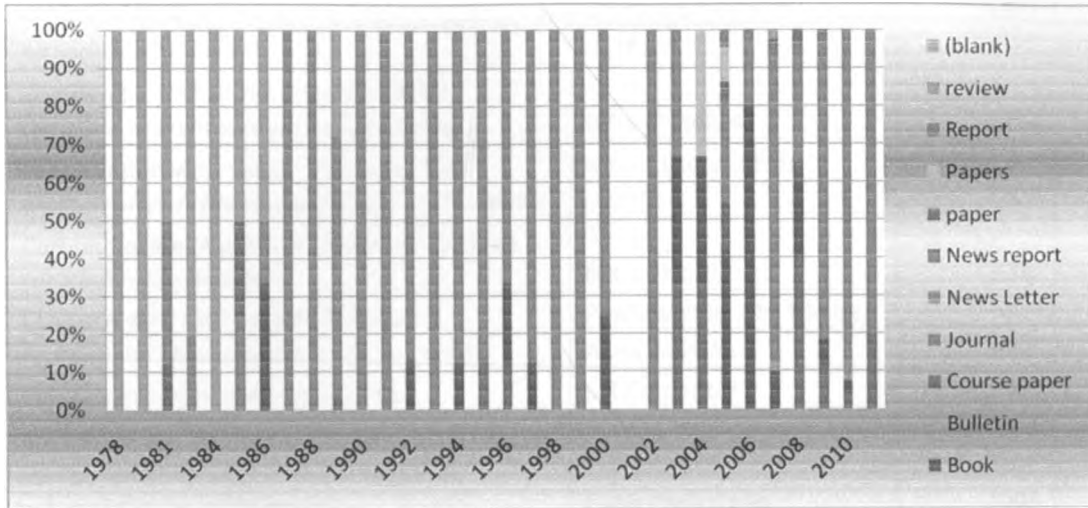


Figure 4.18 Percentage contribution of all publication types to the total yearly publication.

Figure 4.18 shows the percentage contribution of every category to the yearly total publication. It shows that from 1989, most of the yearly publications is majorly dominated by News reports. It also indicates Prof Maathai active participation in conference by presenting conference papers in 1985, 1996, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010.

## Book Author Analysis

TITLE	AUTHOR	year of publication	Total
100 years of Nobel prizes	Baruch Aba Shalev	2005	1
A book about people and places in Kenya	S Heinman	2003	1
African feminism: the politics of survival I sub-Saharan Africa	Gwendolyn Mikell	1997	1
Already falling Apart?	L. Affree	2005	1
Compendium of summaries of judicial decisions in environment relates cases	Eglee,P stokes	2005	1
conservation with Gurus: The collective wisdom of environmental movers and Shakers	Mazur Laura, Miles Louella	2009	1
Corbondioxide, A gift from Heaven; the blue corbondioxide booklet	Petrus Hoff	2009	1
Discourses on Civil Society in Kenya	P. wanyande. MA Okebe	2009	1
Ecofeminist Movement from North south	Aneal Salman	2007	1
Ecosystem and human well-being.	S.R Carpenter	2005	1
Ecosystem and Human well-being: Multi-scale assessment: Findings of the sub-global assessments working group	Doris Capistrano	2005	1
Ecosystems and human wellbeing: current states and trend working Group	Rashid M. Hassan,Robert Scholes, Neville Ash	2005	1
Energy Access, Climate and development	FX Johnson, F Lambe	2009	1
Environmental governance in Kenya; implicating the framework law	CO Okidi, P.Kameri, Mbote, JMM Aketch	2008	1
Gender justice: Women's rights are human rights	E. Fisher,LG Mackay	1996	1
Gender Science and Technology, perspective for Africa	CW Kitetu	2008	1
Giving Hope: Asset- Based empowerment and reconciliation for youth caregivers	Jammi Mott, Caroline Thuo et al.	2009	1
Global resistance reader	Loise Amoore	2005	1
Grace tenacity and Eloquence; the Struggle for Women's right in Africa	P.Bunnelt,s.Karmal, FM Manji	2007	1
Health and sporting in Africa, A challenge for Development	Franco.s-Xavier Mbopi-keou	2008	1
Living Economy	P. Ekins	1986	1
Looking beyond environmental law's mid life crisis	LA Malone	2005	1
Maathai Wangari	Cynthia Barakatt	2009	1
Mamas fighting for fredom in Kenya	A. Tibbelts	1994	1
Man L. Collar Proffesor	S. Jordan,L. Lamouria,JA Lockyer,HG Mesa,et al	1996	1
Nobel Peace Laureate: Muhammed Yunus; A banker who believes Credit is a Human Right	Michell Yvonne Szpara et al	2007	1
Politics and Aids epidemic in Kenya 1983-2003	B.A Ogot	2004	1

Problems with religions conceptions of the Environment	V. Osingwe	1997	1
Profile feminism:Yesterday and today	M.K Derr,R. Mcnair,L. Naranjo Huebi	2005	1
Progress in sustaibable Research	WO Oyawa	2008	1
RESEARCH Warns that politics and technical concern Unfairly Thwarts efforts to use Carbon markets to halt deforestation and help poor farmers	Julius Atia	2010	1
Speaking of Earth; Environmental Speech that moved the world	Alan Tal	2006	1
The Green movement worldwide	M. Finger	1992	1
The living economy.A new economics in the making	Paul Ekins,other economic summit(organization)	1986	1
The mother worriors and her daughters.Global feminism since 1945	W. Oduol,WM Kabira	2000	1
The rise of party state in Kenya:From Harambee to Nyayo	Jennifer A. Widner	1992	1
Unbowed: A Memoir	Wangari Maathai	2006	1
The Challenges for Africa	Wangari Maathai	2009	1
Replenishing the Earth	Wangari Maathai	2010	1
The Green Belt Movement	Wangari Maathai	2003	1
Bottom is Heavy too	Wangari Maathai	1994	1
The Canopy of Hope: My Life Campaigning for Africa, Women, and the Environment	Wangari Maathai	2002	1
Dr Wangari Maathai and the Green Belt Movement. A case study of Global leadership	Wangari Maathai	2006	1
A common Destiny: A photographic Journey Through a Changing World	Cedric Delsaux, Bill McKibben, JamesE. Lovelock,Wangari Maathai	2009	1
The Earth Charter in Action: Toward a Sustainable World	Maurice F. Strong, Kikkail S. Gorbachev, Peter Blaze Corcoran, Wangari Maathai	2006	1
Woman Nobel Peace Prize Winner	Anita Price Davis &Mark J selvedge	2006	1
Total			46

*Table: 4.9 Authors of books about Prof Maathai against the number of books they have published.*

All the authors have published only one book each except Prof Maathai, who has published seven books where she is the main authour and two books where she is a co-author giving a

total of nine books in total. The total number of books published by other people about Prof Maathai sums to a total of thirty seven books in total.

This is an indication of the interest that most people have in the work and life of Prof Maathai. Also evident is that Prof Maathai was not only interested in execution of environmental conservation activities but also the documentation of the same. This she did to enable the future generation and those who are not able to reach and see the kind of work she was doing with the GBM, to be able to read and get the information.

#### Article Author Analysis and discussion

TITLE	AUTHOR	Total
Active non- violence in east Africa; An experience with chemichemi ya Ukweli, an active non-violence movement in Kenya	O.Ombok	1
Adopt cheap alternatives and save planet	Wangari Maathai	1
Africa's needs ignored in climate debate	Graca Machel,Wangari Maathai and Mary Robinson	1
Aids created in Western labs,Nobel Laureate says	National post correspondent	1
Carpark promote international peace	Susan Hines	1
Conservation effort must start with the people(trade)	Wangari Maathai	1
Constitution; scrap constituencies and empower local authorities	Wangari Maathai	1
Ecosystems under pressure	V.Galas, F Moberg, TE Downing, F Thomalla, K Warner	1
Environment: world leaders should act on climate change	Wangari Maathai	1
Financing Mechanism for Adoption	K le Goulven	1
Forests are part of the solution	Wangari Maathai	1
ICC not the better option but culture of impunity justifies it	Wangari Maathai	1
Incentives and constraints to climate change adoption and disaster risk reduction, A local perspectives.	Ian Christopolos	1
Kenya should protect forests for the sake of quality life	Wangari Maathai	1
Macualester Civil Forum	R.phadke	1
News in Brief	C. FitzPatrick	1
Open letter to James Orengo	Wangari Maathai	1

Road to copenhagen: Africa must protect forests to mitigate global warming	Wangari Maathai	1
Role of risk Transfer and Insurance in disaster Risk reduction and climate change adoption	Margret Arnold	1
Science for the earth: Can science make the world a better place?	T. Wakeford, M. Walters	1
Social protection and climate change adoption.	M. Davies, J Leavy, T. Mitchel, Ttunner	1
Special Annual Report: Green belt movement	Green Belt movement	1
Stop withdrawals, Onsando tells banks	Nation reporter	1
The planet earth is our common home: Exerpt, statement by the commission on global governance, 11 Sept 1995	Wangari Maathai	1
Why Africa has a high stake in climate change debate	Graca Machel, Wangari Maathai and Mary Robinson	1
Women: Agents of change for a healthy environment	Irene Dankelnan	1
Grand Total		26

*Table: 4.10 Authors of articles and the number of articles they have publised*

Fig 4.10 shows Authours against the number of articles they have published about Prof Maathai. Still here Prof Maathai is the leading publisher with ten articles where she is the sole authour and two articles which she core authored with other people. The rest of the publishers have only done one publication each totaling to fouteen articles

## Age Productivity Analysis

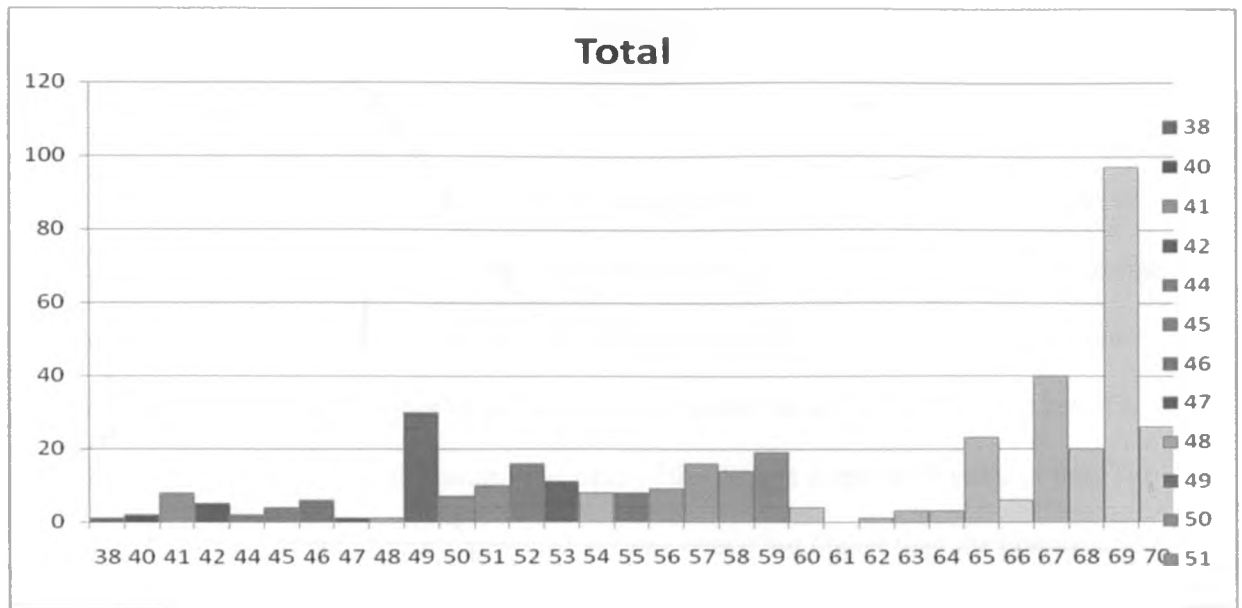


Figure 4.19: Age of Professor Maathai against the total number of her publications and publications about her

Figure 4.19 shows the age of Prof Maathai against the number of publications of and about her. Publications starts when Prof Maathai is thirty eight years old. This is the time she is also getting to be very active in National Council of Women of Kenya, the year is 1978 and the publications are only on entitled *We Want Cattle* by Ben Omoro and Samuel Njururi. At forty years, the publications are increased to two, both were authered by John Muga et. Al in Dec 1980. The subject line in both the cases were about the relection of Wangari Maathai. The publications increased with a quite considerable number at forty one years old, the year is 1981. The number of publications is eight in total. However this reduced in the subsequent years until at forty nine years of age which was 1989 and the strungle for Uhuru Park was on. The number of Publications hit the peak of the decade with a total of thirty publications.

There was a considerable average growth in the number of publications in the next decade of her life which is from 50years to 59years( 1990-1999) as compared to 39year to 49 years



decade (1979-1989). This comes at the wake of Multiparty politics at 52 years in 1992, her running for presidency at 57 years in 1997 and finally the fight for Karura forest at 59 years in 1999.

The first four years of the twenty first century was low, this is the age between 60 years to 64 years. At 64 years, Prof Maathai wins the Nobel peace price. The attention on her increase in the following year when she is 65 and the year is 2005. There were several publications about her. At 66 years the number of publication went down but at 67 years the number of publication increased to 40 publication. The peak of the decade come at 69 years of age. The 2000 to 2010, the number of yearly publications was erratic but higher than the previous two decade. This comes after the winning of 2004 Nobel peace price. The increase is expected to continue in the coming years.

## CHAPTER 5.0: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 Summary

Professor Wangari Maathai, the 2004 Nobel Peace Prize recipient, perceived a role in environmental conservation as a sensitizer, mobilizer, financier, whistle blower, coordinator, leader and an initiator for formation of organisations for environmental conservation.

She also had social beliefs and concerns which formed her basis for environmental conservation. The social beliefs included love for the environment, gratitude and respect for the earth resources, self-empowerment and self-betterment and the spirit of service and voluntarism. Her social concerns included poverty (lack of shelter, clothing and food), lack of clean water, lack of firewood, clean and healthy environment, soil erosion hence reduced productivity and the shift from traditional economy to money economy.

Professor Maathai collaborated with people and institutions in her course for environmental conservation. Her methods of collaborations included collaboration by chance, acuity, interest, and leadership. Some of the key people who collaborated with Prof Maathai included Prof Mbaya Vertistine, Hon John Muchuki, Hon James Orengo, Prof Kivutha Kibwana, Hon Stephen Musyoka, David Mwiraria, the late David Mwenje and the late Dr Newton Kulundu. Key institutions which collaborated with Prof Maathai included Kenya Red Cross, United Nations Environmental Programme, National Council of Women of Kenya, Green Belt Movement, Environmental Liaison Centre, Kenya Civil Societies, United Nations Development Fund for Women, the media, Norwegian Forestry Department, Department of Forestry, UNIFEM, Mobil Oil Kenya, Kenya Association of University Women, Women Groups, UN-Habitat, Third World Networks, Netherlands Organisation for International Development Cooperation, Tudor Trust and Care Australia. These institutions contributed in a number of ways including giving conference opportunities, financial support, mobilization of the public

to protect environment, offering office space, providing seedlings and tree nursery and providing forum for expression.

Through her work, there are various results which are as a result of the environmental conservation work. These included, the awards she has received, existence of Uhuru park, Jevanjee gardens, Karura forest, millions of trees planted across the country, her publications, enlightened Kenya people on the environment among others.

Professor Maathai also published between 1978 to 2010. Her publications included four books, ten articles, six journals, seven conference papers, three periodicals among others. Other people also published about her most notable are thirty eight books and thirteen articles

## **5.2 Conclusion**

This study give more information regarding Prof Maathai. Despite her being the a 2004 Nobel peace Lauriet, there are a lot of information which was not known about her. The study reveals the role of Prof Maathai as perceived by people, social beliefs and concerns, collaborative methods/Models she used, the people and institutions she collaborated with, the results of her work and her publications and publications about her. These are key information which was not known about Prof Maathai but through this study, the people intrested can have a picture of the struggles and structures which Prof Maathai adopted to achieve her environmental goals.

## **5.3 Recommendations**

Biobibliometric studies as seen from this, can help identify the pillars to success of every environmentalist. It can be used to show, how the person perceive his/her role in environmental conservation, the social beliefs and concerns forming the basis of his/her efforts in environmental conservation, methods of collaboration and the ways through which

they contributed to the success and to find out the result of the environmental conservation activities undertaken by the individual. It can also be used to rank author in a specific field in environmental conservation. Through this we can identify ones contribution to environmental conservation. For people who also want to replicate the steps taken by Prof Maathai, they are able to read and learn on how they can collaborate with people and institution to get various supports. This paper study through the it's findings of the role, social beliefs and concerns of Prof Maathai can be used to inspire the next generation to conserve the environment.

#### **5.4 Suggestions for further Study**

Prof Maathai is still alive. She is still undertaking her activities on environmental conservation, this give more room for research about her, on the same issue to add up on any new way of thinking and publications in the future to this study.

There are also several people in the world who have done great thing to this world just like Prof Maathai. It will be important to conduct biobibliometric studies of them too. This will give more insight and information on the vision, belief and concerns, way of working and achievement of such people all across the globe hence providing vital information to the future generation and the people who have no opportunity to interact with these great people.

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Netherlands.
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## APPENDICES

### Appendix A: Interview guide

1. During your interaction/ encounter with Professor Wangari Maathai, there are roles which she played to achieve environmental conservation goals. Below list provides some of the roles which she played. In your opinion, rank all the role in order of your preference, mark your first ranked preference with an 'A', second rank preference with a 'B', third ranked preference with a 'C', fourth ranked preference with a 'D', fifth ranked preference with a 'E', sixth ranked preference with F and seventh rank preference with a 'G'

- Financial Support     Mobilization of People     Whistle Blowing  
 Sensitization     Coordinator     Leader  
 Formation of Organization

2. A) Professor Wangari Maathai had social beliefs and values which formed the basis of her efforts on environmental conservation. Below is a list of some of this belief/ values, kindly agree or disagree by making the box with a "yes" or "No"

- Love for the environment  
 Gratitude and respect for earth resources  
 Self- empowerment and self- betterment  
 The spirit of service and voluntarism

- b) Professor Maathai was concerned with some issues in the society, below is sample list of some of the issues. Kindly tick in the box provided for the issue which you are agreeing with as having been one of the issues which Prof Maathai was concerned with

- Poverty (shelter, clothing and food)     clean water scarcity

- Firewood scarcity for cooking  Clean and healthy Environment
- Soil erosion hence reduced productivity.
- Shift from traditional economy to money economy.

3. A) Below, is a table with list of people believed to have collaborated with Professor Maathai in her struggle for environmental conservation. Please tick the second column on the row the name you are agreeing with, for having collaborated with Prof Maathai.

Names	Yes
Prof Vertistine Mbaya	
John Muchuki	
President Moi	
President Kenyatta	
James Orengo 1999	
Prof Kivutha Kibwana 2006	
Henry Kosgei 1996-1997	
Stephen Musyoka-2004-2005	
David Mwiraria 2007-2008	
jeremiah Nyagah 1989	
The late David Mwenje	
Njehu Gatabaki	
Newton Kulundu 2003	
President Mwai Kibaki	

b) On the names chosen in 3 (a), please choose the method of collaboration which they used.

Names	Chance	Acuity	Interest	Leader
Prof Vertistine Mbaya				
John Muchuki				
President Moi				
President Kenyatta				
James Orengo 1999				
Prof Kivutha Kibwana 2006				
Henry Kosgei 1996-1997				
Stephen Musyoka-2004-2005				
David Mwiraria 2007-2008				
jeremiah Nyagah 1989				



The late David Mwenje				
Njehu Gatabaki				
Newton Kulundu 2003				
President Mwai Kibaki				

c) Professor Wangari Maathai was supported by some institutions/ organizations in her activities, please name any of the organizations

d) On the institution/organization you have listed, which role did the play or which support they offer to prof Maathai.

4. Below is a list of some of the achievement of Prof Maathai, please agree or disagree with each fact by choosing 'yes' to agree and 'no' to disagree.

- a) Awards she Received.  Yes  No
- b) Existence of Uhuru Park after 1989  Yes  No
- c) Existence of Jivanjee gardens  Yes  No
- d) Existence of Karura forest  Yes  No
- e) Existence of Mau Forest  Yes  No
- f) Millions of Trees planted across the country  Yes  No
- g) Her Publications  Yes  No
- h) Enlightened Kenyan people on Environment  Yes  No

## Appendix B: List of News Reports

Count of Category		
TITLE	AUTHOR	Total
Syrs on Maathai remain unfeted here at home	Joe Kiarie	1
7 schools in Narok closed	23rd Oct 1993	1
A report on the NCKK/GBM/ICCRE seminar on Environment and Development	GBM	1
A shameful show of bias	Kunga wa Rutere,Nairobi	1
A unique momentous year for Kenya	Kwendo Opanga	1
Account for huge debt,says lobbyists	Nation reporter	1
Action line.Can I get my terminal benefits?	Patrick Ngugi	1
Action plan on forest sought	Nation reporter	1
Activists targeted by state,Maathai says	Beautah Omega	1
Africa bears the brunt of climate change(Environment)	Ben Makori	1
Africa can't sit on its hands and wait for climate justice(copenhagen conference)	Wangari Maathai	1
Africa in need of self discovery	James Shikwati	1
Africa mapping,caution legislators	Nation correspondent,London	1
Africa must be heard on climate change	Wangari Maathai	1
Africa push for final climate deal against odds	Servaas van Den Bosch	1
Africa steep climb for the Obama presidency	Nation reporter	1
Africa will suffer most from climate change effects	Mwaura Kimani,George Omondi	1
Africa would be better off not joining ICC	David Hoile	1
Agencies push for levy to counter ban on plastics	Sam Kiplagat	1
Annan protests over Maathai	Njonjo Kaharia and Reuters	1
Another factory falls:About 200 armed coffe farmers in night Raid	Muthui Mwai	1
Archbishop Desmond Tutu commends Maathai for her work in conservation	Nation reporter	1
Article on her comment on the effect of climatic change	Nation reporter	1
Bad policies blamed for climate crisis	Sammy cheboi,Dave Opiyo	1
Banki-moon appoints Maathai as UN environment envoy	United Nation	1
Battle lines drawn as plans revise forest farms unveiled	John Njagi	1
Bidens pledges US support for restoration of mau forest	Lucas Barasa	1
Big demand for children books	Joha Makeni	1
Bishop speakes on Njoro evictions	Sunday Nation correspondents	1
Bouquets to go keen,Maathai	Kenya Matamrash Ng'ong Diocese	1
Call to each pupils how to save trees	Nation reporter	1

Calls to have debts written off	Nation correspondents	1
Campaign too short-Koiga	Nation correspondent	1
Campaigns to write off debts need backing	Ogora Ondego	1
Canada: not funding airport	Jacinta Sekoh	1
Chaos mars Maathai, Ngilu tree planting drive	Anne Kanina	1
Churches in tough mood for the 90s and beyond	Catherine Gicheru	1
Climate all wrong for political games	Wangari Maathai	1
Climate change to hurt poor nations the most	Nation reporter	1
Control of plastic bags	Nation reporter	1
Country's forests likely to benefit talks succeed	Steve Mbogo	1
Daily Nations play hide and seek in climate change deal; climate changes to hurt poor states the most	Jevans Nyabiage	1
Date set for Maathai's 'Times' case ruling	David Regoncho	1
Days when NCWK lighted up the Nation	Lilian Nduta	1
Deal or No deal	Patrick Gathara	1
Debate on African unity takes centre stage	Mugo Munene, Joy Wanja	1
Deceit' book authors impatient	Joseph Karimi, Philip Ochieng	1
Desperate move to rescue theatre land	Okumba Miruka	1
Destruction decried: Acquisition of forest dangerous: Maathai	Muthui Mwai	1
Destruction of environment	Nation reporter	1
Down, not out	Mutuma Mathiu	1
Elevation of UNEP left to countries	Dave Opiyo	1
End crisis, leaders told	Kevin J Kelley, NY	1
Environment price launched	Nation reporter	1
Equality. Here's how close the gender-gap	Chris Kirubi	1
Equality: A dream yet to be realized	Ngugi Wa Mbugua	1
Eucalyptus tree court controversy as demand for power poles grow	James Karuga	1
Ex-Nakuru links leaflets to violence	Maguta Kimemia, Jacinta Sekoh Ochieng	1
Experts lobby government to adopt laws that promote rainwater harvesting	David Malingha Doya	1
Experts warn of increase in water related clashes	John Gachiri	1
Extent of state's poor conservation record	Nation reporter	1
Farmers meeting aborts	Nation correspondent	1
First woman to get a doctorate	Susan Anyango	1
Ford sends Moi utter on Rally	Nation team	1
Foundation Job for Maathai	Nation correspondents stockholm (sweden)	1
Furee over boys death: Police record witnesses statement	Mburu Mwangi	1
Get tough to save mau, says Maathai	Susan Anyango	1
Government challenged over violence	Stephen Mburu	1
Government criticised over forest	Nation reporter	1
Government meddling in movement	Nation reporter	1

Government plot afoot,claims Maathai	Omari Juma	1
Graft report on today	Ken Opala	1
Green Belt :A move to halt rape of Africa	Winnie Ogana	1
Green belt launches prize	Nation reporter	1
Green belt team harrassed.	Jacinta Sekoh,Cherop Wilson	1
Green has given way to grey in the capital	Argwing Odere	1
Green movement board recovered	Nation correspondents and reporters	1
Group names prisoners day	Nation team	1
Group to march to karura forest	Nation reporter	1
Group wants Maathai for top seat	Nation correspondent	1
Heed Maathai's advice on environmental restoration	Edson T.Buhere	1
Her arrest as she collects signatures to oppose the proposed excision of forest reserves	Nation reporter	1
Her involvement in campaigning for recycling of plastics	Nation reporter	1
Her presentation of 25,000 signatures opposing the proposed excision of forest and to the ministry of the environment.	Nation reporter	1
Her say on greenhouse gases at a conference held in Nairobi	Nation reporter	1
History making airlift Kenyan students to the US	Nation correspondent,London	1
How to write about Africa	Gatlarf Gitau	1
I will press on vows Maathai	Nation team	1
IMF proposes climate change kitty	Mark Kapchanga	1
IMF to set up sh.7.5bn fund for war on climate change	Nation reporter	1
IMF,urged to withhold aid	Nation reporter	1
It might take 30yrs to restore Mau	Gathura Gatonye	1
Jeevanjee:Maathai in plea	Joseph Karimi	1
Kaiser family foundation travelling media seminar ,attended by Wangari Maathai.SA	(blank)	1
Kamotho urged to apologise	Mburu Mwangi	1
Kanu urged to expel Maathai	Makau Niko	1
Karura visit planned	Nation correspondent	1
Keep our forests intact	Nation reporter	1
Kenya cited in Graft Blacklist	Pius Nyamora	1
Kenya Hopes for lasting fuel solution	Chris Musyoka	1
Kenya needs leaders who respect the law	Wangari Maathai	1
Kenya risk losing funds over forests	Ally Jamah	1
Kenyan attend London hearin on environment	Nation correspondents	1
Kenyans urged to save fuel	Nation reporter	1
Key conference on media in Africa	Mugumo Munene	1
Kibaki afichua	Nation reporter	1
Kibaki appeals for climate cash	Dave Opiyo	1

Kibaki asked to sign witness law	Peter Mwai	1
Kibaki spells out priorities	Nation correspondents	1
Kitui leaders attack Maathai	Timothy Odongo	1
Koigi not for Gema proposal	Sunday Nation correspondent	1
Lamu in danger of blacklisting	Mathias Ringa	1
Lawyers reverse decision	Nation correspondent	1
Leaders blame chaos on government	Nation correspondents and reporters	1
Leaders should accept criticism	Jacobo Ruhengeri,Eldoret	1
Leakey changed politics	Paul Redfern,Onesmus Kionzo	1
Leakey:Government approved rose project	Kwendo Opanga,Odhiambo Kwayera	1
Lessons on the mountain	Wanja Njuguna	1
Let Maathai push mau agenda at UN	Enock Onsando	1
Let us protect nature or perish with it	Sunny Bindra	1
Lets heed prof. Maathai's call on trees	standard reporters	1
Let's toast to the queen of environmentak campaigns	Kenneth Ogosia	1
Libel and matter of public interest	Nation reporter	1
Life's not just about academia and cash,its about living too	Rasma Warah	1
Link between poverty and the environment	Nation reporter	1
Little cheer for 'Green' as talk took one action	Nation reporter	1
Longhorn publishers release of a book in honour of Maathai:Titled.Mother of trees	Nation reporter	1
Looted assets revert to public	Samuel Siringi	1
Lusiola ally was a suspect	Watoro kamau	1
M aathai move draws fire:coffee seminars dubious,DC	Nation correspondent	1
Maathai ask for report	Nation correspondent	1
Maathai asks for laws to save the Environment	Mugumo Munene	1
Maathai awarded an honorary doctorate degree in recognition of her efforts on environmental conservation	Nation reporter	1
Maathai blames politicians for bad governance	Fatuma Fugicha	1
Maathai calls for tough laws to save the habitat	Mugumo Munene	1
Maathai calls for tree planting to curb drought	Antony Gitonga	1
Maathai get to SA award	Nation reporter	1
Maathai in plea for car	Nation reporter	1
Maathai leads protests	Nation reporter	1
Maathai missing in conservation battle	Joseph Nyaringo,US	1
Maathai praise judiciary on conservation resolution	Nation reporter	1
Maathai receives the Hunger price	Paul Redfern,London	1
Maathai revisits Karura forest	Kipkoech Tanui,Norman Mudibo	1
Maathai roots for wetlands conservation	Peter Orengo	1
Maathai saves tenant over structure	Judy Ogutu	1

Maathai say on how Kenya and other African countries are the most vulnerable regions to the effects of climate change due to low forest cover	Nation reporter	1
Maathai silence on Mau baffling	Lister Nyarango	1
Maathai to address US meeting	Joseph Odindo, Washington	1
Maathai warns coffee, tea sectors may collapse	Wairimu Kamande, Karanja Njoroge	1
Maathai wins top African award	Paul Redfern, London	1
Maathai writes to Moi over polls outcome	Nation's reporter	1
Maathai, why over depend on donor funds?	Alex Ndegwa	1
Maathai: A global heroine less glorified at home	Stephen Makabila	1
Maathai: Cut those trees	Nation reporter	1
Maathai: Kanu yafaa kuyaacha mamlaka	Mukalo Kwayera	1
Maathai: Scholars should help some nature	Philip Mwakio	1
Maathai; Boreholes not solution	Maureen Anyango, Cynthia Vukets	1
Maathai's Board stolen	Nation reporter	1
Maathai's idea of armed gangs arrested being used by the government to plant trees and conserve the environment	Nation reporter	1
Maathai's letter angers MPs	Muthui Mwai	1
Maathai's role	Osewe Vincent	1
Maathai's saga: Rebukes maendeleo	Nation correspondents and reporters	1
Maathai's 'Times' complex injunction hearing starts	Vincent Mwangi	1
Maathai feted at reception	Philip Wangalwa	1
Making Kona Bandi as possible 'carbon sink'	correspondent	1
Mama Ngina park will remain public	Nation reporter	1
Mau settlers go overdrive in falling trees	Nation team	1
Mau; Mzee Moi asema ukweli	Nicholas Okeyo	1
Media manager to discuss Africa's negative image	Victor Juma	1
Misoi plea to kalenjins	Nation team	1
Mixed results on drugs	Nation correspondents	1
Moin attacks Maathai, Law society, NCCK	Emmau Omari	1
More arrested over rumours	Nation team	1
MPs form committee on don's strike	Michael Njuguna, Kihumba Kamotho	1
MPs link murder arrest to foe: Wamunyinyi blames Wetangula for woes	Nation reporter	1
MPs united in calling for a disaster centre	Bernard Namunane	1
MPs vote to free tea sector	E. Omari, Owino Opundo and Njeri Rugene	1
MPs want Maathai's movement banned	Gichuru Njihia	1
Muite: Sajjad got forest land	Nation correspondents	1
Museum, hotel plan for site	Nation correspondent	1
Nairobi artistes to rally youth in planting more trees	Paul Juma	1
Nema forest office raises questions	Dave Opiyo	1
New land policy, the answer	Wamuyu Gatheru	1
New pride of Africa	Rupi Magat	1

NGO official cited environmental protection obstacles	Nation reporter	1
Njeri Kabeberi:A prophetess not honoured	Cabral Pinto	1
Nobel award always that debate	Macharia Munene	1
Nobel laureate Maathai attend vatican talks	Nyabonyi	1
Nobel prize both a blessing and a curse for Obama	Makau mutua,Ny	1
Officials sign pact on Nature Legislation	Nation correspondent	1
Okullu ruled by christians who take arms to church	Alfred Kesenwa	1
Oludhe Maathai bow out	Nation correspondent	1
Opportunity for young leaders with a vision opens	Antony Njagi	1
Opposition unity elusive as ever	Dick Agudah	1
Our happier moments prove we're not a bunch of failure	Kinuthiu Mburu	1
Parties to decide on reform leaders	Nation correspondent	1
Plan to erect blast board	Nation correspondent	1
Planet dreams from Wangari Maathai	Lorraine Anyango	1
Plastic bag makers lying,says Maathai	Sam Kiplagat	1
Pluralism may lead to civil strife	Nation correspondent,London	1
Police action criticized	Nation correspondents	1
Police must end chaos over wetland	Ng'nga Mbugua	1
Poor planning mars Green Belt workshop	Nation correspondents	1
Prof Wangari Maathai on Madaraka day	Nation correspondents and reporters	1
Prof. Maathai decries blanket compensation	James Ratemo	1
Rains fail despite optimistic forecast	Dave Opiyo	1
Ravages of climate change will catch Africa napping,caution legislator	Dave Opiyo	1
Recognition of her winning the prestigious Nobel peace prize for environmental activism	Nation reporter	1
Recognition of Wangari Maathai contribution on environment conservation	Nation reporter	1
Resident associations helpless as unregulated buildings washroom	Beatrice Kachenge	1
Safina furious over arrests	Nation team	1
Save the Mau and all the other threatened water towers	Wangari Maathai	1
Scientists combat water shortage in Africa,mid east	Sammy cheboi	1
Shikuku joins Maathai,keen controversies	Nation correspondents and reporters	1
Shots as NDP mob grabs gan	Nation correspondent	1
Space clown' in bid to save water	Nation correspondent,London	1
spare sometimes to say hello to people	Martha Mbugus	1
Speak out of Habitat issues,churches told	Catherine Gicheru	1
State drops case against ex-up	Nation correspondent	1
Striking women picked up.	Sunday Nation Team	1
Structures destroyed	Nation correspondent and reporter	1

Suspected heckler acquitted	Nation correspondent	1
Talk less and do more and our girls will ride high in exams	Lucy Oring'	1
The big debate over eucalyptus	Daniel Wetangula	1
The big fish in mau to get payout,MPs rule	Nation team	1
The cutting	Watchman	1
The cutting edge	The watchman	1
The Green Belt movement:connecting conservation,development and Democracy,progress and peace	M. Cicconi,M Okane	1
The mau is an issue of grave national security,Mr Minister	Jesse Masai	1
The shamba system saga	Nation reporter	1
The time to act is now.UN envoy says as climate change talks begin	Dave Opiyo in copenhagen,Denmark	1
The water uses of a posh area	George Owuor	1
The world ignores climate change at its own peril	Wangari Maathai	1
Those who got land through corruption must not be paid	Wangari Maathai	1
Times' loan approved	Gichuru Njihia,Muthui Mwai,Irungu Ndirangu	1
To be or not be gay in Africa,that's the question	Charles Onyango Obbo	1
Today in History	Evans Sasaka	1
	Maria Wambui	1
Too much bias for candidate	Crispine Ochieng,S.Africa	1
Tuokoe mazingira barani	Peter Mwai	1
Two million trees planted in Kenya	Nyabonyi	1
Ua la mabati lililozingira uhuru park laondolewa	Kenya News Agency	1
Uganda denies guerilla link	Jacinta Sekoh	1
US visitors back change	Nation correspondent	1
Valuable lessons we learnt in 10yrs	Nation reporter	1
Varsity Honours Maathai due to her love for the Environment	Siele	1
Wangari Maathai becoming an international figure for her environmental conservation effort	Nation reporter	1
Wangari Maathai takes top honours for her steadfast fight to save mother earth	Sammy cheboi	1
When change has to come despite opposition	Nation reporter	1
Why Maathai tribal lard is a wrong political agenda	Wahome Mutahi	1
Will the shamba system protect forests this time?	Nation reporter	1
Women better off now	Nation reporter	1
Women to boost health training	Nation reporter	1
Work on mau needs sh. 30billion,Raila ask donors for sh.30billion to save mau	Peter Leftie	1
World bank warns of greater decline in levels of Lake Victoria	Gathura Gatonye	1
Grand Total		255



## Appendix C: List of Journals

TITLE	AUTHOR	Total
A report of the millenium ecosystem assessment	RD cruz,N. Davidson	1
An assessment of the benefits and limitation of the Shamna system in Kenya and management policy requirements for its succesful sustainable reintroduction	Mark Witcomb& Peter Dorward	1
Deutalizing Africa-Us relations Under the Obama Administration	Anthoni Van Nieuwkerk	1
Ecosystem and human well being synthesis:Millenium ecosystem assessment board	MEA board	1
Ecosystems and Human wellbeing: Health synthesis	Carlos Corvalas et al	1
Ecotourism,conservation and Environmental sustainability in Africa	Dominic Milazi	1
Employment,Environment and development:Keys to eradication of poverty	G. Bernhard ,G Goodman	1
Environmental factors in African development	Tom Mshindi	1
Environmental Justice and women's rights.A tribute to Wangari Maathai	Metchthild Nagel	1
Environmental law as development assistance	W. Wilson	1
Gender,Democratisation and associational life in Kenya	Bessie House-Midamba	1
Historical dictionary of the Green Belt movement	Tony Chal Craft	1
Human Rights,Public finance and Development:A critical introduction	DD Bradlou	1
Kenya slouching towards Democracy	Frank Halanquist and Michael Ford	1
Keynote address:Human Rights and the environment :common ground	C. Kerry Kennedy	1
Land Tenure:insecurity on the Zambian copperbelt,1998.Anyone going back to the land?	R Palmer	1
Let nature's Harvest continue:African counter-statement Monsanto	Wangari Maathai	1
Many color of success; what do executives want out of life	Manfred FR, Kets De Uries	1
Nobel laureate Wangari Maathai on the Environment,the war in Iraq,debt and women,s:interview with Amy Goodman of Democracy Now	Wangari Maathai and Amy Goodman	1
Nobel peace laureate Wangari	Irtikhar Ahmad	1

Maathai:Connecting trees, Give Education and peace		
Nobel peace prize speech:Nobel Lecture,Oslo 10th Dec 2004	Wangari Maathai	1
Noreen Parks	K Senior, JF Schoenburg, J Bradbury	1
Notes and News	Robert W. Steel	1
Power,politics and environmental movements in the 3rd world	J Hynes	1
Process of Social Innovation	Geoff Mulgan	1
Qualifying women's leadership in Africa	Kemi Ogunyemi	1
Review Activities Live	Pamela Scully	1
Review:Nightmares and Dreams	Blanche Wiesen cook	1
Sasakawa International Enviromental price	Sasakawa International Enviromental price	1
Shifting identities in Kenyan press:Representations of Wangari Maathai's media complex protest	Nancy Worthington	1
The eastern Africa environment network and the decade of education for sustainabl3e development	George Malakwen	1
The link between patenting of life forms,Genetic Engineering and food insecurity	Wangari Maathai	1
the task in Africa theology of reconstruction	Julius Gathongo	1
Transversing the gap:Concientization,educati	Darlene Clover	1
Wangari Maathai:Afforestation of Desert	John R. Jungek	1
Grand Total		35

## Appendix D: List of Papers

TITLE	AUTHOR	Total
Biomass: Get the trees Growing	D. Divadar	1
conference on conservation; The need and the Message, and interfaith ceremony to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of WWF	N. polunin	1
Gender and Economic Empowerment in Africa	Key political Messages to action Plan supporting technical Documentation	1
Identifying complementary measures to ensure the maximum realisation of benefits from the liberalisation of trade in environmental goods and services. Case study: Kenya	Moses Muriira Kiara, John M. Mutua	1
Large scale hydropower renewable energy to climate change	S. Karekezi, J. Kimani, O Ongune, W Kithyoma	1
Reflection on Advocacy in Africa	Jane Ocaya Irama	1
Study on Establishing the Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF) Governance Structure	Thomas Fofung Tata	1
Using ICT for poverty reduction and environmental protection in Kenya	W. Mungai	1
Grand Total		8

## Appendix E: List of Reviews

TITLE	AUTHOR	Total
A year of challenge:Year of petition	John Mugo, Abslome Mutere,Noel Okoth	1
Biotechnology, Health and peace	OD Mjus	1
Citizenship: lone stranger	Jaindi Kisero,et al	1
Conservation:Bad news for times complex opponents	Macharia Gaitho,et al	1
Council of Women: Challenge contained:Maathai Retains her post despite ouster move	John Mugo, Abslome Mutere,Noel Okoth	1
Education:As you were president Moi reverses decision on Kenya High	Margaret Wa Gacheru,et al	1
Environment:the media complex tunure	Macharia Gaitho,et al	1
Kenyan women bedevilled by politics	Kamau Kaniaru,Absalom Mutere,Benson Oduke,Noel Okoth	1
Ng'eno defends move to end Kenya High	Margaret Wa Gacheru,et al	1
Nyeri:Taking over:Githua plans to unite political camps	Margaret Wa Gacheru,et al	1
President Moi to put women in change	Jaindi Kisero,et al	1
Promoting women's welfare:a question of decision making	Macharia Gaitho,et al	1
Row in maendeleo over finances	Jaindi Kasero,et al	1
Seven cleared for Nyeri By-elections	Margaret Wa Gacheru,Kamau Kaniaru,et al.	1
The environment:Alarm bells over media complex	Macharia Gaitho,et al	1
The indomitable Maathai goes to court	Macharia Gaitho,et al	1
The Kenya Times complex presidential seal of approval	Macharia Gaitho,et al	1
The law.Maathai losses by a technicality	Macharia Gaitho,et al	1
The law:AG be judged	Mutegi Njau,et al.	1
The media complex controversy:Maathai's turbulations escalate	Macharia Gaitho,et al	1
Wangari Maathai:Non-starter in Nyeri elections	Margaret Wa Gacheru,et al	1
Wangari wins world's attention once again	Amboka Andere	1
We want cattle	Ben Omoro, Samuel Njururi	1

Women groups:Boost for maendeleo	Kamau Kaniaru,Absalom Mutere,Benson Oduke,Noel Okoth	1
Women politics:Bittersweet Victory:Bickening may not end with Maathai re-election to NCWK	Kamau Kaniaru,Absalom Mutere,Benson Oduke,Noel Okoth	1
Women politics:Government stand:Nyagah suggests NCWK should have postponed elections	Kamau Kaniaru,Absalom Mutere,Benson Oduke,Noel Okoth	1
(blank)	Housing:Notice to vacate Prof maathai told to go	1
Grand Total		27

**Appendix F: list of all publications from 1978 to June 2010**

TITLE	AUTHOR	year of publication	DATE OF PUBLICATION	PUBLISHER	Category
We want cattle	Ben Omoro, Samuel Njururi	1978	11th August ,1978	Stellascop e Limited	review
Council of Women:Challenge contained:Maathai Retains her post despite ouster move	John Mugo, Abslome Mutere,Noel Okoth	1980	5th Dec,1980	Stellascop e Limited	review
A year of challenge:Year of petition	John Mugo, Abslome Mutere,Noel Okoth	1980	19th Dec.,1980	Stellascop e Limited	review
Kenyan women bedevilled by politics	Kamau Kaniaru,Absalom Mutere,Benson Oduke,Noel Okoth	1981	27th Feb,1981	Stellascop e Limited	review
Women politics:Bittersweet Victory:Bickening may not end with Maathai re-election to NCWK	Kamau Kaniaru,Absalom Mutere,Benson Oduke,Noel Okoth	1981	6th March, 1981	Stellascop e Limited	review
Women politics:Government stand:Nyagah suggests NCWK should have postponed elections	Kamau Kaniaru,Absalom Mutere,Benson Oduke,Noel Okoth	1981	20th March, 1981	Stellascop e Limited	review
Women groups:Boost for maendeleo	Kamau Kaniaru,Absalom Mutere,Benson Oduke,Noel Okoth	1981	10th April. 1981	Stellascop e Limited	review
Women to boost health training	Nation reporter	1981	1st Aug.1981	Daily Nation	News report
Kenyans urged to save fuel	Nation reporter	1981	22nd sept. 1981	Daily Nation	News report
Kenya Hopes for lasting fuel solution	Chris Musyoka	1981	8th Oct. 1981	Daily Nation	News report
Law of succession:Diverse views	Kamau Kaniaru,Absalom Mutere,Benso	1981	16th Oct. 1981	Stellascop e Limited	Course paper

	n Oduke, Noel Okoth				
Seven cleared for Nyeri By-elections	Margaret Wa Gacheru, Kama u Kiniarum, et al.	1982	8th Jan 1982	Press Trust of Kenya	review
Wangari Maathai: Non-starter in Nyeri elections	Margaret Wa Gacheru, et al	1982	15th Jan 1982	Press Trust of Kenya	review
	Housing: Notice to vacate Prof Maathai told to go	1982	22nd Jan 1982	Press Trust of Kenya	review
Nyeri: Taking over: Githua plans to unite political camps	Margaret Wa Gacheru, et al	1982	12th Feb 1982	Press Trust of Kenya	review
Kenyan attend London hearing on environment	Nation correspondents	1982	27th June 1982	Sunday Nation	News report
Ng'eno defends move to end Kenya High	Margaret Wa Gacheru, et al	1984	6th Jan 1984	weekly review	review
Education: As you were president Moi reverses decision on Kenya High	Margaret Wa Gacheru, et al	1984	13th Jan 1984	weekly review	review
The law: AG be judged	Mutegi Njau, et al.	1985	10th May 1985	The weekly Review Ltd	review
Biomass: Get the trees Growing	D. Divadar	1985	1985	JSYOR	paper
Wangari Maathai: Afforestation of Desert	John R. Jungek	1985	1985	University of California Press	Journal
President Moi to put women in charge	Jaindi Kiseru, et al	1985	24th Jan 1986	The weekly Review Ltd	review
Row in Maendeleo over finances	Jaindi Kiseru, et al	1986	21st Feb 1986	The weekly Review Ltd	review
Prof Wangari Maathai on Madaraka day	Nation correspondents and reporters	1986	1st June 1986	Nation media group	News report
Wangari wins world's attention once again	Amboka Andere	1986	10th Sept 1986	Nation Wednesday magazine	review
Citizenship: Lone stranger	Jaindi Kiseru, et al	1986	12th Sept 1986	The weekly Review Ltd	review
Foundation Job for Maathai	Nation correspondent Stockholm (Sweden)	1987	10th June 1987	Daily Nation	News report

The living economy.A new economics in the making	Paul Ekins,other economic summit(organization)	1986	1986	Reutledge	Book
Living Economy	P. Ekins	1986	1986	Reutledge	Book
Green Belt :A move to halt rape of Africa	Winnie Ogana	1988	7th Feb 1988	Sunday Nation	News report
The environment:Alarm bells over media complex	Macharia Gaitho,et al	1989	20th Oct. 1989	The weekly Review Ltd	review
Promoting women's welfare:a question of decision making	Macharia Gaitho,et al	1989	3rd Nov 1989	The weekly Review Ltd	review
Conservation:Bad news for times complex opponents	Macharia Gaitho,et al	1989	10th Nov 1989	The weekly Review Ltd	review
Stop withdrawals,Onsando tells banks	Nation reporter	1989	11th Nov 1989	Daily Nation	Article
Environment:the media complex tunure	Macharia Gaitho,et al	1989	17th Nov 1989	The weekly Review Ltd	review
spare sometimes to say hello to people	Martha Mbugus	1989	21st Nov 1989	Daily Nation	News report
MPs want Maathai's movement banned	Gichuru Njihia	1989	24th Nov 1989	Daily Nation	News report
Okullu ruled by christians who take arms to church	Alfred Kesenwa	1989	26th Nov 1989	Sunday Nation	News report
Maathai's letter angers MPs	Muthui Mwai	1989	29th Nov 1989	Daily Nation	News report
Times' loan approved	Gichuru Njihia,Muthui Mwai,Irungu Ndirangu	1989	30th Nov 1989	Daily Nation	News report
Maathi feted at reception	Philip Wangalwa	1989	1st Dec 1989	Daily Nation	News report
The Kenya Times complex presidential seal of approval	Macharia Gaitho,et al	1989	1st Dec 1989	The weekly Review Ltd	review
Bouquets to go keen,Maathai	Kenya Matamrash Ng'ong Diocese	1989	2nd Dec 1989	Saturday Nation	News report
Leaders should accept criticism	Jacobo Ruhengeri,Eld oret	1989	3rd Dec 1989	Sunday Nation	News report
Speak out of Habitat issues,churches told	Catherine Gicheru	1989	3rd Dec 1989	Sunday Nation	News report



Maathai's 'Times' complex injunction hearing starts	Vincent Mwangi	1989	6th Dec 1989	Daily Nation	News report
Maathai's Board stolen	Nation reporter	1989	7th Dec 1989	Daily Nation	News report
Date set for Maathai's 'Times' case ruling	David Regoncho	1989	7th Dec 1989	Daily Nation	News report
Moin attacks maathai, Law society, NCCK	Emmau Omari	1989	8th Dec 1989	Daily Nation	News report
The indomitable Maathai goes to court	Macharia Gaitho, et al	1989	8th Dec 1989	The weekly Review Ltd	review
Churches in tough mood for the 90s and beyond	Catherine Gicheru	1989	9th Dec 1989	Daily Nation	News report
Shikuku joins Maathai, keen controversies	Nation correspondents and reporters	1989	11th Dec 1989	Daily Nation	News report
Green movement board recovered	Nation correspondents and reporters	1989	11th Dec 1989	Daily Nation	News report
The law. Maathai losses by a technicality	Macharia Gaitho, et al	1989	15th Dec 1989	The weekly Review Ltd	Review
Kanu urged to expel Maathai	Makau Niko	1989	16th Dec 1989	Daily Nation	News report
A shameful show of bias	Kunga wa Rutere, Nairobi	1989	17th Dec 1989	Sunday Nation	News report
Maathai's saga: Rebukes maendeleo	Nation correspondents and reporters	1989	18th Dec 1989	Daily Nation	News report
Kitui leaders attack Maathai	Timothy Odongo	1989	19th Dec 1989	Daily Nation	News report
The media complex controversy: Maathai's turbulations escalate	Macharia Gaitho, et al	1989	22nd Dec 1989	The weekly Review Ltd	Review
Women: Agents of change for a healthy environment	Irene Dankelman				Article
A report of the millenium ecosystem assessment	RD cruz, N. Davidson			University of Carlifonia press	Journal
The Green Belt movement: connecting conservation, development and	M. Cicconi, M Okane				News report

Democracy,progress and peace					
Ecosystem and human well being synthesis:Millenium ecosystem assessment board	MEA board			Solution journal	Journal
Qualifying women's leadership in Africa	Kemi Ogunyanya			conflict trends	Journal
More arrested over rumours	Nation team	1990	8th March 1990	Daily Nation	News report
Action line:Can I get my terminal benefits?	Patrick Ngugi	1990	6th April 1990	Daily Nation	News report
Maathai:Cut those trees	Nation reporter	1990	13th April 1990	Daily Nation	News report
Environment price launched	Nation reporter	1990	25th April 1990	Daily Nation	News report
Green belt launches prize	Nation reporter	1990	26th April 1990	Daily Nation	News report
Green has given way to grey in the capital	Argwing Odere	1990	7th Dec 1990	Daily Nation	News report
A unique momentous year for Kenya	Kwendo Opanga	1990	27th Dec 1990	Daily Nation	News report
Little cheer for 'Green' as talk took one action	Nation reporter	1991	4th Jan 1991	Daily Nation	News report
Jeevanjee:Maathai in plea	Joseph Karimi	1991	2nd July 1991	Daily Nation	News report
Maathai wins top African award	Paul Redfern,London	1991	19th July 1991	Daily Nation	News report
Maathai ask for report	Nation correspondent	1991	9th Aug 1991	Daily Nation	News report
Mama Ngina park will remain public	Nation reporter	1991	20th Sept 1991	Daily Nation	News report
Maathai receives the Hunger price	Paul Redfern,London	1991	20th Sept 1991	Daily Nation	News report
Ford sends Moi utter on Rally	Nation team	1991	4th Nov 1991	Daily Nation	News report
Together in hope:the official report of the mission,conference held Nov 27-Dec 3,1989 at uhuru conference and Training centre	S.Kobia,G.P Ngumi	1991	1991	NCKK	Report
Review:Nightmares and Dreams	Blanche Wiesen cook	1991	1991	Old city Publishing Inc.	Journal

Environmental factors in African development	Tom Mshindi	1991	1991	Heinduline	Journal
Maathai:Kanu yafaa kuyaacha mamlaka	Mukalo Kwayera	1992	26th Jan 1992	Taifa Jumapili	News report
Leakey:Government approved rose project	Kwendo Opanga,Odhia mbo Kwayera	1992	4th Feb 1992	Daily Nation	News report
Ua la mabati lililozingira uhuru park laondolewa	Kenya News Agency	1992	23th Feb 1992	Taifa Jumapili	News report
Maathai in plea for car	Nation reporter	1992	2nd March 1992	Daily Nation	News report
Striking women picked up.	Sunday Nation Team	1992	8th March 1992	Sunday Nation	News report
Pluralism may lead to civil strife	Nation correspondent ,London	1992	10th March 1992	Daily Nation	News report
Suspected heckler acquitted	Nation correspondent	1992	12th June 1992	Daily Nation	News report
Government challenged over violence	Stephen Mburu	1992	28th Sept 1992	Sunday Nation	News report
State drops case against ex-up	Nation correspondent	1992	19th Nov 1992	Daily Nation	News report
A report on the NCKK/GBM/ICCRE seminar on Environment and Development	GBM	1992	19th Nov 1992	Daily Nation	News report
Kenya slouching towards Democracy	Frank Halanquist and Michael Ford	1992	1992	Indiana University Press	Journal
Environmental law as development assistance	W. Wilson	1992	1992	Heinduline	Journal
The rise of party state in Kenya:From Harambee to Nyayo	Jennifer A. Widner	1992	1992	University of Carlifonia press	Book
Human Rights,Public finance and Development:A critical introduction	DD Bradlou	1992	1992	Heinduline	Journal
The Green movement worldwide	M. Finger	1992	1992	Jaipr	Book
Maathai writs to Moi over polls outcome	Nation's reporter	1993	5th Jan 1993	Daily Nation	News report
Misoi plea to kalenjins	Nation team	1993	19th Feb 1993	Daily Nation	News report
Group names prisoners day	Nation team	1993	1st March 1993	Daily Nation	News report

Poor planning mars Green Belt workshop	Nation correspondent s	1993	13th March 1993	Daily Nation	News report
The water uses of a posh area	George Owuor	1993	18th March 1993	Daily Nation	News report
Government plot afoot,claims Maathai	Omari Juma	1993	22nd March 1993	Daily Nation	News report
Kibaki afichua	Nation reporter	1993	28th March 1993	Taifa Jumapili	News report
Equality:A dream yet to be realised	Ngugi Wa Mbugua	1993	1st June 1993	Daily Nation	News report
7 schools in Narok closed	23rd Oct 1993	1993	23rd Oct 1993	Daily Nation	News report
IMF,urged to withhold aid	Nation reporter	1993	11th Dec 1993	Daily Nation	News report
Keynote address:Human Rights and the environment :common ground	C. Kerry Kennedy	1993	1993	Heinduline	Journal
MPs form committee on don's strike	Michael Njuguna,Kihumba Kamotho	1994	5th Jan 1994	Daily Nation	News report
Desperate move to rescue theatre land	Okumba Miruka	1994	23th Jan 1994	Sunday Nation	News report
Maathai to address US meeting	Joseph Odindo,Washington	1994	28th June 1994	Daily Nation	News report
Furee over boys death:Police record witnesses statement	Mburu Mwangi	1994	16th Aug 1994	Daily Nation	News report
Kamotho urged to apologise	Mburu Mwangi	1994	16th Aug 1994	Daily Nation	News report
Government meddling in movement	Nation reporter	1994	9th Dec 1994	Daily Nation	News report
Structures destroyed	Nation correspondent and reporter	1994	20th Dec 1994	Daily Nation	News report
Mamas fighting for fredom in Kenya	A. Tibbelts	1994	1994	JSTOR	Book
Canada:not funding airport	Jacinta Sekoh	1995	4th Jan 1995	Daily Nation	News report
Lessons on the mountain	Wanja Njuguna	1995	31st March 1995	Daily Nation	News report
Officials sign pact on Nature Legislation	Nation correspondent	1995	19th May 1995	Daily Nation	News report
Leakey changed politics	Paul Redfern,Onesmus Kionzo	1995	25th May 1995	Daily Nation	News report
Kenya cited in Graft Blacklist	Pius Nyamora	1995	22nd June 1995	Daily Nation	News report

Deceit' book authors impatient	Joseph Karimi, Philip Ochieng	1995	25th June 1995	Sunday Nation	News report
When change has to come despite opposition	Nation reporter	1995	1st July 1995	Daily Nation	News report
Science for the earth: Can science make the world a better place?	T. Wakeford, M. Walters	1995	1995	John Wiley and Sons Ltd	Article
NGO official cited environmental protection obstacles	Nation reporter	1996	3rd April 1996	Daily Nation	News report
Safina furious over arrests	Nation team	1996	23rd July 1996	Daily Nation	News report
Lusiola ally was a suspect	Watoro kamau	1996	20th Sept 1996	Daily Nation	News report
Uganda denies guerilla link	Jacinta Sekoh	1996	21st Sept 1996	Daily Nation	News report
Government criticised over forest	Nation reporter	1996	20th Dec 1996	Daily Nation	News report
The planet earth is our common home: Exerpt, statement by the commission on global governance, 11 Sept 1995	Wangari Maathai	1996	1996	The Ferminist press at the city university on NY	Article
Ecotourism, conservation and Environmental sustainability in Africa	Dominic Milazi	1996	1996	Pula publishers	Journal
Gender justice: Women's rights are human rights	E. Fisher, LG Mackay	1996	1996	unitarian Universalist Service	Book
Man L. Collar Proffesor	S. Jordan, L. Lamouria, JA Lockyer, HG Mesa, et al	1996	1996	Albion College Press	Book
Destruction decrled: Acquisition of forest dangerous: Maathai	Muthui Mwai	1997	1st April 1997	Daily Nation	News report
Maathai praise judiciary on conservation resolution	Nation reporter	1997	25th April 1997	Daily Nation	News report
Opposition unity elusive as ever	Dick Agudah	1997	4th May 1997	Sunday Nation	News report
US visitors back change	Nation correspondent	1997	16th Aug 1997	Daily Nation	News report
Group wants Maathai for top seat	Nation correspondent	1997	5th Sept 1997	Daily Nation	News report

Action plan on forest sought	Nation reporter	1997	13th Oct 1997	Daily Nation	News report
Shots as NDP mob grabs gan	Nation correspondent	1997	9th Dec 1997	Daily Nation	News report
Too much bias for candidate	Crispine Ochieng,S.Africa	1997	14th Dec 1997	Sunday Nation	News report
Koigi not for Gema proposal	Sunday Nation correspondent	1997	14th Dec 1997	Sunday Nation	News report
Campaign too short-Koiga	Nation correspondent	1997	17th Dec 1997	Daily Nation	News report
Kibaki spells out priorities	Nation correspondents	1997	18th Dec 1997	Daily Nation	News report
Why Maathai tribal lard is a wrong political agenda	Wahome Mutahi	1997	19th Dec 1997	Daily Nation	News report
Oludhe Maathai bow out	Nation correspondent	1997	29th Dec 1997	Daily Nation	News report
Notes and News	Robert W. Steel	1997	1915-1977	Oxford University Press	Journal
Problems with religions conceptions of the Environment	V. Osingwe	1997	1977	From sound of faith,Spirituality and social change volume 12	Book
African feminism:the politics of survival I sub-saharan Africa	Gwendolyn Mikell	1997	1997	University of Pennsylvania	Book
Bishop speaks on Njoro evictions	Sunday Nation correspondents	1998	1st March 1998	Sunday Nation	News report
Maathai leads protests	Nation reporter	1998	17th July 1998	Daily Nation	News report
Ex-Nakuru links leaflets to violence	Maguta Kimemia,Jacinta Sekoh Ochieng	1998	20th Aug 1998	Daily Nation	News report
Green belt team harrassed.	Jacinta Sekoh,Cherop Wilson	1998	20th Aug 1998	Daily Nation	News report
Lawyers reverse decision	Nation correspondent	1998	20th Aug 1998	Daily Nation	News report
Mixed results on drugs	Nation correspondents	1998	3rd Sept 1998	Daily Nation	News report
Muite:Sajjad got forest land	Nation correspondents	1998	12th Oct 1998	Daily Nation	News report

Campaigns to write off debts need backing	Ogora Ondego	1998	13th Oct 1998	Daily Nation	News report
Police action criticised	Nation correspondent s	1998	19th Oct 1998	Daily Nation	News report
Women better off now	Nation reporter	1998	20th Oct 1998	Daily Nation	News report
Maathai revisits Karura forest	Kipkoech Tanui, Norman Mudibo	1998	8th Nov 1988	Sunday Nation	News report
Account for huge debt, says lobbyists	Nation reporter	1998	5th Dec 1998	Daily Nation	News report
The link between patenting of life forms, Genetic Engineering and food insecurity	Wangari Maathai	1998	1998	Taylor and Francis	Journal
Let nature's Harvest continue: African counter-statement Monsanto	Wangari Maathai	1998	1998	Taylor and Francis	Journal
I will press on vows Maathai	Nation team	1999	10th Jan 1999	Sunday Nation	News report
Annan protests over Maathai	Njonjo Kaharia and Reuters	1999	11th Jan 1999	Daily Nation	News report
Leaders blame chaos on government	Nation correspondent s and reporters	1999	13th Feb 1999	Daily Nation	News report
Parties to decide on reform leaders	Nation correspondent	1999	25th Jan 1999	Daily Nation	News report
Group to march to Karura forest	Nation reporter	1999	3rd April 1999	Daily Nation	News report
Farmers meeting aborts	nation correspondent	1999	22nd April 1999	Daily Nation	News report
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