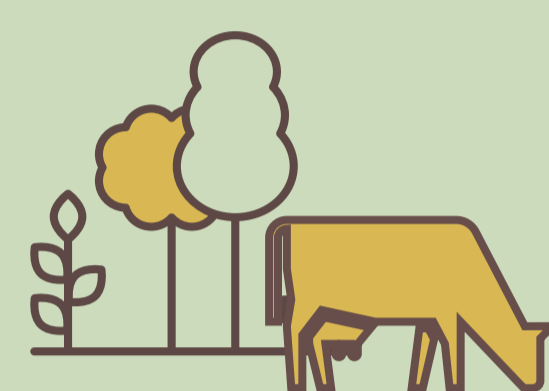


# LESSONS LEARNED AND LONG TERM CHALLENGES



## LESSONS LEARNED



**FMNR was particularly well received in dry areas** due to its ease of adoption, low cost, and high success rate (tree planting in moisture stressed areas showed relatively low seedling survival rates)



**Integrating livelihood options/income generating activities, such as the provision of high value fruit tree seedlings and fodder seeds motivated beneficiaries to adopt FMNR and other regreening practices.**



**Introducing the Volunteer Farmer Trainer (VFT) approach proved to be an effective way to reach large amounts of farmers at minimum cost.** This approach brought better extension service provision and sustainability as the knowledge gained through the program is retained locally.



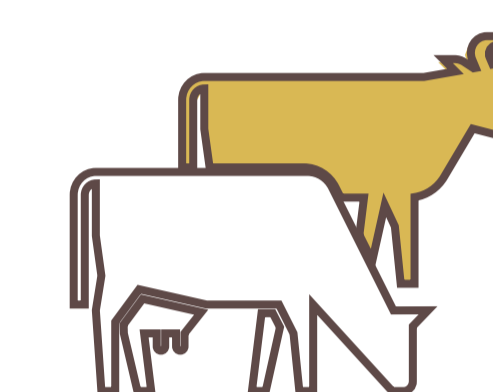
**Matching practices to the local context resulted in better acceptance** by the community and government, leading to the increased adoption of regreening practices.



**Conducting regular joint monitoring visits and review meetings** with stakeholders created ownership of the project and improved adoption of regreening practices.



## CHALLENGES



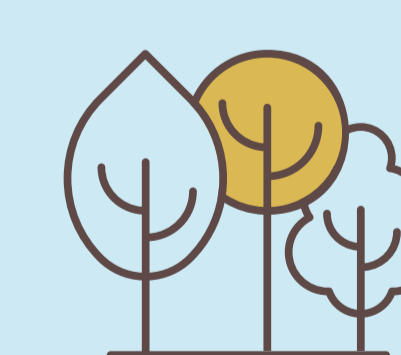
The main bottlenecks faced by restoration initiatives in communal lands are the **lack of participatory management plans; the limited economic options available to farmers in restored closures; free grazing livestock; weak local governance in equitable management of the closure (often disadvantaging the poorest families); and ineffective bylaws.**



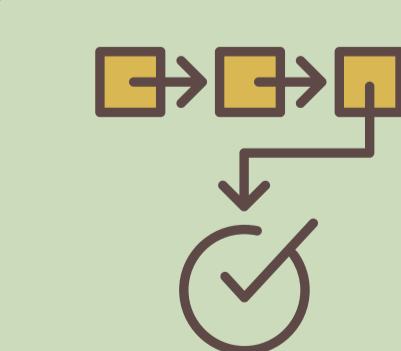
The main issues hindering the wider adoption of FMNR are **farmers' concerns surrounding the shading effects of trees on their crops and their lack of awareness and technical skills in best tree management practices.** Efforts made so far to control free grazing by developing bylaws have failed to bring about change. This issue needs to be addressed by Regional and National level officials.



**Shortage of quality germplasm and high prices of grafted fruit seedlings** hinder the adoption of regreening practices.



The scaling-up of agroforestry practices by the agricultural and environmental sectors at both regional and district levels is **hindered by knowledge gaps and extension systems with limited resources.**



**Challenges regarding stakeholder coordination hinder cross-sectoral collaboration.**