

## FMNR ON COMMUNAL LAND A PROMISING 'COMMUNITY FOREST OPTION'

Regreening Africa, through the work of World Vision (WV), has experienced notable success in the establishment of FMNR on communal lands to protect and enhance tree cover and diversity. These community forest areas range from 10 to 200 ha and provide a multitude of environmental and economic benefits for the landscape and wider community and support the sustainability of the program's interventions. They inspire farmers to practice FMNR in their own fields, support collective action through social capital building and also underpin the formulation and implementation of community by-laws for bush fire and illegal wood extraction.

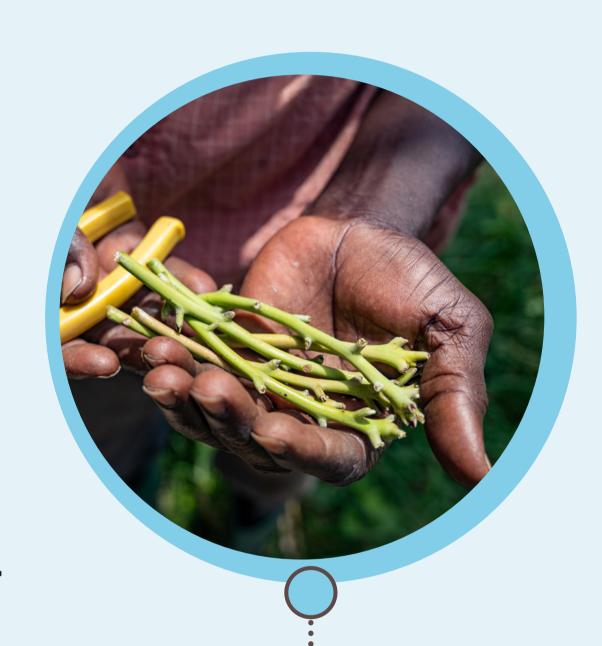
## Process for establishing community forest

100+ communal FMNR fields across the program sites, accounting for over 10,000 hectares



WV identifies and trains lead farmers from various communities on FMNR and other restorative techniques, such as composting, appropriate land preparation, and tree grafting. This program uses a cascading train-the-trainer approach in which lead farmers sensitize and train farmers within their respective communities on these techniques.

Among lead farmers, there is equal gender participation to ensure that a diversity of interests and needs are represented.



Lead farmers and other community members begin practicing FMNR to restore identified communal lands. As they practice FMNR, they track and monitor growth. The positive changes in these communal lands in turn inspires other community members to adopt these techniques in their fields.



As tree coverage on these communal land matures, community members can benefit from a wide range of products such as fruits, firewood, medicine and fodder, in addition to increased soil health and fertility.



WV engages with communities to identify and select areas of degraded land to be restored through FMNR practices. These areas of land have commonly been degraded by prior mining, bushfires, excessive logging, or grazing etc.



Lead farmers work
with fire volunteer
groups to protect the
community forestland
and cropland
from bushfires by
establishing firebelts during the dry
season.



establishment of regulations and by-laws regarding the use of their community forestland to ensure their sustainability. Regulations may include monetary fines or community service work in response to degrading actions, such as over extraction. These regulations are overseen and enforced by community chiefs, elders and opinion leaders.

