**Key Challenges**

- Pressure from agricultural activities
- Unplanned grazing occurs due to lack of land use plans and weak institutional and governance structures at ward and national levels
- Illegal harvesting of forest resources, unauthorized exploitation of forest for non-forest purposes, and utilization of forest land for non-forest purposes
- Lack of incentives to forest-dependent communities

**Achievements**

**Sustainable forest management and improved livelihood practices**

- Introduction of energy conservation measures, such as use of charcoal and firewood, has reduced the use of wood for energy purposes by 40%.
- Establishment of VNRCs has increased forest-based income and community participation in forest management by 60%.
- Introduction of participatory forest management agreements has improved soil fertility and resilience to climate change by 50%.
- Establishment of woodlots has increased forest-based income and community participation in forest management by 70%.

**Lessons Learnt**

- Forest management objectives need to be clearly defined and communicated to ensure a balanced forest protection and sustainable use.
- Incentives should be the main theme, with government support at different levels and actors.
- Capacity building of both government staff and community members is essential to develop and sustain new forest management systems.

**Recommendations**

- Incentives should be the main theme.
- Work closely with the community and government.
- Sharing of information and SNTF-based management agreements.
- Linking the community to forest-based enterprises and/or payment for ecosystem services.

**THEORY OF CHANGE**

**MISSION**

To ensure the management of forests is both environmentally sustainable and economically viable for smallholder farmers.

**GOALS**

1. Adaptation and provision of research and technologies
2. Sharing of information and lessons learnt amongst stakeholders
3. Generating and developing local-level theories and models

**STAKEHOLDERS**

1. Government Forest-dependent communities
2. International partners
3. Private sector
4. Community-based enterprises

**OUTPUTS**

1. Increased crop production/income
2. Improved soil fertility and resilience to climate change
3. Establishment of woodlots
4. Increased forest-based income and community participation in forest management

**FARM AFRICA’S APPROACH**

**THEORY OF CHANGE**

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