World Wide Fund for Nature NGO was the 1st actor known to have used explicitly the FLR concept through its 2003-2017 FLR pioneer project FLR Programme initiative « Fandriana Marolambo » (153'595 ha). Then followed other projects of different geographic and financial scale, among which Madagascar National Park’s (MNP) « RINDRA MAROLAMBO » (95’063 ha, 1.5 Mio Euros) as a direct follow up of the previous one, COCKETES Project (47.75 ha, 21’239’740$ for the whole Madagascar), and Tsiry PARMA.

All of those projects are aimed at fighting deforestation and degradation (DD) factors, mainly slash and burn agriculture, wild fires, wood harvesting. But some have specific targets such as park management (MNP), threatened species (COCKETES), fair trade (Tsiry PARMA).

Active restoration is the predominant technical approach, despite a few experiments of passive approach by WWF and MNP. Each of the above projects has its specific restoration targets. RINDRA MAROLAMBO is aiming at restoring 950 ha/year; COCKETES promotes the plantation of threatened species without precise numbers; and Tsiry PARMA is aiming at planting 10’000 seedlings per year.

None of those FLR goals have been fully achieved. Among others, the lack of implementation monitoring is one of the biggest challenges of the projects.

The Fandriana-Marolambo landscape restoration initiatives suggest following lessons:
1. Technical leadership alone isn’t enough to enhance effectiveness of restoration;
2. The fruitful collaboration between different local actors is realistic, involving especially the forest administration, the local villagers and the project promoting institution,
3. There is a clear difference between the values linked with respectively active and passive restoration: the former applies to economic values whereas the latter goes along with pure ecological recovery, Both value categories should be addressed in complementarity.
4. The lack of knowledge on indigenous species is a strong constraint for their larger use for restoration,
5. The heterogeneity of the individual projects’ monitoring systems doesn’t allow for a holistic apprehension of the whole landscape.