

Abstract

Land degradation which among others include loss of vegetation is rampant in Kenya, destroying both the fragile arid and semi-arid lands and the non-arid areas. Efforts to rehabilitate semi-arid areas by re-vegetation has often failed. This study was carried out to determine factors responsible for these failures. The study was conducted in the semi-arid district of Kibwezi. Three (3) grass species *Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Enteropogon macrostachyus* and *Eragrostis superba* were used for re-vegetating the land, while agro-pastoralists in the area were interviewed through questionnaires to get their perceptions on the failures of reseeded. Low rainfall, poor seed quality, lack of enough seed, flush floods, destruction by grazing animals were found to be factors limiting the success of reseeded.