

THEORY OF CHANGE FOledRI PROJECT: *BUILDING RESILIENCE WITH TREES, TANZANIA*

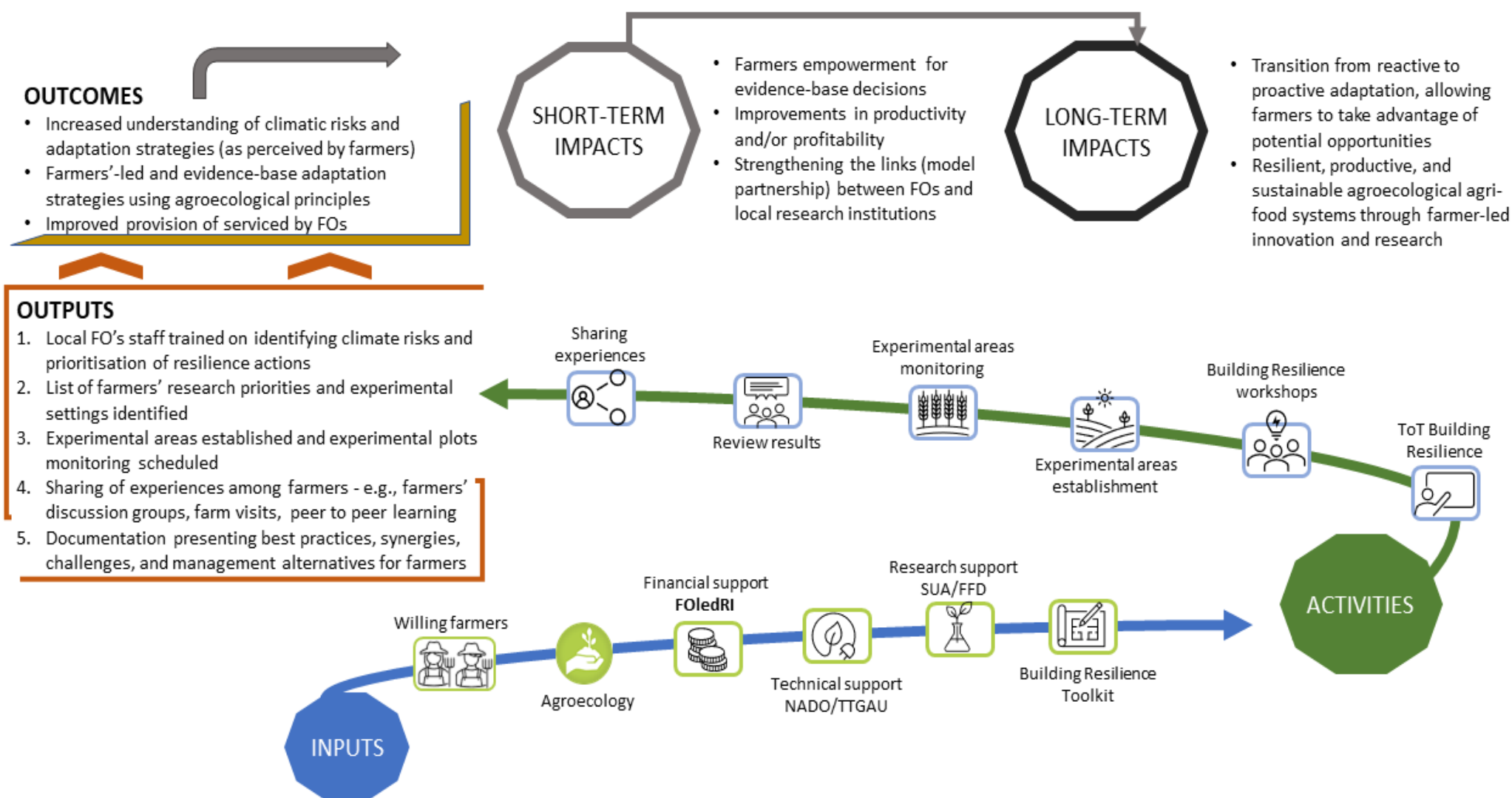
PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Improving capacities for sustainable climate-resilient crop production intensification and diversification, is often hindered by complex “technology-creation/transfer” processes. Often, farmers’ priorities and constraints are not considered while developing action research, nor are farmers part of the of the research process thus results and recommendations do not reflect the reality on the ground.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- Farmers have different preferences and priorities than researchers or “experts”
- Farmers have a lot of information/knowledge on the development of their plots/crops
- Farmers are risk averse and prefer solutions developed by themselves or tested by others
- Farmers and research organisations are open to collaborate on equal terms
- Action research of the farmers, by the farmers and for the farmers can transform knowledge cocreation and knowledge transfer.

INPUTS: - Farmers willing to participate in the project - Principles and dimensions of Agroecology - Building Resilience Toolkit (FFD/AgriCord) - Financial support from FOledRI - Technical support by NADO & TTGAU - Research support by SUA and FFD	ACTIVITIES: - ToT for Building Resilience Tool-I (2-3 events) - Building Resilience workshops → co-defining priorities (2-4 events) - Establishment of experimental areas → co-creation of experiments (2-4 areas & 4-8 experiments) - Maintenance and monitoring of experimental areas → farmers' ownership - Review of results → co-creation of knowledge - Sharing of experiences (3-4 activities)
OUTPUTS: - Local FO's staff trained on identifying climate risks and prioritisation of resilience actions - List of farmers' research priorities and experimental settings identified - Experimental areas established and the monitoring of experimental plots on scheduled - Sharing of experiences among farmers - e.g., farmers' discussion groups, farm visits, peer-to-peer learning - - Documentation presenting best practices, synergies, challenges, and management alternatives for farmers	OUTCOMES: - Increased understanding of climatic risks and adaptation strategies (as perceived by farmers) - Farmers'-led and evidence-based adaptation strategies using agroecological principles - Improved provision of services by FOs
SHORT-TERM IMPACT: - Farmers' empowerment for taken evidence-based decisions - Improvements in productivity and/or profitability - Strengthening the links (model partnership) between FOs and local research institutions	LONG-TERM IMPACT: - The transition from reactive to proactive adaptation allows farmers to take advantage of potential opportunities - Resilient, productive, and sustainable agroecological agri-food systems through farmer-led innovation and research



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