

## RESULTS SUMMARY

# Replication and Scale-up of Agroforestry in Ethiopia

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PROJECT	<i>Title:</i>	Enhance the Viability of Participatory Forest Management (EVPFM) in Delo Mena and Harena Buluk District, Bale Zone
	<i>Partner:</i>	FARM Africa
	<i>Country:</i>	Ethiopia
	<i>Period:</i>	Jan 2022 - ongoing

CHANGE	<p>The intervention has successfully domesticated coffee for smallholder garden production, thereby increasing income and improving livelihoods. This approach has been replicated and scaled by larger organisations, including SOS Sahel and various local district offices in relation to other significantly larger projects of FARM Africa, in at least four projects with agroforestry components ranging between DKK 181k and 540k.</p>
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CONTEXT	<p>Previously, both government institutions and local communities believed that Arabica coffee could only grow wild in forests, not being suitable for gardens and farmland. To increase the modest yields from the wild plants, local communities would degrade forests in the search for more sunlight for the plants. This practice not only damaged forests but also failed to optimize their local household production of cereals, further pressuring the forests for additional farmland.</p>
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CONTRIBUTION	<p>By raising awareness and establishing model farms with integrated agroforestry systems, including both coffee, short-term and long-term shade trees, it has become evident to local communities, government officials, and other NGOs that coffee is suitable for homestead production and supports forest conservation at the same time. After the initial yield it has also become evident that domesticated coffee plants can produce a significantly higher yield, thus improving income on limited land.</p>
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IMAGES	 <p>Credit: Tewodros Gezahegn</p>	 <p>Credit: Tewodros Gezahegn</p>
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See next page for more details →

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### ACTIVITIES

The achievements rely on several activities: 1) General awareness creation: Including a participatory process to identify local challenges and the establishment of pilot model farms to convince local farmers to change their conventional production practices. 2) Local adoption of coffee-based agroforestry practices: Including the establishment and capacity building on management of plant nurseries as well as training in farm and crop management techniques. 3) Building organisational and business capacities of producer organisations: Necessary for finding profitable markets and to establish trustful relations between local producers and international market agents. In order to achieve significant replication, FARM Africa also organised experience-sharing field visits for senior managers, government officials, and other stakeholders, leading to the adoption of this approach in future projects.

### LESSONS

Locally, the intervention demonstrated that coffee can be domesticated and grown in agroforestry systems on tradition farmland and household gardens. The efficiency of agroforestry systems among forest-adjacent smallholders as a means for forest protection is well described in academia. The project validated this efficiency of the approach, and also in terms of livelihood improvement for local farmers and other stakeholders such as local authorities. In 2023, the coffee produced from agroforestry systems generated over USD 170k, covering the four-year investment in a single season. Experience-sharing events throughout the project have inspired other stakeholders to replicate and scale up similar interventions in other projects.

### EVIDENCE

The primary evidence of success is the integration and replication of the project approach in other initiatives with significantly larger budgets and broader geographical scope. Whereas the positive impacts of agroforestry have been well-documented in academia and recent experiences in the relevant setting, the approach also draws on the lessons of Forest of the World's agroforestry and value-chain initiatives in Latin America, adapted to the Ethiopian context. Records from local producer organisations show a substantial increase in income from coffee production, confirming the approach's effectiveness.

### DOMAINS

<i>Development strategy priorities:</i>	<i>Insert strategy priority</i>
<i>Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability</i>	X
<i>Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights</i>	-
<i>Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support rights</i>	-
<i>Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights</i>	-
<i>Changes in participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability</i>	X
<i>Changes in local leadership of development and humanitarian work</i>	X

## GUIDANCE NOTE

This format consists of two overall sections: on page one, the results summary communicates results to an external audience using a brief summary of what has been achieved; while page two provides an opportunity to explain the background and evidence behind the claims made as part of the summary.

### Page 1: Results summary

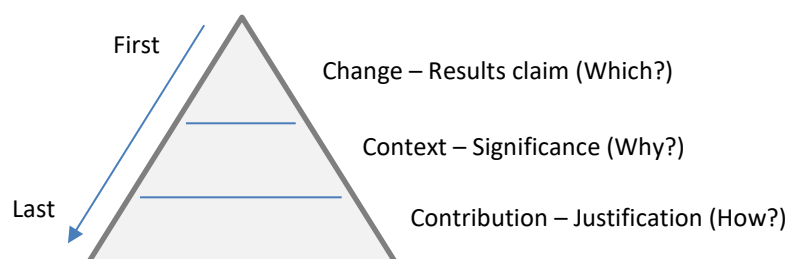
The results summary should outline of the overall change. This should be phrased in a clear and concise manner, focusing on the benefits for target groups or communities, and preferably start out by stating the overall key message as a one-line statement. It is thus important to prioritise what the key message should be and not attempt to describe every possible change that may have occurred.

Note that case studies should not describe all of the activities carried out during the implementation. Instead, it should focus on one or two key messages to be highlighted – which may also span several projects – and only outline activities to backup contributions to the highlighted change.

This can be illustrated as a “reverse funnel.” First, the “change” section introduces the overall results claim, which answers the “which.” Note that this is done before any details have been provided. Second, the “context” section outlines the problem being addressed by the project and the significance of the change. For example, by explaining “why” it benefits target groups or communities.

Finally, and lastly, the “contribution” section should provide examples to justify for “how” the intervention contributed to realising change. Note that this should focus on the plausible linkage between the change and intervention rather than describing details from activities. It is often useful to think of this as a reverse theory-of-change, i.e. “After we did X, then Y occurred, because of Z.”

Figure 1:  
Reverse funnel for communication



### Page 2: Additional information

The second page should provide background and evidence for project’s contribution to change. It can also address technical issues that do not fit in the results summary. The section consists of the following sections:

- *Activities:* Whereas the “contribution” section on page one provides a brief summary of the project contributions to change, the “activities” section allows for more detail on the project design, organisation and underlying activities in support of the contributions made.
- *Lessons:* Describes lessons learned through the implementation. These should relate to the results claim or alternatively the project(s) as a whole. Please consider (1) novelty – i.e. whether the change represents something new – and (2) the potential to scale and/or build on lessons going ahead.
- *Evidence:* A narrative comparison between results claims and the underlying evidence. It should answer “X led to Y, because of Z,” although it does not need to be phrased this way. It is useful to include references to a few selected documents for further details. Please see guidelines for more.
- *Domains and development strategy:* Describes contributions to defined domains and the Danish development strategy. Please consider limiting the number of domains to a few selected ones.