How we work

To ensure the effective implementation of our new strategy, we pay particular attention to four key areas.

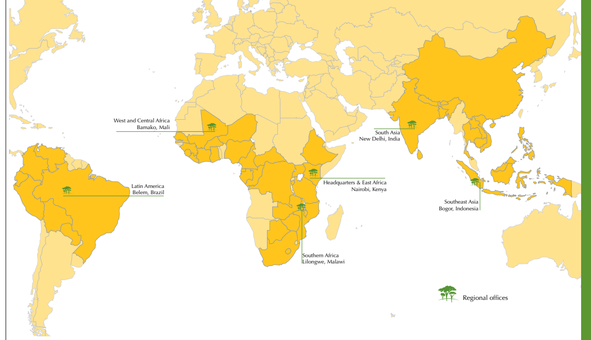
Enhancing science quality: The Centre has developed a set of principles and criteria that ensure the quality of science at various stages of the research process, starting with the articulation of the problems, engaging in the research process, and achieving outcomes and impact.

Accelerating the use and impact of our research: Centre scientists use a knowledge-to-action framework to better understand the context of their work, conduct more effective research and ensure that research results are communicated in appropriate formats to intended users.

Building stronger and more effective partnerships: The Centre implements a substantial proportion of its research agenda through its partners, using mechanisms that reinforce synergy, complementarity and coordination. Partners participate in setting the research agenda, planning, resource mobilization, implementation, publishing and disseminating research results.

Improving operational efficiency: The Centre ensures that all its policies and procedures are consistent with its strategy by investing in systems that enhance management operations, human resources, communications, monitoring and evaluation, resource mobilization, and risk management.

Capacity building for agroforestry research in a wide range of institutions has helped to create research, education and development networks able to work with the Centre as equal partners



Where we work

The World Agroforestry Centre implements its research in six ecoregions across sub-Saharan Africa (eastern, southern, and west and central), South and Southeast Asia, and Latin America. All of these regions share the interconnected problems of poverty, hunger and environmental degradation to varying degrees and offer opportunities for agroforestry interventions. However, large differences exist in the challenges and opportunities for agricultural development among the regions, as well as in the differing roles that agroforestry can play to meet them.

Transforming Lives and Landscapes

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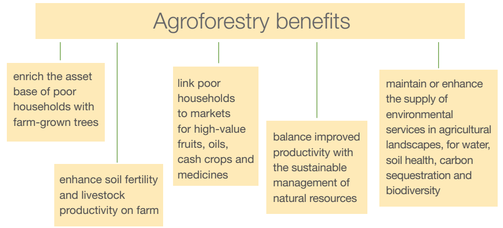
WORLD AGROFORESTRY CENTRE

World Agroforestry Centre
TRANSFORMING LIVES AND LANDSCAPES

Development challenges for agroforestry

The world population has now surpassed 6.5 billion. Demand for food increases as populations grow. Meanwhile, over 1 billion people continue to endure lives of extreme poverty. Agroforestry is uniquely suited to address the need to grow more food and biomass for fuel while sustainably managing agricultural landscapes for the critical ecosystem services they provide. It can serve as a means of curbing greenhouse gas emissions by slowing forest conversion to farmland and sequestering more carbon in trees on farms. Agroforestry provides **livelihood** and **environmental** benefits through various pathways as shown below.



Agroforestry allows forest goods and services to be produced on farms, alleviating pressure on natural ecosystems and stabilizing agriculture

Who we are

The World Agroforestry Centre is part of the alliance of the Consultative Group on Agricultural Research (CGIAR) centres dedicated to generating and applying the best available knowledge to stimulate agricultural growth, raise farmers' incomes, and protect the environment.

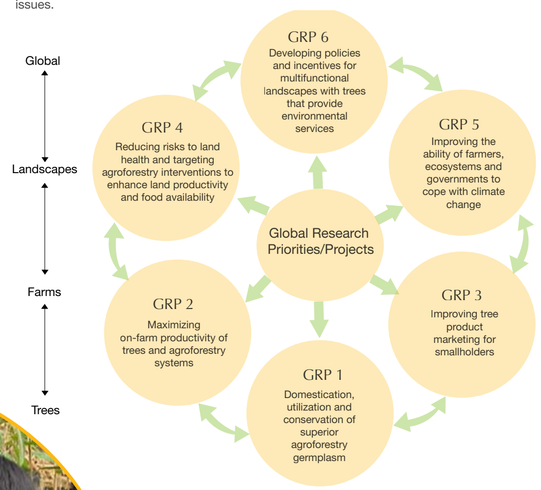
The Centre's **vision** is a rural transformation in the developing world as smallholder households strategically increase their use of trees in agricultural landscapes to improve their food security, nutrition, income, health, shelter, energy resources and environmental sustainability. This vision is founded on the growing role of trees in sustaining livelihoods and agroecosystems, the Centre's experience and comparative advantage in advancing agroforestry research for development, and global commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

The Centre's **mission** is to generate science-based knowledge about the diverse roles that trees play in agricultural landscapes, and use its research to advance policies and practices that benefit the poor and the environment.

The Centre is guided by the broad development challenges pursued by the CGIAR. These include poverty alleviation that entails enhanced food security and health, improved productivity with lower environmental and social costs, and resilience in the face of climate change and other external shocks.

What we do

Our research is organized around six Global Research Priorities (GRPs) and corresponding projects as shown below. Our research spans from trees to farms, landscapes and global issues.



Research conducted in the GRPs is always locally contextualized, and uses common methods and principles to make the knowledge, policies and genetic materials readily transferable through appropriate partnerships, as regional and national public goods. The Centre's global reach and integrative framework allow for learning and synthesis so that the benefits of its work are relevant and applicable in a range of social, economic, ecological and institutional settings.

We emphasize synthesis and cross regional learning as a priority for generating international public goods

The World Agroforestry Centre also coordinates the ASB Partnership for Tropical Forest Margins—a CGIAR systemwide programme. ASB explores options for shaping land use at the forest margins with the goal of raising the productivity and income of rural households in the humid tropics, without worsening deforestation (and associated CO_2 emissions) or undermining essential environmental services.

ASB's work is grounded in benchmark sites located in six tropical forest countries: Peru, Brazil, Cameroon, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand. It studies drivers of land-use change; trade-offs associated with different land uses; and the roles of markets, regulation, property rights and rewards in shaping farmers' practices and land-use decisions. Founded in 1994, the partnership between national and international-level research institutes received the CGIAR Science Award for Outstanding Partnership in 2005.