The World Agroforestry Centre, Kenya
Statistics

- Headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya
- Five regional offices - India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi and Mali, with a programme in Latin America
- Approx 320 staff
- $43 million annual budget
History of World Agroforestry Centre

- Established in 1978 to promote agroforestry research in developing countries.
- 80s and 90s – Counseling Strategic research on agroforestry at a global scale
- Late 90s - Building a strong science culture
- 1991 - ‘World Agroforestry Centre’ recognized as international leader in agroforestry R&D, and becomes a CGIAR Centre.
Vision

- Rural transformation as smallholder households increase their use of trees in agricultural landscapes to improve food security, nutrition, income, health, shelter, energy and sustainability.
Mission

• Generate science-based knowledge on the diverse roles that trees play in agricultural landscapes
• Use research to advance policies and practices that benefit the poor and the environment
Agroforestry: world-wide significance

- Over a billion ha of agricultural land, almost half the world’s farmland, have more than 10% of their area occupied by trees.
State of the World’s Forests, FAO, 2005

• “Two trends seem almost universal in the tropics: the number of trees in forests is declining, and the number of trees on farms is increasing”
The CGIAR Reform Process

• Major participation in:
  – CRP 6, Forests, Trees and Agroforestry
  – CRP 7, Agriculture and Climate Change

• Minor participation in:
  – CRP- MP1 Integrated Systems Dry (1.1) and Humid (1.2)
  – CRP - MP2: Markets Policies and Institutions
  – CRP - MP4: Health and Nutrition
  – CRP - MP5: Land and Water
Success 1: Tree domestication – *Allanblackia*

- *Allanblackia* contains an oil with unique spreading properties
- By 2010, >10,000 Ghana & Tanzania farmers had planted 100,000 superior *Allanblackia*
- Significant increase in incomes of hundreds of thousands of African farmers
Success 2: Fodder shrubs in Kenya

Identification of tree species as a source of protein for dairy animals in East Africa

Over 205,000 smallholders planted fodder trees that improve the diet of cows and goats

Increased milk yields doubled dairy incomes over 10 years
Success 3: Fertilizer trees

- *Faidherbia albida*, an acacia native to Africa, fixes nitrogen with its roots and drops nitrogen-rich leaves on to the soil.
- Farming with *Faidherbia* has doubled and tripled maize yields in Malawi.
- Over 5 million ha farmed with *Faidherbia* in Niger.
Maize growing under *Faidherbia*
Success 4: Evergreen Agriculture

Intensive farming that integrates trees with annual crops, maintaining a green cover on the land throughout the year.

Concept of Evergreen Agriculture gaining traction internationally, especially India and now E. Africa.

*Faidherbia* trials in Central Zambia
Success 5: Human and institutional capacity for agroforestry education

- Curriculum reviews for over 200 universities worldwide to incorporate agroforestry into teaching programmes
- Numerous learning resources developed and delivered in multi-media formats
- Two networks of colleges and universities ANAFE and SEANAFE nurtured and established as international NGOs
Success 6: African Soil Health and Information Service (AfSIS)

- World Agroforestry pioneering land and soil health surveillance
- Leading the digital mapping of soil and soil health
- Highly innovative approach
- Freely available, web-based soil information (www.africasoils.net)