

Resources

While the contributors to this volume focus on the subject area of agroforestry, they do so from a perspective that places people – their communities, their forms of organisation, their livelihoods, and their knowledge systems – at the centre. So this book deals as much with how to facilitate and scale up the impact of participatory or farmer-led research in ways that make a real difference to the lives of those involved as it does with agroforestry per se. In compiling this annotated resources list, we have sought to reflect this same perspective, favouring works that explore issues and approaches relating to participatory or farmer-led research over material of a more technical nature. For the benefit of readers who are interested in agroforestry as such, we have also included entries on a number of specialised organisations that publish practical resources, such as manuals and handbooks, or undertake academic research.

The list was compiled and annotated by Nicola Frost, with Deborah Eade and Alina Rocha Menocal, all editorial staff at Development in Practice, with additional input from Steven Franzel, co-editor of this volume and based at ICRAF.

Books

Carine Alders, Bertus Haverkort, and Laurens van Veldhuizen (eds.): *Linking with Farmers: Networking for Low-External-Input and Sustainable Agriculture*, London: Intermediate Technology, 1993.

Offering a perspective on farmer-led extension, this book gives examples of a range of networking activities undertaken by farmers' groups across the world. Enhanced farmer-to-farmer exchange can be an excellent way of promoting low-external-input extension, and although the book also acknowledges the organisational difficulties that can arise, it argues that a shift in emphasis away from external input opens up new approaches to agricultural research.

J. E. Michael Arnold and Peter A. Dewees (eds.): *Farms, Trees and Farmers: Responses to Agricultural Intensification*, London: Earthscan, 1997.

This book sets out to examine the role of trees grown on farms in developing countries, particularly in light of the increasing intensification of agriculture. The two central sections survey trends in tree-growing by farmers and consider the factors which influence their decision-making. Case studies from Kenya and South Asia cover, among other topics, the need for tree products and the nature of incentives to grow trees, the importance of adequate market access, the allocation of land and labour within the household, and exposure to risk. (Previously published as *Tree Management in Farmer Strategies*, Oxford: OUP, 1995.)

Solon L. Barraclough and Krishna B. Ghimire: *Forests and Livelihoods: The Social Dynamics of Deforestation in Developing Countries*, Basingstoke: Macmillan Press and New York: St Martin's Press, 1995 (in association with UNRISD).

Based on research and detailed case studies in Brazil, Central America, Nepal, and Tanzania, this book argues that conventional or single-factor explanations for increased rates of deforestation (such as population growth, ignorance on the part of peasant farmers, or market and policy failures) are over-simplistic. The success of technical solutions depends on incorporating these into policies to manage forest areas and natural resources in order to meet social goals on a more equitable basis. See also *Agricultural Expansion and Tropical Deforestation: Poverty, International Trade and Land Use*, London: WWF and Earthscan, 2000.

William R. Bentley, P. K. Khosla, and Karen Seckler: *Agroforestry in South Asia: Problems and Applied Research Perspectives*, New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing, 1993.

Part I of this book considers the physical and biological aspects of agroforestry in South Asia. Part II analyses the ways in which structural constraints, including cultural, economic, and social variables, affect – and sometimes even override – objectively sound technical programmes.

C. den Biggelaar: *Farmer Experimentation and Innovation: A Case Study of Knowledge Generation Processes in Agroforestry Systems in Rwanda*, Community Forestry Case Study 12, Rome: FAO, 1996.

Although farmers in Rwanda have always used trees for numerous purposes, the active planting and management of woody vegetation on farms is relatively recent. This case study seeks to explore and understand farmers' processes of generating knowledge of agroforestry that underlie these changes in resource management and use, with particular focus on experimental methods used by farmers in integrating trees into their farms. This study is the first in a series on farmer-initiated research and experimentation, the goal of which is to identify more effective ways in which farmers can be supported in their own experimentation and knowledge-sharing, while also working towards a consolidation of local forestry knowledge.

Jean-Marc Boffa: *Agroforestry Parklands in Sub-Saharan Africa*, FAO Conservation Guide, No. 34, Rome: FAO, 1999.

This publication provides a broad overview of agroforestry parkland systems, analysing their operation in a wide variety of geographical settings and assessing their social impact and economic significance at both the local and national levels.

Louise E. Buck, James P. Lassoie, and Erick C. M. Fernandes (eds.): *Agroforestry in Sustainable Agricultural Systems*, Boca Raton FL: CRC Press, 1999.

Concentrating on successful strategies for raising forests and tree products for commercial harvesting and land and watershed management, this book examines the environmental and social conditions necessary for sustainable agroforestry. It analyses a wide variety of ecological settings in great detail, including, for example, the combination of agroforestry with livestock systems. The book may also be useful as a textbook for students.

P.J.M. Cooper and G.L. Denning: *Scaling Up the Impact of Agroforestry Research*, Nairobi: ICRAF, 2000.

New agroforestry practices, combining scientific and indigenous technical knowledge, have made important contributions to improving household welfare and land use in many areas. This publication addresses the issue of how to spread the benefits of agroforestry to larger numbers of people, in a sustainable and equitable manner. Ten key elements of scaling up are described: technical options, farmer-centred research and extension, local institutional capacity, germplasm, market and enterprise development, policy options, learning from successes and failures, strategic partnerships, knowledge sharing, and facilitation.

Craig R. Elevitch and Kim M. Wilkinson (eds.): *The Overstory Book: Cultivating Connections with Trees*, Holualoa, Hawaii: Permanent Agriculture Resources, 2001.

This collection of the first three years of the electronic journal *The Overstory* is fully indexed, organised by topic, and cross-referenced, and it also benefits from a resources section and an index of botanical names. It forms a practical manual for agroforestry techniques and combines technical sections on soil, seed selection, and livestock with sections on valuing indigenous knowledge, marketing, and contributions to human health. Contributors include Peter Huxley, P. K. Ramachandran Nair, Helen van Houten, and Roland Bunch. The journal can be viewed online at www.agroforester.com.

Cornelia Flora (ed.): *Interactions between Agroecosystems and Rural Communities*, Boca Raton FL: CRC Press, 2001.

There is an increasing realisation among biophysical scientists that human behaviour critically influences the extent to which agro-ecosystems are implemented. This book examines this relationship and offers an understanding of alternative ways of working with communities to increase agro-ecosystem sustainability. Through a general overview and a series of case studies, the book explores the way in which changes in the local economy can affect support for agricultural innovation. It also addresses specific community-based actions in both temperate and tropical zones in Europe,

North America, Asia, Central America, and Latin America that have resulted in more sustainable agro-ecosystems.

Steven Franzel and Sara J. Scherr (eds.): *Trees on the Farm: Assessing the Adoption Potential of Agroforestry Practices in Africa*, Wallingford: CABI Publishing, 2002.

Following rigorous scientific methods, this edited volume sets out to analyse agroforestry in an innovative manner by focusing not only on its biophysical aspects, as other studies have done, but also on its socio-economic dimensions. Drawing on select methodologies and participatory field research from five case studies conducted in Kenya and Zambia, the book analyses the adoption potential of promising agroforestry practices in Africa and highlights the importance of policies for enhancing adoption. It also presents and explains methods that researchers and field practitioners could use to assess adoption potential and draws lessons for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of developing and disseminating agroforestry technologies.

Andrew M. Gordon and Steven M. Newman (eds.): *Temperate Agroforestry Systems*, Wallingford: CABI, 1997.

While much of the recent research on agroforestry has been carried out in the tropics and within the context of developing nations, this book explores the development of agroforestry in temperate zones, analysing in particular the role of agroforestry in silvopastoral and cropping systems and in the promotion of soil conservation. Case studies concentrate on those areas where the greatest advances, adoptions and modifications have taken place, namely the Americas, China, Australasia, and Europe.

Karin Hochegger: *Farming Like the Forest: Traditional Home Garden Systems in Sri Lanka*, Weikersheim: Margraf Verlag, 1998.

Forest garden systems in South and South-East Asia have long proven to be a highly productive and sustainable form of agriculture, but, despite their proven efficiency over the centuries, research on such models has been minimal. However, growing concern about the destruction of tropical ecosystems has led planners and agricultural scientists to turn their attention to traditional practices in search of solutions to contemporary problems. This book describes the system in Sri Lanka, where forest gardens have contributed to a balanced and harmonious relationship between people and nature, with the aim of informing future agricultural models elsewhere.

Edvard Hviding and Tim Bayliss-Smith: *Islands of Rainforest: Agroforestry, Logging and Eco-tourism in the Solomon Islands*, Aldershot: Ashgate, 2000.

This book offers an ethnographic and historical study of land use in the Solomon Islands which provides a rich account of the complexity and longevity of indigenous agroforestry systems. The second half, which examines how global trends may affect local-level operations, is especially valuable. In this section, for example, the authors discuss how the arrival of Asian logging companies turned the forest into a commodity and led to concomitant political and environmental problems. The study serves as a reminder that agroforestry models do not operate in a vacuum, but rather evolve within structural contexts in which real-world situations must be reckoned with.

Charles V. Kidd and David Pimentel (eds.): *Integrated Resource Management: Agroforestry for Development*, San Diego CA: Academic Press, 1992.

As its starting point, this book argues that the techniques of the Green Revolution are not applicable to large parts of the world, and that there is an urgent need to improve the food security of the growing number of people dependent on small areas of marginal land. The contributors suggest that agroforestry techniques can help to stabilise incomes and levels of food production without high levels of external input. The book not only undertakes a detailed cost/benefit analysis of agroforestry and addresses technical issues of soil and water resource management, but also considers some of the social and cultural issues at stake.

H.J.W. Mutsaers, G.K. Weber, P. Walker, and N.M. Fisher: *A Field Guide for On-Farm Experimentation*, The Hague: International Service for National Agricultural Research, 1997.

Applied agricultural research has conventionally been carried out in specialist research stations, while development organisations were expected to transform the results of this 'lab-based' research into practical solutions for farmers. However, it has by now been recognised that this technique does not take account of the many constraints, both physical and socio-economic, within which poor farmers operate. This manual provides a practical guide to the operation of successful on-farm research as an essential tool in the development and transfer of agricultural innovation.

P.K. Ramachandran Nair and C.R. Latt (eds.): *Directions in Tropical Agroforestry Research*, Dordrecht: Kluwer, 1998.

This volume is a compilation of ten reviews of tropical agroforestry research projects carried out over the past two decades. Each paper synthesises the results of research, summarises the current state of knowledge, identifies knowledge gaps, and outlines directions for future research. Examples come from Brazil, sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and the Pacific.

Gordon Prain, Sam Fujisaka, and Michael D. Warren (eds.): *Biological and Cultural Diversity: The Role of Indigenous Agricultural Experimentation in Development*, London: Intermediate Technology, 1999.

Contributors to this edited volume illustrate the intimate relationship between biological and cultural diversity, with case studies demonstrating the range of farmer experimentation, the depth of knowledge that farmers possess about their local environment, and the importance of recognising the ultra-local, site-specific nature of much of this knowledge and innovation, an issue often overlooked because of constant pressure for successful innovations to 'scale up'.

Richard K. Reed: *Prophets of Agroforestry: Guarani Communities and Commercial Gathering*, Austin TX: University of Texas, 1995.

In this book, the author argues that the economic and social basis for the relative autonomy of the Chiripá (Guaraní) people of eastern Paraguay lies in commercial agroforestry. Resisting the pressure to clear land for commercial agriculture, the Chiripá harvest and sell forest products without destroying the forests. Reed also explores

the ways in which Chiripá social organisation, which centres on kin ties, facilitates the necessary adaptation to the challenges and opportunities posed by the commercialisation of agriculture. Although departing slightly from the themes of on-farm agroforestry, this study provides an alternative model for the sustainable management of subtropical forests.

N.C. Saxena and Vishwa Ballabh (eds.): *Farm Forestry in South Asia*, New Delhi: Sage India, 1995.

This volume concentrates on the perspectives and decision-making processes of farmers in South Asia in relation to farm forestry. Analysing the nature of indigenous agroforestry initiatives, the book suggests a model for future projects that combines a clear sense of market priorities with adequate provision for subsistence needs. Advocating the reversal of previous recommendations, the contributors call for the use of private land for market-orientated short-rotation products, while reserving public land for fodder, fuelwood, and consumption. Case studies examine the socio-economic implications of these observations. See also N.C. Saxena and Naresh Chandra, *Forests, People and Profit*, 1995.

Vanessa Scarborough, Scott Kilough, Debra A. Johnson, and John Farrington (eds.): *Farmer-Led Extension: Concepts and Practices*, London: ITDG Publishing, 1997.

A stimulating combination of case study and analysis, this book provides an excellent introduction to the principles and practice of farmer-led extension. A discussion of current challenges to agricultural extension provides a useful context against which to examine the differing approaches in South and South-East Asia and Latin America. The book also considers the role of NGOs and governments in supporting farmer-led initiatives, and it assesses the constraints and possibilities for scaling up and expanding networks.

Ralph Schmidt, Joyce K. Berry, and John C. Gordon: *Forests to Fight Poverty: Creating National Strategies*, New Haven CT: Yale University Press, 1999.

Rather than focusing on agroforestry as such, this book concentrates on policy strategies to combat the problem of deforestation, especially in tropical forests. The authors provide a useful insight, from a policy perspective, into the links between land access, the quality of forest land, and poverty. Arguing that trees can contribute to secure livelihoods, the book makes a strong case for seeing trees and forests as important potential tools for poverty alleviation. The authors also call for an inclusive, participatory approach to strategic planning in agroforestry that recognises the importance of country-specific plans.

Richard A. Schroeder: *Shady Practices: Agroforestry and Gender Politics in The Gambia*, Berkeley CA: University of California Press, 1999.

The result of detailed long-term research in Gambia, this book explores the complex gender relations exposed by the conflict between two ostensibly 'progressive' development programmes. One programme is designed to promote market gardening as a livelihood strategy for women, while the other calls for the introduction of agroforestry practices by men in low-lying areas. Eventually, however, the latter came

to threaten the market gardens, once the trees grew and the shade canopy closed. Women therefore saw agroforestry as a means for men to reclaim control over the land and undermine the social gains made by the women through gardening. The book provides an intricate case study of the need to consider local social relations in any planned extension work and of the changing emphasis on gender in development.

Ian Scoones and John Thompson (eds.): *Beyond Farmer First: Rural People's Knowledge, Agricultural Research and Extension Practice*, London: ITDG Publishing, 1994.

As its title suggests, this book takes forward many of the principles established in *Farmer First* (1989), edited by Robert Chambers *et al.* Through a series of brief papers from a large number of contributors, the current volume undertakes a more detailed analysis of how differences based on gender, age, class, and other social categories affect access to and control of natural resources. The book goes on to ask what the institutional and policy implications of privileging farmer-led agricultural research may be.

M.P. Singh and D.N. Tewari: *Agroforestry and Wastelands*, New Delhi: Anmol Publications, 1996.

Increasing pressure on land resources and rapid deforestation in India have led to a sharp increase in areas classified as wastelands. Animal husbandry, agriculture, and forestry have all developed separately, despite their common relation to land – and they often operate in conflict with one another. Very often, it is the trees that suffer, despite their critical importance to rural livelihoods. The authors of this book call for re-connecting these elements, both at the village and policy levels, and combining local knowledge and experience with scientific modelling and an improved genetic base to regenerate degraded land and develop sustainable land-managementsystems. See also D.N. Tewari: *Agroforestry for Increased Productivity, Sustainability and Poverty Alleviation*, Dehradun, India: International Book Distributors, 1995.

Panjab Singh, P. S. Pathak, and M. M. Roy (eds.): *Agroforestry Systems for Sustainable Land Use*, New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing, 1994.

Bringing together papers from a conference on agroforestry and degraded lands, this collection of essays provides case studies from the Asia-Pacific region, while including some examples from Europe. Contributors investigate ways in which agroforestry can be useful in providing alternatives to unsustainable slash-and-burn (swidden) agriculture, in regenerating degraded slopes and grasslands, and even in mitigating climate change. Anil Gupta's 'Ten Myths About Agroforestry' provide an accessible introduction to the most prevalent misconceptions and objections.

James Sumberg and Christine Okali: *Farmers' Experiments: Creating Local Knowledge*, Boulder CO: Lynne Rienner, 1997.

A contribution to the debate about indigenous knowledge and farmer experimentation in agricultural development, this book aims to characterise and set in context farmers' experimentation in Africa, in order to contribute to an empirical and theoretical base from which to evaluate alternative models for the interaction between formal research and farmer innovation. The authors attempt to move beyond the general issues

concerning farmer participation, which have been much discussed, to a more detailed analysis of a combined approach promoting synergy between farmers and researchers.

Laurens van Veldhuizen, Ann Waters-Bayer, and H. de Zeeuw: *Developing Technologies with Farmers: A Trainer's Guide for Participatory Learning*, London: Zed Books, 1997.

This manual is intended for NGO and government agency trainers who are preparing their staff to work together with farmers in developing technologies appropriate to ecological agriculture, while relying on few external inputs. The training is designed to stimulate interactive learning among participants, based on their own experiences.

Laurens van Veldhuizen, Ann Waters-Bayer, Ricardo Ramírez, Debra A. Johnson, and John Thompson (eds.): *Farmers' Research in Practice: Lessons from the Field*, London: ITDG Publishing, 1997.

This edited volume is a valuable compendium of practical case studies, showing farmer-led research in action in a variety of contexts, with examples examining the nature of on-farm innovation, some instances of external support for experimentation, experience of refining experimental design, and encouraging sustainability. Some of the challenges identified include the questions of how to scale up these approaches and how to influence policy content and the decision-making process.

Paul A. Wojtkowski: *The Theory and Practice of Agroforestry Design: a Comprehensive Study of the Theories, Concepts and Conventions that Underlie the Successful Use of Agroforestry*, Enfield NH: Science Publishers, 1998.

An advanced text with an emphasis on theoretical issues, this book presents a detailed look at the concepts, principles, and practices that underlie the application of agroforestry systems. The focus is on how the individual theories and concepts contribute to the process of designing or understanding user-specific agroforestry systems, and how theory influences or leads to successful application.

Journals

Agroforestry Abstracts: published monthly on the internet by CABI, in association with ICRAF.

Approximately 1500 abstracts on all aspects of agroforestry, from discussions of trees and crops to research methods and socio-cultural dimensions, are added every year.

Agroforestry News: published quarterly by the Agroforestry Research Trust, ISSN: 0967-649X.

Articles provide detailed information about cultivating a number of trees and shrubs in a temperate climate. The Trust's website includes some introductory information on temperate agroforestry systems. www.agroforestry.co.uk

Agroforestry Systems (incorporating Agroforestry Forum): published nine times per year by Kluwer in co-operation with ICRAF, ISSN: 0167-4366. Editor: P.K. Ramachandran Nair.

Publishes results of original research and critical reviews on both biophysical and socio-economic aspects of agroforestry. Recent issues have contained papers on research methodologies and techniques, including on-farm evaluation and farmer assessment.

Agroforestry Today: published quarterly by ICRAF. ISSN: 1013-95910255-8173.

Carries reports from around the world on trees and crops on farms, and on the people who plant them. Articles assess new agroforestry technologies that researchers are developing together with farmers, and indigenous agroforestry systems that farmers themselves are using successfully. The periodical also aims to highlight new research findings and assess their potential benefits for farmers. A Chinese-language version is published by the Institute of Soil Science, Academia Sinica, China.

Inside Agroforestry: published quarterly by the National Agroforestry Research Center (NAC).

A US-focused newsletter with brief articles on many aspects of agroforestry practices. Recent issues have considered the use of trees as carbon sinks, to protect watersheds, and to prevent erosion. Several titles are available in Spanish. *Agroforestry Notes*, a series of technical notes, is also published by the NAC. Both are available free online at www.unl.edu/nac

Organisations

Amazon Agroforestry Research Centre (Centro de Pesquisa Agroflorestal da Amazônia Ocidental, CPAA): Founded in 1989 as an institutional branch of the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária, EMBREPA), CPAA seeks to generate and disseminate scientific and technical information to support the sustainable development of the Amazon through rational land use and the conservation of renewable natural resources. While most of its work is in Portuguese, the Centre is currently translating its webpage to make its information available in English. Contact details: Rodovia Am-010, km 29, C.P. 319, Cep 69.011.970 – Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil. E-mail: sac@cpaa.embrapa.br; Web: www.cpaa.embrapa.br

Asia-Pacific Agroforestry Network (APAN): A network for the exchange of information on agroforestry research, development, and training in the Asia-Pacific region, with special reference to the 11 participating countries, APAN also co-ordinates regional and national agroforestry training courses for trainers, extensionists, and researchers. Contact details: FAO-APAN, PO Box 48, Bogor 16004, Indonesia. E-mail: fao-apan@cgiar.org; Web: www.apan.net

Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA): A network of ten national agricultural research institutes, established in 1993 to improve regional collaboration and facilitate more efficient use of research resources. Its quarterly newsletter, *Agriforum*, is available online. The Association also operates through a variety of research networks, including the Trees-On-farm Network (TOFNET), which specialises in agroforestry. Contact details: ASARECA: PO Box 765, Entebbe, Uganda. E-mail: asareca@imul.com; Web: www.asareca.org. TOFNET: Daniel Nyamai, Farm Forestry Research Programme, PO Box 20412, Nairobi, Kenya. E-mail: nyamaikefria@form-net.com.

CAB International: A leading non-profit organisation specialising in sustainable solutions for agricultural and environmental problems. CABI Bioscience is its research wing, specialising in applied biological sciences for sustainable agriculture and environmental safety, and CABI Publishing produces materials on applied life sciences. Its headquarters are in the UK, but CAB International also has regional offices in Africa, SE Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean. Contact details: Nosworthy Way, Wallingford, Oxon OX10 8DE, UK. E-mail: corporate@cabi.org or publishing@cabi.org; Web: www.cabi.org

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR): A global knowledge organisation based in Indonesia whose mission is to enhance the benefits of forests for people in the tropics. It operates through a series of decentralised partnerships with key individuals and institutions worldwide. One of its core objectives is to facilitate the transfer of knowledge across countries and to strengthen national capacities for research, to support the development of policies and technologies for the optimal use of forests and forest land. Contact details: PO Box 6596, JKPWB, Jakarta 10065, Indonesia. E-mail: cifor@cigiar.org; Web: www.cifor.cgiar.org

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR): Founded in 1971, CGIAR is an association of public and private members, supporting a system of 16 Future Harvest Centers working in more than 100 countries, which are committed to the promotion of food security, the eradication of poverty, and the protection of the environment in the developing world. In particular, CGIAR advocates the use of innovative research (strategic and applied) and science-based approaches to address some of the world's most pressing developmental problems. Contact details: CGIAR Secretariat, The World Bank, MSN G6-601, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA. E-mail: cgia@cgia.org; Web: www.cgiar.org

European Tropical Forest Research Network (ETFRN): Created in 1991 to provide a focal point for information exchange and debate among organisations, institutions, scholars, and researchers in Europe with an interest in (sub)tropical forest research, the Network seeks to encourage the involvement of European research expertise in the conservation and wise use of forests and woodlands in tropical and subtropical countries. Services include an on-line database of European institutions involved in tropical, subtropical, and Mediterranean forest research, a question and answer service, an international calendar of relevant events, and *ETFRN News*, its quarterly newsletter. Contact details: c/o The Tropenbos Foundation, PO Box 232, 6700 AE Wageningen, The Netherlands. E-mail: ETFRN@iac.agro.nl; Web: www.etfrn.org

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) – Forestry Department: The Forestry Department seeks to ensure the development of policies, strategies, and guidelines for FAO members, as well as providing relevant research analysis and advisory and technical services. It promotes national and international action for the effective conservation, sustainable management, and efficient use of forest and related resources as an integral element of land-use systems. Contact details: Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy. E-mail: ftpp@fao.org; Web: www.fao.org/forestry/fo/STRUCT/en/struct_e.html

Forest Trees and People Programme (FTPP): FTPP has contacts worldwide who maintain a network to facilitate the sharing of information about community forestry activities. The central website also provides reviews and an ordering facility for many relevant publications from FAO and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, which jointly run the programme with regional contacts. A quarterly newsletter is distributed free of charge in English, French, and Spanish. Contact details: FTP Network, SLU Kontakt, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), Box 7034, 750 07 Uppsala, Sweden. E-mail: ftp.network@kontakt.slu.se; Web: www-trees.slu.se

Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG): An international NGO which facilitates the use of technology to identify practical answers to poverty, especially in the area of agriculture. Based in the UK, ITDG also has offices in Bangladesh, Kenya, Nepal, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sudan, and Zimbabwe, through which it runs programmes designed to help poor communities to develop appropriate technologies in food production, agro-processing, energy, transport, small-enterprise development, shelter, small-scale mining, and disaster migration. To disseminate findings and lessons from its grassroots experiences, ITDG offers consultancy services, policy papers, and publishing and educational activities. Contact details: ITDG, Myson House, Railway Terrace, Rugby CV21 3HT, UK. Web: www.itdg.org

International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF): Established in Nairobi in 1977, ICRAF is a non-profit research body seeking to alleviate poverty, improve food and nutritional security, and enhance environmental sustainability in the tropics. Supported by the CGIAR, ICRAF conducts strategic and applied research, in conjunction with national agricultural research systems. ICRAF also forms partnerships with a range of development institutions to facilitate the adoption of agroforestry practices by smallholder farmers, as well as policies and institutional innovations to promote sustainable and productive land use. Its work is based on five research and development themes, which include diversification and intensification of land use through domestication of agroforestry trees; soil-fertility replenishment in nutrient-depleted lands with agroforestry and other nutrient inputs; socio-economic and policy research to allow policies that will benefit small farmers; acceleration of impact on farms, and capacity and institutional strengthening through training and the dissemination of information. Contact details: PO Box 30677, Nairobi, Kenya. E-mail: ICRAF@cgiar.org; Web: www.icraf.cgiar.org

International Development Research Centre (IDRC): A public corporation created in 1970 to work with developing countries in identifying long-term solutions to the social, economic, and environmental problems that confront them. Relying on opportunities provided by science and technology, IDRC focuses on knowledge gained through research as a means of empowering the people of the South. To this end, the Centre funds the work of scientists working in universities, private enterprises, government, and non-profit organisations in developing countries, and supports regional research networks and institutions in the developing world. Contact details: 250 Albert Street, PO Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3H9. E-mail: info@idrc.ca; Web: www.idrc.ca/institution/general_index_e.html

International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) – Forestry and Land Use (FLU) Programme: IIED's Forestry and Land Use Programme, established in 1984, seeks to improve forest-based livelihoods and land use on the basis of equity, efficiency, and sustainability, focusing on arenas of critical decision making. Within its four broad themes – policy management and institutional change; the promotion of sustainable forestry and land use; the tackling of inequality; and awareness of international initiatives – FLU collaborates with a broad range of partners worldwide. Its research work feeds into training courses and learning groups, support for advocacy coalitions and policy makers, informational materials, and tools with which to influence policy. Contact details: 3 Endsleigh Street, London WC1H 0DD, UK. E-mail: mailbox@iied.org; Web: www.iied.org/forestry/index.html

International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) Philippines: An NGO devoted to improving the quality of life of marginalised communities in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, IIRR relies on bottom-up, participatory, integrated strategies to overcome rural poverty. IIRR has its own field-based research activities in the Philippines (its central programme), as well as in its offices in Ecuador and Kenya, to test new technologies and rural development approaches. Contact details: Y.C. James Yen Center, Silang, Cavite, 4118, Philippines. E-mail: Information@iirr.org; Web: www.iirr.org (under construction)

International Union of Forest Research Organisations (IUFRO): An international network of forest scientists that seeks to encourage international co-operation in forestry and forest products research. Among other things, IUFRO promotes the use of science in the formulation of forest-related policies among individuals, organisations, and relevant decision-making bodies. Contact details: Seckendorff-Gudent-Weg 8, A-1131 Vienna, Austria. E-mail: iufro@forvie.ac.at; Web: iufro.boku.ac.at/iufro

Kenyan Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI): KEFRI was established to enhance the social and economic welfare of local people through user-oriented research and development in forestry and allied natural resources. To do this, KEFRI seeks to generate technologies for farm forestry, natural forests, drylands forestry, and forest plantations, as well as document and disseminate scientific information. Contact details: PO Box 20412, Nairobi, Kenya. E-mail: kefri@arcc.or.ke; Web: www.easternarc.org/pu/kefri_strategic_plan.html

Natural Resources Institute (NRI): A specialised institute at the University of Greenwich which provides training, research, consultancy, and advisory services to underpin sustainable development. Its main areas of work include livelihoods, environment, agricultural systems, and ecosystem management. NRI also plays a significant role in relation to institutional capacity building in developing countries, through subcontracting research and consultancy to its partners overseas. Contact details: Medway University Campus, Central Avenue, Chatham Maritime, Kent ME4 4TB, UK. E-mail: nri@greenwich.ac.uk; Web: www.nri.org

New Forests Project (NFP): A people-to-people, direct-action, grassroots programme created in 1982 in an effort to initiate reforestation and reduce deforestation in more than 120 developing countries. The project seeks to provide farmers, community organisations, and environmental groups with the training and information necessary to begin successful reforestation projects and to protect their watersheds. The main objective is to generate realistic alternatives to the harvesting of existing tropical forests, in order to protect the ecosystem from further erosion. Contact details: 731 8th Street, SE, Washington, DC 2003, USA. E-mail: icnfp@erols.com; Web: www.newforestsproject.com

Overseas Development Institute (ODI): A number of ODI's research programmes relate to agroforestry and on-farm research. The Forest Policy and Environment Group and the Rural Policy and Environment Group have produced a wealth of information on participatory research with farmers. Relevant papers include: *Institutional Development of Local Organisations in the Context of Farmer-led Extension: the Agroforestry Programme of the Mag'uugmad Foundation*, David Brown and Caroline Korte, 1997; *Organisational Roles in Farmer Participatory Research and Extension: Lessons from the Last Decade*, John Farrington, 1998; *Rethinking Approaches to Tree Management by Farmers*, Michael Arnold and Peter Dewees, 1998; and *From 'Tree-haters' to Tree Farmers: Promoting Farm Forestry in the Dominican Republic*, F. Geilfus, 1997. Contact details: 111 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7JD, UK. E-mail: odi@odi.org.uk; Web: www.odi.org.uk

UK Agroforestry Forum: The UK Agroforestry Forum is an informal group of people with a common interest in agroforestry. While mostly academic and research-based, the forum is expanding to incorporate the views and insights of farmers, foresters, conservation agencies, and other practice-oriented groups. The Forum has set up a JISC Mailing list to foster the development of agroforestry systems in temperate regions through discussion of research, technology transfers, and socio-economic and policy issues. The Forum holds an annual meeting to promote the dissemination of the latest research, developments, and practices in the area, which is complemented by its *UK Agroforestry Forum Newsletter*. Web: www.agroforestry.ac.uk

Wageningen University: Since it was founded in 1918, Wageningen University has become a leading educational and research centre in the plant, animal, environmental, agro-technical, food, and social sciences. Its objective is to develop and disseminate the scientific knowledge needed to supply sufficient, healthy food to meet world demand within an ecologically sound environment, and in a sustainable fashion.

Research is focused on four central themes: sustainable agricultural production chains; agrotechnology, nutrition, and health; nature development and conservation of natural resources, and spatial planning, environmental planning, and water management in rural areas. Contact details: Postbus 9101 6700 HB Wageningen, The Netherlands. E-mail: info@www.wag-ur.nl; Web: www.wur.nl

Winrock International: A non-profit organisation that works with people around the world to increase economic opportunity, especially in the rural sector, stimulate agricultural productivity, sustain natural resources, promote responsible resource management, and protect the environment. Winrock aims to match innovative approaches in agriculture, natural resources management, clean energy, and leadership development with the needs of its partners. By linking individuals and communities with new ideas and technology, Winrock seeks to increase long-term productivity, equity, and responsible resource management to benefit the poor. *Innovations*, its monthly newsletter, as well as other publications, are available on the Internet free of charge. Contact details: 30 Winrock Drive, Morrilton, AK 72110, USA. E-mail: mail@winrock.org; Web: www.winrock.org

Addresses of publishers

(addresses for organisations are listed under individual entries)

ACIAR

ACIAR House, Traeger Court, Fernhill Park, Bruce Act 2617, Australia.
E-mail: aciara@aciara.gov.au

Academic Press

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Agroforestry Research Trust

46 Hunters Moon, Dartington, Totnes, Devon TQ9 6JT, UK.
E-mail: mail@agroforestry.co.uk

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