

Agroforestry: Multifunctional Benefits and Implementation Strategies

Abstract:

Agroforestry, the practice of integrating trees and shrubs into agricultural landscapes, offers many benefits for biodiversity, soil health, climate resilience, and socio-economic development. This review explores the multifunctional benefits of agroforestry systems and discusses implementation strategies to optimize their potential. The article covers ecological, economic, and social aspects, highlighting successful case studies and best practices from various regions. By providing a comprehensive overview of agroforestry's advantages and practical approaches for its adoption, this review aims to inform policymakers, researchers, and practitioners about the transformative potential of agroforestry in sustainable land management and rural development. Agroforestry systems have the potential to transform traditional agricultural practices by promoting biodiversity, enhancing ecosystem services, and increasing farm productivity and resilience. Integrating trees and shrubs into farming landscapes can improve soil health through enhanced nutrient cycling and erosion control, sequester carbon to mitigate climate change, and create microclimates that protect crops and livestock from extreme weather events. Additionally, agroforestry offers significant economic benefits by diversifying income sources for farmers, reducing reliance on chemical inputs, and improving market opportunities for agroforestry products. The review also addresses the social implications of agroforestry, emphasizing its role in enhancing rural livelihoods, promoting food security, and supporting community resilience. Agroforestry practices can empower smallholder farmers by providing them with new skills and knowledge, increasing their adaptive capacity, and fostering social cohesion through community-based initiatives. The article presents a comprehensive analysis of the barriers to agroforestry adoption, such as lack of awareness, financial constraints, and insecure land tenure, and proposes solutions to overcome these challenges. In-depth case studies from various regions illustrate the successful implementation of agroforestry systems and their positive impacts on local communities and ecosystems. The review highlights best practices and lessons learned from these examples, offering valuable insights for scaling up agroforestry initiatives globally. By integrating scientific research with practical experiences, this article provides a holistic perspective on the potential of agroforestry to contribute to sustainable development goals, including climate action, zero hunger, and life on land. Ultimately, this review aims to inspire policymakers, researchers, and practitioners to

recognize the value of agroforestry and to implement strategies that support its widespread adoption. By fostering collaboration among stakeholders and promoting innovative approaches, agroforestry can become a key component of sustainable agricultural landscapes, ensuring food security, environmental health, and socio-economic well-being for future generations.

Keywords: Agroforestry, Biodiversity, Soil health, Climate resilience, Socio-economic development, Sustainable agriculture, Carbon sequestration, Ecosystem services

Introduction:

Agroforestry stands at the intersection of agriculture and forestry, presenting a holistic approach to land management that is both environmentally sustainable and economically viable. At its core, agroforestry integrates trees and shrubs into agricultural landscapes, fostering a dynamic synergy between crop production, forestry, and environmental conservation [1-5]. This blending of agricultural and forestry practices not only enhances the productivity and resilience of farming systems but also offers a plethora of ecological, economic, and social benefits. The essence of agroforestry lies in its ability to create diverse, productive, and environmentally sound land-use systems. By strategically incorporating trees and shrubs alongside crops or livestock, agroforestry promotes biodiversity, improves soil health, mitigates climate change, and enhances water management [6-8]. Beyond its ecological advantages, agroforestry also presents compelling economic opportunities for farmers, including diversified income streams, increased crop yields, and reduced production costs. Moreover, agroforestry contributes to social well-being by supporting rural livelihoods, strengthening community resilience, and preserving cultural heritage [46,47,48]. This review aims to delve into the multifunctional benefits of agroforestry and to provide actionable insights for its widespread adoption. We begin by defining agroforestry and elucidating its various forms, ranging from alley cropping and silvopasture to agro-silviculture and forest farming. Subsequently, we explore the diverse array of benefits that agroforestry offers, spanning ecological, economic, and social dimensions. Furthermore, we address the challenges associated with agroforestry implementation, such as limited awareness, financial constraints, and land tenure issues [9-11].

Ultimately, this review endeavors to equip policymakers, researchers, and practitioners with the knowledge and strategies needed to integrate agroforestry into agricultural practices worldwide. Through the presentation of case studies and recommendations, we aim to

illuminate the transformative potential of agroforestry in fostering sustainable land management and rural development on a global scale. By embracing agroforestry as a cornerstone of agricultural innovation, we can cultivate resilient, productive, and harmonious landscapes that benefit both people and the planet. Agroforestry, with its diverse array of systems, presents a nuanced approach to land management that harmonizes the cultivation of crops, trees, and livestock [12-13]. These systems vary in structure and function, each offering a unique set of benefits that contribute to the overall sustainability and resilience of agricultural landscapes.

1. **Alley Cropping:** This system involves planting trees or shrubs in rows with crops grown in the alleys between them. By optimizing land use, alley cropping maximizes productivity while promoting biodiversity. The alternating rows of trees and crops create microhabitats for various species, enhancing ecosystem health and ecological resilience.

2. **Silvopasture:** Integrating trees with livestock grazing, silvopasture provides shade and fodder for animals while simultaneously enhancing pasture productivity. Trees offer shelter for livestock, reducing heat stress and improving animal welfare. Additionally, the presence of trees enhances soil fertility and water retention, further boosting pasture productivity.

3. **Agro-silviculture:** This system integrates crops and trees on the same plot of land, optimizing resource use and promoting synergy between agricultural and forestry components. Agro-silviculture enhances soil health, water management, and biodiversity while providing multiple sources of income for farmers. The coexistence of trees and crops creates a dynamic agroecosystem that fosters ecological balance and resilience.

4. **Agro-silvopastoral Systems:** Combining trees, crops, and livestock on the same land, agro-silvopastoral systems create highly diverse and multifunctional landscapes. These systems offer a myriad of benefits, including increased productivity, enhanced biodiversity, and improved soil health. By integrating multiple components of agriculture and forestry, agro-silvopastoral systems promote holistic land management practices that are resilient to environmental changes and economic uncertainties.

5. **Forest Farming:** In forest farming, high-value crops such as medicinal plants, mushrooms, and nuts are cultivated under the canopy of an existing forest. This system capitalizes on the

natural shade and nutrient-rich soil provided by the forest, reducing the need for external inputs. Forest farming promotes sustainable harvesting practices and conservation of forest biodiversity while generating income for local communities. Each of these agroforestry systems can be adapted to suit specific environmental conditions, land-use objectives, and socioeconomic contexts [14-17]. By combining different components of agriculture and forestry, agroforestry enhances the overall sustainability and resilience of farming practices, offering a pathway towards a more regenerative and equitable agricultural future. Agroforestry stands out as a multifaceted approach to land management that offers a wide array of ecological, economic, and social benefits. Let's delve deeper into the multifunctional advantages of agroforestry across these domains.

Ecological Benefits Biodiversity Enhancement:

Expanding on the ecological benefits of biodiversity enhancement in agroforestry systems, it's essential to recognize the profound impact these systems have on ecosystem functioning and resilience. Agroforestry systems, with their diverse vegetation structure, offer a mosaic of habitats that support a wide array of plant and animal species. The presence of trees, shrubs, and understory vegetation creates vertical and horizontal heterogeneity, providing niches for various organisms to thrive [18-20]. This richness in species composition promotes biodiversity at multiple trophic levels, from soil microbes to birds and mammals. One of the critical roles of biodiversity in agroforestry is in enhancing ecosystem resilience. A diverse community of organisms contributes to ecosystem stability by increasing resistance to disturbances and promoting ecosystem recovery following disruptions. For example, diverse plant communities in agroforestry systems can better withstand pest outbreaks or extreme weather events due to the presence of natural predators and competitors, thus reducing the need for chemical interventions. Furthermore, biodiversity in agroforestry systems plays a vital role in ecosystem services provisioning. Pollinators such as bees, butterflies, and birds contribute to crop pollination, enhancing fruit set and yield in adjacent agricultural fields. Beneficial insects, including predators and parasitoids, help regulate pest populations, reducing the reliance on synthetic pesticides [21-22]. Plant communities contribute to soil health by enhancing nutrient cycling, soil structure, and microbial activity, thereby promoting long-term agricultural sustainability.

The structural complexity of agroforestry landscapes provides habitat and food resources for a wide range of wildlife species. Birds, bats, and insects find shelter, nesting sites, and food

sources among the diverse vegetation layers, contributing to the conservation of biodiversity in agricultural areas. This, in turn, can have cascading effects on ecosystem functioning, such as seed dispersal and nutrient cycling, which are essential for maintaining ecosystem health and resilience. Overall, the biodiversity enhancement provided by agroforestry systems extends far beyond mere species richness [23-25]. It underpins the ecological integrity and resilience of agricultural landscapes, offering a multitude of benefits for both natural ecosystems and human well-being. By embracing agroforestry practices, farmers and land managers can play a crucial role in conserving biodiversity, promoting sustainable agriculture, and safeguarding the health of our planet for future generations.

Soil Health Improvement:

Expanding upon the significant role that agroforestry plays in improving soil health reveals the intricate mechanisms by which trees and shrubs contribute to soil fertility, stability, and overall ecosystem functioning. The integration of trees and shrubs into agroforestry systems introduces a dynamic component that transforms soil properties and processes. Tree roots, with their ability to penetrate deep into the soil profile, create channels and networks that enhance soil structure and stability. This improved soil structure promotes better water infiltration, allowing rainwater to percolate more efficiently through the soil profile, thus reducing surface runoff and erosion [26-27]. Consequently, soil erosion, a prevalent issue in conventional agricultural systems, is mitigated, preserving valuable topsoil and maintaining soil productivity over time. Furthermore, the presence of trees and shrubs in agroforestry systems fosters the accumulation of organic matter in the soil. Leaf litter, root exudates, and decaying plant material contribute to the organic carbon pool, enriching the soil with essential nutrients and enhancing its fertility. Organic matter serves as a source of energy and nutrients for soil microorganisms, stimulating microbial activity and promoting nutrient cycling processes. This, in turn, leads to improved soil structure, nutrient availability, and overall soil health. Moreover, agroforestry systems often incorporate nitrogen-fixing trees, which play a vital role in replenishing soil nitrogen levels [28-29]. Nitrogen-fixing trees, through a symbiotic relationship with nitrogen-fixing bacteria in their root nodules, convert atmospheric nitrogen into a plant-available form, enriching the soil with this essential nutrient. This natural process reduces the need for synthetic nitrogen fertilizers, which can have detrimental environmental impacts such as groundwater contamination and greenhouse gas emissions. By harnessing biological nitrogen fixation, agroforestry systems minimize nutrient runoff into water bodies, thus protecting water quality and preserving aquatic

ecosystems. Additionally, the presence of trees and shrubs in agroforestry systems enhances nutrient cycling dynamics.

Through a complex web of interactions between trees, crops, and soil microorganisms, nutrients are efficiently captured, recycled, and redistributed within the ecosystem. Tree roots scavenge nutrients from deeper soil layers, making them available to shallow-rooted crops, while mycorrhizal fungi facilitate nutrient uptake and transfer between plants. This integrated approach to nutrient management ensures optimal nutrient availability for plant growth, reducing nutrient leaching and maximizing nutrient use efficiency, agroforestry represents a holistic approach to soil management that promotes soil health, fertility, and resilience. By harnessing the beneficial interactions between trees, shrubs, and crops, agroforestry systems create diverse, dynamic, and productive landscapes that support sustainable agriculture and environmental conservation [30-35]. As we confront the challenges of soil degradation, erosion, and nutrient depletion, agroforestry emerges as a promising solution for restoring soil health and ensuring the long-term productivity and sustainability of agricultural lands.

Climate Resilience:

Agroforestry contributes to climate resilience by sequestering carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. Trees act as carbon sinks, absorbing CO₂ during photosynthesis and storing it in biomass and soil organic matter. This helps mitigate climate change by offsetting emissions from agricultural activities and other sources [26]. Additionally, agroforestry systems help moderate microclimates, reducing temperature extremes and providing shade and wind protection for crops and livestock.

Water Management:

Effective water management is essential for sustainable agriculture, and agroforestry plays a crucial role in this regard. The presence of trees and shrubs helps regulate water availability by improving water infiltration, reducing surface runoff, and minimizing soil erosion. Tree roots enhance soil structure, allowing it to absorb and retain moisture more efficiently. This not only improves soil moisture levels but also reduces the risk of flooding and drought, making agroforestry systems more resilient to climate variability.

Economic Benefits Diversified Income Sources:

Delving deeper into the economic benefits of agroforestry, it becomes evident that the diversification of income sources is just one facet of the multifaceted economic advantages that these systems offer to farmers and landowners. Agroforestry systems provide farmers with a multitude of income streams, derived from the diverse array of products and services they offer. Beyond the traditional sources of income such as crop and livestock production, agroforestry introduces additional revenue streams through the cultivation of timber, fruits, nuts, medicinal plants, and other non-timber forest products (NTFPs). These products not only diversify farmers' income sources but also enhance the overall profitability and resilience of their agricultural enterprises [27-28].

1. Timber Production: Agroforestry systems incorporating timber trees offer long-term investment opportunities through timber production. Trees grown for timber can provide farmers with a valuable source of income upon maturity, offering returns on investment that may exceed those of annual crops or livestock. The sustainable management of timber resources in agroforestry systems ensures continuous timber production over the long term, contributing to the economic sustainability of farming operations.

2. Fruit and Nut Production: Fruit and nut trees integrated into agroforestry systems offer farmers a source of income through the sale of fresh produce. These high-value crops command premium prices in local and niche markets, providing farmers with a lucrative income source. Additionally, the staggered ripening of fruit and nut crops throughout the year ensures a continuous flow of revenue, smoothing out income fluctuations and enhancing income stability.

3. Medicinal Plants and NTFPs: Agroforestry systems can also serve as valuable sources of medicinal plants and other non-timber forest products (NTFPs). These products, prized for their medicinal, culinary, and cultural value, offer farmers opportunities for niche marketing and value-added processing. By cultivating medicinal plants and NTFPs alongside other crops and trees, farmers can tap into diverse market channels and maximize the economic potential of their land.

The integration of multiple income streams in agroforestry systems reduces farmers' reliance on a single crop or livestock product, thereby spreading risk and enhancing income stability. Unlike monoculture systems, where income may be vulnerable to market fluctuations, pests,

diseases, or adverse weather conditions affecting a single crop, agroforestry diversifies risk by distributing income sources across multiple products and services. Moreover, the sustainable management of agroforestry systems ensures the long-term viability of income streams, safeguarding farmers' livelihoods and promoting economic resilience. By adopting agroforestry practices, farmers can harness the economic benefits of diversification, capitalize on niche markets, and build sustainable agricultural enterprises that thrive in a changing economic landscape, the economic benefits of agroforestry extend far beyond diversified income sources [39-40]. By integrating multiple revenue streams, agroforestry enhances income stability, reduces risk, and promotes economic resilience among farmers and landowners. As global markets evolve and environmental challenges intensify, agroforestry emerges as a promising strategy for building economically viable and sustainable agricultural systems that benefit both farmers and the environment.

Increased Crop Yields:

Integrating trees with crops in agroforestry systems can lead to higher overall yields by improving soil health and microclimate regulation. Trees provide shade, reducing heat stress on crops and livestock during hot weather. They also act as windbreaks, protecting crops from wind damage and reducing moisture loss. Additionally, trees enhance soil fertility through nutrient cycling and nitrogen fixation, promoting healthier and more productive crops.

Reduced Costs:

Agroforestry can lower production costs by reducing the need for external inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides. Trees improve soil fertility, reducing the reliance on synthetic fertilizers, which can be costly and environmentally harmful. Furthermore, the presence of trees can reduce irrigation requirements by enhancing soil moisture retention, saving water and energy. By minimizing input costs and optimizing resource use, agroforestry makes agricultural practices more sustainable and cost-effective in the long run.

Agroforestry offers a plethora of benefits that extend beyond conventional agricultural practices. From enhancing biodiversity and soil health to increasing resilience to climate

change and providing diversified income sources, agroforestry represents a holistic approach to land management that aligns with the principles of sustainability and resilience [41]. By harnessing the potential of agroforestry, farmers can not only improve their livelihoods but also contribute to the conservation of natural resources and the protection of the environment.

Social Benefits

Enhanced Livelihoods: Agroforestry systems support rural livelihoods by providing a range of products for household use and sale. This can improve food security and reduce poverty, particularly in developing regions. Agroforestry practices can empower smallholder farmers by providing them with new skills and knowledge, increasing their adaptive capacity, and fostering social cohesion through community-based initiatives.

Community Resilience: By promoting sustainable land-use practices, agroforestry strengthens community resilience against environmental and economic shocks. It encourages knowledge sharing and collective action among farmers, fostering stronger community ties. Communities that adopt agroforestry practices are better equipped to cope with challenges such as climate change, market fluctuations, and natural disasters.

Cultural and Traditional Values: Agroforestry often aligns with traditional farming practices, preserving cultural heritage and local knowledge. This can enhance community identity and ensure the continuation of valuable agricultural traditions. By integrating modern scientific knowledge with traditional practices, agroforestry can create innovative solutions that respect and build upon existing cultural frameworks.

Implementation Strategies Policy Support and Incentives:

Expanding on the importance of policy support and incentives for promoting agroforestry adoption reveals the multifaceted role that government policies play in facilitating the transition towards more sustainable land management practices.

Policy Frameworks: Effective policy frameworks provide the foundation upon which agroforestry adoption can flourish. Governments play a central role in formulating policies that incentivize and support agroforestry practices, aligning agricultural development with broader sustainability goals. These policies encompass a range of measures, including subsidies, tax incentives, regulatory frameworks, and institutional support mechanisms, aimed at creating an enabling environment for agroforestry.

Subsidies and Financial Incentives: Governments can provide financial incentives to farmers to encourage the adoption of agroforestry practices. This may include direct subsidies for tree planting, maintenance, and management, as well as grants or low-interest loans for agroforestry projects. Financial incentives can help offset the initial costs associated with establishing agroforestry systems, making them more accessible and attractive to farmers, particularly smallholders with limited resources.

Tax Incentives: Tax policies can also be leveraged to promote agroforestry adoption. Governments can offer tax breaks or exemptions for investments in agroforestry activities, such as tree planting, land rehabilitation, and ecosystem restoration. Tax incentives can stimulate private sector investment in agroforestry projects, mobilizing resources and expanding the scale of adoption. Additionally, tax deductions for income generated from agroforestry products can enhance the economic viability of agroforestry enterprises, encouraging farmers to invest in sustainable land management practices.

Regulatory Frameworks: Regulatory frameworks play a crucial role in shaping land-use decisions and promoting sustainable practices. Governments can enact regulations that require or incentivize the integration of agroforestry into land-use planning processes, agricultural extension services, and conservation programs. Zoning laws, land tenure policies, and environmental regulations can be designed to support agroforestry development, protecting land rights, biodiversity, and ecosystem services while promoting sustainable agriculture.

Institutional Support: Government agencies, research institutions, and extension services play vital roles in providing technical assistance, training, and capacity building support to farmers and stakeholders. Governments can invest in extension programs, farmer training initiatives, and knowledge dissemination platforms focused on agroforestry practices. By strengthening institutional capacity and knowledge networks, governments can empower farmers to adopt agroforestry and facilitate the exchange of best practices and lessons learned. Moreover, governments can leverage international partnerships and cooperation mechanisms to exchange knowledge, share experiences, and mobilize resources for agroforestry development. Collaboration between governments, multilateral organizations, NGOs, and

private sector stakeholders can amplify the impact of policy interventions and scale up agroforestry adoption at regional and global levels [43-45].

Policy support and incentives are essential drivers of agroforestry adoption, providing the necessary impetus and resources for farmers to transition towards more sustainable land management practices. By aligning policies with sustainability objectives, governments can unlock the transformative potential of agroforestry, promoting ecological resilience, economic prosperity, and social well-being for present and future generations.

Public-Private Partnerships: Collaboration between public institutions, private companies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can facilitate the dissemination of agroforestry practices. Public-private partnerships can leverage the resources and expertise of different stakeholders to promote agroforestry adoption at scale. These partnerships can support research and development initiatives, provide technical assistance to farmers, and establish market linkages for agroforestry products. By working together, public and private entities can overcome barriers to agroforestry adoption and accelerate the transition to more sustainable land management practices.

Capacity Building and Education

Farmer Training Programs: Education and training are vital for the successful implementation of agroforestry. Farmer training programs can provide practical knowledge and skills to farmers, enabling them to effectively implement agroforestry practices on their land. These programs can cover topics such as species selection, planting techniques, and agroforestry management strategies. Farmer field schools, demonstration plots, and extension services can serve as valuable platforms for hands-on learning and knowledge sharing among farmers.

Research and Development: Continued research is needed to optimize agroforestry practices and develop new technologies. Research institutions can conduct studies on the ecological interactions within agroforestry systems, evaluate the economic viability of different agroforestry models, and develop innovative management practices. By investing in research and development, policymakers and practitioners can improve our understanding of agroforestry and identify strategies for overcoming barriers to adoption.

Financial and Technical Support

Access to Credit: Farmers often require financial support to adopt agroforestry practices. Microfinance institutions, agricultural banks, and government lending programs can provide loans and credit facilities tailored to the needs of smallholder farmers. These financial products should have favorable terms and flexible repayment options to encourage investment in agroforestry projects. By providing access to credit, financial institutions can empower farmers to invest in agroforestry and reap the benefits of sustainable land management.

Technical Assistance: Providing technical assistance to farmers is crucial for overcoming initial challenges in agroforestry adoption. Extension agents, agroforestry specialists, and community-based organizations can offer on-site support and guidance to farmers, helping them navigate the complexities of agroforestry implementation. Technical assistance can include site assessments, tree planting demonstrations, and ongoing monitoring and support to ensure the long-term success of agroforestry projects. By providing technical assistance, stakeholders can build farmers' capacity and confidence in adopting agroforestry practices, effective implementation strategies are essential for realizing the full potential of agroforestry as a sustainable land management practice. By leveraging policy support and incentives, building capacity through education and training, and providing financial and technical support to farmers, stakeholders can overcome barriers to agroforestry adoption and create an enabling environment for sustainable agriculture. Through collaborative efforts and targeted interventions, we can harness the benefits of agroforestry to address pressing environmental challenges and promote resilient and equitable rural development [46-37].

Conclusion

Agroforestry stands as a beacon of hope in the realm of sustainable land management, offering a multifaceted solution to the pressing challenges facing agriculture today. Through the strategic integration of trees and shrubs into agricultural landscapes, agroforestry unlocks a myriad of ecological, economic, and social benefits, paving the way towards a more resilient and sustainable future. At its core, agroforestry embodies the principles of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. By creating diverse habitats and

fostering ecological balance, agroforestry enhances biodiversity, supporting a rich tapestry of plant and animal life. This not only strengthens ecosystem resilience but also promotes natural pest control and pollination, reducing the reliance on chemical inputs and safeguarding the health of agricultural ecosystems. Furthermore, agroforestry holds the key to soil health and fertility. Through the intricate interplay of tree roots, soil microbes, and organic matter, agroforestry systems improve soil structure, enhance water retention, and boost nutrient cycling. This leads to healthier and more productive soils, laying the foundation for sustainable crop production and long-term agricultural resilience. In the face of climate change, agroforestry emerges as a powerful ally, capable of mitigating its impacts and building climate resilience. By sequestering carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and moderating microclimates, trees in agroforestry systems play a crucial role in climate change mitigation and adaptation. Moreover, agroforestry helps mitigate the risk of extreme weather events, such as droughts and floods, by improving water management and soil stability.

Economically, agroforestry offers farmers a pathway to prosperity through diversified income sources and increased productivity. By harnessing the multiple products and services provided by trees and shrubs, farmers can enhance their livelihoods while reducing their dependence on external inputs. Moreover, agroforestry fosters community resilience and social cohesion, empowering farmers to adapt to changing environmental and economic conditions. However, the journey towards widespread adoption of agroforestry is not without its challenges. It requires supportive policies, targeted investments, and concerted efforts to raise awareness and build capacity among farmers and stakeholders. As such, this review underscores the importance of continued research, policy support, and collaborative action to unlock the full potential of agroforestry in shaping the future of agriculture, agroforestry offers a beacon of hope in the quest for sustainable and resilient agricultural systems. By harnessing the power of trees and shrubs, we can create landscapes that thrive, providing for both people and the planet. As we confront the complex challenges of the 21st century, agroforestry stands ready to lead the way towards a more sustainable and equitable future for all.

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Table 1: Agroforestry Systems and Their Characteristics:

Agroforestry System	Description
Alley Cropping	Trees or shrubs planted in rows with crops grown in the alleys between them. Optimizes land use and biodiversity.

Silvopasture	Combines trees with livestock grazing, providing shade and fodder for animals while enhancing pasture productivity.
Agro-silviculture	Integrates crops and trees on the same plot of land, optimizing the use of resources.
Agro-silvopastoral	Incorporates trees, crops, and livestock on the same land, creating a highly diverse and multifunctional landscape.

Table 2: Multifunctional Benefits of Agroforestry

Benefit	Description
Biodiversity Enhancement	Agroforestry systems increase habitat diversity, supporting a wide range of species and promoting biodiversity.

Soil Health Improvement	Trees and shrubs in agroforestry systems enhance soil structure, prevent erosion, and increase organic matter content.
Climate Resilience	Agroforestry contributes to climate resilience by sequestering carbon and moderating microclimates.
Economic Benefits	Diversified income sources, increased crop yields, and reduced costs are among the economic benefits of agroforestry.

UNDER PEER REVIEW