

SYSTEMATIC MAP PROTOCOL

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Evidence for the impacts of agroforestry on agricultural productivity, ecosystem services, and human well-being in high-income countries: a systematic map protocol

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Abstract

Background: Agroforestry bridges the gap that often separates agriculture and forestry by building integrated systems that address both environmental and socio-economic objectives. Agroforestry can improve the resiliency of agricultural systems and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Existing research suggests that integrating trees on farms can prevent environmental degradation, improve agricultural productivity, increase carbon sequestration, generate cleaner water, and support healthy soil and healthy ecosystems while providing stable incomes and other benefits to human welfare. Although these claims are becoming more widely accepted as the body of agroforestry research increases, systematic understanding of the evidence supporting them remains lacking for high-income countries. This systematic map will address this research need by providing a tool for identifying and visualizing the existing evidence demonstrating the impacts of agroforestry practices and interventions on agricultural productivity, ecosystem services, and human well-being. The results will be useful for informing policy decisions and future research by making the evidence easily accessible and highlighting the gaps in knowledge as well as areas with enough evidence to conduct systematic reviews.

Methods: This systematic map will identify, collect, display, and describe available evidence on the impacts of agroforestry on agricultural productivity, ecosystem services, and human well-being in high-income countries. The search strategy will cover 5 primary databases and 24 organizational websites using a pre-defined search string designed to capture studies relating agroforestry practices and interventions to outcomes in high-income countries. The searches will all be conducted in English. We will screen the identified studies for inclusion or exclusion in stages, first on title and abstract and then on full-text. We will collect data from studies included at the full-text stage to form the map and associated database. For inclusion, the study in question must assess the impacts of the deliberate promotion and/or actual integration of woody perennials (trees, shrubs, palms, bamboos, etc.) on the same land management unit as agricultural crops and/or animals.

Keywords: Alley cropping, Silvopasture, Riparian buffer, Forest farming, Windbreak, Agriculture, Forestry, Socio-economic impact, Impact evaluation

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Background

Agroforestry has risen to prominence as a land-use strategy to help address global climate change and provide other environmental, economic, and social benefits [1–6]. However, systematic knowledge on the human–environment impacts of agroforestry practices and interventions remains lacking. Agroforestry is promoted for its potential for carbon sequestration, soil erosion and runoff control, and improved nutrient and water cycling, as well as for offering socio-economic benefits and greater agricultural productivity [3–11]. While researchers and policy makers have long studied and supported agroforestry practices in low- and middle-income countries (L&MICs), particularly in tropical regions, recognition and promotion of agroforestry in the temperate climates typical of developed countries gained steam only more recently [2, 12]. As the conversation discussing the potential and future for agroforestry continues to evolve, we note an increased study of and policy support for agroforestry in high-income countries (HICs) [2, 8, 13, 14]. Evidence of the socio-economic and biophysical impacts of various agroforestry interventions and practices in HICs spans many disciplines and addresses a broad range of outcomes, thus creating an opportunity and need to synthesize the evidence for easier exchange of knowledge and ideas.

This study therefore aims to assemble the research showing the impacts of agroforestry practices and interventions in HICs to provide an evidence map of the literature to aid researchers and policy-makers in developing strategies for future research initiatives and policy formation. This systematic map (SM) directly parallels an evidence gap map (EGM) of the impacts of agroforestry in L&MICs that is currently in progress by members of same research group [15]. This protocol draws heavily from the L&MIC EGM protocol since the methods are intentionally aligned. Although these two maps are intended to directly parallel one another, we acknowledge that there are differences in the types of agroforestry practiced and studied between HICs and L&MICs. These differences may in part be explained by greater wealth and resources associated with the socio-political histories in HICs than in L&MICs as well as different types of climates, with HICs being predominantly in temperate climates and L&MICs being predominantly in tropical climates. Furthermore, we note that the L&MIC EGM has a stronger emphasis on agroforestry interventions since it was conducted through the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie), which focuses more on synthesizing evidence on the impacts of interventions. This SM intends to capture studies on the impacts of both agroforestry

interventions as well as agroforestry practices in general, without placing emphasis on one or the other.

Simply defined, agroforestry is the intentional integration of woody vegetation, such as trees and shrubs, with crops and/or livestock simultaneously or sequentially on a land management unit. This integration is intended to diversify production systems to create environmental, economic, and social benefits through complementary interactions between the system components [16–18]. The general types of agroforestry include agrisilviculture (also called silvoarable, defined as trees integrated with cropping systems), silvopasture (trees integrated with livestock systems), agrosilvipasture (trees integrated with both crops and livestock as a system), forest farming (crop or livestock production within a forested area), urban agroforestry (often referred to as homegardens, defined as integrating trees with crops near the homestead), and other types, such as integrating trees in fisheries or beekeeping operations [18]. Common agroforestry practices are identified and presented in Table 1. We note that these practices are meant to be mutually exclusive (i.e., an agrosilvipasture practice would not also be classified as an agrisilviculture practice and a silvopasture practice).

We further define several types of interventions that may be used to promote any one or more of these agroforestry practices. Agroforestry intervention types are described in Table 2, and they represent types of support policy-makers could provide to promote adoption of one or more of the agroforestry practices described in Table 1.

This systematic map will denote whether a study is an impact evaluation of an agroforestry-related intervention or is an evaluation of the impact only of an agroforestry practice.

Agroforestry research began with the study of the existing traditional practices of local populations, which formed the basis for conducting more rigorous experimental research [22]. As agroforestry research developed, researchers found a high potential for agroforestry to address many current environmental and social concerns, such as climate change and food security [22]. From this knowledge base, agroforestry advocates began pushing for the establishment of policies and programs to support the integration of trees on agricultural lands.

Broadly speaking, however, governmental policies for landowners have often lacked incentives to take up agroforestry practices [23]. Historically, there was the assumption that land must remain segregated between agriculture and other uses to optimize planning and productive efficiency (as opposed to establishing integrative land management techniques), which has limited the development of agroforestry [23]. To support the

Table 1 Classification of agroforestry systems and specific practices

General practice type	Land use and agroforestry practice	Brief description
Agrosilviculture/silvoarable	Trees integrated in crop fields (multipurpose trees)	Trees intercropped with annual or perennial crops; trees randomly or systematically planted in cropland for the purpose of providing fruit, fuel wood, timber, and other services
	Hedgerows, shelterbelts, and windbreak systems	Trees as fences around plots and/or an extended windbreak of living trees and shrubs established and maintained to protect farmlands
	Alley-cropping systems	Rows of trees with a companion crop grown in the alleyways between the rows
	Improved or rotational fallow	Land resting system using trees and shrubs to replenish soil fertility and potentially yield economic benefits, in rotation with crops as in traditional shifting cultivation
	Riparian buffer strips	Areas along rivers and streams planted with trees, shrubs, and grasses to protect water quality
Silvopasture	Trees/shrubs on pasture (multipurpose trees)	Trees intercropped on pastures; trees randomly or systematically planted on pasture for the purpose of providing fruit, fuel wood, timber, and other services. Also used for forage/fodder and animal production
	Meadow orchards	Orchards, including fruit orchards, olive groves, vineyards, and fruit-bearing shrubs, which are grazed or sown with pastures
	Hedgerows, shelterbelts, and windbreak systems	Trees as fences around plots and/or an extended windbreak of living trees and shrubs established and maintained to protect farmlands and animals and/or provide fodder
Agrosilvipasture	Integrated production of animals (meat and dairy), crops, and wood/fuelwood	Production of crops, animal/dairy, and wood products within the same land area, including around homesteads
Forest farming	Forest farming	Forested areas used for production or harvest of naturally standing specialty crops for medicinal, ornamental or culinary uses
	Forest grazing	Forested areas with the understory grazed as a means of providing forage for animal production
Urban and periurban	Homegardens	Combining trees/shrubs with vegetable production usually associated with periurban or urban areas
Agroforestry including insects/fish	Entomoforestry	Production combining trees and insects (e.g. bees for honey and trees)
	Aqua-silvo-fishery	Trees lining fish ponds, tree leaves being used as 'forage' for fish

Definitions are drawn from [18–21]

progress of industrial agriculture, governments designed national policies to promote specialization and intensification, which works to enforce this strategy of separation [24]. Industrial agriculture, however, is now associated with many negative social and environmental consequences [25–28]. Agroforestry has the potential to help address these consequences, and thus individuals familiar with agroforestry have started proposing and implementing a range of education and extension programs, financial incentives and cost-sharing initiatives, and support for the creation of markets for non-timber forest

products to facilitate agroforestry adoption [16, 21, 29, 30]. Such interventions have the potential to provide the incentives and support necessary to establish agroforestry as a thriving alternative land use strategy, by way of the following conceptual framework.

Figure 1, developed and presented previously in [15], illustrates a generic theory of change which may underlie an effective agroforestry intervention. It identifies two initial preconditions: (1) successful mobilization and engagement of farmers; and (2) facilitating farmer capacity development and/or access to appropriate tree

Table 2 Classification of interventions to promote agroforestry, as presented in [15]

Intervention type	Description and examples
Farmer capacity development	Efforts focus on enhancing farmer knowledge and/or skills relevant to agroforestry practice, e.g., setting up and managing tree nurseries; tree planting and management techniques; and seed collection and propagation. Such interventions can involve the provision of training, extension and other advisory services, and specific technical information, as well as the setting up of demonstration sites, running of participatory trials and other modes of participatory action learning
Material support	Efforts to facilitate farmer access to quality and desired tree/shrub seedlings/seeds required to pursue prioritized agroforestry practices. Such interventions often entail the direct provision of seedlings/seeds to farmers but can also involve linking farmers to relevant suppliers and/or enhancing the ability of existing or new suppliers to supply participating farmers with quality and desired tree germplasm
Incentive provision	Interventions of this type seek to motivate farmers to plant trees and practice agroforestry through the provision of incentives. Examples include paying farmers for planting and caring for trees on their farms in exchange for desired ecosystem services (e.g. carbon sequestration) and buyers offering premiums to farmers for agricultural commodities produced under certain conditions (e.g., via certification schemes for products such as shade grown organic coffee)
Community-level campaigning and advocacy	Interventions of this type can also involve the provision of information about the benefits of trees and agroforestry and/or the provision tree seedlings/seeds, but this type is distinct from the first two types. The main objective is to motivate, including through social pressure, community members to plant trees on their farms and/or pursue specific agroforestry practices. Campaigning and advocacy may be done through radio and/or community meetings, speeches, and drama and may involve a mass community effort to plant trees, for example, on a specific day of the year
Market linkage facilitation	Interventions of this type focus on efforts to enhance potential returns from agroforestry to encourage adoption. This could be through linking producers to and/or brokering new and/or improving existing contractual arrangements with buyers. Other examples include the collective marketing of agroforestry products and/or interventions to stimulate demand for a given agroforestry product, e.g., pawpaw fruit
Institutional and policy change	Interventions of this type involve reforming and/or putting in place new policies, laws, regulations, and institutions more broadly to facilitate greater uptake of and benefits from agroforestry. Such efforts are designed to address existing policy and institutional constraints such as, for example, prevailing forestry regulations—designed for forest management areas—that may frustrate smallholder efforts to grow particular high-return tree species or insecure land tenure that may similarly deter long-term investments in tree planting

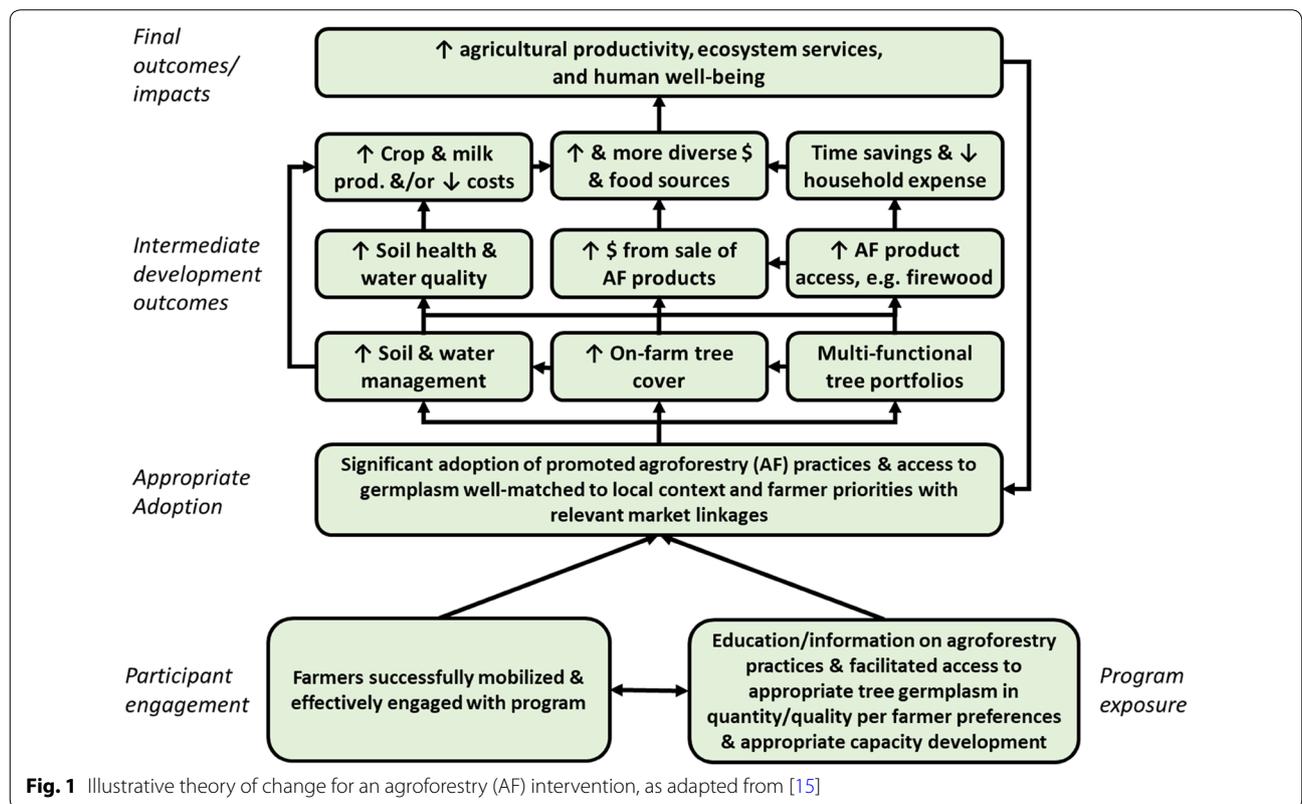


Fig. 1 Illustrative theory of change for an agroforestry (AF) intervention, as adapted from [15]

germplasm. The first of these and, in many cases, both, are required for significant and effective adoption of promoted agroforestry practices. Following such adoption, several intermediary outcomes are then expected. For example, farmers may see improved soil health and other ecosystem services, such as water infiltration, which then increase crop productivity or reduce production costs and, therefore, increase returns. Some participants may find that increased use and availability of tree/shrub fodder leads to increases in milk production and returns. Selling other agroforestry products such as timber, firewood, and fruit, can increase and diversify income and food sources [3, 31, 32]. These changes may have differential effects depending on gender, socio-economic status, race/ethnicity, or education/literacy level. Together, these intermediate outcomes are expected to bolster resilience to shocks, as well as boost overall household income and food security. These positive benefits along with features of the broader context in which participants operate will shape household investment in agroforestry. Our theory of change diagram presents positive pathways linking agroforestry interventions, adoption, and beneficial impacts; however, we also note that there are potentially negative tradeoffs to agroforestry, such as a reduction in area of crop production and negative tree-crop interactions.

By mapping the existing evidence of agroforestry practices in high-income countries with their impacts on agricultural productivity, ecosystem services, and human

well-being, we will create an easily-navigable database of relevant research related to agroforestry impacts as well as form a clearer picture on key areas of interest for further research. The results will encompass research from all high-income countries, which will allow policymakers to utilize knowledge gained from around the globe as well as make the study relevant to all developed nations.

Why this systematic map is important to do for high income countries

A large body of evidence around agroforestry has accumulated over the past three decades through research across the high-income countries (HICs) of the world [5–7, 33]. These HICs are listed in Additional file 1, as defined by the World Bank for the 2018 fiscal year [34]. Figure 2 provides a map showing the global HICs.

To date, however, there has not been a comprehensive synthesis of evidence of what agroforestry practices and interventions have been effective, under what circumstances, and by what measures in HIC contexts. Recent literature reviews have given overviews of the evidence for the impacts of agroforestry on ecosystem services and environmental benefits, climate change adaptation and mitigation, carbon sequestration, biomass production, soil health, and food production [5, 9–11, 35, 36]; however, they did not follow systematic review protocols. There are several recent efforts to systematically map and review aspects of agroforestry. Notably, one group mapped the evidence on agroforestry impacts on

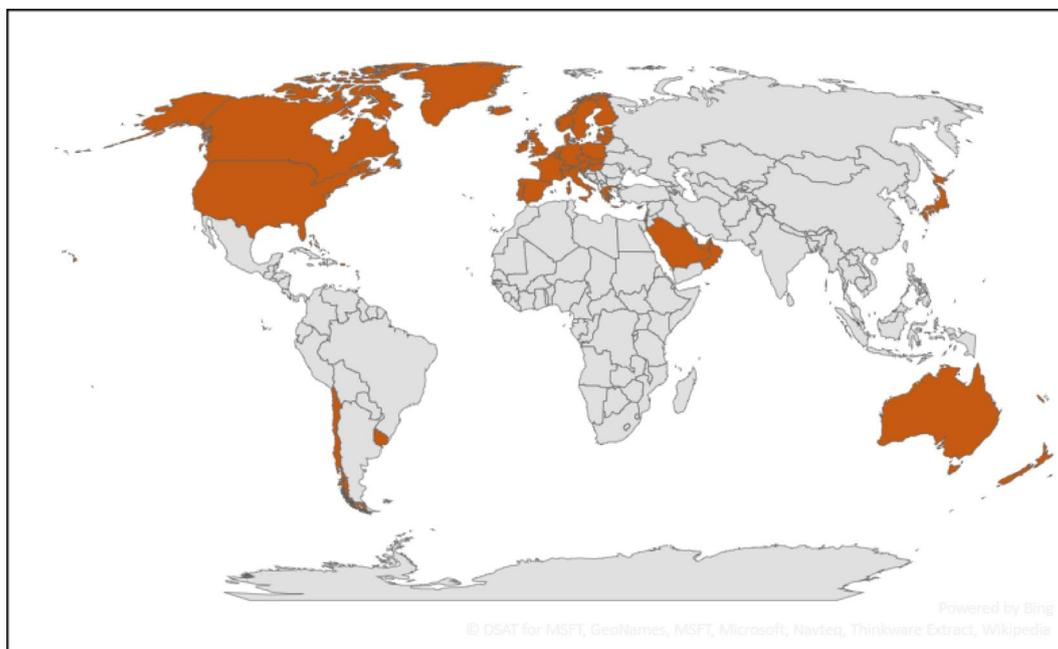


Fig. 2 Geographic map showing high-income countries (HICs), as defined by [34]

biodiversity and ecosystem services across Europe [7, 37]. Other systematic reviews include aspects of agroforestry, such as a systematic map on the impacts of vegetated strips—including windbreaks, hedgerows, and shelterbelts—on nutrients, pollutants, socioeconomics, biodiversity, and soil retention in boreo-temperate systems [38]. Another study maps the impacts of Ecological Focus Area options (including agroforestry) in European farmed landscapes on climate regulation and pollination services [39]. Finally, we note that a systematic map of the effects of nature conservation on human well-being [40] and one on forests and poverty globally [41] include some studies on the impacts of agroforestry. We are not aware, however, of any effort to systematically map evidence on the impacts of agroforestry interventions and practices on the broad range of agricultural productivity, ecosystem services, and human well-being outcomes across HICs. Lack of such evidence synthesis constrains the ability of policymakers, practitioners, and researchers to make effective decisions relating to agroforestry.

Though it is easy to find examples of agroforestry practiced throughout the world, the initiatives to create policies and programs that formalize and promote agroforestry are relatively new in most HICs. International groups have invested in agroforestry projects in low- and middle-income countries (L&MICs) for decades (emerging in the 1960s and 1970s) as a solution to address environmental degradation, boost food security, and contribute to a range of other development policy objectives [3, 42]. By contrast, agroforestry policy in the US, for instance, was first introduced in the mid-1980s (though promotion of windbreaks to reduce soil-erosion during the 1930s Dust Bowl era may be considered a precursor), with more formalized agroforestry policy emerging only in the 1990s with the Forest Stewardship Act of 1990 establishing a Center for Semiarid Agroforestry (renamed the National Agroforestry Center in 1994, broadening its scope to include the entire country). Similarly in the EU, agroforestry promotion began in the early 1990s with the 1992 reform of the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which formerly encouraged practices that discouraged farmers from integrating trees on farms [43]. Only within the last decade has there been a significant uptake of agroforestry projects in HICs in the context of institutionalized support for agroforestry as an alternative land use approach to address conservation and sustainable agricultural development objectives [2].

Major agroforestry initiatives in high-income countries include the USDA Agroforestry Strategic Framework Plan (FY 2011–2016) in the United States [16], the European Commission's AGFORWARD program in Europe (FY 2014–2017) [21], Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Agroforestry Development Centre in Canada

[44], and the Farm Forestry National Action Statement and the Master TreeGrower Program (supported by the Australian Agroforestry Foundation) in Australia [45]. In Japan, the Satoyama Initiative includes agroforestry concepts, though it covers a broad range of practices [46].

One of the initial goals set out by these projects is to map out trees on farms and existing agroforestry practices within their respective countries. Several countries produced formalized documentation of the existing extent of agroforestry in their respective regions, such as the USDA in the United States [20] and the AGFORWARD project in Europe [47]. The USDA report, however, is limited to practices established with USDA technical and financial aid and a comprehensive mapping is yet to be completed and released. This SM will add to the toolset of resources supporting these initiatives by compiling existing knowledge of agroforestry impacts, identifying research needs, and making evidence accessible and customizable for diverse audiences. Furthermore, the SM will highlight any existing studies evaluating the impacts of these projects or any other agroforestry-related programs and policies in HICs.

There is evidence showing that agroforestry offers many ecological benefits—environmental, economic, and social—which give reason to incentivize and empower landowners to adopt such practices; however, it is also important to consider the evidence of the tradeoffs associated with agroforestry [4–11, 23, 48]. There is a growing interest in the potential of agroforestry and an increasing awareness of the role agroforestry can play in creating a diversified, multi-dimensional farming system [2, 14, 36, 49]. Nevertheless, viewed in broader perspective, the integration of agroforestry into practice is still relatively low. For instance, the USDA estimates that agroforestry is applied on less than 1% of agricultural land with the potential for agroforestry through USDA assisted programs [20]. This SM will therefore provide important evidence synthesis that may support initiatives to disseminate agroforestry knowledge and promote broader adoption of agroforestry as an alternative land use strategy across different HIC contexts. Additionally, it will help to find evidence of potential tradeoffs that come with the establishment of agroforestry practices.

There are two primary audiences for this SM. First, we expect that researchers on agroforestry and broader sustainability issues will use the results to inform further investigations on these topics, including new empirical research, as well as systematic reviews of specific linkages and further evidence synthesis. Results should be of wide interest to researchers in a range of institutions, particularly national programs (USDA, AGFORWARD, etc.), national and regional agroforestry associations and extension programs, and universities. The second main

Table 3 Elements of the Agroforestry Systematic Map

Population (subject)	Intervention or practice	Comparators	Outcomes
Farmers and/or farm land in high-income countries	Adoption or implementation of one or more of the defined agroforestry practices or interventions	Control site without agroforestry; or, before-after time-series comparison on same site	Positive, negative, or neutral effects on agricultural productivity, ecosystem services, or human well-being

anticipated audience is decision-makers for whom agroforestry is already or potentially of interest. This includes relevant government ministries and agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other advocacy and implementing organization staff.

Stakeholder engagement

In developing the parallel L&MIC EGM, our team engaged with an advisory group comprised of 3ie members, donor agency staff, International Development Coordinating Group (IDCG) members and other evidence synthesis experts, International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) scientists and other agroforestry subject experts. We published the L&MIC EGM protocol with the Campbell Collaboration [15]. In preparing that protocol, we coordinated with the advisory group as well as colleagues involved in two related evidence maps [40, 50], and we presented the work at several conferences with opportunities for discussion, see [15]. The HIC SM protocol was presented as a poster presentation at the Green Lands Blue Waters conference in Madison, Wisconsin in November 2017 and discussed with interested agroforestry experts. Feedback and suggestions given to the authors were incorporated into the HIC and L&MIC protocols. Finally, we expect to engage with additional reviewers through our efforts to publish this protocol and the resultant SM in peer-reviewed journals.

Objective of the map

The primary aim of this systematic map is to identify, map and describe existing evidence on the effects of agroforestry practices and interventions on agricultural productivity, ecosystem services, and human well-being in HICs.

In doing so, it addresses the following research questions:

1. What are the extents and characteristics of empirical evidence on the effects of agroforestry practices and interventions on agricultural productivity, ecosystem services, and human well-being in HICs?
2. What are the major gaps in the primary evidence base?

3. What are the agroforestry practice/intervention and outcome areas with potential for evidence synthesis?

To address these research questions, the scope is defined by the Population (Subject), Intervention (or Practice), Comparator, and Outcome (PICO) components to be examined, which are presented in Table 3.

Methods

The methods for the searches, screening, and eligibility criteria replicates those used for the L&MIC EGM [15], with modifications to adapt the process to account for differences between HIC and L&MIC concepts of agroforestry.

Search strategy

We will undertake a comprehensive search across 5 bibliographic databases and 24 organizational websites for grey literature to best capture an unbiased representation of existing literature. Studies from January 1, 1990 to the time of the search (mid-2018) will be included in the search. We begin the study period in 1990 as this is roughly the time that HICs saw increased support for agroforestry and other approaches designed to further environmental goals, as discussed earlier. The search will be done through use of search engines, based on key words within the identified databases. When such a strategy is not possible (e.g. for some topical databases and organizational websites), hand searches will be performed to extract all potentially relevant studies. Due to resource constraints, the focus will be on studies published in English, which we acknowledge as a limitation of the comprehensiveness of this study.

The bibliographic databases that will be searched for publications are:

- SCOPUS
- EBSCO: Agricola, Econlit
- Web of Science: Core Collection
- CAB Abstracts and Global Health
- AGRIS

The search terms to be used in full to conduct a topic search in the Web of Science: Core Collection and CAB

Table 4 List of search terms in English language, using Web of Science syntax

Category	Terms for topic search, TS =
Practices	((agr\$forest* OR agr\$-forest* OR agr\$silvicultur* OR agr\$-silvicultur* OR silv\$arable OR windbreak* OR wind-break* OR shelterbelt* OR hedgerow* OR living-snow-fence OR riparian-buffer* OR *silv\$pasture* OR *silv\$pastoral* OR wood-pasture* OR (woodland* NEAR/5 pasture*) OR (woodland* NEAR/5 crop*) OR alley-crop* OR silvoarable OR "forest farm*" OR "farm forest*" OR "forest grazing" OR (multi-stor\$y NEAR/1 (farm* OR system*)) OR (multi-strata NEAR/1 (farm* OR system*)) OR home\$garden* OR "kitchen garden*" OR "improved fallow*" OR "shade tree*" OR "rotational tree fallow*" OR "multipurpose tree*" OR "tree garden*" OR "forest garden*" OR shifting-cultivation OR "natural vegetation strip*" OR hedge-crop* OR hedgerow* OR hedge-row* OR fodder-tree* OR fodder-shrub* OR "living fence*" OR ("integrated production" NEAR/3 (tree* OR wood*)) OR (apiculture AND tree\$) OR entomoforestry OR entomo-forestry OR aquasilvofisher* OR aqua-silvo-fisher* OR aqua-silvofisher* OR "multipurpose tree lot*" OR "multi-purpose tree lot*" OR "fertilizer tree*" OR shade-grown OR "tree-based system*" OR "tree fallow*" OR "planted fallow*" OR (woodlot* NEAR/5 pasture*) OR (woodlot* NEAR/5 crop*) OR "boundary planting" OR "mixed trees and crops" OR ("conservation agriculture" AND trees) OR "farmer managed natural regeneration" OR "nitrogen fixing trees" OR dehesa OR montado OR satoyama OR agforward OR "master treegrower")
	AND
Study designs or outcomes	("impact" OR "outcome" OR "result" OR "effect*" OR "intervention" OR "evaluation" OR "assessment" OR "effectiveness" OR "cost-benefit" OR "efficacy" OR "systematic review" OR "field trial" OR "observational stud*" OR "random* control* trial*" OR "random* trial*" OR "RCT" OR "propensity score matching" OR "PSM" OR "regression discontinuity design" OR "RDD" OR "difference-in-difference*" OR "matching" OR ((random* NEAR3 allocat*)) OR "instrumental variable*" OR "IV" OR "comparison group" OR "control group" OR "counterfactual" OR "counter-factual" OR "quasi-experiment*" OR ((quantitative OR qualitative OR experiment*) NEAR3 (design OR study OR analysis)) OR "productivity" OR production OR "yield" OR "profitability" OR "ecosystem" OR "services" OR "provisioning" OR "regulation" OR "maintenance" OR "biodiversity" OR "diversity" OR conservation OR "deforestation" OR "energy" OR "biomass" OR "material*" OR "water" OR "mediation" OR "filtration" OR pollut* OR "sequestration" OR "carbon-emission" OR "nitrogen" OR "storage" OR "accumulation" OR "odor" OR "smell" OR "noise" OR "visual" OR "weed control" OR "pest control" OR "stabilization" OR "erosion" OR "hydrologic*" OR "flow" OR "flood protection" OR "storm protection" OR "ventilation" OR "transpiration" OR "lifecyle-maintenance" OR "habitat" OR "gene-pool" OR "disease" OR "soil formation" OR "soil composition" OR "climate" OR "interactions" OR "spiritual" OR "cultural" OR "wellbeing" OR "well-being" OR beauty OR "income" OR "expenditure" OR "housing" OR "assets" OR "fuel" OR food OR "security" OR "nutrition" OR "health" OR "adaptation" OR "resilience" OR "vulnerability")
	AND
Study locations	(Andorra OR "Antigua and Barbuda" OR Aruba OR Australia OR Austria OR Bahamas OR Bahrain OR Barbados OR Belgium OR Bermuda OR "British Virgin Islands" OR Brunei OR Canada OR "Cayman Islands" OR "Channel Islands" OR Chile OR Curacao OR Cyprus OR "Czech Republic" OR Denmark OR Europe OR "European" OR "EU" OR Estonia OR "Faroe Islands" OR Finland OR France OR "French Polynesia" OR Germany OR Gibraltar OR Greece OR Greenland OR Guam OR "Hong Kong" OR Hungary OR Iceland OR Ireland OR "Isle of Man" OR Israel OR Italy OR Japan OR Korea OR Kuwait OR Latvia OR Liechtenstein OR Lithuania OR Luxembourg OR Macao OR Malta OR Monaco OR Nauru OR Netherlands OR "New Caledonia" OR "New Zealand" OR "North America" OR "Northern Mariana Islands" OR Norway OR Oman OR Palau OR Poland OR Portugal OR "Puerto Rico" OR Qatar OR "San Marino" OR "Saudi Arabia" OR Seychelles OR Singapore OR "Sint Maarten" OR "Slovak Republic" OR Slovenia OR Spain OR "St. Kitts and Nevis" OR "St. Martin" OR Sweden OR Switzerland OR Taiwan OR "Trinidad and Tobago" OR "Turks and Caicos Islands" OR "United Arab Emirates" OR UAE OR "United Kingdom" OR "U.K." OR "UK" OR "England" OR "Britain" OR "Wales" OR "Scotland" OR "United States" OR "U.S." OR "U.S.A." OR "USA" OR Uruguay OR "Virgin Islands" OR Alabama OR Alaska OR Arizona OR Arkansas OR California OR Colorado OR Connecticut OR Delaware OR "District Of Columbia" OR Florida OR Georgia OR Hawaii OR Hawai'i OR Idaho OR Illinois OR Indiana OR Iowa OR Kansas OR Kentucky OR Louisiana OR Maine OR Maryland OR Massachusetts OR Michigan OR Minnesota OR Mississippi OR Missouri OR Montana OR Nebraska OR Nevada OR "New Hampshire" OR "New Jersey" OR "New Mexico" OR "New York" OR "North Carolina" OR "North Dakota" OR Ohio OR Oklahoma OR Oregon OR Pennsylvania OR "Rhode Island" OR "South Carolina" OR "South Dakota" OR Tennessee OR Texas OR Utah OR Vermont OR Virginia OR Washington OR "West Virginia" OR Wisconsin OR Wyoming OR Ontario OR Qu\$bec OR "British Columbia" OR Alberta OR Manitoba OR "New Brunswick" OR Newfoundland OR "Newfoundland and Labrador" OR "Nova Scotia" OR "Prince Edward Island" OR Saskatchewan OR "New South Wales" OR Queensland OR "Tasmania" OR "Victoria" OR "USSR" OR "Yugoslavia" OR "Czechoslovakia" OR "Great Plains" OR "Midwest" OR "Mid-Atlantic" OR "Pacific Northwest" OR "Appalachia*" OR "Mediterranean" OR "global" OR "systematic review" OR "meta-analysis")

Abstracts and Global Health databases are presented in Table 4. The search string includes each of the agroforestry practices from Table 1. We note that the intervention types are more generic, including topics well beyond agroforestry. Our search terms will therefore focus on practices, but in doing this, we capture the range of relevant interventions studied as well. We include relevant study area terms (study country terms) to limit the number of search results returned, and this decision did not

affect our study retrieve performance, as detailed in the section on Assessing Retrieval Performance below. We make use of the Boolean operators and wildcards where possible, as shown in Table 4 and described in further detail in Additional file 2. Search strings are simplified for databases that have limited characters or lack Boolean functionality. The search strings used for each of the databases are detailed in Additional file 2.

Table 5 List of websites from relevant organizations

Organization	Website
AGFORWARD	https://www.agforward.eu/index.php/en/
Agriculture Research Service (USDA)	https://www.ars.usda.gov/
Association for Temperate Agroforestry	http://www.aftaweb.org/about/afta.html
The Center for Agroforestry at the University of Missouri	http://www.centerforagroforestry.org/
Collaboration for Environmental Evidence	http://www.environmentalevidence.org
Conservation Evidence	http://www.conservationevidence.com
European Commission Agriculture and Rural Development	http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/
European Agroforestry Federation (EURAF)	http://www.eurafagroforestry.eu/fr
European Environment Agency	http://www.eea.europa.eu/
Farm Woodland Forum	http://www.agroforestry.ac.uk/
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	http://www.fao.org
GFIS	http://www.gfis.net/gfis/en/en/
IDEAS RePEc (Research Papers in Economics)	https://ideas.repec.org
IEEP	http://www.ieep.eu/
International Union for the Conservation of Nature	http://www.iucn.org
National Agroforestry Center (USDA)	https://www.fs.usda.gov/nac/index.shtml
Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA NRCS)	https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/site/national/home/
NERC Open Research Archive	https://nora.nerc.ac.uk/
New Zealand Grassland Association (NZGA)	https://www.grassland.org.nz/
SAFE: Silvoarable Agroforestry For Europe	http://www1.montpellier.inra.fr/safe/english/index.htm
Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education (SARE)	https://www.sare.org/
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	http://www.unep.org
UK Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
World Agroforestry Center	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/

Additionally, to identify the existing grey literature, the websites of various organizations that are likely to produce published and unpublished research will be searched, using the search terms from We include relevant study area terms (study country terms) to limit the number of search results returned, and this decision did not affect our study retrieve performance, as detailed in the section on Assessing Retrieval Performance below. We make use of the Boolean operators and wildcards where possible, as shown in Table 4 and described in further detail in Additional file 2. Search strings are simplified for databases that have limited characters or lack Boolean functionality. The search strings used for each of the databases are detailed in Additional file 2.

The list of relevant research organizations (Table 5) has been constructed from cross-validation of websites listed in the systematic mapping protocols of agroforestry related studies [41, 51]. To optimize the scope of the search while ensuring transparency in our methods, we will follow the approach developed by Haddaway et al. [52], which will allow us to search multiple websites simultaneously and to extract the relevant information from each website into a single database.

A search of literature through web-based search engines will also be performed. A search in Google Scholar, using the search terms from Table 4 will be performed and the first 300 results sorted by relevance will be reviewed, following the findings from Haddaway et al. [53]. The search string for Google Scholar will be simplified to not include the list of high-income countries (relevant study locations). The online literature review and reference management software, EPPI-Reviewer 4, will be used to upload relevant titles and abstracts for candidate studies identified through the search strategy. We will create a project workspace using Box (<https://www.box.com/home>; accessed 2 September 2018) to assist in organizing and managing documentation files as well as a project workspace using Slack (<https://slack.com/>; accessed 2 September 2018; [54]) to manage communication on decisions, changes, and questions and provide a platform for all team members to have access to all relevant documents.

Assessing retrieval performance

The comprehensiveness of the search string was evaluated based on a test list of studies that meet the eligibility

criteria. This test list consists of 44 studies, of which 22 are impact studies (18 primary studies, 4 systematic meta-analyses, and 1 farmer-managed field trial) and 22 researcher-managed field trials (which would not be included in this systematic map, per above, but which we would like to identify in the screening process for future work). The list was created based on personal knowledge and a snowballing method reviewing bibliographies and citations of known agroforestry papers. The test list was formed independently, without using the search string. The search string was tested and modified as needed by running it against this test list. The test list and results of the scoping process are reported in Additional file 2. The search string retrieved 43 of the 44 test studies (97.7% of the studies in the test list), which was deemed acceptable.

We designed our search string to balance between specificity (proportion of relevant information) and sensitivity (finding all relevant information), per [55]. Our decision to include the country search terms is to avoid duplication of efforts from the parallel L&MIC EGM study and reduce the number of studies retrieved by our search to make the study feasible. We reviewed a sample of 500 studies omitted and found that the decision to include country terms omits primarily studies relating to L&MICs along with studies not relevant to our SM. Of the 500 omitted studies reviewed, we only found two relevant for inclusion (0.4%). Limiting the search by country terms reduces returned results from 92,293 to 30,014 (see Additional file 2). Furthermore, our retrieval rate of our test list studies does not change when the countries are removed from the search string (the one study that was missed did not contain any agroforestry-related terms that could be added to the search string). The topic search in Web of Science searches for the search terms in the title, abstract, keywords, and Web of Science KeyWords Plus. We found that with this type of topic search, a country term is almost always picked up, returning a sufficient percentage of the body of HIC agroforestry literature. Our assessment of study retrieval performance gives us confidence that we are capturing the majority of literature while not extending the scope of our study beyond feasibility.

Article screening and study eligibility criteria

Screening

We will first review search results at the level of title and abstract to determine inclusion or exclusion. Any study that we are unsure of whether it should be included or not during the title and abstract stage will be included for full-text review. We will keep a full list of excluded studies and record reasons for exclusion for each. Studies that meet the eligibility criteria at both the title and abstract

stages will be reviewed at the full text stage. Those excluded at this stage will also be recorded along with reasons for the exclusion. A full list of studies excluded at full-text will be provided with the systematic map, along with the reasons for exclusion.

We will use double screening for a small subset of 100 training studies at the title and abstract stage and then use the approach in Snilstveit et al. for securing agreement among coders [56]. We will use a training set consisting of 100 studies randomly selected from an initial search using our search string in Web of Science to assess agreement among coders. The reviewers will discuss any discrepancies between coding for this subset to reach agreement. Based on a training set of studies screened by all reviewers, inter-rater reliability will be calculated using a Kappa statistic for all studies double screened at title and abstract levels [57]. If the Kappa test agreement falls below 0.6, indicating moderate agreement, an additional reviewer will be consulted and an additional set of 100 test studies will be screened by all reviewers, as in [39, 51].

During the screening process, when a rater is uncertain about study eligibility, the relevant study will be marked for a second opinion and screening by a second rater will be conducted. The lead reviewer will check the consistency of coding periodically throughout the coding process for a subset of studies at the title and abstract screening phase and at the full-text screening stage. At both the title and abstract screening phase and the full-text data extraction stage, a subset of 10% of the studies will be assessed by at least two reviewers. Studies where there is inconsistency or disagreement will be marked as "Re-evaluate" in EPPI-Reviewer 4 and will be discussed by reviewers to reach agreement.

Eligibility criteria

Relevant type of study

Given that we seek to provide a resource for decision-makers, as well as identify gaps and well-researched areas in the current evidence base, we will include both primary studies and systematic reviews. Primary studies that measure the effect of agroforestry practices and interventions on the different outcomes of interest will be included, as will systematic reviews of the literature that synthesize and analyze these same relationships. We will include English-language studies conducted from 1990 onwards, through until the time of search (mid-2018).

Included studies must explicitly examine the outcomes of specific agroforestry practices and interventions on farm settings. Further, they must use a comparator, which may be temporal, spatial, between group, or some combination of these (see below). We will exclude theoretical or modeling studies (unless they include a relevant

empirical example with design that meets eligibility criteria), and editorials and commentaries. Experimental trials managed by researchers will not be included due to time and resource constraints and since the population of interest for this systematic map is farmers and farmer's land. These experimental off-farm trials, however, will be excluded into a separate bin in EPPI-Reviewer 4 and be available as a base for future work and synthesis. On-farm field trials will be included if all other eligibility criteria are met.

Relevant types of study design

We will include four kinds of studies: (1) quantitative impact evaluations, (2) systematic reviews, (3) on-farm field trials that test specific agroforestry techniques and approaches, and (4) observational studies on the effect of agroforestry practices.

Impact evaluations are studies that measure changes that occur due to an intervention. Such studies will use an experimental or quasi-experimental study design to conduct a counterfactual analysis to allow for attribution of changes in an outcome to a specific intervention, or compare the effects of different types of programs [58]. Specifically, we will include the following types of impact evaluation studies:

- Studies where participants or sites/plots of land (farmers, or land management areas on a farmer's land) are randomly assigned to treatment and comparison group (experimental study designs);
- Studies where assignment to treatment and comparison groups is based on other known allocation rules, including a threshold on a continuous variable (regression discontinuity designs) or exogenous geographical variation in the treatment allocation (natural experiments);
- Studies with non-random assignment to treatment and comparison group that include pre-and post-test measures of the outcome variables of interest to ensure equity between groups on the baseline measure, and that use appropriate methods to control for selection bias and confounding. Such methods include statistical matching (for example, propensity score matching, or covariate matching), regression adjustment (for example, difference-in-differences, fixed effects regression, single difference regression analysis, instrumental variables, and 'Heckman' selection models).
- Studies with non-random assignment to treatment and comparison group that include post-test measures of the outcome variables of interest only and use appropriate methods to control for selection bias and confounding, as above.

Ideally, studies would include baseline and post-intervention data, but due to our expectation of a small number of studies meeting this criterion, we will include studies with post-intervention outcome data only as long as they use some method to control for selection bias and confounding factors.

Reviews examine the effects of different interventions using transparent and systematic methods to identify, appraise and synthesize findings from studies addressing a specific issue [59]. We will include systematic reviews, meta-analyses, and literature reviews that describe methods used for search, data collection, and synthesis. Literature reviews that do not describe methods used for search, data collection and synthesis will not be included; however, they will be identified and included in a separate bin in EPPI-Reviewer 4 and made available as a list with the report. Systematic maps and evidence gap maps identified where agroforestry is an area of interest will also be noted in the final report.

Field trials in agroforestry are designed to test the effects of experimental treatments or other variables on crop yield or other outcomes of interest in conditions similar to the actual growing conditions experienced by farmers who may adopt the treatment [14, 60]. While impact evaluations measure the changes due to an intervention, field trials measure the changes due to a practice. As for agronomy more generally, field trials can be divided into three types: (1) Researcher managed and researcher implemented; (2) researcher managed and farmer implemented, and (3) farmer managed and farmer implemented. We will include only studies implemented on a farmer's land, and only if they pertain directly to some aspect of agroforestry, include an experimental research design, and describe the effects of an intervention, technique, or practice on an outcome category relevant to the current study.

Finally, we will include *observational studies* on the effects of agroforestry practices, provided they are quantitative and include at least one comparison as described below (e.g. before/after; study group/non-study group). We include such studies given that we anticipate a number of potentially interesting studies will not examine the impacts of an agroforestry intervention per se, but a specific practice or set of practices.

The SM will include both completed and ongoing studies, and the ongoing studies will be coded as ongoing and not yet completed.

Relevant subject

The subject of interest will be farms and/or the people that live and farm on them that are incorporating any agroforestry practices into their farming system within the high-income countries (Additional file 1).

Relevant intervention or practice

Our study will capture studies evaluating the impacts of interventions to support agroforestry as well as those evaluating agroforestry practices alone. From a policy perspective, it is especially useful to know what kinds of interventions might most effectively promote agroforestry practices to yield desired social-ecological outcomes. Although impact evaluations on agroforestry-related interventions (Table 2) are of particular interest for policy-makers, our study will also include studies on the impacts of specific agroforestry practices (Table 1) without a policy intervention, which will broadly capture the impacts of agroforestry practices. This SM will therefore include any study that meets our criteria that evaluates the impacts of one or more agroforestry practice or intervention. In our map, we will indicate studies that include an evaluation of an agroforestry-related intervention, versus studies that evaluate the impact of only an agroforestry practice without a policy intervention. We will conduct analyses on the body of agroforestry practice impact studies as well as on the body of studies evaluating the impacts of specific agroforestry interventions.

Relevant comparator

Farm or household that does not adopt a given practice identified in Table 1, or is not exposed to a specific agroforestry intervention,

OR

Farm or household before adopting a given agroforestry practice, or being exposed to a specific agroforestry intervention,

OR

Farm or household that adopts a different agroforestry practice, and/or that is exposed to a different specific agroforestry intervention,

OR

Primary forests, secondary forests, or managed forestry/plantations that not exposed to a specific agroforestry intervention,

OR

A combination of two or more of the above. We will not include studies that only compare agroforestry practices with other agroforestry practices (i.e. studies that only evaluate different implementation of the same agroforestry practice, or studies that only evaluate multiple types of agroforestry practice).

Relevant outcomes

The columns of the SM matrix will be comprised of three broad outcome categories: (1) agricultural productivity, (2) ecosystem services, and (3) human well-being.

Studies that focus exclusively on the adoption of a particular agroforestry technique or species without

reference to impact will be excluded. We will, however, note the number of adoption-related studies (and their geographic location) excluded due to lack of evidence on outcomes. The primary outcomes are the three stated above (agricultural productivity, ecosystem services, and human well-being), and secondary outcomes are adoption and behavior change, which will only be reported if the study also reports primary outcomes.

Specific outcome categories under agricultural productivity will comprise farm productivity, including yield, and profitability.

Ecosystem services outcomes will first be classified under three broad categories: (a) provisioning, (b) regulation and maintenance, and (c) cultural services. Outcomes will be further divided into a number of specific categories following the Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES) developed by the European Environment Agency [61] and presented in Table 6. CICES builds from the seminal Millennium Ecosystem Assessment [62], The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity [63], and other ecosystem services classification schemes.

For human well-being, the final broad outcome we will examine, we adapt the classification published in [40] to identify a set of key policy-relevant domains of human well-being (Table 7). Based on likely policy interest and goals typically articulated by proponents of agroforestry, we will focus on five dimensions of human well-being: income and household expenditure, housing and material assets, food security and nutrition, health, and cultural and subjective well-being. We will also include the category of “other” which may group some studies focusing on the other dimensions of human well-being identified in McKinnon et al. [40]. In this last category, we will note in particular any mention of adaptive capacity or resilience, especially with reference to the impacts of climate change.

We will present the three outcomes in the SM main matrix in two ways: (1) a simplified typology of broad agroforestry practice/intervention and outcome categories and (2) a more detailed version with the specific agroforestry practice/intervention and outcome categories.

Types of settings

We expect that the agroforestry interventions and outcomes will take place in a range of settings in HICs. These settings will cover a range of ecoregions and are likely to be primarily rural, but potentially also urban areas (e.g. city gardens). We also expect much of the evidence to pertain to smallholders, but some may describe agroforestry practices among larger landholders.

Table 6 Classification of ecosystem services outcomes in broad and specific categories, as presented in [15]

Broad category	Specific category	Examples
Provisioning	Energy	Biomass-based energy sources (plant and animal) Mechanical energy (animal-based)
	Materials	Biomass (e.g. fiber and other materials from plants, and animals for direct use or processing) Water (surface or ground water for non-drinking purposes)
	Nutrition	Biomass (e.g. cultivated crops, reared animals and their outputs, wild plants and animals and their outputs, etc.) Water (e.g. surface or groundwater for drinking)
Regulation and maintenance	Mediation of waste, toxics and other nuisances	Filtration/sequestration/storage/accumulation/mediation of smell/noise/visual impacts Weed and pest control
	Mediation of flows	Mass stabilization and control of erosion rates Hydrological cycle and water flow maintenance Flood and storm protection Ventilation and transpiration
	Maintenance of physical, chemical, biological conditions	Lifecycle maintenance, habitat and gene pool protection (pollination and seed dispersal, maintaining nursery populations and habitats) Biodiversity Pest and disease control Soil formation and composition Water conditions Atmospheric composition and climate regulation
Cultural	Physical and intellectual interactions with environmental settings	Physical and experiential interactions (use of plants and animals) Intellectual and representative interactions (scientific, education, heritage/cultural, aesthetic, etc.)
	Spiritual, symbolic and other interactions with environmental settings	Spiritual and/or emblematic (symbolic, sacred, and religious use of plants and animals) Other cultural outputs (existence, bequest of plants and animals)

Specific categories divide each broad category into main types of output or process [61]

Table 7 Domains and definitions of human well-being outcomes, as presented in [15]. Adapted from [40]

Domain	Definition
Income and household expenditure	Total household income and expenditure, farm and non-farm income, employment, employment opportunities, wealth, poverty, savings, payments, loans
Housing and material assets	Shelter, assets owned, access and availability of fuel and basic infrastructure (electricity, water, telecommunications and transportation)
Food security and nutrition	Physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO). Usually measured using food consumption, expenditure, prevalence of undernourishment and nutritional status
Health	Physical health, longevity/life expectancy, maternal health, child health, access to health care, occurrence of diseases, mental health
Cultural and subjective well-being	Measures of happiness, quality of life, cultural, societal and traditional values of nature, sense of home, cultural identity and heritage, spiritual or religious beliefs and/or values
Other	E.g. informal education (i.e. transfer of knowledge and skills); social relations (i.e. interactions between individuals and within and/or between groups); governance (i.e. structures and processes for decision making including both formal and informal rules); land and resource security; freedom of choice and action (i.e. ability to pursue what one values doing and being); adaptive capacity and resilience (i.e. ability to cope with perturbations and take advantage of new opportunities due to social and environmental change, especially climate impacts)

Study quality assessment

Systematic maps do not tend to provide much information on study quality, but rather simply provide the broad overview of knowledge and highlight areas where there is the potential for further review and literature quality assessment [55]. Therefore, we will not conduct study quality assessments on the studies included in this SM.

However, our study will include information about type of study design, referring to the types of study design presented above, including quantitative impact evaluations (experimental or quasi-experimental), systematic reviews, on-farm field trials (farmer-managed or researcher-managed), and observational studies on the effect of agroforestry practices. Furthermore, the type of quasi-experimental methods used, if applicable, will be documented. This data is not intended to offer an assessment of study quality, but rather provide basic information to get a broad perspective of the type of research being conducted in each area of the typology. As in the L&MIC EGM, we will break our results into three sections: a discussion of all included primary studies, a discussion of the subset consisting of only quantitative impact evaluation studies on interventions, and a discussion of included systematic reviews. We will present the distribution of study types for included studies and provide a list of all studies included at full-text with their assigned study type.

We do not expect to find any included studies authored by the coders of this systematic map. However, in the case that a study authored by one of the reviewers is included, those involved with authoring the studies will not be involved in decisions regarding inclusion or critical appraisal of that study.

Data coding strategy

Our research team will be led by the first author of this protocol (SEB), and the point of contact for any disputes on coding strategy will be the second author (DCM). The research team will consist of SEB, DCM, and between two and three hired research assistants, who are students at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. We will use a standardized data extraction form, attached as Additional file 3, to extract descriptive data from all studies meeting our eligibility criteria. We will create a codebook describing the scope of each question in the data extraction form. We will conduct a pilot with a small subset of studies by everyone in the research team to ensure consistency and to resolve any issues or ambiguities. Given the likely volume of studies (based on previous SR and SM experience such as in [15, 40]), we do not plan to carry out extensive side-by-side double extraction of data at the full text stage. Instead, we will conduct random

spot checks of a small percentage of included articles to ensure consistency between raters. We will measure consistency using percent disagreement of spot-checking with the primary rater. We note that in our test studies, we found that some studies only specify a general practice (silvoarable, silvopasture, etc.) without detailing a specific practice (alley-cropping, improved fallow, riparian buffer strips, etc.). We address this in our data extraction spreadsheet by allowing a selection of “not specified” for the practice type.

Study mapping and presentation

We expect to perform several analyses based on the data collected and to summarize results visually and in various written forms to effectively communicate with intended audiences. A final report will present the map as a detailed data set with figures of descriptive statistics derived from the data set, as in [64]. We intend to publish our systematic map in Environmental Evidence and upload the dataset online as an open-access, interactive site, as in [41]. To communicate our results and visualize our data, we intend to create at minimum the following:

- We will create a flow diagram of the systematic mapping process, detailing the number of studies returned by our search, included and excluded at each stage, and the number of studies included at the final data extraction stage.
- We will create a tabular visualization reflecting agroforestry practices on the intervention axis and outcomes of the interventions on the outcome axis.
- We will create a second tabular visualization reflecting agroforestry interventions on the intervention axis and outcomes of the interventions on the outcome axis.
- We will also show the distribution of studies for each country on a geographic map, as in [40, 50, 64].
- We will provide descriptive statistics on geographical distribution of study location by country and world region, the type of studies, and quality of the SRs.
- We will visually present the included studies in a matrix. The matrix will be stylized as a topography that notes whether the study is a review/SR, an impact evaluation of agroforestry interventions, or if the paper studies the impacts of specific agroforestry practices.
- Based on these maps, we will perform gap analysis to identify areas for systematic review or primary research.
- We will create heatmaps as in [64] to visualize and identify knowledge gaps and clusters.

- We will upload our dataset online on an open-access, interactive map server, as in [41]. Users will be able to visualize our results, filter the dataset per our data coding criteria, and automatically interact with the most updated version.

Furthermore, the reviewers will formally discuss and collectively identify areas of knowledge gaps and clusters of higher-quality literature based on their experience from screening full-texts after coding is completed. We will also comment specifically on the extent to which the literature examines interventions vs. specific practices or both simultaneously.

Additional files

Additional file 1. List of high-income countries (according to the World Bank 2018 fiscal year classification [34]). Tabular list of high-income countries according to the World Bank 2018 fiscal year classification.

Additional file 2. Test studies and scoping results. List of test studies and results of search string scoping process.

Additional file 3. SM data extraction spreadsheet. Data extraction spreadsheet describing the data coding components for creating the systematic map.

Authors' contributions

All authors developed the original idea, participated in discussions defining the search and eligibility criteria and data coding strategy, and decided the study mapping and presentation design. SEB contributed to developing the background section and testing the search criteria. DCM, PJO, and KB developed the theory of change. PJO and SEB developed the data coding table. SEB had the lead of writing the manuscript, with contributions from all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Availability of data and materials

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

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