**A review on Synergistic Effects of Agroforestry on Carbon Sequestration and Climate Adaptation Strategies**

**Abstract**

Agroforestry plays a pivotal role in climate change mitigation and adaptation by integrating trees, crops, and livestock to enhance carbon sequestration, improve soil health, and increase ecosystem resilience. This review explores the synergistic effects of agroforestry on carbon sequestration and climate adaptation strategies, emphasizing its role in sustainable agriculture and land management. Agroforestry systems, including agrisilviculture, silvopasture, and agrosilvopastoral practices, contribute significantly to carbon sequestration through aboveground biomass accumulation, root carbon storage, and soil organic matter enhancement. The ability of agroforestry to mitigate climatic extremes, such as droughts, extreme temperatures, and soil erosion, underscores its importance in enhancing agricultural resilience. The adoption of agroforestry-based carbon sequestration strategies is supported by international climate policies, including the Paris Agreement, REDD+, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while financial mechanisms such as carbon trading and payment for ecosystem services (PES) offer incentives for farmers. Despite its benefits, agroforestry faces barriers such as policy fragmentation, high implementation costs, and the need for standardized carbon measurement methodologies. Technological advancements, including genetic improvement of tree species, precision farming, and climate-smart agroforestry strategies, present opportunities to enhance its effectiveness. Future research should focus on multidisciplinary approaches integrating remote sensing, soil science, and socioeconomic analysis to optimize agroforestry’s carbon sequestration potential. Government policies should prioritize financial support, capacity building, and land tenure security to scale agroforestry adoption. Strengthening institutional frameworks and leveraging climate finance mechanisms will be essential for mainstreaming agroforestry into national and global climate action plans. This review highlights agroforestry as a viable, scalable, and sustainable solution to enhance carbon sequestration, mitigate climate change, and improve socio-economic resilience, advocating for stronger policies, innovative technologies, and farmer-centered approaches to maximize its benefits for sustainable development.

**Keywords:** *Agroforestry, Carbon Sequestration, Climate Resilience, Biodiversity, Soil Carbon*

**I. Introduction**

**i. Definition and Concept of Agroforestry**

Agroforestry is a land-use management system that integrates trees, shrubs, and other perennial vegetation with crops and livestock to enhance productivity, sustainability, and ecological resilience (Keprate *et.al.,* 2024). This multidisciplinary approach is based on traditional farming systems practiced worldwide and has been formalized into scientific disciplines over the past decades. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) defines agroforestry as "a collective name for land-use systems and technologies where woody perennials are deliberately used on the same land-management units as agricultural crops and/or animals in some form of spatial arrangement or temporal sequence".

Agroforestry systems can be broadly categorized into agrisilviculture (integration of trees with crops), silvopastoral (trees with livestock), and agrosilvopastoral (combination of trees, crops, and livestock) systems (Chappa *et.al.,* 2024). These systems function at different scales and with various objectives, such as enhancing soil fertility, increasing biodiversity, mitigating climate change, and ensuring food security. Agroforestry plays a significant role in sustainable land management by improving ecosystem services, reducing soil degradation, and enhancing rural livelihoods.

The concept of agroforestry is rooted in traditional indigenous practices that have been refined through scientific research to optimize ecological and economic benefits. For example, traditional homegarden systems in South Asia, Latin America, and Africa are well-documented examples of agroforestry contributing to biodiversity conservation and food security (Dagar *et.al.,* 2017). Agroforestry is also increasingly recognized as an essential climate-smart agricultural practice that enhances carbon sequestration and mitigates climate risks.

**ii. Importance of Agroforestry in Sustainable Agriculture**

Sustainable agriculture aims to meet the food and fiber needs of present and future generations while maintaining environmental health and economic viability. Agroforestry contributes significantly to sustainable agriculture by enhancing biodiversity, improving soil health, optimizing water use efficiency, and reducing the dependency on chemical inputs. The integration of trees in farming systems improves nutrient cycling by increasing organic matter inputs through leaf litter, root exudates, and nitrogen fixation by leguminous trees.

Soil conservation is one of the most crucial benefits of agroforestry in sustainable agriculture. Trees in agroforestry systems act as windbreaks, preventing soil erosion, improving water infiltration, and reducing surface runoff (Mume *et.al.,* 2021). Additionally, agroforestry practices improve soil microbial diversity and activity, leading to enhanced nutrient availability and soil structure stability.

From an economic perspective, agroforestry enhances farm resilience by diversifying income sources. Farmers engaged in agroforestry benefit from multiple revenue streams through timber, fruits, fodder, fuelwood, and non-timber forest products (NTFPs). This diversification reduces vulnerability to market fluctuations and climate-induced risks.

Agroforestry systems also support sustainable pest and disease management. For example, the presence of diversified plant species disrupts pest life cycles and enhances populations of natural predators, reducing the need for synthetic pesticides. Additionally, agroforestry has been found to enhance pollination services, increasing crop yields and overall agricultural productivity.

**iii. Global Significance of Carbon Sequestration**

Carbon sequestration is the process of capturing and storing atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) to mitigate climate change. Agroforestry has emerged as a crucial strategy for carbon sequestration, with trees acting as significant carbon sinks through biomass accumulation and soil organic carbon enhancement (Sow *et.al.,* 2024). The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has recognized agroforestry as one of the most effective nature-based solutions for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and improving land productivity.

Globally, agroforestry systems sequester substantial amounts of carbon. Studies estimate that agroforestry systems can store between 30 to 300 Mg C ha⁻¹ in above-ground biomass and 30 to 250 Mg C ha⁻¹ in soil organic matter, depending on the system type and climatic conditions. Agroforestry also contributes to reducing CO₂ emissions by replacing fossil fuel-based agricultural practices with biologically sustainable alternatives such as nitrogen-fixing trees and organic mulching.

Agroforestry's role in soil carbon sequestration is particularly significant. The deep root systems of trees facilitate the transfer of carbon into deeper soil layers, where it remains stored for extended periods. In addition, agroforestry systems help mitigate methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions by enhancing soil microbial activity and reducing the need for synthetic fertilizers.

The carbon sequestration potential of agroforestry varies across different climatic zones and management practices (Nair *et.al.,* 2010). Tropical agroforestry systems, such as those in Latin America and Africa, are particularly effective at capturing carbon due to the rapid biomass accumulation rates of tree species adapted to these environments. Similarly, temperate agroforestry systems in Europe and North America contribute significantly to carbon storage in agricultural landscapes.

**iv. Climate Change and the Role of Agroforestry in Mitigation and Adaptation**

Climate change presents a significant threat to global food security, biodiversity, and ecosystem stability. Rising temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns, and increased frequency of extreme weather events necessitate the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices that enhance resilience and reduce carbon emissions. Agroforestry plays a dual role in climate change mitigation and adaptation by sequestering carbon and improving farm resilience to climatic stresses (Matocha *et.al.,* 2012).

As a mitigation strategy, agroforestry reduces atmospheric CO₂ concentrations by enhancing carbon sequestration in plant biomass and soils. Agroforestry systems also act as carbon offsets by providing alternative energy sources such as fuelwood, reducing deforestation pressures on natural forests.

Agroforestry's role in climate adaptation is equally critical. Trees in agroforestry systems provide shade and buffer temperature fluctuations, thereby reducing heat stress on crops and livestock. Windbreaks created by trees protect crops from strong winds, minimizing yield losses during extreme weather events. Agroforestry also improves water retention in soils, reducing the impact of drought and improving crop productivity in water-scarce regions.

Furthermore, agroforestry contributes to biodiversity conservation, which is essential for maintaining ecosystem resilience under climate change. The presence of trees and shrubs in agricultural landscapes supports pollinators, beneficial insects, and diverse wildlife species, promoting ecological balance (Barrios *et.al.,* 2018).

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**II. Agroforestry Systems and Their Role in Carbon Sequestration**

**i. Classification of Agroforestry Systems**

Agroforestry systems are classified based on their structural composition, functional objectives, and spatial and temporal arrangements of trees, crops, and livestock. The classification broadly falls into three major categories: agrisilviculture (integration of trees and crops), silvopastoral (integration of trees and livestock), and agrosilvopastoral (integration of trees, crops, and livestock) systems. Each system contributes to carbon sequestration through above-ground biomass accumulation, soil carbon enhancement, and improved ecological services.

**a. Agrisilviculture**

Agrisilviculture is the most widely practiced agroforestry system, involving the intentional integration of trees with agricultural crops on the same land unit. This system enhances soil fertility, prevents erosion, and increases carbon sequestration by incorporating deep-rooted trees that contribute to soil carbon stocks (Kumar *et.al.,* 2020). Common agrisilvicultural systems include intercropping with fruit trees (e.g., mango, citrus, and coconut) and timber species (e.g., teak, mahogany, and eucalyptus).

Studies have demonstrated that agrisilviculture can store between 30 and 150 Mg C ha⁻¹ in biomass and soil, depending on tree density and species selection. Furthermore, tree-crop interactions in these systems reduce the need for synthetic fertilizers, thereby lowering greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

**b. Silvopasture**

Silvopastoral systems integrate trees, forage, and livestock in a mutually beneficial manner. Trees provide shade, improve microclimate conditions, and enhance fodder availability, while also sequestering carbon through biomass accumulation and soil organic matter inputs (Lorenz *et.al.,* 2014). Examples include cattle grazing in shaded coffee and cacao plantations or managed rotational grazing under scattered trees.

Carbon sequestration in silvopastoral systems varies based on tree density and pasture management. Studies indicate that these systems can sequester between 50 and 200 Mg C ha⁻¹ over a 20- to 50-year period, with significant soil carbon contributions from root biomass and organic litter deposition.

**c. Agrosilvopastoral Systems**

Agrosilvopastoral systems integrate trees, crops, and livestock in diversified farming landscapes. These systems provide multiple benefits, including enhanced soil fertility, improved water retention, and increased carbon sequestration. Common examples include mixed farming with alley cropping, fodder banks, and multi-purpose tree plantations.

The carbon sequestration potential of agrosilvopastoral systems is among the highest in agroforestry, reaching up to 300 Mg C ha⁻¹ in well-managed systems (Montagnini *et.al.,* 2004). Trees in these systems contribute to deep soil carbon storage, while livestock manure enhances microbial activity and nutrient cycling.

**d. Homegardens**

Homegardens are traditional agroforestry systems practiced in tropical and subtropical regions, involving a complex mixture of fruit trees, vegetables, medicinal plants, and small livestock. These systems enhance biodiversity, improve food security, and contribute significantly to carbon sequestration through dense canopy cover and soil organic matter enrichment.

Carbon sequestration rates in homegardens range from 10 to 200 Mg C ha⁻¹, with notable variations based on species diversity and age of plantation. These systems are particularly effective in smallholder farming contexts, where sustainable land use practices are critical for long-term carbon storage (Corbeels *et.al.,* 2019).

**e. Alley Cropping**

Alley cropping involves planting trees or shrubs in rows with agricultural crops grown in between. This system reduces soil erosion, enhances nutrient cycling, and increases carbon sequestration through tree biomass accumulation and soil organic carbon input. Common alley cropping species include leguminous trees such as Gliricidia sepium and Leucaena leucocephala, which contribute to nitrogen fixation and soil carbon enhancement.

Research shows that alley cropping systems can sequester 20–100 Mg C ha⁻¹, depending on tree species and crop rotations. The presence of trees in alleys helps maintain year-round carbon sequestration potential, reducing seasonal carbon loss from monoculture cropping systems.

**f. Windbreaks and Shelterbelts**

Windbreaks and shelterbelts are linear agroforestry systems designed to protect crops and livestock from strong winds, soil erosion, and extreme weather events (Mume *et.al.,* 2021). These systems sequester carbon through tree biomass accumulation and organic matter deposition.

Studies indicate that windbreaks can store up to 40 Mg C ha⁻¹ in biomass and contribute significantly to soil carbon enrichment through root turnover and litter decomposition. Additionally, shelterbelts enhance local microclimates, improving crop yields and reducing evapotranspiration losses.

**ii. Carbon Sequestration Potential of Different Agroforestry Systems**

Agroforestry systems vary widely in their carbon sequestration potential depending on species composition, management practices, and environmental conditions. Studies suggest that agroforestry can store between 30 and 300 Mg C ha⁻¹ in total system biomass and soil carbon pools.

The sequestration potential is highest in tropical agroforestry systems due to rapid tree growth rates and year-round carbon uptake. Temperate agroforestry systems, while slower in biomass accumulation, contribute significantly to long-term soil carbon storage (Mayer *et.al.*, 2022).

**iii. Mechanisms of Carbon Sequestration in Agroforestry**

**a. Above-Ground Biomass Accumulation**

Agroforestry trees capture atmospheric CO₂ through photosynthesis, storing it in trunks, branches, and leaves. Fast-growing species like Acacia and Eucalyptus accumulate biomass rapidly, enhancing carbon sequestration potential.

**b. Below-Ground Carbon Storage in Roots**

Deep-rooted trees transfer carbon into deeper soil layers, where it remains stable for longer periods. Root exudates also enhance microbial activity, contributing to soil organic carbon formation.

**c. Soil Carbon Dynamics and Organic Matter Accumulation**

Agroforestry systems improve soil structure and increase organic matter inputs through leaf litter and root turnover. Soil carbon sequestration rates are enhanced through conservation tillage and mulching practices.

**d. Litter Decomposition and Nutrient Cycling**

Tree litter decomposition enriches soil organic matter, increasing carbon stability in agroforestry landscapes (Pardon *et.al.,* 2017). Decomposing biomass also supports microbial populations essential for soil health and carbon storage.

**iv. Comparative Analysis of Carbon Storage in Agroforestry vs. Monocropping Systems**

Agroforestry sequesters significantly more carbon than monocropping systems due to continuous biomass accumulation and soil carbon inputs. Monocropping leads to carbon depletion through soil degradation, whereas agroforestry enhances long-term carbon storage.

**v. Agroforestry’s Contribution to the Global Carbon Budget**

Agroforestry is recognized as a major strategy for global carbon mitigation, with the potential to offset up to 30% of agricultural emissions. Scaling agroforestry adoption can contribute significantly to national carbon sequestration targets under climate agreements like the Paris Agreement.

**III. Agroforestry as a Climate Adaptation Strategy**

Climate change has intensified environmental stressors such as droughts, soil degradation, extreme temperatures, and loss of biodiversity, necessitating the adoption of resilient and adaptive agricultural practices (Saikanth *et.al.,* 2023). Agroforestry has emerged as a robust climate adaptation strategy due to its multifunctional benefits, including microclimate regulation, soil conservation, carbon sequestration, biodiversity enhancement, and livelihood diversification. By integrating trees, crops, and livestock, agroforestry systems improve the adaptive capacity of farming communities, particularly in regions vulnerable to climate change impacts.

**i. Agroforestry and Resilience to Climatic Extremes**

Agroforestry provides resilience against climatic extremes by stabilizing soil and water resources, reducing temperature fluctuations, and mitigating the adverse effects of extreme weather events. Trees in agroforestry systems act as natural buffers, reducing the vulnerability of agricultural landscapes to droughts, soil erosion, and extreme temperatures (Nungula *et.al.,* 2024).

**a. Drought Mitigation and Water Conservation**

Drought is one of the most significant threats to agricultural productivity, exacerbated by rising global temperatures and erratic rainfall patterns. Agroforestry mitigates drought effects through several mechanisms, including improved water infiltration, reduced evaporation, and enhanced soil moisture retention. Tree roots increase soil porosity and water-holding capacity, reducing surface runoff and promoting groundwater recharge.

Studies have shown that deep-rooted tree species such as Acacia, Faidherbia, and Prosopis access deep water reserves, maintaining green cover and agricultural productivity during prolonged dry spells. Agroforestry systems also enhance transpiration efficiency, reducing plant water stress while maintaining higher photosynthetic rates under drought conditions (Soni *et.al.,* 2017).

Mulching with agroforestry tree litter further aids in water conservation by reducing soil evaporation losses and maintaining soil organic matter, which increases water retention capacity. The presence of trees also moderates microclimatic conditions, reducing evapotranspiration from crops and improving overall water-use efficiency.

**b. Soil Erosion Control and Land Degradation Prevention**

Soil erosion and land degradation are major environmental challenges exacerbated by climate change, leading to reduced soil fertility and agricultural productivity. Agroforestry plays a crucial role in stabilizing soil through root reinforcement, organic matter deposition, and canopy protection against raindrop impact (Rolo *et.al.,* 2023).

Tree roots in agroforestry systems bind soil particles together, reducing the susceptibility of land to erosion by wind and water. Windbreaks and shelterbelts mitigate soil loss by reducing wind velocity, thereby preventing topsoil displacement. Furthermore, agroforestry enhances soil organic carbon levels, improving soil structure, water retention, and fertility.

Research in sub-Saharan Africa has demonstrated that integrating agroforestry practices such as contour planting and alley cropping with nitrogen-fixing trees like Leucaena and Gliricidia significantly reduces soil erosion rates, improving long-term land productivity.

**c. Protection Against Extreme Temperatures and Wind Damage**

Extreme temperature fluctuations negatively impact crop growth, leading to reduced yields and increased susceptibility to pest infestations (Subedi *et.al.,* 2023). Agroforestry helps buffer against these climatic extremes by providing shade, reducing temperature variability, and improving overall farm microclimates.

The shade from trees lowers soil surface temperatures, preventing heat stress in crops and livestock. Research has shown that shaded coffee and cocoa agroforestry systems maintain cooler microclimatic conditions, reducing physiological stress and increasing crop resilience to heat waves. Similarly, shelterbelts and windbreaks protect crops from extreme winds, reducing lodging and mechanical damage.

**ii. Role of Agroforestry in Enhancing Agricultural Productivity Under Climate Stress**

Climate change poses significant challenges to agricultural productivity, including yield reductions due to heat stress, erratic rainfall, and soil degradation (Fonta *et.al.,* 2011). Agroforestry enhances agricultural resilience by improving soil health, increasing nutrient availability, and enhancing pollination services.

Nitrogen-fixing tree species, such as Sesbania and Acacia, enhance soil fertility through biological nitrogen fixation, reducing dependency on synthetic fertilizers and improving crop yields under nutrient-limited conditions. Additionally, agroforestry systems promote diversified cropping patterns, reducing the risk of total crop failure due to climatic variability.

Studies in the Sahel region have shown that integrating Faidherbia albida into cereal-based farming systems improves maize and millet yields by up to 100%, even under erratic rainfall conditions. Agroforestry trees also enhance mycorrhizal associations, improving nutrient uptake efficiency and plant resilience to environmental stressors (Mustafa *et.al.,* 2022).

**iii. Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Adaptation**

Biodiversity is essential for maintaining ecosystem stability and resilience to climate change. Agroforestry enhances biodiversity conservation by creating habitat corridors, supporting pollinators, and increasing genetic diversity in agricultural landscapes.

Tree-based farming systems provide refuge for beneficial organisms such as bees, birds, and predatory insects, which contribute to natural pest control and pollination. Additionally, agroforestry conserves wild plant species and genetic resources, which are critical for breeding climate-resilient crops.

**iv. Synergistic Effects of Agroforestry on Soil Microbial Diversity and Ecosystem Services**

Soil microbial communities play a fundamental role in nutrient cycling, organic matter decomposition, and carbon sequestration. Agroforestry enhances microbial diversity by increasing soil organic inputs, creating diverse microhabitats, and promoting symbiotic relationships (Roy *et.al.,* 2017).

Research indicates that agroforestry increases soil microbial biomass and enzymatic activity, leading to improved nutrient availability and soil health. Mycorrhizal fungi associated with tree roots enhance phosphorus solubilization, improving nutrient acquisition in agroforestry crops.

**v. Socioeconomic Benefits of Agroforestry for Climate Adaptation**

Agroforestry provides multiple socioeconomic benefits, improving farmers' livelihoods, reducing vulnerability to climate-induced shocks, and enhancing food security. By diversifying farm income sources through the production of timber, fruits, fodder, and non-timber forest products, agroforestry enhances financial resilience.

Moreover, agroforestry systems promote gender-inclusive development by empowering women through agroforestry-based enterprises such as beekeeping, medicinal plant cultivation, and sustainable charcoal production (Appiah *et.al.,* 2018).

Research has shown that smallholder farmers practicing agroforestry in East Africa experience higher household incomes and greater food security compared to conventional monocropping systems. In addition, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes and carbon credit programs provide financial incentives for farmers to adopt agroforestry practices, further enhancing climate adaptation strategies.

**IV. Agroforestry Practices for Enhancing Carbon Sequestration and Climate Resilience**

Agroforestry plays a vital role in enhancing carbon sequestration and improving climate resilience by integrating trees with crops and livestock. This integration optimizes carbon capture in biomass and soil, mitigates greenhouse gas emissions, and enhances ecological sustainability. Several agroforestry management practices, such as species selection, soil carbon enhancement techniques, and agroecological intensification, contribute to increasing the system’s overall carbon storage potential while improving climate adaptation (Lampkin *et.al.,* 2015).

**i. Tree Species Selection for Maximum Carbon Sequestration**

Selecting appropriate tree species is a critical factor influencing the carbon sequestration potential of agroforestry systems. Fast-growing tree species with high biomass accumulation rates are often preferred for maximizing carbon capture. Species selection should also consider adaptability to local climatic conditions, drought resistance, and symbiotic relationships with crops and soil microbes.

Several studies have shown that leguminous tree species, such as *Acacia nilotica*, *Leucaena leucocephala*, and *Gliricidia sepium*, are highly effective in sequestering carbon due to their ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen and improve soil fertility. Deep-rooted trees like *Faidherbia albida* and *Prosopis juliflora* contribute significantly to belowground carbon storage by enhancing soil organic carbon content (Lebrazi *et.al.,* 2022).

In temperate regions, broadleaf species such as *Quercus spp.*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, and *Populus spp.* are effective in accumulating carbon in biomass and soils. Meanwhile, tropical agroforestry systems incorporating *Tectona grandis*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, and *Mangifera indica* exhibit high rates of carbon sequestration in both aboveground and belowground biomass.

**ii. Management Practices to Enhance Soil Carbon Storage**

Soil carbon sequestration in agroforestry systems depends on several management practices that enhance organic matter input, reduce soil disturbance, and optimize microbial activity (Nair *et.al.,* 2010). The following strategies are widely implemented for improving soil carbon storage in agroforestry landscapes.

**a. Mulching and Cover Cropping**

Mulching with organic residues, such as tree litter, crop residues, and green manure, significantly enhances soil carbon sequestration by increasing organic matter inputs. Cover cropping with nitrogen-fixing legumes like *Crotalaria juncea*, *Vigna unguiculata*, and *Medicago sativa* improves soil organic carbon levels and reduces carbon losses through erosion and decomposition.

Mulching also plays a crucial role in conserving soil moisture, reducing surface evaporation, and moderating soil temperature fluctuations, all of which contribute to improved carbon stability. Studies have shown that agroforestry systems incorporating organic mulching and cover cropping can increase soil organic carbon by up to 30% over a decade (Lorenz *et.al.,* 2014).

**b. Organic Amendments and Biochar Application**

The application of organic amendments, including compost, farmyard manure, and crop residues, is a widely recognized strategy for increasing soil carbon stocks. These organic inputs enhance microbial activity, promoting carbon stabilization through humification processes.

Biochar, a carbon-rich material derived from the pyrolysis of biomass, has been identified as a highly effective soil amendment for long-term carbon sequestration. Research suggests that biochar application in agroforestry systems enhances soil carbon retention by reducing the decomposition rate of organic matter and increasing soil cation exchange capacity. Additionally, biochar improves soil structure, enhances nutrient retention, and reduces greenhouse gas emissions from soil microbial respiration (Li *et.al.,* 2018).

**c. Conservation Tillage and Sustainable Land Management**

Conservation tillage, which minimizes soil disturbance, is an essential strategy for maintaining soil organic carbon levels in agroforestry systems. Reduced tillage practices prevent soil carbon loss by preserving soil structure, enhancing microbial biomass, and reducing erosion.

Agroforestry-based sustainable land management techniques, such as contour farming, terracing, and buffer strip planting, contribute to carbon sequestration by increasing organic matter inputs and reducing soil degradation. These practices also enhance soil microbial diversity, which plays a critical role in stabilizing carbon in organic and mineral-associated forms (Mukherjee *et.al.,* 2013).

**iii. Agroforestry-based Agroecological Intensification**

Agroecological intensification involves optimizing the ecological functions of agroforestry systems to increase carbon sequestration and improve climate resilience. Key principles include enhancing biodiversity, promoting synergistic interactions between trees and crops, and reducing reliance on synthetic inputs.

Diversified agroforestry systems, such as intercropping with fruit trees, integrating multi-purpose nitrogen-fixing trees, and incorporating silvopastoral components, contribute to long-term carbon accumulation and soil fertility enhancement. Agroecological intensification strategies have been shown to increase farm productivity while simultaneously mitigating climate change effects (Altieri *et.al.,* 2015).

**iv. Role of Mycorrhizal Associations in Carbon and Nutrient Cycling**

Mycorrhizal fungi play a critical role in carbon sequestration and nutrient cycling in agroforestry systems by enhancing root biomass and facilitating organic matter decomposition. Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) and ectomycorrhizal fungi (EMF) form symbiotic associations with tree roots, improving phosphorus and nitrogen uptake while increasing soil carbon storage through glomalin production.

Research indicates that agroforestry systems with high mycorrhizal activity exhibit greater soil carbon sequestration potential due to enhanced microbial biomass and organic matter stabilization. Additionally, mycorrhizal networks facilitate nutrient transfer between trees and crops, optimizing resource use efficiency and reducing nutrient leaching losses (Bargaz *et.al.,* 2018).

**v. Case Studies on Agroforestry Interventions for Carbon Sequestration and Adaptation**

Several case studies highlight the effectiveness of agroforestry interventions in enhancing carbon sequestration and climate resilience:

* **Faidherbia albida-based agroforestry in the Sahel**: Studies have shown that incorporating *Faidherbia albida* into millet and sorghum cropping systems increases soil organic carbon levels by 20% over two decades while improving crop yields by 100% under drought conditions.
* **Silvopastoral systems in Latin America**: Research in Colombia and Brazil has demonstrated that silvopastoral systems integrating leguminous trees and improved pastures sequester up to 200 Mg C ha⁻¹ while enhancing livestock productivity and reducing methane emissions.
* **Homegardens in South Asia**: Traditional homegardens in India and Sri Lanka have been found to store between 100 and 300 Mg C ha⁻¹, contributing to both carbon mitigation and food security (Lowe *et.al.,* 2022).

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**V. Measurement and Monitoring of Carbon Sequestration in Agroforestry Systems**

Accurate measurement and monitoring of carbon sequestration in agroforestry systems are critical for understanding their role in climate change mitigation and for integrating agroforestry into national and global carbon accounting frameworks. The quantification of carbon stocks in these systems requires robust methodologies that assess both aboveground and belowground carbon pools. Several approaches, including direct biomass estimation, remote sensing technologies, soil carbon analysis, and predictive modeling, have been developed to evaluate carbon storage. However, these methods face challenges such as high variability in carbon sequestration across agroforestry landscapes, methodological inconsistencies, and cost limitations (Torres *et.al.,* 2010).

**i. Methods for Assessing Aboveground and Belowground Carbon Stocks**

Measurement of carbon sequestration in agroforestry systems involves quantifying carbon stored in tree biomass, root systems, and soil organic matter. Since agroforestry combines trees, crops, and livestock, carbon assessments need to account for the diverse structural and functional components of these systems.

Biomass estimation techniques play a key role in determining aboveground carbon storage. Traditional destructive sampling involves harvesting tree components—leaves, branches, trunks, and roots—followed by laboratory analysis to determine carbon content. While accurate, this method is impractical for large-scale assessments due to its labor-intensive nature. More commonly, non-destructive approaches such as allometric equations are used to estimate biomass. These equations relate tree diameter at breast height (DBH), height, and wood density to biomass accumulation (Khan *et.al.,* 2020). Tree volume equations are another alternative, using species-specific wood density values to estimate biomass and carbon content.

Remote sensing and GIS applications provide scalable methods for carbon stock estimation in agroforestry landscapes. High-resolution satellite imagery, LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging), and hyperspectral sensors are widely used to assess canopy height, tree cover, and biomass accumulation. LiDAR technology, in particular, has proven effective in measuring forest biomass and carbon sequestration potential, even in heterogeneous agroforestry systems. Drone-based remote sensing is increasingly being utilized due to its cost-effectiveness and ability to provide high-resolution data for monitoring biomass changes over time (Wu *et.al.,* 2019).

Soil carbon analysis and radiocarbon dating techniques are crucial for measuring belowground carbon storage in agroforestry systems. The dry combustion method, commonly performed using an elemental analyzer, is a highly accurate laboratory technique that measures total organic carbon in soil samples by oxidizing carbon to CO₂ and analyzing the emitted gases. The loss-on-ignition (LOI) method estimates soil organic matter by heating samples at high temperatures and measuring the resulting weight loss. Radiocarbon dating, specifically the ¹⁴C method, helps determine the age and turnover rates of soil carbon, providing insights into the stability and long-term sequestration potential of different agroforestry systems.

**ii. Carbon Modeling in Agroforestry Systems**

Carbon modeling plays a crucial role in estimating carbon sequestration potential in agroforestry systems, particularly for long-term projections and scenario analysis. Various process-based and empirical models have been developed to simulate carbon fluxes, biomass accumulation, and soil carbon dynamics in agroforestry systems (Vezy *et.al.,* 2020).

Process-based models, such as CENTURY and RothC, integrate climate, soil properties, and vegetation dynamics to predict carbon sequestration. The CENTURY model is widely used for simulating long-term soil organic matter turnover in agroforestry and cropping systems, incorporating factors such as decomposition rates, plant productivity, and nutrient cycling. The RothC model focuses on soil carbon decomposition and has been applied to estimate soil organic carbon storage under different land-use scenarios, making it particularly relevant for agroforestry studies. The 3-PG (Physiological Principles Predicting Growth) model is another process-based tool used to predict tree biomass accumulation based on growth rates, water availability, and nutrient dynamics.

Empirical and statistical models for carbon accounting use field-measured data to establish correlations between vegetation parameters and carbon sequestration. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provides a tiered approach for estimating carbon sequestration, incorporating default emission factors and biomass equations applicable to different land-use types (Cardinael *et.al.,* 2018). Machine learning models are increasingly being developed to enhance carbon sequestration predictions by integrating remote sensing data with field measurements, improving the accuracy and scalability of carbon stock assessments in agroforestry.

**iii. Challenges and Limitations in Carbon Sequestration Quantification**

Despite advancements in measurement methodologies, several challenges hinder the accurate quantification of carbon sequestration in agroforestry systems. One major challenge is the high variability in system composition, as agroforestry involves diverse species, tree densities, management practices, and climatic conditions. This variability makes it difficult to develop standardized methodologies that are applicable across different agroforestry landscapes.

Another limitation is the uncertainty in soil carbon dynamics. Soil organic carbon sequestration is influenced by complex interactions between organic inputs, microbial activity, and environmental conditions, leading to variability in carbon storage estimates (Stockmann *et.al.,* 2013). The decomposition rates of soil organic matter, particularly in tropical agroforestry systems, further complicate long-term carbon sequestration predictions.

The cost and accessibility of remote sensing technologies also pose challenges for large-scale carbon monitoring. While high-resolution satellite data and LiDAR offer valuable insights into biomass carbon stocks, these technologies are expensive and require technical expertise to process and interpret. Smallholder farmers and resource-constrained regions often lack access to advanced carbon measurement tools, limiting the feasibility of carbon credit programs and payment for ecosystem services in agroforestry (Mponela *et.al.,* 2023).

**iv. Standardization of Carbon Sequestration Assessment in Agroforestry**

To improve the reliability of carbon sequestration assessments in agroforestry, efforts are being made to standardize measurement protocols and methodologies. The IPCC has developed guidelines for greenhouse gas inventories that include default values for biomass and soil carbon stocks in agroforestry systems. However, these generalized values may not accurately capture the variability of carbon sequestration across different agroforestry landscapes.

International research initiatives are working toward the development of region-specific allometric equations and soil carbon reference databases to enhance the accuracy of carbon stock estimates. The use of standardized remote sensing techniques, such as LiDAR and hyperspectral imaging, is also being promoted to create globally comparable datasets for agroforestry carbon monitoring (Thapa *et.al.,* 2023). Integrating ground-based measurements with remote sensing and process-based models can further improve the precision and scalability of carbon accounting in agroforestry systems.

The adoption of carbon certification programs, such as the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the Gold Standard for carbon credits, has encouraged the development of standardized monitoring frameworks for agroforestry-based carbon sequestration projects. These certification schemes provide financial incentives for farmers to adopt carbon sequestration practices, linking agroforestry with climate finance mechanisms under international agreements such as the Paris Agreement.

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**VI. Policy and Financial Mechanisms Supporting Agroforestry for Climate Action**

Agroforestry plays a critical role in mitigating climate change by sequestering carbon, enhancing biodiversity, and improving resilience to environmental stressors (Pancholi *et.al.,* 2023). Effective policy frameworks and financial mechanisms are essential to promote agroforestry adoption and ensure its integration into global climate action initiatives. International climate agreements, carbon markets, and government incentives shape the implementation and expansion of agroforestry as a nature-based solution to climate change. However, challenges such as financial constraints, policy fragmentation, and limited awareness hinder large-scale adoption.

**i. International Climate Agreements and Agroforestry's Role**

Global climate agreements recognize the role of land-based carbon sequestration strategies, including agroforestry, in achieving climate goals. Agroforestry is integrated into international frameworks as part of sustainable land management, carbon trading, and adaptation finance.

**a. Paris Agreement and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)**

The Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), aims to limit global warming to well below 2°C while striving for 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels (Gao *et.al.,* 2017). Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) serve as country-specific commitments to emission reductions, and many nations include agroforestry as a mitigation and adaptation strategy. Countries such as India, Brazil, and Kenya highlight agroforestry in their NDCs to enhance carbon sequestration, restore degraded lands, and improve rural livelihoods. Despite its inclusion, many NDCs lack clear implementation plans and financing mechanisms, limiting agroforestry’s full potential in climate mitigation.

**b. REDD+ and Agroforestry Carbon Credits**

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) is a UNFCCC framework that incentivizes developing countries to protect and enhance forest carbon stocks. Agroforestry is increasingly being integrated into REDD+ programs as a sustainable land-use alternative that maintains tree cover while providing economic benefits to farmers (Reang *et.al.,* 2021). Agroforestry-based carbon credit projects allow landowners to receive payments for sequestering carbon, but high transaction costs and measurement uncertainties hinder their accessibility. Expanding REDD+ eligibility criteria to include diverse agroforestry systems can improve smallholder participation in carbon markets.

**c. Role of Agroforestry in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

Agroforestry contributes to multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life on Land), and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). By improving soil fertility, enhancing biodiversity, and increasing food security, agroforestry supports ecosystem restoration and poverty reduction. Integrating agroforestry into national development strategies can strengthen climate resilience while advancing social and environmental sustainability.

**ii. Carbon Trading and Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)**

Carbon trading mechanisms enable agroforestry practitioners to generate revenue by selling carbon credits in voluntary and compliance-based markets. Agroforestry-based carbon projects are eligible for certification under standards such as the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the Gold Standard, which provide financial incentives for landowners to sequester carbon (Minoli *et.al.,* 2023). Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes reward farmers for providing environmental benefits such as carbon sequestration, watershed protection, and biodiversity conservation. However, challenges such as high monitoring costs, weak governance, and lack of financial literacy among smallholder farmers limit the scalability of PES in agroforestry.

**iii. Government Policies and Incentives Promoting Agroforestry**

Governments worldwide are implementing policies and incentives to promote agroforestry as a climate-smart land-use system. In India, the National Agroforestry Policy (NAP) aims to integrate trees into farming landscapes, providing subsidies, technical assistance, and institutional support. The European Union’s Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) supports agroforestry through greening payments and agro-environmental subsidies (Peeters *et.al.,* 2020). Despite these initiatives, regulatory barriers, complex land tenure systems, and insufficient financial support hinder widespread agroforestry adoption.

**iv. Barriers to Agroforestry Adoption and Carbon Sequestration Implementation**

Several challenges limit the expansion of agroforestry-based carbon sequestration programs. Institutional barriers, such as unclear land tenure rights and fragmented policies, create uncertainties for farmers. Financial constraints, including the high initial costs of tree planting and delayed returns on investment, deter smallholder participation. Technical challenges, such as limited access to tree seedlings, inadequate extension services, and lack of standardized carbon measurement methodologies, further restrict agroforestry’s role in carbon markets.

**v. Recommendations for Strengthening Agroforestry-Based Climate Strategies**

To enhance agroforestry’s impact on climate action, governments and international organizations should establish stronger financial incentives, simplify carbon credit certification processes, and integrate agroforestry into national adaptation and mitigation plans. Expanding research on carbon sequestration measurement and promoting farmer-led agroforestry initiatives can facilitate greater adoption and scaling (Costa *et.al.,* 2021). Public-private partnerships should be leveraged to finance agroforestry projects, ensuring equitable participation of smallholder farmers in climate finance mechanisms.

**VII. Future Research and Innovations in Agroforestry-Based Carbon Sequestration and Adaptation**

The future of agroforestry-based carbon sequestration lies in technological innovations, policy integration, and interdisciplinary research. Emerging advancements in genetic improvement, precision farming, and climate modeling offer opportunities to enhance the efficiency of agroforestry systems. Addressing socioeconomic and institutional barriers is crucial for scaling agroforestry’s role in climate resilience.

**i. Emerging Technologies for Enhancing Carbon Sequestration in Agroforestry**

Advancements in biotechnology, precision agriculture, and data analytics can significantly enhance carbon sequestration in agroforestry landscapes.

**a. Genetic Improvement of Tree Species for Higher Carbon Storage**

Selective breeding and genetic modification of tree species can enhance biomass accumulation, drought resistance, and carbon sequestration potential (Taylor *et.al.,* 2019). Research on fast-growing species, such as *Eucalyptus*, *Tectona grandis*, and *Faidherbia albida*, aims to increase carbon capture efficiency in agroforestry systems. Genetic engineering of nitrogen-fixing trees could further enhance soil fertility and long-term carbon storage.

**b. Agroforestry-Integrated Precision Farming Approaches**

Precision agriculture technologies, including remote sensing, soil sensors, and artificial intelligence, are being integrated into agroforestry systems to optimize carbon sequestration. Drones equipped with hyperspectral sensors monitor tree health and biomass accumulation, improving the accuracy of carbon stock assessments. Internet of Things (IoT)-based irrigation systems enhance water-use efficiency, reducing carbon loss due to soil degradation.

**ii. Climate-Smart Agroforestry Strategies for the Future**

Climate-smart agroforestry focuses on improving resilience to climate change by enhancing soil organic carbon, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and increasing system productivity. Agroecological intensification through diversified cropping and agroforestry rotation cycles can maximize carbon sequestration while maintaining ecosystem stability (Zou *et.al.,* 2024).

**iii. Socioeconomic and Institutional Research Needs for Scaling Agroforestry**

Scaling agroforestry requires research on economic incentives, land tenure reforms, and capacity-building initiatives. Studies on farmer perceptions of agroforestry and participatory approaches to extension services can improve adoption rates. Policy research on integrating agroforestry into global carbon markets is essential for expanding financial support mechanisms.

**iv. Policy Innovations for Mainstreaming Agroforestry in Climate Action Plans**

Governments should implement policy frameworks that integrate agroforestry into national adaptation and mitigation strategies. Agroforestry-friendly policies should provide financial incentives, reduce regulatory barriers, and promote sustainable land management practices.

**v. Multi-Disciplinary Research Directions for Agroforestry and Climate Change**

Future research should combine ecological, economic, and technological perspectives to optimize agroforestry systems for carbon sequestration (Nair *et.al.,* 2010). Integrating climate modeling, soil science, and remote sensing with socioeconomic analysis can create holistic agroforestry strategies for climate resilience.

**VIII. Conclusion**

Agroforestry has emerged as a crucial strategy for carbon sequestration and climate resilience, integrating trees with agricultural landscapes to mitigate climate change while enhancing ecosystem services and rural livelihoods. Its ability to sequester carbon in biomass and soil, regulate microclimates, conserve biodiversity, and improve soil fertility underscores its role in sustainable agriculture. However, challenges such as financial constraints, policy fragmentation, and technical limitations hinder large-scale adoption. Strengthening policy frameworks, integrating agroforestry into global carbon markets, and leveraging emerging technologies such as genetic improvement and precision farming can enhance its effectiveness. Expanding research on carbon sequestration measurement and incentivizing farmer participation through payment for ecosystem services are key to scaling agroforestry solutions. A multi-disciplinary approach combining ecological, economic, and policy innovations is essential to unlocking the full potential of agroforestry in combating climate change and ensuring long-term sustainability.

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