

# Agroforestry and erosion

## Reference 4

Sinare, H; Gordon, L.J. 2015 Ecosystem services from woody vegetation on agricultural lands in Sudano-Sahelian West Africa. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment* 200, 186-199. doi: 10.1016/j.agee.2014.11.009

## Background and objective

The Sudano-Sahelian zone of West Africa has a strong north–south gradient in landcover. The scattered woody vegetation on cropland is a result of farmers’ selection of trees and shrubs to keep when preparing fields. Scattered trees and shrubs also characterize pastoral land especially in the northern part of the region. The literature on how woody vegetation contributes with multiple benefits useful for people is scattered across many different disciplines. To integrate knowledge about the role of woody vegetation for people in the region, both in terms of direct use and income generation (provisioning services), and the influence of woody vegetation on ecosystem processes in the landscape (regulating services). To ask what the status of current scientific knowledge is regarding (i) ecosystem services that are generated from woody vegetation, from both the perspective of specific individual woody species and at landscape scale; (ii) beneficiaries of ecosystem services from woody vegetation, and (iii) seasonal and inter-annual variation in generation of ecosystem services from woody vegetation. Here, only results regarding soil erosion control are reported.

## Search strategy and selection criteria

The search string for the review was constructed in an iterative process to capture ecosystem services from woody vegetation in the region described in different bodies of literature and conceptualized in different ways. It consists of one part with search terms related to woody vegetation and species, one part with search terms related to ecosystem services and land use, and one part with search terms related to the geographic area. The final search was conducted in ISI Web of Science for the years 1960–2014 on March 13, 2014. (Search String not reported here for brevity). 1)Studies are from the defined geographic area (Sudano-Sahelian zone of West Africa). 2)Studies treat woody vegetation in general or species included in Table 1. 3)Studies explicitly treat woody vegetation on fields, fallow or pasture land. Studies under conditions representing farmers’ fields are included but not pure experimental plots on station. 4) Studies with field data and field data combined with modeling are included, not pure modeling studies. 5) Studies describe use of species/woody vegetation, or effects of species/woody vegetation on e.g. pollination, pest control, soil properties, water and yield, which can be interpreted as ecosystem services. 6) Studies on how management, e.g. pruning, affect the effects of woody vegetation on e.g. soil properties, water and yield are excluded. 7) Pure reviews are excluded.

## Data and analysis

Reported provisioning services from woody vegetation were analyzed in terms of the benefits (direct and income) these services contribute with to livelihoods. The benefits to livelihoods described in the studies were classified into six categories: (I) nutritional diversity (leaves, fruits and other parts of trees and shrubs used in meals or consumed between meals); (II) medicinal uses (leaves, fruits, bark, roots and other parts of trees and shrubs used for medicinal, hygienic or cosmetic purposes); (III) sustain livestock (branches and fruits from trees and shrubs used as fodder to livestock or browsed by free ranging livestock); (IV) material assets (material from trees and shrubs used for construction or handicraft); (V) energy (wood from trees and shrubs used as firewood); and (VI) income (products from the five previous categories reported to be sold to get cash income).

<b>Number of papers</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Comparator</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Quality score</b>
138	Cropland and pastureland in Sudano-Sahelian zone of West Africa.	Presence of woody vegetation.	Not specified	Counting of studies reporting on role of woody vegetation for erosion control. Results were coded as: 1) positive effect (all articles studying the species reports positive effect), 2) Contested positive (articles studying the species reports either positive or no effect), 3) No effect (articles studying the species reports no effect), 4) Trade-offs (articles studying the species reports negative or ambiguous effects).	50%

## Results

- The local effects are mainly reported for shrubs due to reduced wind speed around the shrub and/or to that low-hanging branches trap sediment. Trees have been reported to decrease wind speeds on the scale of one field up to several fields.

- NA
- NA
- NA
- NA

## Factors influencing effect sizes

No factor analysis reported.

## Conclusion

No clear conclusion available.