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Status of integrated crop-livestock research in the mixed farming systems of the Global South: a scoping study

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Mixed farming systems (MFS) are the main food source and exist across almost all agroecological regions in the Global South. A systematic scoping review was conducted to identify the status of integrated crop-livestock research in MFS of the Global South. The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses protocol was used to identify 210 studies (excluding reviews) addressing productivity, resilience, challenges, opportunities, and perceptions of integrating crops and livestock in the Global South from the Scopus and Web of Science database. Publication details, problem statement, experimental details and research outcomes of each study were extracted into an MS. Excel sheet. Descriptive methods such as frequency counting and the word frequency cloud were used to analyze the data and identify emerging themes. Integrated crop-livestock research was mostly conducted in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia and not much from North Africa and the Caribbean. The integrated research has been focused on farm production of human food and animal feed by smallholder farmers and soil productivity. Maize was the most dominant crop, while for livestock, it was sheep and cattle. The integrated crop-livestock research sought to address various challenges, including the growing demand for food and fodder, water scarcity, land scarcity and degradation, climate change, disease outbreaks and social changes. The review summarized proposed strategies and approaches to improve the efficiency of MFS in the Global South. Under the current challenges, feed quality and supply can be improved through adoption of high biomass, climate smart and improved drought-tolerant fodder crops. Using crop residues incorporated in crop fields for improved soil organic matter and controlled grazing were some strategies suggested for land rehabilitation. Building the resilience of smallholder farmers in MFS can be done through diversification and ensuring access to information, markets and finance. Policies that promote the business component, i.e., markets, training, gender equality, private investments, tenure systems and technology adoption were identified for the sustainability of MFS. There is need for research that integrates crop-livestock systems and natural resource management innovations and that evaluates sustainable intensification strategies to meet productivity goals without compromising social and ecological outcomes in MFS.

KEYWORDS

cattle, crop-livestock systems, fodder, food, maize, sheep, soil fertility

1. Introduction

A mixed farming system (MFS) is whereby farmers keep crops and livestock on the same farm. In MFS, annual and perennial crops, tree species, ruminants and non-ruminants are integrated on the same farm to reduce production risks, improve food security and enhance income (Sumberg, 1998). In MFS, crop, livestock and/or fish production activities are managed by the same economic entity, such as a household, with animal inputs (for example, manure or draft power) being used in crop production (Rufino et al., 2006) and crop inputs (for example, residues or forage) being used in livestock production (Latham, 1997; Rufino et al., 2006). Mixed farming systems exist across almost all agroecological regions in the Global South despite various business models, research and training leaning toward specialized forms of farming (FAO, 2020). Mixed farming varies depending on social and cultural beliefs, market prices, local policies, technological advances and the environment.¹

Mixed farming systems are the main food source in the Global South (see Footnote 1). Factors such as climate change (Thornton et al., 2009), population pressure, urbanization, water scarcity, changing diets, and volatile food prices (Steinfeld et al., 2006; Hazell and Wood, 2008; Seré et al., 2008) continue to threaten these systems together with livelihoods of smallholder farmers (Giller et al., 2021). Projections show that to meet the rising demand for food, agriculture (livestock and crop), global water consumption and agricultural land are expected to increase by 60% and approximately 70 million ha, respectively (Boretti and Rosa, 2019; High-Level Expert Forum, 2009; United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, 2022). Crop–livestock systems must be transformed and intensified along productive and sustainable pathways. This aligns with achieving global targets such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Research, innovation and policy can achieve desirable pathways and mitigate undesirable impacts affecting MFS (González-García et al., 2012). Any prospects for sustainable intensification (SI) of mixed farming require understanding the vital interlinkages between crop and animal production and changes in these systems over time. The primary motivation behind this scoping review was to determine the status of integrated crop–livestock research within the Global South and to identify the factors influencing the viability of MFS. This will guide future research efforts into the SI of mixed farming. The scoping review aimed to synthesize integrated crop–livestock research in MFS of the Global South. Specifically, the review (i) identified the integrated crop–livestock research within MFS of the Global South, (ii) identified the problems and pressures that have been the subject of integrated crop–livestock research in MFS of the Global South and (iii) identified strategies and approaches that promote sustainability and social inclusion within MFS in the Global South.

2. Definition of terms

This review uses the Global South's boundaries, referring to countries classified by the World Bank as low or middle-income in

Africa, Asia, Oceania, Latin America and the Caribbean (Figure 1; Dados and Connell, 2012). While Japan, Singapore and South Korea are in Asia, they are not considered Global South. Mixed farming systems which are synonymous with crop–livestock systems (Hou, 2014; Ryschawy et al., 2017), agro-pastoral systems (Hassen and Tesfaye, 2014) and integrated farming systems (Meena et al., 2022; Paramesh et al., 2022) were used in the context of a farming method in which farmers raise crops, livestock and or fish on the same piece of land, irrespective of scale. Systems integrating trees, livestock, fisheries, cash, and/or food crops were also included. Livestock is defined as domesticated terrestrial animals that are raised to provide a diverse array of goods and services such as traction, meat, milk, eggs, hides, fibers and feathers (fao.org), while crops are any cultivated plant, fungus, or alga harvested for food, clothing, livestock, fodder, biofuel, medicine, or other uses (fao.org). This review focuses on research that integrates both the crop and livestock systems and was conducted in MFS of the Global South.

3. Materials and methods

To collect literature on integrated crop–livestock research in MFS of the Global South, the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) protocol (Figure 1; Moher et al., 2009) was used. A scoping review approach was used as its strength lies in identifying the nature and extent of research and knowledge (Grant and Booth, 2009). A scoping review also determines the value of undertaking a full systematic review and refining subsequent research inquiries.

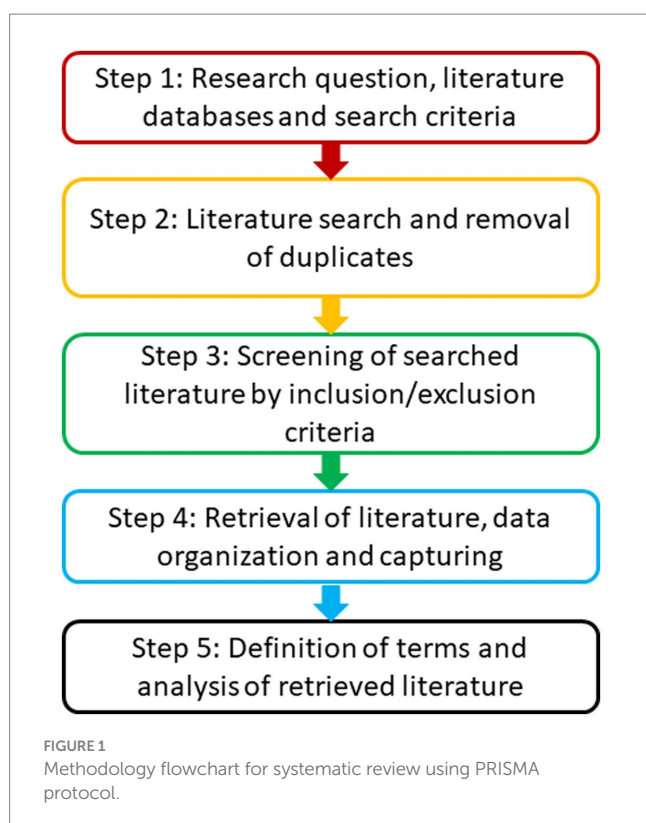
3.1. Information sources, search strategy, and data analysis

The literature was searched on scientific databases, Scopus² and Web of Science Core Collection (WoS).³ The PCC [Population (or participants)/Concept/Context] framework was used to identify the main concepts and the framework that will inform the search strategy. The population the review intended to identify was from the Global South, while the concept was mixed farming systems. In terms of context, the review sought to identify studies that addressed productivity, livelihoods, challenges, perceptions, interventions, resilience, adaptation, food security and biodiversity. The same search syntax [TITLE-ABS-KEY (mixed-farming) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (crop–livestock) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (agro-pastoral) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (integrated farming system) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (Africa) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (Asia) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (Latin AND America) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (Caribbean) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (global AND south) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (third AND world) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (developing AND countries)] was used in Scopus and Web of Science databases on 11 December 2022. The Scopus database generated 630 results, while the Web of Science generated 598 results, creating a database with 1,228 studies. All

¹ <https://www.fao.org/3/y0501e/y0501e03.htm>

² <https://www.scopus.com/>

³ <https://www.webofknowledge.com>



results obtained were exported to MS Excel and Mendeley. There were 359 duplicates in both databases, so they were immediately removed. At this stage, studies with titles only and no abstract or full text were removed. Eventually, 683 articles were subjected to abstract screening (Supplementary Figure 1).

3.2. Screening of literature, retrieval of literature, data organization, and capturing

The database was subjected to abstract screening by one author and was verified by another author using the criteria in Table 1 to include and exclude papers. Eventually, 210 articles were used in this study and were subjected to data extraction (Supplementary Figure 1). A data extraction sheet was designed in Microsoft Excel. Key data on the selected papers were extracted from the eligible studies and organized into a data extraction sheet. This was organized in columns including publication details (author, year, title), the problem being addressed, aim/objective, Data source (Primary, Secondary), Study type (Experimental, Conceptual, Cross-Sectional), Spatial Scale (Continental, Regional, National, City/Town, Household/Farm), Crops, Livestock, Data type (Qualitative, Quantitative), Measurements, Outcome. Where information was not given, it was left blank.

3.3. Data analysis and presentation

The database was organized into categories: year of publication, location, challenges the research is addressing (problems and

TABLE 1 Inclusion and exclusion criteria for the integrated crop-livestock research in mixed farming systems of the Global South database.

Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
Language	English	Any other language other than English
Location	Any location in the Global South	Any location outside the Global South
Farming system	Mixed farming systems/ Crop-Livestock System/ Agro-Pastoral/Integrated farming systems	Crop or livestock systems only
Type of article	Original research, opinion papers, technical reports	Reviews
Context	Productivity, livelihoods, challenges, perceptions, interventions, resilience, adaptation, resource use	

pressures), crops and livestock included, and outcomes. Problem statements describe the problem or issue being addressed by the research study, hence problems and pressures were extracted from the problem statement. Studies identified one or more problems, and this was captured as is. Some problems and pressures were interlinked with others, and these interlinkages were captured. Descriptive methods such as frequency counting were used. A word cloud was prepared in NVivo 13 (QSR International Pty Ltd.) to identify emerging themes, using criteria of 1,000 most frequent words in the abstracts, with at least four letters. Word cloud visualizes word frequency and topical issues within a subject area. Most frequent terms were then used to identify major themes.

4. Results and discussion

4.1. Status of integrated crop-livestock research in mixed farming systems of the Global South

4.1.1. Annual distribution of integrated crop–livestock research in mixed farming systems of the Global South

In the Global South, research based on integrated crop-livestock systems dates back to the 1980s and showed a marked increase in the mid-90s (Figure 2). In 2002, there was a sharp increase in publications, doubling the previous average of 6 publications *per annum* (Figure 2). Integrated crop–livestock research began to rise, and the impacts of combining crop production and animal husbandry on soil fertility and the environment attracted great attention (Rufino et al., 2006; Herrero et al., 2010). The period from 2000 to 2010 was when the negative impacts of the green revolution on human nutrition and the environment became apparent (Pingali, 2012), thus the interest in integrated MFS and how to ensure productivity and sustainability of both the crop and livestock enterprises. 2020 had the highest number of publications (22; Figure 2).

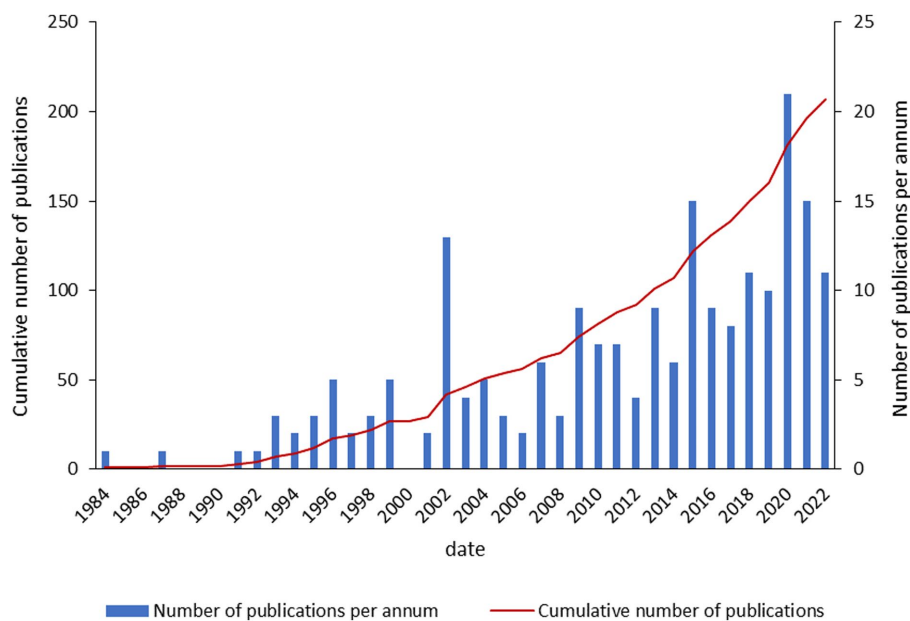


FIGURE 2

Annual distribution of integrated crop-livestock research in mixed farming systems of the Global South for the period 1984–2022.

4.1.2. Geographical distribution of integrated crop-livestock research in mixed farming systems of the Global South

The geographical distribution of integrated crop-livestock research studies showed that Kenya and Ethiopia recorded the highest number of publications (22 and 28, respectively). This could be attributed to the strong presence of The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in those countries and their mandate on livestock research. In Southern Africa, Zimbabwe and South Africa had the highest publications. For West Africa, several studies (19) were conducted in Nigeria, and others concentrated in the Sudanian savanna (Figure 3). In Asia, India (8) and China (7) had the highest number of publications (Figure 3). The study observed that water buffalos as part of domesticated livestock were unique to Asia, and no African countries mentioned buffalos in livestock enterprises (data not presented). Latin America had the least number of studies combined; however, with the region, Brazil and Cuba had the highest number of publications (2; Figure 3).

4.1.3. Word frequency in integrated crop-livestock research in mixed farming systems of the Global South

The word frequency search results showed that crop-livestock-based research focused on on-farm food and feed production by smallholder farmers and soil productivity (Figure 4). Two broad themes to summarize the word frequency were (i) the economic and social status of integrated crop-livestock research in MFS and (ii) the ecological status of integrated crop-livestock research in MFS. Under the former, studies looked at aspects such as availability of feed and feed, productivity, incomes and food security, while studies under the latter addressed nutrient cycling in MFS of the Global South. The farm was also a major word, suggesting that most studies were at the farm scale. Results also revealed that maize was frequently mentioned among

integrated crop-livestock research studies, suggesting it is a major crop MFS for human and animal consumption (Figure 4). Cattle and sheep, both ruminants, were the most frequently mentioned livestock among crop-livestock-based research studies in MFS of the Global South.

4.1.4. Modelling crop-livestock systems in mixed farming systems of the Global South

Whole farm models are predictive tools that combine crop and livestock systems and can be used to help improve farming systems' efficiency and profitability. There has been progress in modelling mixed farming systems in the Global South. The review identified 10 simulation tools that have been explored to answer some research questions on MFS in the Global South (Table 2). Six of the tools [Vensim™ dynamic stock-flow feedback model, Whole-farm EPM (Econometric-process simulation model), Integrated Analysis Tool (IAT), The Simflex model, FarmDESIGN and CLIFS (Crop Livestock Farm Simulator)] have a focus on aiding decision making for whole farm management of crop and livestock on an annual time scale from an economic point of view. Three models [TERRoir level Organic matter Interactions and Recycling model, GANESH (Goals oriented Approach to use No-till for a better Economic and environmental sustainability for Smallholders), Agent-based Model of Biomass flows in Agro-pastoral regions of West Africa (AMBAWA)] were developed to manage nutrients on the farm, especially determining the most efficient cycling of manure and crop residues (Table 2).

4.2. Problems and pressures addressed by the integrated crop-livestock research in mixed farming systems of the Global South

Studies mentioned one or more problems and pressures affecting MFS, including population growth, water scarcity, land scarcity,

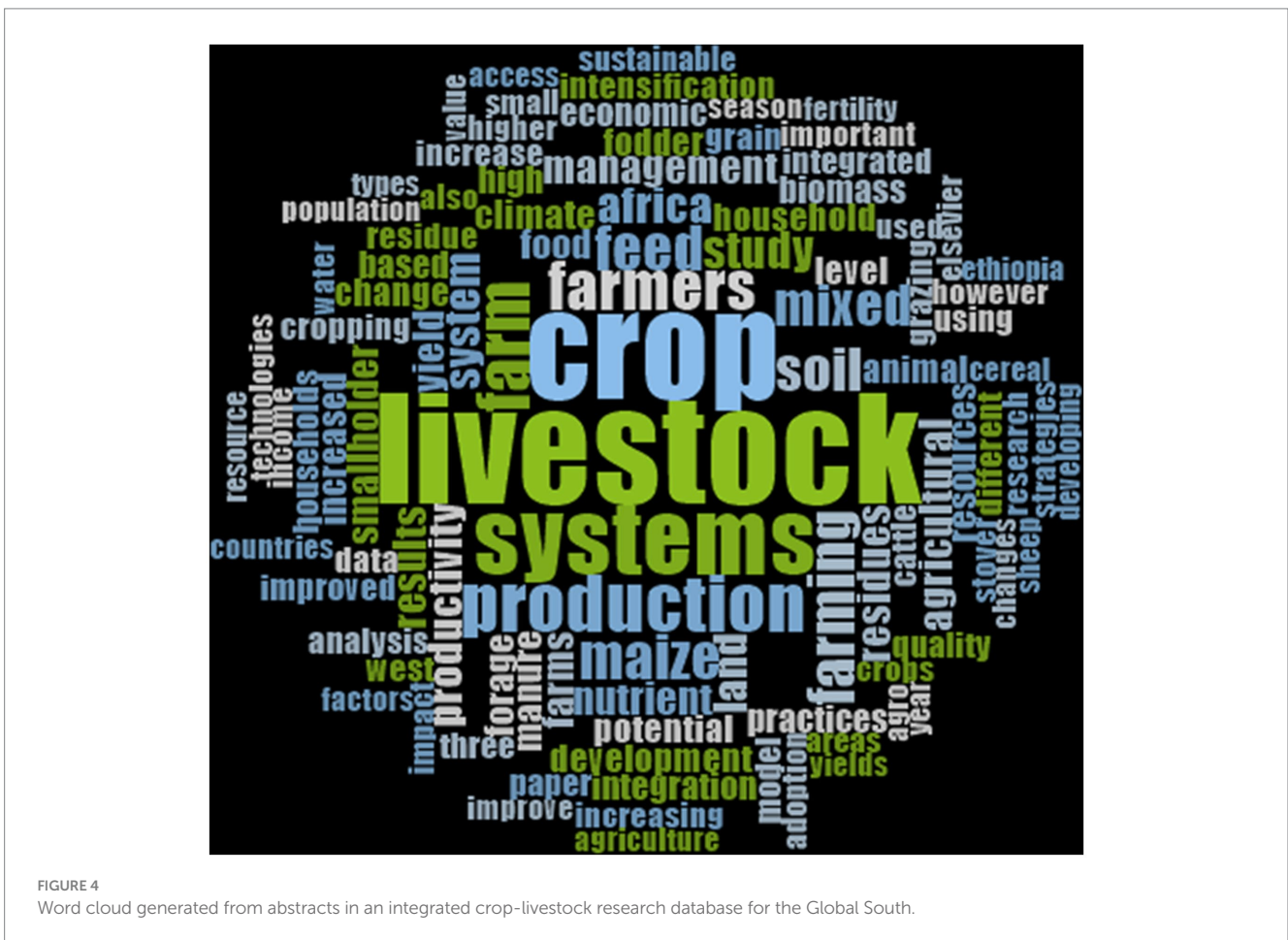
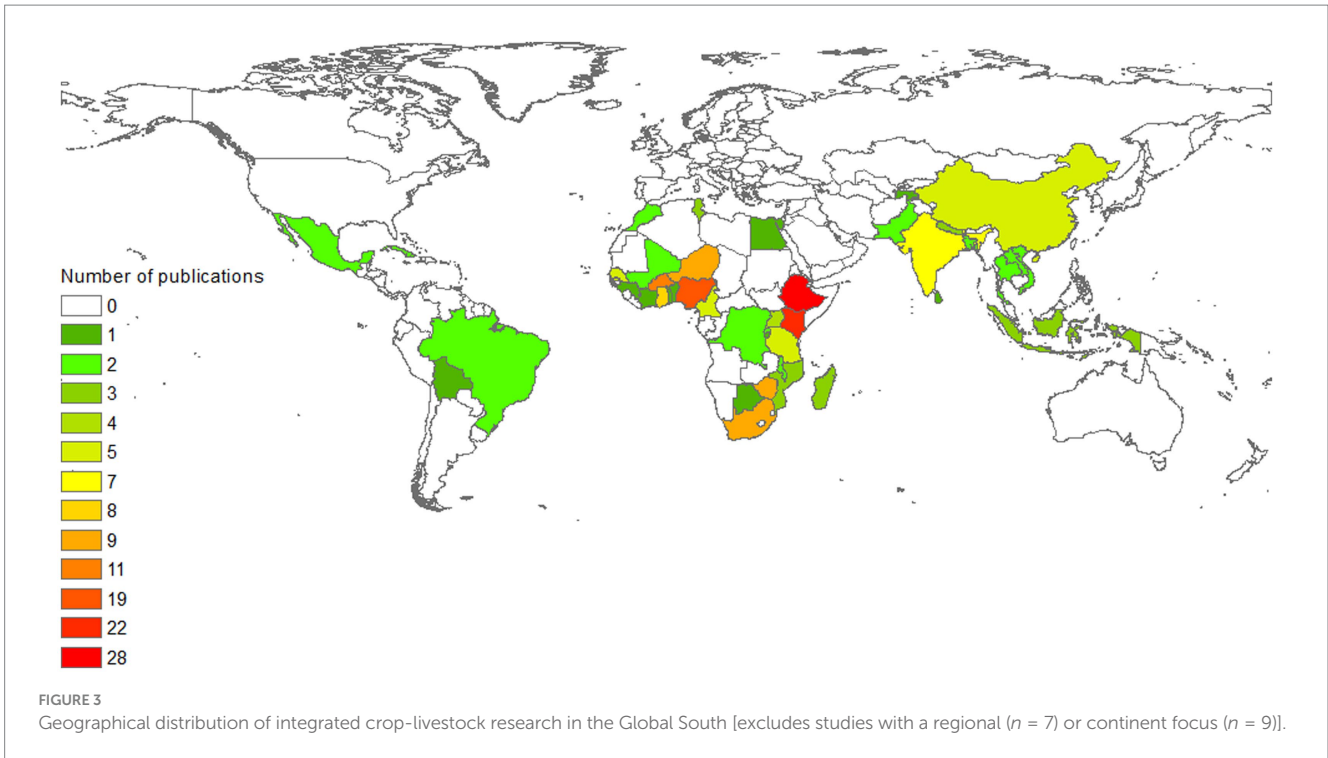


TABLE 2 Examples of mixed farming system modelling conducted in the Global South.

Name of simulation tool	Objective	Example case study	References
Goals oriented approach to use no-till for a better economic and environmental sustainability for smallholders (GANESH)	To explore the relationships between dairy production, different modalities of CA practices and biomass uses with economic income optimized at the farm level.	Explored tradeoffs and synergies between combinations of conventional and CA plots, different CA management options and the size of dairy cow herds in Madagascar	Naudin et al. (2015)
The nutrient use in animal and cropping systems – efficiencies and scales (NUANCES)	To assess ex-ante the feasibility, impact and tradeoffs of changing agricultural management in the short- and long-term, focusing on processes taking place at the farm rather than the single plot level.	Information from experimentation, soil types, livestock feeding and manure management were combined and used to design a strategy to restore the fertility of unproductive soils and improve livestock nutrition in a village in north-east Zimbabwe.	Giller et al. (2011)
Vensim™ dynamic stock-flow feedback model	To assess the biophysical and economic consequences of selected suites of management decisions and farming practices observed in the smallholder milpa-sheep system.	To assess the biophysical and economic consequences of selected suites of management decisions and farming practices observed in the smallholder milpa-sheep system of Yucatán State.	Parsons et al. (2011)
Whole-farm EPM econometric-process simulation model (EPM)	To estimate behavioral equations from econometric production models for each activity in the system and use these equations to simulate farmers' decisions as functions of farm characteristics, prices and policy.	Investigated the potential for interventions proposed by the Government of Kenya to meet the SDGs by 2030.	Valdivia et al. (2017)
Integrated analysis tool (IAT)	To assess crop, livestock, and socio-economic outcomes from different proposed intervention strategies and the level of risk to different components of the household resources.	Analyzed the impact of prospective farming systems change for a smallholder household in the eastern islands of Indonesia.	McDonald et al. (2019)
The Simflex model	Simulates farmers' decision rules governing the management of the cropping and livestock farm components, as well as crop and livestock production and farm gross margin.	Simulated current farm performance by assessing the cereal balance, the fodder balance and the whole farm gross margin in Burkina Faso.	Andrieu et al. (2015)
FarmDESIGN	Supports evaluation and re-design of mixed farm systems in planning processes used in this case for the calculation of nitrogen flow to, through and from a farm.	Quantified nitrogen flows, generate ENA indicators of integration, diversity and robustness, and explore the impact of crop intensification options on N networks across farm types in the mid-hills and lowland (Terai) of Nepal.	Alomia-Hinojosa et al. (2020)
TERRoir level organic matter interactions and recycling model	To assess soil fertility management and the nutrient recycling efficiency of agro-sylvo-pastoral landscapes.	Analyzed the organization of the N cycle and related impacts on soil fertility and N recycling efficiency in two contrasted villages in central Senegal: (i) an extensive system (Vext) based on free-grazing herds and a landscape structure favorable to herd mobility, and (ii) an intensive system (Vint) based on in-barn.	Grillot et al. (2018)
Crop Livestock farm simulator (CLIFS)	To provide farmers with elements to consider and assess when considering a medium to a long-term development project for their farms.	Built scenarios of a farm's evolution and assessed them ex-ante by calculating several balances at the farm level (staple food, forage, manure) and their effects on the farm's economic results. The support process has been tested in several African and South American contexts.	le Gal et al. (2022)
Agent-based model of biomass flows in agro-pastoral regions of West Africa (AMBAWA)	To explore different scenarios of crop residue mulching on crop productivity at the field, farm, and village scales	Assessed the effects of crop residue management (mulching versus cattle feeding) on crop productivity in a village in central Burkina Faso	Berre et al. (2021)

economic growth, food insecurity, feed insecurity, land degradation, climate change, poor productivity, disease outbreaks and social change (Table 3). Table 4 summarizes the number of times the total studies mentioned each problem. Pre-1990, there were only two studies, and

the problems and/or pressures identified were economic growth, land degradation and poor productivity (Table 4). During the 1990s, most of the research addressed the shortage of animal feed, land degradation and population growth that was driving increased food demand.

TABLE 3 Description of problems and pressures that the integrated crop-livestock research sought to address.

Driver of change	Description
Population growth	The observed and projected population growth in the Global South. This will, in turn, increase the demand for food
Water scarcity	Water scarcity included all forms of water scarcity (economic and physical) plus droughts
Land scarcity	The shortage of land for both crop production and pastures. Small farm sizes
Economic growth	Included urbanization and rising incomes
Food security	Physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food at all times that meets human dietary needs
Feed security	Physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food at all times that meets livestock dietary needs
Land degradation	Declining soil quality (both physical and chemical soil quality), soil erosion
Climate change	Changes in weather patterns over time
Poor productivity	Low crop yields, low livestock weights, low livestock numbers
Social change	Rural to urban migration and dietary changes
Disease outbreaks	Animal disease outbreaks caused devastating deaths to livestock

While it may be a surprise that the shortage of animal feed was the biggest problems in the 90s, this was because of significant land use changes during this period (Jagtap and Amissah-Arthur, 1999). Historically, livestock in smallholder MFS relied on grazing in rangelands, and these areas shrank significantly in favor of urbanization and extensification of crop production (Gavian and Ehui, 1999; Jagtap and Amissah-Arthur, 1999). Farmers were faced with the need to supplement grazing with feed. During this period, labor bottlenecks were also identified (Table 4). This coincides with the highest rural-to-urban migration period observed in developing countries (Lerch, 2020; Brown, 2021). From 2001 to 2010, the trend was the same, but studies that identified climate change as a problem for MSF in the Global South also started to increase.

Climate change directly affects MFS through seasonal shifts, climate variability and extreme weather events (Ahmad and Ma, 2020; Mihiretu et al., 2020; Mujeyi et al., 2022). Post-2010 studies addressing climate change rose approximately five times more. Farmer perceptions of climate change showed that farmers observed changes in weather variables and acknowledged climate change as a threat (Mihiretu et al., 2020). What remains a challenge is the low adaptive capacity to climate change (Ahmad and Ma, 2020; Mihiretu et al., 2020) and poor adoption of climate-smart interventions (Mujeyi et al., 2022). Food and feed insecurity were also topical from 2011 to 2020 (Table 4).

It is impossible to discuss problems or pressures in MFS as mutually exclusive. The review showed that problems or pressures in

TABLE 4 Problems and pressures identified in the problem statements of the integrated crop-livestock research studies from 1980 to date.

	1980–1990	1991–2000	2001–2010	2011–2020	2021 to date
	<i>n</i> = 2	<i>n</i> = 24	<i>n</i> = 54	<i>n</i> = 99	<i>n</i> = 27
Population growth	–	9	13	62	4
Water scarcity	–	3	5	29	2
Land scarcity	–	5	5	31	2
Economic growth	2	3	3	29	3
Food security	–	4	4	28	3
Feed security	–	10	5	39	4
Land degradation	1	7	17	61	6
Climate change	–	2	6	33	6
Poor productivity	1	5	12	56	8
Social change	–	3	1	12	1
Disease outbreaks	–	1	–	2	–

MFS were not mutually exclusive and were interlinked (Figure 5). One challenge can also perpetuate another. Problems or pressures can both be direct and indirect (Figure 5). Population growth is not only associated with increased demand for food but is a major driver in the water and land scarcity the world is currently facing. Smallholder agriculture is the major source of food in the Global South (Devendra and Thomas, 2002; Vanlauwe et al., 2014). Farm sizes in the Global South have decreased (Lowder et al., 2016), implying that any increase in crop production to mitigate food insecurity cannot be met through extensification, and livestock production cannot be sustained through rangelands and paddocks alone. Farmland degradation has been cited as one of the drivers of change in MFS. This has been attributed to unsustainable cropping and grazing practices. Unsustainable cropping practices include monoculture practices that mine nutrients in the soil, the use of synthetic fertilizers that increase soil pH and tillage practices that have contributed to soil runoff (Thorne and Tanner, 2002; Sumberg, 2003; Manlay et al., 2004; Semwal et al., 2004). Poor soil quality, among other factors such as water scarcity and climate change, has also contributed to low crop yields. Despite livestock showing potential to improve soil quality through manure, this is not fully exploited due to bottlenecks such as low livestock numbers and shortage of on-farm labor (Nkonya et al., 2005; Manyong et al., 2006; Onduru et al., 2007).

Farmers need to supplement livestock diets with expensive feed with shrinking grazing land and dry pastures during dry seasons. Alternative use of crop biomass as animal feed is not guaranteed as it depends on yield and often competes with other on-farm needs (Parthasarathy Rao and Hall, 2003). However, several studies assessed

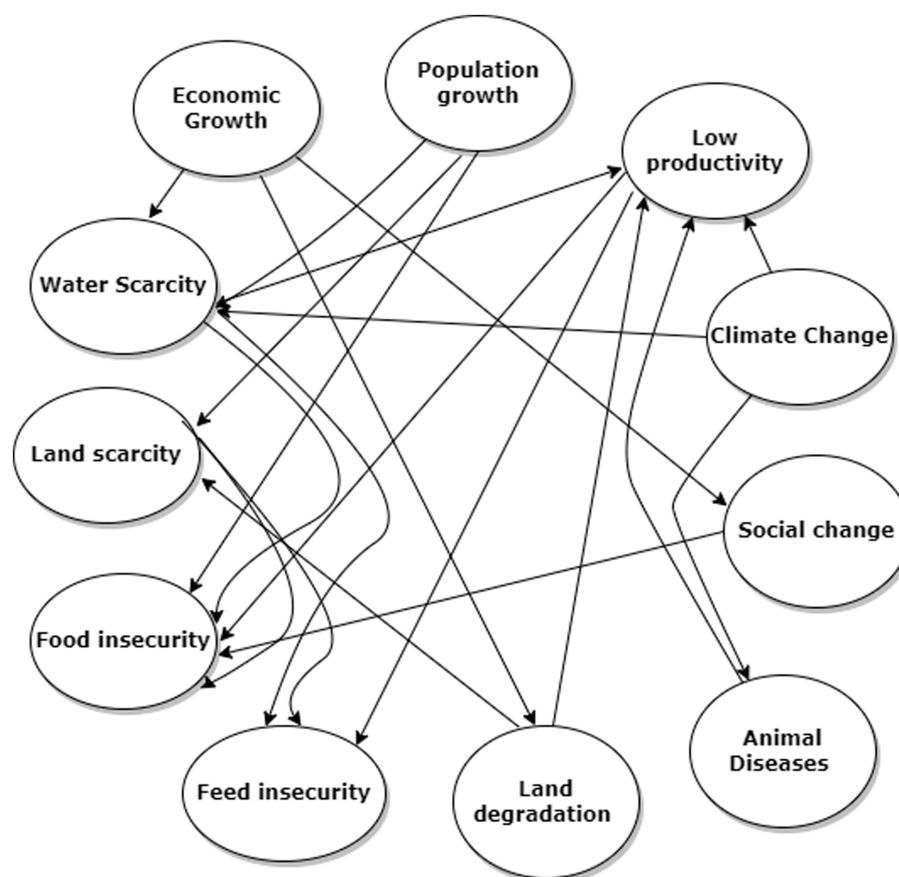


FIGURE 5

Linkages between problems and pressures driving integrated crop-livestock research in MFS of the Global South.

how to efficiently allocate these resources to balance healthy croplands and livestock nutrition (Naudin et al., 2015; Grillot et al., 2018; Berre et al., 2021). Growing fodder crops on cropland competes with food for human consumption. Economic growth, which also includes urbanization, has contributed to dietary changes. There is a growing preference for animal-based protein compared to plant-based protein (Herrero et al., 2010). Economic growth has also led to rural-to-urban migration of the economically active population, leading to a labor shortage for MFS (Zhou et al., 2020). Farmers have to prioritize labor allocation between the crop and livestock enterprises. Livestock disease outbreaks such as East Coast Fever and Trypanosome have also been observed to cause mortality and morbidity in livestock (Ejlertsen et al., 2012; Muhanguzi et al., 2014). Disease severance and frequency of outbreaks have been associated with climate change through conducive temperatures and other climatic conditions that encourage the reproduction and distribution of parasites and their vectors (Ali et al., 2020).

4.3. Strategies and approaches to improve mixed farming systems in the Global South

The review summarized proposed strategies and approaches to improve the efficiency of MFS in the Global South (Table 5).

Interventions identified were classified into the following categories: feed and land management, food security, livestock management, climate change adaptation, policy and agribusiness (Table 5). The findings show that improving feed quality and supply through high biomass fodder and adopting improved drought-tolerant fodder crops can enhance feed production (Table 5). The availability of adequate feed resources and strategies for coping with feed scarcity ensure sustainable livestock production and food security (Mekonnen et al., 2019, 2022). With the increasing frequency and intensity of droughts in the Global South, it is important to utilize climate-smart forage grasses that combine nutrition and drought tolerance (Haileslassie et al., 2005; Descheemaeker et al., 2010). For instance, oat (*Avena sativa* L.)–vetch (*Vicia villosa* Roth) mixture, lablab [*Lablab purpureus* (L.) Sweet], vetch–desho grass (*Pennisetum pedicellatum* Trin.) intercropping, sweet lupin (*Lupinus albus* L.), alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), and fodder beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) showed high yield responses in farmers' fields and ultimately animal response trials showed an increase in milk yield (Mekonnen et al., 2022). Overexploitation of grazing resources and unsustainable cropping practices result in land degradation. Nutrient cycling and controlled grazing can sustainably control land degradation (Dougill et al., 2002; Ikpe and Powell, 2002; Haileslassie et al., 2007; Diarisso et al., 2015; Epper et al., 2020; Berre et al., 2021). Nutrient

TABLE 5 Strategies and interventions to improve mixed crop livestock systems.

Strategies	Proposed interventions	References
Feed management		
Improving feed quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Cultivate fodder species or mixtures of species with useful nutritional qualities. ii) Introduction of leguminous cover crops 	Larbi et al. (1999b); Devendra and Sevilla (2002); Blümmel et al. (2013); de Groote et al. (2013); Mupangwa and Thierfelder (2014); Mekonnen et al. (2022)
Improve feed quantity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Integration of high biomass crop genotypes for increased retained residues. ii) Introduction of new technologies such as legume-cereal mixture and use of indigenous species 	Larbi et al. (1999b); de Groote et al. (2013); Notenbaert et al. (2013); Baudron et al. (2015); Komarek et al. (2015); Alomia-Hinojosa et al. (2020); Mekonnen et al. (2022)
Feed utilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Reducing wastage through postharvest feed management and utilization options 	Thorne and Tanner (2002); Tarawali et al. (2011); Mekonnen et al. (2022)
Improving feed water productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Considering the nutritional value, and drought tolerance in forage systems 	Haileslassie et al. (2005); Descheemaeker et al. (2010)
Land management		
Nutrient cycling and soil fertility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Increased retention of crop residues ii) Conserve and manage waste to maximize nutrient cycling iii) Optimize the animals' time for foraging iv) Adopt high-value vermicompost production v) Introduction of leguminous cover crops 	Dougill et al. (2002); Ikpe and Powell (2002); Haileslassie et al. (2007) Diarisso et al. (2015); Epper et al. (2020); Berre et al. (2021)
Grazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Appropriate grazing management to prevent degradation ii) Location of watering points in rangelands iii) Head control of small ruminants 	Taddese et al. (2002); la Rovere et al. (2005); Mekonnen et al. (2022)
Land rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Controlled grazing ii) Zero-grazing iii) Increased retention of crop residues 	MacLaren et al. (2019); Abdalla et al. (2021); Pfeiffer et al. (2022)
Food security		
Crop selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Use of dual-purpose crops and varieties 	Larbi et al. (1999b); Claessens et al. (2008); de Groote et al. (2013); Tui et al. (2015)
Improve crop productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Adopting new technologies such as Conservation Agriculture and Climate Smart Agriculture ii) Including improved climate-resilient crop breeds iii) Offer extension and agronomy support 	Delgado (1989); Gavian and Ehui (1999); Andrieu et al. (2015); Henderson et al. (2018); Melesse et al. (2021); Moseley (2022)
Livestock management		
Improved animal health and livestock population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Focus breeding on improved, adapted local breeds ii) Access and delivery of appropriate artificial insemination iii) Veterinary service delivery in rural areas iv) Feed interventions v) Education and training 	Bernués and Herrero (2008); Ejlersten et al. (2012)
Improving the productivity of the livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Enhance farmers' access to relevant production and marketing information and improve crop-small-ruminant technologies ii) Integrating and intensifying feed and forage resources and postharvest innovations iii) Shortening the calving interval, improving disease resistance and working on factors that improve the vigor of the calves 	Delgado (1989); Ajeigbe et al. (2010); Kassie et al. (2010); Ejlersten et al. (2012); Asante et al. (2019)

(Continued)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Strategies	Proposed interventions	References
Climate change adaptation		
Building resilience in communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Develop appropriate drought adaptation strategies and avert the increasing degradation of woodlands ii) Agricultural diversification at the household level iii) Dissemination of information on climate change and adaptation strategies 	Bernués and Herrero (2008); Moritz (2010); Fadina and Barjolle (2018); Henderson et al. (2018); Ahmad and Ma (2020); Conradie and Genis (2020)
Supportive institutions and policies		
Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Institutions to facilitate index-based livestock insurance ii) Investments in rural infrastructure iii) Enhancing profitability, efficiency and comparative advantage of indigenous cattle meat and milk production iv) An enabling environment for private investments in waste management v) Gender equality vi) Enhance access to farm resources and address barriers to input and output value chains vii) Legal land tenure systems 	Jabbar (1993); Dougill et al. (2002); Devendra and Sevilla (2002); Devendra and Thomas (2002); Komarek et al. (2015); Ayantunde et al. (2018); El-Shater and Yigezu (2021)
Agribusiness		
Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Provide access to markets and relevant knowledge ii) Market segmentation analysis to enable identification of niche marketing of indigenous products iii) Access to the training facilities 	Notenbaert et al. (2013); Mujeyi et al. (2022)
Technology adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Use of localized decision support tools to optimize farm productivity ii) Address barriers to input and output value chains; identify appropriate niches for technology development and intervention 	Jabbar (1993); Giller et al. (2011); Naudin et al. (2015); Grillot et al. (2018); McDonald et al. (2019); Mekonnen et al. (2022)

budgets in MFS of Burkina Faso, showed partial balances of phosphorous were generally positive, which was also a result of phosphorous fertilizer use (Diarisso et al., 2015). Baudron et al. (2014) argued that the competition for cereal residues between livestock feeding and soil mulching should not deter conservation agriculture in MFS. Still, there is a need to strike a balance. To manage competition for food between humans and livestock, the use of dual-purpose crops such as groundnut, maize, millets and sweet potatoes was shown to ease this pressure and simultaneously improve food and fodder both in terms of quantity and nutritional quality (Larbi et al., 1999a; Claessens et al., 2008; De Groot et al., 2013; Tui et al., 2015).

Mixed farming systems in the Global South are threatened by livestock disease outbreaks that cause mortality to livestock and humans. Breeding for resistance and efficient veterinary services can prevent or control the prevailing diseases (Table 5; Bernués and Herrero, 2008; Ejlertsen et al., 2012). There is also a need to enhance farmers' access to relevant production and marketing information for improved livestock production. Policymakers in governments, extension services, research, and livestock development partners, and private sectors can formulate policy interventions that promote access to finance and markets for subsistence MFS (Table 5; Delgado, 1989;

Ajeigbe et al., 2010; Kassie et al., 2010; Ejlertsen et al., 2012; Asante et al., 2019).

Climate change presents a challenge to the productivity, sustainability and profitability of MFS. Building the resilience of smallholder farmers is important to ensure the sustainability of these systems. Diversifying production practices and using drought-tolerant crop varieties and livestock breeds are strategies for farmers to adapt to the changing climate (Table 5; Bernués and Herrero, 2008; Moritz, 2010; Fadina and Barjolle, 2018; Henderson et al., 2018; Ahmad and Ma, 2020; Conradie and Genis, 2020). Smallholder farmers need access to funds to finance adaptation practices. Climate information is also critical in guiding the adaptation needs of farmers at a local level. There should be efforts to address inequalities in MFS and support all smallholder farmers to access information, markets and finance (Devendra and Sevilla, 2002; Dougill et al., 2002; Ayantunde et al., 2018). The adoption of technologies to close the labor gap and to improve farm efficiency was identified as a strategy to improve MFS; however, there is generally poor adoption of technologies by farmers. There is a need to identify appropriate niches for technology development and interventions to improve adoption (Jabbar, 1993; Grillot et al., 2018). Decision support tools were identified as potential solutions to improve decision-making in farm design and managing

limited resources for greater economic returns and land conservation (Giller et al., 2011; Naudin et al., 2015). These tools were, however, still in development and evaluation; there were no publications detailing how they have been extended to the end users (farmers and extension services).

5. Limitations of review

The review used the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines to identify, select, appraise, and synthesize studies. Due to the choice and combinations of predefined search terms, some literature may have been excluded. The review only searched for literature in scientific databases (WoS and Science Direct), thus excluding other potential sources of “gray literature” such as dissertations and reports. Asia may also have been underrepresented in this study. Authors believe that some work is done by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on Integrated farming system research, but most of this work has not yet been published; hence is not reflected in this review. The authors also acknowledge that there is a lot of research conducted in MFS; however, only integrated crop and livestock research was selected for this review.

6. Conclusion and recommendations

A scoping review was conducted to synthesize integrated crop-livestock research in MFS of the Global South. Crop-livestock research in the Global South dates back to the 1980s. Economic growth, land degradation and poor productivity sparked research interest in these systems during that time. In the 1990s, the shortage of animal feed was topical due to land use changes that shrunk grazing rangelands. Geographically, crop-livestock-based research was concentrated in Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria and the Sudanian savanna of West Africa. The focus of the crop-livestock research was on-farm production of food and feed by smallholder farmers and soil productivity, with maize being the most frequently mentioned crop and sheep and cattle being the frequently mentioned livestock. The review identified 10 simulation tools explored in the Global South to address aspects such as farm design, nutrient cycling and operational decision-making. These tools are still in the research and development phase, and there was no evidence to suggest that farmers and extension services are utilizing these tools. Piloting these technologies to the intended users and addressing any limitations that may hinder their adoption is necessary.

Problems and pressures affecting MFS included population growth, land degradation, climate change, water scarcity, economic growth, etc., but cannot be viewed individually as they are interlinked. For example, climate change can directly influence climate change through extreme events affecting crops and livestock. Indirectly, climate change promotes livestock diseases that affect the viability of MFS. It is worth mentioning that there are many other challenges affecting viability of MFS that were not addressed by this literature database. These include international trade and globalization of markets, shifts in country policies, shortening market chains, property rights, market rights and declining human health (malnutrition; Hazell and Wood, 2008; Herrero et al., 2012). Our database comprised of studies mostly addressing biophysical aspects of integrated

crop-livestock research. The review identified interventions to improve viability and sustainability in MFS. These included managing land for feed and food security by introducing legume cover crops, drought-tolerant crops, forage grasses, and dual-purpose crops. Strategies such as using indigenous breeds and access to veterinary services were proposed to manage livestock mortality and morbidity. The need for appropriate policies and business models that create an enabling environment for MFS in the Global South was highlighted. While there were suggestions of coming up with the right policies for markets, investments and tenure systems, there is still need for research that unpacks any unforeseen tradeoffs, so that the policies have the intended consequences on farmers in MFS.

The review concludes by highlighting some gaps that can guide future research in MFS. Considering that MFS exist across almost all agroecological regions in the Global South, authors felt there was limited literature integrating crop-livestock systems. As we were doing literature screening, there was a lot of research on individual crop or livestock components. This fails to capture any synergies and tradeoffs between the two components. There is a need for research that integrates crop-livestock systems and natural resource management innovations that can be scalable under different agroecology's of the Global South. The interaction between MFS and agricultural water management was almost lacking in the literature. Since water is a scarce resource and often limiting in smallholder systems, it is important to consider how MFS strategies respond to combinations of water management strategies and how such measures can improve production and water use efficiency (WUE). Multiple-use water services and systems (MUS) have emerged as a promising way to enhance single-water use systems' productivity but are yet to be exploited in MFS. Water footprints have been evaluated separately for crops (Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2011; Chu et al., 2017) and livestock (Ibidhi and Salem, 2020) and research opportunities exist for evaluating water footprints in MFS. The sustainable intensification of MFS is critical to meeting productivity goals without compromising social and ecological outcomes. Diversification in mixed systems also remains important, especially its potential to buffer against risks of climate change and the prospects of multiple ecosystem services. No single practice or strategy will suffice to achieve sustainable intensification of MFS, but rather an ensemble of approaches calibrated for local contexts and environmental conditions.

Author contributions

TM: conceptualization and critical analysis. TC: conceptualization, methodology, data curation, and writing – original draft preparation. AS: critical analysis. All authors contributed to the article and approved the submitted version.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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