The greatest loss of forests and gain in agricultural land was in tropical and low-income countries.

Over 20 countries succeeded in improving food security while maintaining or increasing forest cover since 1990. 12 of these countries increased forest cover by over 10%.

It is possible to achieve sustainable agriculture, food security and halt deforestation but action is needed.

1. Effective legal and institutional frameworks
2. Coordinated forest, agriculture, food, land-use and rural development policies
3. Secure land tenure and regulation of land-use change
4. Inter-sectoral collaboration on research, development and extension
5. Adequate funding and investment to increase agricultural productivity and manage forests sustainably
6. Stronger involvement of local communities and smallholders
7. Agroforestry and stronger farm-forest links
8. Integrated land-use planning

Global demand for agricultural production will continue to rise.

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Agroforestry and stronger farm-forest links

Integrated land-use planning

Forests are vital for sustainable agriculture and food security, particularly for:

- Soil conservation
- Carbon sequestration
- Water cycle
- Habitat protection

Agriculture remains the most significant driver of global deforestation

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