**WOODFUEL** to prevent the loss of forests and trees

**FOREST ACCESS FOR LOCAL PEOPLE**
1. Promote livelihoods and income generation opportunities for forest communities, including the sale of sustainably harvested forest products and nature-based tourism enterprises, and undertake reforestation and greening initiatives in urban and peri-urban areas.
2. Promote best practices of sustainable forest management to prevent the loss of forests and trees and maintain their integrity.
3. Ensure secure land tenure rights and forest access for local people to support their livelihoods and their access to health-giving products while providing a strong incentive to conserve forest resources.
4. Harmonize conservation with livelihoods and human health. Promote livelihood and income generation opportunities for forest communities, including the sale of sustainably harvested forest products and nature-based tourism enterprises, and undertake reforestation and greening initiatives in urban and peri-urban areas.

**FOREST VISITS** lower blood pressure and pulse rate, calm nervous-system activity, and promote safe handling of wild meat. Take into account the role of hunting and trade of wild animals in local livelihoods, nutrition and traditional medicine, on the one hand, and in the transmission of zoonotic diseases, on the other.

**FOREST PLANTS UNDERPIN** traditional health care systems. Include health and nutrition aspects in forest management planning, not only for rural areas but also for peri-urban and urban areas, in both developed and developing countries. Encourage a cross-sectoral approach, public participation and inclusivity.

**FOREST WELL-BEING LINKED TO INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY WELL-BEING**
1. Transition to less healthy diets
2. Reduced dietary diversity
3. Erosion of traditional knowledge of edible and medicinal forest plants
4. Growth of settlements near forests increases exposure to transmissible diseases
5. Alteration of forest biodiversity modifies presence of pathogens, hosts and/or vectors
6. Zoonotics related to land-use change, encroachment of humans into forest areas, forest fragmentation, inadequately regulated wildlife trade and increased contact of humans with wild animal products
7. Animal origin of 75 percent of all emerging infectious diseases
8. Modified abundance and distribution of pathogens, vectors, hosts and allergens
9. Forest alleviation of some human health related effects of climate change (mediating heat and water flows)
10. Reduced dietary diversity
11. Transition to less healthy diets
12. Potential of forest-based diets in reducing non-communicable diseases related to unhealthy urban diets
13. Forest visits lower blood pressure and pulse rate, calm nervous-system activity, and promote safe handling of wild meat. Take into account the role of hunting and trade of wild animals in local livelihoods, nutrition and traditional medicine, on the one hand, and in the transmission of zoonotic diseases, on the other.
14. Promote best practices of sustainable forest management to prevent the loss of forests and trees and maintain their integrity.
15. Ensure secure land tenure rights and forest access for local people to support their livelihoods and their access to health-giving products while providing a strong incentive to conserve forest resources.

**WAYS FORWARD**
- Promote a One Health approach to bring together professionals and policy-makers in forestry, natural resources, agriculture, livestock and public health and nutrition for health solutions at the interface between humans, animals and their various environments.
- Collect disaggregated data on topics such as forest cover, health and nutritional status of the population, nutrient composition of local forest foods; collection and consumption of edible and medicinal forest products; wildlife monitoring of likely disease vectors; and indigenous medical knowledge with wider application potential.
- Ensure gender equality, as women are the main providers of safe food, water and medicine for their households and the main holders of traditional knowledge on managing and transforming local biodiversity for nutrition and health.
- Develop methods for measuring the health benefits of forests, which would also assist in obtaining resource allocation for initiatives linking forests and human health.
- Encourage partnership among governmental and intergovernmental agencies, the private sector, civil society organizations and research institutions to promote innovative approaches and the sharing of best practices, knowledge, data and information.
- Encourage behaviours that support human and ecosystem health, based on a vision of humans as part of nature and nature as linked to human well-being.
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