

Comments from PSM

CFS POLICY CONVERGENCE PROCESS ON SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

RAPPORTEUR’S PROPOSAL

CONTRIBUTION OF FORESTS TO FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Forests and trees contribute directly and indirectly to food security and nutrition (FSN) in numerous ways. Forest foods are a regular part of healthy diets and serve as safety nets in periods of food scarcity to those directly depending on forests for their livelihoods. They also play a role as coping mechanisms in terms of shock and crises. Wild foods from forests provide nutritious food and quality diets to millions of rural women, men and children. Woodfuel is a primary source of energy for cooking and sterilizing water for one in three households globally. Forests generate income for local people and provide essential ecosystem services that are essential for agriculture by regulating water flows, stabilizing soils, maintaining soil fertility, regulating the climate and providing habitat for wild pollinators and predators of agricultural pests.

However, land use conversion for agriculture remains the main cause of global deforestation, accounting for approximately 80 percent of total forest loss and putting at risk the environment and millions of communities directly dependent from forests. Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition cannot be achieved at the expense of and without forests. Better coordination of land use policies is needed to promote a sustainable agriculture that benefits from healthy and productive forest and tree ecosystems.

The following recommendations have been elaborated building upon the main findings of the CFS High-Level Panel of Experts’ report on Sustainable Forestry for Food Security and Nutrition. They aim to strengthen the contribution of sustainable forestry to the achievement of food security and nutrition and contribute to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food, in the overall context of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recognizing the essential role of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT), and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). In addition and within this context, the promotion of gender equality and women’s empowerment, ensuring their equal access to natural resources, including agriculture and forests, **land-tenure** capacity building and fostering women’s equal participation in decision making, should be mainstreamed across all policy recommendations.

Commented [SM1]: Land Tenure is critical for Women Empowerment

The recommendations are primarily addressed to governments for public policies, but are also addressed to all stakeholders with a role in achieving food security and nutrition. The recommendations are voluntary and non-binding and aim to complement and not restate related guidance previously provided in other CFS products.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I. ACKNOWLEDGE THE IMPORTANCE OF AND ENCOURAGE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF FORESTS AND TREES FOR FSN

All stakeholders to:

a. Recognize and enhance the contribution of forests and trees to the four dimensions of FSN, including by building resilience;

b. Recognize the vital role of forestry for livelihoods & economic development around the world.

cb. Recognize the need to strengthen the contribution of forests and trees, within landscape mosaics, in the provision of fundamental ecosystem services to support agricultural production and restore land productivity, including regulation of climate, water and nutrient cycling, water quality, conservation of biodiversity, limitation of soil erosion and land degradation, and pollination;

de. Recognize the key contribution of forest dependent communities and indigenous people in managing sustainably their forests and trees while achieving FSN.

II. DEVELOP AND USE POLICY-RELEVANT KNOWLEDGE AND DATA ON THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT CONTRIBUTIONS OF FORESTS AND TREES TO FSN

All stakeholders to take measures to inform and train FSN policy makers and practitioners about the importance of sustainable forests and trees management for FSN, using participatory methodologies that enable the co-construction of knowledge about the contributions of forests and trees to FSN, at different spatial and temporal scales;

In particular, to:

a. Build the necessary capacities, professional training and organizational changes needed for participatory expertise and research for better data collection;

b. Design metrics and collect data that are disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, social class, age, and other social parameters, to measure the multiple, direct and indirect, contributions that forests and trees make to FSN through production, ecological processes, income and livelihoods, cultures and well-being;

c. Improve trans-sectorial, systemic data collection in FSN and forestry monitoring systems, on the use of wild foods (animals, plants, mushrooms) and forest products, including for dietary quality and diversity, poverty alleviation, health and medicinal purposes, as well as harvest impacts;

d. Perform more research on Neglected and Underutilized Species (NUS) and on other biological relations between trees and agricultural productions in agroforestry systems.

III. DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT POLICIES FOR INTEGRATED AGRICULTURE AND FOREST MANAGEMENT FOR IMPROVED AND SUSTAINABLE FSN

Commented [SM2]: 13.2 million people worldwide are employed by formal forestry sector and more in the informal sector. Our recommendation is in line with the recommendation 3 of the HLPE report.

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States to:

- a. Strengthen policy coherence across forestry, agriculture, water, energy, education and other sectors at different scales, by reinforcing cross-sectoral coordination through a participatory and inclusive process;
- b. Provide the institutional and financial requirements to integrate and implement resilience-enhancing dimensions of forests and trees into policies and programs;
- c. Develop and promote participatory forest and trees policies and management planning and measures that enable access to nutritionally important forest foods, in particular for forest dependent communities and indigenous peoples;
- d. Ensure access to and use of forest and trees resources and access to markets for forest dependent communities and indigenous peoples for the realization of their right to adequate food; **in context of national laws and legitimate tenure & resource use rights.**
- e. Promote forest restoration of unproductive, abandoned degraded forest and deforested areas;
- f. Provide incentives for the provision of forest-based ecosystem services that benefit sustainable agriculture and FSN.

All stakeholders to:

- g. Promote and enable income generation and livelihoods opportunities in local communities, through the sustainable management and use of forest resources;
- h. Promote and integrate low-carbon, renewable energy schemes in forest management plans to achieve multiple benefits, including adequate access to fuel for food preparation; and invest in social and technical innovations to minimize health risks associated with the use of fuelwood;
- i. Increase responsible public and private investments to support community-driven, forest-based enterprises for sustainable livelihoods, culture and well-being as well as adaptation and mitigation to climate change;
- j. Increase investment in research to establish, promote and upscale good practices in forestry and agroforestry systems within integrated landscape mosaics;
- k. Contribute to increasing population sizes and diversity of trees species that are relevant for food and nutrition;
- l. Ensure that forest certification and environmental schemes address FSN concerns of all stakeholders by facilitating their full and effective participation;
- m. Promote integrated planning and local adaptive management of landscapes acknowledging the multiple functions and uses of forests and trees that contribute to enhance resilience of landscapes, communities and livelihoods;
- n. Promote a nutrition-sensitive approach to integrate the multiple goals of FSN, sustainable forestry, land use, and biodiversity conservation;
- o. Ensure the availability of appropriate technical support, extension services and training to stakeholders, particularly vulnerable groups **and women**.

Formatted: Highlight**Commented [SM3]:** This language is in line with recommendation 6 of the HLPE report.**Formatted:** Highlight**Formatted:** Highlight**Commented [SM4]:** It is key to identify Women due to the role they play in forestry and FSN.**Formatted:** Highlight**Formatted:** Highlight**Formatted:** Highlight

p. Increase agricultural productivity through diversification, improved varieties, [breeds](#) and technologies to lessen the pressure put on forests.

Commented [SM5]: Livestock plays an important role in creating sustainable Forestry and should be part of the process.

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IV. SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON THE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNANCE OF TENURE OF LAND, FISHERIES, AND FORESTS IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY (VGGT) TO SECURE FOREST DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES' AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' TENURE RIGHTS FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE PRODUCTIVITY AND RESILIENCE OF THEIR LANDS.

All stakeholders to:

a. Ensure that policies, legislation and programmes, based on the principles of the VGGT, that affect forests, trees and farmlands respect and secure the rights of local communities, indigenous peoples and smallholders; [and respect legal land tenure rights.](#)

Commented [SM6]: Legal norms for tenure and access to forest resources are essential to enable the sector to contribute effectively to FSN.

b. Collaboratively develop VGGT-based initiatives with forest dependent communities and indigenous peoples to enhance the productivity and resilience of forests and tree-based systems, and incorporate these initiatives into policies, programmes and practices.

The Committee encourages these policy recommendations to be forwarded to relevant policy processes including the Committee on Agriculture (COAG), the Committee on Forestry (COFO), the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

