

Swiss Inputs on the Recommendations of the Report: “Sustainable Forestry for Food Security and Nutrition”

Switzerland would add a chapeau to the recommendations:

RECOGNIZE THAT SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY AND TREES OUTSIDE FORESTS ARE ESSENTIAL TO ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE, FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION.

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

Swiss positions

This recommendation could go last, the content is not problematic.

2. ENHANCE THE ROLE OF FORESTS IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESSES AT ALL SCALES ~~[WITHOUT COMPROMISING]~~ [, CONTRIBUTING TO ENSURE] THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD OF FOREST-DEPENDENT PEOPLE

Swiss positions

- **Recommendation 2 and recommendation 4 could be combined.**
Recommendation 2 should be under recommendation 4.
 - The formulation of this title is unfavorable to forests. Forests do not *compromise* the right to adequate food of forest-dependent people, rather forests *contribute to ensure* this right.
 - This process should prioritize SFM and the role of forests to preserve ecosystem functions, this is clearer and better supported from a policy standpoint than ecosystem approaches promoting SFM for ecosystem functions. Background: the ecosystem approach, defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way.
 - Point c is negatively phrased, could be re-phrased as suggested in [] or omitted
-
- **All stakeholders** should ~~use an ecosystem approach to~~ promote the sustainable management of forests and trees, from local to global levels, in order to preserve ecosystem functions ~~of forests and trees~~, as well as their contributions to FSN.
 - ~~In particular, s~~**States, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other stakeholders should:**
 - a. recognize and enhance the role of forests and trees in regulating climate, water cycle and water quality, as well as in biodiversity conservation;
 - b. promote the role of forests and trees to limit soil erosion and land degradation, and to restore land;
 - c. consider how the implementation of initiatives designed to address environmental issues ~~will affect~~ [can reinforce] local communities' and indigenous peoples' access to forest foods, and how this might [impact]-[improve] dietary diversity and quality.

3. SUPPORT THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF FORESTS TO IMPROVE LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIES FOR FSN

States and the private sector should:

- a. develop and promote participatory forest planning and management policies and measures that enable access to nutritionally important forest foods, in particular for forest dependent communities and indigenous peoples;
- b. promote and enable income generation and livelihoods opportunities in local communities, through the sustainable management and use of forest resources, particularly for those living in mountains and other remote areas;
- c. integrate, **where appropriate**, low-carbon, renewable energy schemes in forest management plans to achieve multiple benefits, including adequate access to fuel for food preparation;
- d. increase 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** ~~culture and well-being~~;
- e. invest in social and technical innovations to minimize health risks associated with the use of fuelwood and wood stoves;
- f. develop transformative, transparent and understandable marketing information systems for **[both wood and]** non-wood forest products.

4. PROMOTE MULTIFUNCTIONAL LANDSCAPES FOR FSN THAT INTEGRATE FORESTS AND TREES AS KEY COMPONENTS

Swiss positions

- **Recommendation 2 above could come under this recommendation**, since ensuring access to food is a function of multifunctional landscapes. Also, both recommendations are for all stakeholders.
- The wording of this recommendation could be interpreted to promote first landscapes for FSN (principally for agricultural production) and almost as an afterthought integrate forests and trees. Landscapes and the landscape approach have not been defined in any UN policy process.
- Switzerland would strongly prefer a modification of wording of the title to emphasize the *forest role* in FSN:
PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS AND TREES AS KEY COMPONENTS OF MULTIFUNCTIONAL LANDSCAPES.
- Point a: We consider that the value-added of this particular FAO process could do more than just integrate trees into landscape mosaics where forests are separate from agriculture. Rather to prioritize their sustainable management both in mosaic landscapes *and agroforestry systems* provides enhanced ecosystem services and forest products, thus making a strong argument for improving the overall productivity and resilience of landscapes.

States, IGOs, local authorities, conservations agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders should:

- a. strengthen the contribution of forests and trees, within landscape mosaics **and agroforestry systems**, in the provision of fundamental ecosystem services to support agricultural production, including pollination and water and nutrient cycling;
- b. promote integrated planning and local adaptive management of landscapes with strong acknowledgement of the multiple functions and uses of forests and trees;

- c. promote a nutrition-sensitive landscape approach to integrate the multiple goals of FSN, sustainable forestry, land use and biodiversity conservation for human, animal and ecosystems health;
- d. promote and invest in research and technologies aiming at developing and up-scaling diverse suitable agroforestry systems within integrated landscape mosaics;
- e. ensure that governance mechanisms at different scales enable sustainable integrated landscape approaches that: articulate different functions of forests and trees (including wood and food production, biodiversity conservation and sociocultural benefits); consider short- and long-term objectives; recognize and reduce conflicts between stakeholders.

5. ACKNOWLEDGE THE IMPORTANCE AND STRENGTHEN THE ROLE OF FORESTS AND TREES IN ENHANCING RESILIENCE AT LANDSCAPE, COMMUNITY AND HOUSEHOLD LEVELS FOR FSN

6. RECOGNIZE AND RESPECT LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCE TENURE AND USE RIGHTS OVER FORESTS AND TREES FOR FSN

7. STRENGTHEN INCLUSIVE FOREST GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS ACROSS SECTORS AND SCALES FOR FSN

Swiss positions

- **Merge recommendations 6 into recommendation 7, since tenure and use rights are an integral part of forest governance**
- Wording of merged recommendations 6 and 7 could read: **STRENGTHEN INCLUSIVE FOREST GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS TO ENSURE TENURE AND USE RIGHTS OVER FORESTS AND TREES FOR FSN**
- Recommendations 6 and 7 seem to overstep the boundaries of this forest-focused mandate. For example, the broad focus of the titles includes “land tenure and use rights over forests and trees” or “forest governance across sectors” but the bullets are specific for forests and trees.
- Very detailed guidance regarding tenure and use rights has been developed already in the VGGTs, if these could be cited or elements agreed to/endorsed in this process it would add depth.
- Citing the VGGTs could be as follows:
Promote the use and implement the 5 guiding principles of the “Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security” ([FAO 2012](#)) toward achieving sustainable forestry for FSN.