

SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Policy recommendations



with a core focus on:



Contributes to SDGs 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12 & 13

The Committee on World Food Security (CFS), at its 44th Session in 2017, endorsed the policy recommendations on "Sustainable forestry for food security and nutrition".

Forests and trees¹, in their diversity of ecosystems and human perceptions and uses, contribute directly and indirectly to food security and nutrition (FSN) in numerous ways and at different levels. These contributions vary according to types of forests and the way they are managed. Forest foods contribute to dietary quality and diversity 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 diversity to 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 sustainable 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 driven by

increased demand and land degradation remains the main cause of global deforestation, accounting for 70-80 percent² of total forest loss and with adverse impacts on the environment and millions of indigenous peoples and local communities and smallholders. Sustainable agriculture, food security and improved nutrition cannot be achieved at the expense of and without forests. Better coordination of land use policies is needed to promote sustainable agriculture that benefits from healthy, sustainable and productive forest and tree ecosystems.

- 1 The category trees outside forests gathers a diversity of agriculture systems with very divergent scales and impact on FSN.
- 2 State of the World's Forests, SOFO. FAO, 2016. HLPE report on Sustainable Forestry for Food Security and Nutrition, 2017.



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SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION



The following recommendations have been elaborated building upon the main findings of the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of CFS (HLPE) report on Sustainable Forestry for Food Security and Nutrition. They aim to strengthen the contributions of sustainable management of forests and trees to the achievement of food security and nutrition and contribute to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security 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 role of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). The recommendations complement the recently adopted United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 and build upon the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), as applicable.

In addition and within this context, gender responsive implementation of the recommendations is important and thus the promotion of gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment, respecting their rights, and access to forest and land tenure, agriculture and

forestry support services, capacity building, and fostering women's equal participation in decision making is essential to achieving food security and nutrition and should be mainstreamed across all policy recommendations.

These recommendations are particularly important to address the needs of indigenous peoples and local communities and smallholders especially forest-dependent people who have a spiritual, cultural, social, political and economic relationship with forests. These include forest hunters, gatherers and workers. They are part of the group of smallholders who contribute significantly to global food production.



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RECOMMENDATIONS

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 policy products and recommendations.

I. ACKNOWLEDGE THE IMPORTANCE OF, RAISE AWARENESS ON, AND ENCOURAGE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF FORESTS AND TREES TO THE FOUR DIMENSIONS OF FSN³

A 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;

B Recognize and respect appropriate traditional practices and the key contribution of

indigenous peoples and local communities and smallholders when managing sustainably and in an integrated manner land, forests and trees while achieving FSN;

C Recognize the vital role of forestry for livelihoods and sustainable development around the world.

³ The four dimensions of food security are: access, availability, utilization and stability.



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

A Take measures to inform and train FSN policy makers and practitioners about the importance of sustainable forest and trees management for FSN using participatory methodologies to generate knowledge about the contributions of forests and trees to FSN, at different spatial and temporal scales recognizing indigenous peoples and local communities and smallholders as holders of traditional knowledge;

B Build the necessary capacities, and provide professional training and organizational changes needed for participatory research, better data collection and extension services;

C Design metrics and collect data that are disaggregated by gender, age, and other social parameters;

D 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 nutritional content, dietary quality and diversity, poverty alleviation,

health and medicinal purposes, as well as harvest impacts;

E Perform more research on the contribution of Neglected and Underutilized Species (NUS) to FSN and on relations between trees and agricultural productions in agroforestry systems, as well as knowledge on insufficiently explored diversity of forest genetic resources likely to meet human FSN needs.



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

🔄 STATES TO:

A Promote an integrated approach including the nexus among forestry, agriculture, water and FSN to strengthen policy coherence across sectors and at different scales, by reinforcing cross-sectoral coordination through a participatory and inclusive process;

B Provide the institutional and financial requirements and policy support to integrate resilience-enhancing dimensions of forests and trees into agricultural and food security and nutrition policies and programs;

C Respect, protect and fulfill the rights of women in the forestry and agricultural sectors and tackle gender disparities which negatively impact FSN;

D Develop and promote participatory forest and trees policies and management planning and measures that enhance access to nutritionally important forest food products for indigenous peoples and local communities and smallholders;

E Promote forest conservation, regeneration of native forests and restoration of degraded

forests, where appropriate, as well as the development of agroforestry systems;

F Provide incentives for the provision of forest-based ecosystem services that benefit sustainable agriculture and FSN.



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➔ ALL STAKEHOLDERS TO:

- G** Increase investment in research to establish, promote and upscale good practices in agriculture, forestry and agroforestry systems within integrated landscape mosaics;
- H** Promote integrated planning and local adaptive management of landscapes, including community systems, acknowledging the multiple functions and uses of forests and trees that contribute to enhance resilience of landscapes, communities and livelihoods;
- I** Promote a nutrition-sensitive approach to integrate the multiple goals of FSN, sustainable

forest management, land use, and biodiversity conservation;

- J** Encourage appropriate technical support, extension services and training to stakeholders, particularly vulnerable groups;

- K** Increase the coherence between agricultural productivity and forest conservation to lessen the pressure put on forests;

- L** Mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment throughout forestry institutions, policy and programmes to promote women's leadership and access to and control over forest resources and income opportunities for achieving FSN;

- M** Promote and integrate low-carbon, renewable energy schemes for FSN in sustainable forest management plans including on a small scale supported by the indigenous peoples and local communities and smallholders to achieve multiple benefits such as adequate access to fuel for food preparation; and invest in social and technical innovations in particular to minimize health risks associated with the use of woodfuel;

- N** Increase responsible public and private investments to support community-driven, forest-based enterprises for sustainable livelihoods.



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IV. PROMOTE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON THE PROGRESSIVE REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY AND THE VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON THE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNANCE OF TENURE OF LAND, FISHERIES, AND FORESTS IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY (VGGT)

A Promote forests, trees and farmlands-related policies, legislation and programmes based on the VGGT, that respect and secure the legitimate tenure rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and smallholders and the Free, Prior and Informed Consent of indigenous peoples;

B Collaboratively develop VGGT-based initiatives with indigenous peoples and local communities and smallholders to enhance the productivity and resilience of forests and tree-based systems, and incorporate these initiatives into policies, programmes and practices;

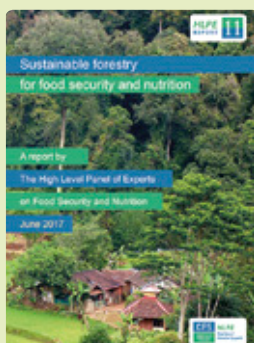
C Facilitate access and sustainable use of forest and trees resources as well as access to markets⁴ for indigenous peoples and local communities and smallholders for the progressive realization of their right to adequate food in the context of national food security, national laws and legitimate tenure and resource use rights;

D Apply the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (RAI) to all types and sizes of agricultural investments including fisheries, forests and livestock for enhancing food security and nutrition.

■ 4 In line with the CFS recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets.



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**Sustainable forestry
for food security
and nutrition**
by the High Level
Panel of Experts on
Food Security & Nutrition

CFS is the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for all stakeholders to work together in a coordinated way to ensure food security and nutrition for all.



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The policy recommendations are part of the CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)



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