

Forests occupy **1/3** of the earth's land area.

An estimated 1/3 of the global population

depends on forest goods and services such as food, woodfuel, medicines, employment and income.

Current estimated global net forest loss is 3.3 million hectares per year; much of which - about 80 percent - is to make room for agriculture.

But this can change...



...more than 20 developing countries have improved food security while mantaining or increasing forest cover.



Food availability

Forests and the 4 dimensions of food security



Access to food



Food utilization



Stability over time

Food availability

Forest ecosystem services support agricultural and **fishery production**.

Forests are a rich source of foods such as nuts, roots, fruits, seeds, mushrooms, insects, honey and wildmeat, **providing** essential nutrients to millions of people around the world.



Recent studies show the diets of children living near forests are better than those living in less forested landscapes



Food access



The forest sector provides a host of economic benefits, including **employment** and increased household **income**. These allow people to purchase food, thereby increasing household food security.



roundwood, sawnwood, panels, pulp and paper production amounted to about **US\$600 billion**, with a further **US\$124 billion** of income generated from the informal production of forest products.

Global, annual income from



Converted to full-time

equivalent, these commercial activities provide employment for over 50 million people. Almost 30 million forest owners also benefit from economic activities in the sector.

Food utilization

Wood is a major source of energy for cooking food. Cooking releases digestible protein and enhances certain micronutrients, thus increasing the food's nutritional value.



2.4 billion people worldwide, or one out of 3,

use woodfuel to cook meals and sterilize water.

Sustainable forest

ecosystems are essential for sustainable agriculture. Foods from trees and forests

provide people with a safety net in times of need, including as a result of changing seasons, altered harvests, or conflict.



SOIL CONSERVATION





Forested watersheds and

Food stability

wetlands supply 75 % of the world's accessible fresh water for domestic, agricultural, industrial and ecological needs i.e. the water upon which much of life on earth depends.

When managed sustainably, forests can absorb about 10 % of global carbon emissions, thus mitigating climate change and its impact on food production.

nutrition, and could be increased significantly through priority actions to:

Sustainable forest management contributes to global food security and

recognize and integrate forests' contribution to food security and nutrition in forest policies **improve** the alignment of food security and nutrition policies across the agriculture, forestry,

training, credit, technology, extension services and insurance

contribution of forests and trees to food security and nutrition.

provide secure land and forest tenure and equitable access to resources

- livestock, fisheries, energy, mining and other relevant sectors increase access by small forest and farmholders and their organizations to business-skills
- integrate gender equality in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of relevant forest policies, and in investment strategies strengthen the collection and timely dissemination of data relevant to policy-making on the



and increased food security and nutrition for all.

www.fao.org/forestry/food-security