

# Sustainable Forestry for Food Security and Nutrition

## HLPE e-consultation on the Report's scope, proposed by the HLPE Steering Committee

From 26 January 2015 to 26 February 2015

At its 41<sup>st</sup> session in October 2014, the CFS has requested the HLPE to prepare a study on *Sustainable Forestry for Food Security and Nutrition*, to feed into CFS debates at the CFS Plenary session of October 2017.

As part of its report elaboration process, the HLPE is launching an **e-consultation** to seek views and comments on the following scope and building blocks of the report, outlined below, as proposed by the HLPE Steering Committee.

To participate, please visit the dedicated HLPE e-consultation website:

<http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/cfs-hlpe/Sustainable-Forestry-Scope>

Please note that in parallel to this scoping consultation, **the HLPE is calling for interested experts to candidate to the Project Team for this report**. The Project Team will be selected by end of March 2015 and will work from April 2015 to December 2016. The call for candidature is open until 26 February 2015; visit the HLPE website [www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-hlpe](http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-hlpe) for more details.

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## Proposed draft Scope of the HLPE Report by the HLPE Steering Committee

This HLPE report will aim at an evidence-based, comprehensive analysis of the links between forestry and food security and nutrition (FSN), at different scales, and how sustainable forestry can contribute, including social viability and environmental services, to improved food security and better nutrition. It will consider the various roles of forests, including plantations, on food security and nutrition, at local and global level. The analysis will focus on people that depend on forests for their livelihoods, ways of life, etc. In doing so, the report will consider the pressure on local food systems (including availability of water) induced by increased domestic and foreign demand for timber and other wood products.

## 1) The role of forests for FSN

The report will:

- a. consider forests from a FSN perspective: starting from the four dimensions of FSN (availability, access, utilization and stability), and the contributions of forests (including describing the ways by which these contributions are made);
- b. address the central issue of biodiversity and ecosystem functions in its linkages to FSN;
- c. consider different scales, local to global, including with mapping flows of timber and forest products around the world, for different purposes;
- d. address the question of “FSN of whom”? People living in forests and forests' margins; people having economic activities in forests; poor and marginalized people, depending of forestry workers; people outside forests whose livelihood could depend on forest ecosystemic services (biodiversity, water cycle, biogeochemical cycles); it will address the tensions between these categories of direct and indirect uses and users.

The analysis will consider the current state of the world forests, using available quantitative data, as well as dynamics (among other land-use issues between forests and agriculture), threats (among others climate change), and opportunities relevant to forestry' roles for food security and nutrition. In doing so it will consider the specificities of the timescales of forestry-related activities.

## 2) Sustainable forests and forestry for FSN, in the environmental, economic, and social dimensions

The report will discuss the challenges, threats and opportunities and ways to address them in each dimension of sustainability and the specificities of forests, with actions needing to take into account the multiple functions/objectives of forests, traditional knowledge, cultural functions, land-use, adapted management etc.

- a. Environment - timescales, ecosystems, land-use at different scales, CO<sub>2</sub>
- b. Economics - state of the industry, trade, etc.
- c. Social - including gender, indigenous peoples, and marginalized groups.

## 3) Governance

The report will consider institutions, actors, instruments (law, contracts, international treaties, customary systems, traditional practices, ...), at different levels, and what should be done to improve governance of forests and of related domains for FSN.

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