

[Revised Version]

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

This HLPE report will aim at producing an evidence-based, comprehensive analysis of the links between forestry and food security and nutrition (FSN), and how sustainable forestry can contribute to improved food security and nutrition.

The contribution of forests to FSN goes far beyond the direct provision of forest foods. Therefore, a holistic picture, which captures the full contribution of forests across all four dimensions of FSN (including the Availability, the Access, the Utilization and the Stability dimensions), will be established through the report. It will consider the various ways forests and sustainable forest management practices, contribute to FSN, with distinctive implications for household, national and global levels.

Finally, the analysis will also demonstrate the diverse roles forests play in different socio-economic contexts to better understand how forests contribute to sustainable food security and nutrition in these different contexts.

1) The role of forests for FSN

1. The report will assess the contribution of forests to FSN from the four dimensions of FSN perspective at household, national and global levels.

a. **Availability** – roles forests play at household, national and global levels

(e.g. Provision of edible Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFPs), contribution to agricultural and fisheries production through ecosystem services)

b. **Access** – roles forests play at household, national and global levels

(e.g. income generation: economic access)

c. **Utilization** – roles forests play at household, national and global levels

(e.g. use of fuelwood for cooking and water sterilization; provision of micronutrients through wild NWFPs for certain target groups etc.)

d. **Stability** – roles forests play at household, national and global levels

(e.g. sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation)

2. The report will address the question of “FSN of whom?” The report will consider different target groups ranging from the people directly depending on forests (e.g. most often the poor and the marginalized utilizing forests as a safety-net in times of need, and/or a direct source of food and income) to the indirect forest users (e.g. beneficiaries of a wide range of ecosystem services), and will analyse how forests contribute to their FSN.

*The analysis of this section will be carried out with reference to the State of World’s Forests 2014; Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 & 2015 (to be published this year); FAO STAT; IUFRO Report, using their available quantitative data.

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

This section of the report will discuss the dynamics and threats (e.g. land-use issues between forests and agriculture, climate change etc.), and opportunities relevant to the role of forests for food security and nutrition.

While addressing the challenges, threats and opportunities, the report will address them in each dimension of sustainability (environmental, economic and social) considering the specificities of forests. The actions will need to take into consideration the multiple functions of forests including traditional knowledge and land-use.

1. **Environmental dimension** - timescales, ecosystems, land-use at different scales, CO2

2. **Economic dimension** - state of the industry, trade, small enterprise etc.
3. **Social dimension** - including gender & youth, indigenous peoples, and marginalized groups, overall human well-being

3) Governance

The report will consider the relevant institutions, actors, instruments (law, contracts, international treaties, customary systems, traditional practices etc.) at different levels, and what should be done to improve governance of forests in the context of FSN. The importance of secure forest tenure rights should be also highlighted under this section.

4) Conclusions and Recommendations

The report should identify and differentiate the type of recommendations for different contexts and beneficiary groups. The recommendations should aim to enhance the understanding, and strengthen capacity development in cross-sectoral forestry and food security and nutrition policies and programmes. They should ultimately enable relevant policy considerations for integrated sustainable forestry and food security and nutrition practices.