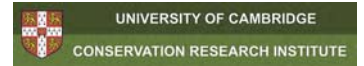


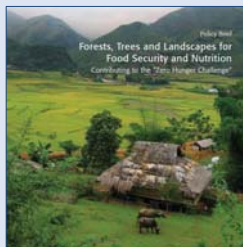
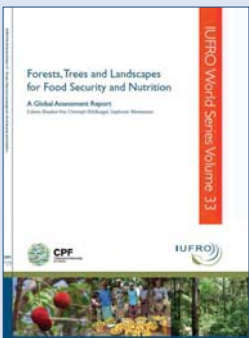
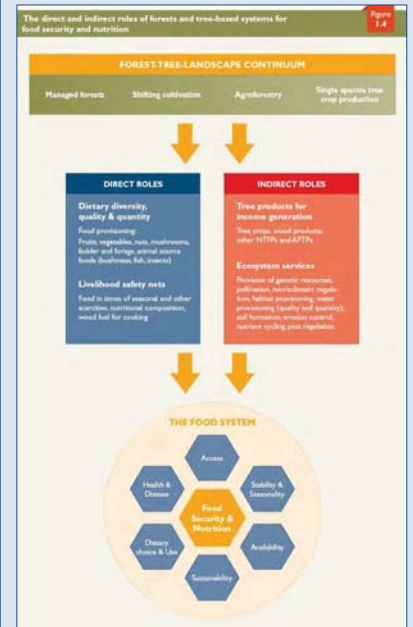
Forests and Food: Addressing Hunger and Nutrition across Sustainable Landscapes

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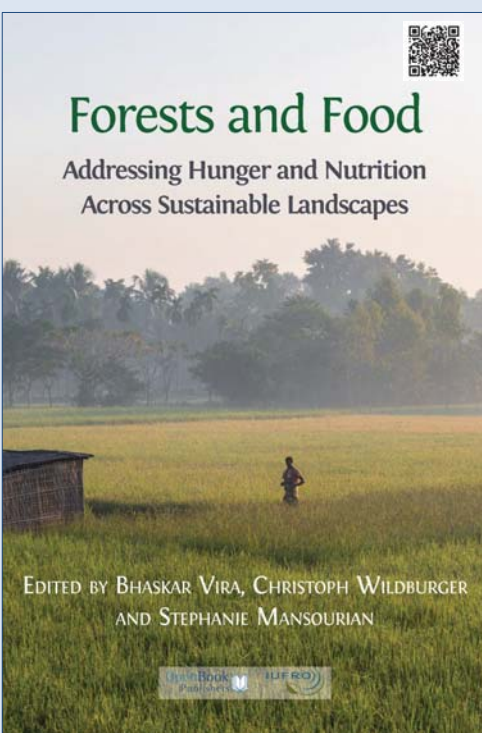
Forests matter for the Zero Hunger Challenge

- While rates of hunger (insufficient access to energy) have been falling in many parts of the world, there has been little change in the rates of micronutrient deficiencies .
- Tree foods are often rich sources of vitamins, minerals, proteins, fats and other nutrients. Access to forests and tree-based systems has been associated with increased fruit and vegetable consumption and increased dietary diversity.
- Forest foods often provide a 'safety net' during periods of other food shortages caused by crop failure, as well as making important contributions during seasonal crop production gaps.
- Bushmeat is often the main source of animal protein available to forest and forest-boundary communities, serving as an important source of iron and fat, and diversifying diets. Insects are a cheap, available source of protein and fat, and to a lesser degree carbohydrate. Some species are also considered good sources of vitamins and minerals.



Global Forest Expert Panel

Peer-reviewed report authored by 60 scientists, led by Dr Bhaskar Vira (Panel Chair)
Coordinated by the International Union of Forest Research Organisations (IUFRO)
Released at the United Nations Forum on Forests, New York, May 2015



Managing forest-food landscapes

- Forests and tree-based systems can contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals on Hunger
- This requires effective management of 'nutrition-sensitive' landscapes and improved governance across the forest-food sectors
- Resilient, climate-smart landscapes need to be managed on a multi-functional basis supporting food production, biodiversity, other land uses and the maintenance of ecosystem services