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**Food security** is defined as, “...A state where all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.” All these aspects of food security are affected by the health and prosperity of forests, thus the role of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) is vital for food security. SFM directly supports the provision of those edible Non-Wood Forest Products, and indirectly supports agricultural and fishery production through the provision of forest ecosystem services such as pollination services and the restoration of soil and water productivity. More than 50 million people in India depend directly on forests for food consumption and good nutrition. In 2011 it was estimated that 80 percent of the population of the Lao People’s Democratic Republic consumed wild foods from forests daily. Indeed, forests and trees in rural landscapes, when managed under SFM, help increase income and provide multiple renewable resources such as food, wood, fodder, fiber, biofuel, shelter and other products. Income generated globally in both formal and informal forest sectors accounted for 730 billion USD in 2011. In addition, for the 2.4 billion people who rely on woodfuel as their main energy source for cooking and water sterilization, the role of SFM in sustainable production of woodfuel is particularly important. SFM practices, such as forest landscape restoration and management, when well-integrated and applied in an inter-sectoral manner, are crucial for stable production and consumption of goods and services that forests offer for improved food security. Zephyr prototype/technology could greatly contribute to the efforts of SFM, through different forest restoration activities, and ultimately to the Zero Hunger Challenge.