

Agroforestry benefits which make it the most suitable food system for ensuring the right to food for all:

1. Diversified and nutritional diet, from fruits and vegetables, nuts and palms, mushrooms, fodder and forage, and animal source foods (rabbits, fish, insects).
2. Increasing income by higher production of agroforestry products and crops for home consumption and market.
3. Increased availability of sustainably sourced firewood on farms, decreasing deforestation and burden on women and children to collect firewood.
4. Livelihood safety nets against climate change impacts from diversified crops and income to provide food in times of seasonal scarcity.
5. Increasing buffering capacity of farms against the effects of climate change through the protection trees provide to crops during times of heavy wind, flooding, and water scarcity.
6. Increased accessibility to medicinal trees for disease treatment.
7. Better functioning ecosystem services providing soil formation, clean air, erosion control, nutrient cycling, and pest regulation.

CONTACTS

Vi Agroforestry | info@viagroforestry.org
www.viagroforestry.org

 VIAGROFORESTRY  @VIAGROFORESTRY  @VIAGROFORESTRY

Where trees grow - people grow



Vi Agroforestry

**Agroforestry for the
Right to Food**

AGROFORESTRY

Agroforestry is a system of land use management in which trees or shrubs are grown around or among crops or pasture land. In a broader sense, Agroforestry is a collective name for land-use systems and technologies where woody perennials (trees, shrubs, palms, bamboos, etc.) are deliberately used on the same land-management units as agricultural crops and/or animals, in some form of spatial arrangement or temporal sequence.

RIGHT TO FOOD

The right to food is a human right. It protects the right of all human beings to live in dignity, free from hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. “The right to adequate food is realized when every man, woman and child, alone or in community with others, have physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement” (FAO, 2013).

Contribution of the major agroforestry practices to the four pillars of right to food

Agroforestry Practice	Four pillars of Right to Food			
	Availability	Access	Utilisation	Stability
Dispersed Interplanting	Supplementary food during shortages	Provides cash for purchasing food	Improved nutrition from diversified diet	Can be harvested in shortage periods
Boundary Planting	Provides fodder for livestock, enhances yield with nitrogen fixing	Pruned wood is sold to provide cash for purchasing food	Provides native edible fruits, fuel for cooking, and fodder for dairy production	Protection to crops during climate extremes and wild animal foraging
Fruit Orchards	Provides alternative food sources seasonally	Diversifies income for purchasing food	Provides nutrition from diversified diet	Fills seasonal income shortage by selling fruits
Kitchen Gardens	Provides supplementary food at home	Food all year round, provides nutrition when income is low	Accessible source of vitamins and minerals to add to household meals	Can be harvested all year round
Coffee and trees	Provides supplementary food including honey and native fruits	Improved coffee harvest increases income	Trees provide fuel for cooking, shade for coffee, fodder for livestock	Improves micro climate during climate extremes
Livestock Keeping	Provides nutrition from eggs, milk, and meat	Diversifies income through selling animal products all year round	Improves nutrition from additional proteins and vitamins	Manure increases soil fertility, yield and income