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COLLECTION AND CONSUMPTION OF WILD FOREST PRODUCTS IN EUROPE

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Outline

- Background
- Research objective and methodology
- Results
- Conclusions and policy implications

Slides can be download from the web: search "pettenella"

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TESAF Interpretation's Sewerth Programme for research, technological development and demonstration

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Non Wood Forest Products' (NWFP) economic role

- FAO estimates that NWFPs generated **US\$88 billion** in 2011 (SOFO,
- 2014).

 76 million tonnes of food from the forest were consumed on average in 2011 (SOFO, 2014).
- 1 billion people are thought to depend on wild foods (Burlingame, 2000).
- 80% of the population of developing countries rely on traditional medicines, mostly plant drugs, for primary health care.

In the past a focus on the role of NWFP in DC



Estimated income from the informal forest sector in 2911 (in billion USD at 2011 prices) Woodhaal and NWTPs Total 14.4 5.3 19.7 67.4 77.3 3.4 3.6 3.0 12.8 per FAO (2016a), based on various so

Non Wood Forest Products' economic role

- NWFP in Europe: a market segment of the rural economy perceived as marginal and declining:
 - No clear definition (commercial product or/and recreational
 - No data, also due to the complexity of the value chain
 - No innovation
 - Informal (black) economy



Definitions (source: Muir, 2018)

Non-wood forest products

Minor forest produce

Secondary or side use of

Forest by-products

Natural forest produce

Wild food

Wild meat (bushmeat)/game meat

NWFPs consist of goods of biological origin other than wood, derived from forests, other wooded land and trees outside forests. (FAO, 1999)

The term NTFP encompasses all biological materials other than timber which are extracted from forests for human use (DeBeer & McDermott, 1989)

"Wild product" results from the "collection of edible plants and parts thereof, growing naturally in natural areas, forests and agricultural areas" (EU Art. 12, comma 2, Reg. 834/07 "organic law")

All non-timber forest produce of plant origin including bamboo, brush wood, stumps, cane, tussar, cocoons, honey, wax, lac, or kendu leaves, medicinal plants, and herbs, roots, tubers and the like. (Government of India)

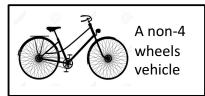
All kinds of use in forests and forest lands not covered by forest, except for timber and minor forest materials, including: animal breading, beekeeping, farming, processing of wood and wild fruits and berries, medicinal plants, placement of apiaries, collection of wild food resources medicinal plants, technical raw materials and other, procurement of secondary forest resources (stumps, bark, etc.), Kyrgystan Forest Law

E.g. berries, mushrooms, herbs, decorative plants as well as hunting, bee-keeping and the grazing of cattle. Categories of forest use: wood production, resin production, secondary forest materials and technological raw materials, the use of forest by-products, scientific research, cultural and social purposes, hunting economy, recreation (including tourism) and other forest uses not prohibited by law. Estonia Forest Law

Refers to wild or semi-cultivated plants or mushrooms which can be used as such or with some processing. This also includes the by-products of trees and soil materials. (Finland's National Forest Programme 2015)

Wild food is defined as anything edible that requires no human input to increase its production (ACF, USA, 2008; ACF, 2012; FAO, 2004; FAO, 1999.)

All meat from animals hunted or trapped for meat that is available for consumption; meat from game that roams in farms (a farm has an enclosed space) is excluded (UNECE, 2017).



NWFP

- Weak component of the society
- Defensive attitude in marketing
- Definition based on negative attributes



Wild Forest Products

WFP

- · Modern segment of an affluent society
- · Aggressive attitude in marketing
- · Definition based on positive attributes

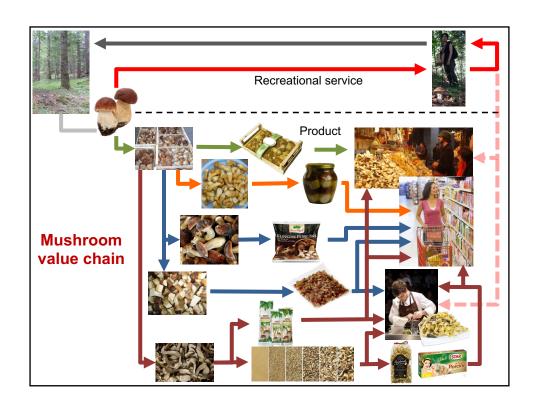








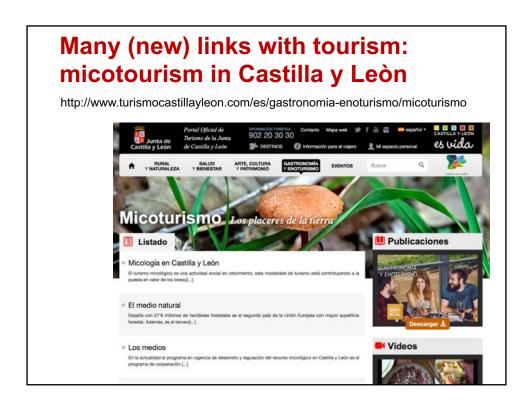


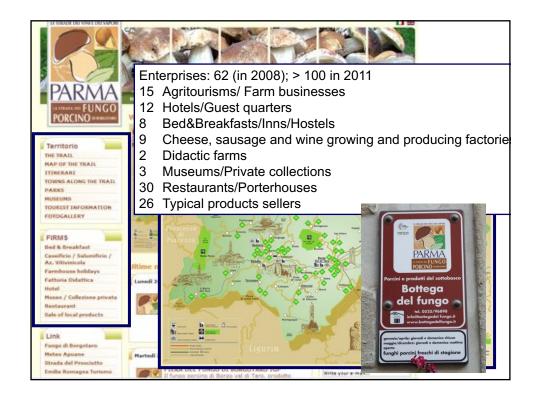




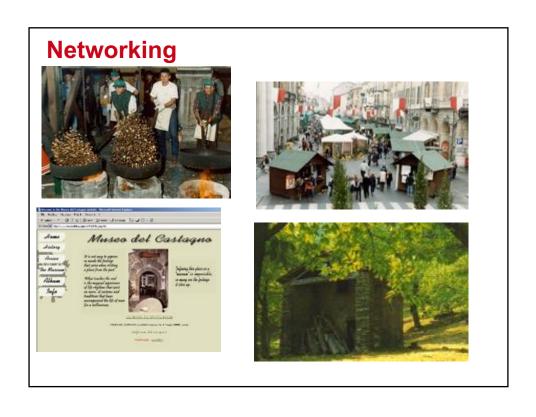
















 Objective: to assess the consumption and collection of NWFPs in Europe

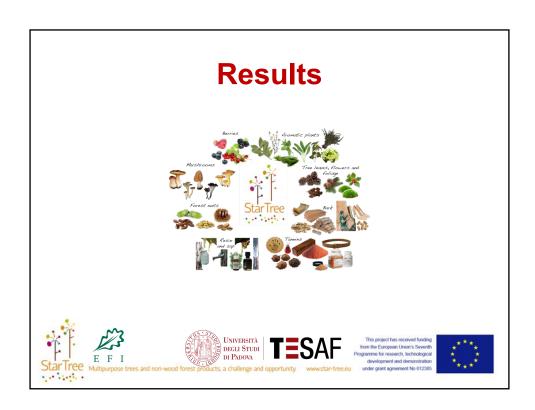
Design:

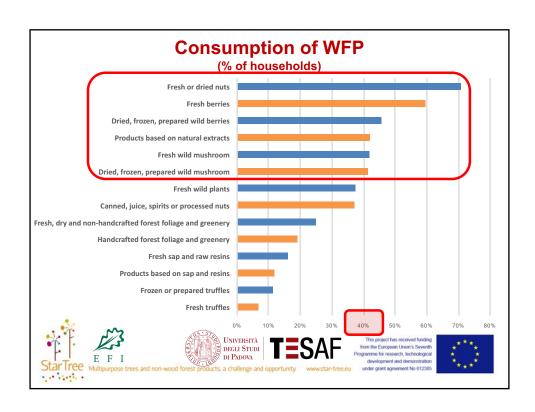
- · Unit of analysis: household
- Scale: EU28 (no Malta, Luxembourg and Cyprus) with Serbia, Turkey and European part of Russian Federation
- Panel study (distributed by a polling agency)

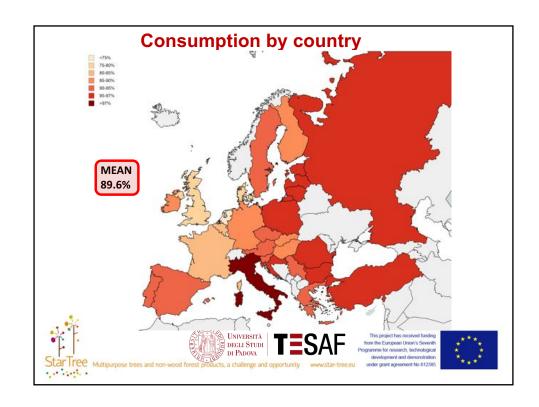


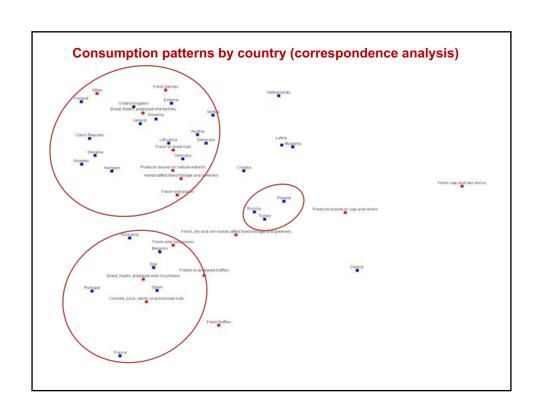
- Sample: respondents: 17,346 (95% confidence level, ≈ 4.21% confidence interval).
- Post-stratification by number of households per country and by size of households within country
- · Questions:
 - Socio-economic (urban/rural, income, size of household)
 - Consumption (14 products & how were they obtained)
 - Collection system (8 groups, 45 products consumption vs. sale, quantity, location & use)
 - Other (forest ownership, frequency of picking, problems with and income from picking)

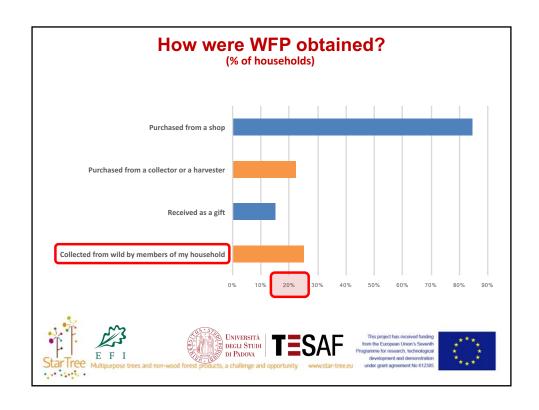


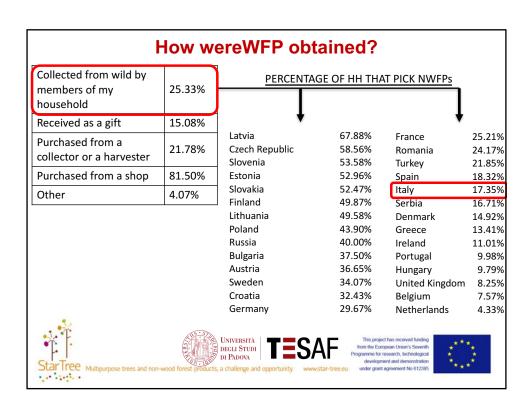


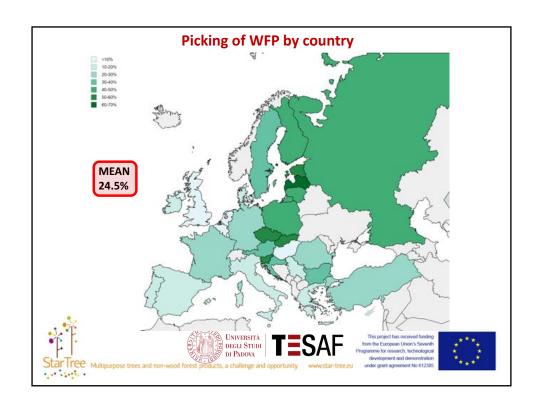


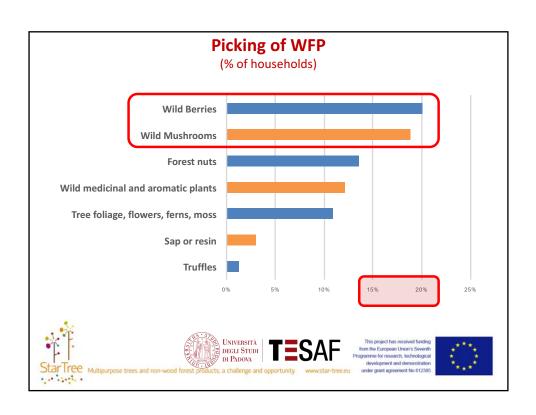


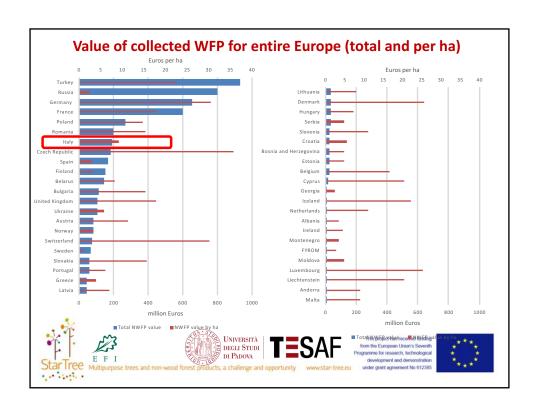


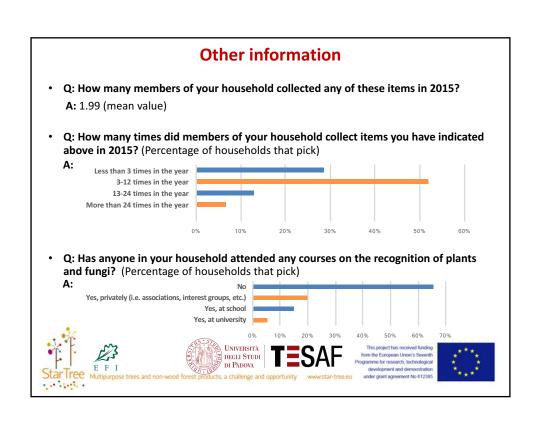


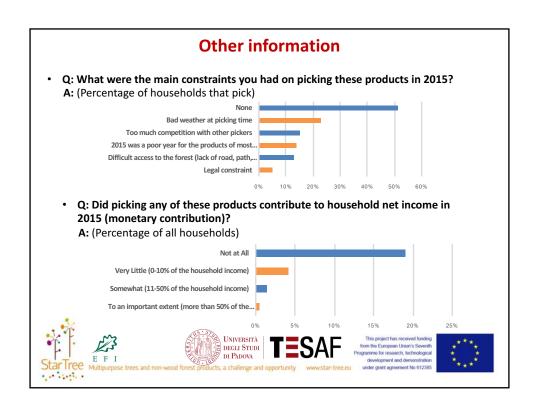


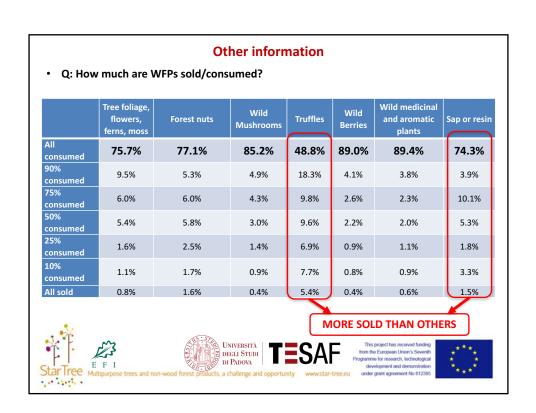












Conclusions and policy implications







- Consumption of WFP:
 - Very high rates but are they really wild? (product origin)
- · Collection of WFP:
 - a mass social activity (1/4 of Europeans!)
 - increases from West to East, from urban to rural
 - vast majority picks in forest that does not belong to them (importance of harvesting rights)
 - not regulated access prevailing
- Economic importance of NWFPs
 - for 0.5% of the EU households more than 50% of income!
 - represent about 30% of roundwood value



