



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Key actions on transparency and visibility of NWFPs

Giulia Muir, Simona Sorrenti, Sven Walter,
FAO Forest Products & Statistics Team





3.3 Transparency, data and information flow on NWFPs

3.3.1 Improve visibility of NWFPs

- Establish high-relevance NWFP species and derived products lists at European and country-level
- Improve official NWFP statistics in International Statistical Classifications Systems
- Integrate NWFPs in individual/household consumption surveys
- Complement information by targeted sectoral surveys and market surveys

3.3.2 Traceability and innovative labelling

- Enforce compliance with mandatory traceability for food and related labelling requirements
- Establish legal standards and due diligence systems
- Encourage voluntary certification and quality standards
- Inform and educate consumers through guarantee of origin
- Leverage the potential of mobile ICT solutions for labelling and traceability

3.3.3 Facilitate access to data on production, commercialisation, and trade

- Promote studies of costs, rents, trade, and prices for NWFP production systems
- Promote knowledge sharing through good practice guidelines and ICT platforms

Rationale (1/3)



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Hidden Harvest/Invisible Trade

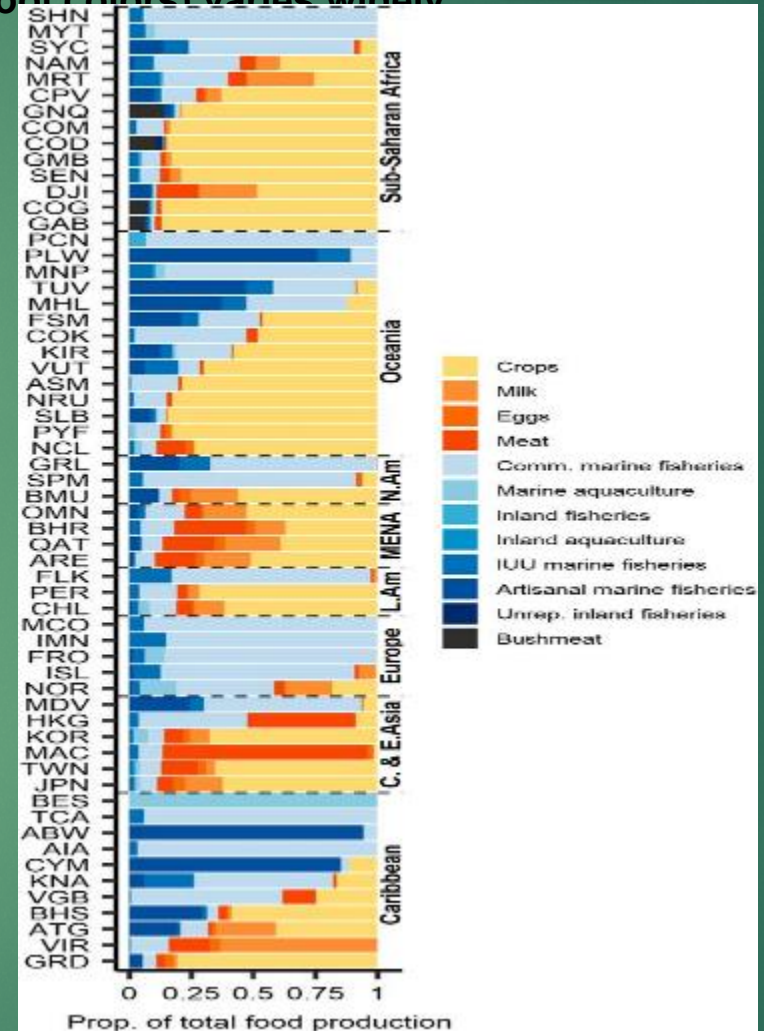
The majority of plants in trade (between 60-90%)
are wild-harvested (TRAFFIC, 2020)

Rationale (2/3)

Among different countries, the proportions of food from crops, livestock, milk, and eggs (warm colors) and various underassessed foods (cool colors) varies widely

+ Conventionally reported food includes just a few livestock species and 10 crops

+ Hidden, missing, and under-reported foods represent substantial amounts of food production in many countries around the world. (more than 25% of total food in 40 countries)



Benjamin S. Halpern et al. PNAS 2019;116:37:18152-18156





Rationale (3/3)

- +FAO estimates that total income from informal production of NWFPs: **US\$88 billion** in 2011 (SOFO, 2014)
- +**76 million tons of food from the forest** were consumed on average in 2011 (SOFO, 2014)
- +**1 Bln people** are thought to depend on *wild* foods (Burlingame, 2000)
- +**80% of the population** in developing countries rely on traditional medicines, mostly plant drugs, for primary health care
- +**26% of European households** collect NWFPs (wild berries, mushrooms, forest nuts & maps) (greater quantities and diversity collected in Eastern Europe); 60.2 kg per year (Lovric *et al.* 2020)
- + Total value of NWFPs collected each year in Europe amounts to **71% of the value of annual roundwood production** (Lovric *et al.* 2020)



Key actions – Visibility (3.3.1)

1. Establish high relevance NWFP species and derived products lists at European and country-level
2. Improve official NWFP statistics in International Statistical Classifications Systems

▶ Building on existing processes!

- ▶ HS, ISIC, CPC
 - ▶ FRA: room for improvement
-

- ▶ Intersecretariat Working Group on NWFP statistics?
- ▶ NWFP “flagships””?



**Presentation
on the
Harmonized
System
2022 Edition**

WCO
Tariff and Trade Affairs
Directorate

Clarifying and building on terminology

POSITIONING NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS IN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

	WILD → FARMED (terrestrial products)							WILD → FARMED (aquatic products)		
Product	Wild products Untended biological resources other than wood obtained from gathering (regardless of land-use designation).		Non wood forest products Goods derived from forests and other wooded land that are tangible and physical objects of biological origin other than wood.			Agricultural products Any product, raw or processed, marketed for human consumption or animal feed.		Fishery products Fish, molluscs, crustaceans and other aquatic animals, residues and aquatic plants.		
	Wild products (other)	Wild forest products	Semi-wild forest products	Managed forest products	Agroforestry products	Crop products	Livestock products	Fish Catch	Enhanced capture	Aqua-culture products
Definition	Untended biological resources other than wood obtained from gathering.	Untended biological resources other than wood gathered in forests and other wooded land.	Biological resources other than wood gathered in forests and other wooded land subject to some form of human intervention to increase productivity	Biological resources other than wood gathered in managed tree production systems where primary designated land use is forest.	Products collected in agroforestry systems when crops are grown under tree cover where primary designated land use is agriculture.	Actual harvested production from the field or orchards.	Products from live and slaughtered animals.	Fishery products taken for all purposes – commercial, industrial, recreational, subsistence – and by all types of fishing units (fisherman, vessels, gear, etc.).	Fishery products raised in open spaces (e.g. oceans, lakes) where they grow using natural food supplies and released for instance by national authorities and re-captured by fisherman as wild animals.	Farming of aquatic organisms through a form of intervention in the natural rearing processes such as regular stocking or feeding..
Notes	Medicinal and aromatic plants, for instance, collected on shrub lands outside forests or other wooded land.	Wild fruit, nuts, vegetables, mushrooms, game, edible insects, honey, fodder, building/ construction materials.	e.g. acai production in Amazonia; wild tubers/yams in sub-Saharan Africa	Specifically includes the following regardless of whether from natural forests or plantations: gum arabic, rubber/ latex and resin; Christmas trees, cork, bamboo and rattan. Forest nuts and berries should also be included if from forest/other wooded land.	For example, multipurpose trees on crop lands. Land use criteria is the defining factor in this case.	Includes products collected in tree stands in agricultural production systems, such as fruit tree plantations and oil palm plantation.	*Includes honey and beeswax; honey harvested from forests/wood ed land should be included as a NWFP	Refers to catches of fisheries products operating inland, fresh and brackish water areas and inshore, offshore and high-seas fishing areas.	Also includes wild caught fish raised temporarily in holding facilities.	Implies individual or corporate ownership of the stock being cultivated.
Activity	Extraction and gathering of wild growing non-wood forest products (plant-based)* and hunting**				Growing, rearing/raising***			Fishing****		

* ISIC under Group 023, Class 0230 of Section A on Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; **ISIC under Group 0150; *** ISIC Groups 011,012,0130,121,122,0130,0140; ****ISIC Group 050 (0501/0502).

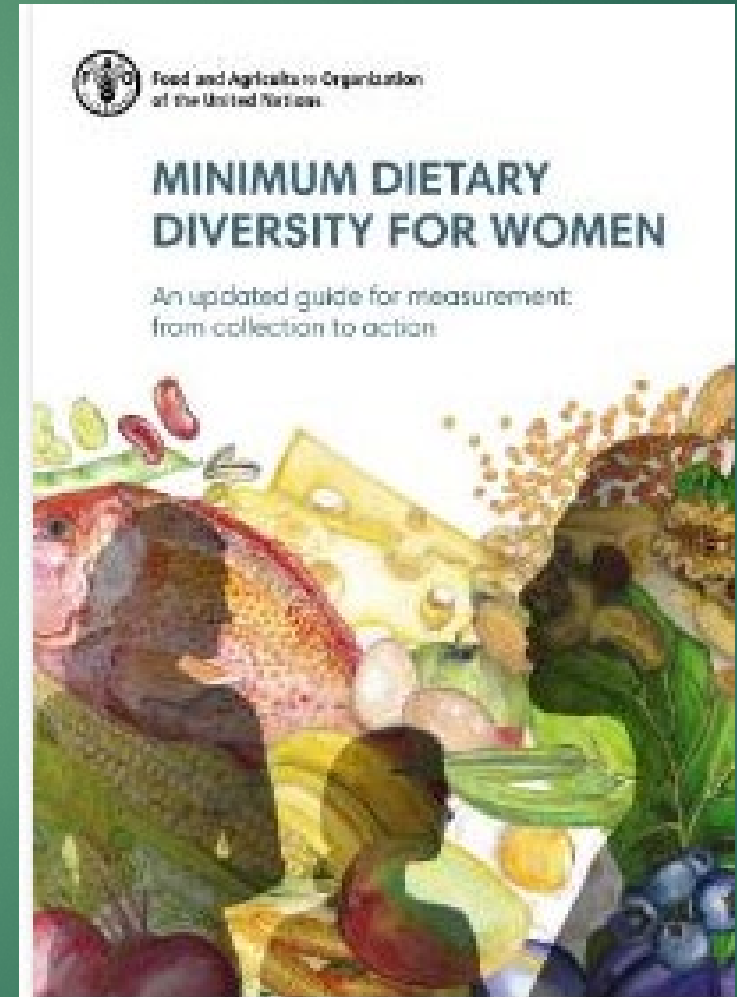


Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Key actions – visibility (3.3.1)

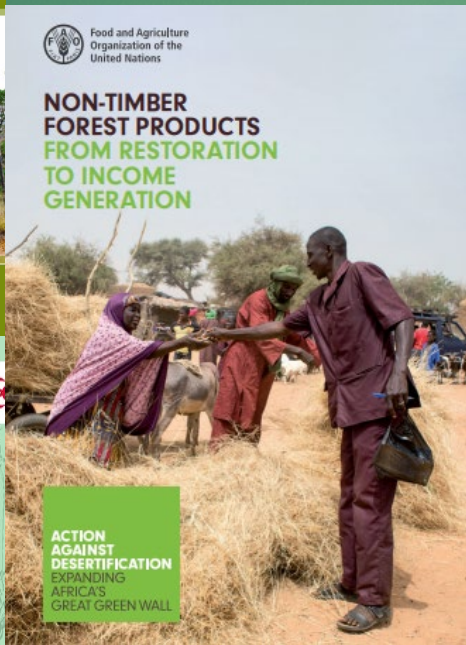
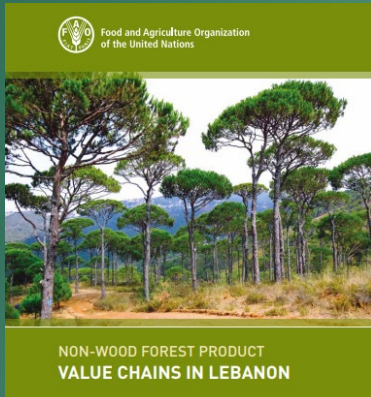
3. Integrate NWFPs in large-scale household consumption surveys

Capturing wild food contributions to diets and livelihoods : (2018-2020)





4. Complement information by targeted sectoral and market surveys



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

Forest Policy and Economics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/forpol

Non-wood forest products in Europe – A quantitative overview

Marko Lovrić^{a,*}, Riccardo Da Re^b, Enrico Vidale^b, Irina Prokofieva^c, Jennifer Wong^d, Davide Pettenella^b, Pieter Johannes Verkerk^a, Robert Mavsar^a

^a European Forest Institute, Yliopistokatu 6B, 80100 Joensuu, Finland
^b University of Padua, Department of Land, Environment, Agriculture and Forestry TESAF, Viale dell'Università, 16, 35020 Legnaro, Italy
^c Forest Sciences Center of Catalonia, Carrer de Sant Llorenç, 0, 25280 Solsona, Lleida, Spain
^d Wild Resources Ltd, Yrys Uchaf, Mynydd Llandygai, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 4BZ, UK

ABSTRACT

Mushrooms, berries and other Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFPs) are an important part of forest recreation, rural income and of cultural heritage. Due to poor data on their collection and use, they are often ignored in forest policy and management decisions, which could impair those livelihoods that depend on NWFPs as an income source. We conducted a survey involving 17,346 respondents from 28 European countries to estimate which and how much of these products are collected. Our results show that 26% of European households collect NWFPs and that collection rates and quantities increase from Western to Eastern Europe. Previous studies focused mainly on marketed NWFPs, but our findings suggest that marketed NWFPs represent only a small share and that 86% of the collected weight is self-consumed. The total value of NWFPs collected each year amounts to 71% of the value of annual roundwood production, much more than previously estimated. Our results point to the need to consider co-production of wood and NWFPs, especially in Central Europe where their value per hectare is the highest.

Key actions – traceability (3.3.2)

3.3.2 Traceability and innovative labelling

- Enforce compliance with mandatory traceability for food and related labelling requirements
- Establish legal standards and due diligence systems
- Encourage voluntary certification and quality standards
- Inform and educate consumers through guarantee of origin
- Leverage the potential of mobile ICT solutions for labelling and traceability

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS

NTFP	Standard(s)	Source
Honey	<i>Codex Standard for Honey (Codex Stan-12-1981)</i>	Codex, FAO & WHO, 1981)
Gum Arabic	Gum Arabic, INS No. 414	JEFCA, 2006.
Shea butter	<i>Regional Standard for Unrefined Shea Butter, 2017</i>	Codex, FAO & WHO, 2017
Brazil nuts	<i>Proposed Draft Maximum Levels for Aflatoxins in Brazil Nuts (NII-2008)</i>	Codex, FAO and WHO, 2010.

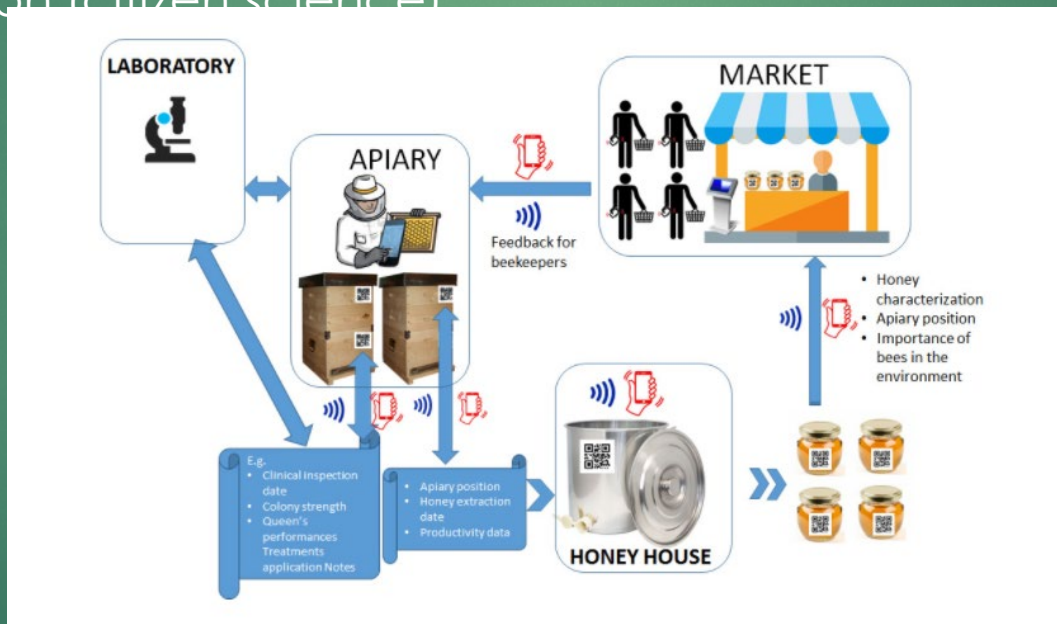


Key actions – access to data (3.3.3)

3.3.3 Facilitate access to data on production, commercialisation, and trade

- Promote studies of costs, rents, trade, and prices for NWFP production systems
- Promote knowledge sharing through good practice guidelines and ICT platforms

- Best Practices (eg. FAO's TECA Technologies and Practices for Small Agricultural Producers)
- Innovation (citizen science)



Thank you !!!

“In Wildness is the preservation of the world.”

-Henry David Thoreau



Giulia.Muir@fao.org

Sven.Walter@fao.org