

# Towards a conceptual map of the European NWFP sector

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# Multipurpose trees and non-wood forest products: a challenge and opportunity

Four year FP7 project – 12 countries, 14 case study regions, 24 partners.

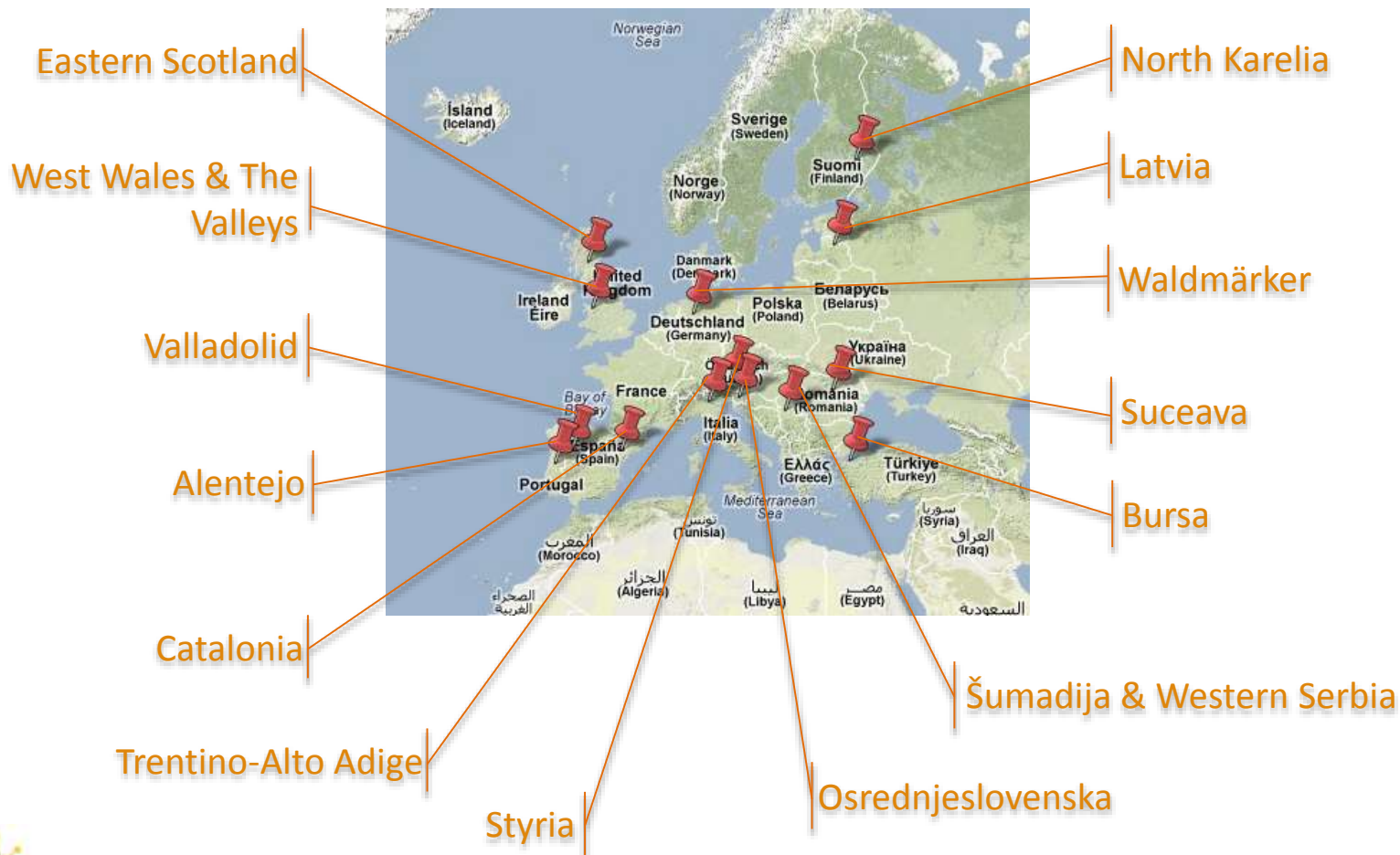
Started Nov 2012, end Oct 2016

[www.star-tree.eu](http://www.star-tree.eu)

This project has received funding  
from the European Union's Seventh  
Programme for research, technological  
development and demonstration  
under grant agreement No 311919

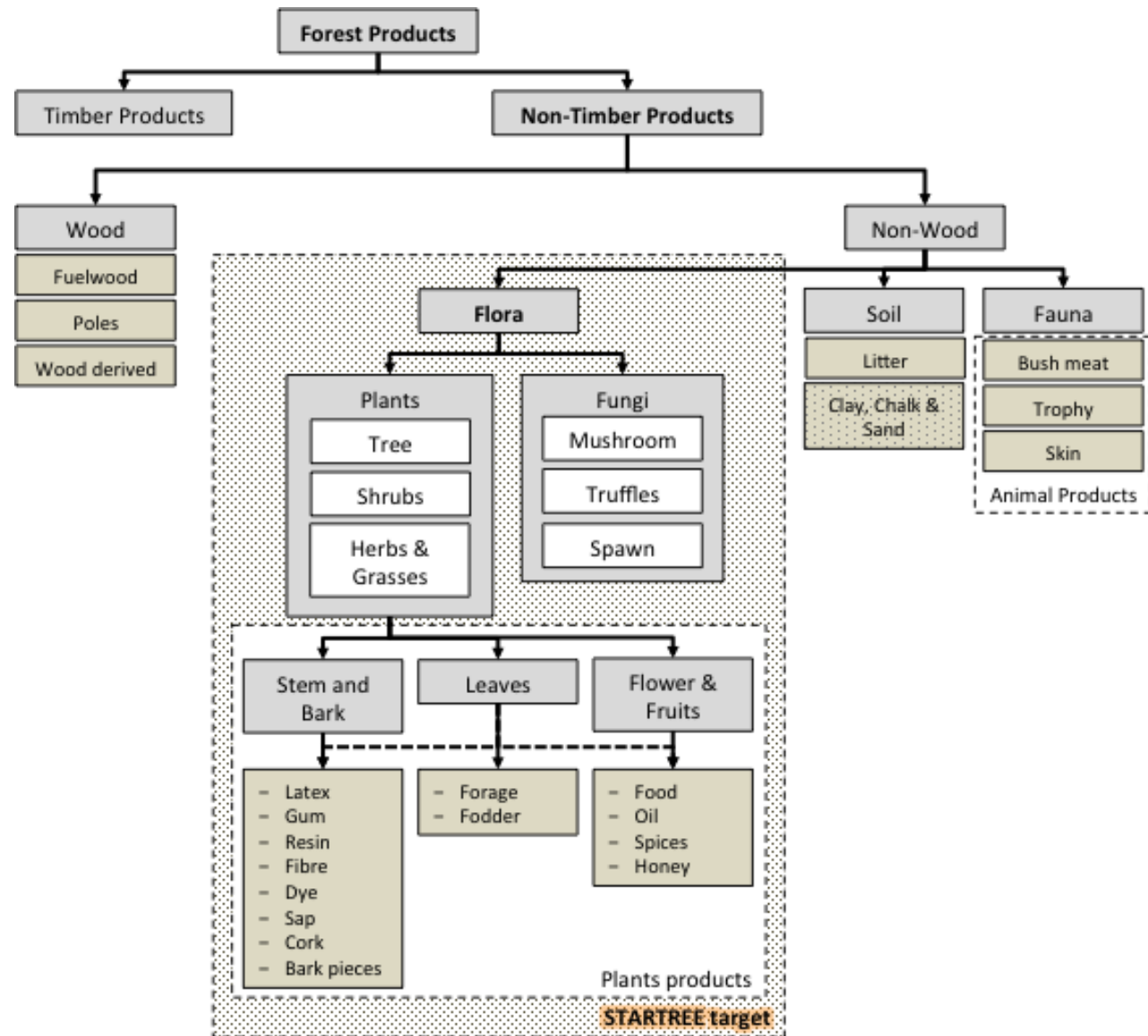


# The 14 StarTree regions

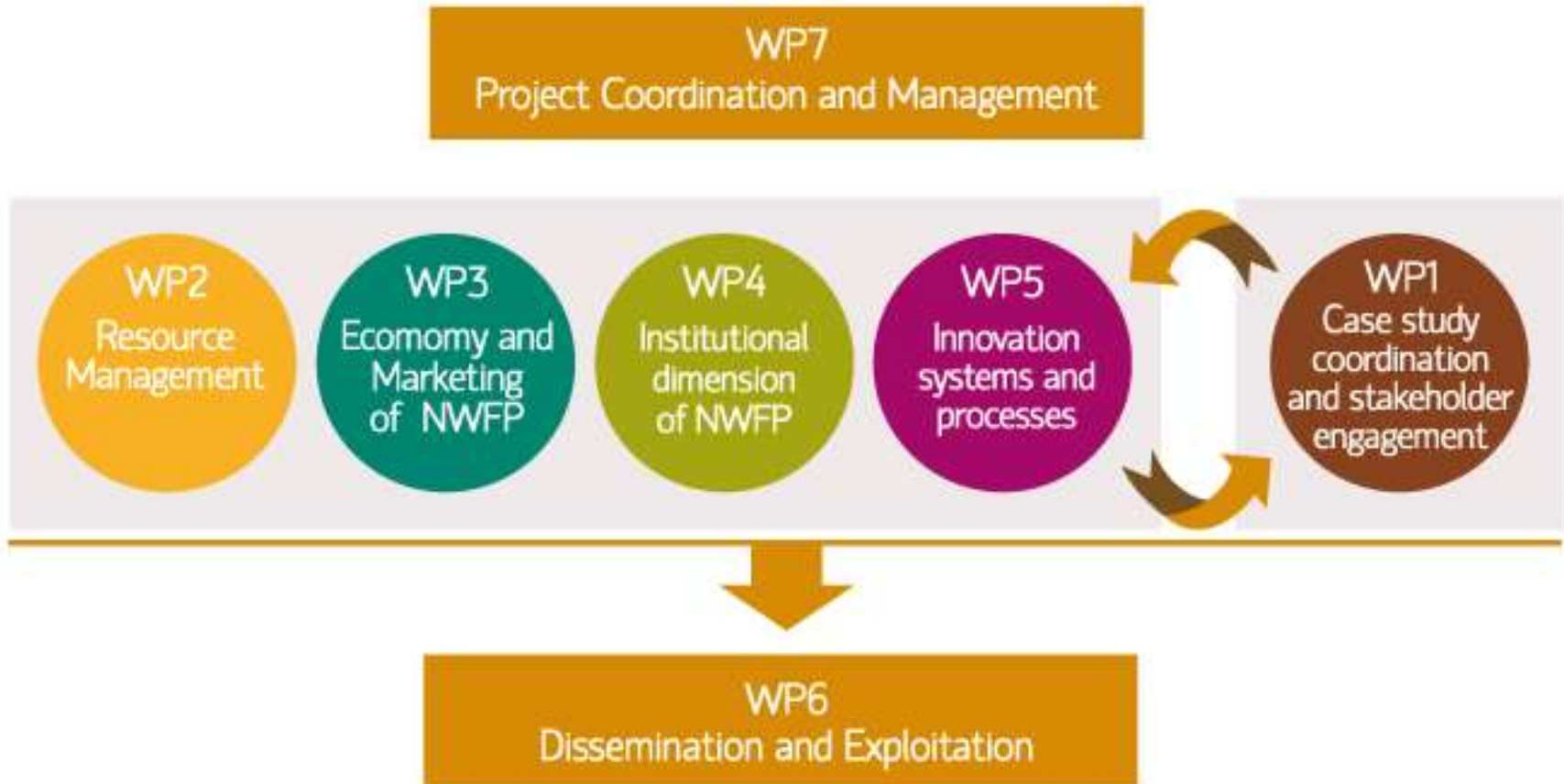


# Non wood forest products are:

*“products of biological origin other than wood derived from forests, other wooded land and trees outside forests”*  
(FAO 1999)



# StarTree organisation



# StarTree activity phases

2013 – Regional case studies

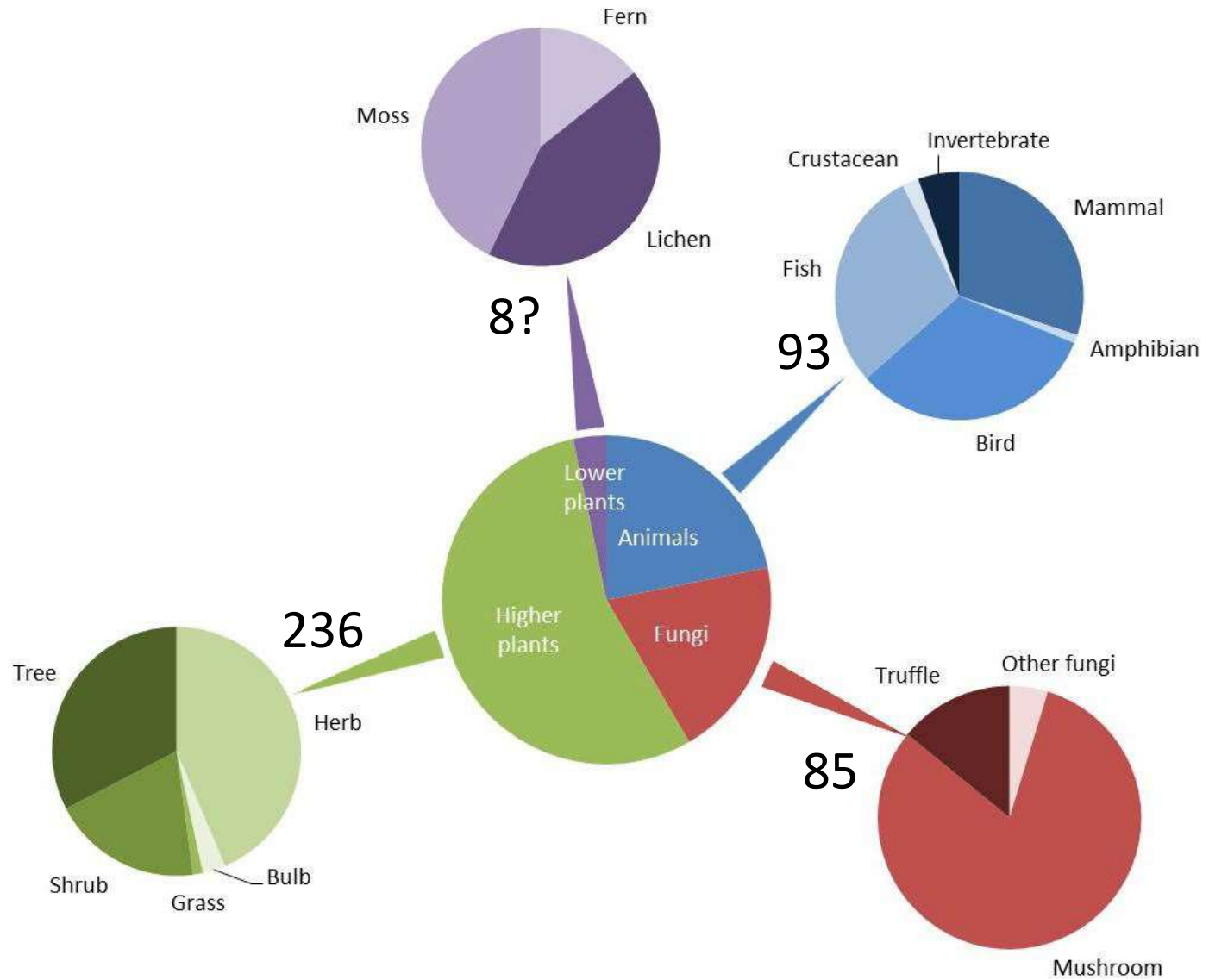
2014/2015 – In-depth case studies

2013-2016 Action Research

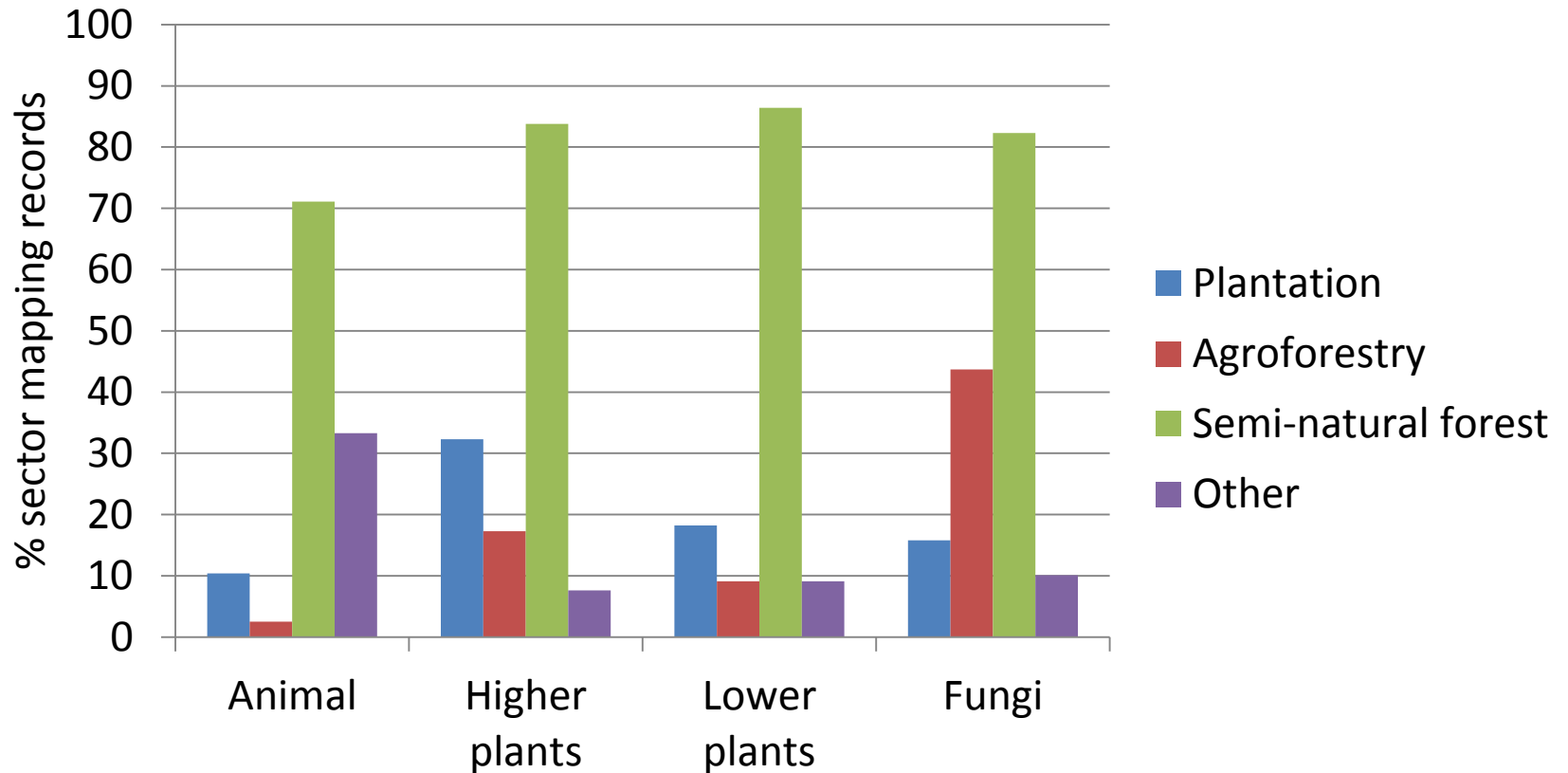
➤ State of the sector report

<http://star-tree.eu/results/deliverables>

# Composition of NWFP in StarTree regions



# Where are NWFPs picked?



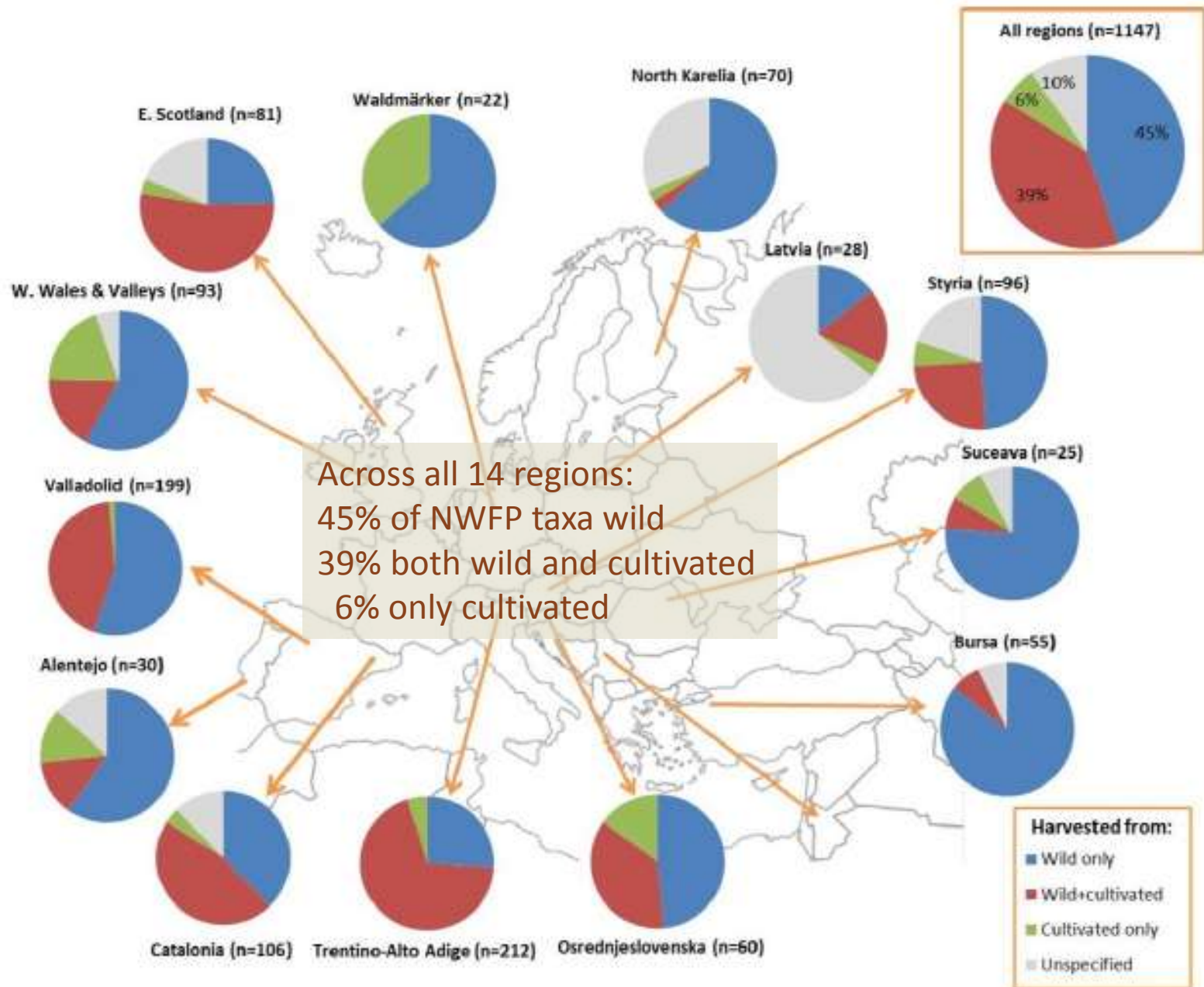


Other  
places  
NWFPs  
are picked

Places	Number of regions
Amenity woodlands	2
Urban areas	2
Gardens	3
Sporting estates	3
Seed orchards	1
Roadsides	1
Plant nurseries	2
Parkland	1
Rangeland	1
Hedgerows / garden fences	2
Farmland	3
Degraded areas	2
Forest streams & rivers	2
Coppice woodland	1
Research sites	1



# Wild vs cultivated



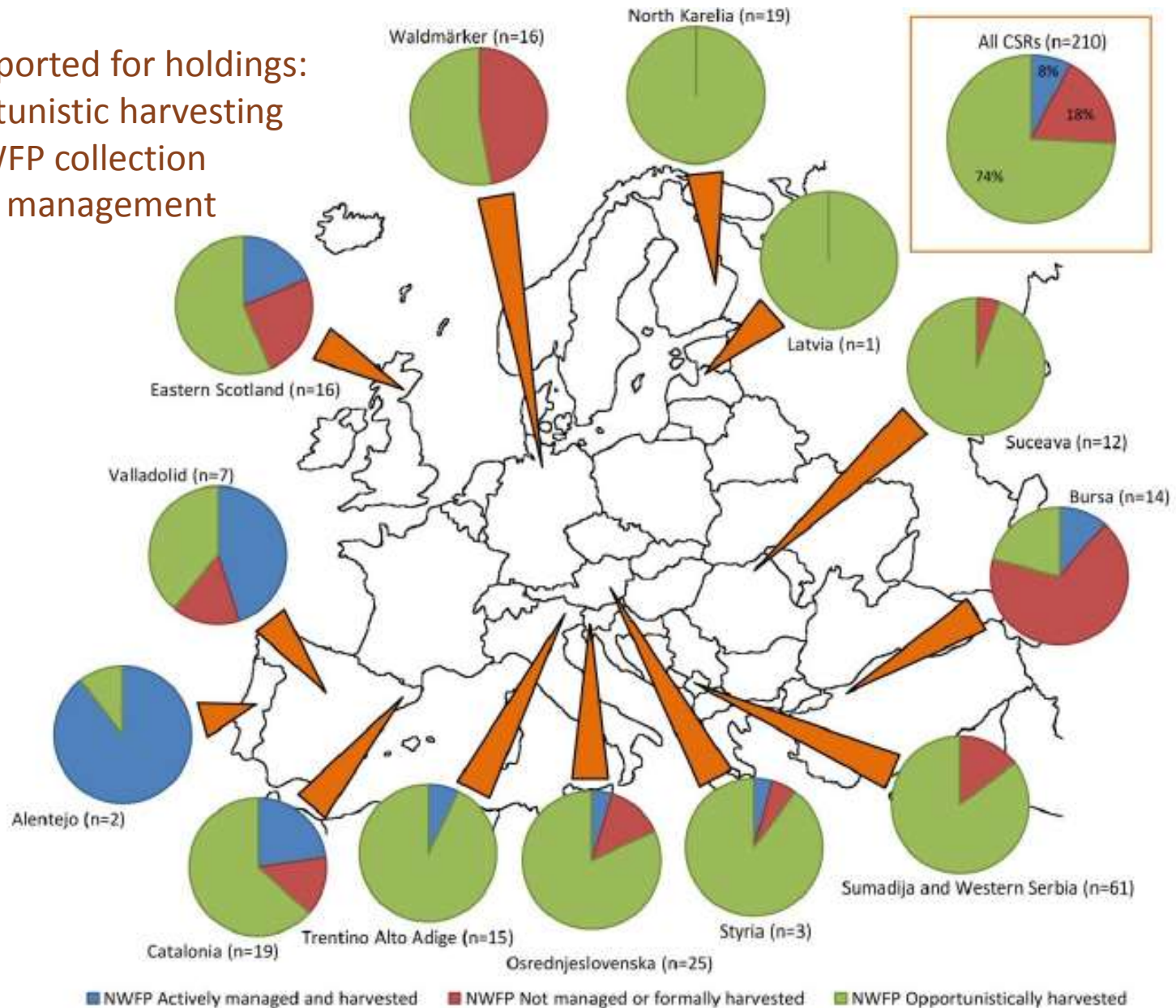
# Conservation issues

IUCN red data book category	Animals	Higher plants	Lower plants	Fungi
Critically endangered	1			
Endangered	1			
Vulnerable	5	2		
Near threatened	1	3		
Least concern	72	47		
Not yet assessed	6	142	8	80

Very few species have been assessed for conservation value. Most species collected from the wild and from natural forest... is more is needed to protect species?

# Active management for NWFPs

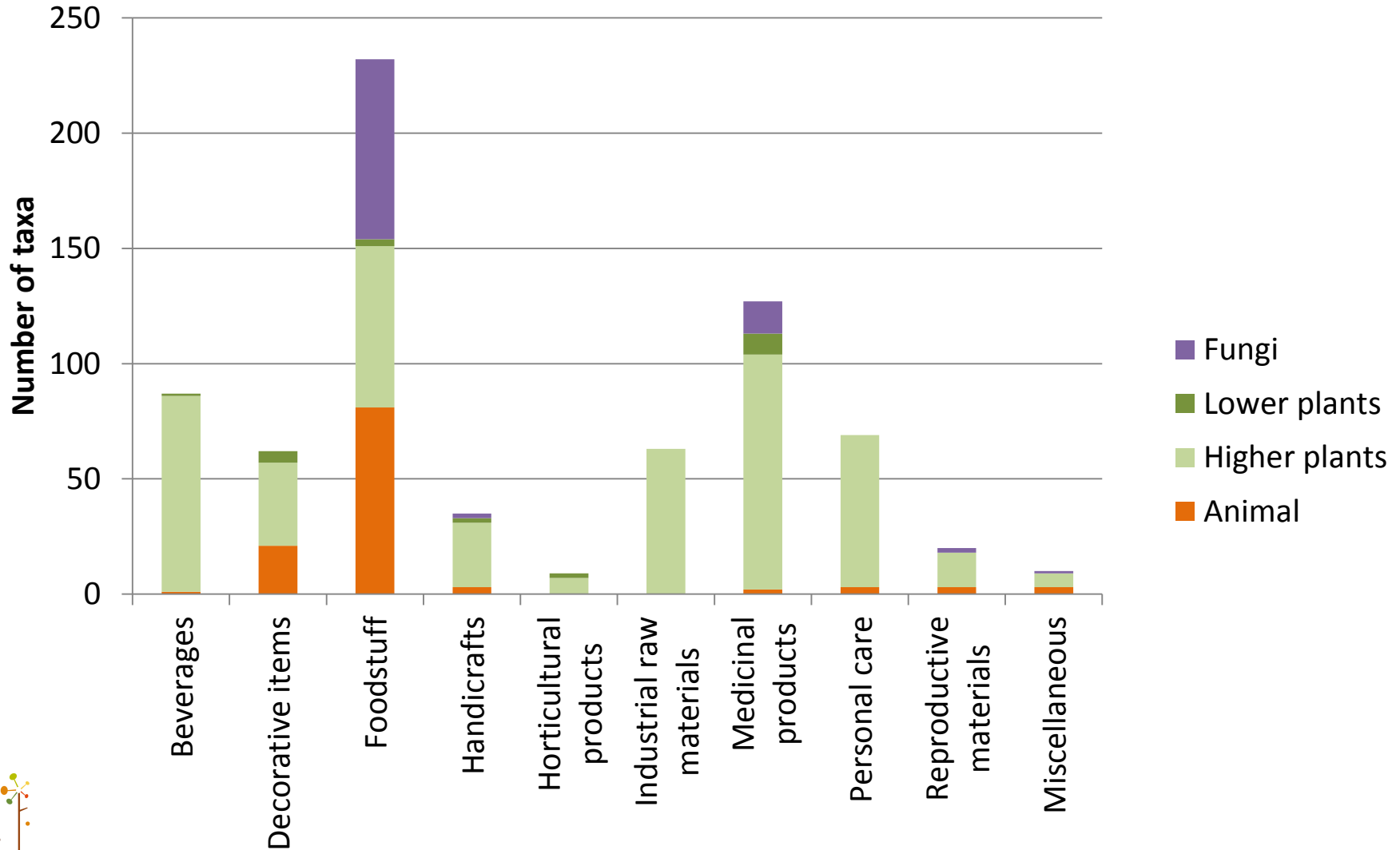
Foresters reported for holdings:  
 74% Opportunistic harvesting  
 18% No NWFP collection  
 6% Active management



# Legal constraints on management of forests for NWFPs

Region	Is it possible to transform stand for commercial production of NWFP?	Can you make NWFP focus of forest management?
Alentejo	Change of species in cork stands prohibited, yes in other stands for pine nuts and mushrooms	Yes, for cork and pine nuts.
Bursa	In general no, exceptions are for forest restoration	No
Catalonia	Yes with specific forest management plan	Yes
E. Scotland	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes in certain conditions, ex. game farming	Yes
North Karelia	Yes In certain conditions. Semi-cultivated berries might be possible. Birch sap- cultivation	Yes, in principle, probably not in practice.
Osrednje-slovenska	Yes, but needs to be included in approved forest management plan	Yes, but needs to be included in approved forest management plan
Styria	Yes in certain conditions (no clear-cut allowed)	Yes if included in the management plan
Suceava	No	No, except for hunting
Šumadija & W. Serbia	No	Yes
Trentino-Alto Adige	Yes (only from coppice to high forest)	Yes
Valladolid	Yes, but approved by authorities	Yes
Waldmärker	Needs approval if land use change, clear cut, or reduced growing stock under 25% of the total	No
W. Wales & Valleys	Yes	Yes

# What are these things used for?

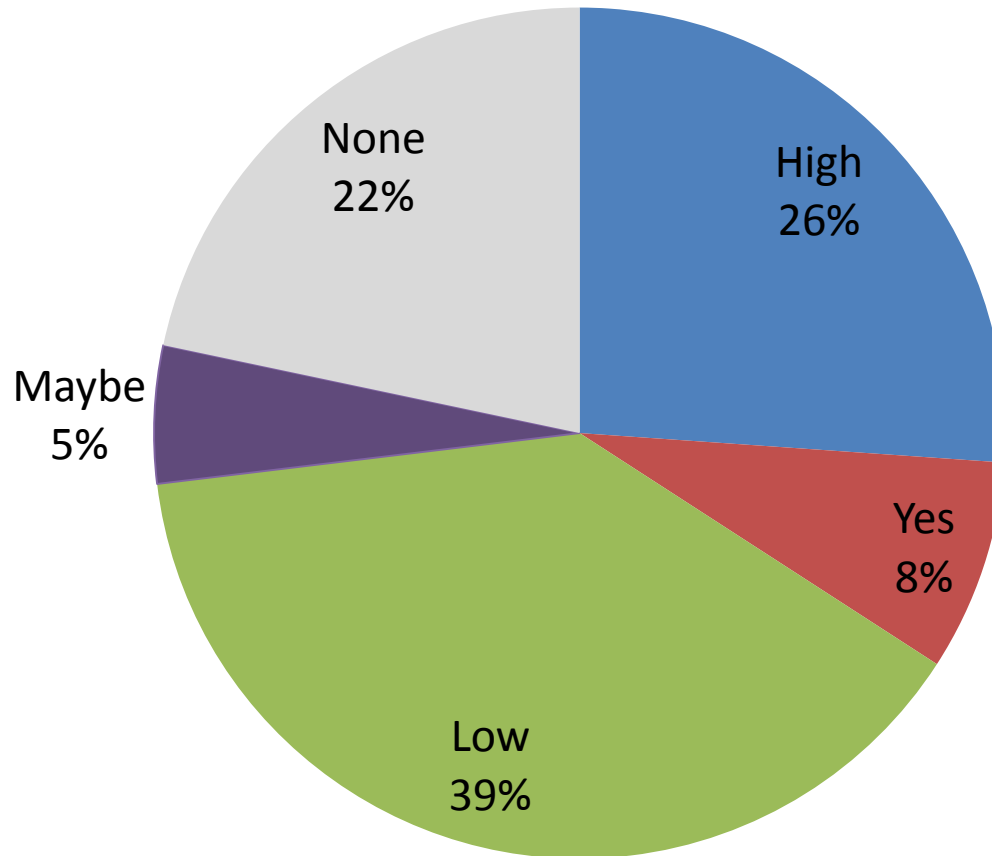


# Types of NWFP markets

- Not traded = personal use
- Mass markets = raw materials, traded in bulk
- Specialised markets = niche products
- Embedded products

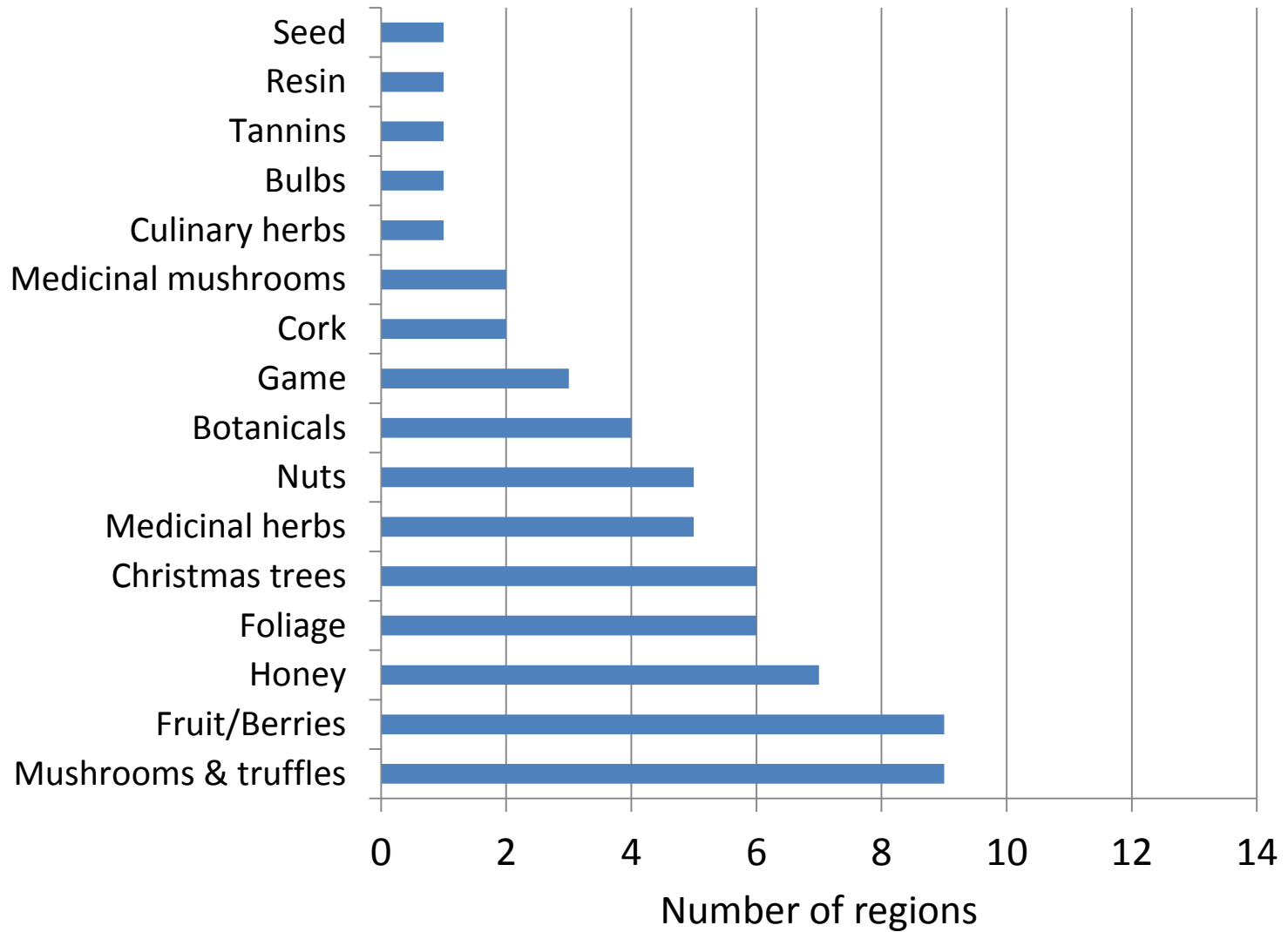
# Personal use

% of 498 records

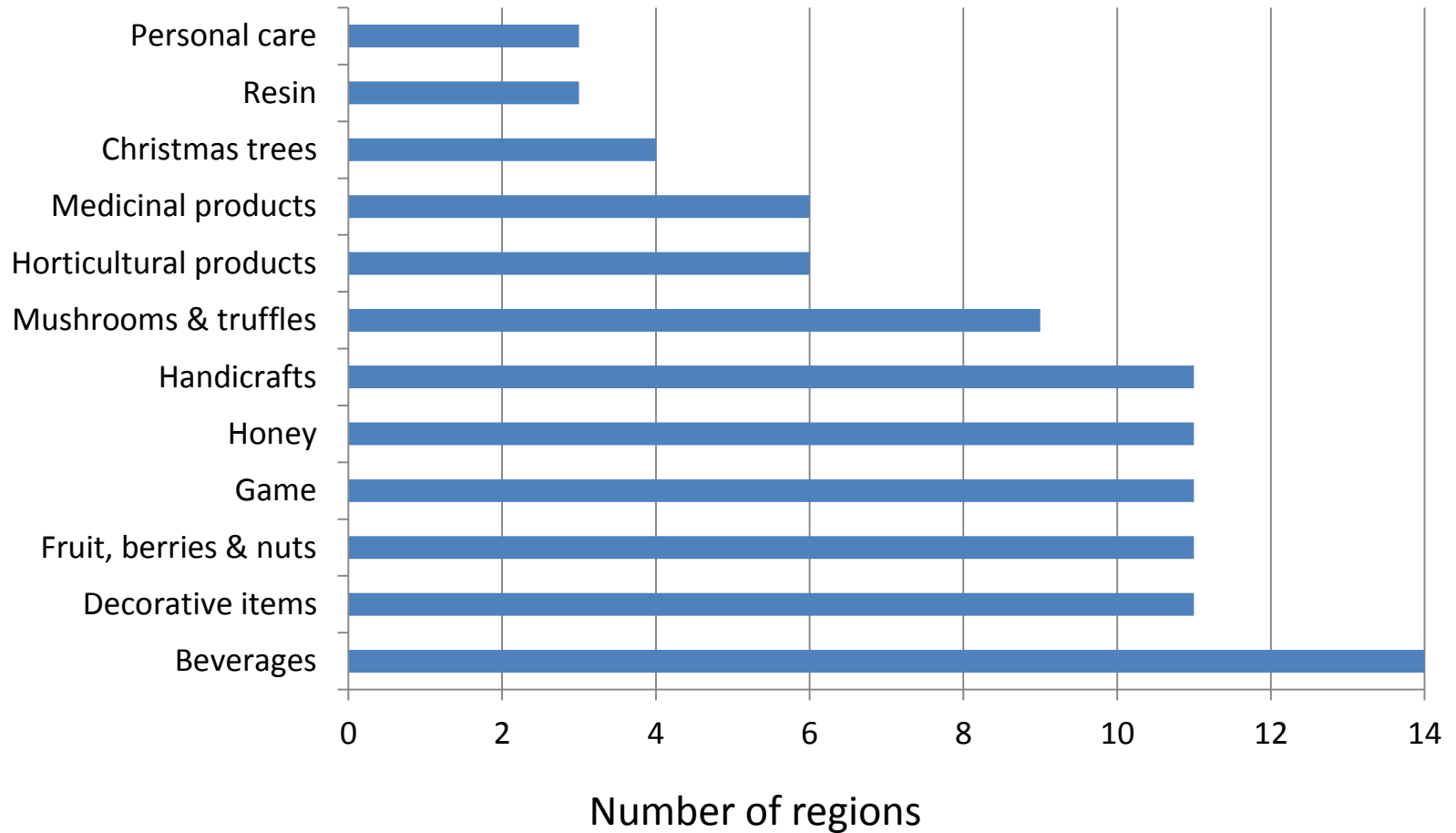




# Mass market products



# Products sold in specialised markets



# Embedded products

## Services which are intrinsically linked to picking/use of NWFPs

Organised recreational mushroom/berry picking

Seasonal collection e.g. Christmas decorations

NWFP identification walks/courses

Hobby/craft courses e.g. lavender crafts, natural dying, basket weaving

Tourism e.g. chestnut festival, gourmet holidays

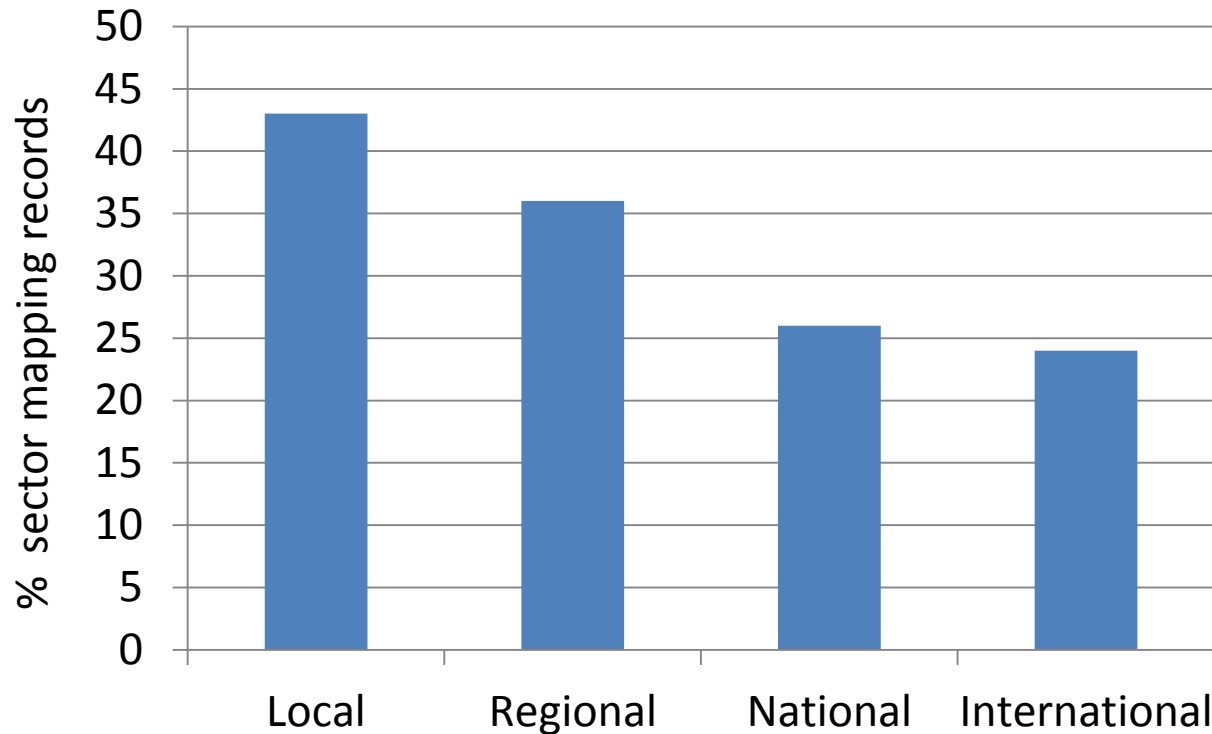
Health therapy e.g. growing/managing NWFPs for mental health

Survival / bushcraft courses (often residential)

Landscape management e.g. resin production to help reduce fire risk

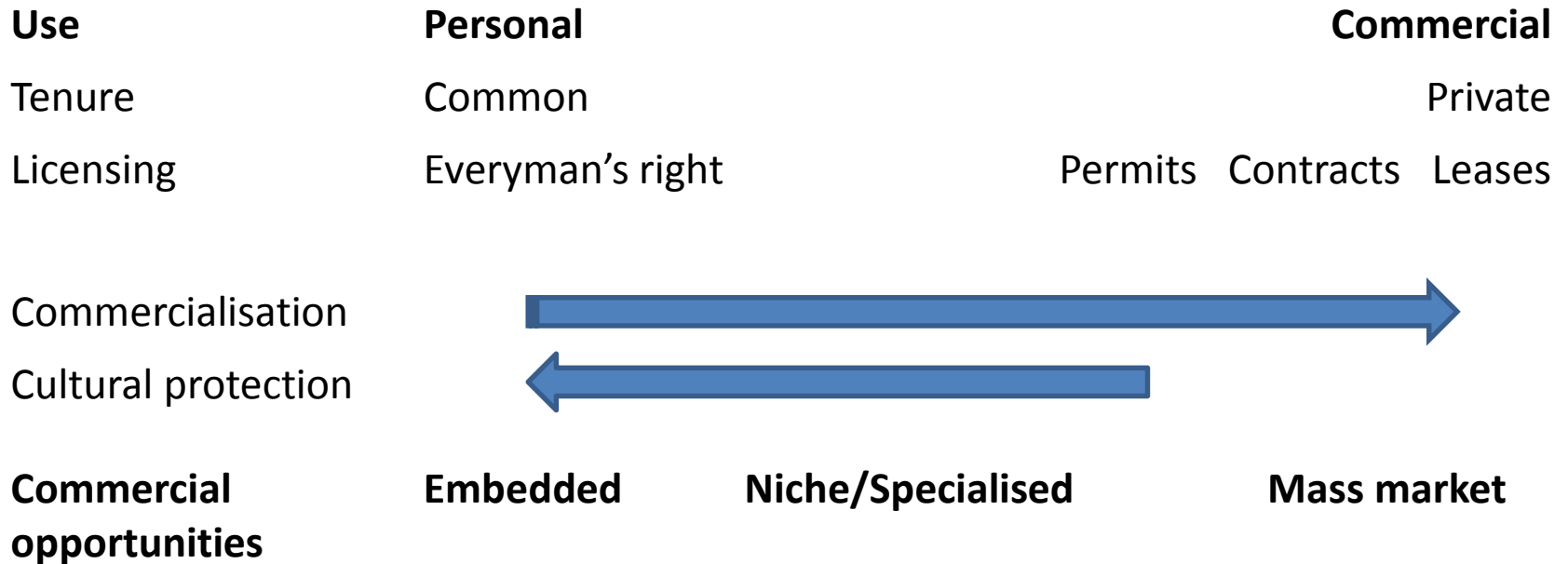


# Markets where NWFPs are traded



Figures indicate diversity of products – so twice as many different products marketed at local compared to international level.

# Legal aspects



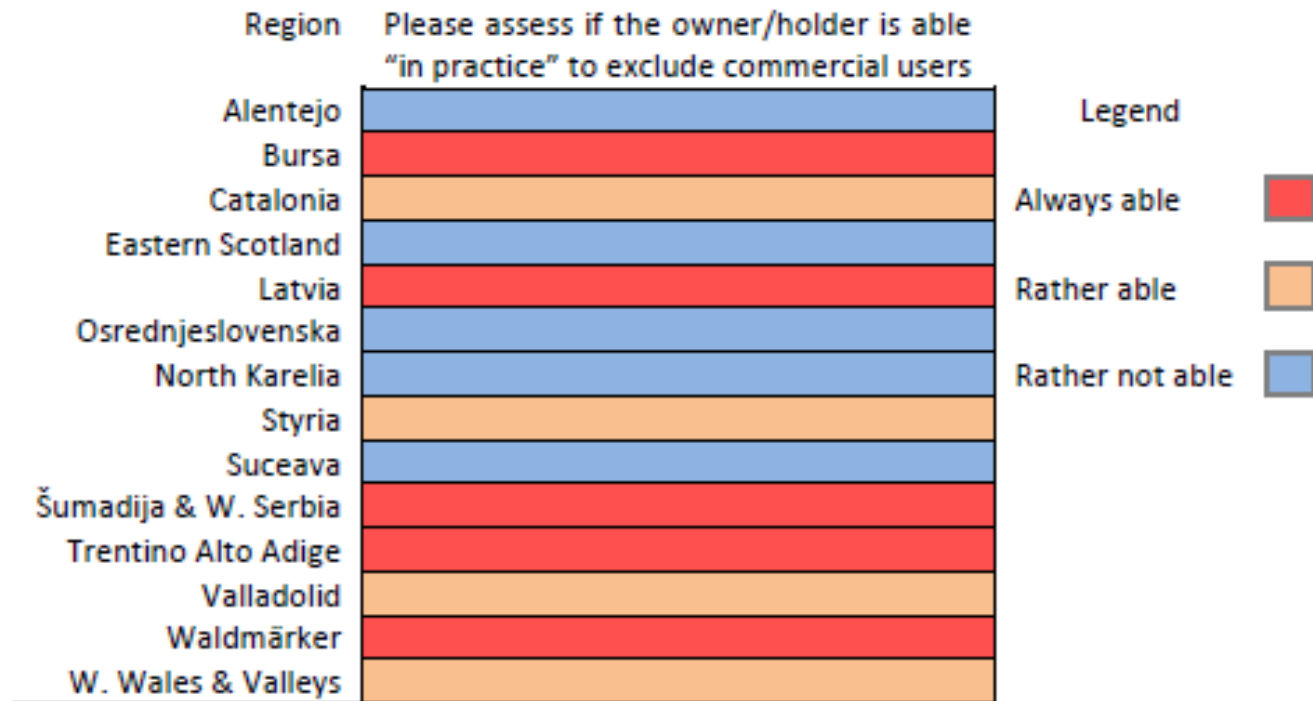
Privatisation effected by owner's ability to restrict access and recognition of commercial collection

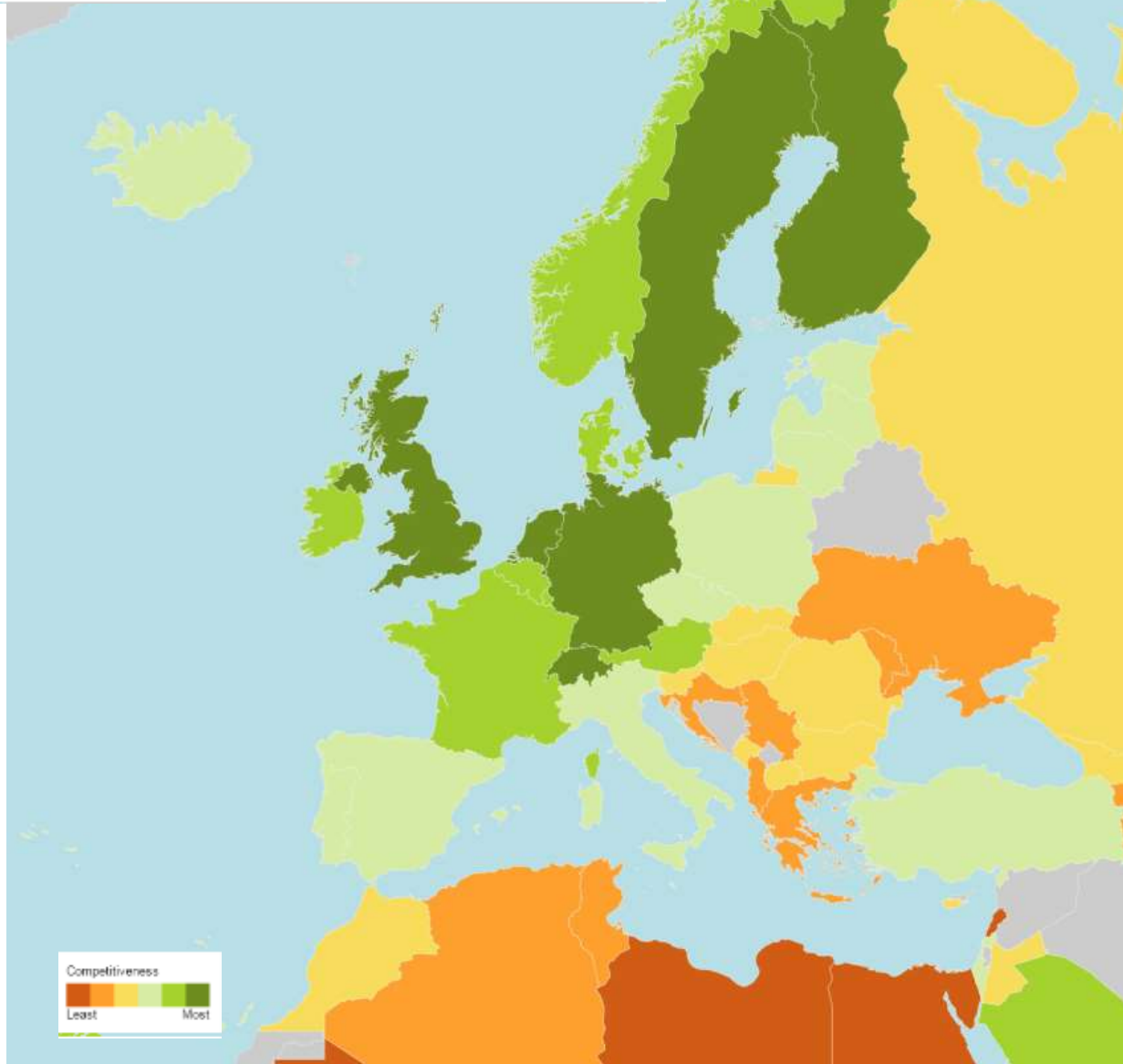
# Can the owner restrict public entry into forest?

Region	Private ownership	Common ownership	Municipal ownership	State ownership	De facto
Alentejo	Yes	No	No	No	
Bursa	Not applicable	No	No	No	
Catalonia	Yes	No	No	No	
Eastern Scotland	No	No	No	No	
Latvia	No	No	No	No	
Osrednjeslovenska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
North Karelia	No	No	No	No	
Styria	No	No	No	No	
Suceava	No	No	No	No	
Šumadija & W. Serbia	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Trentino Alto Adige	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Valladolid	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Waldmärker	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
W. Wales & Valleys	Yes	Not applicable	Yes	Yes	

Legal situation is modified by what is possible in the forest

# De facto exclusion of commercial harvesting







# Prevailing paradigms arise from:

- country-level perspectives
- focus on relatively small number of species
- imperative for (rural) economic development
- forestry domain
- technocratic approaches to forest management

# But the picture that is emerging shows:

- Great diversity across Europe
- Large numbers of species
- Most NWFPs are wild resources from semi-natural forest harvested under Everyman's right
- Market innovation towards niche markets and services that support personal use
- Evolving legal frameworks

# Is it time to broaden the conceptual map of the sector?

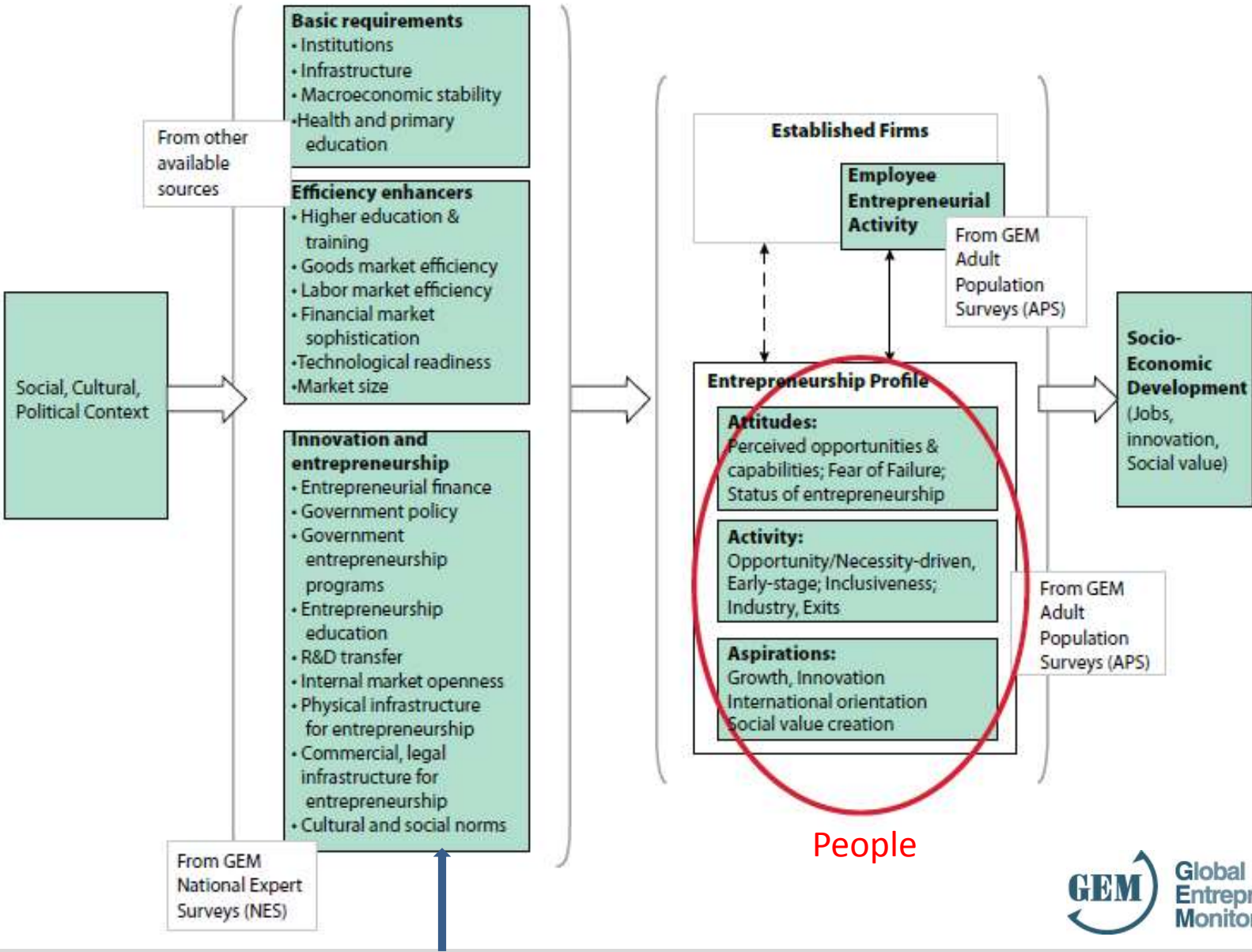
## What might be needed to do this?

- A people-centric approach
- Establishment of ethics
- Embracing complexity
- Multi-disciplinary work

# People-centric approaches

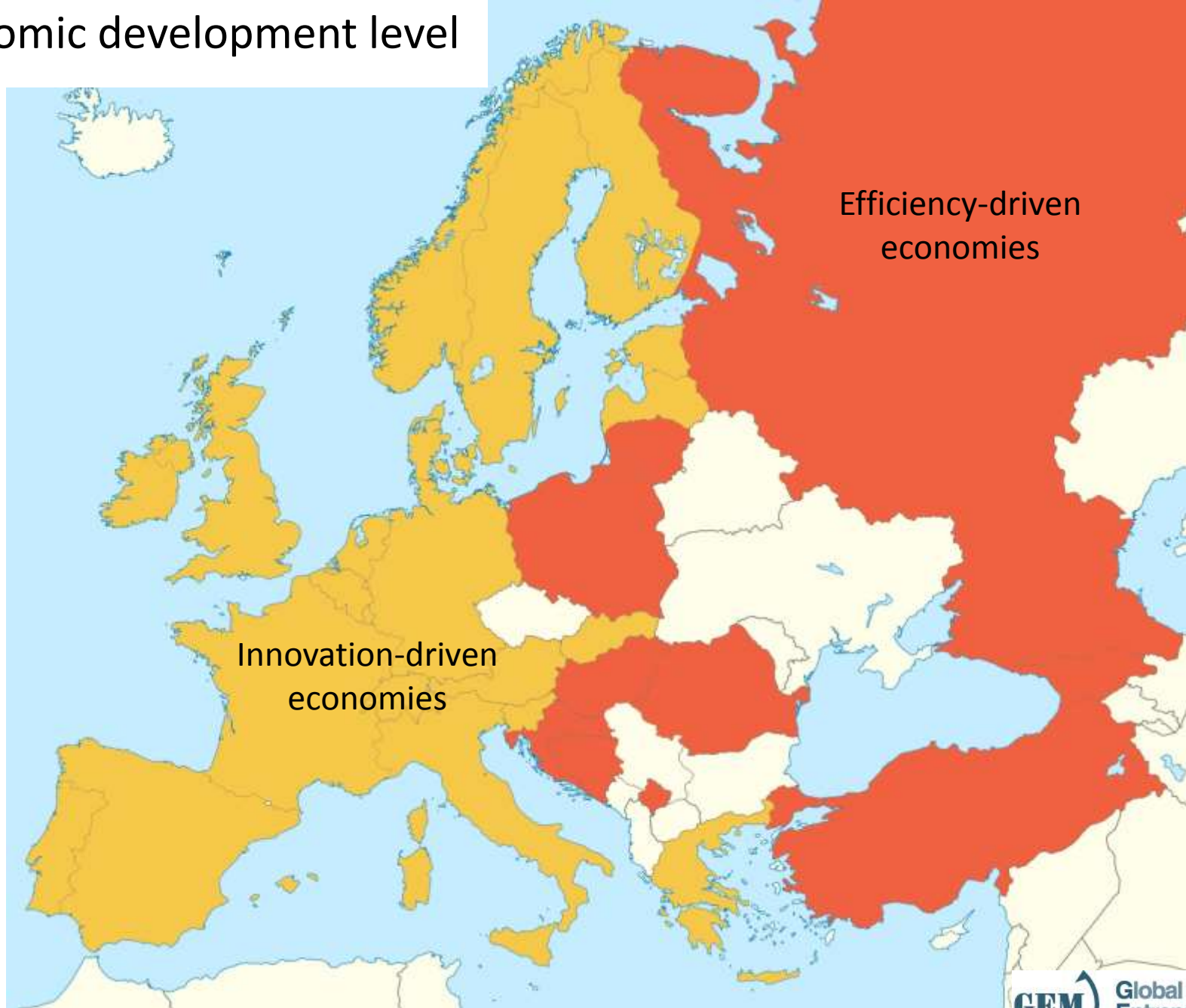
- Livelihoods
- Ethnobotany
- Well-being
- Entrepreneurial profiles
- Etc.

# Global Entrepreneurship Monitor conceptual framework



Classification used by World Economic Forum in their annual Global Competitiveness Reports based on microeconomic factors (<http://www.weforum.org/>) Also see: Porter ME (1990) *The competitive advantage of nations*. The Free Press/Macmillan Press.

# Economic development level



From: Singer S, Amoros JE, Moska D (2015) Global Entrepreneurship Monitor 2014 Global Report. <http://www.gemconsortium.org/docs/3616/gem-2014-global-report>

Figure 67: Area of privately owned forest as percent of total forest (2005)

Private ownership (%)

- 0-15
- 16-30
- 31-45
- 46-60
- 60-100

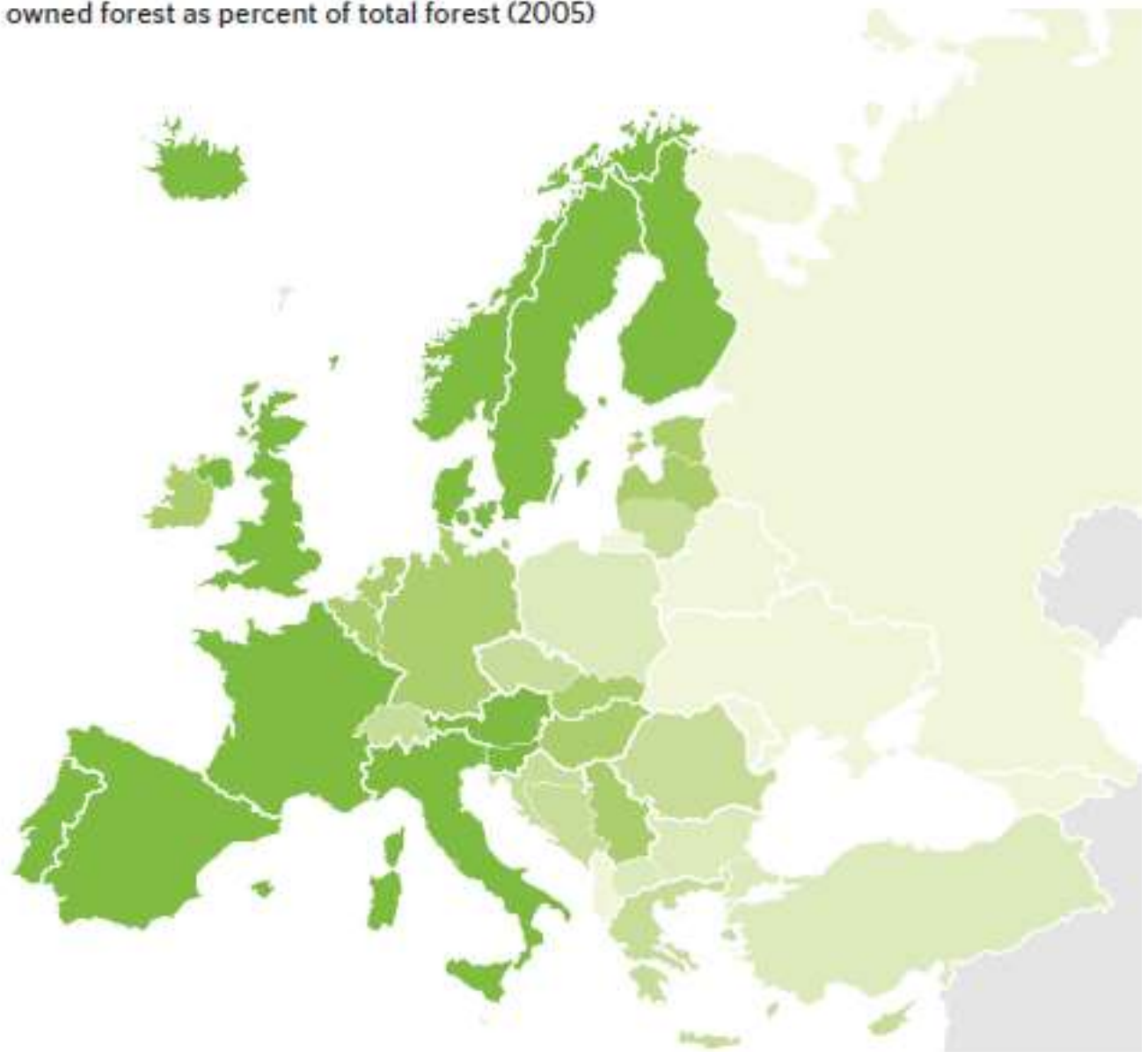


Figure 74: Employment in forestry per area of forest (persons/1000 ha) in Europe in 2010





Thank you!