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# Non-wood Forest Products: Definitions, Economic organization and Policies

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**WildFood**

### Definitions (source: Muir, 2018)

<b>Non-wood forest products</b>	NWFPs consist of goods of biological origin other than wood, derived from forests, other wooded land and trees outside forests. (FAO, 1999)
<b>Non-timber forest products</b>	The term NTFP encompasses all biological materials other than timber which are extracted from forests for human use (DeBeer & McDermott, 1989)
<b>Wild forest products</b>	"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")
<b>Minor forest produce</b>	All non-timber forest produce of plant origin including bamboo, brush wood, stumps, cane, tassar, coccons, honey, wax, lac, or kendu leaves, medicinal plants, and herbs, roots, tubers and the like. (Government of India)
<b>Secondary or side use of forests</b>	All kinds of use in forests and forest lands not covered by forest, except for timber and minor forest materials, including: animal breeding, beekeeping, farming, processing of wood and wild fruits and berries, medicinal plants, placement of gashies, collection of wild food resources, medicinal plants, technical raw materials and other procurement of secondary forest resources (stumps, bark, etc.) (Myanmar Forest Law)
<b>Forest by-products</b>	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
<b>Natural forest produce</b>	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 2012)
<b>Wild food</b>	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.)
<b>Wild meat (bushmeat)/game meat</b>	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).

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**WildFood**

### NWFP definition

NWFP are **not** derived from **forests** - (other than wood and trees outside forests)

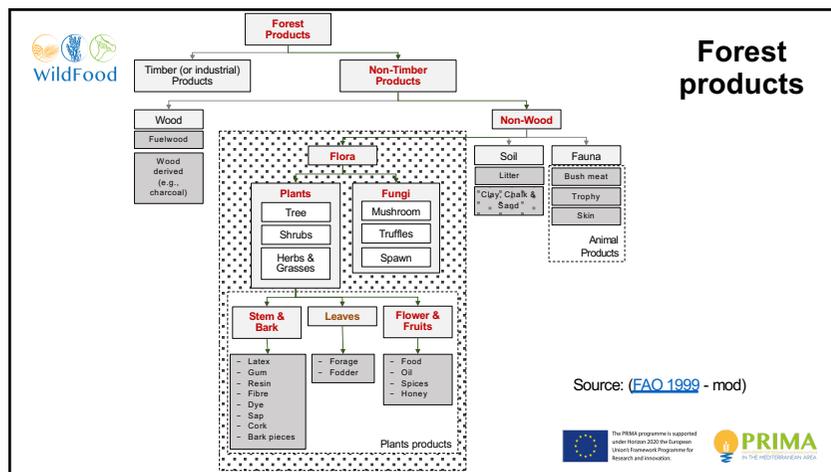
NTFP are **not** extracted from **forests** - (other than timber which are extracted from forests) (De Beer and McDermott)

**The concept/acronym of NWFP is recognized by forest researchers and forest decision-makers, but not by the general public (and the customers!)**

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**NWFP definition**

The concept of "wild product" is recognized by an increasing number of NWFP customers!

→ a terminology understanding of "wild product": "collection of edible plants and parts thereof, growing naturally in natural areas, forests and agricultural areas" (EU Reg. 2092/91; see Kilchling et al. 2009)

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## NWFP definition

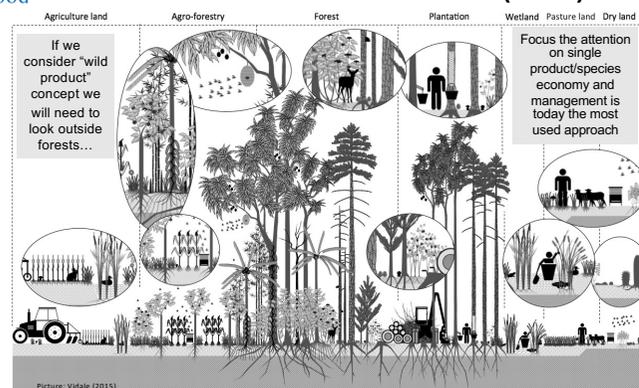
Wild food products are unintended biological resources other than wood that are used as food and they are obtained from gathering activity in forests and other land. A semi-wild food product can be considered a wild food product subject to some form of human intervention to increase productivity in the place it carries out its biological cycle (definition assumed in the WildFood Prima)



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## NWFP or Wild Forest Products (WFP)?



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## WFP data sources

Scale of data source:

- International (ComTrade, FAOStat, EuroStat, US Bureau, World Bank, etc.)
- National/Regional (national statistical agency, category associations, etc.)
- Local/SME (public or private accountability)
- Case study (ad-hoc data collection)

Variables: production (supply), **trade**, → consumption, i.e. demand: from data analysis (P+Im-Ex) to sample survey approaches)



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## Theoretical framework: definitions

**NWFP economy, market, sector, value** or **supply chain** are terms frequently used in our works as synonymous, but each one have slightly different meanings, even if they all allow to describe and compare some common features of the organizational context:

- economic and non-economic actors** directly or indirectly involved;
- end users'** distribution and **suppliers' boundaries** and **barriers**;
- market regulations**, which allows formal or informal transfer of the products from the production site to the end users;
- contextual framework**: land, quantities, prices, value added, companies, direct and indirect employment, ...



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 **A cluster of products - A complex issue to deal**



A picture made by Enrico Vidale (StarTree H2020 project)

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