Promoción de productos forestales no-madereros: panorama mundial

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Outline of the presentation

✓ Statistics at FAO
✓ Forest products statistics
✓ Non-wood forest products: overview, definition and statistics
✓ Chestnuts production and trade statistics at global scale
✓ Non-wood forest products beyond data
ARTICLE I (FUNCTIONS OF THE ORGANIZATION)

1. The Organization shall collect, analyse, interpret, and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture. The term agriculture encompasses agriculture, fishery and forestry products.
On 25 September 2015, the 193 Member States of the United Nations adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, global objectives expected to guide the actions of the international community over the next 15 years (2016-2030).

It includes: 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators

As of today, 50 organizations are responsible for the 232 indicators that compose the SDGs global indicator framework, which is coordinated by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs).

FAO is fully engaged in this process as leads international efforts to defeat hunger and malnutrition, ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources, and as the custodian agency for 21 SDG indicators

Quantitative data is key to measuring and reporting the progress made by countries against the Sustainable Development Goals framework.
Statistics at FAO - Sustainable development goals

Indicators under FAO custodianship

2. Zero hunger
   2.1.1 Hunger
   2.1.2 Severity of food insecurity
   2.3.1 Productivity of small-scale food producers
   2.3.2 Income of small-scale food producer
   2.4.1 Agricultural sustainability
   2.5.1 Conservation of genetic resources for food and agriculture
   2.5.2 Risk status of livestock breeds
   2.a.1 Public investment in agriculture
   2.c.1 Food price volatility

5. Gender equality
   5.a.1 Women’s ownership of agricultural land
   5.a.2 Women’s equal rights to land ownership

6. Clean water and sanitation
   6.4.1 Water use efficiency
   6.4.2 Water stress

14. Life below water
   14.4.1 Fish stocks sustainability
   14.6.1 Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
   14.7.1 Value added of sustainable fisheries
   14.8.1 Access rights for small-scale fisheries

15. Life on land
   15.1.1 Forest area
   15.2.1 Sustainable forest management
   15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover

12. Responsible consumption and production
   12.3.1 Global food losses
Production and trade of primary wood and paper products

*Roundwood*

*Wood charcoal, wood chips, particles and residues*

*Sawnwood*

*Wood-based panels*

Trade of secondary wood products

*Pulp and recovered paper*

*Paper and paperboard*
Dissemination of wood products statistics

FAOSTAT

Food and agriculture data

FAOSTAT provides free access to food and agriculture data for over 245 countries and territories and covers all FAO regional groupings from 1961 to the most recent year available.

Explore Data

Books and materials:

Yearbook of forest products from 1947;
Production capacity of pulp and paper from 1968;
Recovered paper from 1947;
Not only wood!
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 percent of the population of developing countries rely on traditional medicines, mostly plant drugs, for primary health care.
NWFPs overview, definition and statistics
Contributions of forests & trees for food security and nutrition

- **Dietary diversity.** Recent studies from Asia and Africa (21 countries) suggest a positive correlation between tree cover and more diverse and nutritious diets. (Sunderland et al., 2016; Ickowitz et al., 2014).

- **Resilience.** NWFPs can enhance the resilience of forest dependent peoples particularly in times of climatic and economic uncertainty.

- **Income and employment.** Avg. 60 to 80 percent of income of forest-dwellers from natural resources; NWFPs account for an average 40 percent (Ingram et al., 2016).

- **Energy.** Some 2.4 billion rely on woodfuel as main source of energy for cooking (764 million to boil and sterilize water).
What is an NWFP?

- "Non-wood Forest Products consist of goods of biological origin other than wood, derived from forests, other wooded land and trees outside forests." (FAO, 1999)
- NWFPs cover (1) wild products; (2) managed products; (3) cultivated products.
- Includes: mushrooms, fruits, nuts, herbs, aromatic plants, game, fibres (used in construction, clothing or handcrafts), resins, gums, saps, and products used for medicinal, cosmetic or cultural scopes.
NWFPs overview, definition and statistics
Challenges to data collection . . .

Vast **differences in terminology and definitions** make it difficult to assess trends.

**Data is incomplete** as in most cases NWFP use and trade are confined to the **informal sector**.

Where and when data is available, it is often **partial and incomparable** across countries and over time; **unclear boundary** between NWFPs and products from agriculture.

As a result, NWFPs are **poorly represented in international statistics** so the role of NWFPs for food and nutrition security and their economic contribution **underestimated**
NWFPs overview, definition and statistics
FAO data collection and dissemination

Data availability in term of production and trade of:

Tree nuts (for food and non-food use)
- Brazil nuts, Cashew nuts, Chestnuts, Almonds, Walnuts, Pistachios, Kolanuts, Hazelnuts (Filberts), Areca nuts, Shelled Cashew Nuts, Shelled Almonds, Shelled Walnuts, Shelled Hazelnuts, Shelled Nuts nes, Prepared Nuts, Groundnuts, in shell, Groundnuts Shelled, Prepared Groundnuts, Coconuts, Coconuts Desiccated, Karite Nuts (Sheanuts), Tung Nuts

Natural gums
- Extracted from the latex of trees of various species. Although similar to rubber in many ways, natural gums are usually less elastic.

Natural rubber
- The liquid secreted by the rubber tree. Includes stabilized or concentrated latex and prevulcanized rubber latex. In trade figures, liquid weight is converted to dry weight at 60%.

Game meat
- Meat and offals of wild animals, whether fresh, chilled or frozen.
Chestnuts – Production statistics

Definition: chestnuts in shell. (*Castanea spp*)

Data availability: time series from 1961 – 2016 related to production, area harvested, yield, value of agriculture production,

In 2016, the latest available year, FAO collected data with reference to 26 producing countries
Global chestnut production year 2016

Production (tonnes) of Chestnut: top 10 producers. 2016.

- China: 1,879,031
- Turkey: 64,750
- Rep. of Korea: 56,244
- Italy: 50,889
- Greece: 31,557
- Portugal: 26,780
- Japan: 16,500
- Spain: 16,185
- DPR Korea: 12,540
- France: 8,642

Production is concentrated in Asia, with China leading by far.
Chestnuts - Production statistics

Production of chestnuts 2007 - 2016 in tonnes

Yearly growth rate (%)

- China: 4.48%
- Italy: 0.20%
- Portugal: 1.11%
- Greece: 8.62%
- Spain: 5.50%
Trade data are collected and disseminated according to the **Harmonized System** classification managed by the World Commodity Organization (WCO).

**Section II – Vegetable products**

Chapter 8 – Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons

Heading 0801- Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled

Heading 0802- Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled

- Almonds
- Hazelnuts or filberts (*Corylus* spp.)
- Walnuts

**-Chestnuts (Castanea spp.):**

- Subheading 080241 -- In shell
- Subheading 080242 – Shelled

- Pistachios
- Macadamia nuts
- Kola nuts (*Cola* spp.)
- Areca nuts
- Other

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Trade data are collected and disseminated according to the **Harmonized System** classification managed by the World Commodity Organization (WCO).

**HS revisions** correspondences:

1996 revision

2002 revision

2007 revision

2012 revision

2017 revision

Label: Fresh or dried chestnuts “Castanea spp.”, whether or not shelled or peeled

Label: Fresh or dried chestnuts “Castanea spp.”, in shell

Label: Fresh or dried chestnuts “Castanea spp.”, shelled
Export indicators – Top 5 countries
Fresh or dried chestnuts "Castanea spp.", in shell

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exporters</th>
<th>Value exported in 2017 (USD thousand)</th>
<th>Trade balance in 2017 (USD thousand)</th>
<th>Annual growth in value between 2016-2017 (%)</th>
<th>Share in world exports (%)</th>
<th>Cumulated share in world exports (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>72,530</td>
<td>50,491</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>61,350</td>
<td>-2,838</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>36,787</td>
<td>35,859</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>27,687</td>
<td>23,865</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>26,273</td>
<td>22,612</td>
<td>-48</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Export indicators – Top 5 countries
Fresh or dried chestnuts "Castanea spp.", shelled

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<th>Share in world exports (%)</th>
<th>Cumulated share in world exports (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>16,246</td>
<td>15,980</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>13,204</td>
<td>12,129</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>6,196</td>
<td>-15,630</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>3,656</td>
<td>-4,392</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1,802</td>
<td>-6,442</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chestnuts in shell – Export markets

China

Italy

Turkey

Portugal

Spain
Chestnuts shelled – Export markets

List of importing markets for a product exported by Spain in 2017
Product: 080242 Fresh or dried chestnuts "Castanea spp.", shelled

List of importing markets for a product exported by Italy in 2017
Product: 080242 Fresh or dried chestnuts "Castanea spp.", shelled

List of importing markets for a product exported by Portugal in 2017
Product: 080242 Fresh or dried chestnuts "Castanea spp.", shelled

List of importing markets for a product exported by France in 2017
Product: 080242 Fresh or dried chestnuts "Castanea spp.", shelled

List of importing markets for a product exported by Germany in 2017
Product: 080242 Fresh or dried chestnuts "Castanea spp.", shelled
## Chestnuts – Trade import statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Importers</th>
<th>Value imported in 2017 (USD thousand)</th>
<th>Quantity imported in 2017</th>
<th>Share in world imports (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>64,188</td>
<td>21,506</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>22,039</td>
<td>9,255</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>18,216</td>
<td>3,429</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>15,311</td>
<td>2,467</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>13,837</td>
<td>3,180</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fresh or dried chestnuts “Castanea spp.”, in shell**

List of supplying markets for a product imported by Italy in 2017:
- Product: 080241 Fresh or dried chestnuts “Castanea spp.”, in shell

List of supplying markets for a product imported by China in 2017:
- Product: 080241 Fresh or dried chestnuts “Castanea spp.”, in shell

List of supplying markets for a product imported by Germany in 2017:
- Product: 080241 Fresh or dried chestnuts “Castanea spp.”, in shell

List of supplying markets for a product imported by Switzerland in 2017:
- Product: 080241 Fresh or dried chestnuts “Castanea spp.”, in shell

List of supplying markets for a product imported by United States of America in 2017:
- Product: 080241 Fresh or dried chestnuts “Castanea spp.”, in shell
### Fresh or dried chestnuts “Castanea spp.”, shelled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Importers</th>
<th>Value imported in 2017 (USD thousand)</th>
<th>Quantity imported in 2017</th>
<th>Share in world imports (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>30,865</td>
<td>3,874</td>
<td>35.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>21,826</td>
<td>3,697</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>8,244</td>
<td>2,453</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>8,048</td>
<td>1,186</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>2,503</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chestnuts – Trade statistics for EU countries

20079920 - CHESTNUT PURÉE AND PASTE, OBTAINED BY COOKING, WITH SUGAR CONTENT OF > 30% BY WEIGHT
How to get better NWFPs data

What is FAO doing to get better data?

- Working on methods and classifications jointly with other international partner (United Nations Statistics Division and World Commodity Organization)
- Field work: piloting an household survey on forest products consumption in Zambia

The ultimate objective is to improve statistical capacities to collect this information systematically. This information is critical for improving forest management and land use plans, and policies that recognize the contribution of NWFPs, and wild biodiversity more generally, to food and nutrition security.
Technical assistance in Turkey

In 2015 FAO started a project with the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs of Turkey for the Control of Chestnut Gall Wasp in Chestnut Forests of Turkey. FAO assisted in:

- establishing a laboratory for rearing and releasing the biological control agent *Torymus Sinensis* which was imported from Italy

- developing both training to all stakeholder (technical staff, foresters and chestnut growers) and practical guidelines describing the process and procedures for management of the Asian chestnut gall wasp using classical biological control
Valuation of forest products for refugee resilience and planning forest resources management for emergency and development needs in Bidibidi settlement, Uganda
Global Environment Facility (GEF) project: *reversing deforestation and degradation in high conservation value Chilgoza Pine Forests in Pakistan*

FAO is an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), an international co-financing mechanism that provides grants to countries to invest in global environmental projects addressing the critical nexus between agriculture and the environment. This includes climate change, biodiversity, land degradation, international waters and chemicals.

Start April 2018 - Executing Agencies: Ministry of Climate Change. Co-financing amount: USD 24 000 000
In conclusion:

- Chestnut data are readily available
- Consumption data could be improved
- Valuation of forest products essential for planning forest resources management and support food, nutrition, livelihoods and emerging bio-economies.
What is really important?

**Stakeholders engagement** – collaboration among growers and trade association, institutional and academic world, specialized organization to better understand their statistical needs