

Competitive and equitable WFP value chains, challenges and opportunities

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1



Policy Forum "Untapping the potential of non-wood forest products for Europe's green economy"



Outline

- Definition and characteristics of WFP value chains
- Development paths in WFP value chain organization
 - a. Self-consumption
 - b. Local economy (stabilized and transitional)
 - c. Global Value Chains
 - d. Service-based value chain
- One final remarks















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3



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Definition of value chain (from Kaplinsky and Morris, 2000 modif.)

The *value chain* describes the full range of activities which are required to bring a product or service from production, through the different phases of harvesting, processing, delivery to final consumers, and final disposal after use.



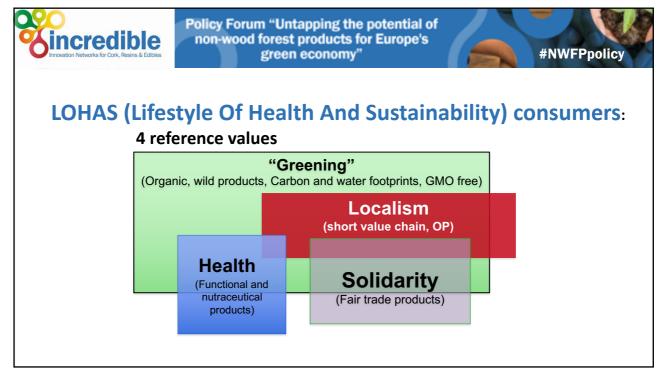


Characteristics of WFP value chains

- The first step in the value chain (i.e., the design) is missed:
 Nature is designing WFP! (take it as a competitive advantage wilderness not as a limitation!)
- Very diversified value chain typologies
- Frequently Wild Forest Products are commodities associated to regulatory and cultural services (biodiversity protection, landscape conservation, recreation, tourism, ...)
- Special final consumers (in Europe)

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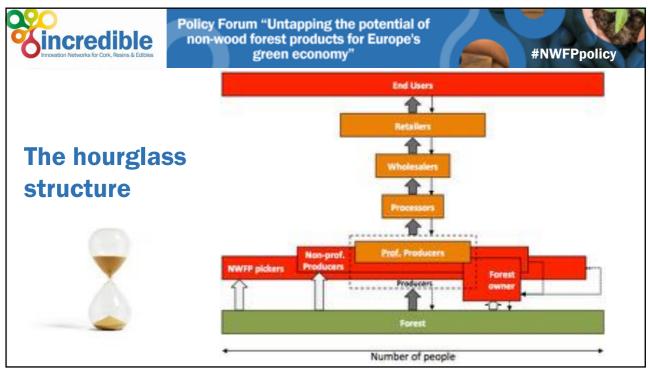


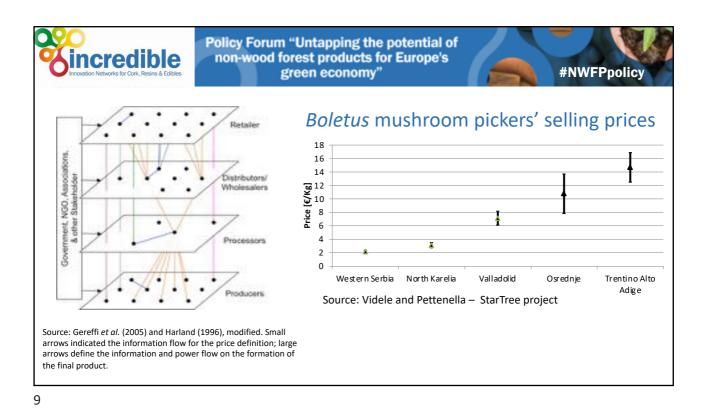
Why to work on supply chain?

 Positive analysis: understanding the structure and dynamics of value chains, the distribution of revenues, the employment impacts in each link, the identification of activities subject to increasing/declining returns

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Why to work on supply chain?

- Positive analysis: understanding the structure and dynamics of value chains, the distribution of revenues, the employment impacts in each link, the identification of activities subject to increasing/declining returns
- · Normative analysis: to identify new lines of action
 - For the policy makers: appropriate policy response
 - For the operators: investments, quality assurance: tracking corporate commitments to reducing costs and negative impacts in production and marketing

10

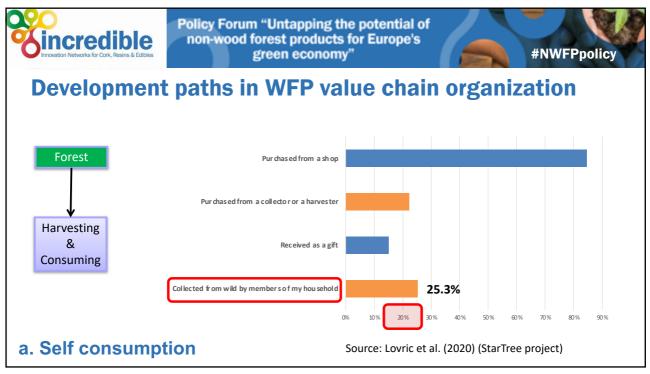


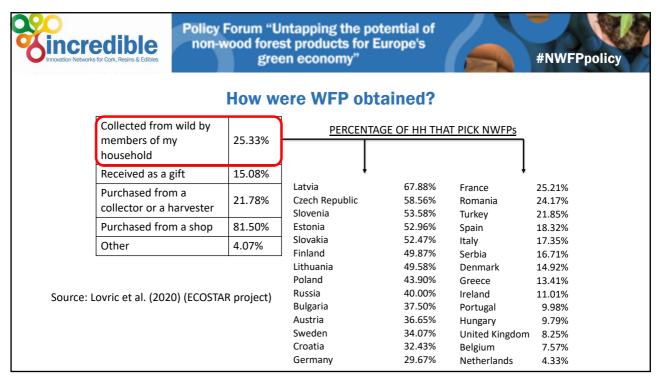


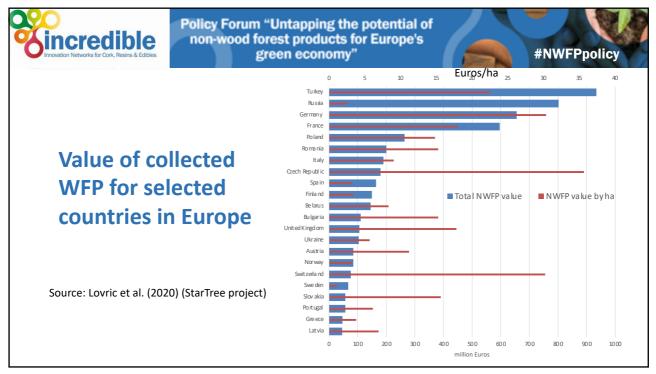
Outline

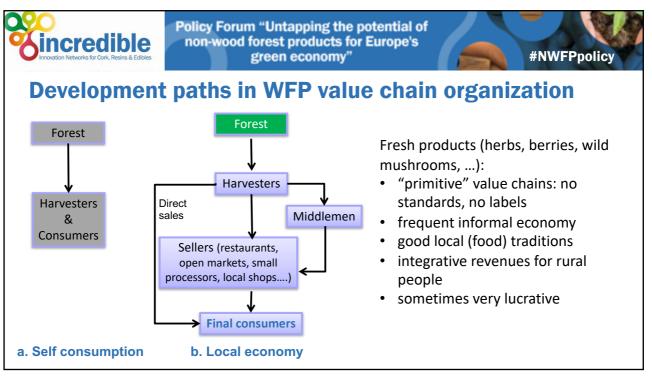
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11

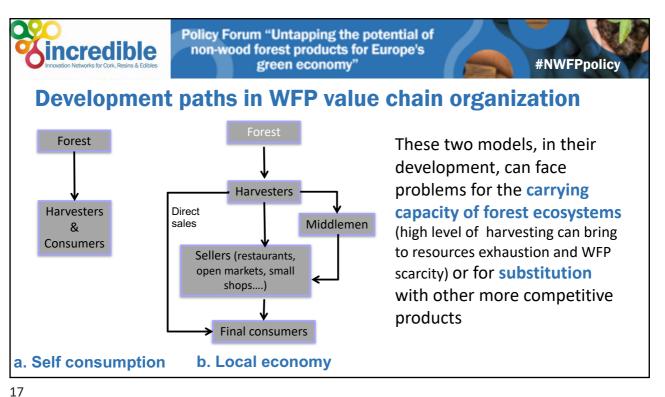




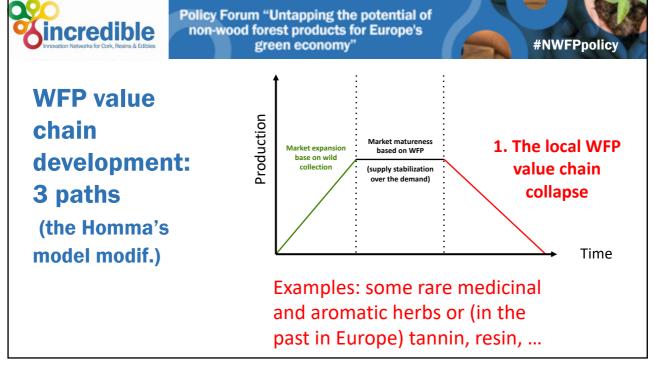


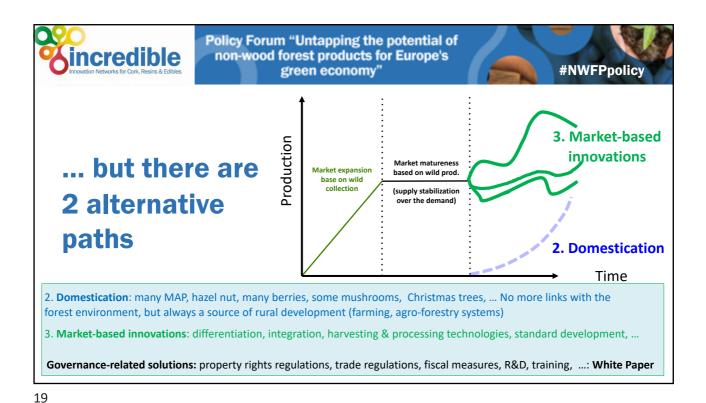






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Market-based innovations: differentiation

Attributes of origin products (van der Meulen, 2007)

Territoriality Typicity

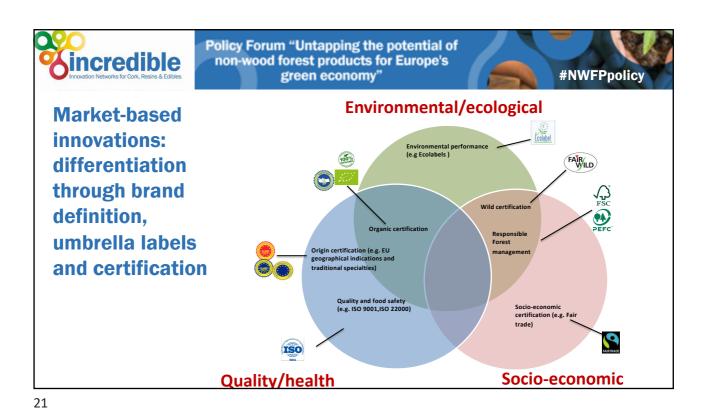
Traditionality

• Territoriality: degree of physical connection with the place of origin;
• Typicity: place-specific peculiarities of the production process and the final product;
• Traditionality: rootedness of an OP's history in its place of origin, including eating culture;

Communality: shared experience and practices, reflected in the presence of multiple producers and

20

their collaboration.



The 5 main scopes of WFP certification

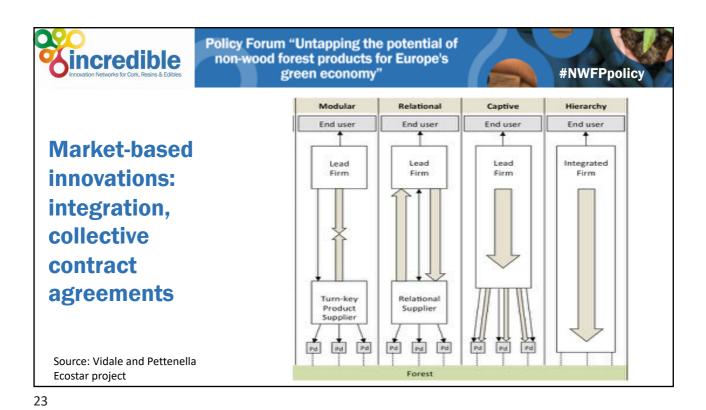
Origin and traditional specialties certified WCP
Assessment of the origin and the traditional know-how

Wild certified WCP
Assessment of sustainable wild harvesting

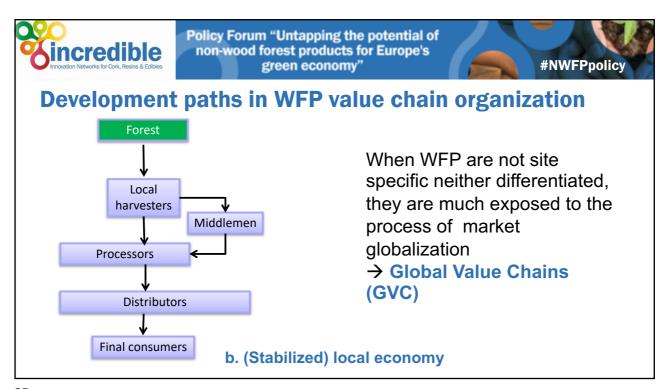
Sustainable Forest Management Certified WCP
Assessment of Sustainable Forest Management

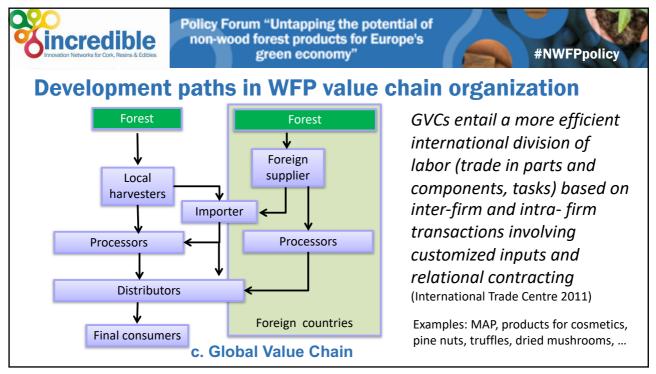
Organic certified WCP
Insurance of organic production (e.g. no use of pesticides, not contaminated areas)

Fair Trade certified WCP
Assurance of fair prices and empowerment of producers



Policy Forum "Untapping the potential of incredible non-wood forest products for Europe's green economy" **#NWFPpolicy** Stone pine new clones **Market-based** innovations: new products Expanded cork or rediscovery Birch sap Truffle for cosmetic use of old products See: repository of https://.incredibleforest.net









Global Value Chains - Definition

A global value chain or GVC consists of a series of stages involved in producing a product or service that is sold to consumers, with each stage adding value, and with at least two stages being produced in different countries.

27

27



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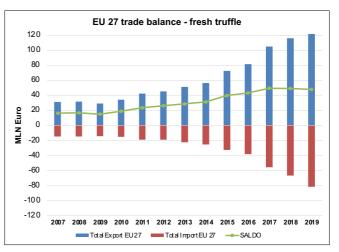
The typical «Made in» labels in manufactured goods have become archaic symbols of an old era.

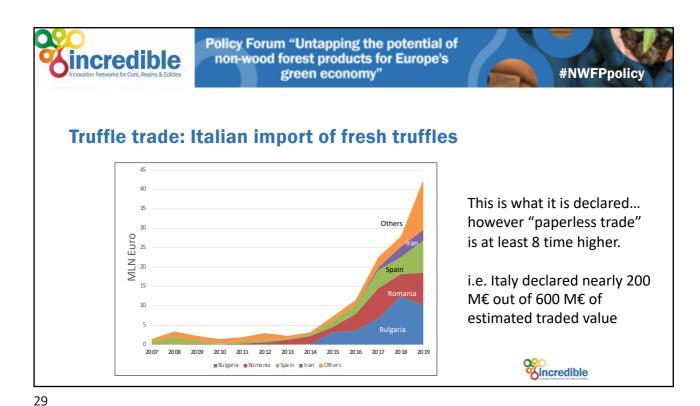
These days, most goods are «Made in the World»

(Pol Antras, 2020)

Market globalization

Truffle trade: trend and data





incredible

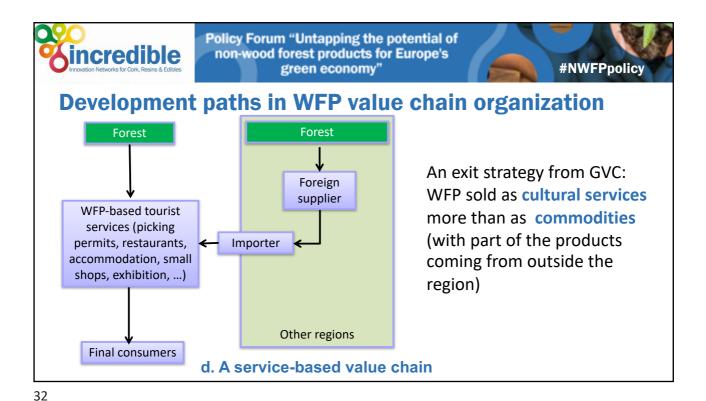
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Impacts of Global Value Chains

- Increasing EU import of WFPs: negative externalities? embedded forest degradation? We speak of the "big 5" (meat, palm oil, soybean, coffee, cocoa); should we speak also of the "500 small" WFP?
- The international integration through trade is affecting the market power of the
 different operators, also because logistics, stock keeping and traceability costs
 can be considerably higher in GVCs → Uneven revenues distribution may further
 increase along the value chain to the benefit of the retailers and processors
- Globalization = standardisation. The appropriation of the premium for standard compliance is normally larger by the retailers

30



non-wood forest products for Europe's

green economy'

Differentiated

goods and services

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d. A servicebased value chain: the theoretical background

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Drivers for competing

Non-differentiated

goods

Supplying services

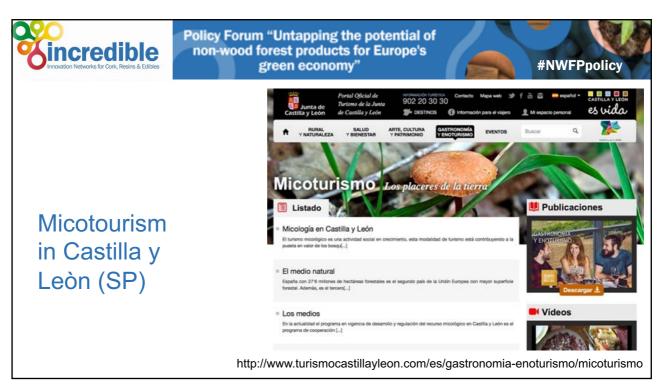
Producing material goods

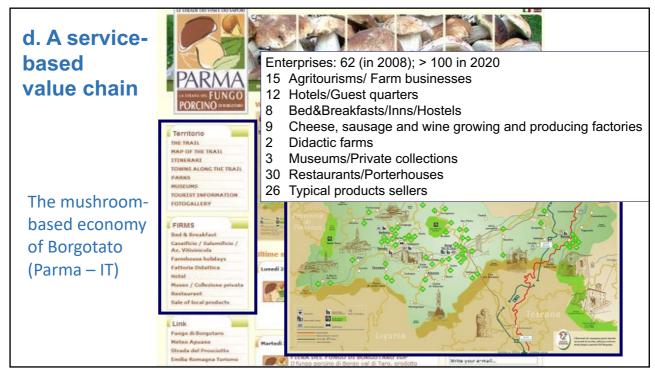
Harvesting and process. raw material

Market Premium

Pricing

Source: B. Joseph Pine II and James H. Gilmore, 1998













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39



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A silent, fragmented world

- In Europe there are 14 M people that rely on WFP gathering for at least 50% of their income (Star-Tree Project Deliverable 3.3)
- Most of the activities connected to value chain are informal (i.e., by definition, not much visible)
- There is a need and large potential for creating associations among landowners and WFP producers, increasing their market power, visibility and advocacy services
- Foresters traditionally are not skilful communicators. In the WFP sector communication should be easy and can be effective (key attributes: natural, healthy, diverse, sustainable, traditional products)



