






*"This project is part of the PRIMA Programme supported by the European Union"*



## WP1 – Diagnosis of the WFP value chain and comparative analysis

UNIPD team  
Davide Pettenella, Enrico Vidale & Nicola Andrighetto

WildFood Project  
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## Outlines

- Status of Milestone 5 - Methodology for getting data for the analysis of the state of art of the WFP value-chain and mapping actors
- Status of Deliverables

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## Status of Milestone 5



### Milestone 5 - Methodology for getting data for the analysis of the state of art of the WFP value-chain and mapping actors (Task 1.1, 1.2 & 1.3)


Three main activities just finalized:

- Converging into a **common definition** of wild food product (WFP) Done
- Selection of at least one **key specie** out in each WPF category selected in the project :
  - It must be important at regional or national level Done
  - It must be common at least in two country
- Definition of the **sampling methodology** we will use to identify stakeholder and analyze the supply chain performance Done





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## WFP definition





Definitions	average score among respondents	average score weight per country
Non-wood forest products (NWFPs) are goods of biological origin other than wood derived from forests, other wooded land and trees outside forests (FAO 1999)	3.44	3.67
Non-wood forest products (NWFPs) are goods derived from forests that are tangible and physical objects of biological origin other than wood (FAO 2015)	2.78	2.92
Wild food is defined as anything edible that requires no human input to increase its production (Daudet 2012)	3.11	2.92
Wild foods are plants, berries, fruit, nuts, mushrooms and game that are collected in the wild, to be consumed as food or drink (Mees et al. 2013)	3.55	3.25
Wild forest products s are products other than wood derived from wild and semi-wild forests, as well as from sources in early stages of domestication, such as fruit trees, bushes, and orchards. This definition covers a wide range of resources and products including plants, fungi, fauna and soil (Wolfslehner et al. 2018)	3.89	3.92
Wild forest foods are a subset of wild foods and refer to uncultivated foods from forested areas, such as bushmeat, fish, fruits, leafy vegetables, nuts and seeds (not including forest-based agriculture, e.g., shifting cultivation or agroforestry systems) (Rowland et al. 2017)	3.67	3.67
Wild forest products are untended biological resources other than wood obtained from gathering in forests and other wooded land. While semi-wild forest products can be considered biological resources other than wood gathered in forests and other wooded land subject to some form of human intervention to increase productivity (Muir et al. 2020)	3.67	3.83
A wild product is a species that grows spontaneously in self-sustaining populations outside cultivated areas, in field margins, forests, woodland, grassland, and wetlands (e.g., paddy fields), independently of human activity (Heywood 1999)	3.11	3.17

### Proposed definition


*Wild food products are **untended 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.*





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## Key specie: national market description



Pine nuts & Aleppo pine seeds      Spain (CTFC), Italy (UNIPD) and Tunisia (INRGREF & AVFA)



Mushrooms & Truffles      Italy (UNIPD), Spain (CTFC), Slovenia (SFI), Algeria (INRF)

Aromatic Plants      Portugal (ISA & HFM), Tunisia (INRGREF & AVFA), Algeria (INRF & Nabatia)


Country	M&T	Nuts	AP	Data provider	Dabase	Responsible	Camber of C.
Algeria	Yes	No	Yes	No one	No link	No	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes	No	No one	No link	No	Yes
Portugal	No	Yes	Yes	No one	No link	No	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	No	No	Ministry of environment	Link available	No	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes	No	Ministry of agriculture	Link available	Yes	Yes
Tunisia	No	Yes	Yes	Ministry of agriculture	No link	Yes	Yes

We will ask in next week and the following information to the project partners:


- Production data on the target wild food
- Description of the actual production methods of the target wild food
- Legislative framework ruling the sector

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## Key specie: national market description



**Production information:**


- No data on production information
- There is an estimation of the national production reported in a grey document of the ministry of agriculture assessing a value of 192 M€ of large company turnover, and a value of 600 M€ of formal and informal value of the supply chain

**Main production:**



- The main production is source in the wild by non-professional pickers
- The total number of non professional pickers is approximately 0.1 M people
- Truffle plantation are mostly unrecorded plantation and only a limited surface is under production → specific values will be reported in the D1.1
- Technical and scientific literature

**Legal information:**

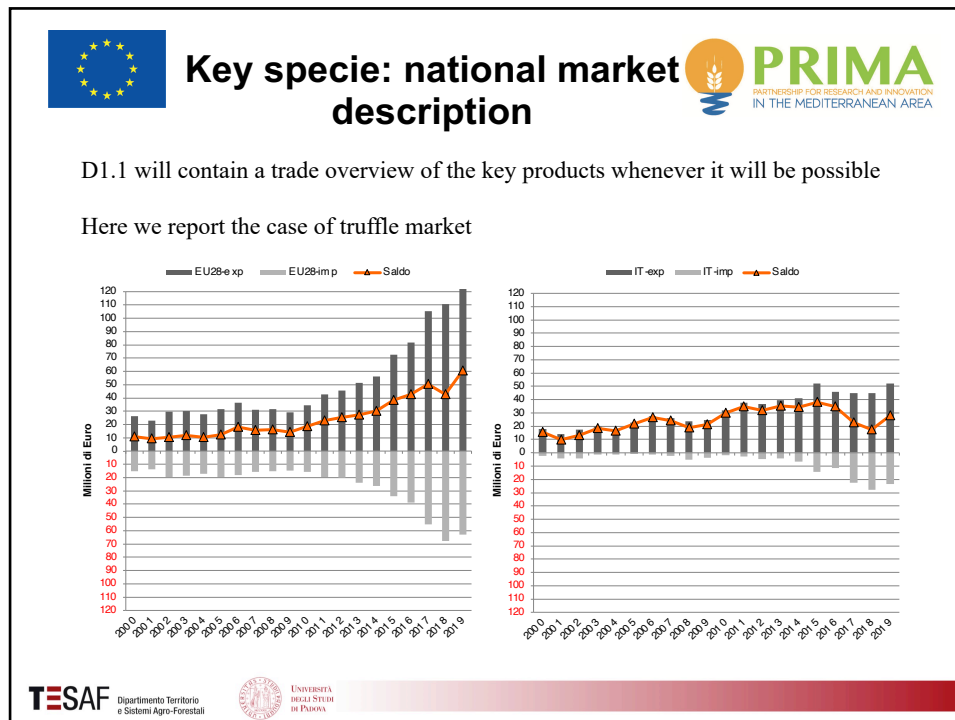
Graphic example of law evolution on truffle sector in Italy



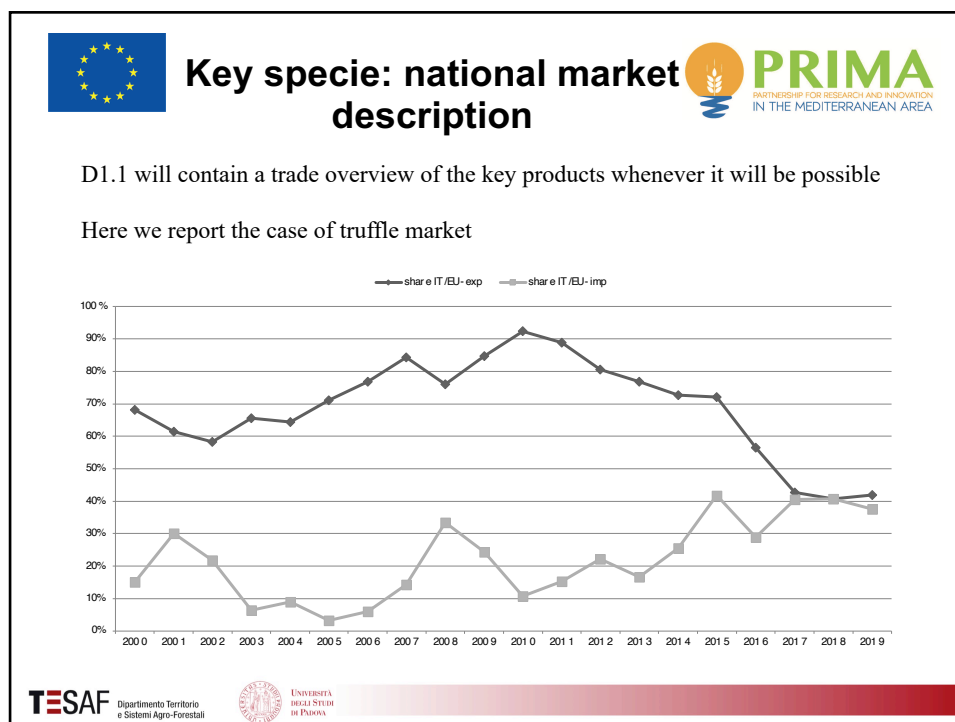
The timeline shows the evolution of laws and regulations in Italy regarding the truffle sector. Key milestones include the Civil Code (1942), the 'Truffle Law' (1952), the 'Salini Law' (1970), the EU food law (2002), the EU food law (2006), the EU food law (2016), the EU food law (2018), and the Fiscal Agency resolution (2019).

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## Key specie: possible trade analysis



According to the project partner interest and the trade data availability, the possible analysis can be run only on these products, unless other national information will be provide to the WP1 team

Product	Interest	Single species	CN code	HS code
Pine nuts	IT, ES, TN	No	0802 90 50	0802 90
Fresh or chilled truffles	IT, SI, DZ, ES	No	0709 59 50	0709 59
Prepared or preserved truffles	IT, SI, DZ, ES	No	2003 90 10	2003 90
Wild thyme (Thymus serpyllum)	none	Yes	0910 99 31	0910 99
Bay leaves	none	Yes	0910 99 50	0910 99
Other plants and parts of plants	DZ, TN, PT	No	1211 90 86	1211 90



## Key specie: supply chain analysis



### Nuts


Country	Nut species	Data	Link	Typology of economic stakeholder we are in contact with
Italy	Pine nuts (Pinus spp.)	No data	No	Wholesalers
Portugal	Acorn (Quercus spp.)	No data	No	Producers (included landowners that produce pine nuts), Processors, Wholesalers, Retailers
Spain	Pine nuts (Pinus pinea)	Data available	Yes	Producers, Processors, Wholesalers, cooperatives
Tunisia	Pine seeds (Pinus halepensis)	Data partially available	No	Producers (included landowners that produce pine nuts), Processors, Wholesalers

### M&T


Country	Species	Data	Link	Typology of economic stakeholder we are in contact with
Algeria	Summer truffle (Tuber aestivum)	No data	No link	Producers (included landowners that produce mushrooms and truffles)
Italy	Summer and black truffle (Tuber aestivum)	No data	No link	Producers (included landowners that produce mushrooms and truffles), Processors, Wholesalers, Retailers
Slovenia	Summer truffle (Tuber aestivum)	No data	No link	Producers (included landowners that produce mushrooms and truffles), Processors, Retailers
Spain	Black truffle (Tuber melanosporum)	Data partially available	Available	Processors, Wholesalers

### AP

Country	Specie	Data	Link	Typology of economic stakeholder we are in contact with
Algeria	Rosemary, lentisk and myrtle	No data	No	Producers (included landowners that produce aromatic plants), Processors
Portugal	Pennyroyal (Mentha pulegium)	No data	No	Producers (included landowners that produce aromatic plants), Processors, Wholesalers, Retailers
Tunisia	Rosemary and myrtle (Myrtus communis)	Data partially available	No	Producers (included landowners that produce aromatic plants), Processors

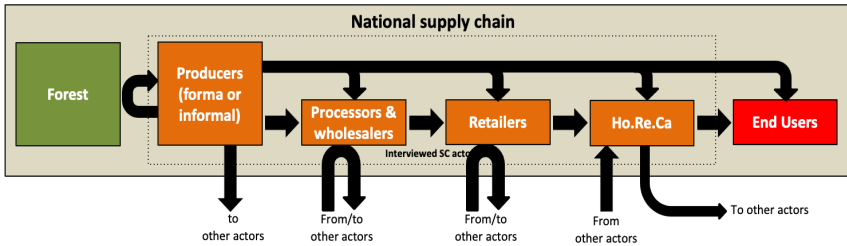




## Key specie: supply chain analysis



We will submit a questionnaire along the supply chain economic actors.


The main objective will be to study the price evolution of the key products (raw or processed) along the chain







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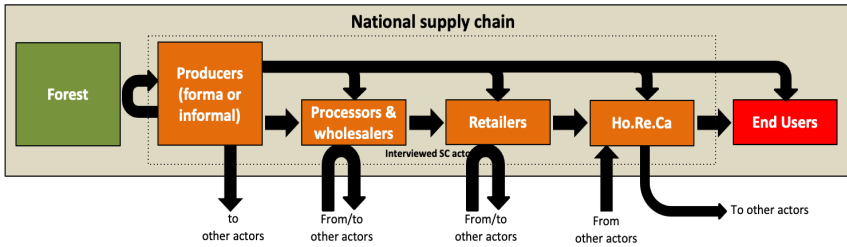




## Key specie: supply chain analysis



Target audience:


- 6 (up to 10) **producers** (formal or informal pickers, forest owner o farmer)
- 2 (up to 6) **wholesalers** and processors (companies that buy, process and resell raw or final product)
- 2 (up to 8) **retailers**
- 2 (up to 8) **Ho.Re.Ca.** (hotel, restaurants and catering)







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## Key species: supply chain analysis





What do we ask?

- Conjoint work with WP3 and WP4
- WP1 will ask simple question like:
  - Product description [i.e. T. melanosporum category extra]
  - Price of the product [i.e. T. m. category extra 300€/kg Italy  
T. m. category extra 450€/kg France]
  - Main market and relative share [i.e. Italy 30% France 70%]


BUYING FROM	
<i>What</i>	specie/quality
<i>Who/Where</i>	categories/origin
<i>How many</i>	Kg
<i>How much</i>	price/cost

➔


SELLING TO	
<i>What</i>	specie/product
<i>Who/Where</i>	categories/destination
<i>How many</i>	Kg
<i>How much</i>	price

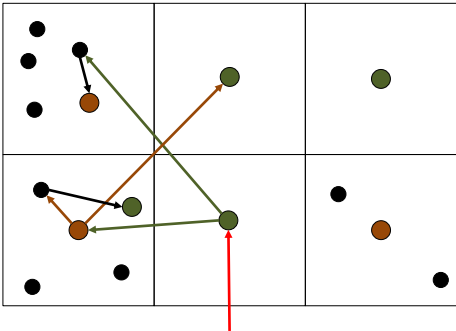
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## Key species: supply chain sampling methodology



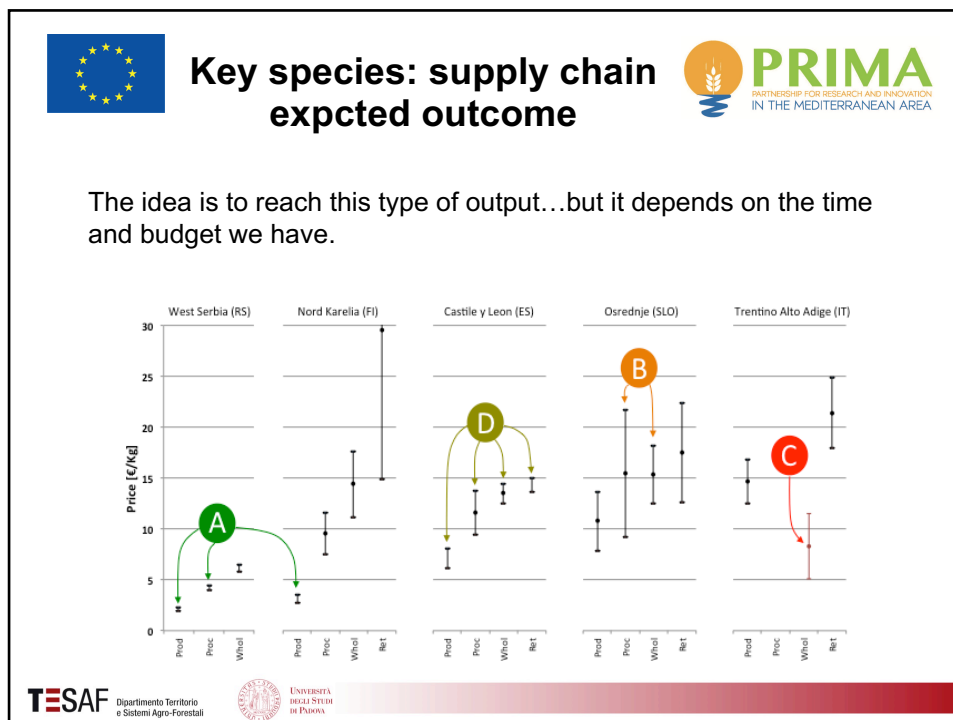
There are several approaches to collect data along the supply chains, but one seems to work better than other: the snow ball sampling



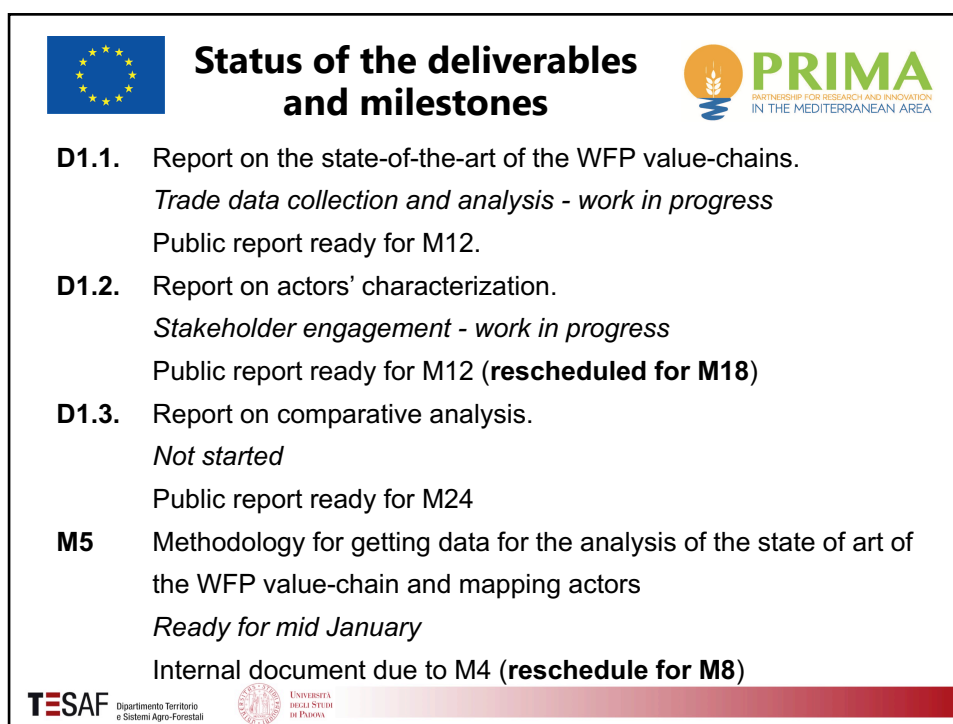
- Restaurant
- Wholesaler
- Producer

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Enrico Vidale

University of Padua - Campus Agripolis  
Dept. TeSAF - Land, Environment, Agriculture and Forestry  
Viale dell'Università, 16  
35020 - Legnaro Padova (Italy)

Office: +39 049 827 2717

Mobile: +39 339 84 80 910

e-mail: [enrico.vidale@unipd.it](mailto:enrico.vidale@unipd.it)

Skype: enrico.vidale

**TeSAF** Dipartimento Territorio  
e Sistemi Agro-Forestali



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