



ASEAN Guidelines for Sustainable Harvest and Resource Management Protocols for Selected Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)

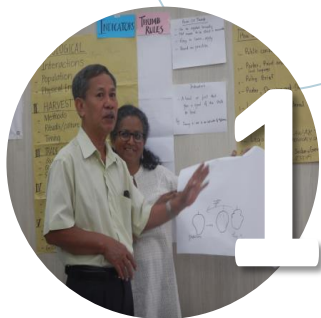
An overview

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non-timber
forest products -
exchange programme

Presentation Outline



1

Background

CONTEXT ON THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE GUIDELINES



2

The ASEAN Guidelines

5 NTFPs IN FOCUS



3

Rattan Protocols

RULES OF THUMB FOR
SUSTAINABLE HARVEST OF
RATTAN, SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL
INDICATORS



4

Recommendations

POSSIBLE NEXT STEPS



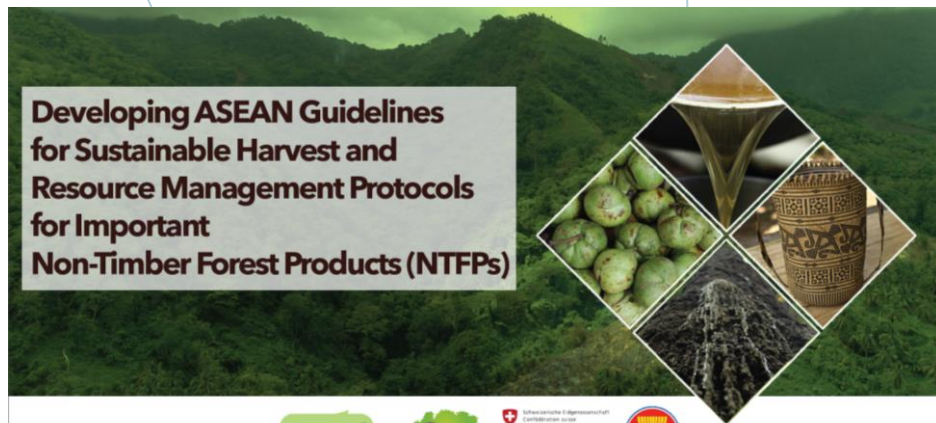
STANDARDIZATION is a necessary step in the aspiration of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) towards global competitiveness



Why a guideline for NTFPs?

- There is a growing market demand for proof of sustainability and conservation
- There is an important connection among *sustainable harvests, quality of NTFP products and sustainable management of NTFPs*
- There are no quality standards yet for NTFPs or for sustainable resource management

Consultations and reviews towards the development of the guidelines (2019-2020)



Adoption and presentation of the guidelines (2020-2021)



**Adopted by the 42nd AMAF
October 21, 2020**



**Presentation during the
CBNE Forest Harvest Forum
June 2, 2021**

FRAMEWORK & PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL MONITORING

- Incorporating traditional ecological knowledge (TEK)
- Community Engagement and information sharing
- Participatory data collection
- Establishing multi stakeholder partnerships
- Adaptive Monitoring

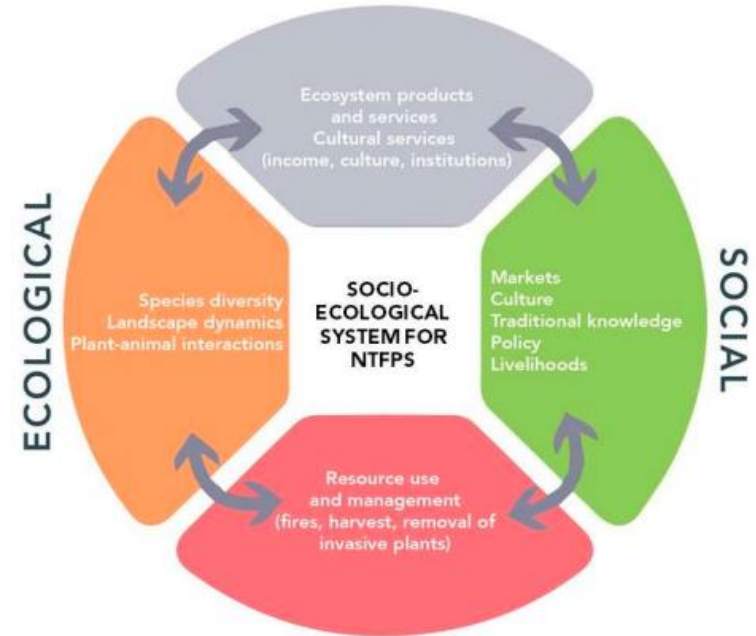


Figure 2. Socio-ecological components of an NTFP harvest system which are constantly interacting with each other. This representation is based on NTFP-EP field experiences and was developed in consultation with Prof. Tamara Ticktin, University of Hawaii.

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Adopted by the 42nd AMAF, 21 October 2020

Objectives of the guidelines

1. To promote awareness on the value of sustainable resource management practices and the importance of sustainable harvest protocols
2. To inform and guide the formulation of policies and programs by ASEAN Member States and other related institutions in ASEAN countries with regards to the sustainable management of NTFPs
3. To enhance partnerships and cooperation among stakeholders in the ASEAN community through the establishment of a common reference for the sustainable management of NTFPs

Adopted by the 42nd AMAF, 21 October 2020



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for Selected Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)



- The guidelines are meant to be a primary reference to assist ASEAN member states in developing protocols and monitoring activities to achieve sustainable NTFP management
- Selected NTFPs in the guidelines include: **bamboo, fruits, honey, rattan, resin**





ASEAN Guidelines for Sustainable Harvest and Resource
Management Protocols for Selected Non-Timber Forest Products
(NTFPs)

rattan

THUMB RULES & SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL INDICATORS



THUMB RULES



DOs

Respect local customs and rituals related to rattan harvesting

Clean leaf litter, twigs, or grass that cover the shoots so these are exposed to sunlight

Chop leaves and sheaths after harvest and place these on clumps

Harvest during dry season so stems dry quickly

Use appropriate tools and observe safety

Rattan is cut 1-1.5 meters from the ground and stems are left bent down to avoid fungus from damaging other stems

Observe proper and sustainable processing and treatment methods

Transparency in supply chain information

Advocate for supportive policies

Local groups/people's organizations, national associations, community rules, regulations to ensure proper harvesting, management, monitoring

THUMB RULES



DON'Ts

Do not cut support trees – climb or use tools to cut and pull the rattan

Do not damage the rattan clumps – these are important for breeding

Do not damage seedlings

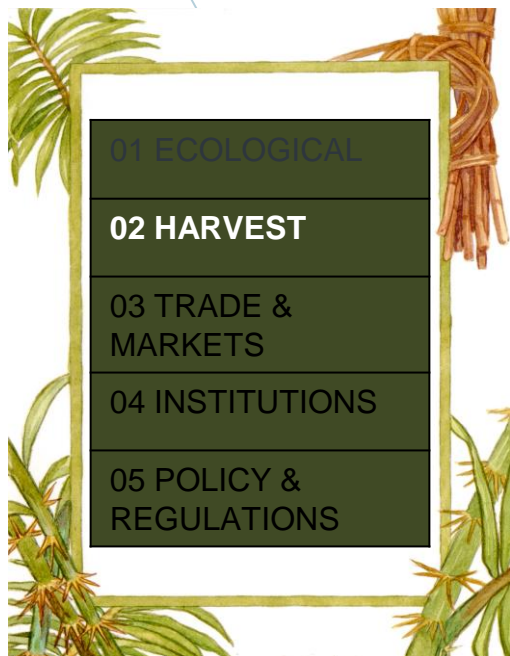
Do not harvest rattan canes that are fruiting in low density areas

SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL INDICATORS TO ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY AND QUALITY OF RATTAN



Ecological
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Observe the number of plant and animal species in rattan gardens• Take note of invasive species and herbivores that damage rattan gardens (Indonesia)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 30-50% ideal canopy for growth of rattan (Vietnam)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Usually found in forest areas that have high humidity, secondary forests, shrubs, and available support trees for climbing rattan ($\pm 60\%$)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proper soil and location of sites for cultivated rattan

SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL INDICATORS TO ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY AND QUALITY OF RATTAN



Harvest
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification of rattan reserves
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harvest less than 80% of harvestable rattan. Mature rattan is often at a length longer than 5 meters.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ready for harvest – some leaves are yellow and dried up; most petals of lower leaves have fallen off, are blackish brown, usually scattered under the stem; part of stem which has been opened is dark green
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• During rainy season harvest – cover stumps of cut stems to prevent water from entering the plant
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lesser exploitation of rattan in steep areas or eroded riverbanks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect support trees for rattan to climb on when they start to grow longer

SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL INDICATORS TO ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY AND QUALITY OF RATTAN



Trade and Markets

- Standard system has been set and is available
- There is available and transparent information sharing in the value chain
- There are market or regulatory incentives for sustainable rattan management

SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL INDICATORS TO ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY AND QUALITY OF RATTAN



Institutions

- Participatory planning and assessment
- Participatory regulation development
- Monitor harvest records and rattan management plans to ensure feedback mechanism or synergies among stakeholders

SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL INDICATORS TO ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY AND QUALITY OF RATTAN



Policies and regulations

- Policies are in place to protect rattan gardens and forests
- Community participation is present in rattan harvesting
- Ban on rattan export policy being reviewed
- Monitor policies affecting rattan (trade and export, tenure, etc.)

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Recommendations

- **SHORTER SUPPLY CHAINS and LOCAL LEVEL RATTAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES** to increase incentives

- **STRATEGY on RATTAN DEVELOPMENT** to guide the development of the industry across sectors

- **POLITICAL SUPPORT** from the government (local/national) to stimulate local farmers to keep and manage their rattan garden and village forests

- **REMOVE/RELAX POLICIES** that effectively lower farm gate prices of rattan harvest

- **RATTAN GARDENS** for city green spaces

- **STRENGTHEN FOREST PROTECTION** for rattan growing





Thanks!

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