

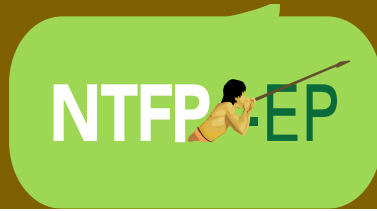


Honey

Assessment of Policies on Non-Timber Forest Products towards securing community forest enterprises (2019)

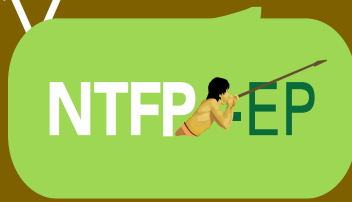
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criteria for the assessment



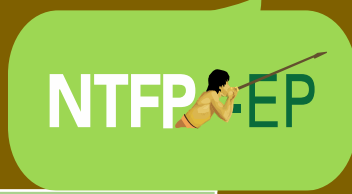
1. Community access to NTFPs for harvest, utilization, production and management
2. NTFP transport and trade
3. Recognition and protection of indigenous knowledge, systems and practices on NTFP use and management
4. NTFP value addition / processing
5. NTFP Financing
6. Investments and partnerships for NTFP development and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs)

Is honey expressly included in the country definition and classification of NTFPs?



COUNTRY	DEFINITION	CLASSIFICATION
Cambodia	<p>“all forest resources that are not timber, including products from non-timber plants, wildlife, their processed products, and services from the forest.”</p>	<p>15 Classification of NTFPS 1. lower class wood, poles, and other non-timber used in traditional construction 2) fuel wood 3) Bamboo, palm tree, rattan, liana; 4) Medicinal plant/wood 5) Aromatic plant/wood 6) Resin/gum; 7 Wax; 8) Material producing dye or chemical substance, 9.) Edible plants 10) Ornamental plants 11) Wood for carving, 12) Non-timber products for crafts, 13) Wildlife products 14.) forest services. (900 species)</p>
Indonesia	<p>Both vegetable and animal forest products along with their derivative and cultivated products except wood originating from the forest ecosystem.</p>	<p>Plant based NTFPs have been grouped into resin, essential oils, vegetable fats, tannin, dyes and latex, medicinal and ornamental plants, palm and bamboo, alkaloid and others.</p> <p>Animal based NTFPS have been categorized into prey or hunted animals, trapped animals and animal by products i.e. bird's nest, honey and silk (575 species)</p>

country definition and classification



COUNTRY	DEFINITION	CLASSIFICATION
Malaysia	<p>Sarawak: forest produce as guano, peat, rock, sea-shell and surface soil; trees and all parts and produce plants, grass, climbers, creepers, tusks, horns, silk-cocoon, honey, wax, and edible bird nests; timber, firewood, charcoal, bark, wild rubber and cordwood.</p> <p>Sabah: Forest produce as timber, firewood, charcoal, rubber, wood oil, bark, extracts of bark, copal, damar and atap, silk, cocoons, honey, wax and carbon stored in trees or plants.</p>	
Philippines	<p>all biological materials and derivatives other than timber which are extracted from forests for human use</p> <p>- Ordinary minor forest products in law</p>	<p>* Food/beverages and Spices Pharmaceuticals,; Cosmetics and Medicinal ; Industrial Chemicals and Biochemical Fibers and Structural Materials Live-Plants and Ornamentals Animal , Animal Products/By Products</p>

key findings relevant to honey



- In policy, community rights to NTFPs including honey are meant to be for subsistence; Included in traditional users rights and customary law, and often not documented or defined clearly
- Operational definition of customary user rights and traditional use on NTFPS. No specific measure on what is considered as exceeding customary user rights in terms of weight, number, size of species NTFPs. The ambiguity is a breeding ground for informal fees, bribery and disincentives to conducting business legally
- Access and tenure rights to land and natural resources have improved with the social forestry schemes, land and agrarian laws, ICCAs but access and transport documents are often difficult to secure and unnecessarily costly for small community groups
- Resource use rights of forest dependent communities to NTFPS are not clear and straightforward in policies, conditional in some respect especially if such rights overlapped with more powerful actors (concessions, government projects, prior rights)

key findings relevant to honey



- Sustaining NTFP resources: Low awareness of communities in terms of sustainability practices could lead to resource depletion.
- Lack of monitoring, unequal utilization of resources and rigorous inventory systems **but requirements of a community management plan, annual work plan with periodical assessment, inventory are potential safeguards against unsustainable NTFP practices**
- There are opportunities: Laws on Intellectual Property Rights are in place, and to a limited extent the ABS rules under Nagoya Protocol; Increasing demand and market trends

Key findings relevant to honey



Need simplified policies and monitoring protocols are needed to ensure that community forestry enterprises reached the market and compete

- specific regulation for the utilization of NTFPs, i.e the regulation for the collection of NTFPs needs to developed to ensure there is no overharvesting and damage to the forest
- Simplify regulation especially the technical requirements
- Or the deregulation of forest products permitting
- **To what extent will you recommend regulatory policies for honey?**

Key findings relevant to honey



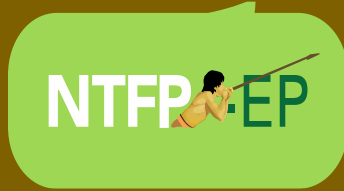
- **Need to strengthen the network of agencies, organizations and people involved and promoting NTFPs supported by better data collection and management**
- Engagement with the authorities to raise awareness is key for the development of a robust policy environment to support the management and regulatory framework of NTFPs including honey. **Who is in charge?**
- Management strategies would require sound assessment of the status of the resources. Therefore, data segregation should be incorporated into existing data collection systems to facilitate long-term management plan.
- The absence of specific policy on provide for an opportunity to incorporate honey into a comprehensive and existing biodiversity, wildlife and forestry social forestry programme with participation of indigenous communities who are the custodians of traditional knowledge on the utilities of NTFPs.

The good news: NTFP Transport and t



- Regulations on transport and commercialization (import and export) of forest products are in place
- Existence of system of registration for small enterprises
- System of fees and tax incentives but permit and licensing fees could be too demanding for the communities and with informal fees, are disincentives to community based NTFP development.

The Good News: Recognition and protection of indigenous knowledge, systems and practices on NTFP use and management



- A National Policy on the Development of Indigenous People (2009), and together with the Land Law (2001), and System of Indigenous land titling, these policies recognizes to the rights of indigenous peoples to traditional lands, culture and traditions (Cambodia)
- Regulations recognizes indigenous communities ownership rights to their forest (Indonesia, Philippines)
- Sustainable traditional resource rights of IPs and recognition of their IKSP are promoted in the Philippines while a similar draft law for IP rights is in Indonesia

The Good News: Investments and partnerships for NTFP de MSMEs



- New programs supporting such as Online registration of business, presence of Entrepreneurship Promotion Center, shared facilities and expanding financial services sector
- Policies on SME tax incentives (Philippines, Cambodia)
- Social Forestry Community Business Groups have also been established to provide grassroots support to the enterprise development (Indonesia)



Thank you!