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QEVERIA E KOSOVËS / VLADA KOSOVA / GOVERNMENT OF KOSOVA**

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MINISTARSTVO POLJOPRIVREDE, SUMARSTVA I RURALNOG RAZVOJA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

## **Policy and Strategy Paper on Forestry Sector Development in Kosovo 2010 – 2020**

**Forest Sector Progress Report 2014 - 2015**

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**Implementing Agency**

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development MAFRD

**Participating Agencies**

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology MEST  
Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare MLSW  
Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning MESP  
Ministry of Economic Development MED  
Ministry of Economy and Finance MEF  
Ministry of Trade and Industry MTI  
Department of Forestry DoF  
Kosovo Forest Agency KFA  
Kosovo Cadastral Agency KAA  
Kosovo Agency for Privatization KAP  
Forest Institute FPI  
Municipalities  
Association of Private Forest Owners

**Collaboration agencies**

Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations FAO  
European Union EU  
Swedish International Development Agency SIDA  
Connecting Natural Values & People CNVP (previously SNV)  
USAid  
Lux Dev  
GIZ Kosovo

## **JOINT STATEMENT - THE FOREST SECTOR PROGRESS**

Considering the fact that forest and environment are treated with the highest priority at the global level, Kosovo is also committed to administer and manage this sector with the same priority and in accordance with international standards and conventions. Based on this, in 2010 the Government of Kosovo drafted the national policies and the strategies for forest sector development.

Drafting of these policies and strategies is based on well known global principles for the forest sector development, on the expertise provided by the national and international experts as well as on all stakeholders involved in this process. The adoption of the forest sector policies and strategies opened the path to making most important decisions for the development of the forest sector in the next 10 years.

The implementation of the policies and strategies started immediately after the adoption by the Government of Kosovo, whereas the progress in the implementation of the activities was continuously monitored by Forest Management Board, Forestry Department, Kosovo Forest Agency, Division for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development and other implementing partners.

This progress report presents the results of the implementation of the strategic activities in the last two years, 2014 and 2015, and in general it can be said that the achievements during this period were evident. Although there has been progress, the sector development is still in its phase of accomplishment of the planned activities. In this regard, it is important mentioning the drafting and adoption of several programmatic documents, such as: Strategy for Non-Timber Forest Products, Program for Afforestation and Reforestation of Land and Forests, New Management Plans (around 70% of public forest area is covered with new management plans), Forest Health Program and Forest Information and Communication Strategy.

Among many projects implemented so far, or under implementation, and that contributed to the implementation of the policies and the strategies for the forest sector development, we can highlight joint project with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare for the treatment of new forests and employment of seasonal workers in the forestry sector, Forest Inventory Project, Design and Implementation of the Kosovo Forest Information System (KFIS) etc.

For the implementation of the abovementioned activities and other projects in the last two years, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development has been continuously supported by the Government of Finland through the project "Support to Implementation of Kosovo Forest Policies and Strategy" implemented by the FAO/Office in Prishtina and the projects financed by SIDA/CNVP, GIZ, USAID, European Commission, NFG, etc.

The remaining challenges in fulfilling the strategic objectives are: completion of the legal framework for development of the sector, such as the adoption of the new Law on Forests and the Law on Hunting, reducing illegal logging, capacity building and education of staff in the forestry sector, promotion and utilization of other renewable energy resources, continued awareness raising campaigns on the role and importance of forests, and planning of activities as well as implementation of joint projects with other governmental institutions to be more efficient without increasing spending of the public funds.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development remains committed to, in cooperation with local and international partners, take appropriate and necessary actions for sustainable development of the forest sector, which will later provide an essential opportunity and contribution to economic, environmental and social development of the Kosovo state.

Tahir Ahmeti  
Director of Forestry Department  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development,  
Pristina, 12.04.2016

## 1. OVERVIEW OF THE SECTOR

### 1.1 Political issues

Kosovo signed a Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) with EU on 27 October 2015. It is considered as a definite milestone on Kosovo's path towards becoming a member of EU. The SAA constitutes the first contractual relationship between the EU and Kosovo. The development has its impact on national forestry, although indirectly. The SAA confirms the EU IPA II support to Kosovo. In EU, and IPA, forestry is only an activity in one of the agriculture and rural development measures. This may further reduce the importance of forestry in the national political decision making.

### 1.2 Policy and legislative framework

The Government of Kosovo has prepared National Development Strategy (2016-2021). The National Development Strategy (PLAN) represents the key priorities to development of Kosovo. The PLAN aims at removing one of the key obstacles to sustainable economic development which is the failing coordination of development policies and institutional processes, as identified by various national and international institutions. The PLAN is in full harmony with other strategic processes, such as EU integration process through the implementation of Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) or the Economic Reforms Programme (ERP). This is because the measures set out in NDS are mostly synchronized with priorities of economic and institutional reforms necessary for Kosovo's integration into the European Union.

The PLAN was prepared by the Kosovo institutions, under the leading and coordinating role of the Strategic Planning Office (SPO) mandated by the Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo and with the technical support of the European Commission Office in Kosovo. The process of drafting the document commenced under the Government Decisions dated 3rd of June 2015 and continued with a consultative process within state mechanisms through working groups, based on preparatory and study work carried out by SPO in the previous year.

The forestry objective in the PLAN is to curb the pace of deforestation in Kosovo and give a restart afforestation and sustainable use, for the benefit of consumers and industrial sector. The concrete activities of the measure are stated as:

- 1) Forestation of degraded forest areas, recovery of fire-damaged forests and implementation of preventive protective measures. All of the activities will be implemented through a national, well-planned forest protection programme.
- 2) Enforcement of tougher sanctions against illegal loggers, which requires better institutional setup, legal amendment and strengthening capacities of Kosovo Forest Agency and introduction of a forest information system for integrated protection.
- 3) Develop forest management plans for the all public forest areas by 2020.

It is expected that the measure will have a direct impact on increasing the forest regeneration rate; the volume of exploitation, which should not be higher than 60% of the estimated annual growth; reduce the prevalence of illegal exploitation of public forests from 40% to 20% and from 29% to 15% of private forests. Investment and reform in the forest sector will play an important function not only for environment protection but also for supporting industrial development. Improved forest management efficiency will support the wood processing industry, by ensuring fair prices and sustainable supply of raw material.

The PLAN provides clear instructions and guidance on preparing detailed sector strategies and plans, as well as strict requirements for developing measurable indicators for performance monitoring and implementing the monitoring and reporting.

Various sectors have prepared specific strategic documents and actions plans and submitted to the Government for approval in 2016. Three of the strategies are sub-strategies of the PSP or expected results to achieve the policy objectives:

- Action Plan on Biodiversity 2016-2020 MESP
- National Afforestation and Reforestation Program MAFRD
- Strategy on Non-timber forest products 2015-2020 MAFRD

The following strategies contribute to the PSP aims or have an impact on forestry:

- Kosovo Program on Gender Equality 2016-2020 OPM
- Strategy on Public Financial Management MF
- National Water Strategy MESP
- Action Plan on Climate Change MESP
- National Emission Reduction Plan MESP
- Program on Identification of Disease and Pests MAFRD
- Program for Agriculture and Rural Development 2014-2020 MAFRD
- Strategy on Cultural Heritage 2015-2020 MCYS
- The National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency 2016-2018 MZHE
- Program for Implementation of the Energy Strategy of Kosovo for the period of three years MED
- Energy Strategy of the Republic of Kosovo for the period of ten years MED

According to the Legislative Program 2016, approved on 70<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo with the Decision no. 01/70, date 15.01.2016 the Forest Law will be presented to the parliament on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2016. The absence of the new forest law does not affect the PSP revision scheduled for 2016. Forest Law is only one of the many control instruments which the government uses to implement the policies. However, the absence of the new forest law seems to have become a mental barrier and an excuse for halting implementation of some activities.

In 2012, there emerged a controversy regarding the proposed national parks in Sharr Mountain and Bjeshket e Nemuna. The controversy relates to overlaps in two different relevant pieces of legislation: Law on Nature protection and Law on Forestry. The core of issue is over whose responsibility it is to manage the forest within national parks or protected areas. The issue has not been solved, yet.

### **1.3 Related policies**

The NDS also sets the main strategies for the rational use of renewable energy sources. The NDS observes that Kosovo presently makes insufficient use of renewable energy sources (RES). Kosovo produces only 3% or 46 MW of its energy from renewable sources. This represents a much lower percentage compared to the commitment of achieving 29.5% of consumption by 2020. Limited use of renewable energy sources contributes to the demand for imported power and unreliable supply in the local market. This has a direct impact on country's economic development.

More sustainable renewable energy sources are mostly hydropower, biomass and biogas. There are 77 locations with potential for hydro-projects. It is estimated that 120 GWh of energy may be produced annually from biomass (forest debris). However, development of projects of this kind is halted mostly on the account of costs. The Zhur hydro plant, the largest of its kind remains at the stage of feasibility study. On the other hand, the animal waste used for production of biogas is scattered throughout the country and is costly to collect into one centralized location.

As the potential for use of RES is relatively limited in Kosovo, the government should negotiate a lower RES use threshold due to costs. The Regulatory Office has already approved the stimulating tariffs ('Feed-in Tariff') for all types of renewables and need criteria to get the certificate of origin, which helps the encouragement of investments for investors of the energy production from RES. The work will proceed further with re-

view of the potential for construction of Zhur hydro plant as well as provide support for farmers through contracts for use of organic remains and better organization of lumber market and forest debris.

Concrete activities of the measure:

- 1) Negotiating lower targets for use of renewable energy sources with the Energy Community.
- 2) Analyse Zhur Hydro plant feasibility study in the context of joint market development with Albania. Its potential construction will take place either through private investors, some sort of public-private partnership (PPP) or as a state project under a concession contract.
- 3) Possibility of long-term contracts for farmers for use of organic waste and ensure better organization of lumber and forest debris market, in order to encourage establishment of biomass market. This work should be done in conjunction with regulating the biomass market tariffs.

Implementation of these measures will increase the share of renewable energy sources into the energy's output of the country. Kosovo would thus progress towards meeting its international commitments and increase the amount of energy produced national, contributing thereby to the energy security in the country and consequently improve the climate of doing business, increase investments and economic growth. Use of renewable energy sources would also ensure that the State economic growth is sustainable and attentive to its impact on nature.

#### 1.4 Financial framework

In April 2012, the Government of Kosovo issued a mid-term (3 year) budget expenditure framework covering 2013-2015, detailed by agencies and sectors. The priorities of the Government of Kosovo for the period of 2013-2015 were sustainable economic, social, and institutional development. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forest, and Rural Development (MAFRD) appears under the institutional development. As stated in the Kosovo Government Expenditure Framework, the MAFRD in order to fulfil its mission, in the mid-term period, plans to achieve 5 objectives, from which the 5th one is related to forest sector titled as "revitalization of forest sector". In order to realize this objective the Government of Kosovo has allocated 900 000 euro per year, from which 350 000 euro for forestation of forest areas, and 550 000 euro for development of management plans. The amount was reduced to 700 000 euro for 2015.

**Table 1: MAFRD budget 2010 – 2013 – Public Investment Projects**

Budget Organization Department/Programs	Name of the Project	Planned budget 2013	Planned budget 2014	Planned budget 2015
<b>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, Total</b>		<b>8 804 178,00</b>	<b>9 989 206,00</b>	<b>1 770 000,00</b>
<b>Department for Agricultural Policies and Markets, Sub-total</b>		<b>7 634 178,00</b>	<b>8 419 206,00</b>	<b>1 600,00</b>
	Rehabilitation of irrigation system in Kosovo	3 874 178,00	4 659 206,00	1 600,00
	Creating the Cadastre of vineyards and wine industry in Kosovo	250 000,00	250 000,00	-
	Construction of the markets and landfills for the collection, storage and classification of agricultural products	3 510 000,00	3 510 000,00	-
<b>Kosovo Forest Agency, Sub-total</b>		<b>900 000,00</b>	<b>900 000,00</b>	<b>700 000,00</b>
	Afforestation of barren lands	550 000,00	450 000,00	450 000,00
	Drafting of Management Plans	300 000,00	250 000,00	250 000,00

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	Purchase of vehicles	50 000,00		-
	Purchase of vehicles for the field		200 000,00	-
<b>Kosovo Agricultural Institute, Sub-total</b>		270 000,00	670 000,00	1 068 400,00
	Establishment of experimental orchard			-
	Activation the agricultural area of KAI...(50,500.00)			-
	The irrigation system at KAI			-
	Fences of agricultural land at KIA			-
	Repair and inventory of laboratories in KIA			-
	Laboratory capacity building at KIA	180 000,00	180 000,00	230 000,00
	Renovation of buildings of IBK - Building administration	90 000,00	300 000,00	348 400,00
	Research capacities and the creation of productive assets - agricultural lands IBK		190 000,00	90 000,00
<b>KFA - SIDA DONATION</b>		-	-	400 000,00
	Pre-commercial thinning			400 000,00

**Table 2: MAFRD actual expenditure 2010 – 2013 – Public Investment Projects**

Budget Organization Department/Programs	Name of the Project	Expenditures 2013	Expenditures 2014	Expenditures 2015
<b>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, Total</b>		<b>1 356 791,82</b>	<b>725 996,28</b>	<b>1 049 714,04</b>
<b>Department for Agricultural Policies and Markets, Sub-total</b>		<b>250 000,00</b>	<b>244 824,00</b>	<b>1 600,00</b>
	Rehabilitation of irrigation system in Kosovo	-	-	1 600,00
	Creating the Cadastre of vineyards and wine industry in Kosovo	250 000,00	244 824,00	
	Construction of the markets and landfills for the collection, storage and classification of agricultural products	-	-	
<b>Kosovo Forest Agency, Sub-total</b>		<b>811 000,00</b>	<b>195 108,67</b>	<b>217 894,58</b>
	Afforestation of barren lands	457 000,00	43 865,50	73 015,15
	Drafting of Management Plans	300 000,00	151 243,17	144 879,43
	Purchase of vehicles	50 000,00		
	Purchase of vehicles for the field	4 000,00	-	
<b>Kosovo Agricultural Institute, Sub-total</b>		<b>295 791,82</b>	<b>286 063,61</b>	<b>502 888,60</b>
	Establishment of experimental orchard			
	Activation the agricultural area of KAI...(50,500.00)			
	The irrigation system at KAI			
	Fences of agricultural land at KIA			
	Repair and inventory of laboratories in KIA	166 320,00		
	Laboratory capacity building at KIA	-	179 700,00	294 345,00
	Renovation of buildings of IBK - Building administration	129 471,82	6 819,70	169 569,00



	Research capacities and the creation of productive assets - agricultural lands IBK		99 543,91	38 974,60
<b>KFA - SIDA DONATION</b>		-	-	327 330,86
	Pre-commercial thinning			327 330,86

A significant amount of financing is provided by Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare based on the Memorandum of Cooperation with MAFRD. In 2014 MLSW provided financing for thinning, cleaning, pruning, road opening and marking of wood mass to the total of 450 000 euro and in 2015 for the total of 590 125 euro.

Until 2013, the state forestry sector was able to utilize 80 % of the budgeted amount. In 2014 the actual expenditure was 21 % and in 2015 it was 31 % of the budget allocation. The reason for underspending is failures in contracting the services for afforestation and management planning. Based on the recommendations (in order to follow the EU free competition regulations) by the government, the KFA opened the tender competition for services to any company interested. Previously the tender competition included shortlisting of companies who have a licence to operate in forestry. The selected companies failed to perform the services and subsequently the contracts were terminated.

Foreign donor financing was received from FAO GCP KOS 005 FIN project (Government of Finland financing) and Strengthening Sustainable Private and Decentralised Forestry (SSPDF) project (Swedish Sida and CNVP) approximately 1 million euro each project per year. GIZ Kosovo has provided 100 000 euro in 2014 and 2015 to support projects and studies in non-wood forest products.

A significant portion of the financing framework to the agriculture sector including forestry, and energy will be available through the financial assistance under IPA II. The total funding allocation under IPA II for 2014-2020 is 645.5 million euro. The priority sectors include among others Energy (Reforming the energy sector to tackle major health and environmental problems; ensuring a reliable and sustainable energy supply; greater use of renewable energies; alignment with EU energy law; Agriculture & rural development (Increasing competitiveness in agriculture and food production, and raising food safety standards; improving living standards in rural communities, building a climate-resilient rural economy).

The MAFRD provides small grants and subsidies to farmers from the proceeds of IPA instrument. The total amount reserved in the budget by year is as follows:

Type	The total amount reserved in the budget by year		
	2013	2014	2015
Grants	14 850 000.00	11 100 000.00	19,590 480.00
Subsidies		14 000 000.00	23,000,000.00

The total disbursed (actual grants) by year

Type	The total disbursed (actual grants) by year		
	2013	2014	2015
Grants	12 929 247.72	10,519,413.80	19.545.503,65 <sup>1</sup>
Subsidies	12 151 162.90	15,197,030.75	23.000.000,00 <sup>2</sup>

The purpose/objectives of the grant facility are related to the IPA measures. Applicants are allowed to use the grants for forestry and non-wood projects.

<sup>1</sup> The data is not official. The annual report for 2015 will be published on 31.06.2016

<sup>2</sup> The data is not official. The annual report for 2015 will be published on 31.06.2016

1. Measure 101 - "Investments in physical assets in agricultural economies"
2. Measure 103 - "Investments in physical assets in the processing and marketing of agricultural products and fisheries"
3. Measure 302 - "Diversification of farms and business development"
4. Measure 301 - Irrigation of agricultural lands
5. Measure 303 Implementation of Local Development Strategies "Leader" approach

It is not known how much of the IPA II funds will be allocated to forestry purposes, yet. It is noted, however, that The EU Commission has defined the EU policy on state aid (subsidies) for the forestry sector. However, the guidelines apply only to living trees and their natural environment in forests and other wooded land. They do not apply to state aid for forest-based industries, timber transport, wood processing or other forestry resources used as products or for the purpose of energy generation. Aid in the forestry sector is possible for the following purposes:

- to contribute directly towards maintaining and enhancing the ecological, protective and recreational functions of forests, local biodiversity and a healthy forest ecosystem;
- afforestation of agricultural and non-agricultural land, establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land, Natura 2000 payments, payments for the forestry environment, restoring forest potential, introducing prevention systems, and non-productive investments;
- to cover additional costs and loss of revenue linked to using more demanding environmentally friendly forestry techniques than those imposed by the rules, if the owners concerned undertake voluntarily to use these techniques and this commitment meets certain conditions;
- to purchase forestry land, provided that the intensity of aid is within the limits set for aid for investment in agricultural holdings;
- training for forestry owners and workers and for consultancy services provided by third parties;
- setting up forestry associations;
- support for initiatives to spread new techniques, pilot or demonstration projects under the conditions laid down in the chapter on technical assistance in the agricultural sector in the guidelines.

Several programmes and financing schemes provide investment financing to energy efficiency and renewable energy. Forest biomass is referred to frequently. For instance the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Project (WB loan) Component 1: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Investments in Public Buildings (US\$29.56 million) refer to changing to biomass fuel. The project does not discuss where the and at what cost the biomass would be available and does not direct any part of the financing to securing the biomass. In total, the financing offered to energy efficiency projects by EBRD, WB, EIB, KfW, and Norway exceeds 50 million euro. The estimate does not include the funds for energy efficiency in IPA II.

## **1.5 Management and administrative framework**

### **1.5.1 Forest Management Board (FMB)**

The mandate of the Forest Management Board (FMB) was defined with the Government Decision 11/52 from 14 December 2011. The mandate expired at the end of 2014. The last meeting of the FMB was in December 2014. Proposals were made to continue the FMB work in the form of informal working group. However, this was not approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development. The FMB held two board meetings in 2014.

The new draft Forest Law includes the mandate for the Forest Management Board. Nominations to the new FMB and its establishment have been put on hold pending approval of the Forest Law. Proposals have been made to include Agency for Gender Equality and Ministry of Local Self-Government in the FMB.

The FMB supported MAFRD in organising the last Joint Annual Review on 11 March 2014. The FMB in cooperation with FAO and MAFRD also organised the 1<sup>st</sup> Think Tank to discuss pertinent policy issues in February 2014. The Think Tank was attended by high ranking government officials and politicians as well as prominent international forestry professionals.

### **1.5.2 Coordination of policy and strategy implementation**

In its 9th meeting, the FMB decided to establish a permanent Coordination Unit under local institutions as indicated in the 2014 work plan. However, the role of the Unit was undertaken by the FAO project due to insufficient resources MAFRD. The FMB carried out a study tour of the working group for monitoring and evaluation – the so called Focal Points nominated in each key participating ministry - of the Forestry Strategy 2010-2020 in Slovenia in January 2014. Several of the Focal Points have moved to other positions or left completely the service. New Focal Points have not been nominated. Thus FAO project has continued acting as the Coordination Unit.

MAFRD had established a Monitoring and Evaluation Division under its Rural Development Department by 2012. The Division is overloaded with monitoring and evaluation responsibilities arising from the EU IPA I and II. The monitoring system is based on the EU IPA requirements. The system does not fulfil the monitoring needs of forestry. They cannot assume the main responsibility for the PSP monitoring. The intention was that the Monitoring and Evaluation Division of MAFRD would collect and compile the annual monitoring information submitted by the implementing agencies through the Focal Points. It was also agreed in FMB that it is necessary that each and every responsible organisation collects, summarises and carries out an initial analysis of the projects and activities in the action plan. Then the summaries should be submitted to the MAFRD M&E Division for further analysis and reporting purposes. The latest progress report was compiled for 2013 by KFA staff member in 2014. The Monitoring and Evaluation Division, Rural Development Department stated that none of the responsible agencies submitted annual monitoring data to the Division. Up to date the M&E for forestry sector is still not integrated in the division.

Due to the above difficulties, monitoring data has not been collected and properly recorded at all since 2012. Data for 2013 was collected but not recorded except in the narrative progress report. Annually collected monitoring data is essential for compiling the progress report and for reviewing the PSP.

## **2. IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES IN 2014 AND 2015**

### **2.1 Forest Management**

#### **2.1.1 Capacity development**

The refurbished Forest Laboratory in Peja was inaugurated on 15 October 2014. Together, the Government and the Finnish-funded FAO project invested \$185 000 in refurbishing and equipping the laboratory. In the reporting period the Kosovo Forest Information System was developed as an IT tool to cover the KFA needs in carrying out its forest management mandate.

#### **2.1.2 Plantation management**

A National Afforestation and Reforestation Program 2016 – 2025 was prepared in 2014 and completed in 2015. The Programme is based on a study “Management Inventory of Forest Plantation-MIFP” also completed in 2015. The Afforestation Programme identifies 101,656 hectares as land suitable for planting under an afforestation program and a total of 7,448 hectares has been identified as being suited for im-

mediate reforestation. The objective of the national afforestation programme is to promote economic, social and environmentally sustainable forestry by developing and implementing measures, schemes and services that help underpin the rural economy, by collaborating with relevant organizations to deliver appropriate policies on environmental sustainability and biodiversity by enhancing the development of a sustainable and diverse forestry sector.

### **2.1.3 Monitoring of forest health**

The National Forest Health Programme 2016 - 2025 was finalised in 2015. Supported by FAO, stakeholder's consultation of the National Forest Health Programme was carried out, as well as the Second round of training on Good practices for forest health protection and Implementation of International Phytosanitary Standards in forestry. Forest health publications in three languages - Albanian Serbian and English – were printed and disseminated. The objective of the Kosovo National Forest Health Programme (NFHP) is to enable establishment of an efficient and functional Forest Health Service (FHS), which can provide reliable data on the current physiological condition of Kosovo's forests, assess the level of damage and changes to forest ecosystems due to the impact of biotic and abiotic factors, advise on forest health related topics and, whenever necessary, undertake preventive and suppressive measures.

The design of new Mobile phone applications for IOs and Android are in advanced stage of development. National Forest Health has been commented by the forestry stakeholders and new dynamic plan of establishment of permanent monitoring plots for ICP forest agreed.

### **2.1.4 Tending of young forest**

Treatment of leftovers from illegal woodcutting, thinning, freeing and application of measures for forest pest prevention was done based on the Memorandum of Cooperation with MAFRD and Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in 2014 and 2015.

Activities carried out in 2014:

1. "Treatment of forest conditions from fires, silvicultural activities (thinning, cleaning, pruning), road opening and marking of wood mass)" in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development. 650 jobseekers have been employed through the employment offices. The duration of the project was two months. The value of the project: 325 000€, financed by MLSW. This is the fifth year that this is done.
2. "Protection of forests from fires" in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development. It was financed by MAFRD in a value of 120 000€. 120 jobseekers benefited from it. The duration of the project is 4 months.

Activities carried out in 2015:

1. Afforestation of barren lands Project, in cooperation with Kosovo Forest Agency (KFA). 171 jobseekers benefited for 45 days and the project continues with 24 beneficiaries for 6 months with a monthly payment of 250 €. The general value of the project is 100 125. 00€ from MLSW.
2. Management of forest condition from fires, silvicultural activities, thinning Project, in cooperation with KFA, from 650 jobseekers benefited with a monthly payment of 250€ for two months. The value of the project was 325,000.00€ from MLSW.
3. Fire extinguishing Project, in cooperation with KFA. 120 jobseekers benefited from this project with a monthly payment of 250 € for 4 months. The project was financed by KFA in a value of 120, 000. 00€.
4. Cultivation of seedlings in KFA nursery, in cooperation with KFA. 20 beneficiaries benefited for nine (9) months with a monthly payment of 250 €. The

project was co-financed for 6 months from KFA and 3 months from MLSW. The overall value of the project was 45,000.00 €.

A project financed by SIDA, Sweden on "Silvicultural treatment of the young forests in Kosovo" was completed in 2015. The project was expected to result in increased living standard in rural zones and reduced unemployment. Taking into account both the silvicultural and socio-economic aspects, the project results were assessed to be achieved at moderate level, but there is still room for improvement.

Locations where project is implemented

FMU	Area (ha)	
	Realised	Planned
Koka e Ahut (Suhareke)	121.00	130.00
Nerod.-Jezerc (Ferizaj)	197.00	197.00
Mitrovice (Dubogak)	300.00	349.00
Novoberde (Gjilan)	308.00	308.00
Total	926.00	984.00

## 2.2 Capacity Building

### 2.2.1 Forest vocational education

In order to address the problems in vocational education in general, the National Qualifications Authority (NQA) has set up procedures for validation of occupational standards and accreditation of VET institutions. It has made progress approximating the National Qualifications Framework with the European Qualifications Framework. The Agency for Vocational Education and Training and Adult Education (AVETAE) became operational during the spring of 2014. It manages VET institutions in terms of financial and human resources, construction and infrastructure. 4 Centres of Competence under the MEST (construction, tourism, economy, health) have been made operational, and 2 more are planned (auto mechanics and metalworking). Forest Vocational Education should be considered within this general framework.

### 2.2.2 Forest vocational training

No activities carried out. A PIP was submitted in 2012. However, financing is still not secured.

### 2.2.3 Higher forest education

No activities reported. The MSc. and BSc. students who obtained scholarships as a part of the CNVP/SIDA project between 2010 and 2013 have either completed their studies or still continue. Some initial steps were undertaken to establish forestry education faculty within the university in Prizren.

### 2.2.4 Awareness raising

Communication and Information Strategy for the Forestry Sector in Kosovo 2010-2020 was prepared and approved in 2014.

The Communication and Information Campaign for the Forestry Sector in Kosovo regulated with Contract No. 2014/KOS/REU/03, has been designed in 2014 and successfully concluded in 2015. The production and delivery of PR materials with full involvement of the project, MAFRD and KFA was completed.

A journalist awareness raising event has been organized on 26 August 2015 in a manner that media spent a day with MAFRD officials and FAO presence in the field. Blinaja and Rugova valley were visited by the journalist crews of RTK, KTV, TV21, TV

Klan Kosova and Gazeta Express. During this visit, each journalist crew had all the equipment and produced a story on the issues as discussed in the Public Information and Communication campaign such as issue of illegal tree logging by looking at the parcels affected by illegal tree logging in Kuqishte, Rugova, as well as other stories on the subject of alternative sources of energy and effects on the Kosovo Forests. In total, 9 journalists were taken into the field accompanied by the Head of Forestry Department, Mr. Tahir Ahmeti and another official from the Forestry Department.

In 2015 the CNVP project arranged over 50 awareness raising events.

## **2.3 Forest environmental protection**

### **2.3.1 Capacity development**

Training on Planning of Afforestation and Reforestation program, Maintenance and care for an afforestation areas and environmental concerns was carried out in 2015. 20, 21 and 22 October 2015. 17 participants attended this training. The participants were from Kosovo Forest Agency, Department of Forestry, KFA regional offices, Forestry Institute & Nursery. The training was organized in indoor and site visits. Handouts and various training materials were been provided for the course.

MESP has provided continuous training in biodiversity and environmental themes.

### **2.3.2 Biodiversity Action Plans**

A Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan prepared by MESP was approved in 2014. Action Plan is being implemented.

Environmental objectives have been included in completed Forest Management Plans.

### **2.3.3 Establishment of protected zones**

Kosovo Strategy on environment protection 2012-1020 was prepared. Objectives include the target to reduce biodiversity loss by increasing the area of protected areas to over 10% of the Kosovo area.

Management Plan for National Park "Malet e Sharrit" and a spatial plan defining zones. Draft plan for "Bjeshkët e Nemuna" has been prepared.

A Draft Law on Amendments and Supplements to Law No. 02/L-53 on Hunting was submitted in 2015.

## **2.4 Forest non wood products**

### **2.4.1 Drafting of legislation**

Secondary legislation has been developed including Administrative Instruction 08/2011 for the collection of protected wild plants in order for processing and trading, and Administrative Instruction 18/2012 for declaration of protected wild plants and strict protected.

### **2.4.2 Forest non-wood products**

National Strategy On Non -Wood Forest Product (NWFP) Sector 2014-2020 was drafted in 2014.

## **2.5 Private sector development**

### **2.5.1 Privatization of SOEs**

3 SOEs privatised out of 30 before 2012. After 2012, none of the remaining SOEs have been privatized.

### **2.5.2 Support to Forest Owners Associations**

CNVP/ SIDA project has continued providing support to forest owners' associations. NAPFO is growing. During 2015 NAPFO joined international networks, the IFFA and ILC. Four new local forest owner associations were established during in 2015. A high interest to participate on project implementation is showed in Mitrovica region. The first association was established in Mitrovica municipality and the forest owners of Leposaviq Municipality are involved in preparation procedures. The total membership is 4300 members. In order to improve the operations and the functionality of the associations, a mid-term and long-term strategy for Association of Private Forest Owners of Kosovo was prepared and is being reviewed for approval. Besides, the strengthening of internal functioning of NAPFO and APFOs continued with the self-assessment of their organizations through the organizational assessment tool, where the five second OATs and revision of their action plan with six APFOs was realized. The NAPFO and APFO strengthened the internal functioning through communication, development of webpage, awareness raising through media and publishing joint newsletter between Albania Federation of Forest Users and Association of Private Forest Owners of Kosovo "Jeto Gjelber" (Green live).

### **2.5.3 Training in entrepreneurship**

No activities reported.

### **2.5.4 Wood processing**

No activities have been reported to MAFRD. However, several minor studies by international organisations and companies have been carried out. These studies have been carried out in isolation of the PSP. The Association of Wood Processors of Kosovo was established in 2004 to support the wood processors in Kosovo and promote the country's wood processing industry. The association receives support from USAID's EMPOWER Private Sector facility. USAID's EMPOWER Private Sector, which started in July 2014, is a five-year project designed to stimulate large-scale job creation by elevating the competitiveness of Kosovo firms. Highlights of Activities of the Association of Wood Processors of Kosovo (2013, 2014, 2015):

- Participation in Skopje and Tirana Fairs annually
- Annual Wood Processing Fair "Natyra"
- Arrangement of B2B meetings in Kosovo and outside (2013, 2014, 2015);
- Organization of Internship project held for 3 months for 40 selected candidates, 99 of which got employment contracts in the companies where the internship took place (USAID supported project);
- Drafting of the Association Strategy 2012-2015-; 2015-2018;
- Development of wood sector portal and brand (2015-2016);
- Technical assistance of members for certification;
- Assisting and supporting the sector through donor partners in grants for equipment (USAID Empower);

### **2.5.5 Bio energy production**

In 2015 the WISDOM (Woodfuel Integrated Supply and Demand Overview Mapping) report for Kosovo was official published and is ready to be used as evidence based document for policy planning purposes on wood biomass usage in Kosovo. On 17 November 2015 the FAO project organized a Forum on Challenges of Wood Biomass

Use in Kosovo. In the event, two publications were launched. The objectives of the Forum: to present to the key forest sector stakeholders and donor community in Kosovo the main findings and recommendations from the study on wood biomass sector in Kosovo-WISDOM and Feasibility Studies for Energy Renovation of Public Buildings in Kosovo; to initiate a debate on long term wood fuel supply and demand trends in Kosovo; to further promote the sustainable use of forest resources were successfully meet. The information on feasibility studies on energy renovation for four public buildings are shared with Forum participants hoping that will considered for potential funding by the donors.

Ministry of Economic Development has continued analysing the sector and are implementing the Energy Efficiency Strategy.

CNVP project carried out a limited value-supply chain analysis of bio mass for local energy production. CNVP also studied innovative heating systems in public building in close cooperation with Municipality of Gjakova and directorate of selected school in Dol Gjakova in 2015.

### 2.5.6 Land consolidation

No activities reported.

## 2.6 Forestry Planning

### 2.6.1 Forest inventories

National Forest Inventory was completed in 2013. The results have been analysed and the Government has revised its goal setting based on the NFI results (NDS 2016).

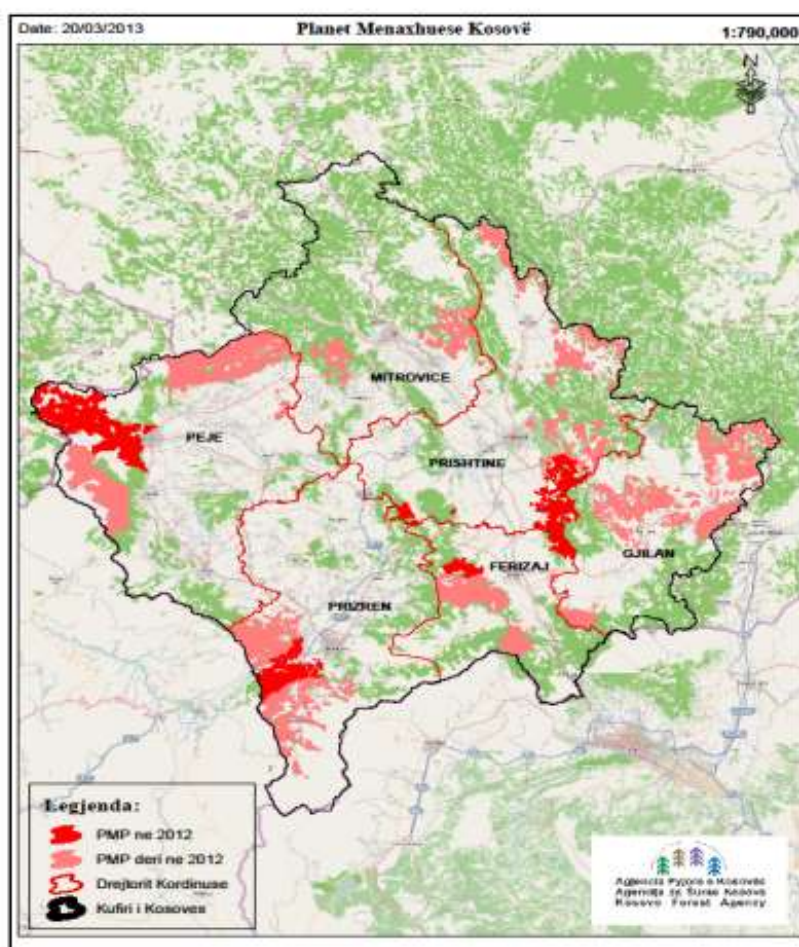
### 2.6.2 Forest management planning

Eight Forest Management Plans were completed in 2015 covering an area of 44 067,90 hectares. Six Forest Management Plans were completed in 2014 covering an area of 26,302,52 hectares.

Management Unit	Year	Area/ha
Pyjet e Drenicës	2015	7 261,10
Kovaqicë, M.zez, Cernush	2015	2 525,90
Klina Forests	2015	5 145,80
Malisheva Forests	2015	7 134,10
Uji i Bardh	2015	4 561,40
Kopilaq	2015	6 216,90
Bodoshnjak	2015	4 872,60
Murgulle-Bellasice	2015	6 350,10
<b>Sub-total 2015</b>		<b>44 067,90</b>
Popov – Llapashticë	2014	7 389,00
Vushtri - skenderaj	2014	2 560,00
Pashtriku II	2014	5 080,68
C. Biraqi	2014	4 427,84
Topill -Devetak	2014	2 747,00
V.Vrh - k.Rekë	2014	4 098,00
<b>Sub-total 2014</b>		<b>26 302,52</b>



**Figure 1: Coverage of FMPs, end of 2015**



In two hunting areas of special importance – Blinajë and Duboçek, the implementation of legal objectives for cultivation, development and increasing the population with endangered and large species continues.

### 2.6.3 Operational planning

The KFA continued the implementation of the annual harvesting based on annual plans. Both in 2014 and 2015 the actual harvesting was below the planned volume. In 2015 the plan was to harvest 92,488.49 m<sup>3</sup> whilst the actual harvested amount was only 29,673.39 m<sup>3</sup> (32.08 % of the plan) and in 2014 the plan was 90,861.31 m<sup>3</sup> and the harvested amount only 22,864.01 m<sup>3</sup> (25.16 % of the plan).

## 2.7 Harvesting & Transport

### 2.7.1 Reduced unlawful harvesting

In 2014, Central Forest Inspectorate (DQIP) within KFA conducted 1258 inspections to economic companies, regional directories, municipalities, markets, road controls and forest compartments. DQIPGJ prepared 564 inspection reports; filed 223 claims, out of which 216 offences, 14 against officials and 7 criminal offences. It confiscated 727.04 m<sup>3</sup> wood, issued 59 decisions and took part in 40 court sessions. It also held 726 meetings with different structures.

Court decisions for 2014:

Positive 37, offence claims 9, suspended 34, warnings 1.

In 2015, KFA Central Forest Inspectorate (DQIP) conducted 1127 inspections to economic companies, regional directories, municipalities, markets, road controls and forest compartments. DQIPGJ prepared 600 inspection reports (minutes). It filed 180 claims, from which 169 offences and 11 criminal, namely 24 against officials of different levels, offence claims, and 5 criminal. It confiscated 393.33 m<sup>3</sup> wood, made 39 decisions and took part in 40 court sessions. It also held 536 meetings with different structures.

Court decisions for 2015:

59 convictions, 66 suspended decisions, 2 warnings, 5 claims filed, 7 amended, 14 rejected, 1 prosecution, 2 reproach decisions.

In 2014, Municipal Forestry Authorities have filed 5182 charges, the damage value of which accounts for 14.564,63 m<sup>3</sup> and a monetary value of 1.841.360,45 €, out of which 3747 are for minor offence for the wood in volume of 6.527,19 m<sup>3</sup> and the inflicted damage of € 799.161,67. The other 1436 charges are criminal charges pertaining to the wood in the volume of 8.037,44 m<sup>3</sup> and damage in the amount of € 1.042.198,78. The total volume of wood which was confiscates is 3.015,49 m<sup>3</sup>.

In 2015, Municipal Forestry Authorities have filed 5290 charges, the damage value of which accounts for 15.712,83 m<sup>3</sup> and a monetary value of € 1.800.037,11 €, out of which 3.819 are for minor offence for the wood in volume of 6.651,88 m<sup>3</sup> and the inflicted damage of € 796.909,01. The other 1.471 charges are criminal charges pertaining to the wood in the volume of 9.060,95 m<sup>3</sup> and damage in the amount of € 1.003.128,10. The total volume of wood which was confiscates is 1.842,11 m<sup>3</sup>.

According to the records of the Legal Department of KFA the cases in 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

	<b>Activities</b>	2014	2015
<b>Municipalities KFA</b>	Criminal offences (pcs)	1435	1471
	Offences (pcs)	3747	3819
	Volume in total (m <sup>3</sup> )	14564.63	15712.83
	Positive (pcs)	1950	2600
	Negative (pcs)	304	401
	Suspended (pcs)	667	885
	confiscated (m <sup>3</sup> )	2906.31	1852.23

A national action plan against illegal logging was prepared and approved in 2012. Full scale implementation is pending. Serious, violent forest crime cases have been reported e.g. by UNIMIK.

### **2.7.2 Reduced Needs for control**

According to the Policy and Strategy Paper on Forest Sector Development, the Government *shall introduce joint management systems in which local communities, Associations of Private Forest Owners (APFOs) and entrepreneurs with proven skills and capacities are given greater responsibilities for forest management within certain delineated areas. Priority will be given to areas of low forest where the overwhelming part is firewood, and where new forest management plans exist.* However, this is not yet practiced and the regulatory framework for joint forest management is still lacking. With the support of the SSPDF project in three selected municipalities Novoberde, Gjakova and Istog process of implementation of joint forest management has been demonstrated and discussed in 2015.

### **2.7.3 Improved harvesting practices**

No activities reported.

## **2.8 Support to Institutions**

### **2.8.1 Implementation of the Action Plan**

The FMB organised the last Joint Annual Review on 11 March 2014. The FMB also organised the 1st Think Tank to discuss pertinent policy issues in February 2014. The Think Tank was attended by high ranking government officials and politicians as well as prominent international forestry professionals.

### **2.8.2 Institutional and technical support**

Two representatives of Kosovo forest authorities, supported by the project, attended the FOREST EUROPE 7th ministerial conference and the extraordinary ministerial conference for receiving results on a Legally Binding Agreement for Forests in Europe, held in Madrid, Spain in 2015. Participation in these conferences was quite beneficial for the representatives of Kosovo forestry institutions, as they learn about the latest developments in regard of planning and sustainable management of forest in Europe.

The FAO project carried out a study tour of the working group for monitoring and evaluation – the so called Focal Points nominated in each key participating ministry - of the Forestry Strategy 2010-2020 in Slovenia in January 2014.

The first phase of the Kosovo Forest Information System (KFIS) was completed in 2015. Staff from KFA received initial training in the use of KFIS. Additional training is necessary.

## **3. PROGRESS MADE**

### **3.1 Overall assessment**

#### **3.1.1 Status of Implementation**

All 27 activities in the Forest Policy and Strategy have been started, at least to some extent. As for Forest vocational training, a plan and a PIP proposal were prepared and submitted in 2012 to the FMB who endorsed it. However, the financing was not obtained. The activity has in practice not started.

Two activities have been completed. In Pilar I, the planned activity in Forest non wood products has been completed and the planned results - the potential for non-wood products, including eco-tourism, is analysed and provides a basis for further development - has been achieved. In fact, several NTFP studies with recommended actions have been carried out including value-chain analyses for products. The sub-sector receives significant interest by donors and private operators. The activity does not need

further support from MAFRD as part of the PSP action plan. However, monitoring of the impact of the many NTFP activities and projects by MAFRD is necessary.

In Pilar II, the planned activity in Forest inventories was completed in 2013. The planned result, Strategic/policy decisions are based on accurate information, has been achieved.

### 3.1.2 Progress measured using strategy indicators

The FMB adopted strategy indicators to measure the overall progress in the implementation of the Forest Policy and Strategy in 2012. The progress measured using the indicators are presented in detail in Annex 3. (Note: the strategy “intervention areas” are referred to as “project” in the tables in annexes).

The overall assessment is that the progress made is good. It is likely that most of the priority I policy objectives will be achieved except the capacity development objectives. The key results which form the basis for sustainable forest management are already achieved. Such key results include:

- Kosovo National Afforestation and Reforestation Program 2016-2025;
- National Forest Health Programme 2016-2025;
- Communication Strategy prepared 2014;
- Management Plan for National Park “Malet e Sharrit” and a spatial plan defining zones.
- Draft plan for “Bjeshkët e Nemuna”; Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan approved 2014;
- Kosovo Strategy on Environment Protection 2012-2020;
- National Strategy On Non -Wood Forest Product(NWFP) Sector 2014-2020;
- Secondary legislation including Administrative Instruction 08/2011 for the collection of protected wild plants in order for processing and trading, and Administrative Instruction 18/2012 for declaration of protected wild plants and strict protected;
- 16 AFPOs (4300 members) at municipal level established and the National Association;
- Wood Biomass Sector in Kosovo 2015 FAO;
- Study on development of energy production from biofuel;
- Several studies including value-chain analysis woodfuel/NTFP;
- Land consolidation in agricultural lands started; Planned for forest lands;
- National Forest Inventory;
- National action plan against illegal logging, 2012 EU Twinning;
- Kosovo Forest Information System (KFIS); and
- The draft Forest Law.

At least some progress is made in all 8 intervention areas. Significant progress towards achieving the specified results has been made in 21 activities out of 27. For two activities the final results have been realised as explained in Chapter 3.1.1.

The progress has been less satisfactory in the 6 activities:

- Forest Management: Capacity development (NFI). The expected result is improved competence in managing of forest has created more productive and valuable forests. NFI has been provided facilities to carry out quality forest research. However, research has not been carried out and an in-house research programme is still pending.
- Capacity Building: activities including Forest vocational education, Forest vocational training, and Higher forest education. The expected results were a Forest Vocational Education School, a Training Center to increasing the skills of forest workers, and higher education organized for students to either attain training in Kosovo or at foreign forest faculties. Some sporadic training has been arranged and the Support to Private and Decentralised Forestry in Kosovo (SIDA/CNVP) has provided scholarships for BSc and MSc studies. How-

ever, there has not been any systematic approach to vocational education, vocational training and higher education in forestry.

- Private sector development: Training in entrepreneurship, expected result Entrepreneurs are capable of conducting more efficient and environmentally friendly operations. A long-term Training Programme for entrepreneurs in forest operations established had been prepared. However, there is no evidence of actual training and evaluation of the impact of training to measure the performance of entrepreneurs after training.
- Private sector development: Wood processing. The AWPK provided data for 2015 on number of companies and employees. AWPK is encouraged to continue recording based on the provided indicators. The 2015 figures will be applied as the baseline.

### 3.2 Progress measured using performance indicators

The MAFRD adopted the M&E system to monitor and report the sector performance in 2012. Annex 4 provides the full list of indicators by intervention area and activity. Due to limited resources and an unexpected delay in operationalising the KFIS MER module, the performance data remains only indicative. More time and training is necessary to get the full benefits from the KFIS. However, some trends can be detected and some conclusion can be made.

In the Annex the blanks (empty cells) indicate that the data was not collected by the responsible agency or it is not available. If the value in a cell is "0" (zero), it indicates that the data was collected but the performance is zero.

The cumulative performance **since 2010 until 2015** is assessed. The following observations can be made using the performance indicators.

#### Forest Management

##### Capacity Development/Research and Training

- NFI has not produced any research reports; Total 42 days of training has been provided

##### Plantation management/Afforestation of underutilised agriculture land

- The cumulative target was 2307 hectares whilst the actual afforestation was 1515 hectares. There is no evidence of monitoring of the survival rate.

##### Plantation management/Reforestation of bare and degraded forest land

- Annual target have not been set since 2012. The actual afforestation was 1535 hectares.

##### Plantation management/Seedling production and supply

- The seedling production targets have increased from 1,7 million to 3,9 million seedlings/year. The total number of seedlings produced by the end of 2015 was 9,4 million.

##### Monitoring of forest health/Forest health

- Monitoring data since 2011 has not been collected or it is not available

##### Tending of young forest/Forest stand management

- Data on thinning in private forests has not been recorded. The planned thinning area in state forestry was 4958 hectares and the actual implemented was 1284 hectares. The volume of thinning wood has not been recorded.
- The cumulative thinning wood collection amounts to 8390 m<sup>3</sup>

#### Capacity Building

- There was progress only measured in Higher forest education/ Academic education. 7 MSc and 8 BSc student completed studies.
- Public awareness raising events have been reported by FAO through MAFRD and CNVP projects. In 2014 FAO has designed campaign for awareness rising, whilst in 2015 supported MAFRD to launch the campaign "Forest are Source of Life". CNVP in total arranged 57 awareness raising events.

#### Forest environmental protection

##### Capacity development

- In the cumulative number of research reports was 12
- Training in biodiversity has been provided in 21 events
- Professionals trained for biodiversity cumulative was 12

##### Biodiversity Action Plans

- Protected species at risk have been annually added
- In the Establishment of protected zones have increased from 47 000 hectares to 119 000 hectares. However, the targets have been set to 0,12018 million hectares in 2013 and 1,0887 million hectares in 2015.

#### Private sector development

##### Privatization of SOEs

- No progress since 2012. Only 3 out of the target 30 SOEs have been privatized

##### Support to Forest Owners Associations

- The number of members in the Associations has increased from 1700 (baseline 2009) to 4300 at the end of 2015.
- The reported cumulative forest area of members in associations is 53500 hectares
- Income from forestry is not recorded or reported

##### Wood processing

- Number of active enterprises end of 2015 was 1480. No earlier records available
- Number of employees was 15000 end of 2015

##### Bio energy production/Forest carbon and energy

- The carbon balance in forestry, tCO<sub>2</sub> eqv. was estimated in the study of *Climate protection strategy in the forest sector in Kosovo* in 2012. The baseline (2003) estimation (cautions estimate) was -645 000 tCO<sub>2</sub> eqv and the trend from -1 049 000 to -1 140 000, tCO<sub>2</sub> eqv in 2012. The negative values mean that there are net emissions from forests. In other words the forests are not a carbon sink. The NFI (2013) estimated that the carbon sink (above and underground) is 88 717 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.
- Wood pellet/chip production and consumption has not been reported
- Unprocessed fuelwood collection and obviously the consumption (official records) has been between 140 000 m<sup>3</sup> and 187 000 m<sup>3</sup>. This represents the legal wood only

##### Land consolidation/Viable private forest holding

- There is no upward trend in the average size of forest holding. The average size is still 1,4 hectares.

#### Forestry Planning

##### Forest inventories/National Forest Inventory - NFI

- The NFI was completed. Key indicators:

Area inventoried, total	ha	481000
Area inventoried, state	ha	295200
Area inventoried, private	ha	180800
Area inventoried, high forest	ha	73000
Area inventoried, low forest	ha	405200
Area inventoried, barren	ha	
Standing vol., total	m3 (mill)	40,51
Standing vol., state	m3 (mill)	
Standing vol., private	m3 (mill)	
Standing vol., high forest	m3 (mill)	21,01
Standing vol., low forest	m3 (mill)	19,50
Standing vol., barren	m3 (mill)	
Increment, total	m3 (mill)	1,55
Increment, state	m3 (mill)	1,10
Increment, private	m3 (mill)	0,51
Increment, high forest	m3 (mill)	0,63
Increment, low forest	m3 (mill)	0,82

#### Forest management planning - FMP

- The annual target for forest management planning is a constant 30 000 hectares or 10% of the state forest area. The cumulative achievement is 33 % of the total forest area (481 000 hectares). The total state forest area under FMPs has reached 159 000 hectares.
- CNVP/NAPFO has reported that 20 management plans for private forests had been prepared. The area has not been reported
- AAC: the NFI suggest 1,2 million m3/a as the maximum level
- AAC for each management planning unit has not been provided

#### Operational planning

- The Planned harvest has been well in line with the AAC, not exceeding 350 000 m3 in any year

#### Harvesting & Transport

##### Improved harvesting practices/Implementation of plans

- The actual, regulated harvesting in total has been below the planned in each year not exceeding 200 000 m3 in any year

##### Reduced unlawful harvesting/Illegal harvesting

- The Number of charges filed has decreased from 7871 charges filed in 2012 to 5000 to 6000 thousand charges during the past three years. In total 28 320 charges have been filed since 2010.
- Criminal charges since 2014 have been recorded separately. The number of criminal charges is increasing - 803 recorded in 2013, 1471 recorded in 2015
- Minor offence charges filed in 2012 were 4854. In 2015 the minor charges filed was 3819
- The Volume inspected peaked in 2011 being 27823m3. Since 2013 the volume inspected has been apprx. 15000 m3.
- The Volume confiscated has varied. The highest volume confiscated was in 2012 when 5743m3 was confiscated.

##### Reduced Need for control/Community control

- There are still no agreements with Forestry Associations regarding community control; It appears that such agreements are not legally possible. This needs to be confirmed.

#### 4. ACTIONS REQUIRED

All stakeholders and implementing agencies should pay attention to the targets and measures in the National Development Strategy (PLAN) as well as ensuring that monitoring data is collected and recorded to enable concise reporting to the Government:

- Forestation of stripped forest areas, recovery of fire-damaged forests and implementation of preventive protective measures through treatment with entomological substances. All of the activities will be implemented through a national, well-planned forest protection programme.
- Enforcement of tougher sanctions against illegal loggers, which requires better institutional setup, legal amendment and strengthening capacities of Kosovo Forest Agency and introduction of a forest information system for integrated protection.
- Develop forest management plans for at least 60% of the public forest areas by 2021.

MEST, MAFRD and MLSW and the newly established Agency for Vocational Education and Training and Adult Education (AVETA) should urgently reassess the situation regarding Forest vocational education, and Forest vocational training. Existing manpower requirement assessments should be reviewed and updated to confirm that these activities are still a priority. Detailed plans should be prepared including an analysis of the financing opportunities. Cost effectiveness of the options should be paid great attention in the analysis.

MAFRD and KFA together with the private sector and municipalities should urgently assess the activity "Reduced Needs for control" in Harvesting & Transport project. The justification for this is well known. The activity is considered to remain as priority.

All parties should urgently address the "irregular" harvesting and seek solutions. As part of this deregulation regarding timber harvesting licences and removal of all licencing fees, should be discussed in an appropriate forum. The procedures are too cumbersome and costly to small forest owners thus discouraging to follow the rules.

The participating agencies should make efforts to fully utilize the annual budgets. If year after the year the under spending of government forest budget continues combined with a very low revenue collection from forestry, and at the same time there is no increase of total investment in forestry, the more difficult it will be in future to attract financing to state forestry.

The participating agencies should urgently finalise the plans for those intervention areas (project) and activities which are lacking behind including as accurate as possible cost estimates for each activity. The cost estimates should be prepared for the rest of the strategy implementation period. There is also a need to confirm the importance of the forest sector by carrying out rigorous economic and profitability analyses.

The FMB should urgently be established/nominated and the FMB should decide on the permanent coordination and support functions regarding its work.

The participating agencies should pay more attention in implementing the M&E system which was adopted by the FMB. The agencies should continuously improve data collection, recording and reporting to enable the FMB to make decisions that are based on accurate and timely information. The data about the wood consumption in the wood utilising industry is completely missing which prevents analysing the sustainability of the whole sector. The wood consumption for heating is well known.

The donor financed projects should prepare their plans so that they fit more precisely to the Forest Policy and Strategy framework and in its result areas and apply the indicators approved for the strategy monitoring and evaluation. However, it is admitted



that there is a large number of policies and strategies that need to be considered, and each posing monitoring and reporting requirements.

POLICY AND STRATEGY PAPER ON FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT 2010 – 2020  
Forest Sector Progress Report 2014 - 2015

Annex 1: Status of the Implementation, 31.12.2015

PIP Code	Pillar	PSP code	Project	Sub-project (activity)	Resp. Institution	Priority	Planned timing	Revised timing	Not started	In preparation	On going	Completed	Deleted	New activity	New project	Terminated
	I	A.1	Forest Management	Capacity development	APK	I	2010-2011	2011-2013			1					
10023	I	A.2	Forest Management	Plantation management	APK	I	2010-2011				1					
	I	A.3	Forest Management	Monitoring of forest health	APK	I	2010-2011				1					
	I	A.4	Forest Management	Tending of young forest	APK	I	2010-2011				1					
	I	D.1	Capacity Building	Forest vocational education	MASHT	I	2010-2013	2013-2015			1					
	I	D.2	Capacity Building	Forest vocational training	MPMS	I	2010-2013				1					
	I	D.3	Capacity Building	Higher forest education	MASHT	I	2010-2013				1					
	I	D.4	Capacity Building	Awareness raising	MBPZHR	I	2010-2013	2014-2015			1					
	I	E.1	Forest environmental protection	Capacity development	MMPH	II	2011-2013				1					
	I	E.2	Forest environmental protection	Biodiversity Action Plans	MMPH	II	2011-2013				1					
	I	E.3	Forest environmental protection	Establishment of protected zones	MMPH	II	2011-2013				1					
	I	G.1	Forest non wood products	Drafting of legislation	MBPZHR	II	2011-2013				1					
	I	G.2	Forest non wood products	Forest non-wood products	MBPZHR	II	2011-2013	2014-2015				1				
	I	F.1	Private sector development	Privatization of SOEs	AKP	II	2012-2015				1					
	I	F.2	Private sector development	Support to Forest Owners Associations	MBPZHR	II	2012-2015	2014-2015			1					
	I	F.3	Private sector development	Training in entrepreneurship	MBPZHR	II	2012-2015				1					
	I	F.4	Private sector development	Wood processing	MTI	II	2012-2015				1					
	I	F.5	Private sector development	Bio energy production	MEZH	II	2012-2015	2015-2020			1					
	I	F.6	Private sector development	Land consolidation	MBPZHR	II	2012-2015	2014-2015			1					
	II	B.1	Forestry Planning	Forest inventories	APK	I	2010-2015					1				
10592	II	B.2	Forestry Planning	Forest management planning	APK	I	2010-2015				1					
	II	B.3	Forestry Planning	Operational planning	APK	I	2010-2015				1					
	II	C.1	Harvesting & Transport	Reduced unlawful harvesting	APK	I	2010-2015				1					
	II	C.2	Harvesting & Transport	Reduced Needs for control	APK	I	2010-2015				1					
	II	C.3	Harvesting & Transport	Improved harvesting practices	APK	I	2010-2015				1					
	III	H.1	Support to Institutions	Implementation of the Action Plan	MBPZHR	I	2010-2020	2015			1					
	III	H.2	Support to Institutions	Institutional and technical support	MBPZHR	I	2010-2020	2015			1					

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**Annex 2: Cumulative financing**

PIP Code	Pillar	PSP Code	Project	Activity		Expendit.	Expendit.	Expendit.	Expendit.	Budget	Expendit.	Budget	Expendit.	Cumulative Expenditure
PIP Code	Shtylla	PSP code	Project	Activity	Source/Project	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014	2015	2015	
0	I	A.1	Forest Management	Capacity development	FAO/FIN/KPEP/CNVP/EUTw.	40 313	87 240	219 493	200 000	30 000	30 000	20 000	20 000	597 046
10023	I	A.2	Forest Management	Plantation management	FAO/FIN/Eu Twining	582 614	217 850	72 357	557 000	510 000	93 866	480 000	103 015	1 626 702
0	I	A.3	Forest Management	Monitoring of forest health	FAO/FIN			30 000	150 000	60 000	50 000	20 000	20 000	250 000
0	I	A.4	Forest Management	Tending of young forest	FAO/FIN/CNVP/SIDA	2 500	2 000	414 000	40 000	465 000	455 000	1 000 125	1 000 125	1 913 625
0	I	D.1	Capacity Building	Forest vocational education			29 350	1 150						30 500
0	I	D.2	Capacity Building	Forest vocational training	Lux/Devel		37 819	22 125						59 944
0	I	D.3	Capacity Building	Higher forest education	CNVP	33 130	48 799	35 459						117 388
0	I	D.4	Capacity Building	Awareness raising	KPEP/FAO/CNVP	7 099	49 425	36 875	100 000	150 000	60 000	30 000	30 000	283 399
0	I	E.1	Forest environmental protection	Capacity development	CNVP	36 500	17 965	14 220						68 685
0	I	E.2	Forest environmental protection	Biodiversity Action Plans	EU Twining	5 240	60 975	35 650						101 865
0	I	E.3	Forest environmental protection	Establishment of protected zones										0
0	I	G.1	Forest non wood products	Drafting of legislation	CNVP/GIZ	3 000	1 500	1 500						6 000
0	I	G.2	Forest non wood products	Forest non-wood products	GIZ	14 720	111 245	45 345	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	471 310
0	I	F.1	Private sector development	Privatization of SOEs										0
0	I	F.2	Private sector development	Support to Forest Owners Associations	CNVP	31 885	97 430	71 175						200 490
0	I	F.3	Private sector development	Training in entrepreneurship			23 830	34 435						58 265
0	I	F.4	Private sector development	Wood processing		0								0
0	I	F.5	Private sector development	Bio energy production		10 674	34 490	75 770						120 934
0	I	F.6	Private sector development	Land consolidation										0
0	II	B.1	Forestry Planning	Forest inventories	NFG			325 000						325 000
10592	II	B.2	Forestry Planning	Forest management planning	MAFRD/CNVP	677 008	569 216	281 690	449 740	320 000	181 243	280 000	174 879	2 333 777
0	II	B.3	Forestry Planning	Operational planning		2 000	2 000	1 000						5 000
0	II	C.1	Harvesting & Transport	Reduced unlawful harvesting	KPEP	42 739	41 983							84 722
0	II	C.2	Harvesting & Transport	Reduced Needs for control										0
0	II	C.3	Harvesting & Transport	Improved harvesting practices			22 350	22 100						44 450
0	III	H.1	Support to Institutions	Implementation of the Action Plan	FAO/FIN	17 840	83 500	74 260	50 000	50 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	285 600
0	III	H.2	Support to Institutions	Institutional and technical support	FAO/FIN/CNVP/KPEP/EU Twining	54 108	216 922	414 047	50 000	70 000	50 000	50 000	30 000	815 077
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 561 370</b>	<b>1 755 889</b>	<b>2 227 651</b>	<b>2 743 481</b>	<b>3 050 000</b>	<b>1 780 217</b>	<b>3 770 250</b>	<b>2 786 039</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>CUMULATIVE</b>	<b>1 561 370</b>	<b>3 317 259</b>	<b>5 544 910</b>	<b>8 288 391</b>		<b>10 068 608</b>		<b>12 854 647</b>	

**Annex 3: Progress Measured by Strategy Indicators, 31.12.2015**

PIPCode	Pillar	PSP code	Project	Sub-project (activity)	Institucionet perjegjese	Resp. Institution	Prioriteti	Programme Results	Strategy Indicators	Progress
0	I	A.1	Forest Management	Capacity development	APK	KFA	I	Improved competence in managing of forest has created more productive and valuable forests	Research programme and facilities	Inhouse research programme pending.
	I	A.2	Forest Management	Plantation management	APK	KFA	I	Increased wood production through plantation of bare land, or currently under-utilized forestlands	National programme for forestation	Preliminary analysis carried out in 2012. Kosovo National Afforestation and Reforestation Program 2015-2024 prepared in 2015 and submitted to MAFRD for final comments. Included in Gvt Annual Programme 2016 for approval.
0	I	A.3	Forest Management	Monitoring of forest health	APK	KFA	I	Reduced risks for comprehensive outbreaks of pest and diseases	System for forest health management; National plan for forest fire prevention and control	National Forest Health Programme 2016-2025 prepared in 2015 and submitted to MAFRD for final comments. Included in Gvt Annual Programme 2016 for approval. Laboratory facilities established at NFI; establishment of ICP plots pending. System for forest health management pending.
0	I	A.4	Forest Management	Tending of young forest	APK	KFA	I	Increased portion of high value forest	National programme for management of young forests	Guidelines for cost estimates are being prepared. Identification of pilot zones for developing a national programme for managing young low forests pending.
0	I	D.1	Capacity Building	Forest vocational education	MASHT	MEST	I	One Forest Vocational Education School is in function	Training facility, teachers and curricula	Agency For Vocational Education And Training And Adult Of Kosova established.
0	I	D.2	Capacity Building	Forest vocational training	MPMS	MLSW	I	A Training Center, organized to operate all over Kosovo, is increasing the skills of forest workers	Training facility, teachers and curricula	PIP was adopted by FMB. Financing still pending. Some very short term training (courses) organised in 2014 and 2015.
0	I	D.3	Capacity Building	Higher forest education	MASHT	MEST	I	Education organized for students to either attain training in Kosovo or at foreign forest faculties	Feasibility study on possibilities to organise higher forest education in Kosovo; Scholarships, scholarship programme	Feasibility study carried out by FAO on possibilities to organise higher forest education in Kosovo 2008. Pending revision. Scholarships, scholarship programme pending.

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PIPCode	Pillar	PSP code	Project	Sub-project (activity)	Institucionet perjegjese	Resp. Institution	Prioriteti	Programme Results	Strategy Indicators	Progress
0	I	D.4	Capacity Building	Awareness raising	MBPZHR	MAFRD	I	The public is aware of the role of forestry as an important element of the society and as a provider of a variety of benefits	Strategy on communication and information and implementation programme	Communication Strategy prepared 2014 and being implemented
0	I	E.1	Forest environmental protection	Capacity development	MMPH	MESP	II	Improved capacity to deal with environmental issues related to forestry , consensus regarding needs for protection/land use	Forest Management Plans containing environmental, particularly biodiversity protection objectives, and non-wood forest product objectives; Analysis of Eco-system services	Completed Forest Management Plans contain environmental, particularly biodiversity protection objectives, and non-wood forest product objectives
0	I	E.2	Forest environmental protection	Biodiversity Action Plans	MMPH	MESP	II	Kosovo Institutions have capacity to implement and monitor Biodiversity Action Plans	Biodiversity Action Plan prepared and implemented. Monitoring Reports prepared.	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan approved 2014. Action Plan is being implemented.
0	I	E.3	Forest environmental protection	Establishment of protected zones	MMPH	MESP	II	Protected zones are established and managed In compliance with national goals and international agreements	Protected zone masterplan (protected areas, protection zones in FMPs, watershed management areas)	Management Plan for National Park "Malet e Sharrit" and a spatial plan defining zones. Draft plan for "Bjeshkët e Nemuna" prepared.  Kosovo Strategy on environment protection 2012-2020 completed. Objectives include the target to reduce biodiversity loss by increasing the area of protected areas to over 10%
0	I	G.1	Forest non wood products	Drafting of legislation	MBPZHR	MAFRD	II	A law has been drafted regulation the collection and processing of medical and aromatic plants	Legislation completed and approved	NATIONAL STRATEGY ON NON -WOOD FOREST PRODUCT(NWFP) SECTOR 2014-2020; Secondary legislation has been developed including Administrative Instruction 08/2011 for the collection of protected wild plants in order for processing and trading, and Administrative Instruction 18/2012 for declaration of protected wild plants and strict protected

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PIPCode	Pillar	PSP code	Project	Sub-project (activity)	Institucionet perjegjese	Resp. Institution	Prioriteti	Programme Results	Strategy Indicators	Progress
0	I	G.2	Forest non wood products	Forest non-wood products	MBPZHR	MAFRD	II	The potential for non-wood products, including eco-tourism, is analysed and provide a basis for further development	NWFP study with recommended actions (Analysis of Eco-system services)	Completed
0	I	F.1	Private sector development	Privatization of SOEs	AKP	PAK	II	The old SOE structure is replaced with new structures with the capability to accommodate to open market conditions	Privatisation process agreed	No further progress
0	I	F.2	Private sector development	Support to Forest Owners Associations	MBPZHR	MAFRD	II	Private forest owners are represented in policymaking, productivity and incomes have improved	Empowering Forest Owners' Associations (long term development plan including financing system, representation)	16 Associations (4300 members) at municipal level established and the National Association; Chairman of the Association was a member of FMB and a member of the preparation of the Forest Law; Business plan that can be passed to municipal level prepared; Support in FMP provided to members.
0	I	F.3	Private sector development	Training in entrepreneurship	MBPZHR	MAFRD	II	Entrepreneurs are capable of conducting more efficient and environmentally friendly operations	Training programme and impact evaluation	A long-term Training Programme for entrepreneurs in forest operations established; no evidence of implementation
0	I	F.4	Private sector development	Wood processing	MAFRD	MAFRD	II	Industries for processing small-sized logs are established, and providing employment opportunities in rural areas	Feasibility study (including demand/supply, licensing/control, financial)	The Association of Wood Processors of Kosovo promotes the country's wood processing industry. The association is supported by USAID's EMPOWER Private Sector facility since 2014. A comprehensive Feasibility study (including demand/supply, licensing/control, financial) pending. Several minor studies carried out.
0	I	F.5	Private sector development	Bio energy production	MZHE	MED	II	Wood biomass for heating purposes are produced and utilized in a more efficient manner	Feasibility study on wood bio mass (including wood waste); Forest carbon sequestration estimate.	Wood biomass study completed 2015 by FAO; Study on development of energy production from biofuel ( Studim mbi zhvillimin e prodhimit të energjisë nga biokarburantet) with objective Developing strategy on how to produce energy in Kosovo from biofuel and how to properly manage the biofuel resources completed; Several other studies including value-chain analysis carried out.

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PIPCode	Pillar	PSP code	Project	Sub-project (activity)	Institucionet perjegjese	Resp. Institution	Prioriteti	Programme Results	Strategy Indicators	Progress
0	I	F.6	Private sector development	Land consolidation	MBPZHR	MAFRD	II	Larger private holdings, and with a configuration that enhance the value and facilitate the management created	Analysis of legislative framework (gap analysis) and viability of private forest holdings	Land consolidation in agricultural lands started; Report prepared; Planned for forest lands.
0	II	B.1	Forestry Planning	Forest inventories	APK	KFA	I	Strategic/policy decisions are based on accurate information	Forest inventory results available and used in strategy/policy review	Completed
?	II	B.2	Forestry Planning	Forest management planning	APK	KFA	I	Selection and treatment of forest stands is based on relevant information	Common (unified) state/private FMP methodology available and implemented	Methodology development completed
0	II	B.3	Forestry Planning	Operational planning	APK	KFA	I	Improved planning has reduced forest damages and contributed to a more stable and transparent wood market	Forest management plans available and used in operational planning	Progressing as planned; Forest management plans available and used in operational planning. The coverage of FMPs has increased. The annual target was reached.
0	II	C.1	Harvesting & Transport	Reduced unlawful harvesting	APK	KFA	I	The extent of unlawful harvest has decreased, and incomes to the state fiscal budget increased	Illegal activities monitored and controlled through collaboration between MAFRD, municipalities, police, courts, customs, and Forest Owners Association	A national action plan against illegal logging prepared and approved. Systematic full scale implementation pending.
0	II	C.2	Harvesting & Transport	Reduced Needs for control	APK	KFA	I	Agreements with Forest Owners Associations has resulted in decreased work for monitoring harvesting & transport	Forest activities monitored through collaboration between MAFRD, municipalities, and Forest Owners Associations	Meetings between Forest Owners' Association and KFA arranged to discuss Joint Forest Management. Training events organised. Tested in three selected villages.
0	II	C.3	Harvesting & Transport	Improved harvesting practices	APK	KFA	I	Improved methods combined with proper planning has resulted in reduced damages on forest and forestlands	Implementation of operational plans monitored and reported (forest monitoring system)	Inspectorate Unit continued monitoring. A new monitoring system as part of KFIS is being developed.

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PIPCode	Pillar	PSP code	Project	Sub-project (activity)	Institucionet perjegjese	Resp. Institution	Prioriteti	Programme Results	Strategy Indicators	Progress
0	III	H.1	Support to Institutions	Implementation of the Action Plan	MBPZHR	MAFRD	I	The capacity of the Government to implement and monitor policies and strategies have improved	Action Plan management is clearly under MAFRD (planning, implementation, monitoring and control)	FMB defined in the draft Forest Law. Last meeting of FBM in December 2014; New FBM not nominated. A permanent coordination function not yet established. Office of Strategic Planning under Prime Minister's Office exist to provide overall strategic guidance.
0	III	H.2	Support to Institutions	Institutional and technical support	MBPZHR	MAFRD	I	The capability of institutions and organizations to solve technical and institutional shortcomings have improved	Forest Management Board provides support to participating institutions and organisations	Nomination of new FBM pending approval of the Forest Law.



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**Annex 4: Progress Measured by Performance Indicators**

Pillar	PSP Code	Project	Sub-Project	Indicator	Unit	Target/Actual performance	Viti baze	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Cumulative performance
I	A.1	<b>Forest Management</b>	<b>Capacity development</b>	<b>Research and training</b>										
				Research reports	list	Actual		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Number of research reports	number	Actual		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Training days, FRI staff	number	Actual		4	3	4	6	10	15	42
I	A.2	<b>Forest Management</b>	<b>Plantation management</b>	<b>Afforestation of underutilised agriculture land</b>										
				Area surveyed	ha	Target								
						Actual		0	0	0				
				Areas afforested	ha	Target			449	545	413	300	600	2 307
						Actual				538	369	97	511	1 515
				Survival rate	%	Target			100	100	100	100	100	
						Actual								
I	A.2	<b>Forest Management</b>	<b>Plantation management</b>	<b>Reforestation of bare and degraded forest land</b>										
				Area surveyed	ha	Target								
						Actual								
				Areas afforested	ha	Target		720	436	600				1 756
						Actual		306	302	690	145	92		1 535
				Survival rate	%	Target			100	100	100	100	100	
						Actual			52 %					
I	A.2	<b>Forest Management</b>	<b>Plantation management</b>	<b>Seedling production and supply</b>										
				Seedlings produced, total	number	Target				1699000	2890000	3500000	3903226	11 992 226
						Actual		1150000	1200000	1600000	510900	2890000	2007200	9 358 100
				Seedlings delivered, total	number	Target								
						Actual		765000		1202500				
				Seedlings delivered	euro	Target								

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Pillar	PSP Code	Project	Sub-Project	Indicator	Unit	Target/Actual performance	Viti baze	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Cumulative performance
						Actual								
				Seed collected	kg	Target		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						Actual		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I	A.3	<b>Forest Management</b>	<b>Monitoring of forest health</b>	<b>Forest health</b>										
				Area affected by pests	ha	Actual				0				
				Treated area from pests	ha	Actual			50	0				
				Area affected by diseases	ha	Actual				0				
				Treated treated by diseases	ha	Actual			5	0				
I	A.4	<b>Forest Management</b>	<b>Tending of young forest</b>	<b>Forest stand management</b>										
				Thinning private, area	ha	Target					17735	1155	5115	24 005
						Actual					8023	6136	8110	22269
				Thinning private, volume	m3	Target					185278	149981	146887	482 146
						Actual					160460	122717	162203	445 379
				Thinning state, area	ha	Target				788		4170		4 958
						Actual			248	1000	1160	1302	5927	9 637
				Thinning state, volume	m3	Target								
						Actual			7029					7 029
I	D.1	<b>Capacity Building</b>	<b>Forest vocational education</b>	<b>Forest vocational education</b>										
				Teachers trained	number	Target								
						Actual		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Students admitted	number	Target								
						Actual		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Completion rate	%	Target				100	100	100	100	
						Actual								
I	D.2	<b>Capacity Building</b>	<b>Forest vocational training</b>	<b>Forest vocational training</b>										
				Teachers trained	number	Target								

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Pillar	PSP Code	Project	Sub-Project	Indicator	Unit	Target/Actual performance	Viti baze	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Cumulative performance
						Actual		0	0	0				0
				Courses offered	list			0	0	0				
				Training days, forestry subjects	number	Target								0
						Actual		0	0	0				
				Training days, entrepreneur skills	number	Target								
						Actual		0	0	0				0
				Number of students	number	Target								
						Actual		0	0	0				0
<b>I</b>	<b>D.3</b>	<b>Capacity Building</b>	<b>Higher forest education</b>	<b>Academic education</b>										
				Admitted to MSc education	number	Target								
						Actual								
				Admitted to BSc education	number	Target								
						Actual								
				Graduated MSc	number	Target								
						Actual				2	2	3		7
				Graduated BSc	number	Target								
						Actual			1	5	2			8
				Completion rate	%	Target		100	100	100	100	100	100	
						Actual				100				
<b>I</b>	<b>D.4</b>	<b>Capacity Building</b>	<b>Awareness raising</b>	<b>Awareness raising</b>										
				public events	number	Actual			1	3		57		
				tree planting events	number	Actual				1				
				feedback received, database	number	Actual								
				feedback received, email	number	Actual								
				feedback received, written	number	Actual								
<b>I</b>	<b>E.1</b>	<b>Forest environmental protection</b>	<b>Capacity development</b>	<b>Capacity development</b>										
				Number of research reports / researcher	Number	Actual		1	1	1	2	3	4	12
				Training on biodiversity	Number	Actual		5	5	3	3	2	3	21

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Pillar	PSP Code	Project	Sub-Project	Indicator	Unit	Target/Actual performance	Viti baze	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Cumulative performance
				Persons / professionals trained for biodiversity	Number	Actual		2	2	2	2	2	2	12
I	E.2	<b>Forest environmental protection</b>	<b>Biodiversity Action Plans</b>	<b>Biodiversity Action Plans</b>										
				Protected species at risk of extinction	Number	Target		34	34	34	2	18	16	
						Actual		34	34	34	2	18	16	
I	E.3	<b>Forest environmental protection</b>	<b>Establishment of protected zones</b>	<b>Establishment of protected zones</b>										
				Proclaimed as protected territories	mil ha	Target					0		1,09	
-	-	-	-		ha	Actual	47306	47306	47306	47306	118914	118914	118914	
-	-	-	-		-			-	-	-	-	5,943* * means temporarily protected area	-	-
I	F.1	<b>Private sector development</b>	<b>Privatization of SOEs</b>	<b>SOEs</b>										
				number of SOEs	number	Target	0			0				
						Actual	30			27	0			
I	F.2	<b>Private sector development</b>	<b>Support to Forest Owners Associations</b>	<b>Private forestry</b>			Baseline (2009)							
				members in associations	number	Actual	1700	2000	2500	3200	3600	4300		4 300
				private forest area	ha	Actual	186 000							
				private forest area, FOA members	ha	Actual		25100	21800	6600				53 500
				income from forestry, members	euro	Actual								
				income from forestry, non-members	euro	Actual								
				income/ha from forestry, members	euro	Actual								
				income/ha from forestry, non-members	euro	Actual								

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Pillar	PSP Code	Project	Sub-Project	Indicator	Unit	Target/Actual performance	Viti baze	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Cumulative performance
I	F.3	<b>Private sector development</b>	<b>Training in entrepreneurship</b>	<b>Entrepreneurship in forestry</b>										
				Investment capital, available	euro									
				Investment capital, disbursed	euro									
I	F.4	<b>Private sector development</b>	<b>Wood processing</b>	<b>Appropriate industry</b>										
				Companies processing small-size logs	number	Actual							1480	
				Output capacity/year	m3	Actual								
				Employees	number	Actual							15000	
				log intake	m3	Actual								
				production (output)	m3	Actual								
				production (output) value	euro	Actual								
I	F.5	<b>Private sector development</b>	<b>Bio energy production</b>	<b>Forest carbon and energy</b>										
				Carbon sink, CO2 eqv.	ton	Target	Baseline (2003)							
					ton	Actual					88717			
				Wood pellet production	m3	Target								
					m3	Actual								
				Wood pellet consumption	m3	Target								
					m3	Actual								
				Unprocessed fuelwood	m3	Target			88288	228041	238366	196200	219088	
					m3	Actual			20266	187202	165061	140826	184693	
				Cummunal wood waste in energy of wood consumption	%	Target								
					%	Actual								
I	F.6	<b>Private sector development</b>	<b>Land consolidation</b>	<b>Viable private forest holding</b>										

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Pillar	PSP Code	Project	Sub-Project	Indicator	Unit	Target/Actual performance	Viti baze	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Cumulative performance
				average size of forest holding	ha	Target								
					ha	Actual				1,4				
<b>II</b>	<b>B.1</b>	<b>Forestry Planning</b>	<b>Forest inventories</b>	<b>National Forest Inventory - NFI</b>										
				Area inventoried, total	ha	Actual				481000				
				Area inventoried, state	ha	Actual				295200				
				Area inventoried, private	ha	Actual				180800				
				Area inventoried, high forest	ha	Actual				73000				
				Area inventoried, low forest	ha	Actual				405200				
				Area inventoried, barren	ha	Actual								
				Standing vol., total	m3 (mill)	Actual				40,51				
				Standing vol., state	m3 (mill)	Actual								
				Standing vol., private	m3 (mill)	Actual								
				Standing vol., high forest	m3 (mill)	Actual				21,01				
				Standing vol., low forest	m3 (mill)	Actual				19,50				
				Standing vol., barren	m3 (mill)	Actual								
				Increment, total	m3 (mill)	Actual				1,55				
				Increment, state	m3 (mill)	Actual				1,10				
				Increment, private	m3 (mill)	Actual				0,51				
				Increment, high forest	m3	Actual				0,63				
				Increment, low forest	m3	Actual				0,82				
				Increment, barren	m3	Actual								
<b>II</b>	<b>B.2</b>	<b>Forestry Planning</b>	<b>Forest management planning</b>	<b>Forest Management Planning - FMP</b>										
				Share of total forest area	%	Target	0 % of 481000 ha		10	10	10	10	10	
					%	Actual			10 %	5 %	6 %	5 %	7 %	33 %
				Area, total	ha	Target			30000	33707	30000	26303	32869	

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Pillar	PSP Code	Project	Sub-Project	Indicator	Unit	Target/Actual performance	Viti baze	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Cumulative performance
						Actual			45763	25000	28969	26303	32845	
				Area, state	ha	Target			30000	33707	30000	26303	32869	
						Actual			45763	25000	28969	26303	32845	158 879
				Area ,private	ha	Target								
					number	Actual						(20)		
				Area, high forest	ha	Target								
						Actual								
				Area, low forest	ha	Target								
						Actual								
				Area, barren	ha	Target								
						Actual								
				Standing vol., total	m3	Actual								
				Standing vol., state	m3	Actual								
				Standing vol.,private	m3	Actual								
				Standing vol., high forest	m3	Actual								
				Standing vol., low forest	m3	Actual								
				Standing vol., barren	m3	Actual								
				AAC, total	m3	Actual			900000					
				AAC, state	m3	Actual								
				AAC, private	m3	Actual								
				AAC, high forest	m3	Actual								
				AAC, low forest	m3	Actual								
				AAC, barren	m3	Actual								
<b>II</b>	<b>B.3</b>	<b>Forestry Planning</b>	<b>Operational planning</b>	<b>Operational Plan</b>	Planet operationale behen nga Drejtorit Koordinuese Rajonale,atje mund te merren keto te dhena.									
				Planned harvest, state	m3	Actual			139514	145000	148858	90861	92489	
				Planned harvest, private	m3	Actual			145939	180210	185278	149990	146887	
				Planned harvest, high forest	m3	Actual								
				Planned harvest, low forest	m3	Actual								
<b>II</b>	<b>C.3</b>	<b>Harvesting &amp; Transport</b>	<b>Improved harvesting practices</b>	<b>Implementation of plans</b>										

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Pillar	PSP Code	Project	Sub-Project	Indicator	Unit	Target/Actual performance	Viti baze	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Cumulative performance
				Actual harvest, total	m3	Actual			170451	192619	168666	146882	191876	
				Total harvest % of AAC	%	Actual			26	25	14	25	32	
				Actual harvest, state	m3	Actual			35796	33779	21085	22864	29673	
				Actual harvest, state, value	euro	Actual								
				Actual harvest, private	m3	Actual			134655	158839	147581	122716	162202	
				Actual harvest, private, value	euro	Actual								
				Actual harvest, total, value	euro	Actual								
				Actual harvest, high forest	m3	Actual								
				Actual harvest, low forest	m3	Actual								
				Harvest % of AAC, state	%	Actual			26	25	14	25	32	
				Harvest % of AAC, private	%	Actual			92					
				Harvest % of AAC, high forest	%	Actual								
				Harvest % of AAC, low forest	%	Actual								
				Monitoring, sub-compartments	number	Actual								
				Detected major damages	number	Actual								
				Detected major damages	area	Actual								
				Causes of damages	list	Actual								
<b>II</b>	<b>C.1</b>	<b>Harvesting &amp; Transport</b>	<b>Reduced unlawful harvesting</b>	<b>Illegal harvesting</b>										
				Number of charges filed	number			1203	7871	2371	6000	5405	5470	28 320
				Charges, criminal	number							803	1471	2 274
				Charges, minor	number					4854		1468	3819	10 141
				Volume inspected	m3			4958	27823	24034	14637	14564	15713	101 729
				Volume confiscated	m3			4077	4036	5743	2967	3743	2235	22 801
				Value of wood confiscated	euro									
				Fines collected	euro									
				Share of total timber revenue	%						44	51	50	
<b>II</b>	<b>C.2</b>	<b>Harvesting &amp; Transport</b>	<b>Reduced Need for control</b>	<b>Community control</b>										
				Agreements with For. Associations	number			0	0	0	0	0	0	



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Pillar	PSP Code	Project	Sub-Project	Indicator	Unit	Target/Actual performance	Viti baze	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Cumulative performance
				Area coverage	ha			0	0	0	0	0	0	