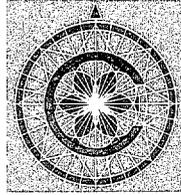


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CHEMONICS INTERNATIONAL INC.



**FIRST ANNUAL REPORT:
THE ALBANIA PRIVATE FORESTRY
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

October 1, 1995 through September 30, 1996

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ACRONYMS

AFP	Albania Forestry Project (World Bank)
APFDP	Albania Private Forestry Development Program
AUT	Agriculture University of Tirana
DDFS	District Directorates of Forest Service
DGFP	Directorate General of Forestry and Pastures
FPAG	Forest Policy Advisory Group
FPRI	Forest and Pasture Research Institute
GOA	Government of Albania
HPI	Heifer Project International
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Food
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
REC	Regional Environmental Center for Eastern Europe
SAPDA	Sustainable Animal Production Development Activity
STTA	Short-term Technical Assistance
TOT	Training of Trainers
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
THE ALBANIA PRIVATE FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

A. Introduction

Albania is rapidly moving from a communist command economy and state property ownership to a democratic market economy and private ownership. Keeping pace with the changes this entails has forced the management of Albania's natural resource base to adapt to new market stimuli. While this has been most apparent in adjustments made to annual cropping activities and a shift toward animal husbandry, it also has had repercussions for forestry. Farm privatization, in particular, has accelerated degradation of Albania's pastures and forests. This is a sizeable problem—forests alone account for nearly 40 percent of the country's land area—that poses severe economic and environmental consequences for the nation. Virtually all of Albania's forests and pastures are under increasing pressure from local needs and commercial interests, and the protection afforded them by a severely resource-scarce Directorate General for Forestry and Pasture (DGFP) is ineffective.

Traditionally, Albania's communities used and managed the country's forests through individuals, intercommunity agreements, and local government structures. Under the communist regime, land was appropriated from farmers and other land owners, while the farms themselves became collectivized and centrally managed. Furthermore, in addition to nationalizing all forests, the state, in trying to achieve self-sufficiency in food production, removed vast areas of forests to create terraced agricultural land. These actions very quickly unleashed new environmental and social variables, physically changing forests and agricultural lands and altering the way they were managed.

Farmers and villagers protested during the 1991-1992 transition by cutting down fruit trees and destroying the forests, a testament to the previous regime's subversion of individual incentives and institutional memory for rational land use. Some evidence suggests that even before the transition significant areas of land and forests had not been adequately managed and consequently became degraded. Paradoxically, the macroeconomic transition has significantly reduced long-term credit availability, further discouraging public and private investment in forestry. Additionally, the uncertain land tenure caused by unfinished agrarian reform and incomplete forestry legislation—particularly on refused lands and what will constitute communal village land—has also depressed incentives in long-term forest and pasture improvements. Finally, given its historic focus on forest production for state enterprises, the DGFP lacks the organizational structure to support farmers, either economically or technologically, in developing and improving these lands. This is a challenging set of conditions upon which to stimulate improvements in forestry practices, each of which needs to be boldly and creatively faced.

In response to these conditions and Government of Albania (GOA) concerns, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has initiated the Albania Private Forestry Development Program (APFDP). Implemented by Chemonics International, APFDP seeks to increase Albanian rural household incomes while simultaneously alleviating pressure and reversing environmental degradation associated with current forest and pasture management practices. This will be accomplished through the development of sustainable private sector forestry management on privately owned lands and on *komuna* and state owned forests and pastures. The strategic objective of the program is to increase private forestry initiatives in Albania.

The Chemonics team formulated the First Year Work Plan using a results framework, which presented the set of results necessary to achieve the APFDP strategic objective, then identified the activities required to produce those results. The work plan presented two major results required to achieve the strategic objective:

- Result A: Creation of more coherent and dynamic policies and institutions that are supportive of community and private forestry
- Result B: Increased adoption by *komuna*, villages, and individuals of replicable, economically and environmentally sustainable forest, pasture, and livestock management practices

This report summarizes the first year's progress toward achieving these results and includes lessons learned during implementation.

B. Lessons Learned

Although year one has yielded many concrete results, the most important of these is a better understanding of the situation and the possible solutions. Drawing on the following lessons learned, policy and field activities in year two can be much more focused and carried out more quickly than has been possible during the first year.

B1. Policy Formulation in Forestry and the Natural Resource Sector in Albania

During the past year, the policy-making environment has changed in the natural resources sector, and APFDP staff has developed a clearer understanding of how the policy formulation process works and what approaches achieve the most impact for policy improvements. Additionally, everyone has developed a better understanding of the policy issues and constraints by working closely with key policy makers. These issues and constraints are summarized below.

The "Organizational Structure of Parliament" and "How Draft Policies Become Law" are prominent sections of a booklet circulated by the GOA to promote a better understanding of the policy process. The booklet provides organizational charts, a list of steps in the process of approving policy, and details of various officials' responsibilities.

In reality, however, the policy formulation process is not nearly as systematic as the one detailed in the booklet, for the following reasons:

- **Coordination of policy formulation and content.** Various departments within the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MOAF) (not to mention other GOA institutions) initiate policy additions or reforms. Policy is introduced on an *ad hoc* basis, with a few technical specialists in a given department providing input. There has been no formal mechanism for generating policies that would call for interdepartmental discussions or participation. District officials and other policy implementors and stakeholders are almost never consulted. As a result, policies relating to the use of natural resources often conflict with one another, are redundant or leave gaps, or have little to do with the reality on the ground. This is particularly true with the categorization of land and its adjudication and division.

- **Awareness of existing policy.** When APFDP made a comprehensive collection of forestry-related policy documents, no single office housed all the existing policy documents. Nor did any individual or group have access to all the policy documents at any one time. The team was required to look through the files of many different offices when assembling the documents. The situation is even worse in the districts. District and *komuna* officials may have heard about certain policies and legislation, but they rarely have copies of the relevant documents. Below the district level (i.e., *komunas*, villages, and farmers), awareness of existing policy decreases proportionally to the distance from Tirana and the district headquarters. APFDP subsequently distributed its collection to policy makers and district forest offices in ring binders and has resolved to send out new additions to the collection periodically.
- **Resistance to outside interventions.** Government officials are resistant to non-Albanian (and even nongovernment) attempts to get involved in the policy formulation process. This became clear during negotiations for the World Bank's Albania Forestry Project, when the Albanian negotiating team rejected totally the idea of a high-level Forest Council to deal with policy matters. While external technical advice is appreciated, its presentation must be unthreatening, indirect, and directly relevant to the Albanian context.
- **Forest-related policy on a higher level.** In our experience, the DGFP has turned out to be a less significant entity than other MOAF departments (and high officials) in addressing policy issues and initiating policy improvements. This is largely because the most important issues affecting use of forests are more broad-based ones dealing with land distribution, settlement of land tenure claims, socioeconomic incentives, etc. This also is partly because the forestry sector is so resource poor and, thus, unable to exert much influence. Additionally, the strictly technical education received by foresters has given them a myopic view of forestry.
- **Incorrect policy sequencing.** As discussed below, land refused once was then refused again because GOA never dealt with former owners' claims, disputed land tenure, or the fact that former owners in influential positions have been able to retain land that legally should be available to others. Similarly, policies affecting other primary problems must be resolved and implemented first before other policies can be tackled.

B2. Approaches for Achieving Impact on Policy

The APFDP strategy for assisting in policy improvements evolved during year one. In the original project design, APFDP's policy work depended on establishing and operating a Forest Policy Advisory Group. Even had the APFDP or the World Bank successfully pressed for the creation of such a group, that group would have lacked an indigenous mandate and would have been rejected as an artificial organ. However, APFDP *has* succeeded in supporting movement in major policy areas in the past six months. Four key ingredients critical to achieving policy improvements emerged.

First, it became clear during the first half of year one that *the impetus and ideas for policy improvements had to come from within*. Despite centuries of foreign intervention—or perhaps because of it—Albanians have an automatic reaction to outsiders' attempts to change their way of doing things. For example, in the June policy workshop, papers prepared by recognized Albanian specialists on “Albanian Traditional Experience with Community Forestry” and “Findings about

Refused Land in a Local Level Survey” received a warm reception, although both presentations highlighted the need to change current policies. Similarly, presentations by local officials and discussions among local specialists in working groups made an impact. The APFDP team recognized that and moved to support indigenous initiatives selectively. Several key Albanian policy makers recognize the need for change; the APFDP team does not have to “enlighten” them. In fact, these people understand the problems better than APFDP expatriate or Albanian staff. APFDP’s important role has been that of a facilitator between the various policy stakeholders, providing training, resources, and technical support as required.

The second factor in achieving an impact was that *policy makers had to choose one specific, critical policy area*. Policy makers had to choose that area themselves. They targeted refused land and general land policy. The GOA had not succeeded in inducing farmers to take private title to about 15 percent of the agricultural lands earmarked for distribution. When another attempt to distribute these lands was made at the beginning of 1996, it too failed. In March, the GOA proclaimed that as of March 31 any of these undistributed lands would be transferred to the DGFP to administer. This was of interest to APFDP because DGFP lacked the resources and experience to administer these scattered and disputed lands. Additionally, much of this land had been forest before 1967, when 160,000 hectares of afforested hillsides were cleared and terraced. These lands, according to existing policy, now can only be used for agricultural purposes, even though much of it is unsuitable for agriculture and local communities would like to use them as common forest or pastures. APFDP offered to provide meeting space and serve as a secretariat for a policy working group. The urgency felt by the GOA to resolve the refused land problems has provided its own momentum for the working group and subsequent initiatives.

The third key ingredient has been that *successful policy initiatives have provided for both diversity and flexibility in participation*. Since June, a variety of stakeholders in land policy voiced interest in being involved in future policy work; the refused land working group leaders supported this interdepartmental participation and, of course, so did APFDP. Moreover, when the working group suggested that local surveys be conducted, APFDP resources enabled diverse participation on the survey teams. Whereas in the past the various GOA departments have tended to have different perspectives on and policy solutions to the same problem (for example, the key was variously considered land tenure by the Land Registration Unit; land non-productivity by Cadastral; and taxes by Natural Resources), the diverse participation on a team lead to a balanced and integrated approach to the problem. It must be noted that participatory rural appraisal (PRA) Specialist Jeff Saussier did a top-notch job in team-building with participants during PRA training, survey work, and subsequent analysis. This was an important APFDP contribution that could not have come from within Albania. Participants said it was the first time departments had worked together in that manner.

At the same time, it has been important that participation remained flexible. The original design of a Forest Policy Advisory Group had envisioned a core group of policy makers that would stay the same throughout the monthly meetings of the group. However, experience shows that specific policy issues affecting forestry, for example, land policy, development of forestry extension capabilities, and transfer of state forests to the local level, involve very different groups of policy stakeholders. Not only would it have been inappropriate to have the same core group spearhead policy work in all these areas, the establishment of such a group at this time would probably have discouraged officials from tackling key policy issues under its auspices at all.

The fourth key element in achieving policy impact has been that *the new approach to work on policy formulation had to be successful, to establish credibility*. This element needs some

explanation. The Albanian policy makers targeted a policy issue of urgent interest to them, and the approach used (PRA adapted to the Albanian rural situation) turned up new and interesting results. The results had credibility because they came from Albanian specialists and because no recommendation was made without the total agreement of all survey members (thus reflecting a coherence between various departments' interests). The chief decision makers were pleased enough with the results to determine that policy should be changed and that a second-phase survey was needed to ensure that all major regions and types of land problems in Albania were duly represented. Furthermore, they agreed that they would like to apply a similar approach to addressing policy problems in the future. It must be emphasized that key decision makers, including the minister himself, bear major responsibility for having chosen a good course and for having the determination to act on the results. Indirect results of this policy activity were also important. Officials recognized that solving such policy problems requires local participation. Additionally, the interdepartmental nature of the activity proved effective. APFDP's involvement in and support for these activities has established a sound credibility for its staff and has given us an entree into future policy work.

B3. Linkages between the Policy and Field Components

As mentioned above, the most critical policy-related problems facing the forestry sector in Albania are bigger than forestry itself. These therefore must be addressed at a higher and broader level. At the same time, field activities (Result B) provide a critical linkage between policy makers and those groups or individuals targeted for specific policies. Through those activities the team develops a clear understanding of (fast-changing) local conditions and consequently the approaches most likely to be feasible and effective. During the first year, APFDP staff and GOA specialists have jointly developed a better understanding of the issues related to private and decentralized forestry. Although this has been time consuming, it has also very valuable. Based on this work, the key issues affecting the types of land targeted for APFDP assistance are discussed in Sections 2.3.1-2.3.3. Additional macroeconomic issues affecting the forestry sector are covered in Section 2.3.4.

B3a. Non-Adjudicated (Refused and Non-Distributed) Lands

The official management responsibility for refused lands (those offered for distribution but either not taken or later turned back) is now vested with the DGFP/District Directorates of Forest Service (DDFS). APFDP has taken a special interest in the refused and non-distributed lands for two reasons. First, such lands are still classified as agricultural and are highly fragmented and scattered. Under Law 8047, the forestry staff is charged with administering and selling these lands. It is widely acknowledged, however, that DGFP/DDFS lacks the resources to deal with these lands and that the added responsibilities would put a strain on them and detract further from support needed for the forest sector. APFDP is also interested in these lands because many were originally community or private forests that were clear-cut and terraced to open new agricultural land in the 1960s, and much of it is now inappropriate for agriculture. In many places, villages and individuals would like to see these lands used instead for reforestation or grazing. APFDP is interested in supporting this.

As APFDP expanded its knowledge of refused land, it became clear that the term "refused land" covered a variety of land types and classifications and that the reasons for refusal were very diverse. Furthermore, survey teams found that substantial land was never earmarked for distribution by villages. The reasons for refusal and non-distribution presented by the farmers are diverse and complex. In cases where the population base has not changed over the past 50 years

(few new families have moved in), the way they internally dealt with land division and use has been rather simple:

- If the land had been in private ownership before 1945, the former owners of the land were recognized by the village as the rightful users of the land.
- If the land had been managed collectively before 1945, by a family, clan, or neighborhood, the rights to this land remained with that group.

In such cases, from the farmers' point of view, there does not seem to be any urgency to take title to the land. Even where the population base has changed, villages have sometimes developed their own ways of resolving land use. In general, traditional land management practices are quickly re-emerging in rural Albania. No official institution, be it central or local government or the judicial system, is yet strong enough to override the village-based decisions. Furthermore, it may be wise for the GOA to recognize workable traditional methods, rather than struggle to override them.

In such situations, APFDP staff has worked to address traditional approaches, and has supported farmers willing to take management responsibility for refused or undistributed land when tenure and usage are not disputed. APFDP support establishes demonstration plots, with farmers providing all the labor cost and 25 percent of the seedling cost. At a minimum, even if the farmer does not obtain official ownership of the land in the short run, at least the demonstration effect will still be there.

B3b. Komuna Forests

The 1992 Forest Law, and Regulation 308, provide for the transfer of state forests "in use" to the local level. A number of *komunas* have applied to manage adjacent forests, and others have discussed the possibility with district forestry staff. So far, however, only three *komunas* have obtained approval. The reasons seem to stem chiefly from DGFP/DDFS's lack of resources to carry through the transfer process, while discussions with local government officials and forestry staff indicate a strong desire to implement the decentralization. However, because the transfer process has not yet been implemented, central Government's determination to retain control and finances, combined with some fear of irresponsible and short-sighted resource use, cannot be dismissed.

Albania has a rich tradition of local resource management, and some more remote rural areas have already returned to traditional law. Many communities continue to manage their traditional forests effectively internally, though the state retains full official control. However, when external forces intervene, for example, residents of nearby villages or cities make their living with a chain saw operation or even set up a sawmill without a permit, the community has no legal authority to control them. The government's fear then becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy, because the community has no right to control access and enforce protection, and the DDFS lacks the resources to control the situation (or can be bought off).

There is another effect of maintaining central authority over forests, but with a simultaneous lack of control, which causes uncertainty about the future of government-owned forests and natural resources. People tend to doubt whether forests will be there in the future. They therefore "live for today" and are afraid to invest their own time and money on something

an outsider might snatch from them. This has also contributed to the degradation of forest resources.

For communities to manage forests and other local resources effectively, they need to be able to: (a) adjudicate land division, tenure and classification issues—the *komuna* and village people understand the particular (complicated) problems they face much better than central and even district officials; (b) determine how land is best used and under what provisions; and (c) enforce people's adherence to that land use including the right to exclude others.

Toward the end of year one, APFDP detected an increasing GOA interest in moving ahead with the establishment of *komuna*- or village-based forests, taking into account the above criteria. However, a large-scale change is blocked by the following issues:

- **No national criteria have been developed for the identification of which areas should be transferred and which should remain under state management.** For the DDFS, knowing which areas to allow under *komuna* or village management is quite difficult. The views range from "only what is needed by the villages for subsistence needs" to "anything that is not economically viable for the state to deal with." Two studies carried out by the DDFS were not based on any centrally given guidelines and therefore differ substantially.
- **No system for the distribution of benefits has been suggested.** Does the *komuna* keep all revenues, is it shared with the district forest service or does it go the Ministry of Finance? Where the *komuna* has transferred the usufruct rights to an individual or group of individuals, how are the benefits allocated? This issue may be important for at least the next decade, as the areas in question will not generate revenue for a long time. It will eventually have to be settled, however, and how it is settled may affect management decisions that have to be made now. This is particularly true for those decisions regarding the retention of some revenues generated at the local level to finance rehabilitation of degraded lands, enforcement of protection and regulation, etc.
- **Lack of settlement of former owners' claims.** Present legislation stipulates that former owners of forest are entitled to an area equal to their previous holdings, up to a maximum of 100 hectares. This provision is blocking the transfer of forest and pasture lands, as no *komuna*, village, or farmers' group is interested in taking on forest development only to see it allocated to a private individual. Deadlines for former owners to submit claims are being extended repeatedly. On the other hand, this provision is essential to the development of private forests in Albania. It is more likely that future private forests will be established through this procedure, rather than through establishing plantations. In most cases it can be assumed that a former owner will choose to take the most productive area of his former forest, and that 100 hectares will allow them to maintain a reasonable income from forest management.

It is APFDP's opinion that solutions to these issues are best developed by trying to work out test cases of transfer. By working in areas where both the DDFS and the *komuna* are interested in establishing *komuna* forest, APFDP hopes to spearhead the development of detailed guidelines. This development is envisioned to be carried out together with the efforts of Albania Forestry Project.

B3c. Privately Owned Lands

In APFDP's experience, fragmentation of Albania's arable land has left farmers with very limited interest in planting forestry species on agricultural land, and the law forbids doing so for pure forestry species. An exception is the planting of windbreaks. Farmers recognize the need for windbreaks and are willing to set land aside for them. On land of marginal fertility, farmers have a strong interest in planting fruit trees and, sometimes, fast-growing forest species. APFDP will concentrate on farmers that have an interest in forest species and try to incorporate them in agroforestry systems with medicinal and etheric-oil plant cultivation. Another interesting possibility is willow cultivation for wicker production.

B3d. Macroeconomic Policy

The current tax system is based on a productivity classification system where land is classified according to its soil chemistry and slope. Important factors affecting its economic viability, such as access, dependent population, and existing infrastructure, do not figure into the classification at all. An inaccessible, sparsely populated site without available water is therefore taxed the same as a choice piece of irrigated land near a big market. This effectively discourages rural residents from protecting and effectively using pieces of land they consider to have poor economic potential. This situation suggests reconsideration of tax policies, in view of the need to motivate afforestation, particularly when existing lands are degraded and require investment now for improvements, while benefits may only come after some years.

A second issue is that people have been unwilling officially to take land because they might lose their state social assistance. According to existing policy, an individual who accepts title to land over a certain number of hectares is no longer eligible for social assistance.

A third issue is that the rural population wants to use forests and rural resources not only for meeting subsistence needs but also for making money. Technically, there should be substantial potential for private initiatives in both the primary and secondary forest product sectors. However, the appropriate commercial policies are not in place, for example:

- The export of products such as timber and Christmas trees is banned.
- Effective insurance is not available.
- The judicial system provides ineffective protection against damages, monopolies, and corruption.
- An APFDP study revealed the sad, but not unexpected result, that credit was not available for forestry activities at a reasonable rate or at viable conditions. Only in a few areas where the Albania Development Fund is operational is there a slight possibility to obtain a small amount of credit.

B3e. Land Classification and Land Use Planning

Besides the classification system problem described above, changing the official status of land is very difficult. For example, land that was privately owned forest before 1945, then cleared and cultivated after 1966, and subsequently proved unproductive and became degraded

must still be treated as productive agricultural land, even if a community is willing to protect and manage it as forest or pasture.

APFDP has also taken an interest in the need to consolidate land in Albania. The land reform of the early 1990s resulted in considerable fragmentation of agriculture land. Additionally, lands formerly used for agriculture are now desired as forest and pasture.

B3f. Forestry Extension

Interaction between the Forest Service and villagers has traditionally been on terms set by the Forest Service. Villagers were told where, when, and how to use the forest areas in their location. Communication was very much one way—from the top down. However, following the collapse of the communist system, the Forest Service is finding itself in a situation where lack of funding and a general deterioration of government authority has led to widespread misuse of the forest areas. In heavily populated areas this misuse has resulted in forest degradation and soil erosion. With prospects for increased funding bleak, the Forest Service is starting to recognize the need to mobilize villagers as partners, rather than just workers, in forest management. The tool needed for this task is a well functioning forest extension service.

Experience gained over the first year suggests that establishing a viable extension model faces several impediments:

- **The major obstacle is the lack of a government policy on whether to establish a forestry extension service or not.** In the present situation, with a limited farmer interest in planting trees, a small quantity and variety of seedlings in the nurseries, no *komuna* or village forest, and a very small area of private forests, the need for a forest extension service is not obvious. This does not imply that no effort should be made to plan for the future, when there are expected to be *komuna* or village forests and private forests.
- **If an extension service is established, where should it be located.** With the planned establishment of a Forest Corporation to manage the state forests, and the transfer of forest areas near population centers to the *komunas*, the working base of the DDFS will be very small, if it exists at all. This means that the extension service becomes the main function of DDFS, or if DDFS is abolished, the service is placed under the District Agricultural Office or the *komunas*. APFDP is not able to predict the government's decision, but it is trying to provide extension agent training that can fit into whatever structure the government may choose.
- **Difficulties in re-allocating the duties of DDFS staff.** Administrative difficulties have made it impossible for the program to set up an extension test structure. APFDP had intended to support the capacity of both DGFP and DDFS to perform extension, but field staff was only assigned part time to work with the program.

C. Year One Progress in Achieving Intermediate Results

The remainder of this report is a detailed summary of achievements for all intermediate results and related activities based on First Year Work Plan targets. As a result of the lessons learned above, the section marked "changes" denotes proposed changes in either indicators, measures, targets, development partners or assumptions for the Second Year Work Plan.

RESULT A

Create more coherent and dynamic policies and institutions that are supportive of community and private forestry

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Expanded and new policies B. Institutional reform
<i>Measure(s)</i>	A. Number of policies introduced or approved B. Nuclei of policy and extension units in DGFP
<i>Targets:</i>	Identification of key areas of concern; draft policy and extension improvements
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	GOA, donors (especially the World Bank), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and district and subdistrict stakeholders
<i>Assumptions:</i>	The GOA remains supportive of private forestry objectives; policy and institutional reforms will be implemented
<i>Activities:</i>	Strengthen information base, establish a policy advisory group, conduct selective training, discuss institutional strategies

Changes: No significant changes.

Achievements: APFDP has concentrated directly on policy improvements and indirectly on institutional development since the World Bank-supported Albania Forestry Project (AFP) has the primary mandate to urge changes in forestry institutions. Nevertheless, APFDP has contributed to institutional strengthening through policy reforms and training of decision makers and officials in forestry-related institutions.

- **Strengthened information base** (see Intermediate Result A.1).
- **Reformed policies to support private and decentralized forestry** (see Intermediate Result A.2).
- **Increased public awareness of forestry opportunities and benefits** (see Intermediate Result A.3).
- **Increased capacity for policy formulation and provision of extension services by government and other institutions** (see Intermediate Result A.4).

INTERMEDIATE RESULT A.1**Increased information base on private sector forestry for policy formulation**

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Policy information generated
<i>Measure(s)</i>	Number of reports, training sessions, workshops; number of people receiving reports, participating in training sessions and workshops
<i>Targets:</i>	See A.1, A.2, and A.3
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	All stakeholders
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Information is readily accessible; participants can be released for training
<i>Activities:</i>	Distribution of existing information plus new research and information; training to promote better use of information in decision making; establishment of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) capacity in DGFP

Changes: No significant changes have been made in the first two subresults of this component. The creation of M&E capabilities in the MOAF and DGFP turned out to be premature, however, and the team decided it was important to create an appreciation and felt-need for local-level information first.

Achievements: This component has three subcomponents. The following three pages detail the year one achievements. In summary, the achievements have been as follows:

- **Subresult A.1.1 on “Increased ability to generate, analyze, evaluate, and use information for policy reform.”** A training needs assessment and training plan completed October 1996; a seminar on local-level information for land policy reform held in September 1996.
- **Subresult A.1.2 on “Increased accessibility of forestry research and related information.”** A comprehensive collection of forestry-related policy documents and ring binders distributed June 1996; undertaking of four research studies with results disseminated through diverse forums; formulation of four case studies and their distribution to policy stakeholders.
- **Subresult A.1.3 on “Increased monitoring and evaluation capabilities of MOAF and DGFP.”** A PRA survey, conducted July-September 1996, that generated information about local conditions and opinions regarding non-distributed lands; eight MOAF and DGFP staff trained in PRA methodology, increasing their ability to gather information.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT A.1.1**Increased ability to generate, analyze, evaluate, and use information for policy reform**

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Policy information training sessions (proxy) B. Information has bearing on decision making
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	A. Number and quality of training sessions B. Information reflected in policy documents
<i>Targets:</i>	Policy-making training for 40 participants
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	Agriculture University of Tirana (AUT) and Forest and Pasture Research Institute (FPRI)
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Training will succeed in improving policy making
<i>Activities:</i>	Training needs assessment; one training of trainers (TOT) course; one workshop on review of existing legislation; one workshop on specialized information for policy making

Changes: The most important development partners for APFDP information training turned out to be the MOAF (various departments) and the Land Registration Center.

Achievements: Workshop and seminar on specialized information. Originally, the policy team had planned a generic workshop to address the importance of gathering local-level information for policy making. After the June 1996 Policy Workshop, where participants requested follow-up on refused land policy, it was decided to focus the information workshop on investigation of local conditions and viewpoints regarding refused land. Chemonics' short-term technical assistance (STTA) PRA Specialist Jeff Saussier was brought out to train three teams of government specialists and to guide PRA surveys of six villages. At a seminar held on September 4, the teams presented their survey findings and recommended a future policy strategy. The minister called a high-level meeting of policy advisers September 14, where it was decided that the PRA exercise had revealed problems with existing land policies; a follow-up survey was proposed for certain districts representing other types of land problems (under way for October 1996), to be followed by an analysis of findings and a proposal to the Council of Ministers about how land policies should be amended. The seminar was successful in persuading policy makers that local-level information is valuable, and has apparently succeeded in influencing policy reform.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT A.1.2

Increased accessibility of forestry research and related information

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Information provided to stakeholders
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	Number of reports and publications produced and distributed
<i>Targets:</i>	Target for volume of existing information assembled to be determined when total volume known; writing and distribution of four new research reports
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	AUT and FPRI; all institutions with relevant forestry-related information
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Information distributed or available will be applied to policy-making process
<i>Activities:</i>	Establishment of a library of existing reports and documents; circulation of bibliography on the library; support for four research projects (including status of small-scale industries and improved grazing management options); distribution of key existing information and new reports

Changes: No significant changes.

Achievements:

- **Collection of policy documents.** The policy team compiled a comprehensive collection of 55 policy documents related to forestry and drew up an annotated bibliography in Albanian and English. The documents and Albanian bibliography were reproduced and assembled in ring binders. Twenty were distributed at the June 1996 Policy Seminar, 30 of which were given to forestry and other officials who had not attended the seminar.
- **Research studies and reports.** Four research efforts occurred during year one: "Past Experience and Prospects for Small Scale Forestry Activities"; "Community Forestry Management: Experience in Albania," by Dr. Kristo Qendro (a summary of this paper was presented at the June 1996 Policy Seminar); "The Relationship Between Livestock Management and Forestry Management," by Dr. Luan Hajno and team (a round table discussion will soon be organized); "Survey of Refused Lands." Consultant Jeff Saussier trained three teams of government specialists in PRA methodology and guided them in the survey of six villages to learn about issues related to non-distributed lands. The PRA analysis was presented by the teams at a special policy seminar in September 1996.
- **Other research.** Chemonics STTA Policy and Community Forestry Specialist Richard Pardo prepared two papers, "The Transfer of State Forest Land for Management at the Local Level: Approaches by other Countries" and "Developing a Strategic Forest Policy." STTA Environmental Policy Lawyer Julia Levin prepared the "Outline of Principles for Sustainable Forestry Management." All three papers were presented at the June 1996 Policy Workshop and were included in the proceedings.
- **Distribution of case studies.** The policy team researched and wrote five case studies: "Private Nursery and Comparison of Results" (prepared with the small business specialist); "Community Management of State Forests in Elbasan District"; "Results of PRA Lands Survey in Vërdov Village"; "Results of PRA Lands Survey in Rrasë Village"; and "Successful NGO Involvement in Bogova Reserve Protection." Case studies have been distributed to a variety of policy stakeholders.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT A.1.3

Increased monitoring and evaluation capabilities of MOAF and DGFP

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Monitoring and evaluation reports produced by DGFP
<i>Measure(s):</i>	Number, quality, and regularity of reports
<i>Targets:</i>	Generation of quarterly M&E reports for each APFDP-assisted district
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	DGFP, World Bank
<i>Assumptions:</i>	DGFP, USAID, and World Bank officials agree on strategy for M&E unit
<i>Activities:</i>	Recruitment of M&E specialist; collaboration with DGFP and other key parties to determine data collection aims; carrying out of sample surveys in initial field sites, and generation of other data as required

Changes: This component has not developed as expected for three reasons. First, the initial World Bank draft appraisal report for the AFP called for establishing an Environment and Policy Monitoring Unit. APFDP looked toward collaborating with this unit, but it was dropped during AFP negotiations. Second, the new Director General of the DGFP had little interest in monitoring. Third, USAID suggested recruiting a local consultant for M&E rather than hiring a staff person. APFDP was unsuccessful in finding qualified M&E persons willing to accept a shorter-term, part-time position. A deeper problem was Albania's 50-year legacy of a highly centralized, top-down regime. The importance of bottom-up information in an open economy is just beginning to be recognized in Albania. APFDP had negotiated for an M&E expatriate consultant during June 1996, but by July the team decided that it would be more useful to focus on a particular issue (refused land) and show the relevance of gathering local information on that issue. Therefore, APFDP's new strategy is to use PRA tools to address high-priority policy issues and simultaneously foster support for eventual development of a GOA monitoring and evaluation capacity.

Achievements: PRA Survey. As described under subcomponent A.1.2, a team of government specialists was trained in PRA methodology and conducted a survey of six villages on the issue of non-distributed lands. The teams gathered a substantial amount of information, which they analyzed and used to make policy recommendations. Policy makers appreciation of the process and the results has been attested to by the MOAF initiation of a Phase II survey to support future proposals for reforms of land policies.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT A.2

Reformed policies to provide more support for *decentralized and private sector forestry*

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Policy reforms introduced or approved
<i>Measure(s)</i>	Number and relevance or implementability of policies, supporting legislation or policy directives
<i>Targets:</i>	See A.2.1, A.2.2, A.2.3
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	All institutions substantively involved in forestry
<i>Assumptions:</i>	MOAF and DGFP, USAID, and World Bank agree on strategy for a policy advisory group; GOA and MOAF give mandate for creation and operation of a group; group meets routinely and effectively addresses policy issues
<i>Activities:</i>	A consensus reached on composition and mandate of a policy advisory group; regular meetings of the group, with policy specialists serving as "secretariat"; broadened participation and better use of available information for policy making; introduction of policy reforms

Changes: Intermediate Result A.2 has been reworded to emphasize the importance of decentralized forestry, because nearly all forest resources are still state-owned and only a small portion will be privatized. Therefore, policies for decentralized forest management to the local level are a critical focus for APFDP. Another change under this component is the establishment of a Forest Policy Advisory Group (FPAG), which was envisioned in the original APFDP design. As explained under subcomponent A.2.1, the GOA is not ready to accept institutionalization of a formal policy group, but it has enthusiastically welcomed less-formal policy meetings. Intermediate Result A.2 has been achieved for year one, but in a manner other than anticipated during program design. As the GOA gains even more confidence in APFDP's policy approach, institutionalization of a more formal FPAG may become more desirable.

Achievements: The key achievements under Result A.2 subcomponents, summarized below, are detailed further on the following three pages.

- **Subresult A.2.1 on "Increased policy formulation skills."** Conducted training needs assessment and formulated a training plan; TOT for six APFDP staff and U.S. Department of Agriculture TOT for the extension specialist; mounted two policy workshops and seminars; sent a candidate to the United States for M.A. degree in natural resource economics; policy meetings; and proposals for policy reforms.
- **Subresult A.2.2 on "Increased ability to analyze, evaluate, and use information for policy reform."** This repeats subresult A.1.1.
- **Subresult A.2.3 on "Increased NGO and private sector capability to contribute to policy reform."** A contract with a local NGO, the Regional Environmental Center (REC), to coordinate NGO collaboration is being finalized; two to three NGO representatives have attended all policy meetings and seminars; eight NGO representatives trained in village survey techniques; and case study on successful NGO protection of Bogava Reserve (showing how NGOs can take a responsible role in forest and environmental management).

(See Result B for a description of NGO collaboration on nursery training, development of demonstration sites, etc.)

INTERMEDIATE RESULT A.2.1

Increased policy formulation skills

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Policy training (proxy) B. Application of skills
<i>Measure(s)</i>	A. Number and quality of training sessions and number and types of participants B. Number of individuals participating in drafting of policy
<i>Targets:</i>	Policy Training for 40 participants; 15 percent increase in "policy drafters"
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	AUT and FPRI
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Training results in improved policy-making procedures
<i>Activities:</i>	(same activity as for A.1.1 above); besides improving skills for information use, training will increase receptiveness to open participation in decision making

Changes: Two changes have been made to this subcomponent. The first involves the Forest Policy Advisory Group envisioned under the APFDP design. In the first half of the year, APFDP waited for the World Bank's AFP to begin, since it too called for a forest policy group, called a Forest Council. GOA officials and representatives of the two projects agreed that only one group should be established. The Forest Council was rejected in negotiations with the World Bank and subsequently dropped from the project, making it clear that the GOA was not ready to accept institutionalization of a policy group. Because the GOA was amenable to less-formal policy meetings, however, the APFDP team decided to support a series of meetings and seminars focused on policy issues of key interest. Intermediate Result A.2.1 has been achieved for year one, but in a manner other than anticipated during APFDP design. The other major change was the establishment of an in-house training capacity in APFDP. Given the central role of training in APFDP, it was decided to create a new training and communications officer position, and to hire the services of a local expatriate training specialist for six months.

Achievements:

- **Training needs assessment.** In April 1996, Chemonics fielded two staff members to conduct a training needs assessment; a draft training plan was submitted in May. The plan was subsequently expanded and updated to include more detailed training plans for the life of APFDP, which were based on the experience gained during the first year. The training plan was finalized in October 1996.
- **In-house training expertise.** During the training needs assessment, the need for in-house training expertise vested in at least one staff member became apparent. APFDP therefore created the position of training and communications officer (T&C officer), and hired a local expatriate training specialist to train this person and support a variety of training activities in the first year.
- **Training of trainers.** Six APFDP staff members were given general instruction training and particular instruction training in PRA methodology. The staff then formulated an Albanian manual on PRA methodology, which has been used in subsequent field training activities (see Result B). In addition, the extension specialist attended a three-week USDA TOT course in Washington, D.C.

RESULT A.2.1 (continued)

- **Policy seminars.** The June 21–22 Forest Policy Seminar dealt with approaches to formulating forest policy, transferring state forests to local management, and refused land issues. STTA Richard Pardo prepared papers on policy formulation and lessons of experience in community forestry. STTA environmental consultant Julia Levin prepared a presentation on issues related to environmental policy. Local STTA Kristo Qendro made a presentation about community forestry experience in Albania, based on his research paper of that topic. A variety of GOA officials, NGO representatives, and donor staff attended. Small-group discussions produced valuable information on the chief policy issues and operating constraints for refused lands and for transfer of state forest to the local level. The other policy seminar on refused lands is described under Intermediate Result A.1.1 of this paper.
- **Overseas training.** Of the two economics faculty members identified for the overseas master's degree program, only one achieved a TOEFL score high enough to qualify. Valbona Çela was selected and traveled to the United States on August 14 to begin her master's degree at Colorado State University. An additional six candidates were selected to compete for a master's degree in agroforestry and community forestry, but none received TOEFL scores high enough to be considered by a United States university. It was then decided to redirect funds from the second overseas master's degree slot to overseas nondegree training and study visits.
- **Policy meetings.** APFDP facilitated a variety of policy meetings beginning with the April 5 round table discussion on forestry extension. After the June 21–22 policy workshop, many meetings were held to discuss the next steps in dealing with non-distributed lands. APFDP was particularly concerned about the March 1996 law calling for administration of these lands to be transferred to the DGFP. The responsibility would have been impossible for the agency given the scattered nature of the lands, their agricultural status, the agency's lack of resources, and the need to sell the lands. Officials from the MOAF generally called the meetings and APFDP helped organize and facilitate them.
- **Proposals for policy reform.** Largely because of the findings and recommendations presented at the September 4 seminar on refused land, a high-level group of policy makers convened by the minister recommended that a variety of policies related to land distribution, former owner claims, and refused land needs to be reexamined and reformed. Additional policies, for example the lack of policy provisions for communities to use land in common, are expected to be addressed in October's Phase II land survey.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT A.2.2

Increased ability to analyze, evaluate and use information for policy reform

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Policy information training sessions (proxy) B. Information has bearing on decision making
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	A. Number and quality of training sessions; number and types of participants B. Information reflected in policy documents
<i>Targets:</i>	Policy-making training for 40 participants (see A.1.1)
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	AUT and FPRI
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Training will improve policy making
<i>Activities:</i>	Training needs assessment; one TOT course; one workshop on review of existing legislation; one workshop on specialized information for policy making

This intermediate result is identical to A.1.1; please see that result for details.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT A.2.3

Increased NGO and private sector capability to contribute to policy reform

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	NGO participation in policy advisory group, training sessions and report publications
<i>Measure(s)</i>	Number of relevant NGO participants; number and quality of NGO policy reports produced
<i>Targets:</i>	Initial representation of at least three NGOs on policy advisory group and in training sessions
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	NGOs involved in forestry policy-making activities
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Training and collaboration creates a productive atmosphere for NGO participation
<i>Activities:</i>	Inclusion of NGOs in policy advisory group; training creates atmosphere for open participation and receptivity to diverse viewpoints; information base includes NGO activities, especially on successful and potential contributions to private forestry

Changes: No significant changes have been made in this component except that the formulation of a contract with the Regional Environmental Center (a mentor NGO) will institutionalize NGO involvement more than originally anticipated.

Achievements:

- **Contract with REC.** APFDP decided that many of its NGO activities would be better handled if coordinated by the REC. There were three reasons for this. First, REC has considerable experience in working with environmental NGOs and knows their relative strengths and weaknesses well. Second, many NGO activities under which they are collaborating with APFDP will be small-scale, and thus time-consuming for APFDP staff to administer themselves. Third, most Albanian NGOs still have weaknesses, and REC is very active in training and mentoring these NGOs.
- **NGO participation in policy making.** NGO representatives have attended the two policy seminars, and two NGOs made presentations at the June seminar. In addition, APFDP organized two NGO round tables. The first was before the June seminar to allow more NGO representatives to voice their opinions on forest policy. The second was held in August, with the AFP staff, to explore possible areas for NGO collaboration in the forestry sector. Reports on both round tables were produced and distributed.
- **PRA training.** Eight representatives from six environmental NGOs participated in training on village survey techniques and undertook a hands-on survey of one village. The training was designed to build their skills in information gathering and sharing and advocacy. The participants subsequently presented their techniques to a gathering of NGO leaders, GOA officials, and donors, and suggested ways NGOs can collaborate on environmental activities.
- **NGO intern.** APFDP, for a month, hired an NGO leader who recently graduated from the forest faculty of the Agricultural University, to be NGO coordinator. This intern served as liaison with REC, participated in the PRA training exercises, identified NGOs to assist in APFDP activities, and wrote a case study of successful NGO collaboration on forestry-related activities.

RESULT A.2.3 (continued)

- **Case study.** The NGO intern wrote a case study of an Albanian NGO that had successfully worked to protect the Bogova Reserve. The case study highlighted NGO work on raising public awareness about policies governing such reserves, including which approaches had worked well and what did not work as anticipated.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT A.3

Increased public awareness of private forestry opportunities and benefits

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Visits to demonstration centers and farms (proxy) B. Media messages (proxy) C. Increased awareness
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	A. Number of visits B. Number and types of messages; media used C. Sample survey
<i>Targets:</i>	See A.3.1, A.3.2, A.3.3
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	Good contacts with media
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Exposure of farmers to media messages, demonstration centers, and extension contact improves their understanding of policy as it affects the potential for private forestry activities.
<i>Activities:</i>	Use of various media to carry policy messages; increased contact between forestry stakeholders; clarification of policy-related questions

Changes: The only significant change has been in the sample surveys anticipated under subcomponent A.3.3. Rather than conduct specialized policy surveys, public awareness has been measured through the PRA surveys, research studies, and various local meetings.

Achievements: This component has three subcomponents. The year's achievements, summarized below, are detailed on the following three pages.

- **Subresult A.3.1 on "Increased advertising presence in public and private sectors."** Continuing coverage by news media; substantial coverage by TV and radio news of policy seminars and recommendations; participation in agricultural fair; specialized videotape program on USAID projects, including APFDP.
- **Subresult A.3.2 on "Increased contact between forestry stakeholders."** Discussion of policy at district, *komuna*, and local meetings; coverage of policy during training of extension workers and subsequent meetings; policy training during all policy-related training; and distribution of policy binders to forest policy stakeholders and district offices.
- **Subresult A.3.3 on "Increased understandability of forestry policy and other related reforms."** Production of first policy pamphlet; *komuna* and village meetings including policy discussions; surveys of policy awareness through PRA surveys, research studies, and local meetings.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT A.3.1 Increased advertising presence in public and private sectors

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Policy messages carried by media
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	Number of messages, number of different media used
<i>Targets:</i>	At least five newspaper, radio, or TV interviews
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	Good contacts with media
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Media can effectively communicate policy information
<i>Activities:</i>	Clarify existing policies and any new policies; strategy to be determined by type of messages to convey, for newspapers, radio, TV, public forums, trade fairs, etc.

Changes: No significant changes have been made in this subcomponent.

Achievements:

- **General coverage by news media.** APFDP activities have received surprisingly strong coverage by television, radio, and newspapers. An article about APFDP sent to seven major newspapers was printed word for word by five of them.
- **Coverage of policy initiatives.** The policy seminars each enjoyed five minutes of coverage on the 30-minute evening television news; the news media were only invited for introductory remarks in the policy seminars, so that participants would feel free to speak openly and frankly during discussions. Radio announcements have been made about the approval of new policies, for example Regulation 308 describing the processes for transferring state forest to *komuna* and for management by the *komuna* or village.
- **Participation in the agricultural fair.** APFDP operated a booth at the PANAIR Agriculture and Food Fair, where both policy and field activities were explained. The fair provided APFDP staff with an opportunity to speak with many officials (including the president of Albania and several ministers), NGOS, private sector entrepreneurs, and other individuals interested in private forestry initiatives.
- **Special videotape program.** USAID arranged with Albania television to film its agriculture portfolio and approximately 30 minutes of a 2-hour program were devoted to APFDP.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT A.3.2 Increased contact between forestry stakeholders

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Stakeholder forums (meetings, extension visits, training sessions, workshops, national and district demonstration centers)
<i>Measure(s)</i>	Number and frequency or regularity of forums
<i>Targets:</i>	One district meeting for three program districts; number of extension meetings and training targeted to be determined when extension started in each district
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	World Bank AFP and others concerned with extension
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Increased contacts will promote better understanding of policy regarding private forestry initiatives
<i>Activities:</i>	Establishment of demonstration centers (B.3.2); start-up of extension systems (B.3.1 and B.3.2); training (B.3.2.3)

Changes: No significant changes have been made in this component. Although policy issues will reportedly be discussed during "regular meetings of extension staff," DGFP has delayed assigning forestry extension staff. Forestry extension and regular meetings therefore have yet to be institutionalized.

Achievements:

- **Discussion of policy at district, *komuna*, and local meetings.** Beginning with the district orientations last April and until the present time, policy issues have figured into discussions related to private forestry initiatives and to local management of state forests at all local meetings.
- **Coverage of policy issues during training of forestry extension workers and subsequent meetings.** All APFDP extension agents were briefed on all current policy and legislation, issues, and constraints to policy implementation. With this background, the extension agents themselves have become an effective conduit for verifying local concerns vis-a-vis policy.
- **Policy information detailed during policy training.** Policies related to forestry, especially those governing adjudication of land, are complicated, and some of them contradict each other. Furthermore, some policies have been implemented in a sequence that caused further complications. For example, attempts were made to distribute refused land before former owners' claims had been settled when land had actually been refused because of land tenure uncertainties. Finally, new policies are still being designed or considered by parliament, adding new dimensions to an already complicated situation. As a result, decision makers find the policies complicated, foresters and other GOA specialists are not even aware of many of them, and local understanding of them is poor. In the policy meetings and seminars held during the past seven months, a good deal of time has been spent trying to explain these policy complications and discussing how they might be resolved.

RESULT A.3.2 (continued)

- **Policy information distributed to field.** The DGFP requested that ring binders prepared by APFDP containing a wide range of policy documents (subcomponent A.1.2) be distributed to the District Forest Directorates, because none of them had a complete collection. The First Annual Work Plan envisioned that District Forest Directors might organize meetings to convey policy information. Given the unresolved complications of current policy and lack of DGFP leadership and follow-through on policies (such as the transfer of state forests to *komunas*), however, staging policy meetings would have been premature.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT A.3.3

Increased understandability of forestry policy and other related reforms

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Policy pamphlets (proxy) B. District and subdistrict policy meetings C. Understandability
<i>Measure(s):</i>	A. Number and quality B. Number, level of participation C. Sample survey
<i>Targets:</i>	Publication of one question and answer pamphlet; target for town meetings to be determined when field activities start; positive results on one sample survey
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	All institutions involved in forestry
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Better understanding of policies will motivate farmers to take up the type of private forestry activities most appropriate and beneficial to them
<i>Activities:</i>	Formulation of a policy pamphlet answering the most common questions about policy related to private forestry; organization of town meetings to clarify policy, particularly in selected assistance sites; conducting a sample survey at program sites to determine farmers' understanding of policy implications for private forestry

Changes: As noted under main component A.3, the sample surveys envisioned in the work plan have been satisfactorily subsumed under other local surveys.

Achievements:

- **Production of first policy pamphlet.** APFDP prepared a pamphlet describing: why the GOA is encouraging private and decentralized forestry initiatives; what trade and commercialization initiatives have occurred to date; and what policy and operational support are being provided for these initiatives.
- **Local meetings including policy discussions.** The town meetings originally envisioned have been incorporated into existing field work for better impact. During *komuna* and village meetings, APFDP staff has tried to gauge awareness about existing forest policy, especially policy related to transferring state forests to local management. Together with their GOA counterparts, APFDP staff has discussed policy-related concerns with farmers and local leaders.
- **Surveys on policy awareness.** During the drafting of the Year One Work Plan, the PRA surveys, which began in May, had not been anticipated. Those surveys, especially the PRA land use policy surveys in August, provided a valuable opportunity not only to gauge public awareness but also to discuss policy issues and constraints in depth. In addition, local policy views have been tapped during the four policy research studies and through local meetings and discussions.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT A.4
Increased capacity for policy formulation and provision of extension services
by government and other institutions

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	DGFP policy and extension unit nucleus
<i>Measure(s):</i>	Staff assigned and units operational
<i>Targets:</i>	Formation of policy advisory group and deployment of extension staff in three sites in three districts
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	MOAF and DGFP, World Bank, and other key partners
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Development partners in institutional strengthening continue to work well together. GOA continues to support institutional changes supportive of private forestry initiatives.
<i>Activities:</i>	Create the nuclei of experience with policy and extension institutions to pave the way for comprehensive national changes to the forestry sector in 1998-99 with assistance from the World Bank and others

Changes: APFDP has achieved its first year results for increasing capacity for policy formulation and fielding 11 forestry extension agents in 9 villages in the 3 APFDP-assisted districts. The actual processes of improving policy formulation (Result A.2) and extension (Result B.3) were different from those anticipated in December 1995 for reasons detailed under those two results. Collaboration with the World Bank has differed from expectations because the final project design has changed. Moreover, the technical assistance part of that project, to be funded by the Italian government and aimed at institutional strengthening, has not yet been signed.

Achievements:

- **Subresult A.4.1 on “Improved interaction between forestry staff and customers.”**
See parts A.4.1.1, A.4.1.2 and A.4.1.3.
- **Subresult A.4.2 on “Broad-based organizational reform achieved with the assistance of the World Bank and other donors.”** See details under subresult A.4.2 description and under part A.4.2.1.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT A.4.1

Improved interaction between forestry staff and customers

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Customer satisfaction
<i>Measure(s)</i>	Sample survey
<i>Targets:</i>	Positive results on sample surveys, with one survey in each APFDP-assisted district
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	MOAF and DGFP, World Bank, and others concerned with strengthening of extension in the forestry sector
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Continued good working relations among development partners
<i>Activities:</i>	See A.4.1.1, A.4.1.2 and A.4.1.3

Changes: The only notable change made to this component has been the slower-than-expected development of a plan for forestry extension, which may largely be attributed to: a legacy of top-down flow of information and total state ownership of forests in the past, resulting in problems envisioning a client-oriented extension for individual initiatives; the GOA's exclusive focus on *agricultural* extension; and lack of dialog among decision makers concerned with various extension interests (AUT, AVATAR extension course, DGFP, institutes, etc.).

Achievements:

- **Part A.4.1.1 on "Increased ability of government foresters and staff to go to the field."** Provided logistical support for extension staff; advocacy of resource support for national forestry extension.
- **Part A.4.1.2 on "Increased willingness of government foresters and staff to engage the customer."** PRA training; attention to job satisfaction of staff assigned to forestry extension; survey of staff assigned to forestry extension.
- **Part A.4.1.3 on "Broadened participation of stakeholders."** Diversified inputs to the policy advisory process; participation of a variety of groups in training, including extension (also Intermediate Results A.2 and B.3); and greater public awareness and input into field activities (Intermediate Result A.3).

INTERMEDIATE RESULT A.4.1.2**Increased willingness of government foresters and staff to engage the customer**

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Communications training (proxy) B. Forester and staff - customer contacts
<i>Measure(s)</i>	A. Number of staff trained and quality of training B. Number of contacts
<i>Targets:</i>	Fifteen staff members receive communications training; actual field contacts target to be determined once field activities start
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	MOAF and DGFP, World Bank, and other partners
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Training activities are successful in promoting staff attitudes supportive of effective exchange of ideas with farmers; farmers also accept new working relationship with government foresters
<i>Activities:</i>	Communications training provided to the extension team, forestry staff seconded for extension and others involved in extension (B.3)

Changes: No significant changes have been made in this component.

Achievements:

- **PRA training.** After APFDP field staff received TOT for PRA, they wrote a manual in Albanian on the use of PRA methodology. They then used the manual as a resource for training forestry extension staff, MOAF staff, and others. The PRA tools gave extensionists skills in conducting discussions and semistructured interviews and oriented them toward listening.
- **Design of extension to support job satisfaction.** The training and subsequent deployment of extension staff have been geared toward building esprit de corps among extension staff, include them in key meetings and activities supported by APFDP, and supply them with information, know-how and access to materials (e.g., tree seedlings) in demand by farmers.
- **Survey of extension staff.** An informal survey of extension workers was conducted during September and October 1996. Survey results suggest that substantial differences exist between the public and private extension agents, the latter being much more highly motivated. APFDP has tried to adjust its support to address this fact. The survey also identified gaps in agents' skills. These will be addressed in upcoming training.
- See also B.3.2.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT A.4.1.3
Broadened participation of stakeholders

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Diverse stakeholder participation in DGFP national, district, and subdistrict meetings and other forums
<i>Measure(s)</i>	Number and diversity of stakeholders
<i>Targets:</i>	At least three NGOs at national level; at least one at district or subdistrict level; at least three other donors and six non-DGFP GOA officials in policy group and training
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	All parties involved in forestry, including substantive participation by NGOs, women, and local institutions
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Broadened participation will lead to extension institutions more responsive to a variety of interests
<i>Activities:</i>	Diversify inputs to policy advisory process (A.2); participation in training of a variety of groups (A.2, B.3.1) inclusion of NGOs in extension activities (B.3); greater public awareness and input into field activities (A.3)

Changes: No significant changes.

Achievements: This subresult is an amalgamation of other results. For details, see the narrative under these other results.

- **Diversified inputs to the policy advisory process** (see Intermediate Result A.2).
- **Participation in training of a variety of groups** (see Intermediate Results A.2 and B.3.1).
- **Inclusion of NGOs in extension activities** (see Intermediate Result B.3).
- **Greater public awareness and input into field activities** (see Intermediate Result A.3).

INTERMEDIATE RESULT A.4.2
Broad based organizational reform achieved with the assistance of
the World Bank and other donors

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Reorganization of DGFP
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	New institutions in place
<i>Targets</i> :	Ongoing dialog among concerned parties (DGFP, World Bank, APFDP); actual changes to be determined and implemented after World Bank midterm review
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	DGFP, World Bank, and all other parties concerned with institutional change, particularly those related to policy and extension activities
<i>Assumptions</i> :	Organizational reform is beyond the manageable interest of APFDP, but the program will assist and facilitate to the extent possible; GOA remains supportive of institutional strengthening in forestry sector; all concerned parties maintain amicable relations
<i>Activities</i> :	Facilitate decision regarding the roles and responsibilities for institutional reform and strengthening in meetings (DGFP, USAID, World Bank, Chemonics) before negotiation of World Bank-assisted project; continued dialog during project implementation, and determination of specific strategy for incorporating APFDP lessons learned into organizational reform

Changes: No changes have been made in the design of this component. The World Bank project technical assistance grant from Italy, which includes institutional development, has not yet been signed. This has delayed institutional changes.

Achievements: Broad-scale institutional changes in the forestry sector are beyond the manageable interest of APFDP. However, USAID and Chemonics staff in Washington have met periodically with World Bank project supervisors. APFDP's Albania staff has initiated meetings with World Bank and AFP staff and invited them to policy meetings and seminars. In principle, APFDP and AFP have agreed to collaborate on institutional aspects, such as forestry extension development, policy for the transfer of state forests to *komunas*, and monitoring and evaluation, but APFDP believes that little progress will be made on this result until the AFP technical assistance team is in place.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT A.4.2.1

Established groundwork for organizational reform in the areas of policy formulation and provision of extension services

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Lessons learned reports from policy and extension activities published and distributed (proxy)
<i>Measure(s)</i>	Number and quality of reports
<i>Targets:</i>	At least one report on policy group experience; at least one report per district on extension activities experience
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	Especially DGFP and World Bank
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Reports will be used as a basis for organizational reform concerning policy and extension; continued amicable relations among all interested parties
<i>Activities:</i>	Deployment of extension team and staff and establishment of extension activities (B.3); establishment of policy advisory group (A.2); extension and policy training activities; initial report on lessons learned

Changes: The change in this subcomponent has been a delay in the formation of a forest policy advisory group. As detailed under Intermediate Result A.2, considerable activity on the policy side has nonetheless occurred, and a stronger policy decision mechanism has developed.

Achievements: Activities related to development of capabilities for policy and forestry extension are detailed under other intermediate results; the lessons learned report is explained below.

- **Assistance in forest policy formulation capacity** (see Intermediate Result A.2).
- **Deployment of forest extension personnel in APFDP-assisted districts** (see Intermediate Result B.3).
- **Report on lessons learned.** The report on lessons learned in policy highlighted four main findings: the GOA was not ready for institutionalization of a forest policy group (the provision for a Forest Council under the World Bank project was totally rejected by the Albanian team at negotiations of that project); GOA officials were ready to admit that policy problems exist (June APFDP seminar), and came up with explicit suggestions for policy reform (September APFDP seminar and aftermath); policy makers have become much more receptive to local views in determining policy (the August PRA on refused lands by teams of ministry specialists, September seminar, and request for Phase II surveys); and APFDP developed a better-oriented team for addressing policy issues.
- The extension specialist wrote an "Operational Plan for the Establishment of a Public and Private Forestry Extension Service," which assessed experience with forestry extension to date and recommended next steps based on those lessons learned.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT A.5

Increased institutional capacity to provide credit for private forestry-related activities

Assumptions: This result is beyond the manageable interest of the team, but may be critical for private sector forestry development

RESULT B

Increased adoption by *komuna*, villages, and individuals of replicable, economically and environmentally sustainable forest, pasture, and livestock management practices

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Improved practices
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	Number at <i>komuna</i> level Number at village level Number at individual level
<i>Targets</i> :	Tentatively one <i>komuna</i> level, three village level, and 12 individual level, to be finalized during the second quarter
<i>Devel. Part.</i> :	DGFP, FPRI, AUT forestry faculty, environmental NGOs, Peace Corps/Albania, World Bank <i>komunas</i> , villages, and farmers
<i>Assumptions</i> :	Farmers, villages, and <i>komunas</i> are willing to invest in long-term development of their lands instead of seeking higher short-term gains in urban areas
<i>Activities</i> :	Formation and fielding of extension team; selection of program sites; also see B.1, B.2, B.3, B.4

Changes: The experience gained so far suggests farmers are willing to invest in development of their private land. However, the GOA needs to address several outstanding policy issues regarding refused land and transferring state forests to *komunas*. While progress is being made in these areas (see Intermediate Result A.1.1), achieving all of the first year's field targets has been difficult for APFDP.

Achievements:

- **Formation and fielding of extension team.** The first step was to establish the project management unit (PMU) field organization, consisting of the field technical coordinator counterpart and the extension, livestock, and small business specialists. Based on the village selection, 11 public and private forest extension agents were identified and given training in PRA, extension methodology, and communications.
- **Selection of program sites.** Following the creation of the PMU, APFDP staff went selected districts, *komunas*, and villages for interventions. APFDP is now operating in three districts, eight *komunas*, and nine villages.
- **Improved practices.** APFDP's field activities did not start until March, by which time the planting season was over. Improved practices induced by the program will therefore not be evident until October 1996.

**INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.1:
Increased utilization of refused land**

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Refused land
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	Area
<i>Targets:</i>	To be determined within the next six months
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	DGFP, MOA, FPAG, AUT, Peace Corps/Albania, farmers, villages, <i>komunas</i> , NGOs, credit institutions, media
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Refused lands are indeed refused and not just marginal lands that farmers have already divided among themselves and are not taking title to so they can avoid land taxes. Lands can be profitably managed on both a short-term and a long-term basis. District Forest Service has the will and capability to provide district staff that can and will operate as extension agents. Recently passed legislation will return all refused lands to the DGFP unless farmers lay claim to them before March 31, 1996 (Intermediate Result B.1 assumes that before this deadline some farmers will have taken title to refused land). Other issues, such as claims by former owners, size of plots available, equitable distribution of vouchers, fairness of the auctioning process, which are outside the manageable interest of APFDP, are assumed to be unimportant or to be sorted out by GOA.
<i>Activities:</i>	Introduction of legislative and policy changes; extension; development of management plans for refused lands; market survey.

Changes: Official status of refused land. The issues surrounding refused lands have proved far more complex than initially envisioned. The initiatives that the GOA needed to undertake, particularly regarding former owners, have been delayed and implementation of directives already issued has been very slow. Consequently, refused lands are in an administrative vacuum, which has made most farmers hesitant to enter land improvement arrangements. However, as reported in Intermediate Result A.1.1, the GOA is now making significant progress on this issue.

Achievements:

- **Introduction of legislative and policy changes** (see Intermediate Results A.1.1 and B.1.1).
- **Extension** (see Intermediate Results A.4 and B.1.2).
- **Development of management plans for refused lands** (see Intermediate Result B.1.3).
- **Market information survey** (see Intermediate Result B.1.4 and B.1.5).

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.1.1

Improved and expanded tax legislation favorable to refused land use

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Tax collection on agricultural land enforced B. Tax relief for refused land
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	A. Tax revenues B. Refused land tax relief legislation introduced and approved
<i>Targets:</i>	A. Beyond our manageable interest B. Legislation introduced
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	FPAG
<i>Assumptions:</i>	The main constraint on the use of refused land is lack of financial incentives; should a suitable solution not be forthcoming on the tax incentive issue, APFDP very likely will be unable to achieve its target. Taxes collected on agricultural land will increase the relative profitability of refused land. Exemptions from taxes on refused land will further add to the relative profitability of refused land.
<i>Activities:</i>	See Intermediate Result A.2

Changes:

- **Financial incentives.** Further studies (see Intermediate Result A.1.1) of the refused lands issue have revealed that factors other than lack of funds affect a farmer's decision to refuse title to land. Potential claims from former owners are often enough reason for a farmer to refuse title to a piece of land. Loss of social security benefits by accepting title to more land is another cause for land refusal.
- **Taxes.** The GOA has not yet imposed taxes on agricultural land, but it decided to postpone the collection of taxes until June 1997.

Achievements: **PRA survey of refused land issue.** PRA surveys by APFDP have added considerable new information to MOAF's understanding of the refused land issue. Sparked by these surveys, MOAF has initiated a review of the legislation surrounding refused lands and significant policy revisions are expected in the near future.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.1.2
Increased awareness of refused land use benefits

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Information on benefits provided (proxy) B. Demonstration program participation (proxy) C. Increased awareness
<i>Measure(s)</i>	A. Number of media messages; number of extension contacts; number of visits to demonstration areas B. Number demonstration participants C. Sample survey
<i>Targets:</i>	Three media messages; 200 extension contacts; 9 visits to demonstration areas; survey shows increase in awareness
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	DGFP, NGOs, <i>komunas</i> , villages, farmers, media
<i>Assumptions:</i>	The success of this result depends on the willingness of farmers, villages, and <i>komunas</i> to help establish demonstration plots. Given the limited APFDP funds (investment credit) for this activity, the likelihood of this may be limited.
<i>Activities:</i>	Extension visits; visits to demonstration areas; development of media messages; establishment of on-farm demonstration plots

Changes: No significant changes.

Achievements:

- **Extension visits.** Despite considerable delay in the assignment of extension agents, APFDP managed to conduct 150 individual farmer meetings and group meetings in each of the 9 APFDP-supported villages.
- **Visits to demonstration areas.** APFDP arranged 2 local study visits for farmers in Pogradec; 11 farmers examined local agroforestry practices, and 8 farmers observed improved goat husbandry practices.
- **Development of media messages.** Sixteen leaflets on livestock management, credit availability, characteristics of useful tree species, and market information on seedling availability and price were developed and distributed to several hundred farmers.
- **Establishment of refused land demonstration plots.** Although many farmers currently hesitate to invest in refused lands, APFDP has identified five farmers willing to establish refused land demonstration sites.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.1.3
Increased skills for successful use of refused land

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Trained customers (proxy) B. Implemented improved management practices C. Local demonstration plots
<i>Measure(s):</i>	A. Number and quality training sessions; number of extension visits B. Number of improved practices implemented (sample survey) C. Number of demonstration plots
<i>Targets:</i>	Nine training sessions; 200 extension contacts; 9 demonstration plots using improved practices
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	Farmers, <i>komunas</i> , villages, NGOs, Peace Corps/Albania
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Farmers require training in marginal land development—macroeconomic factors may be more important than skills
<i>Activities:</i>	On-site training of farmers; extension contacts; support to establish demonstration plots; development of farm management plans

Changes: No significant changes.

Achievements:

- **On-site training of farmers.** APFDP contacted farmers to discuss the development of refused land, but fewer were contacted than originally envisioned because of delays in assigning forestry extension agents.
- **Support to establish demonstration plots.** Despite the lack of titles in many cases, farmers treat parcels of refused land as their own property. Some farmers are interested in making small investments pending a clearer indication of GOA's intentions. APFDP will help five farmers, for whom ownership is not disputed, to develop demonstration sites focusing on agroforestry practices using a combination of trees and etheric oil plants.
- **Development of farm management plans.** No integrated farm management plans were developed because the lack of financial resources and credit severely limits farmers' ability to introduce new techniques. Moreover, the refused land issue remains unclear to many farmers and integrated private-refused lands management plans currently are not feasible. Under these circumstances, APFDP intends to shift focus during year two from integrated management plans to development of forest and pasture lands, either private or commonly managed.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.1.4
Increased access to affordable inputs and credit

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Input and credit information provided (proxy) B. Access increased
<i>Measure(s)</i>	A. Number and diversity of media messages; number of extension contacts B. Sample survey
<i>Targets:</i>	Will be developed during the third quarter after an assessment of the need for information on inputs and credit
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	DGFP, MOA, credit institutions, media
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Providing inputs and credit is beyond the manageable interest of the program. Affordable inputs and credit are locally available or can be made available by providing information to customers.
<i>Activities:</i>	Survey of availability and price of local inputs; survey of available credit facilities; development of extension packages

Changes: Affordable credit is not available for private forest initiatives in the areas of APFDP intervention.

Achievements:

- **Survey of availability and price of local inputs.** Five leaflets on market information were developed and distributed to several hundred farmers during field visits and at the agricultural fair in Tirana; a field handbook on medicinal and etheric oil plants has been drafted, which also provides marketing information and financial data for some more common species; and a survey carried out on small-scale private forestry activities provided information on secondary forestry activities in four districts: Vlore, Fier, Korçe, and Lezhe.
- **Survey on available credit facilities.** A credit facility survey focused on credit availability for secondary forestry activities and conditions under which it could be obtained. The survey revealed that credit availability was very limited for forestry and related activities. Credit that was available was under terms and conditions that most farmers could not afford.
- **Development of extension packages.** Because of delays in establishing the model extension service, no complete extension package (i.e., training, materials, and program) has been developed yet. Several pieces are in place for the second year, however. While APFDP can and will develop these packages, their broader use is contingent on the GOA agreeing on what direction a public forestry extension service should take.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.1.5**Improved access to markets for forest and livestock products from refused land**

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Market information provided (proxy) B. Market trends for selected crops
<i>Measure(s)</i>	A. Number of media messages; number of extension contacts B. Market survey
<i>Targets:</i>	Three media messages; 15 extension contacts; 10 percent increase in production of selected nontimber forest products at the end of year one
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	AUT, NGOs, private sector
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Providing market information will lead to increased production of nontimber forest products.
<i>Activities:</i>	Market survey for forest and livestock products from refused land; develop extension and media messages

Changes: No significant changes.

Achievements:

- **Market survey for forest and livestock products from refused land.** A survey on small-scale private secondary forestry activities, some of which were on refused land, provided detailed market information in four districts: Vlore, Fier, Korçe, and Lezhe. Another survey in progress is focusing on silvo-pastoral management practices and possibilities for improvement. This survey will also contain considerable market information.
- **Development of extension and media messages.** Ten leaflets were developed and distributed to several hundred farmers on market information for livestock, forestry, and secondary forest products; a handbook on medicinal and etheric oil plants is being developed, providing market information and financial data on the most common species; several meetings were organized with farmers informing them about credit lines in Albania, and market information on livestock products, honey, and medicinal plants; and two local study tours were arranged for farmers to expose them to examples of integrated land management.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.2**Increased decentralization of sustainable management of state forest and pasture lands**

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Locally managed state forests and pastures
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	Area
<i>Targets</i> :	To be established within three months
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	MOA, DGFP, <i>komunas</i> , villages, private groups, World Bank
<i>Assumptions</i> :	A consensus on the desirability of local management of state forests must exist for this result to be achieved. The quality of state forest and pasture land put up for transfer is such that dealing with it is worthwhile for <i>komunas</i> , villages, or individuals.
<i>Activities</i> :	See B.2.1 through B.2.5

Changes: Although it is APFDP's impression that there is a consensus on the desirability of local management of state forests, this has not lead to a concerted MOAF effort to promote the process. Several District Forest Directors have recently expressed a strong interest in moving this process ahead at the district level. This will be a focal point for year two activities.

Achievements: See Intermediate Result B.2.1 through B.2.5.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.2.1**More forest and pasture lands “given in use” by the state to *komunas***

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	<i>Komuna</i> -managed forests and pastures
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	Area
<i>Targets</i> :	Target to be established within three months
<i>Devel. Part.</i> :	MOA, DGFP, <i>komunas</i> , World Bank
<i>Assumptions</i> :	Implementation guidelines (statutes and regulations) for approved policies and legislation on local management of state forests will be established in time to develop and implement management plans.
<i>Activities</i> :	Identification of interested <i>komunas</i> and suitable areas of land; support the transfer of usufruct rights to <i>komunas</i>

Changes: The MOAF has not yet developed a complete set of guidelines, but a process has been outlined in Regulation 308, which was signed by the Minister of Agriculture.

Achievements:

- **Identification of interested *komunas* and suitable areas of land.** Surveys have identified three *komunas* (Kallmet, Novosela, and Bucimas) with suitable areas for local management of forest and pastures and where district and *komuna* officials, and the farmers themselves, are very supportive. Three villages (Kallmet, Novosela and Tushemisht) in these *komunas* have been selected for forest management plan development.
- **Support to the transfer of usufruct rights to *komunas*.** Initial discussions have been held with the *komuna* leaders and the directors of the DDFS. APFDP has also developed a strategy to hold a series of meetings, which are expected to lead to the transfer of usufruct rights to *komunas*. In collaboration with the District Forest Offices, model contracts or agreements for the transfer process are being developed.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.2.2**More forest and pasture lands "given in use" by *komunas* to villages and private groups**

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Village and privately managed forests and pastures
<i>Measure(s):</i>	Area
<i>Targets:</i>	To be established within three months
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	<i>Komunas</i> , villages, private groups, DGFP
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Mutual willingness exists among the <i>komunas</i> to give, and the villages and private groups to take, "in use" state forest land transferred to the <i>komunas</i>
<i>Activities:</i>	Identification of interested <i>komunas</i> , villages, private groups, and suitable areas of state forest land; support the transfer of usufruct rights.

Changes: No significant changes.

Achievements:

- **Identification of interested *komunas*, villages, private groups, and suitable areas of state forest land.** Besides the *komunas* and villages mentioned in Intermediate Result B.2.1, APFDP has identified three individual farmers interested in managing forest land. In some cases individuals (usually former owners) have been managing areas of state forest for the three to four years, making them targets of opportunity for APFDP demonstrations of improved forest management techniques.
- **Support the transfer of usufruct rights.** Initial discussions have been held with *komuna* leaders and the directors of the DDFS. APFDP has also developed a strategy to hold a series of meetings, which are expected to lead to the transfer of usufruct rights to villages and private groups and individuals as noted above.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.2.3 Increased security of usufruct rights

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Long-term usufruct contracts
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	Number
<i>Targets:</i>	At least one contract at the <i>komuna</i> , village, or private level
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	FPAG, DGFP
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Political will and ability exist to provide long term security of usufruct rights to <i>komunas</i> , villages, and private groups on state forest land
<i>Activities:</i>	Develop and introduce procedures to secure long-term usufruct contracts

Changes: The GOA has shown no desire to change the present 10-year maximum period for the transfer of usufruct rights. On the other hand, some *komunas* and villages are willing to risk such a relatively short-term contract, clearly believing they will be able to maintain the usufruct rights even after 10 years.

Achievements:

- **Develop and introduce procedures to secure long term usufruct contracts.** APFDP has not taken any initiative on this issue as most villagers and *komuna* officials are calling for outright ownership rather than extended contract terms. This will be a critical policy issue for APFDP during the second year.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.2.4**Increased local and private capacity to manage forest and pasture lands**

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Training (proxy) B. Application of recommended practices
<i>Measure(s)</i>	A. Number and quality training classes; number of participants; number of extension visits B. Sample survey
<i>Targets:</i>	One forest and pasture management training class; application of recommended packages to correspond with Intermediate Results B.2.1 and B.2.2
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	AUT, FPRI, DGFP, livestock enterprises, farm schools
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Support from the forest faculty of AUT and from FPRI are essential in the development of relevant training.
<i>Activities:</i>	Development and implementation of technical forest and pasture management training packages; sample survey late in year one or early year two.

Changes: No significant changes.

Achievements:

- **Development and implementation of technical forest and pasture management training packages.** As no *komuna* forests have been established yet, the development and implementation of training packages have been postponed until year two. However, research undertaken by APFDP on oak forest management has been finalized and will form the basis for the development of management plans and training packages once the forests are transferred. Similarly, a silvo-pastoral management survey undertaken by the Livestock Research Institute and supported by APFDP will form the basis for pasture management training and management plan development.
- **Sample survey.** No sample survey has been carried out because of delays in transferring usufruct rights.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.2.5
Create and implement sustainable land management plans

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Broad participation in management plan development B. Locally accepted management plans developed and implemented
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	A. Number and types of individuals participating B. Number of management plans
<i>Targets:</i>	To be established within three months
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	DGFP, <i>komunas</i> , villages, private groups
<i>Assumptions:</i>	<i>Komunas</i> , villages, or private groups are interested in sustainable management, not simply short-term gains.
<i>Activities:</i>	Development of management plans; implementation of management plans

Changes: The MOAF has made development of management plans and compliance to them a condition for transfer of usufruct rights.

Achievements:

- **Development of management plans.** No management plans have been developed because of the delay of transfer. Contact has been made with the forest faculty of AUT for cooperation on the development of baseline surveys and collection of information needed for the preparation of management plans. Also, as previously stated, research undertaken by APFDP on oak forest management has been finalized and will be the basis for the developing management plans and training packages once the forests are transferred. Similarly, a silvo-pastoral management survey undertaken by the Livestock Research Institute and supported by APFDP will be the basis for pasture management training and management plan development.
- **Implementation of management plans.** No implementation yet.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.3

A greater number of private landowners using sustainable agro-silvo-pastoral practices on agricultural land for production and income

- Indicator(s)* Farmers using agro-silvo-pastoral practices
Measure(s): Sample survey
Targets: In 9 villages, at least 4 farmers are using agro-silvo-pastoral systems (total of 36)
Devel. Part.: DGFP, NGOs, farmers
Assumptions: By providing information about improved management systems and facilitating access to affordable inputs and credits, farmers will implement recommended practices.
Activities: See B.3.1 through B.3.5
-

Changes: No significant changes.

Achievements: Although slightly delayed by a lack of GOA commitment to establishing a forestry extension service, APFDP will probably meet or exceed this target early in the second year. See Intermediate Result B.3.1 through B.3.5.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.3.1
Increased private forestry extension capacity

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Training provided (proxy) B. Private extension providers
<i>Measure(s)</i>	A. Number and quality training classes; number of participants; number of extension visits B. Number
<i>Targets:</i>	Sum of targets listed in B.3.1.1, B.3.1.2, and B.3.1.3
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	Local NGOs, nursery managers, suppliers of forestry inputs
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Providing training to NGOs and private suppliers will increase their extension capacity.
<i>Activities:</i>	See B.3.1.1 through B.3.1.3

Changes: No significant changes.

Achievements:

- As APFDP gained field experience, it became clear that NGOs in Albania do not yet have a strong field presence and are not ready to conduct regular extension functions. In year two, APFDP will pursue strategies for involving NGOs in local information campaigns. It also became clear that trying to establish consultants that could provide extension services within the forestry and pasture sector was not a viable option. APFDP therefore decided to merge the concepts of consultant extension and supplier extension.
- Intermediate Results B.3.1.1 through B.3.1.3

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.3.1.1
Increased NGO extension capacity

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. NGO training provided (proxy) B. Local operational NGOs
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	A. Number and quality training classes; number of participants B. Number
<i>Targets:</i>	One NGO field extension training course provided; one local NGO developed for one area
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	Local NGOs
<i>Assumptions:</i>	NGO training will increase NGO capacity; local NGOs have both human and financial resources, as well as interest in providing extension services; funds for implementation of NGO activity will be available from the program or other sources
<i>Activities:</i>	NGO training needs assessment; develop and conduct NGO and field extension training; assist the development of NGO activity

Changes: No significant changes.

Achievements:

- **NGO training needs assessment.** Training needs assessments were carried out for individual NGOs related to APFDP activities.
- **Develop and conduct NGO and field extension training.** PRA training was conducted with nine participants from six NGOs. A training course on nursery management was developed and implemented with the Association of Plant Breeders, Seed, and Sapling Producers.
- **Assist the development of NGO activities.** A round table discussion was arranged to identify NGO needs and ideas for program support; support has been provided for the development of four NGO activities: publication of the Conservation Trees Manual by AUT's Forestry Students Association, development of the agroforestry demonstration site at the Botanical Garden (PPNEA), a children's environmental magazine by Albania Ecological Clubs, and a nursery management training by the Association of Plant Breeders; and an agreement is being developed between APFDP and the Regional Environment Center on further support to the NGO community.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.3.1.2 Increased consulting capacity

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Private extension providers B. Training provided (proxy)
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	A. Number B. Number and quality training classes; number of participants
<i>Targets:</i>	Three private forestry extension agents hired; one orientation training class; one extension training class; one technical training class
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	Private agroforestry consultants
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Qualified and interested village people can be found who are willing to be hired for three years as extension agents. At the end of the program, individuals will be able to market their skills locally.
<i>Activities:</i>	Develop and conduct orientation training; carry out training needs assessment; develop and conduct field extension training; develop and conduct technical training

Changes: Experience from the field suggests that although hiring an individual for a three-year period may have been possible, farmers' willingness to pay for information would be insufficient to support an extension agent after the termination of APFDP support.

Achievements:

- **Develop and conduct orientation training.** Five small business operators, selected to become private extension agents, were given a brief orientation on APFDP and their role as private extension agents.
- **Carry out training needs assessment.** APFDP conducted a preliminary training needs assessment for the extension agents and designed appropriate training. Predictably, some individuals proved more interested or capable in extension than others. APFDP is trying to adjust its ongoing training needs assessment and training support to address this.
- **Develop and conduct field extension training.** The private extension agents were given training in PRA techniques and communication. Another training session was given in extension methodology and communications.
- **Develop and conduct technical training.** Because of the delay in establishing extension models, no technical training has been given.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.3.1.3
Increased capacity of private suppliers to provide technical information

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Supplier training provided (proxy) B. Supplier extension contacts
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	A. Number and quality training classes; number of participants B. Number
<i>Targets:</i>	One private supplier training class; 15 percent increase in supplier extension contacts
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	Nursery managers and other suppliers of forestry inputs
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Provision of training to private suppliers will be sufficient incentive for them to provide technical advice to customers at no extra fee.
<i>Activities:</i>	Identify and select private suppliers; develop and conduct technical training

Changes: Because village businesses and suppliers are very small giving financial support to the extension efforts during the initial phase has been necessary.

Achievements:

- **Identify and select private suppliers.** APFDP decided to merge the concepts of private extension agents and private supplier agents. So the five individuals selected as private extension agents are also local operators of small enterprises related to forestry.
- **Develop and conduct technical training.** Because of the delay in establishing the extension models, no technical training has been given.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.3.2

Increased public forestry extension capacity

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Nucleus of a DGFP national and regional forestry extension system
<i>Measure(s)</i>	Deployment of extension staff
<i>Targets:</i>	Secondment of one forest officer in each of the three program districts as district forest extension officer; secondment of two village forest technicians in each of the three program districts as extension agents
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	DGFP, FPAG, District Forest Service, World Bank
<i>Assumptions:</i>	DGFP district staff is available and interested in providing extension service to farmers.
<i>Activities:</i>	See B.3.2.1, B.3.2.2 and B.3.2.3

Changes: The assumption has proved somewhat optimistic given a lack of guidance at the national level.

Achievements:

- **Advocacy of resource support for national forestry extension.** Calculating the exact resource needs for a national forestry extension program or service is premature because GOA officials have only begun to deliberate its establishment. However, APFDP staff has stressed the need to design a sustainable forestry extension service (i.e., one the GOA can afford). APFDP staff is preparing a concept paper on forestry extension (see Intermediate Result B.3).
- See Intermediate Result B.3.2.1 through B.3.2.3.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.3.2.1

Groundwork laid for the establishment of a coherent and dynamic extension organization

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Public forestry extension plan
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	Consensus and approval of the plan
<i>Targets:</i>	Produce a report on initial lessons
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	MOAF, DGFP, FPAG, District Forest Service, World Bank
<i>Assumptions:</i>	The MOAF develops a clear donor strategy for development of a public forestry extension system.
<i>Activities:</i>	Extract lessons learned from extension activities

Changes: The MOAF has not developed a strategy for developing a forestry extension system.

Achievements:

- **Extract lessons learned from extension activities.** APFDP is writing a concept paper, based on its limited experience, for discussion within the MOAF. An extension round table was organized to assess the government's position and ideas for the future. The need for extension in forestry was stressed.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.3.2.2
Increased field posting of staff to extension service

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Staff postings
<i>Measure(s)</i>	Number
<i>Targets:</i>	Secondment of one forest officer in each of the three program districts as district forest extension officer; secondment of two village forest technicians in each of the three program districts as extension agents
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	DGFP, District Forest Service
<i>Assumptions:</i>	The DGFP and District Forest Service are willing and able to second staff for extension service.
<i>Activities:</i>	Develop criteria for staff selection; identify staff to be seconded; second staff (DGFP responsibility)

Changes: No forestry staff was seconded for extension service during the first year of APFDP. An arrangement was made with the DGFP and the Directors of the District Forest Service to allow six village forest technicians to be part-time extension agents.

Achievements:

- **Develop criteria for staff selection.** Selection criteria were developed and partly used for the selection of forest technicians who will participate in the extension program.
- **Identification of staff to be seconded (DGFP responsibility).** No staff was seconded.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.3.2.3
**Increased capability to create and deliver appropriate recommendations for
integrated land management systems**

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Technology transfer training provided (proxy) B. Extension packages created and delivered
<i>Measure(s)</i>	A. Number and quality training classes; number of participants; number extension contacts B. Number
<i>Targets:</i>	One training class provided to subject matter specialists; one extension package created
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	DGFP, AUT
<i>Assumptions:</i>	DGFP staff will be available and interested in attending training; training increases capability to develop and deliver extension packages
<i>Activities:</i>	Develop and conduct technology transfer training for selected DGFP staff; develop one extension package for delivery in year two

Changes: No staff at the specialist level was made available because no decision had been made to establish an extension service within DGFP.

Achievements:

- **Develop and conduct technology transfer training for selected DGFP staff.** No staff was available for training.
- **Develop one extension package for delivery in year two.** Because no organization was in place for the delivery of a message, no package was developed. The program developed several leaflets regarding market information, including prices, on livestock, forestry, and secondary forest products

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.3.3 Extension provided to farmers

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Extension
<i>Measure(s)</i>	Number of visits; number of on-farm demonstration plots; Tirana demonstration area exists; number of displays and information material
<i>Targets</i>	Two hundred extension visits, 9 on-farm demonstration plots; Tirana demonstration area established; 10 displays and information material.
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	Farmers, DGFP, Agricultural Extension Service
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Extension will contribute to the use of agro-silvo-pastoral practices.
<i>Activities:</i>	Extension visits; planning of demonstration plots; establishment of nursery and demonstration area in Tirana; development of displays and information materials

Changes: No significant changes.

Achievements:

- **Extension visits.** More than 150 extension visits were conducted despite the late start of extension activities.
- **Planning of demonstration plots.** Twenty-six on-farm demonstration plots were planned in nine villages.
- **Establishment of nursery and demonstration area in Tirana.** A decision was made to put the demonstration site in the Botanical Garden of Tirana. The Peace Corps constructed a nursery, and APFDP contracted an NGO to establish the demonstration plot. Work on the demonstration plot is continuing.
- **Development of displays and information materials.** APFDP prepared and submitted articles for television, newspaper, and radio coverage and created videotapes. The program also developed and distributed a forestry newsletter and several leaflets. An APFDP display at the 1996 agriculture and food fair was visited by the president and minister of the MOAF.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.3.4

Increased number of farmers using improved livestock practices

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Active groups supporting integrated livestock-forestry practices
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	Number of active groups
<i>Targets</i> :	Three active groups following the Heifer Project International (HPI) concept
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	DGFP, FPRI, AUT, Land O'Lakes, Animal Husbandry Research Institute
<i>Assumptions</i> :	Group solidarity is strong enough for individual members to forgo immediate individual benefits for long-term pasture improvement.
<i>Activities</i> :	Select farmers; determine management interventions; training; distribute veterinary kits; distribute animals; educational tours; study tour for livestock specialist.

Changes: No significant changes.

Achievements:

- **Select farmers.** According to criteria consistent with the HPI philosophy, farmers were selected for the Sustainable Animal Production Development Activity (SAPDA) groups in Dhukat, Alarup, and Kallmet villages. Group formation also was initiated in Troshan and will be completed in October.
- **Determine management interventions.** Improved pasture management techniques were suggested by an HPI consultant, and others were developed during discussions with farmers. The techniques will be used on demonstration sites in Dhukat and Novosela.
- **Training.** Two or three short training events were organized for each group. The training focused on the HPI philosophy, appropriate breeds of animals, reproduction of animals, etc. Participants were group members and other farmers. Separate leaflets were prepared for each subject.
- **Distribute veterinarian kits.** This activity was canceled because each village already has a private veterinary structure.
- **Distribute animals.** The group in Alarup, composed of 54 families, was given 18 bucks. Each farmer that received a buck will pass on one kid. Preparations were made for the distribution of sheep in Dhukat, but this was stopped at the last minute by an outbreak of hoof and mouth disease.
- **Educational visits.** One farmer from each group, together with the livestock specialist, participated in the HPI Regional Project Holders Meeting in Slovakia; they also visited goat and rabbit projects in Poland. A study visit to Trebinja village was organized for farmers from Alarup.
- **Study tour for livestock specialist.** The livestock specialist visited HPI headquarters in the United States.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.3.5 Increased access to affordable inputs and credit

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Information provided (proxy) B. Increased access
<i>Measure(s)</i>	A. Number and diversity of media messages and extension contacts B. Sample survey
<i>Targets:</i>	Will be developed during the third quarter after an assessment of the need for information on inputs and credit
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	DGFP, MOA, credit institutions, media
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Providing inputs and credit is beyond the manageable interest of the program. Affordable inputs and credit are available locally or can be made available by providing information to customers.
<i>Activities:</i>	Local input survey; survey on available credit facilities; development of extension packages

Changes: Credit for private forestry activities currently is only available in certain areas and in a very limited amount. Under these circumstances, although APFDP has provided this information to many farmers and others, this will not be enough to increase real access to credit.

Achievements:

- **Local input survey.** Several surveys (nursery, oak forest management, poplar management, medicinal and etheric oil plants, etc.) were carried out, each including information on input availability and prices.
- **Survey on available credit facilities.** A credit facility survey focused on credit availability for private forestry activities. The survey showed just how limited the access to credit is. APFDP and the World Bank-support Albanian Development Fund are discussing collaboration to meet these credit needs in selected districts.
- **Development of extension packages.** APFDP developed and distributed 16 leaflets on livestock, forestry, and secondary forest products market information. The program organized several meetings with farmers to inform them about credit lines in Albania and give them market information on livestock products, honey, and medicinal plants.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.4
Increased number of small scale agro-silvo-pastoral-based enterprises

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	Small-scale agro-silvo-pastoral-based enterprises
<i>Measure(s):</i>	Number
<i>Targets:</i>	Six small-scale enterprises
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	Private sector, various credit institutions
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Rates of return for such enterprises are comparable or better to alternative investment opportunities
<i>Activities:</i>	See B.4.1 through B.4.4

Changes: Under existing financial conditions it is possible to obtain short-term returns from investment companies that are 10 to 15 times higher than returns on investment in private forestry business.

Achievements:

- APFDP has concentrated on private nurseries because of their importance to the development of private forestry initiatives. Specific activities have included studying private nurseries; collaborating with the Peace Corps to purchase and distribute apple root tree stock to 10 private nurseries; developing a business plan for a private fruit tree nursery just outside Tirana; conducting a training course on nursery management for operators of private nurseries; holding discussions on the establishment of a private nursery association and support network to be finalized during year two.
- Other identified enterprises were: honey production (two), wood processing (one), and medicinal and etheric oil plant traders (four). Technical assistance (i.e., market information, preparation of business plans, etc.) was offered to and accepted by these enterprises.
- For other achievements see Intermediate Result B.4.1 through B.4.4.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.4.1
Increased production capacity and processing of cultivated
nontimber forest products of state forests

Indicator(s) A. Production
B. Processing centers

Measure(s): A. Kgs/liters, etc.
B. Number

Targets: A 10 percent production increase of cultivated, economically viable nontimber forest products; target for number of processing centers will depend on the situation in the district and will be established within three months

Devel. Part.: FPRI, DGFP, private entrepreneurs

Assumptions: The limited data available on cultivated nontimber products holds true for all program districts, and there is a potential for production and processing of these products

Activities: See B.4.1.1 and B.4.1.2

Changes: No significant changes.

Achievements: See Intermediate Results B.4.1.1 and B.4.1.2.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.4.1.1
Improved access to markets and market information

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Market information provided (proxy) B. Access improved
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	A. Number of media messages and extension contacts B. Sample survey
<i>Targets:</i>	Three market information messages or packages developed and delivered via various media, including extension contacts
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	AUT, NGOs
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Providing information alone (as compared to providing vehicles, improved roads, etc.) will increase access to markets—tested by sample survey in year two.
<i>Activities:</i>	Market survey for cultivated nontimber forest products; development and delivery of media messages

Changes: No significant changes.

Achievements:

- **Market survey for cultivated nontimber forest products.** A survey of secondary forestry activities in Albania provided information on activities in four districts: Vlore, Fier, Korçe, and Lezhe. A credit facility survey focusing on credit availability for private forestry activities showed just how limited the access to credit is. APFDP and the World Bank-supported Albanian Development Fund are discussing how to meet these credit needs.
- **Development and delivery of media messages.** APFDP developed and distributed to several hundred farmers 16 leaflets with market information on seedling availability and prices. The program has also drafted a field handbook on medicinal and etheric oil plants, providing marketing information and financial data for some more common species.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.4.1.2
Increased access to affordable inputs and credit

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Input and credit information provided (proxy) B. Access increased
<i>Measure(s):</i>	A. Number and diversity of media messages; number of extension contacts B. Sample survey
<i>Targets:</i>	Will be developed during the third quarter after an assessment of the need for information on inputs and credit
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	DGFP, MOA, credit institutions, media
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Providing inputs and credit is beyond the manageable interest of the program. Affordable inputs and credit are locally available or can be made available by providing information to customers.
<i>Activities:</i>	Survey of availability and price of local inputs; survey of available credit facilities; development of extension packages

Changes: Affordable credit is not available for private forest initiatives in the areas of APFDP intervention.

Achievements :

- **Survey of availability and price of local inputs.** APFDP developed and distributed several leaflets with market information on seedling availability and prices. The program also drafted a field handbook on medicinal and etheric oil plants, providing marketing information and financial data for some more common species. A survey of small-scale private forestry activities provided information on activities in four districts: Vlore, Fier, Korçe, and Lezhe.
- **Survey of available credit facilities.** An APFDP credit facility survey focused on credit availability for secondary forestry activities and conditions under which it could be obtained.
- **Development of extension packages.** APFDP developed and distributed 16 leaflets with market information on livestock, forestry, and secondary forestry products. The program organized several meetings with farmers to inform them about credit lines in Albania and give them market information on livestock products, honey, and medicinal plants.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.4.2

Increased sustainable production capacity and processing of nontimber forest products and livestock products on private land

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Production B. Processing centers
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	A. Kgs/liters, etc. B. Number
<i>Targets:</i>	A 10 percent production increase of economically viable nontimber forest products; target for number of processing centers will depend on the situation in the district and will be established within three months
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	FPRI, DGFP, private entrepreneurs
<i>Assumptions:</i>	The limited data available on nontimber products holds true for all program districts. There is a potential for production and processing of these products
<i>Activities:</i>	See B.4.2.1 and B.4.2.2 below

Changes: No significant changes.

Achievements: See Intermediate Results B.4.2.1 and B.4.2.2

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.4.2.1
Improved access to markets and market information

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Market information provided (proxy) B. Access improved
<i>Measure(s):</i>	A. Number of media messages and extension contacts B. Sample survey
<i>Targets:</i>	Three market information messages or packages developed and delivered via various media, including extension contacts
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	AUT, NGOs
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Providing information alone (as compared to providing vehicles, improved roads, etc.) will increase access to markets—tested by sample survey in year two
<i>Activities:</i>	Market survey for nontimber forest products and livestock products; development and delivery of media messages

Changes: No significant changes.

Achievements:

- **Market survey for cultivated nontimber forest products.** A survey of secondary forestry activities in Albania provided information on activities in four districts: Vlore, Fier, Korçe, and Lezhe. A credit facility survey focusing on credit availability for private forestry activities showed just how limited the access to credit is. APFDP and the World Bank-supported Albanian Development Fund are discussing how to meet these credit needs.
- **Development and delivery of media messages.** APFDP has developed and distributed several leaflets with market information on seedling availability and prices. The program also has drafted a field handbook on medicinal and etheric oil plants, providing marketing information and financial data for some more common species.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.4.2.2
Increased access to affordable inputs and credit

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Input and credit information provided (proxy) B. Access increased
<i>Measure(s)</i>	A. Number and diversity of media messages; number of extension contacts B. Sample survey
<i>Targets:</i>	Will be developed during the third quarter after an assessment of the need for information on inputs and credit
<i>Devel. Part.:</i>	DGFP, MOA, credit institutions, media
<i>Assumptions:</i>	Providing inputs and credit is beyond the manageable interest of the program. Affordable inputs and credit are locally available or can be made available by providing information to customers.
<i>Activities:</i>	Survey of availability and price of local inputs; survey of available credit facilities; development of extension packages

Changes: Affordable credit is not available for private forest initiatives in the areas of APFDP intervention.

Achievements :

- **Survey of availability and price of local inputs.** APFDP developed and distributed several leaflets with market information on seedling availability and prices. The program also drafted a field handbook on medicinal and etheric oil plants, providing marketing information and financial data for some more common species. A survey of small-scale private forestry activities provided information on activities in four districts: Vlore, Fier, Korçe, and Lezhe.
- **Survey of available credit facilities.** A credit facility survey focused on the availability of credit for secondary forestry activities and conditions under which it could be obtained.
- **Development of extension packages.** APFDP developed and distributed several leaflets with market information on livestock, forestry, and secondary forestry products. Several meetings with farmers informed them about credit lines in Albania and gave them market information on livestock products, honey, and medicinal plants.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.4.3**Increased sustainable production capacity and processing of timber products**

<i>Indicator(s)</i>	A. Production B. Processing centers
<i>Measure(s)</i> :	A. Cubic meters B. Number
<i>Targets</i> :	To be developed in collaboration with French-funded component of the World Bank Albania Forestry Project
<i>Devel. Part.</i> :	French technical assistance, DGFP
<i>Assumptions</i> :	French component of World Bank project will be responsible for development (production capacity, markets, processing, etc.) of Albania's traditional timber sector (lumber, fuelwood, etc.)
<i>Activities</i> :	Continued collaboration with French technical assistance and DGFP

Changes: The French component of the World Bank Albania Forestry Project did not materialize as expected. Due to delays in negotiating the technical assistance component of the AFP, it unclear whether the French will support this activity or not. However, a delegation from France's Office Nationale des Forets is expected in November. Pending a clarification of technical assistance, APFDP will continue to monitor the situation.

Achievements: None.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT B.4.4
Increased access to timber product commercial capabilities

- Indicator(s)* A. Information provided (proxy)
B. Access improved
- Measure(s)*: A. Number of media messages and extension contacts
B. Sample survey
- Targets*: To be developed in collaboration with French-funded component of the World Bank Albania Forestry Project
- Devel. Part.:* French technical assistance, DGFP
- Assumptions*: World Bank/France will assist APFDP *komuna*, villages, and individuals interested in investing in timber-based enterprises or in marketing timber. APFDP can act as a facilitator between World Bank/France and *komunas*, villages, and farmers.
- Activities*: Continued collaboration with French technical assistance and DGFP
-

Changes: The French component of the World Bank-supported Albania Forestry Project did not materialize as expected. Due to delays in negotiating the technical assistance component of the AFP, it unclear whether the French will support this activity or not. However, a delegation from France's Office Nationale des Forets is expected in November. Pending a clarification of technical assistance, APFDP will continue to monitor the situation.

Achievements: None.