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FOREST CERTIFICATION BENCHMARKING ASSESSMENT

KOSOVO CLUSTER AND BUSINESS SUPPORT PROJECT



August 11, 2006

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by the KCBS project team of Chemonics International Inc. based on a Final Report prepared by Short Term Technical Advisor, Dave Gibson.

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THE REPORT LOOKS AT THE CURRENT SITUATION OF FOREST MANAGEMENT IN TWO FOREST DISTRICTS IN KOSOVO AND PROPOSES STEPS THAT NEED TO BE TAKEN BY THE KOSOVO FORESTS AGENCY SO THAT IT CAN MOVE FORWARD TO ACHIEVE CERTIFICATION BY THE FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL.

Kosovo Cluster and Business Support project - Forest Certification Benchmarking Assessment
Contract No. AFP-I-00-03-00030-00, TO #800

This report submitted by Chemonics International Inc. / August 11, 2006

The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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PURPOSE OF ASSIGNMENT

KCBS is providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development, and specifically to its Kosovo Forests Agency [KFA], in preparing for the sustained yield management of Kosovo's forests and eventually the Forest Stewardship Council's [FSC] forest and chain-of-custody certifications. The consultant shall conduct a benchmarking assignment digesting key documents previously prepared in Kosovo and looking at the current situation to evaluate how the recommendations of those reports have been implemented. He/she shall focus on two forests, previously identified by the KFA. The purpose of the assignment is to prepare a roadmap on which the Agency can move forward to achieve FSC certification.

BACKGROUND

The goal of the Kosovo Cluster Business Support (KCBS) Project is to stimulate economic growth and to improve employment opportunities for Kosovar citizens. Using a value chain approach to improve competitiveness, the project works with several clusters including agriculture and construction materials. Within the construction materials cluster the project has targeted significant support for wood products, which are vital to domestic rebuilding requirements, competitive participation in regional markets, and potentially an outstanding source for revenue and employment through international product sales.

International markets for finished wood products are increasingly dependent on third-party verification of sustainable forest management practices. Owing to a complex and dynamic variety of demand factors - including consumer pressure, public-sector procurement requirements, surging interest in "green" building practices, and wholesale and retail reputational risk - sales of finished products into Western Europe and North America now frequently require certification to one or more "sustainability" standards.

The growth of interest in certified forests has grown quickly, and throughout eastern Europe many countries have quickly moved to assure certification of forests in order to maintain access to markets. Amongst others Croatia, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, Latvia and Russia have now certified much if not all the of their forest estate to the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) principles and criteria and have applied for reciprocal recognition for other systems under the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). In just a few years forest certification has grown from a novel concept for niche markets to a preferred method for outsourcing review of public and private forest management across more than 140,000,000 hectares.

Currently there are no certified forests in Kosovo and wood processors who have the capability to sell into the European, Canadian and American markets, are either forced to buy certified lumber from other countries or sell their products into low end markets not requiring certification. By achieving certification of forests in Kosovo, and establishment of chain of custody documentation requirements, local primary and secondary wood processing plants could process and sell certified forest products into international markets. The benefits of this include income and employment generation from improved access to international markets. Certification would also help Kosovo diversify the management of forests from a historic singular focus on timber as a commodity to a broader range of products - including hydrological values, recreational services, and non-timber forest products - through improved planning and management practices. Perhaps most importantly for Kosovo, certification requires a much more participatory and consensual approach to the inclusion of local communities and economies into forest planning decisions with many societal and governance benefits.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Like most of its neighbors in the Balkans, Kosovo and enjoys hardwood forests with merchantable volumes, low stumpage prices and relatively low labor prices for conversion. Its focus has always been on timber as a commodity. However, unless steps are taken to have these forests certified to international standards Kosovo will be unable to participate in European and North American wood product markets.

Kosovo lags behind all of its neighbors, with the exception of Albania and Bosnia, in developing capacity to understand and apply international verification standards and practices. The most significant obstacles to a viable forest products sector in Kosovo is inadequate forest planning and management, which undermines needed investment in conversion technology.

Kosovo's forest management suffers from obsolete and incomplete forest inventories necessary to determine sustained yield; weak forest management planning capacity and multiple use orientation; an inability to identify, set aside and protect high conservation value forests; outdated harvest techniques and technologies; and harvesting practices which unnecessarily threaten groundwater resources. A major concern in Kosovo where irregular power supply is a common feature, and most households are not equipped for oil heating, is inadequate protection from illicit cutting.

A benchmark study was rapidly conducted on two forests during this assignment, which theoretically are typical of operations across Kosovo. The study observed significant nonconformities with current sustainable forest management requirements and identified areas requiring improvement in order to achieve certification. These need to be prioritized for action over the next two years. It is our opinion that certification of the better-managed public forests can be achieved within 2-3 years by developing a four prong approach. The approach involves creating a national certification working group; obtaining buy in and direct support from leading forest enterprises; improving certification incentives; and demonstrating applied success on two, or perhaps three, of the best managed forests. It is important to emphasize that this approach will surely fail without total, committed support from the Kosovo government and leadership from forest industry.

This study was commissioned out of concern for the availability of lumber for a major secondary processing project leading to significant exports of product to the United States. Accordingly, it retains Kosovo's historic focus on timber as a commodity. Even this initial ingress into the certification process is primarily concerned with obtaining lumber from Kosovo forests acceptable on the international markets. At this stage, it addresses neither certification of primary or secondary processors, nor the establishment of Chain-of-Custody records. Nevertheless, once a program such as the one outlined herein is initiated, the other benefits sought from the certification process will gradually assume importance. These include: workers' health and safety; product traceability; community involvement; biodiversity conservation; and water management.

The current KCBS wood products cluster support team is too busy to become substantially involved in certification of forests although their support will be necessary to ensure the process stays on track. KCBS has already formed a Certification Task Group, which will be charged with fulfilling commitments and taking action prescribed for certification. It is recommended that KCBS engage a full-time local certification coordinator to direct and monitor the activities of the Task Group. This report also includes in Annex D some Illustrative Support Activities and a Timeline for their accomplishment. Some of these activities will require short-term technical specialists to be engaged, and details of this assistance are provided in Annex B.

FIELD ACTIVITIES TO ACHIEVE PURPOSES

With the outstanding support of the wood products cluster team the consultant assisted the KCBS project to support the Kosovo Forests Agency (KFA) and the Forest Certification Task Group to better understand forest certification requirements, the various standards currently being used, and developed a preliminary roadmap for forest certification. During the eight day assignment the consultant:

1. Reviewed information on forest management policy, planning and current practice to understand the context within which forest certification must occur;
2. Conducted rapid review of forest products trade information on Kosovo and the Balkans to determine current demand and supply for certified forest products;
3. Held discussions with public and private forest management stakeholders to determine level of interest in, and obstacles to, certification to international standards;
4. Visited two forest management operations, one in Decane and one in Leposavic, to conduct a rapid benchmarking of current management operations against current management standards;
5. Presented benchmarking analysis and conducted training on applicable standards to Certification Working Group in seminar format – see Annex E;
6. Developed a preliminary strategic plan to accelerate awareness and application of forest certification within select operations.
7. Conducted a presentation of primary findings and recommendations to USAID

TASK FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Benchmarking Assessment:

A rapid benchmarking assessment was conducted at both forests visited: Decane District and Leposavic District. The detailed results of this benchmarking are included in Annex A - FSC Benchmarking Assessment. It should be emphasized that these were rapid assessments with only limited time to review available records and documentation, hold discussions with District forest managers, and conduct site visits of working forests. The findings identifying corrective actions are preliminary and would certainly need to be verified more closely as additional information becomes available regarding training and development of certification support.

The purpose of the benchmarking assessment was to determine the areas where these two forests, theoretically typical of operations across Kosovo, are likely to have significant nonconformities with current FSC requirements. It is believed that these two forests show planning and management attributes well within the range of Kosovo norms and should provide a robust overview of areas requiring improvement in order to achieve certification. A summary of findings is provided below, detailed by each FSC principle:

Principle 1 (compliance with laws and FSC principles): substantial changes in environmental, health and safety and labor laws and regulations have been recently enacted and have not found their way down to the Forest District in meaningful ways. Copies of applicable laws and regulations were routinely unavailable and awareness levels low. Kosovo commitment to environmental treaties and conventions that will be reviewed during FSC certification was poorly understood. Evidence of illicit activities on managed forests suggests inadequate enforcement and low awareness. Since forest managers must demonstrate a long-term commitment to FSC principles, improved application of current legal requirements will be necessary;

Principle 2 (tenure and usage rights): evidence suggests that forests are well demarcated and most often have clear legal title although a significant part of the private forest land, possibly adjacent to state forest, is under dispute. Customary rights and access to forests appear adequate; however, there is little to indicate that local communities are consulted in any way during forest planning. Methods for dispute resolution are clearly indicated in new forest regulations and improved familiarity with these regulations and communications methods are indicated;

Principle 3: (indigenous peoples rights): FSC certification generally uses ILO Convention 69 as the test for presence of indigenous peoples. Using this definition it would appear that all ethnic groups in Kosovo are entitled to indigenous peoples status and therefore this principle is, as it is in Croatia and Montenegro, not applicable;

Principle 4 (community relations and worker rights): the key to conforming with this principle includes preferential employment for local communities in forest operations, the need to meet or exceed applicable health and safety laws and best practices, allowing workers to organize and negotiate with employers, and successfully addressing grievances in a transparent fashion. The largest obstacle here is the outright inclusion of community interests in a well documented way during forest planning and subsequent management activities which was not historically done in former Yugoslavia.

Principle 5 (benefits from the forest): the essence of this principle is the identification and documentation of achieving multiple use and sustained yield objectives for timber and nontimber values. Certification requires outright consideration for community and societal benefits including recreation, clean water, wildlife conservation and access to nontimber

forest products including wildlife. Historically, forest management throughout the Balkans has been largely geared for timber and fuel wood production with little outright regard to biodiversity conservation and water management. Inclusion of broader environmental concerns and values in forest management and planning is critical and must be improved to achieve certification;

Principle 6 (environmental impact): FSC certification requires that environmental review procedures are established, used and well documented to ensure protection of critical ecosystems, broad environmental values, and a collaborative way of identifying and mitigating impacts. Proper documentation of environmental impacts requires a reasonably comprehensive base of biological information and attention to how forest extraction affects forests, surface water and ecosystems. FSC requires that written environmental review procedures and documentation – at a scale consistent with the intensity of the forest being managed and its uniqueness - are established and used within management planning. Currently environmental review is very narrowly defined and focused exclusively on harvest operations. There are no established written guidelines for workers, contractors and concessionaires that would help mitigate unnecessary environmental impacts during forest operations. Each forest needs to establish written policies, procedures, and guidelines which would identify and mitigate unnecessary environmental impacts.

Principle 7 (management plan): development of a comprehensive forest management plan for a wide variety of goods and services is key to FSC certification. While there is a long history of good forest management emphasizing timber production, the impact of the war and removal of key information from southern Kosovo forests exacerbates problems. Much of the mensurational basis for forest management - growth, age class and forests distribution, yield from harvest etc. - is lacking; therefore much of the planning is based on best guesses and information that has been acquired through new national and regional inventory exercises. Attention to other economic and cultural values of forests are inadequate in forest planning as is the involvement of communities adjacent to forests. Disclosure of the planning process and results of external review have not been routinely made available which is a requirement of FSC. Forest planning, and documenting the application of the plan, will benefit immensely from FSC certification;

Principle 8 (monitoring and assessment): forest management organizations must have a monitoring and assessment plan which builds from and feeds into the forest management planning exercise. There was no evidence of active monitoring or assessment of harvest impacts, nor any routine review to determine conformance with management objectives. The lack of inventory and growth information undermined Decane's ability to prove the sustainability of its harvest. The lack of a method to control the movement of wood products (logs in particular) poses significant challenges to improving the chain of custody required by FSC. Leposavic had a good system for marketing stumps and tracking logs. Improving active monitoring and assessment of interventions within the forest planning exercise will be key to continually improving forest management and achieving FSC certification;

Principle 9 (maintenance of high conservation value forest): an absolute key requirement of FSC certification, this specific written procedure determines which areas in any forest have intrinsically high biological, cultural or other conservation value. None of the forests visited had the capacity to conduct such assessments and delineate on maps and within planning documents the setting aside and protection of forests of unique value. Examples of such unique values include extremely steep slopes above surface water features, ridge tops with old growth communities, or low lands with particular riparian or wetland features. The historic attention to exclusively timber is obvious and a significant amount of work to improve the management unit's ability to identify and actually protect high-value forest areas will be paramount to certification; and

Principle 10 (plantations): FSC prohibits the conversion of natural forest to plantations after 1994. The appropriate dependence on variety-selective management practices and very limited use of assisted artificial regeneration to filling gaps indicates that plantations are not a major concern. Although there was some discussion about converting two mixed hardwood forests to softwood plantations, making it clear that these will not qualify for FSC certification should help make a logical choice easier.

In summary, the planning and management basis for operations which conform to the FSC principles and criteria are largely in place. However, the lack of consideration for broad environment and economic values with any forest planning process and the ability to set aside and effectively protect specific areas for conservation purposes remain the most significant obstacles and areas for needed improvement. Changing the management mindset from a timber commodity focus, and developing the internal control systems and necessary documentation to effectively guide this change, will require access to clear models and templates through training and very much hands-on consultant support. Providing a working model through a study tour, development of regional trainings, development of a certification manual, and punctual short-term support can help achieve certification in two or three pilot forests over a two to three year period.

Other Field Trips and Review of Available Documentation:

The results of interviews, field trips and review of available documentation leads to the following conclusions that were included in a debriefing to USAID on July 13, 2006 and are attached in the annexed PowerPoint – see Annex B:

- Like most of its neighbors in the Balkans, Kosovo and enjoys hardwood forests with merchantable volumes, low stumpage prices and relatively low labor prices for conversion;
- The most significant obstacles to a viable forest products sector in Kosovo is inadequate forest planning and management which undermines needed investment in conversion technology;
- Certification to international standards will be an important goal if Kosovo wishes to participate in European and North American wood product markets;
- Kosovo lags behind all of its neighbors, with the exception of Albania and Bosnia, in developing capacity to understand and apply international verification standards and practices;
- Kosovo forest management and certification will be hampered most directly by
 - obsolete and incomplete forest inventories necessary to determine sustained yield
 - weak forest management planning capacity and multiple use orientation
 - ability to identify, set aside and protect high conservation value forests
 - outdated harvest techniques and technologies causing damage to residual stands
 - harvest practices which unnecessarily threaten groundwater resources
 - inadequate protection from illicit activities, and
 - inadequate participation and communication with local communities in management
- Certification can be achieved in better managed public forests with support from the national government and the leadership from forest industry within 2-3 years by:
 - creating a national certification working group
 - obtaining buy in and direct support from leading forest enterprises
 - improving certification incentives and

- demonstrating applied success on two or three of the best managed forests
- The current wood products cluster support team is far too busy to become substantially involved in certification of forests although their support will be necessary to eventually ensure that documented forest practices are followed through the chain of custody into mills using certified wood products;
- It is recommended that the project hire a full-time certification coordinator in order to support certification activities including:
 - Organizing and conducting a one week study tour to Croatia
 - Supporting development and conduct of two certification trainings on selected forests
 - Managing resources necessary to produce a forest certification manual
 - Backstopping the conduct of an FSC-accredited assessment source training
 - Managing support for short-term assistance guiding FSC implementation on to forests

The suggested scope of work for the forest certification coordinator is appended in Annex C.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE ACTIVITY

It is recommended that follow-up activities be undertaken immediately in order to shore up enthusiasm and support for developing practical certification capacity in Kosovo. It is important to acknowledge that the current wood products cluster team is unable to actively support certification of woodlands and that the nature and scope of requisite activities will mandate hiring a certification coordinator.

An outline of the Illustrative Support Activities and a Timeline for their implementation was distributed at the presentation to USAID and is included here as Annex D.

- Recruit a qualified local Long Term Forest Certification Coordinator (detailed terms of reference attached in Annex C)
- Engage a series of short-term consultants to help build general awareness and measurable capacity at two forests including:
 - Forest certification specialist to help organize and conduct a study tour to Croatia, develop and conduct two certification trainings, and support development of a certification manual (*estimated five weeks*)
 - Adult education training specialist (local) to work with the certification coordinator and forest certification specialist to develop appropriate training materials and manuals (*estimated eight weeks*)
 - Publication and training materials production specialist (local) to assist in the development and production of a national certification manual (*eight weeks*)
 - SmartWood training specialist (expat) to conduct FSC accredited forest certification assess Tours training course (*1.5 weeks*)
 - Forest certification specialist (TCN, from country where forest certification has recently been implemented) able to provide periodic hands-on support to the development of internal control systems, forest planning and management protocols necessary to achieve FSC certification within the next 24 months (*12 weeks intermittent over 18 month period*).

ANNEXES

- Annex A: Detailed Benchmark Assessment
- Annex B Anticipated Short Term Technical Advisors' Assistance
- Annex C Anticipated Local Long Term Technical Advisor Activities
- Annex D: Illustrative Support Activities and a Timeline
- Annex E: USAID Debriefing PowerPoint Presentation
- Annex F: Seminar provided to Certification Task Force [available on CD only]

FSC Benchmarking Assessment¹

FSC Principle	FSC Criteria	Ducane	Liposovic	Corrective actions
PRINCIPLE #1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND FSC PRINCIPLES	1.1 Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.	Ducane forest administration was unable to provide copies of all relevant laws. There was no evidence of written information available to staff, contractors, or concessionaires on applicable environment, health or safety or labor regulations. There was confusion as to which laws and elements of the new Forest Regulations are applicable. There was clear noncompliance with forest road building rules by a contractor.	SOE is apparently still using administrative and regulation requirements of Serbia. Unclear as to whether regional status and possible rejection of the new Kosovo Forest code would preclude certification.	FSC requires compliance to all applicable laws as a precondition to certification. The forest management organization (FMO) must demonstrate a record of compliance with relevant national and District laws and regulations ² and maintain copies on site for review at all times. The certification coordinator (CC) should meet with relevant agencies in forestry, environment and labor to obtain current regulations to include into certification manual. Training should include a module on application of local laws and regulations. The regulations used in North Mitrovice are different from those in South and pose an interesting dilemma for section 1.1 conformance
	1.2 All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.	Most records of fees and royalties in Ducane were removed during war reducing ability to document prior harvest levels, growth and income. Unable to verify ledgers or receipt records to indicate whether stumpage fees and harvest royalties are being paid by concessionaires in Ducane.	FMO still managed as a SOE and able to internally track its fees and royalty payments. Record keeping describing timber volumes and values were reviewed and appeared to be current and reasonably comprehensive. Books appeared to be up to date and comprehensive and probably easy to audit.	All FMOs must prove that their up-to-date in their payments of applicable to fees and taxes and that concessionaires operating under license are also up to date on royalty payments. If an FMO is not up-to-date on payments or unable to document a complete ledger the FMO should have a written plan for completing such documentation and be able to show demonstratable improvement.
	1.3 In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international	No apparent familiarity with CITES or other international obligations. Provisional government has signed and	There was poor, if any, understanding of applicable conventions governing natural resources and biological	FMO must be a made aware of the legal and administrative obligations of such international agreements and the should form one module

¹ F S C standard selected as benchmarking system due to current upstream client demand. Observations and corrective actions identified during site visits to one forest in Ducane District on July 10, 2006 and another forest in Liposovic District on July 12, 2006 and not necessarily indicative of other management units within the same District or elsewhere in Kosovo.

² copies of the following laws should be available at all forests and included as annexes in the certification manual: Law on Environmental protection; Law on Air Protection; Law on Nature Protection; Law on Water; Law on Forestry Protection; Law on Waste Administration; Law on Spatial Planning

	agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.	ratified several international conventions including CITES, CBD but information has not been made available to the field	diversity, labor and social norms, or understanding of EU direct is that could affect trade. Assume this FMO would be covered by Kosovo/UNMIK commitments to conventions???	within the training offered at both sites and should include CITES, CBD and ILO conventions (29, he 87, 98, 100, one of five, 111, 138, and 182)
1.4	Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case-by-case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.	Copies of all applicable laws for the regulations that might have bearing on any FSC P&C were not available for review and the new Kosovo Forest code is a referential framework missing specific requirements in many areas.	The KFA does not been adequately familiarize to with the FSC requirements of us has been unable to identify significant conflicts between the criteria and applicable treaties are conventions.	The KFA/CTF should have one of its technical and legal representatives review the P&C to identify and resolve conflicts between laws and regulations and FSC requirements. This review would be very useful to the training and had a short paper from somebody in KFA describing relevance and conflict would be a good course reading material. Useful to have this looked at by the short-term certification consultant.
1.5	Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorised activities.	High degree of variability in post harvest access and protection. Evidence of illegal logging and uncontrolled harvest of NTFP. One access point to forest gated but not manned. No evidence of settlements inside forest but grazing in peripheral areas observed.	No obvious evidence of illegal or illicit activities. Access to forest open and unprotected. Well organized fuel wood cutting may inhibit other illegal activities. Unable to ascertain whether system in place for noting and tracking violations.	FMOs must have a written system for documenting and reporting violations including theft, settlement or grazing outside of permitted operations. Viewing adequate protection parameters and required planning and budgeting useful part of the Croatia field trip. Important to include in the certification manual and regional trainings an exercise for development of a post harvest protection plan and violations document trail.
1.6	Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.	No awareness of FSC noted in any discussion at District level. Each forest had some level of policy statement describing broad objectives which could be tailored to include adherence to FSC requirements.	The gap between writing a policy statement and implementing on the ground conformance will take time. Each must have a policy outlining its goals and its desire to conform to FSC and should ensure training with all staff so that these principles are respected on the certified FMO as well as adjacent areas	Article 31 of new Forest regulations establishes the ability to use international certification systems as part of forest planning and management and opens the door for the use of FSC as a method to outsource some aspects of management and inspection. Within the manual and training a module should be conducted to include the writing of a policy statement and identification of tools and practices that ensure conformance with FSC requirements both on the certified forest is well as adjacent areas.

FSC Principle	FSC Criteria	Ducane	Liposovic	Corrective actions
PRINCIPLE #2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES	2.1 Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.	Much of the cartographic and cadastral documentation for the forests in this District are evidently no longer available but are being established under the new forest planning activity supported by FAO/UNMIK and SIDA. There is no doubt that locals continue to informally harvest both fuelwood and nontimber forest products as well as subsistence hunting however there is no established documentation as to their rights and responsibilities or guidelines to egress. The District level forest planning operations that complement the national Forest inventory must address this issue	Casual observation at the SOE office and discussions in the field did not identify the types of customary forest use attributed to other local people. There was discussion of allowing locals to conduct fuelwood from precommercial fittings and post commercial salvage and evidently a 30 to 40% of the local community is involved in forest product extraction and conversion. Concession boundaries of the S. O. E. were well defined on paper and appeared to be respected on the ground.	All FMOs must have clearly documented evidence of concession rights and maps or textual documents describing what types of customary use is available to local populations. Ideally this documentation should cover at least one entire rotation length or harvest cycle for the areas to be certified. Owing to the loss of inventory and prior use documentation in Ducane, Liposovic would be much easier to achieve clear documentation.
	2.2 Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.	Brief review of available documentation did not show that legal or customary use rights for local communities are necessarily available. A short discussion on hunting permits and collection of nontimber forest products with the District forest officer indicated that these products are all under KFA's purview and should be included in forest management plans. There was no direct indication or documentation of direct or indirect involvement of local communities in forest planning although there may be informal ways to obtain information. The forest planning process must include such participation from local communities in respect legal or customary use rights	Local communities are evidently available to use the forest for a variety of activities including fuel wood harvesting and nontimber product collection. However, was unable to obtain any documentation that suggested free and informed consent of local communities to management planning by local communities. Evidently hunting is controlled through permitting that is managed by another state agency. Further review of wildlife inventories and harvest plans is necessary.	Article 3.5(a) of the new Kosovo forest law (2003) establishes the rights of local populations to forest access. FMOs must develop transparent planning processes that include documented participation of local communities in discussion of forest use and develops a basis for free and informed consent for all management activities. This does not mean that communities can determine what should or should not be done on the forest but that they must be involved and that their fuelwood and nontimber products are respected. Key documents would include notices over public meeting, meeting minutes, policy statements, published advertisements on planning etc.
	2.3 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and	According to several sources some 20 to 30% of the forest land in Kosovo is u disputed claims. Questions about whether any of these disputes are between public and private forests yielded mixed information. The new forest code outlines authorities for dispute resolution	Forest land and managed by the SOE appeared to be intact with little incursion and evident respect for borders suggesting clear ownership and no outright dispute. It is unclear or whose regulations for ownership dispute	Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified. Kosovo's forest law stipulates (4.1(a-b)) that municipal authorities in courts are

	<p>status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation.</p>	<p>but local officials said that none had yet been resolved although there are many in the pipeline. According to one official there are many issues of traditional grazing in state forests that has led to forest conversion and de facto pastureland</p>	<p>resolution come into effect in this forest and whether Serbian forest regulations and dispute resolution trumps the new Kosovo forest law. Important to get preliminary read from FSC and SmartWood as to how they would treat this unusual situation.</p>	<p>able to solve forest disputes. More importantly showing progress towards dispute resolution. Documentation of suits, motions and court proceedings should be carefully filed. It would be good to identify one of these cases as background reading for the manual and the course. Auditors will likely recognize both Serbian and Kosovo law regarding dispute resolution so not a major issue but each training should be tailored to cover their respective laws. Important that forest law provisions for rights and injury (article 28) be covered in manual and training.</p>
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Annex A.

FSC Principle	FSC Criteria	Ducane	Liposovic	Corrective actions
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">PRINCIPLE #3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS</p>	<p>3.1 Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.</p>	<p>Most FSC accredited certified embodies recognize indigenous peoples through ILO Convention 69 “ peoples in independent countries who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest or colonization or the establishment of present state boundaries and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions.</p>		<p>Neither Croatia nor Montenegrin was national standards recognize the existence of indigenous peoples. Given the ethnic differences between Kosovar Albanians and Serbs and they long-standing cohabitation it is unlikely that indigenous peoples will be recognized in Kosovo. However, it is possible that forests contained in ethnically different or enclave to communities could be defined as indigenous.</p> <p>(1) It would make sense to: (1) consult with UNMIK to see if there has been a determination made on indigenous peoples in Kosovo and (2) contact ILO to determine if they have had any precedential case law here. My guess is that SmartWood would know how this is best treated.</p>
	<p>3.2 Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.</p>			
	<p>3.3 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in co-operation with such peoples, and recognised and protected by forest managers.</p>			
	<p>3.4 Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence.</p>			

FSC Principle	FSC Criteria	Ducane	Liposovic	Corrective actions
<p style="text-align: center;">PRINCIPLE #4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKER'S RIGHTS</p>	<p>4.1 The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.</p>	<p>It appears that the local population is quite involved in forest management activities and the District forest officer indicated that concessionaires and contractors were locally hired. No documents or records were reviewed that was able to verify preferential treatment for locals.</p>	<p>There was no indication that anything other than local labor and communities were engaged in activities. In fact the community cutting their fuelwood and direct involvement in forest activities was quite high (“30%” according to SOE) although the team was not able to verify employment records.</p>	<p>Not likely an issue. Ideally an FMO will be able to demonstrate that local residents have been given an equal or preferred opportunity for management activities in terms of employment, training and provision of supplies or services to the FMO. Procurement policies, employment rosters, and communications with subcontractors to this effect would help.</p>
	<p>4.2 Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.</p>	<p>Team was unable to look at compensation practices or policies for staff or contractors nor determine whether remuneration was consistent with prevailing local conditions. Absolutely no evidence of knowledge of health and safety regulations, established worker safety program, or use of personal protective equipment by workers. District forest officer evidently unaware of new occupational safety, health and the working environment law (UNMIK 2003/19) which has specific requirements with regard to workplace safety and provision of protected equipment</p>	<p>While records regarding salary for staff were not reviewed the SOE appeared well-run and certainly well integrated into the community -- probably the largest employer. Heavy equipment operators were not wearing protective equipment at mill and lack of signage indicated weak policies and practices. Unable to review accident records or hiring/dismissal procedures.</p>	<p>Strict adherence with labor and health and safety laws are key to certification and each FMO should have at hand applicable laws and regulations. Evidence of a worker safety training program and provision or insistence in the use of appropriate protection equipment should be improved. Current labor laws and health and safety regulations (UNMIK 2003/19) and should be put in the manual and a module in the training dedicated to the subject. Each FMO should have written policies on labor and safety practices and having participants right a draft policy statement is an excellent course activity.</p>
	<p>4.3 Rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in ILO conventions 87 and 98</p>	<p>Unable to determine if staff or contractors were able to negotiate with FMO. Small number of staff and high dependence on contractors and concessionaires probably makes this less important.</p>	<p>Unable to determine if staff or contractors were able to negotiate with FMO. Small number of staff and high dependence on contractors and concessionaires observed.</p>	<p>Written policies and discussions with concessionaires or contractors to determine management support for organization or collective-bargaining should be considered in the future.</p>

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	<p>4.4 Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups (both men and women) directly affected by management operations.</p>	<p>Little evidence available suggesting that the FMO had evaluated its socioeconomic impacts associated with forest management activities or that there had been any measurable input and participation from communities during management planning.</p>	<p>Informal discussions with the FMO indicated a high degree of awareness of social impact by the SOE. However, there is no indication that community participation had been solicited or considered during management planning</p>	<p>FMO must be able to show that it has involved the community through documented meetings, confirmed communications, and auditor discussions with local communities during audits. Postings of management plans and documenting responses from interested parties are important. Development of a communications strategy and identifying methods to Inc. prove local involvement in planning operations is a good practical activity for training and eight template for establishing and measuring communication should be included in the manual</p>
	<p>4.5 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.</p>	<p>No readily observable indications of unresolved grievances for laborers, legal rights or damage compensation from local people negatively impacted from forest management activities. Unable to verify consistency and effectiveness of procedures for grievances and compensation</p>	<p>Limited observation suggests that high community involvement and respect for regulations and boundaries will yield low levels of grievance and local damage. However, old régime management style and possible repression of outstanding claims would need to be more carefully considered</p>	<p>The FMO do not yet have written procedures to effectively resolve grievances per Section 28.3 of the Forest Regulations. An illustrative policy and procedure should be included in the certification manual and discussed during the training.</p>

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FSC Principle	FSC Criteria	Ducane	Liposovic	Corrective actions
PRINCIPLE # 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST	5.1 Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.	Inadequate time to determine the financial viability of current management and harvest operations. FMO managing exclusively for wood products. Removal of old inventory, growth and yield, and annual cutting plans limits the ability to determine optimal management strategies and rotations. Now that SOE has been managerially divorced from FMO operating plans and financial management will become much more important.	SOE still vertically integrated and manages woodland operations, harvesting, marketing and sales and evidently striving to find highest value and best use for forest products. Conditions in forest suggest good management and appreciation for appropriate silviculture. Single commodity management still evidence but attention to water values and wildlife more evidence and more easily documented	Fundamental business practices must be better installed in Ducane. Old-school forest management and disassociation from processing poses significant challenge for economic viability. Budgets should include provisions for environmental and social costs and benefits and income estimates must be based on better yield data than available. Subjective criteria that is more dependent on expressed intent that letter but operating assumptions should improve from year-to-year. Introducing multiple use and sustained yield concepts through the training and manual will be important. Spending significant time in Croatia looking at how they document economic productivity and multiple use values very important
	5.2 Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.	FMO not routinely seeking highest and best use of individual tree and timber species and consistent and broad damage to residual stands for careless logging and road construction undermined overall forest value. Fuel wood cutting being used to control noncommercial species and clear evidence of local use of nontimber forest products. Local processing evident.	FMO doing good job of managing for high-value species, form and each class distribution and utilizing local fuel wood collection to manage secondary species and low value. Road planning and management good but needs improvement on steep terrain and better use of surface water runoff and riparian protection	Management plans should clearly show what their goals all are and how they are managing for highest and best use. Attention to nontimber forest products should also be included in planning and calculations. Local processing should be documented through concessionaire's agreements.
	5.3 Forest management should minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.	Clear evidence that locals allowed to remove poor quality trees and branch would but high degree of damage from improper felling, random skidding, and road building. Evidence of poor contractor oversight for road building and inadequate control of harvest operations by concessionaires	Reasonably good directional felling, marketing of stumps and longs and limiting damage to residual stands. Little waste observed and evident	Post harvest salvage would benefit from additional post harvest inventories and contractor inspections. Should confirm unavailability of complaint records and satisfaction reports of concessionaire performance. Course and manual should provide good templates for controlling road building, harvest, and salvage cutting

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				operations.
5.4	Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.	Almost exclusive emphasis on timber with little if any attention to wildlife, recreation and hydrological values. FMO supporting local processing but poor management practices may jeopardize reliable supply of high-quality round wood to local mills.	Strong emphasis on high-quality logs through fuel wood cutting in precommercial thinning may reduce species diversity and may discourage setting aside high-value conservation forests. Outdated mill facilities mean that highest and best use of high-value logs is processing elsewhere -- either in Serbia or in s. Kosovo	Forest management still focuses for to exclusively on the extraction of high-value timber and fuel wood. This will not convince FSC auditors that they are managing for multiple and sustained resource use and will also undermined FMO ability to set aside high conservation value forest which is a prerequisite for FSC certification
5.5	Forest management operations shall recognise, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries	Full range of environment all services from forests not protected -- numerous instances of poor planning and lack of regard for streams and rivers through an appropriate road management, skidding, and felling operations. Riparian zones along watercourse routinely compromised and evident disregard for road engineering best management practices. No areas set side as protection zones.	On maps reviewed single use (timber) focus although some attention to managing for wildlife habitat. Road engineering practices in most instances quite good and attention to felling and skidding operations that minimize impact very good. Some improvement in road water shedding needed. No protected areas or HCVF's noted on any maps reviewed.	FMO need better guidelines and practices for managing roads on steep areas and particularly around streams. Water shedding practices -- use of coverts and spreaders -- could benefit from review of common best practices. Need examples of written instructions to contractors and concessionaires with specific language for expectations and violations. FSC certifying bodies will stringently require that all FMOs have in place a written procedure to identify each HCVF and map them accordingly. A training module should be dedicated to writing guidance for subcontractors and the Croatia field trip should look carefully at their management of HCVF.
5.6	The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.	The FMO has not yet been able to establish inventory and growth and yield information which would allow them to accurately determine allowable annual cutting le. The loss of records during the war erased generations of forest knowledge	Extraction appears to be consistent with sustained yield potential of forest and volume tables and allowable cuts seem to be maximizing yield of high-value timber. Further review of harvest information required to determine that FMO not exceeding sustained yield limits.	FMOs must be able to reconcile extraction with current growth and yield information, generally by species and age class distribution, in order to prove sustained yield management. Clear evidence of understanding of these concepts but improved application through training and balancing templates and manual would be helpful. The

FSC Principle	FSC Criteria	Ducane	Liposovic	Corrective actions
PRINCIPLE #6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	6.1 Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed	The first new forest management plans are now being established since the war. Environmental impact assessment was evidently required at some level during prewar management planning but discussions suggest that analysis focused only on physical environment and paid no attention to biodiversity, identification of threatened or endangered species, or laid out specific criteria for the selection and protection of threatened habitats or areas	FMO using Serbian regulations for the identification and mitigation of environmental impact. Was unable to review these requirements and training activities must use them. Very likely that the same environmental impact guidelines were deemed suitable for FSC certification in Croatia	FSC requires that environmental review appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the “uniqueness of the affected resources” be a fundamental part of the management planning process. Identification of probable environmental impacts and mitigation strategies must be included in forest planning and completed prior to onset of management. New forest code does not have specific environmental impact assessment requirements and defers these two of law for environmental protection No. 2002/8.
	6.2 Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection	No evidence of consideration or procedures for identification and protection of critical habitats, endangered or in threatened species, and identification of high-value areas lacking in forest planning and management process.	FMO using Serbian regulations and procedures for identification and management of threatened and endangered species (Serbia is a signatory to CBD and CITES) which were not reviewed.	Best available information must be used to identified species and habitats implicated under the Convention for Biodiversity Conservation, the Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species and the species found in the IUCN Red Data Book. Such species and habitats must be marked on maps and written guidelines indicating treatment. Hunting, fishing and trapping must be controlled with quotas established and managed. Policies establishing these quotas and communication with local communities and records of violations would be available for review.
	6.3 Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including: a) Forest regeneration and succession. b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity. c) Natural cycles that affect the	Management documentation reviewed indicates that silvics used are appropriate for the management prescriptions. Apparent intent to convert stands to softwoods, however, inconsistent with forest type and probably reliant on expensive artificial regeneration. Fundamental understanding of how to manage for age class and species distributions appeared to be vague.	FMO seems to have good understanding of its objectives for species and age class distribution and maintaining harvest operations consistent with annual allowable cut. No evidence of artificial regeneration and use of selective management combined with fuelwood cutting meeting local needs and commercial round wood requirements. Possible over harvest of down and dead	Management system and applied silvics must be based on inventory and yield information. FMOs should be managing for species and ecosystem diversity and management plans should clearly indicate how regeneration will achieve this diversity. Use of artificially propagated natives should be well described and management objectives stated for their use. FMO must have

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	productivity of the forest ecosystem.		wood reducing some habitat types.	available for review rationale for conversion of mixed hardwoods to softwood monocultures. Salvage and post-harvest cleaning should encourage habitat for diversity of wildlife species.
6.4	Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.	Good representation of many different ecosystems observed with mosaics of natural ecosystems identified. Restoration activities of damaged or poorly represented forest types not observed and log landings most often converted to grassland/fern complexes rather than secondary forest. Some evidence of grazing conversion to grassland although grazing permits not approved. Some concern for softwood conversion plan's impact of native forests.	Forest complexes observed seemed complete and representative of predominant natural vegetation type. Selective management for uneven classes affords good distribution of representative forest types.	Each FMO should maintain a well documented diversity of age classes and species distributions. Post-harvest recovery or rehabilitation through fuelwood operations or artificial regeneration should be defined and documented. Motives for conversion to other forest type should be clearly stated and founded on commercial and biological information. Collaboration with academic or scientific community should be evident to insure best practices and likely management consequences being employed.
6.5	Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.	No guidelines to minimize erosion or protect riparian zones evidence; poor road construction practices exceeding grades and proximity to streams observed: an adequate use of water diversion and channeling along roads resulting in unnecessary sedimentation: FMO did not have guidance provided to contractor for road construction. No indication of training for contractors and poor oversight of construction practices.	FMO conducts all of its own road construction and uses concessionaires only for harvest operations. Roads well-established and proper grades respected; some instances of improper surface water management resulting in sedimentation observed; several instances of unnecessary string crossing or respect for string boundaries noted.	Written guidelines for contractors and concessionaires that minimize erosion and provide specifications for skidding and road construction must be available for review. Maps and other work plans that help guide field operations should be at appropriate scales and should be founded on good topographic maps and information to avoid exceeding grades on road construction and skidding operations.. And good set of guidelines for contractors should be developed for the manual and the exercise included in the training modules.
6.6	Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of	Little use of any chemicals for the control of past problems observed; some discussion of proper means for controlling blight in wild chestnuts suggested poor familiarity with modern practices; no chemicals stores available for review or inventories available.	No observed use of chemicals of any type in forest operations; unable to review any policies or management planning documents that indicators chemical used for pest-control or inclusion of IPM to minimize said	All FMOs must maintain a complete inventory of chemicals and make available upon inspection and should anticipate inspection of storage areas and facilities to ensure that inventories and ledgers balance. Each FMO must maintain a log of all chemical used and their application rates and the dates of application. Written guidelines for safe

	chemical pesticides.			handling, application and storage of chemicals should be established and available to all contractors and staff. Manual and training program should provide clear templates for inventories, chemical used plans, and guidelines for contractors and staff. Sources of information and lists of currently accepted and prohibited chemicals (FSC-POL30-601; WHO Type 1A and 1B) should be included in the manual.
6.7	Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.	Several instances of inappropriate disposal of heavy equipment batteries, poor storage and possible disposal of oil and lubricants associated with contractor road building operations observed; Little awareness of best practices for management and disposal of lubricants and petroleum products observed and no guidance provided to subcontractors.	No inappropriate use, storage, or disposal of petroleum products of observed; observation of the containment around fuel depots at saw mill in Liposovic.	Written procedures for the storage and disposal of antique containers and off site disposal of liquid or solid waste should be available for review and routinely made available to contractors and concessionaires. Examples of written control procedures for management use, and disposal of hazardous materials should be included in the manual and for the object of a short written exercise during training.
6.8	Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimised, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.	No observed use of any biological control agents or use of genetically modified organisms; some discussion of undocumented control agents for chestnut infestation observed on edge of forest in wild chestnuts stands.	No observed use of any biological control agents or use of genetically modified organisms;	Use of biological control agents must be documented, minimized and carefully monitored. Use of genetically modified organisms is prohibited according to FSC principles.
6.9	The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.	Some historic use of both Northern European and North American Pines, spurs and furs and evidenced older sites. Discussions with district forest staff suggested there may still be some nurseries producing exotic softwoods and their is some discussion about establishing small stands or larger to meet some markets demand..	No evidence of use of exotic species and discussions and field observations suggest use of silviculture as singular method for woodland management	FSC discourages the use of exotic species and most certified bodies only allow use of exotics under certain conditions which must be carefully controlled and well justified -- such an environmental benefits, buffer zone for any sanitation problem, or experimental and nature. When exotics are used to should be documented control procedures which

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				prevent spontaneous and normal safeguards in place nor was there any areas designated on maps or on the ground regeneration outside of planted areas and some procedures in place for monitoring other environmental impacts
	6.10 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: (a) small portion of FMO (b) not occurring on HCVF (c) provides clear and measurable conservation benefits	No forest conversion to plantations or on forest land observed although several log landings and possible clear cuts were in conversion from soil compaction and invasion of herbaceous exotics. There was discussion with the forest officers about the use of plantations which indicated there have been - and may still be plans to convert some mixed high beech forest to softwood plantations (see principle 10, below - non-certifiable!)	No evidence of conversion of natural stands to plantations observed.	Most certified bodies discourage conversion to plantations routinely and all will question conversion to nonforest activities within forests to be certified. SmartWood generally puts a 5% On conversion of total area over a five-year period. If conversion has occurred FMO must take measures to restore and rehabilitate other areas of equal size. Any conversion must produce a clear long-term benefit and should be well-documented. Plantations or conversion to nonforest use must not replace any high conservation value forest. This should be carefully discussed during any training and the manual should provide a case study for students to better understand this concept.

PINCIPLE #7: MANAGEMENT PLAN	<p>7.1 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Management objectives. b) Description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands. c) Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories. d) Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection. e) Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics. f) Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments. g) Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species. h) Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership. i) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used. 	<p>Management plan for the visited forest was incomplete, built upon limited information, and poorly described the overall management objectives which appeared to be largely for fuel wood cutting with occasional commercial logging. No identified objectives that included recreation, hydrology or attention to wildlife and no identification of protected, rare, are endangered species or habitats. The ecological foundation for management decisions seemed weak and was evidently not based on prior year yield tables or harvest schedules since this information and been removed during the war. Discussions about the rationale for harvest schedules and management objectives for species selection of provided vague. No description or justification of harvesting techniques to be used – volume and species only</p>	<p>Rapid review of planning documents, maps and volume ledgers indicated sound informational basis for management prescriptions and cutting régime. Observed maps did not include set asides for particular wildlife or identification of high conservation value forests. No riparian setbacks were indicated or observed in the forest; unable to obtain enough information to evaluate the selection of harvest techniques or equipment</p>	<p>And FMO must have a management plan that clearly describes objectives, the forest resources managed and possible environmental limitations, the ownership status, and someone information about adjacent lands; plan information should also include description of the silvicultural system and the ecological basis for decisions and harvest techniques; plan should include indications for off take rates for timber and nontimber products and described some sense of why the forest is being managed for a particular age class distribution or species structure; plans also most provide for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species or habitats which should be located on maps; plan should also include methods for monitoring forest growth -- fixed plots or cruise techniques -- in order to ensure regeneration and determination of allowable annual cut. Plans should include specific attention to NT FP resources and maps should indicate approximate densities and distributions for management purposes. All such management planning documents should be available upon request to any agent of a certifying body.</p>
	<p>7.2 The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.</p>	<p>FMO currently using outdated, prewar plan and in process of developing new revised plan based on national inventory and forest specific inventory in progress: new forest management law requires five-year management plans with annual operating plans which should include methods and resources for monitoring and calibrating annual cut with overall management planning and should provide ability for timely revisions to incorporate timber and nontimber values;</p>	<p>Long-standing ledgers of off take and serialized management plans indicate they probably unbroken chain of management planning; FMO indicated fixed plots used to determine in growth and harvest plans with periodic adjustments made to off take; planning procedures appear to be comprehensive enough to incorporate periodic revisions and results of new information</p>	<p>Management plans must be financially viable and built upon a realistic frame that covers at least one rotation length, plans must be changed to incorporate continual revision right timely and consistent basis and such plan revisions must include methods for incorporating new scientific or technical information from within and outside the FMO. The case study developed for the manual and for the training course should be based around a straightforward</p>

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			and monitoring feedback; at present plans do not appear to have adequate environment or social data but that's could be remedied with limited technical assistance.	management plan that is appropriate to the nature and scale of the forests and supported in Kosovo it will be important for the certification coordinator, forest certification specialist and professional trainer to carefully review plans to determine what is within the manageable interest of the FMO.
7.3	Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.	No observed evidence of formal or on-the-job training for particular tasks involved in conducting forest management plan; no training records reviewed and quite possibly do not exist; most technical training now occurring at a vocational school south of Pristina for new foresters none of which are employed on this forest	No formal or on-the-job training records available for review but disciplined and functioning of management plans suggest some on-the-job training is available; most forest engineers evidently training in Zagreb; unclear where current training activities may be available.	Each FMO should have a training plan of appropriate scale and complexity to keep staff, casual workers, contractors and concessionaires up-to-date with the objectives and activities on the FMO. Training records should include copies of curriculums, attendance records, and any review of application or functionality. Development of a short template for training objectives, identification of course content, and a simple record for attendance should be included in the manual and conducted as a short training exercise during regional training.
7.4	While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1.	Given that management plans are either obsolete or are currently are in revision unable to determine whether FMO has historically made plans available to public. Unlikely that SOE's were required to share management plans and summaries with parties outside of the economic interest which will require a change in mindset and planning.	Many documents posted at several prominent bulletin boards at FMO and obvious importance of FMO to community would suggest there was some method of obtaining input or at least dissemination of management plans or summaries thereof. Important to check on follow-up visit the nature and extent of feedback and public communication.	FMO must make available, at a minimum, a summary of the management plan to all potential interested parties. Best practices for dissemination would include local newspaper, posting on UNMIK site, and making copies available to local authorities for posting prominent places. Of interest to note that FSC requires public distribution of certification assessments by the certify body and that distribution of the summaries of certification assessments and annual updates is a nominal requirement. As part of the communications planning module in

				the manual and the training, participants should be encouraged to develop a short communications plan that would include distribution of management planning summer information.
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FSC Principle	FSC Criteria	Ducane	Liposovic	Corrective actions
PRINCIPLE #8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT	<p>8.1 The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.</p>	<p>No evidence of an active monitoring assessment system or element with in the forest management plan to assess the overall condition; cutting plans and sales receipts appear to be singular method for balancing growth with off take; no attention to social or environmental impacts observed.</p>	<p>No evidence of an active monitoring assessment system or element with in the forest management plan to assess the overall condition; cutting plans and sales receipts appear to be singular method for balancing growth with off take; no attention to social or environmental impacts observed.</p>	<p>All FMOs should have a monitoring and assessment plan which drives management planning and annual operations. The plan should be consistent with the scale and complexity of the forest in use replicable procedures that specific frequencies and intensities. M&E systems should include adequate information for balancing growth and harvest of timber and nontimber products, and ensure some method of review for broader environmental health which should include hydrological, recreational and biodiversity conservation. Procedures and results of annual or periodic monitoring studies should be available to forest assessors and their use within the management system will be evaluated during FSC certification. Development of a monitoring undervaluation module which would elicit the types of information required, methods to obtain such information and the frequency and reporting of such information would be an excellent module for the regional training and such templates should be included in the certification manual.</p>
	<p>8.2 Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Yield of all forest products harvested. b) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest. 	<p>Ducane forest records were removed during war and much of the yield, growth and regeneration information is conjectural until the new national and regional forest inventories are complete; a fixed plots have been lost or removed and FMO now determining which system will be used; discussions suggest that</p>	<p>Review of growth and yield and management planning documentation suggests that monitoring and assessment of forest condition and productivity is conducted on annual basis with changes in annual cutting evidence through variation in</p>	<p>Monitoring & Assessment plans must be established and should be well laid out and made practical to the scale and nature of forest management operations. Management planning procedures should be amended to include monitoring and evaluation which includes not just silviculture but</p>

	<p>c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna.</p> <p>d) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations.</p> <p>e) Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.</p>	<p>environment and social impact of harvesting and other operations are not routinely included and that attention to traditional or commercial harvest of NTFPs, and harvest operation impacts on flora, fauna, soil or water resources are not attributed\no observable evidence that forests are identifying high conservation value forests and setting aside as protected areas from harvest operations</p>	<p>compartment off take and species composition; no indication that broader environmental considerations or the managed to harvest of NTSB are indicated in forest monitoring and assessment procedures; reviewed maps indicate that there is not an established procedure for the identification of high conservation value forests nor are there systems for measuring the broader environmental health of the FMO (water, recreation, biodiversity);</p>	<p>also NTFPs and changes in broader environmental conditions. The M&E system should also look at the socioeconomic conditions of local communities and the impact of forest management on those conditions. M&E must be able to address the broad health of high conservation value forests set aside with in the management unit. Developing a practical M&E plan during the training will be critical and inclusion of simple templates that can help guide monitoring at the FMO should be included in the manual.</p>
8.3	<p>Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organisations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."</p>	<p>Current timber and stump marking practices for the intent of controlling round wood movement are in adequate to establish chain of custody for FSC purposes; marking methods are variable and easily counterfeited; no evidence of Stump marking or ability to match Stump with longs at log decks; no coding of logs negating traceability to sales invoices or other documentation; and current practices unlikely to be able to prevent commingling of certified and noncertified products. Improvements in chain of custody tracking and balancing will require significant work on this unit.</p>	<p>Forest documentation and in forest observation indicate that FMO has good procedures for establishing an initial chain of custody; stumps while marked and numbered plastic tags used to control logs from forest; unclear how fuelwood harvest traceability is assured which will also be important to FSC certification; current practices do not require separation but product from different sales but no reason to believe that day procedure to assure certified and noncertified product could be adequately compartmentalized and hygienically assured.</p>	<p>FSC certifying bodies will require that the body of and source data for harvested products seeking certification be available to inspectors and that such inspectors are able to balance harvested information with sales invoices and bills of lading he used to follow the chain of custody certificate. FMOs must establish marketing procedures to clearly distinguish certified and noncertified products and minimize any potential for commingling at storage and processing points. Participants in trainings should be required to conduct a balancing exercise using available documents and the manual should indicate best practices for isolating certified and noncertified wood products.</p>
8.4	<p>The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.</p>	<p>No indication that any additional monitoring information -- beyond sales letters and annual cutting plans -- how is routine in systematically included in the management plan at this time; the system under design should be changed incorporate other environmental and social indicators.</p>	<p>Unclear as to how much information from an ongoing monitoring actually finds its way into revised annual forest planning; will be important that is forest develop a system for developing broader monitoring information and illustrating how</p>	<p>Each FMO must be able to demonstrate that the results from the monitoring and evaluation system described in criteria 8.3 (above) are incorporated into revisions of the management plan either an annual basis or at a minimum during the five-year planning process this should be part of the monitoring and</p>

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			will use this information in out year planning.	evaluation module and a case study for the entire monitoring and assessment requirement should probably be included in the manual.
	8.5 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.	There is no indication that this forest unit has historically made publicly available information on management or monitoring and information work;	The economic importance of this FMO and the close proximity to local communities would indicate that there is some participation in forest management planning which might include public setting of summary information during annual or periodic planning; procedures for this should be made available in writing and carefully included in their management plan.	The FMO's KCBS is likely to support certification of are large enough so that monitoring and evaluation plans should be well-established with some clear methods for incorporating public involvement in disclosure of monitoring results. Information on environmental, social or economic monitoring should be made available to stakeholders upon request and a log established to register and track these requests.

FSC Principle	FSC Criteria	Ducane	Liposovic	Corrective actions
<p style="text-align: center;">PRINCIPLE 9: MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS</p>	<p>9.1 Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.</p>	<p>There is no management planning or documentation evidence that the FMO has conducted an assessment to identify high conservation value areas; field observations indicate that there is poor regard for old growth forests; skidding operations into steep and rocky terrain to remove single trees at high cost with collateral environmental damage also indicate an adequate regard for other environmental features and values; use of seasonal streams heads for skidding disregard for appropriate stream crossings and poor control of road construction resulting in unnecessary sedimentation all indicate area for improved awareness and more routine remediation. Some discussion of university or local environmental NGO involvement suggested there are resources to hope identify HCVF and that planning could accommodate this provided the forest unit is willing to forego some of the revenue associated with setting aside such forest.</p>	<p>Discussions and review management plan suggests there is no system to assess and identify HCVF and incorporate them within management plans; unclear as to where technical and scientific information for each CV after termination would come from in Northern Kosovo but suspect ties with University of Belgrade have historically helped;</p>	<p>Each FMO must be able to document the conduct and results of an assessment which determines how high conservation value forests are identified and managed. Such assessment should include documented consultation with conservation databases, scientists and conservation organizations. Specific threats and the conditions of these HCVF should be documented and actions necessary to protect them clearly stated. These forest units are large enough to have an HCVF assessment (and some forest set aside!!!) That should be available to the certifying body which demonstrates a credible conservation actions or underway. Integration of activities from local conservation NGOs and universities could provide a good means for this. The manual should have a module dedicated to each CVS identification and protection and the training should have an exercise dedicated to the assessment process in developing a responsive plan at the appropriate scale.</p>
	<p>9.2 The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.</p>	<p>No written procedures observed methods for public and stakeholder consultation to identify conservation attributes and elicit recommendations on conservation measures;</p>	<p>No written procedures observed methods for public and stakeholder consultation to identify conservation attributes and elicit recommendations on conservation measures;</p>	<p>During the FSC certification process the FMO must be able to document its outreach to local stakeholders to identify their interests and nontimber values and conservation practices and help in the determination the strategy for threat reduction of HCVF. The</p>

Annex A.

				value of the HCVF to local communities is often much different than the managing units and this consultation and communication must be well documented and taken to heart for FSC purposes. They should be addressed as part of a training exercise on HCVF.
9.3	The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.	No observed procedure or process for the delineation of HCVF included in management planning; discussions suggest that the traditional SOE approach to management did not include external stakeholder involvement and that local attitudes towards HCVF were not routinely incorporated, documented or made available publicly.	Unable to determine the nature and extent of public involvement and public disclosure with regard to HCVF delineation and management planning; reviewed maps and management plans may have included HCVF areas but discussions suggested these were not routine aspects of management planning.	The lack of historic attention to anything other than timber value will provide a significant challenge for FSC certification the systematic assessment, identification and protection of areas with high biodiversity, the presence of threatened or endangered species, critical habitats for seasonal wildlife requirements, areas adjacent to hydrological features and setting aside areas for passive recreational use are not routine values in Kosovo. In addition to identifying these areas and locating them on maps and within management plans some discussion of the threats to the areas should be routine and solicitation of interest and ideas from other stakeholders is deemed to be critical and must be well-documented to meeting notes, attendance records and logged correspondence with interested parties. The results of this assessment in the management planning must be publicly available.
9.4	Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the	The lack of a procedure for assessing and identifying HCVF obviate any possibility	To the lack of an established process for identifying and managing HCVF	FSC certification requires that FMOs that have HCVF should

	<p>effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.</p>	<p>of deploying a system to monitor and report on the condition of HCVF within the FMO's planning, monitoring and reporting procedures.</p>	<p>suggest that there is no system for continuous monitoring of HCVF in a formal way within forest management planning and monitoring.</p>	<p>have an established procedure for monitoring its condition and assessing changes in threats. The delineation of these areas on maps and development of explicit objectives within the planning and monitoring procedures are important criteria that are usually key to successful certification. The regional training exercises and the certification manual must provide significant attention to helping managers understand practical HCVF planning and protection on skills consistent with the management activities.</p>
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FSC Principle	FSC Criteria	Ducane	Liposovic	Corrective actions
<p style="text-align: center;">PRINCIPLE # 10: PLANTATIONS</p>	<p>10.1 The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.</p>	<p>Establishment of plantations is not a clear objective of the FMO although discussion of assisted regeneration using nurseries may indicate interest in plantations.</p>	<p>Discussions and documents reviewed suggested that FMO reliant on natural regeneration of native species with little interest in establishing plantations.</p>	<p>The lack of significant interest in plantations, and complexity of plantations within FSC requirements suggested this can be left out of the training and manual for the time being. Forest plantations that replace natural forest are for been and cannot be certified under FSC however plantations established on reclaimed pastureland or significantly degraded areas can be considered. Only plantations in forest areas established before 1994 are certifiable and there are few if any of these in the areas of KCBS interest.</p>
	<p>10.2 The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests. Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation. The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.</p>	<p>10.3 Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.</p>	<p>10.4 The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect</p>	<p>10.5 A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.</p>

			unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.				
10.6	Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility, and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long-term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns.	10.7	Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimize outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Plantation management should make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilizers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.	10.8	Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4. No species should be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access.	10.9	Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly of such conversion.

**Kosovo Forest Certification Support
Forest Certification Specialists
Anticipated Short Term Technical Advisors' Assistance**

The following is an illustrative list of short-term technical assistance requirements likely to be needed during the next six months in order to ensure traction for forest certification in two or three selected forests. These requirements must be made through integrated and additional resources not currently available to the project. They should be carefully coordinated by the proposed long-term forest certification coordinator (complete scope of work for this position is attached in Annex C).

1. Technical Support for the Croatia Study Tour

Helping senior level foresters and land managers in the public and private sector visualize forest certification in action would be extremely valuable. It is recommended that KCBS organize a one-week study tour to Croatia to observe that country's use of certification.

a. Senior Certification Specialist (3 weeks)

A professional forester with at least 5 years conducting the implementation and assessment of FSC certification in Eastern Europe. Should be intimately familiar with Forest Stewardship Council certification systems and have experience supporting the implementation and certification of forest management organizations in emerging-market situations. S/he will:

- Use certification benchmark report and materials to conduct rapid assessment of two forests scheduled for certification support (Liposovic and Ferizaj) to become familiar with planning and operating reality including meetings with task force members, respective forest management organizations, and national certification stakeholders;
- Work with the KCBS project certification coordinator to organize seven-day study tour to Croatia for a blend of public and private Forest managers from Kosovo
- Determine clear objectives and measurable results for tour participants and work with Croatian certification coordinator to organize itinerary
- Identify the appropriate blend of interviews and consultations, structured document reviews, and goal oriented site visits in order to give participants practical, firsthand introduction to certification procedures
- Obtain key forest certification and visitation documents that should be included in study tour binder.

b. Local Professional Training/Adult Education Consultant (4 weeks)

The local professional with demonstrated experience in the development and conduct of professional adult training within technical areas such as agriculture, forestry or land management. The individual be expected to help insure that training and publications achieve maximum impact within their intended audience. Activities will include:

- Help prepare documentation and objectives for the study tour and helped too organize and implement a predeparture seminar designed to identify key concerns and individual learning styles for participants;
- Accompany study tour participants to ensure that key subjects are well communicated understood, that templates and learning reference documents are collected and reformatted for use in Kosovo, and help conduct daily debriefings to improve responsiveness to state objectives and concerns;

2. Professional Training Support for Certification Training and Certification Manual

Improving the awareness and adaptation of international forest certification systems in Kosovo will require a series of carefully integrated activities including a study tour to Croatia to visit certified forest operations, development of training activities of appropriate duration and content, and development of a certification manual to help guide and template necessary learning and systems development. A publication production specialist will be engaged to work with the certification coordinator and the Senior Certification Specialist as follows:

a. Local Professional Training/Adult Education Consultant (4 weeks)

In order to ensure these activities are conducted with the maximum impact which supports certification uptake in Kosovo, it is recommended that a professional adult education specialists support efforts to:

- Work with the certification coordinator and they Forest certification specialist to develop appropriate training modules, participant's information, and instructor's notes for practical certification courses to be offered in two locations.
- Support the conduct of training modules and courses and, based upon feedback and results obtained from participants and measured learning, revise training course materials to increase their impact under similar circumstances;
- In conjunction with the training course develop a certification manual that will support participants' ability to understand and directly apply the FSC principles and criteria within real workplace situations.

b. Local Publications Specialist (4 weeks)

A publications specialist is required to help the professional Training specialist and the certification coordinator develop training materials and a certification manual that will support rapid application of certification application and replication in forests. The publications specialist will help:

- Conceptualize the content and organization of training materials and the certification manual;
- Insure necessary translation, editing and layout of all materials including templates, case studies and didactic materials for trainers;
- Support copyedit and production of course materials and certification manual using local production facilities.

c. Senior certification specialist (4 weeks)

A senior certification specialist will work carefully with a professional Training and publications specialist to support development and implementation of two regional training courses and the production of a certification manual. S/he will:

- Work with the certification coordinator and training specialist(s) to ensure that training materials and certification manual meet local conditions and training requirements including identification of critical templates, case studies, and other materials which will help accelerate certification interest and application;
- Work closely with the short-term training consultant to identify and obtain the documents and records required to establish certifiable planning and management in accordance with the FSC P&C
- Including forest inventories and management plans, harvest plans, maps, laws and regulations, information on traditional use rights, information on protected areas or

high-value conservation areas, environmental assessments are reviews of forest operations, training plans for forest workers, monitoring and assessment of management plans, documents and records on the list at activities and violations and others as identified.

3. Support for Implementation of Certified Forest Practices (8 weeks, intermittent)

Successful certification will depend on direct, hands-on support for improving the forest management planning and operating process to conform to FSC requirements as interpreted by the certifying body. It is anticipated that a consultant would be required to intermittently support the certification coordinator and provision of high level advice in the following areas

- Based upon the results of training and the application of the certification manual identify the key gaps and necessary planning and operation changes required to implement a certifiable management plan on two selected forests;
- Work with the for certification coordinator to develop a realistic time frame and sequence of specific support activities that can be implemented on selected forests;
- Identify key work products (policies, planning document, written procedures, guidelines etc.) selected forests must produce for review to show progress;
- Conduct as needed on-site training to fill conceptual and material gaps in the planning process leading to FSC certification including the review of intermediate (written) work products and key management planning documents;
- Work with a selected certifying body to conduct an FSC accredited assessor's training;

**Kosovo Forest Certification Support
Forest Certification Coordinator
Anticipated Local Long Term Technical Advisor Activities**

The Kosovo Cluster Business Support project has determined that success in the wood products cluster is dependent on developing certified sources of wood. In order to stimulate the certification of two to three forests to meet these Forest Stewardship Council Principles and Criteria (FSC P&C) a series of actions is recommended to strengthen the awareness and application of international Forest management standards. These include the creation of a certification working group, development of private-sector interest and participation in certification of forests and Forest product value chains, identification of obstacles and improvements in incentives for certified forests, and the development of specific certification pilots in two to three forests.

In order to achieve the certification of two to three forests, and support the inclusion of their harvested wood into value chains which recognize and endorse sustainability through chain of custody certification and possible premiums the KCBS project has decided to engage a full-time local professional to act as a Forest certification support coordinator. It is expected this will be a two-year position that will work to provide technical and administrative support in three primary areas:

- Catalyze the current certification task force into a national certification working group through regular technical administrative support, conduct of a study tour, and support for a national certification conference
- Support development of forest certification awareness through the conduct of regional trainings, development of a certification manual, and participation in workshops and conferences
- Establish pilot certification activities in two to three forests which will include development of the internal control systems and management planning practices that will lead to certification to a recognize international standard such as FSC or PEFC

The certification coordinator will be expected to provide a wide variety of support in order to achieve improved awareness, some new national certification momentum, and concrete results in two or three forests. S/he will also be expected to integrate additional short-term technical support from consultants and a certifying body identified to provide training and certification support tasks. The certification coordinator will work very closely with the wood products cluster team and the KCBS Chief of party to ensure that other KCBS activities and support services are aware of and to the extent possible included in forest certification support. Specific activities to be undertaken by the certification coordinator will include:

1. **Conduct certification study tour.** Careful development and organizational support for fielding a 10 to 12 member study tour to Croatia in order to view that countries practical application of FSC certification. The entire study tour should be built around the chain of custody and should occur in late September or early October 2006 and will include the following activities:
 - a. Closely organize study tours with Croatia's national certification coordinator and build a collaborative itinerary that will providing land of production, management and understanding of internal control systems and chain of custody requirements.
 - b. Help in the selection of participants in order to insure an excellent blend between public and private sector entities with a concentrated focus on demonstrated interest in certification.

- c. Develop a predeparture orientation for all participants sourcebooks with itineraries, lists of interviews, sites to be visited, background on companies and agencies, appropriate clothing and equipment etc.
 - d. Organize meetings with national authorities supporting Forest certification, professionals who have supported the implementation of FSC certification in Croatia, local certification inspectors accredited by international bodies, certified forest operators, primary and secondary sawmills transforming certified wood, and any wholesale or retail exporters of certified forest products.
 - e. Ensure logistical arrangements including lodging, transportation and transfers, translation services, and support necessary support to visit working forest operations
 - f. Organize post-tour seminar to isolate key lessons, identify significant obstacles and for Kosovo certification, share reactions with certification trainer, and revise certification roadmap to include changes in resource requirements and schedules
2. **Organize and support to regional certification workshops.** The object of this activity is to improve the functional awareness of all FSC requirements at the forest level involving KFA, SOE's, private forest owners, and contractors operating on public forest land. Participants in these trainings should be proficient in their ability to read and understand the FSC standards, develop conforming internal control system records and necessary documentation systems, and understand how the chain of custody of certified wood must be respected. The coordinator will be expected to ensure the timely support of short-term technical expertise in forest certification as well as support from an adult training professional, necessary translation services, and editorial support for the production of the manual The certification coordinator will:
- a. Work with the KCBS COP and they wood products cluster expert to finalize venues for regional trainings (likely to be Liposovic and Ferizaj)
 - b. Engage in coordinate the activities of a short term technical expert in forest certification with a strong background in training and the conduct of practical certification training geared for working professionals. The coordinator will facilitate the forest certification specialists visit to the to selected target forests and provide relevant materials in order to conduct three day trainings in each of the to sites
 - c. Engage short-term support from a professional adult educator to help organize the training, develop the exercise modules, ensure that the trainings conducted to maximize both participation but measurable improvements in awareness of target audience. Coordinator should work closely with KCBS translation and editorial support services and production of the training
 - d. Obtain support from KFA and its district operations at selected sites to host and support the trainings including classroom workspace and access to working forests.
 - e. Work with the training specialist(s) to ensure that training materials and certification manual meet local conditions and training requirements including identification of critical templates, case studies, and other materials which will help accelerate certification interest and application;
 - f. Work closely with the short-term training consultant to identify and obtain the documents and records required to establish certifiable planning and management in accordance with the FSC P&C.
3. **Develop forest certification manual.** In order to coalesce and encode the information from the study tour, the regional trainings, and the information gained by the task force

the certification coordinator will organize and manage the development of certification manual. The manual should be constructed around either a fictitious or a real case study - in the case Kosovo a real case study may help one of our target forests move along with quickly. Sample documents, templates and training course exercises could be written around this case study which would fundamentally be a short management plan that would be reviewed for its conformity to all aspects of the FSC principles and criteria. The occasion coordinator will work to make sure the manual is developed and a collaborative and professional way which supports replication and adaptation of certification activities. S/he will provide the following services and support of the certification manual:

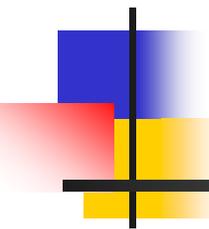
- a. Provide copies of applicable standards, certification principles and criteria, assessor's guidelines for pre-certification assessment and registration auditing, and comprehensive background on they use of certification and its likely costs and benefits
- b. Carefully review the benchmarking assessment and suggested corrective actions for specific documents, record templates, and examples that can be used. Obtaining templates for best management practices from certified forests would be particularly helpful. Identifying missing documents and keeping the careful I opened for best practices during the Croatia trip will be important.
- c. Ensuring the timely support from professional adult education consultants and beat forest certification specialists inputs which will be vital to developing a document that is immediately useful but can also grow as information, knowledge and practices become more available.

4. **Provide hands-on support to selected forests for certification.** This activity builds on the study tour, training and certification manual to provide requisite expertise to selected forests in order to establish the planning capacity and internal control systems necessary for FSC certification. It is anticipated that certification coordinator will work closely with one or more consultants intimately familiar with certification procedures and working forest realities and emerging markets. Based on the initial benchmarking assessment, this activity will focus on achieving measurable improvements in those weaknesses and put these to selected forests on critical paths to certification. It is it is anticipated the certification coordinator will provide the following services and support of this activity:

- a. Based upon the results of training and the application of the certification manual identify the key gaps and necessary planning and operation changes required to implement a certifiable management plan on two selected forests;
- b. Work with the for certification specialists to develop a realistic time frame and sequence of specific support activities that can be implemented on selected forests and identify intermediary work products selected forests must produce for review;
- c. Conduct as needed on-site training to fill conceptual and material gaps in the planning process leading to FSC certification including the review of intermediate (written) work products and key management planning documents;
- d. Work with a selected certifying body to conduct an FSC accredited assessor's training;
- e. Assist in the contracting of an FSC accredited certifying body to conduct a pre-certification assessment of selected forests;
- f. Work with pilot forests to incorporate pre-certification assessment findings and corrective actions and prepare for registration certification; and
- g. Help organize pilot forests for registration certification.

KCBS Forest Certification Support
- Illustrative Support Activities -

Objective	Activity	Results	Resources	Budget
Create Certification Working Group	Croatia Study Tour	National Work Group Charter established	Study Tour Support (1 wk) STTA (1 week)	10,000 7,500
	Create Promotional Campaign	Public Serv Announc. Certification Manual	LTTA (10%) STTA (2 weeks)	2,400 15,000
	National Conference	NFCWG Established	LTTA (10%) SmartWood (1 week)	25,000 7,500
Harness Private Sector	Include certification in KTA offerings	Privatization includes certification regs.	LTTA (10%) STTA (1 week)	2,400 7,500
	Revise permitting system	New regulations prom.	LTTA (10%) STTA (2 weeks)	2,400 15,000
	Enforce new saw mill regulations	Reduced illegal flow	Political will	Priceless
Improve Certification Incentives	Engage Wood Processors Association	Private participation in 5-6 enterprises	LTTA (10%) Secretariat Support	2,400 10,000
	Build commercial certification	8-12 engineers FSC accredited	STTA (2 weeks) SmartWood Training	15,000 15,000 4,800
	Regional trainings	3 regions trained	LTTA (20%) LTTA (10%) STTA (4 weeks)	2,400 30,000 10,000
Build Certification Pilots	Develop certification manual	National certification manual produced	LTTA (10%) STTA (2 weeks) Publ production SmartWood Support	2,400 15,000 5,000 10,000
	Enterprise support	2 primary & 3 finish mills selling certified products	LTTA (10%) STTA (2 weeks) SmartWood (2 weeks)	2,400 15,000 15,000
	Estimated Direct Costs			



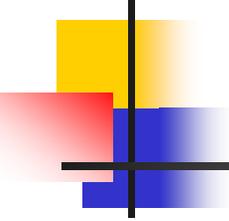
Vlerësimi për FSC

Grupi Punues për Certifikim të Pyjeve të Kosovës



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Prezantim & Diskutim

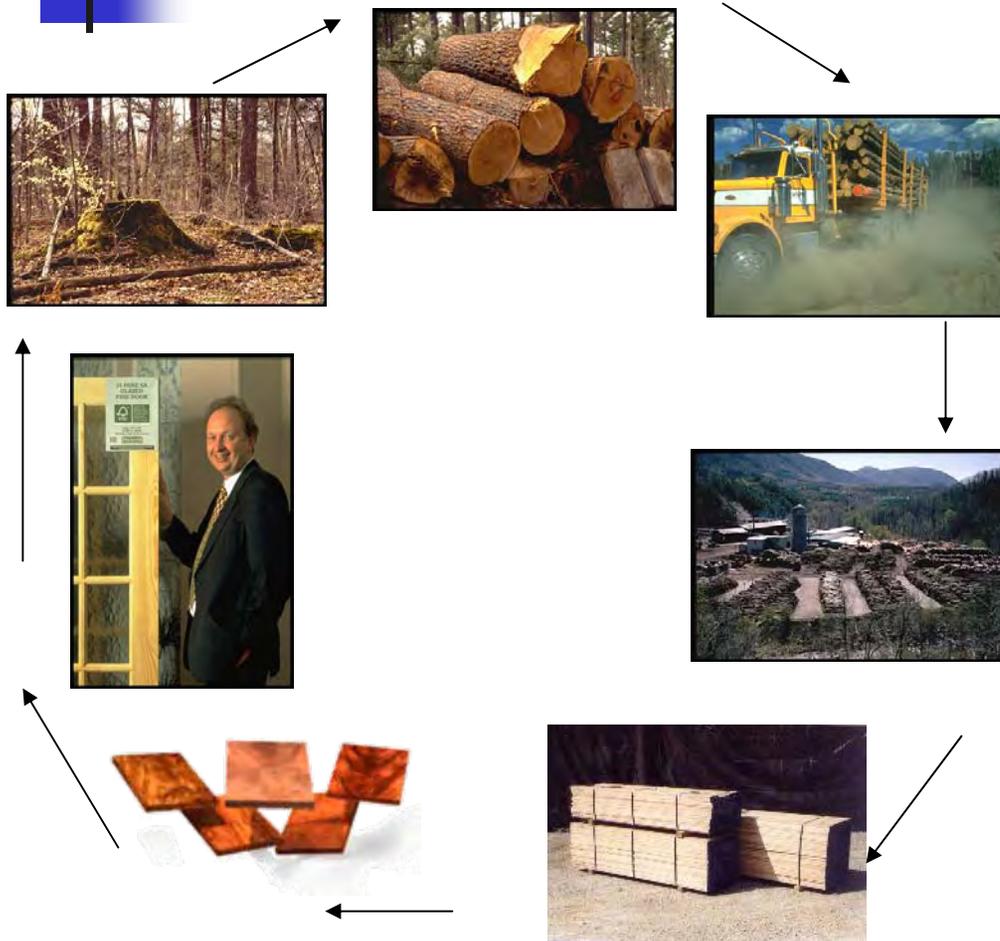
- Përmbledhje për certifikim
- Shqyrtim i shpejtë i kërkesave të FSC
- Harta për Kosovë



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Përfitimet e Zingjirit Furnizues për Industrinë e Produkteve të Pyllit

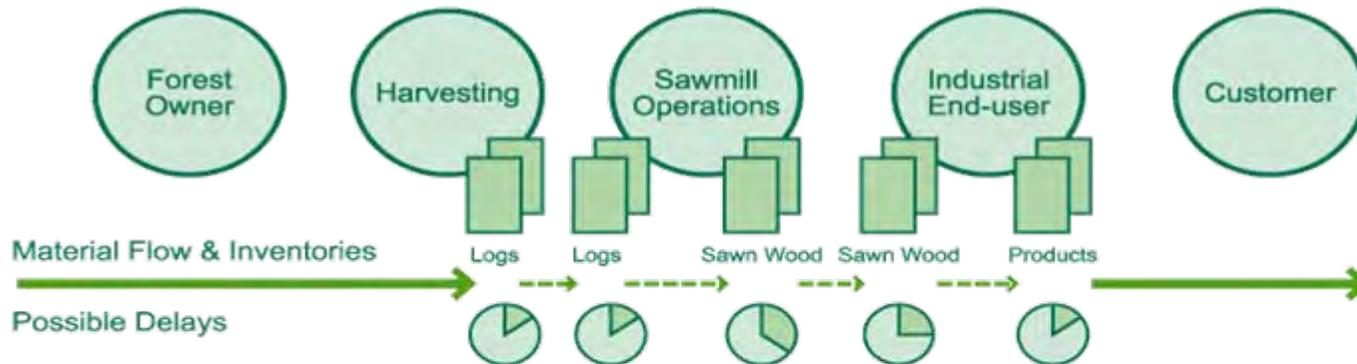


- Lejon përcjelljen prej pyllit deri te produkti final
- Përmirëson besimin e blerësit në menaxhment
- Sistemet e menaxhmentit përmirësojnë përgjegjësinë e tregut
- Kontroll i kostos dhe përputhje me ligjet vendore
- Qasje në tregje!

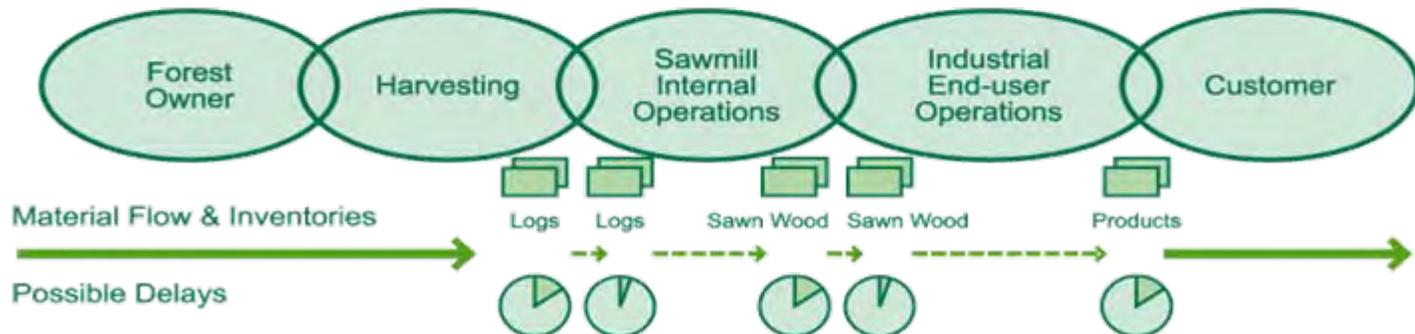


Integrimi i Zingjirit të Vlerave të Produkteve të Drurit

Non-Integrated Supply Chain



Integrated Supply Chain



Collaborative planning and real-time information flow



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KOSOVO

FSC Regional Totals - Europe

Updated 11:01:2006 by Mary Edwards, from 9th January 2006 list prepared by FSC

EUROPE	Total Area (ha)	M ha	No. of certificates
Austria	5,909	0.01	6
Belarus	106,400	0.11	1
Belgium	5,999	0.01	3
Croatia	1,988,480	1.99	1
Czech Republic	25,056	0.03	5
Denmark	876	0.00	2
Estonia	1,064,130	1.06	3
Finland	9,490	0.01	2
France	15,325	0.02	4
Germany	549,635	0.00	83
Greece	31,526	0.00	1
Hungary	188,687	0.19	3
Ireland	438,360	0.44	2
Italy	15,845	0.02	6
Latvia	1,685,932	1.69	11
Liechtenstein	7,372	0.01	1
Lithuania	1,055,190	1.06	42
Netherlands	136,383	0.14	13
Norway	5,100	0.01	1
Poland	6,254,882	6.25	19
Portugal	50,253	0.05	2
Romania	1,124,412	1.12	3
Russia	6,695,498	6.70	24
Slovakia	162,899	0.16	5
Spain	106,405	0.11	8
Sweden	10,421,770	10.42	20
Switzerland	427,121	0.43	24
Ukraine	790,141	0.79	5
UK	1,658,673	1.66	43
Totals	35,027,749	35.03	343

	Total Area (ha)	M ha	Total No. of Countries
GRAND TOTAL	35,027,749	35.03	29
			No. of sites
			343

FOREST CERTIFICATES IN EUROPE ENDORSED BY FSC, 9 January 2006

LEGEND

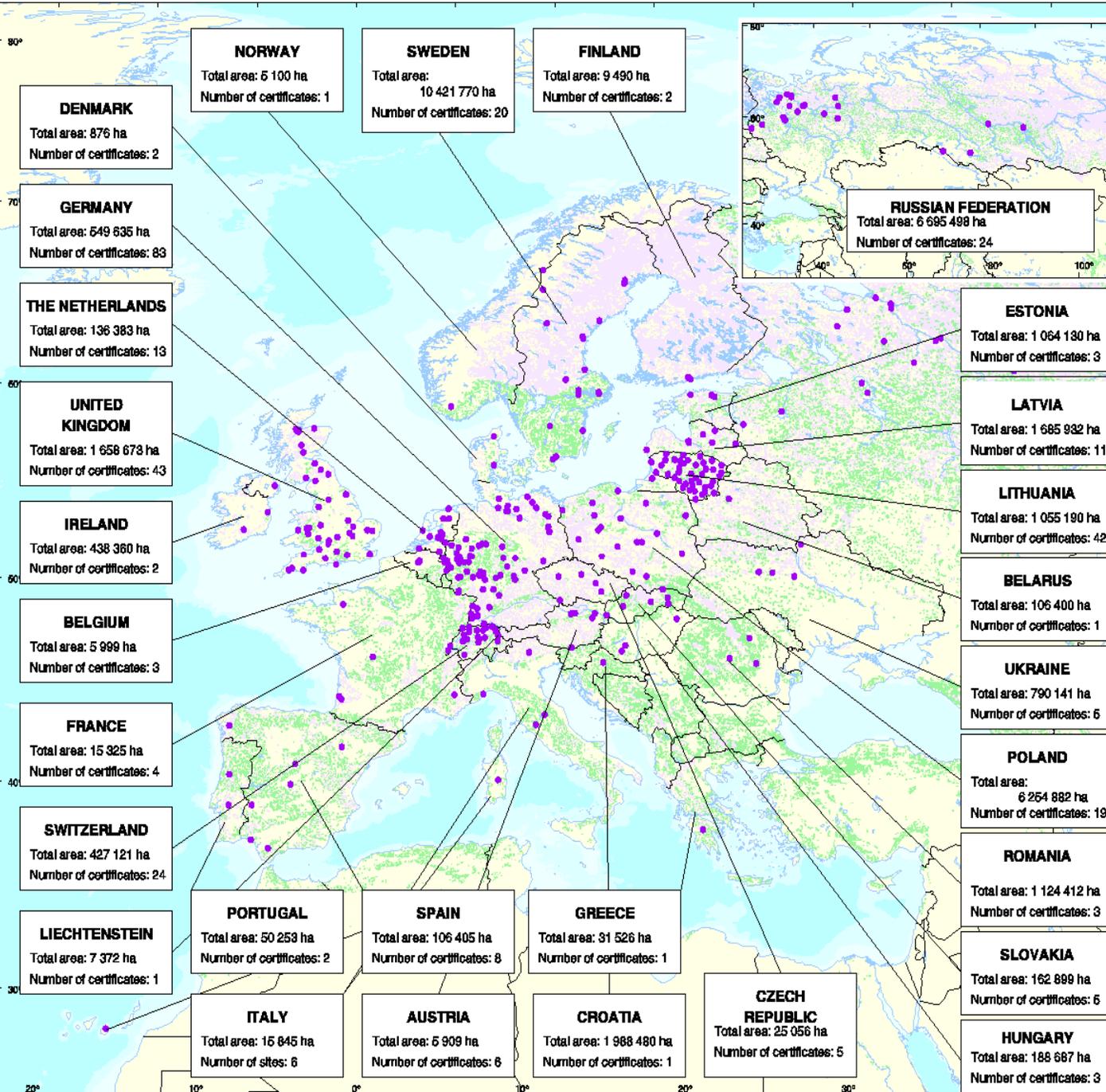
- Temperate Broadleaf/Temperate Mixed
- Temperate Needleleaf
- Forest Stewardship Council endorsed sites

**Total area certified
in Europe: 35.03 M ha**
Number of countries: 29
Number of certificates: 343
**% of global total
certified area: 51.42%**

The material and the geographical designations in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WWF or UNEP-WCMC concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Compiled by: M Edwards
Projection: Robinson

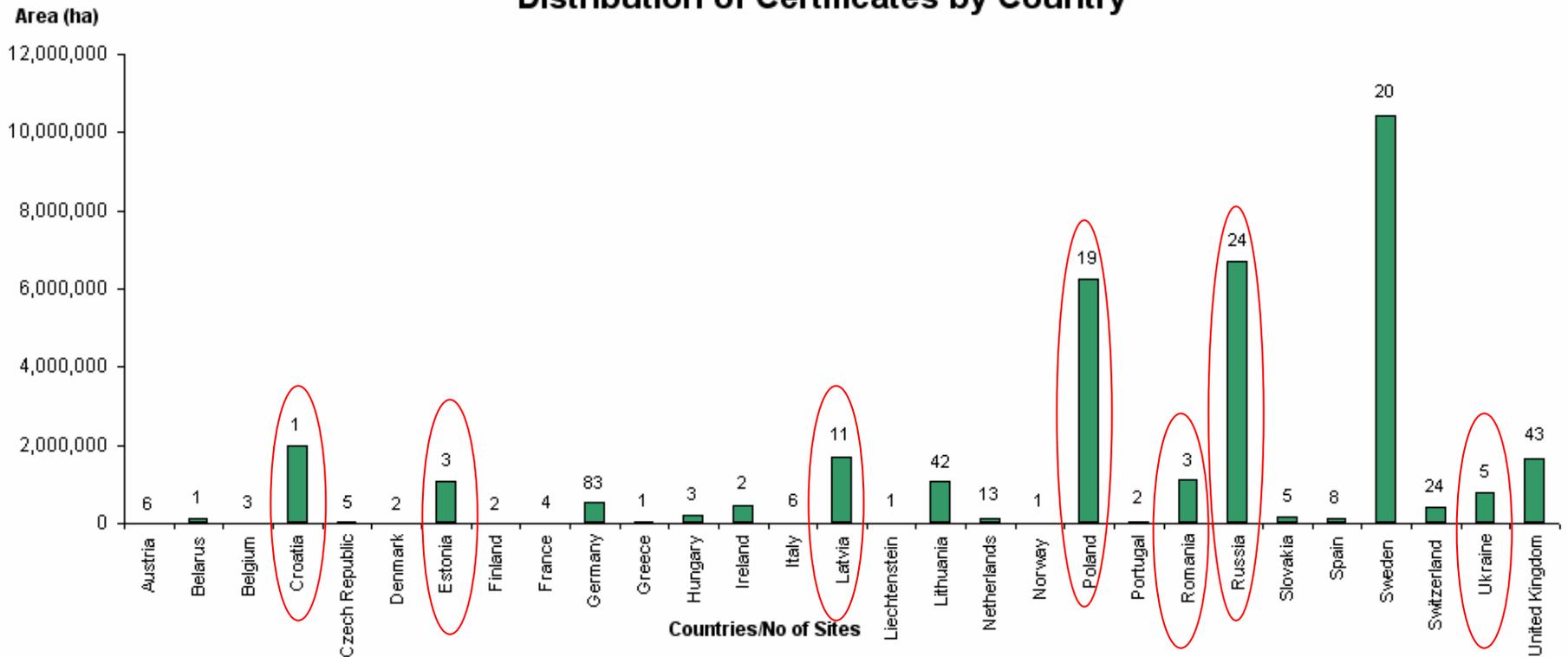
For Source Information
contact UNEP-WCMC:
E-mail: Info@unep-wcmc.org
WWW: <http://www.unep-wcmc.org>



Përhapja e FSC në Evropë

Statistical Information for Certificates Endorsed by FSC in Europe (09/01/06)

Distribution of Certificates by Country



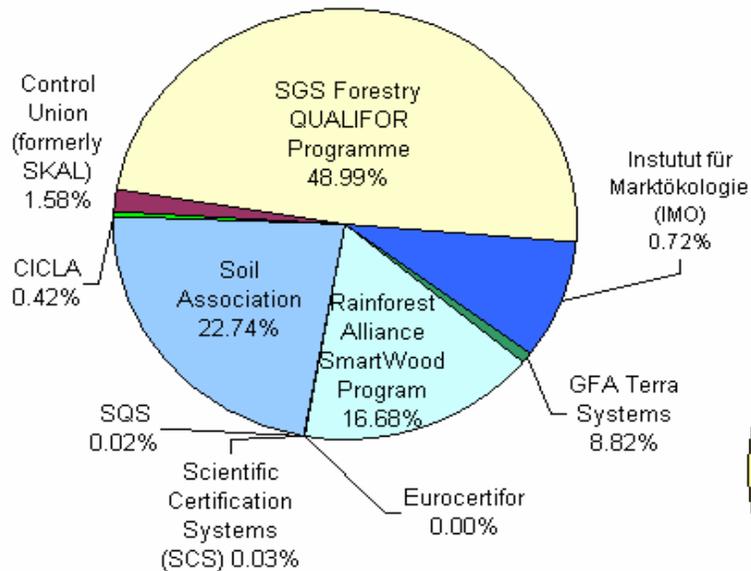
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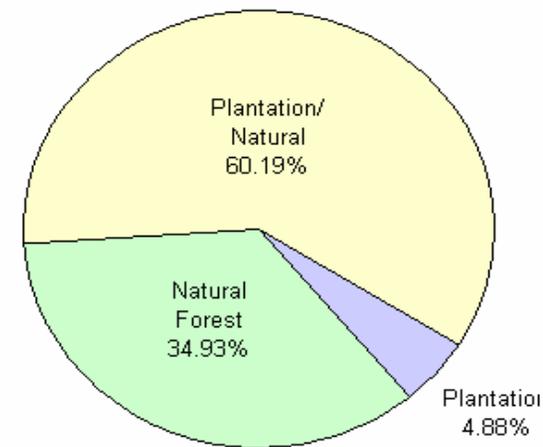
Tregu i Certifikimit

Statistical Information for Certificates Endorsed by FSC in Europe (09/01/06)

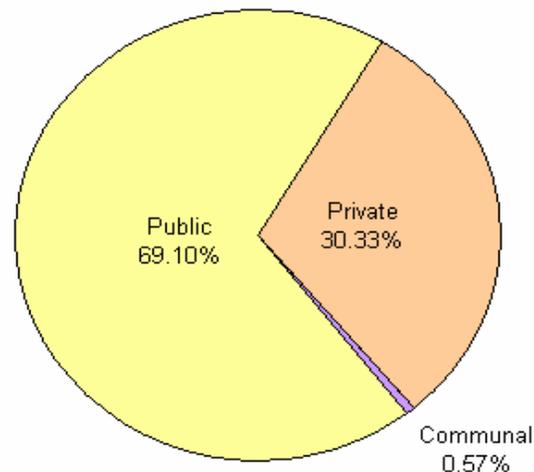
Percentage of Total Certified by Certification Body



Percentage of Total Area by Forest Type



Percentage of Total Certified by Tenure



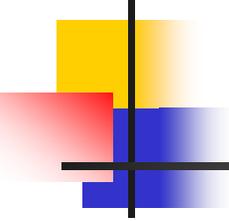
Programi për Miratimin e Certifikimit të Pyjeve (PEFC)

1. **Mirëmbajtja dhe Shtimi i Përshtatshëm i Burimeve të Pyllit dhe Kontributi i Tyre në Ciklet Globale të Karbonit**
2. **Mirëmbajtja e Shëndetit dhe Vitalitetit të Ekosistemit të Pyllit**
3. **Mirëmbajtja dhe Inkurajimi për Funksione Produktive të Pyjeve (drunore dhe jo-drunore)**
4. **Mirëmbajtja, Mbrojtja dhe Shtimi i Përshtatshëm i Shumëllojshmërisë Biologjik në Ekosistemet e Pyllit**
5. **Mirëmbajtja dhe Shtimi i Përshtatshëm i Funksioneve Mbrojtëse në Menaxhmentin e Pyllit (sidomos toka dhe uji)**
6. **Mirëmbajtja e Funksioneve dhe Kushteve Socio- Ekonomike**



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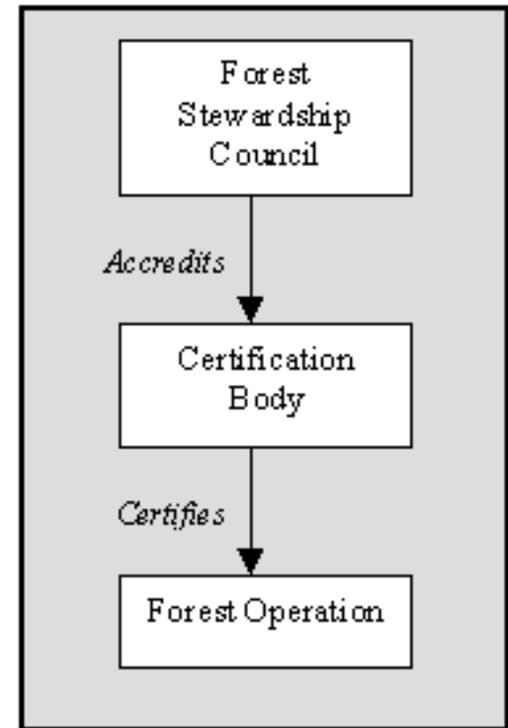
Konkludime rreth Certifikimit

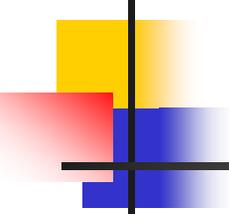
- Zingjirët e vlerës janë duke u shkurtuar
- Blerësit janë më të mëdhenj & më të informuar
- Konkurrenca për rritje të produkteve
- Aftësia për të plotësuar standardet e shumëfishta
- Ndryshimi i politikave
- Ndërtimi i përkrahjes së ndërmarrjeve



10 Parimet për Certifikim

1. PËRPUTHJA ME LIGJET DHE PARIMET E FSC
2. TE DREJTAT E MBAJTJES DHE PëRDORIMIT DHE PëRGJEGJËSITË
3. NJERËZIT VENDORË
4. MARËDHËNIET ME KOMUNITETIN DHE TË DREJTAT E UNËTORËVE
5. PËRFITIMET PREJ PYJEVE
6. NDIKIMI I AMBIENTIT
7. PLANI I MENAXHMENTIT
8. MBIKËQYRJA DHE VLERËSIMI
9. MIRËMBAJTJA E MBROJTJES SË PYJEVE ME VLERË TË LARTË
10. MBJELLJET





PARIMI #1: PËRPUTHJA ME LIGJET DHE PARIMET E FSC

- **Kriteret e FSC**

- 1.1 Menaxhmenti i pyjeve do të respektojë të gjitha ligjet kombëtare dhe lokale dhe kërkesat administrative.
- 1.2 Të gjitha pagesat, tatimet dhe detyrimet tjera do të paguhen.
- 1.3 Në shtetet anëtare, do të respektohen të gjitha marrëveshjet detyruese ndërkombëtare sikurse CITES, Marrëveshjet ILO, ITTA dhe Marrëveshja për Shumëllojshmëri Biologjike.



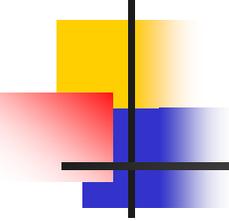
PARIMI #1: PËRPUTHJA ME LIGJET DHE PARIMET E FSC

■ Kriteret e FSC



- 1.4 Konfliktet ndërmjet ligjeve, rregulloreve dhe parimeve e kriterëve të FSC do të vlerësohen për qëllime të certifikimit në bazë të rastit nga certifikuesit dhe palët tjera të përfshira.
- 1.5 Rajonet e menaxhuara të pyllit duhet të mbrohen prej prerjes ilegale, uzurpimet dhe aktivitetet tjera të paautorizuara.
- 1.6 Menaxherët e pyllit do të demonstrojnë angazhimin afat-gjatë për të përkrahur Parimet dhe Kriteret e FSC.



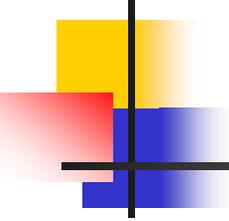


PARIMI #2: TE DREJTAT E MBAJTJES DHE PËRDORIMIT DHE PËRGJEGJËSITË

■ Kriteret e FSC

- 2.1 Do të dëshmohet evidencë e qartë e të drejtave afat-gjatë të përdorimit të tokës (p.sh. dokumentet e posedimit, të drejtat e zakonshme ose marrëveshjet e qirasë).
- 2.2 Komunitetet lokale me të drejtat e përdorimit ose mbajtjes së zakonshme ose ligjore do të mirëmbajnë kontrollin deri në masën e domosdoshme për të mbrojtur të drejtat ose burimet e tyre gjatë operimeve në pyll përveç në raste kur bëhet e ditur se me miratim kontrolli i bartet agjensioneve tjera.
- 2.3 mekanizmat e përshtatshëm do të përfshihen për të zgjedhur konfliktet për të drejta të mbajtes dhe përdorimit. Rrethanat dhe statusi i çfarëdo konflikti të mbetur pezull do të shqyrtohen hollësisht në vlerësimin për certifikim. Konfliktet me rëndësi më të madhe që përfshijnë një numër të madh të interesave zakonisht diskualifikojnë një operim prej certifikimit.





PARIMI#3: NJERËZIT VENDORË

- **Kriteret e FSC**

- 3.1 Njerëzit vendorë do të kontrollojnë menaxhimin e pyjeve në tokat dhe territoret e veta përveç nëse bëhet e ditur se me miratim kontrolli i delegohet agjensioneve tjera.
- 3.2 Menaxhmenti i pyllit nuk do të rrezikojë ose zhdukë, direkt ose indirekt, të drejtat e njerëzve vendorë për mbajtje ose burime.
- 3.3 Rajonet me rëndësi specifike kulturore, ekologjike, ekonomike ose religjioze për njerëzit vendorë do të identifikohen qartë në bashkëpunim me njerëz të tillë si dhe do të njihen dhe mbrohen prej anës së menaxherëve të pyllit.
- 3.4 Njerëzit vendorë do të kompenzohen për aplikimin e njohurisë së tyre tradicionale sa i përket përdorimit të llojeve të pyllit ose sistemit të menaxhimit në operimet e pyllit. Ky kompenzim formalisht do të ofrohet në bazë të marrëveshjes me miratim para se të fillojnë operimet në pyll.



PARIMI #4: MARËDHËNIET ME KOMUNITETIN DHE TË DREJTAT E PUNËTORËVE

■ Kriteret e FSC

- 4.1 Komunitetet brenda ose të afërta me menaxhmentin e pyllit duhet të kenë mundësi për punësim, trajnim dhe shërbime tjera.
- 4.2 Menaxhmenti i pyllit duhet të përputhet me ligjet e aplikueshme dhe /ose rregulloret që mbulojnë shëndetin dhe sigurinë e punëtorëve dhe familjeve të tyre.
- 4.3 Planifikimi dhe operimet e menaxhmentit do të inkorporojnë rezultatet e vlerësimit të ndikimit social. Do të mbahen konsultime me njerëz dhe grupe (mashkuj dhe femra) që ndikohen direkt nga operimet e menaxhmentit.
- 4.4 Të drejtat e punëtorëve për të organizuar dhe negociuar me punëdhënësit e tyre do të garantohen siç është theksuar në Konventat 87 dhe 98 të Organizatës Ndërkombëtare të Fuqisë Punëtore.
- 4.5 Mekanizmat e përshtatshëm do të angazhohen për zgjidhje të ankesave dhe për të ofruar kompensim të drejtë në rast të humbjes ose dëmtimit që ka ndikim në të drejtat ligjore ose të zakonshme, pronë, burime ose ekzistencë të njerëzve lokalë. Për t'i shmangur humbjet ose dëmtimet e tilla do të ndërmerren masa.

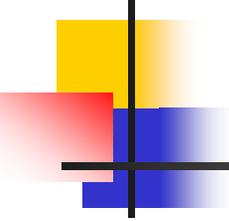


PARIMI #5: PËRFITIMET PREJ PYJEVE

■ Kriteret e FSC

- 5.1 Menaxhmenti i pyllit duhet të synojë drejt realizueshmërisë ekonomike, përderisa merr parasysh kostot totale të ambientit, ato shoqërore dhe operacionale dhe të sigurojë investimet e domosdoshme për të mirëmbajtur produktivitetin ekologjik të pyllit.
- 5.2 Menaxhmenti i pyllit dhe operimet e marketingut duhet të nxisin përdorimin optimal dhe përpunimin lokal të shumëllojshmërisë së produkteve të pyllit.
- 5.3 Menaxhmenti i pyllit duhet të minimizojë mbeturinat që bëhen gjatë prerjes dhe operimeve tjera përpunuese dhe të shmangin dëmtimet në burime tjera të pyllit.





PARIMI #5: PËRFITIMET PREJ PYJEVE

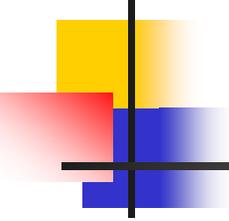
- **Kriteret e FSC**

5.4 Menaxhmenti i pyllit duhet të mundohet të përforcojë dhe të zgjerojë ekonominë lokale, duke shmangur varësinë në një produkt të vetëm pyjor.

5.5 Operimet e menaxhmentit të pyllit do të njohin, mirëmbajnë dhe kur është e mundur të rritin vlerën e shërbimeve të pyllit dhe burimeve sikurse ujëndarëset dhe vendet për peshkim.

5.6 Përqindja e prerjes së produkteve pyjore nuk do të tejkalojë nivelet që mund të jenë të qëndrueshme përherë.



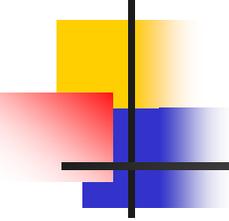


PARIMI #6: NDIKIMI I AMBIENTIT

■ **Kriteret e FSC**

- 6.1 Do të kompletohet vlerësimi i ndikimit të ambientit – i përshtatshëm për nivelin, intenzitetin e menaxhmentit të pyllit dhe veçantinë e burimeve të prekura dhe do të integrohet në mënyrë adekuate në sistemet e menaxhmentit. Vlerësimi do t'i përfshijë edhe konsideratën për pamjen si dhe ndikimet e mjeteve për përpunim. Ndikimi i ambientit do të vlerësohet para fillimit të operimeve që ndikojnë në ambient.
- 6.2 Do të ekzistoj sigurimi që do të mbroj llojet e rralla dhe të rrezikuara si dhe mjediset ku jetojnë ato (p.sh. Pjesët e qerdheve dhe ushqimit). Zonat e mbrojtura dhe mbrojtja
- 6.3. Funkcionet ekologjike dhe vlerat do të mirëmbahen të paprekura, të shtohen ose do të riparohen duke përfshirë edhe:
- a) Regjenerimin e pyllit dhe vargut
 - b) Shumëllojshmëri gjenetike, të llojeve dhe ekosistemit.
 - c) Cikle natyrore që kanë ndikim në produktivitet të ekosistemit të pyllit.





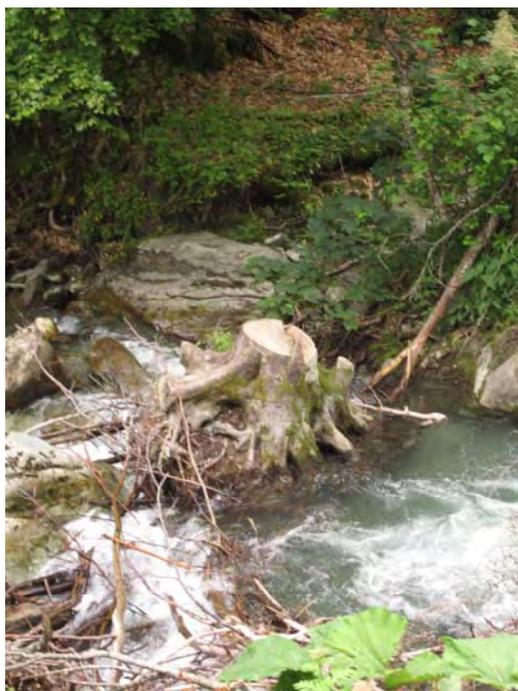
PARIMI #6: NDIKIMI I AMBIENTIT

■ Kriteret e FSC

- 6.4 Mostra përfaqësuese të ekosistemeve ekzistuese brenda pamjes do të mbrohen në gjendjen e tyre natyrale dhe do të regjistrohen në harta sipas nivelit dhe intenzitetit të operacioneve si dhe veçantisë së burimeve të prekura.
- 6.5 Do të përgatiten udhëzues dhe do të implementohen në: kontroll të erozionit, minimizim të dëmtimit të pyllit gjatë prerjeve, ndërtimit të rrugëve dhe të gjitha veprimeve tjera; si dhe do të mbrohen burimet e ujit.
- 6.6 Sistemet e menaxhimit do të përkrahin zhvillimin dhe adaptimin e metodave të mira për ambient ku përjashtohet përdorimi i kemikaleve sa i përket menaxhmentit të insekteve të dëmshme dhe do të mundohen të shmangin përdorimin e pesticideve kimike. Lloji 1A dhe 1B si dhe pesticidet e klor hidrokarbonit; pesticidet që janë të qëndrueshme, toksike ose mbetjet e të cilave janë biologjikisht aktive dhe akumulohen në zingjirin e ushqimit; si dhe pesticidet e ndaluara me marrëveshje ndërkombëtare do të ndalohen. Nëse përdoren kemikale atëherë duhet të ofrohet trajnim dhe pajisje për të minimizuar rreziqet për shëndet dhe ambient.



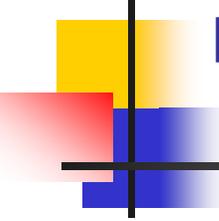
PARIMI #6: NDIKIMI I AMBIENTIT



■ Kriteret e FSC

- 6.7 Kemikalet, kontejnerët, mbeturinat e lëngshme dhe të ngurta jo-organike duke përfshirë benzinën dhe vajin do të hedhen në një mënyrë të përshtatshme për ambientin në lokacionet jashtë pyllit.
- 6.8 Përdorimi i agjentëve për kontroll biologjik do të dokumentohen, minimizohen, monitorohen dhe kontrollohen strikt në pajtim me ligjet vendore dhe protokolet e pranuar shkencërisht. Përdorimi i organizmave të modifikuar gjenetiki do të ndalohet.
- 6.9 Përdorimi i llojeve ekzotike do të kontrollohet me kujdes dhe do të monitorohet për të shmangur ndikimin e pafavorshëm ekologjik.
- 6.10 Kthimi i pyjeve në plantacione ose përdorimi si tokë jo-pyllore nuk do të lejohet përveç në rrethana kur kthimi:
 - a) Limiton një pjesë shumë të kufizuar të njësisë së menaxhmentit të pyllit; dhe
 - b) Nuk bëhet në zona të mbrojtura me vlerë të lartë; dhe
 - c) Mundëson përfitime të pastra, të konsiderueshme, shtesë mbrojtje afat-gjatë në njësinë e menaxhmentit të pyllit.





PARIMI #7: PLANI I MENAXHMENTIT

■ Kriteret e FSC

7.1 Plani i menaxhmentit dhe dokumentet tjera shtesë duhet të ofrojnë:

- a) Objektivat e menaxhmentit;
- b) Përshkrimin e burimeve të pyllit që duhet të menaxhohen, kufizimet e ambientit, përdorimin e tokës dhe statusin e pronësisë, kushtet sociale-ekonomike dhe profilin e vendeve të afërta.
- c) Përshkrimi i sistemit të pylltarisë ose tjetër të menaxhmentit, bazuar në ekologjinë e pyllit në pyetje dhe informatat e mbledhura përmes inventarizimit të burimeve.
- d) Shpjegimi për përqindjen e prerjeve vjetore dhe zgjedhjen e llojeve.
- e) Masa për monitorim të rritjes dhe dinamikës së pyllit.
- f) Sigurimi i ambientit bazuar në vlerësimet e ambientit.
- g) Planet për identifikim dhe mbrojtje të llojeve të rralla dhe të rrezikuara.
- h) Hartat që shpjegojnë bazën e burimeve të pyllit duke përfshirë zonat e mbrojtura, aktivitetet e planifikuara të menaxhmentit dhe pronësinë e tokës.
- i) Përshkrimi dhe arsyetimi i teknikave të prerjes dhe mjeteve që duhet të përdoren.



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PARIMI #7: PLANI I MENAXHMENTIT

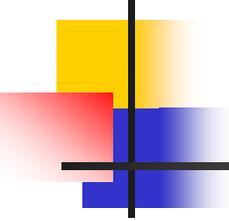
- Kriteret e FSC

7.2 Plani i menaxhmentit do të përmirësohet në baza periodike për të inkorporuar rezultate të monitorimit ose informatave të reja shkencore dhe teknike si dhe do të reagojë ndaj ambientit dhe rrethanave sociale e ekonomike.

7.3 Punëtorët e pyllit do të trajnohen dhe do të kenë mbikëqyrje rë përshtatshme për të siguruar implementimin e planit të menaxhmentit.

7.4 Përderisa respektohet konfidencialiteti i informatës, menaxherët e pyllit do të ofrojnë përmbledhjen e elementeve primare të planit të menaxhmentit, duke përfshirë ato të listuara në Kriterin 7.1





PARIMI #8: MBIKËQYRJA DHE VLERËSIMI

- **Kriteret e FSC**

8.1 Frekuenca dhe intenziteti i monitorimit duhet të përcaktohet përnga shkalla dhe intenziteti i operimeve të menaxhmentit të pyllit si dhe kompleksiteti dhe ndjeshmëria e ambientit të prekur. Procedurat e monitorimit duhet të jenë konsistente dhe të përsëritshme gjatë kohës për të lejuar krahasim të rezultateve dhe vlerësim të ndryshimeve.

8.2 Menaxhmenti i pyllit duhet të përfshijë kërkimet dhe të dhënat e nevojshme për monitorim dhe së paku këta indikatorë:

- a) Prodhimi i të gjitha produkteve të prera të pyllit.
- b) Përqindja e rritjes, regjenerimit dhe gjendja e pyllit.
- c) Përbërja dhe ndryshimet në florë dhe faunë.
- d) Ndikimi në ambient dhe në shoqëri pas prerjes dhe operimeve tjera.
- e) Kosto, produktiviteti dhe efikasiteti i menaxhmentit të pyllit.



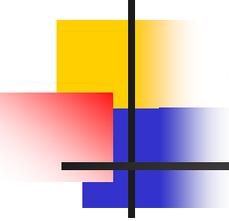
PARIMI #8: MBIKËQYRJA DHE VLERËSIMI



■ Kriteret e FSC

- 8.3 Dokumentacioni duhet të sigurohet nga menaxheri i pyllit për të lejuar monitorimin dhe organizatat certifikuese të gjurmojnë secilin produkt të pyllit prej origjinës së tij, proces i njohur si " zingjiri i mbikëqyrjes"
- 8.4 Rezultatet e monitorimit do të inkorporohen në implementim dhe ndryshim të planit të menaxhmentit.
- 8.5 Përderisa respektohet konfidencialiteti i informatës, menaxherët e pyllit do të ofrojnë përmbledhjen e rezultateve të indikatorëve të monitorimit duke përfshirë ata të listuar në Kriteret 8.2



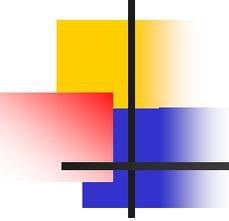


PARIMI #9: MIRËMBAJTJA E MBROJTJES SË PYJEVE ME VLERË TË LARTË

■ Kriteret e FSC

- 9.1 Vlerësimi për të përcaktuar prezencën e attributeve konsistente me Vlerën e Lartë të Pyjeve të Mbrojtura do të kompletohet sipas shkallës dhe intenzitetit të menaxhmentit të pyllit.
- 9.2 Pjesa konsultuese e procesit të certifikimit duhet të vendosë theksin në atributet e identifikuara të mbrojtjes dhe mundësitë për mirëmbajtje.
- 9.3 Plani i menaxhmentit duhet të përfshijë dhe të implementojë masa specifike që sigurojnë mirëmbajtjen dhe /ose zgjerimin e attributeve të aplikueshme të mbrojtjes konsistente me qasjen për përkujdesje. Këto masa do të përfshihen në përmbledhjen e planit të menaxhmentit.
- 9.4 Monitorimi vjetor do të bëhet për të vlerësuar efektivitetin e masave të ndërmarra për të mirëmbajtur ose përforcuar atributet e aplikueshme të mbrojtjes.



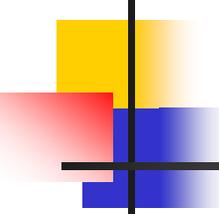


PARIMI #10: MBJELLJET

■ Kriteret e FSC

- 10.1 Objektivat e menaxhimit të mbjelljes, duke përfshirë edhe mbrojtjen e pyllit natyral dhe objektivat për riparim do të jenë të paraqitura në planin e menaxhmentit dhe do të demonstrohen me qartësi në implementimin e planit.
- 10.2 Dizajni dhe plani i mbjelljeve duhet të përkrahë mbjelljen, riparimin dhe mbrojtjen e pyjeve natyrale dhe nuk duhet të rrisë presionin në pyje natyrale. Korridoret e kafshëve të egra, zonat rreth lumenjve dhe mozaiku i trupave të viteve të ndryshme dhe periudhave të rotacionit do të përdoren në skicën e mbjelljeve në pajtim me nivelin e operacionit. Shkalla dhe plani i pjesëve të mbjellura do të jetë në përputhje me modelet e trupave në pyll sipas përhapjes natyrale.
- 10.3 Shumëllojshmëria e përbërjes së mbjelljeve preferohet, për të përforcuar stabilitetin ekonomik, ekologjik dhe social. Një shumëllojshmëri e tillë mund të përfshijë madhësinë dhe përhapjen e njësive të menaxhmentit në vendosje natyrore, numrin dhe përbërjen gjenetike të llojeve, klasës së viteve dhe strukturave.





PARIMI #10: MBJELLJET

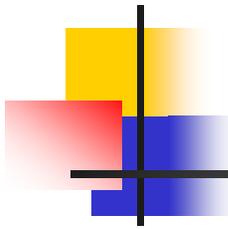
■ Kriteret e FSC

10.4 Zgjedhja e llojeve për mbjellje do të bazohet në përshtatjen e tyre të përgjithshme ndaj objektivave të menaxhmentit. Me qëllim të rritjes së mbrojtjes së shumëllojshmërisë biologjike, gjithmonë preferohen llojet origjinale ndaj atyre ekzotike gjatë mbjelljeve dhe riparimit të ekosistemeve të prishura. Llojet ekzotike që do të përdoren vetëm kur performanca e tyre është më e madhe sesa e llojeve origjinale do të mbikëqyret me kujdes për të detektuar mortalitetin e pazakonshëm, sëmundjet ose përhapjen e insekteve dhe ndikime tjera ekologjike të pafavorshme.

10.5 Një pjesë e zonës së përgjithshme të menaxhimit të pyllit, e përshtatshme për nga shkalla e mbjelljeve dhe e përcaktuar në standardet rajonale do të menaxhohet ashtu që të kthejë gjendjen natyrore të pyllit.

10.6 Do të ndërmerren masa për të mirëmbajtur ose për të përmirësuar strukturën, plleshmërinë dhe aktivitetin biologjik të tokës. Teknikat dhe përqindja e prerjes, rrugës dhe ndërtimit dhe mirëmbajtjes së shtegjeve si dhe zgjedhja e llojeve nuk do të rezultojë me prishje afat-gjatë të tokës ose ndikime të pafavorshme në kualitetin e ujit, sa më që veprimet të madh prej rriedhave të zakonshme të ujit.





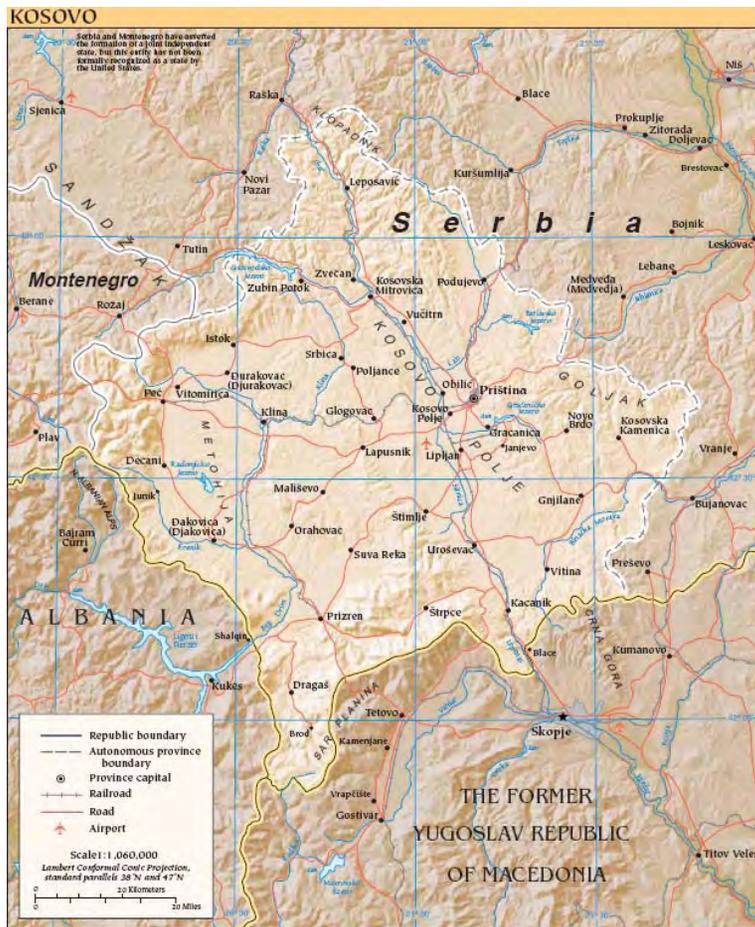
PARIMI #10: MBJELLJET

■ Kriteret e FSC

- 10.7 Do të ndërmerren masa për të parandaluar dhe minimizuar përhapjen e insekteve, sëmundjeve, zjarrit dhe faktorëve tjerë pushtues. Menaxhimi i insekteve do të jetë një formë thelbësore e planit të menaxhmentit me mbështetje primare në parandalim dhe metoda të kontrollit biologjik në krahasim me pesticide kimike dhe plehra. Menaxhimi i mbjelljeve duhet të përpiqet të shmang përdorimin e pesticideve kimike dhe plehrave duke përfshirë përdorimin e tyre në fidanishte. Përdorimi i kemikaleve gjithashtu është mbuluar në Kriteret 6.6 dhe 6.7.
- 10.8 Në përputhje me shkallën dhe shumëllojshmërinë e operimeve, monitorimi i mbjelljeve do të përfshijë vlerësimin e rregullt të ndikimeve ekologjike dhe sociale brenda dhe jashtë pyllit (p.sh regjenerimi natyral, efektet në burime të ujit dhe pllëshmëri të tokës dhe ndikim në mirëqenien vendore sociale), si shtesë elementeve të adresuara në parimet 8, 6 dhe 4. Asnjë lloj nuk duhet të mbjellet në sasi të madhe përderisa provat ose përvoja nuk tregojnë se ato janë lehtë të adaptueshme në vend, nuk janë pushtuese dhe nuk kanë ndikim negativ ekologjik në ekosisteme tjera. Vëmendje e posaçme do t'i ofrohet çështjeve sociale të përvetësimit të tokës për mbjellje sidomos mbrojtjes së të drejtave vendore të pronësisë, përdorimit ose qasjes.
- 10.9 Mbjelljet e bëra në zona të kthyera prej pyjeve natyrale pas Nëntorit 1994 normal nuk do të kualifikohen për certifikim. Certifikimi do të mund të lejohet në rrethana ku është paraqitur dëshmi e mjaftueshme të organi certifikues që do të tregoj se menaxheri/ pronari nuk është përgjegjës direkt ose indirekt për një kthim të tillë.



Harta e Certifikimit – Qasja e Katër Degëve



- Krijimi i Grupit Punues për Certifikim
- Lidhja me Sektorin Privat
- Përmirësim i Stimulimit për Certifikim
- Krijimi i Sistemit Kombëtar



Krijimi i Grupit Punues për Certifikim

- Të bëhet vizitë me qëllim studimi në Kroaci dhe Mal të Zi
- Rritje e vetëdijësimit përmes materialeve promovuese për sektoret publike dhe private
- Krijim i grupit punues për certifikimin e përhershëm kombëtar të pyjeve (NFCWG)
- Organizim i konferencës për certifikim kombëtar me pjesëmarrje të shkallës së gjerë



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Zhvillimi i Vetëdijësimit & Stimulimit



- Njohja e certifikimit në sistemin e lejeve dhe pagesave
- Zbatimi i rregulloreve të reja për sharra për të ndaluar rrjedhën e materialit ilegal
- Zhvillimi i fondeve për bashkë-financim të implementimit të pyllit të certifikueshëm dhe kostove të përpunimit



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Lidhja me Sektorin Privat



- Përpunuesit janë çelësi për të tërhequr sharrat dhe menaxherët e pyjeve në sistem
- Angazhim i Shoqatës së Përpunuesve të Drurit dhe anëtarësisë
- Lehtësim i kërkesave për leje për pyjet e certifikuara (publik & privat)
- Ndërtim i kapacitetit komercial për të përkrahur implementimin & certifikimin

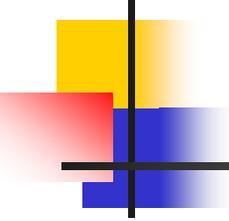


Ndërtimi i Sistemit Kombëtar



- Angazhim i grupeve tjera të ballkanit për FSC
- Përkrahje e pilot projekteve për certifikim të pyllit në 3 lokacione (Deçan, Ferizaj, Leposaviç)
 - Trajnime Rajonale
 - Krijim i udhëzuesit për certifikim
 - Përkrahje e ndërmarrjeve në praktikë
- Përcjellje e standardeve kombëtare vetëm pas zhvillimit të pilot projekteve



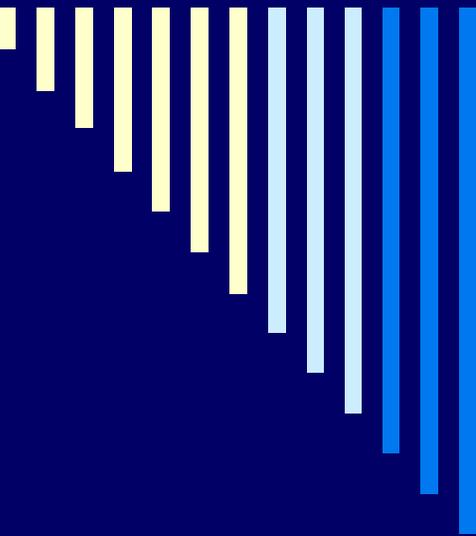


Timetable for Implementation



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Forest Certification in Kosovo

Dave Gibson
July 13, 2006

Competitiveness Drivers in Wood Product Markets

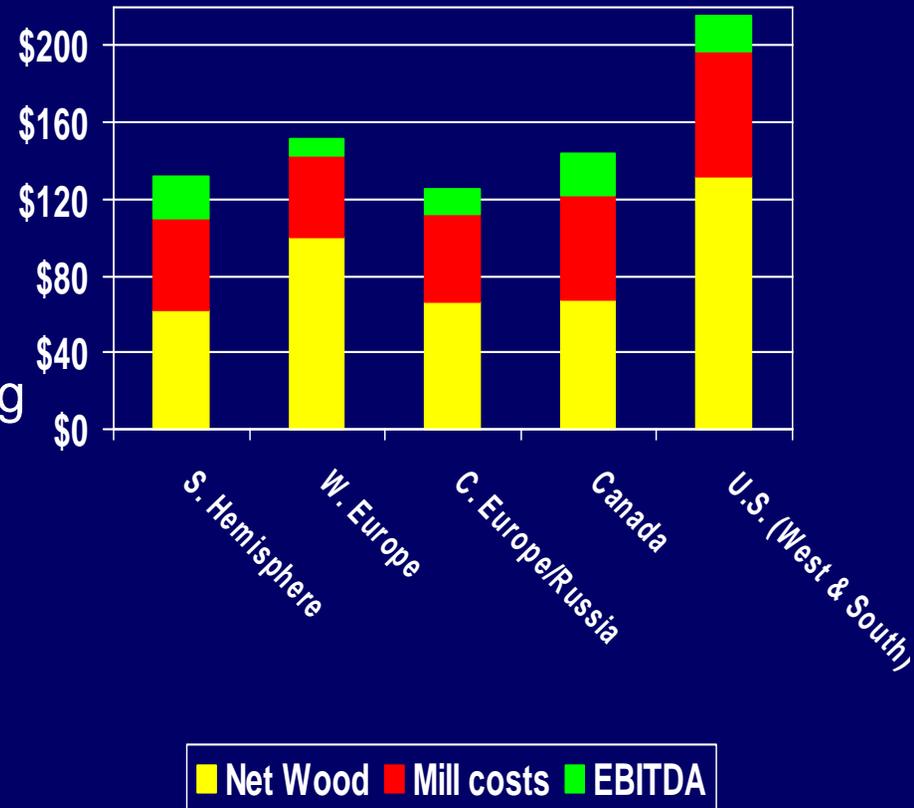
- Supply chain considerations
 - quality, cost, reliability
- Consumer preferences
 - Not premiums but...
- Conventions & NGO advocacy
 - Not a passing fad
- Corporate reputational risk
 - Shareholder Values

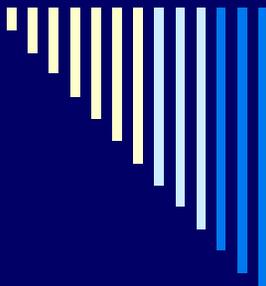


Kosovo's Market Opportunities

- Trade liberalization
- Production shifts to cheaper stumpage
- Adding value at forest & processing
- Low labor and land costs

US\$/net M3, Lumber basis, 2002 basis





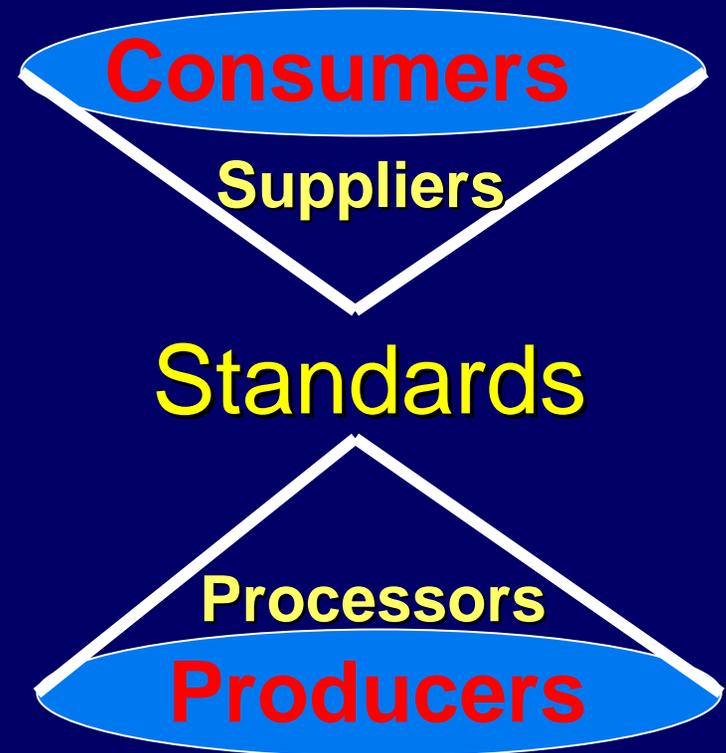
Kosovo Faces Merciless Global Competition

	Strengths	Weaknesses
Kosovo Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Low fixed costs➤ Low labor costs➤ Inexpensive stumpage➤ Regional growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Log availability➤ Milling efficiency➤ Quality control➤ High transaction costs
Developed Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Stumpage volume➤ Conversion capacity➤ Access to finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Shifting markets➤ High fixed costs➤ Other service demands

Forest Certification & Arms-Length Trading

- Ensure quality conformity
- Provide product traceability
- Product Interchangeability
- Prevent accidents/disruptions
- Reduce reputational risk

Quality Product on time and in sufficient quantity!



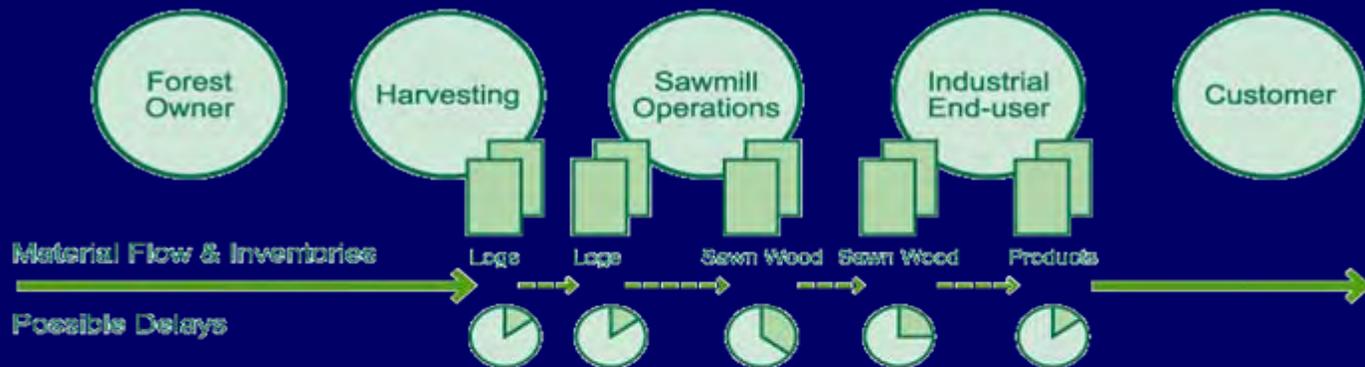
Supply Chain Benefits to Forest Products Industry



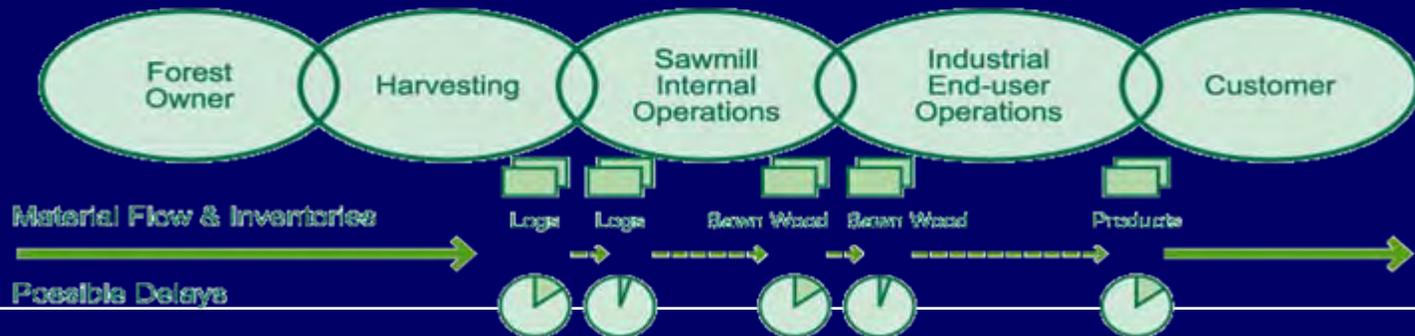
- Allows clear tracking from forest to final product
- Improves buyer confidence in management
- Management systems improve market responsiveness
- Cost control and compliance with local laws
- Market Access!

Integration of Wood Product Value Chains

Non-Integrated Supply Chain



Integrated Supply Chain



Collaborative planning and real-time information flows



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FOREST CERTIFICATES IN EUROPE ENDORSED BY FSC, 9 January 2006

LEGEND

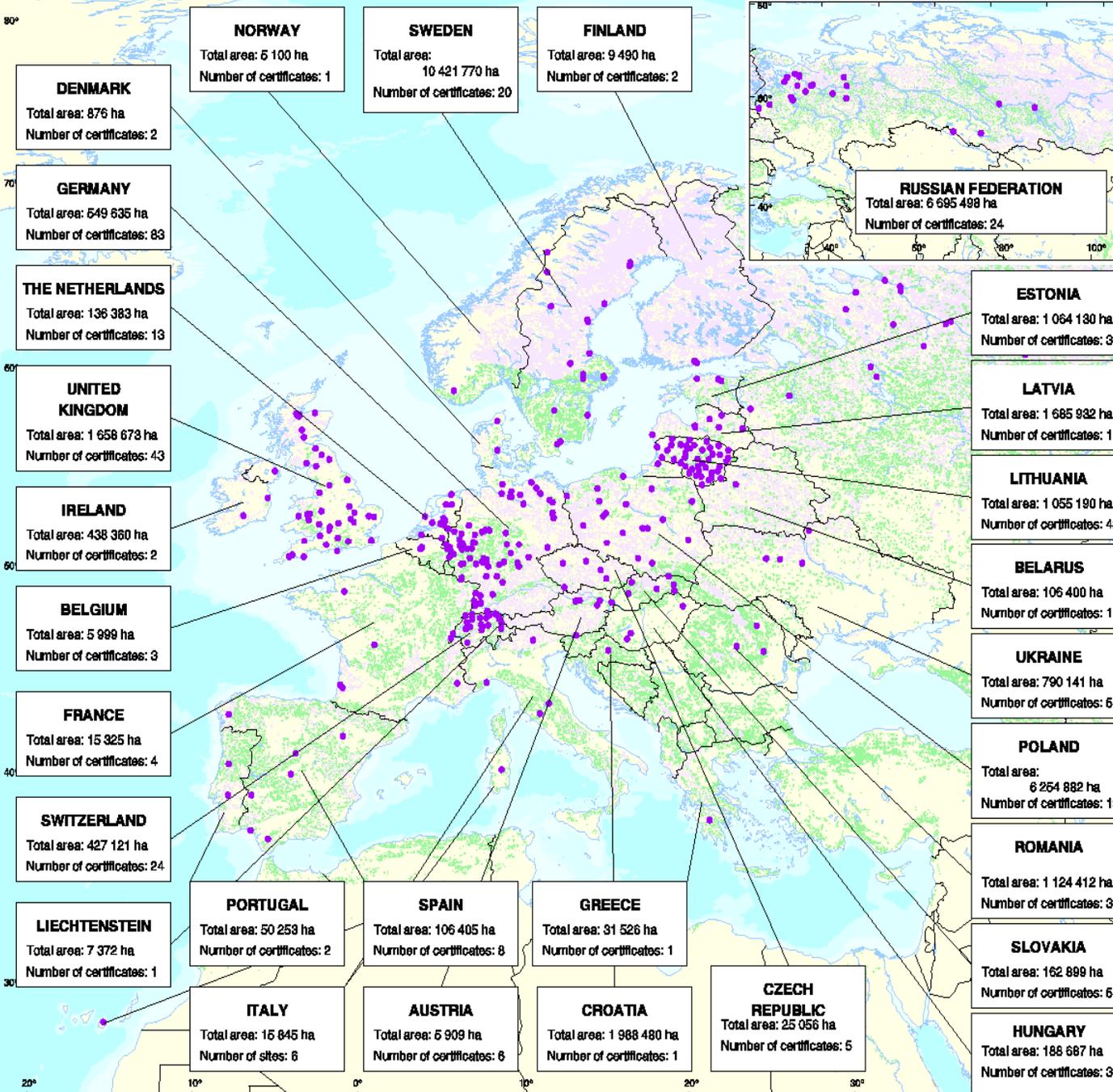
- Temperate Broadleaf/Temperate Mixed
- Temperate Needleleaf
- Forest Stewardship Council endorsed sites

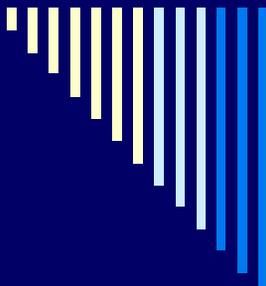
**Total area certified
in Europe: 35.03 M ha**
Number of countries: 29
Number of certificates: 343
**% of global total
certified area: 51.42%**

The material and the geographical designations in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WWF or UNEP-WCMC concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Compiled by: M Edwards
Projection: Robinson

For Source Information
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E-mail: Info@unep-wcmc.org
[WWW: http://www.unep-wcmc.org](http://www.unep-wcmc.org)





Regional Situation

- **Certified forests in nearby countries:**
 - Croatia – 1,988,480 hectares (39 CoC)
 - Romania – 1.3 million hectares (21 CoC)
 - Hungary – 188,687 hectares (11 CoC)
 - Czech Republic – 24,056 hectares (21 CoC)
 - Italy – 15,845 hectares (140 CoC)
- **No FSC “endorsed” (approved) standards in Eastern Europe yet**
- **More than 15 million new hectares certified by FSC in 2005**

Montenegro Status



- Fully approved FSC standard in 6-12 months
- 1-3 years - certification for 2-3 forest operations
- 2-5 Chain of custody certifications related to export markets

Forest Management

- Weak planning
- Commodity focus
- Harvest management
- High environmental costs
- Post-harvest protection



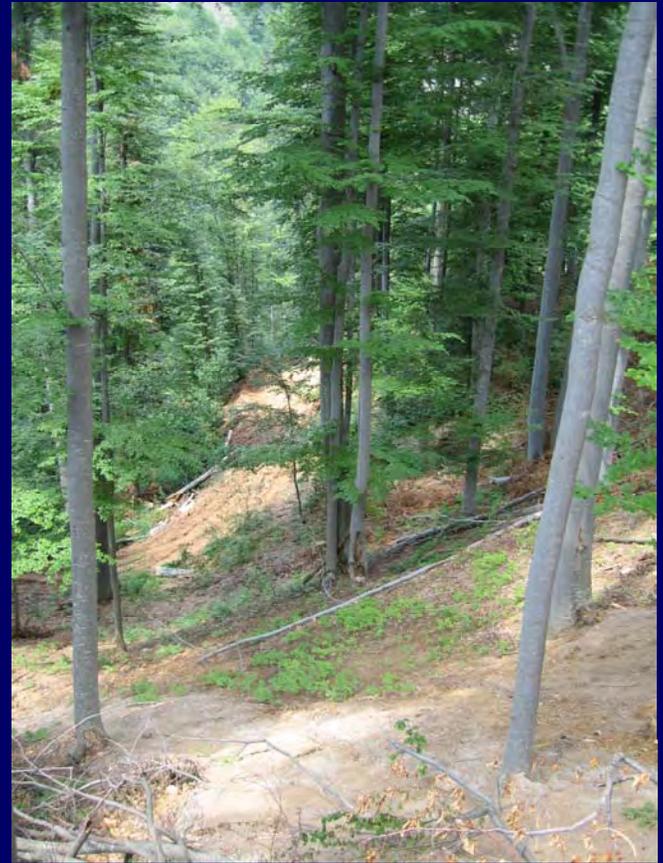
Certification in Wood Processing

- ❑ Waste generation
- ❑ Worker health & safety
- ❑ Energy cost management
- ❑ Log availability
- ❑ Product Traceability

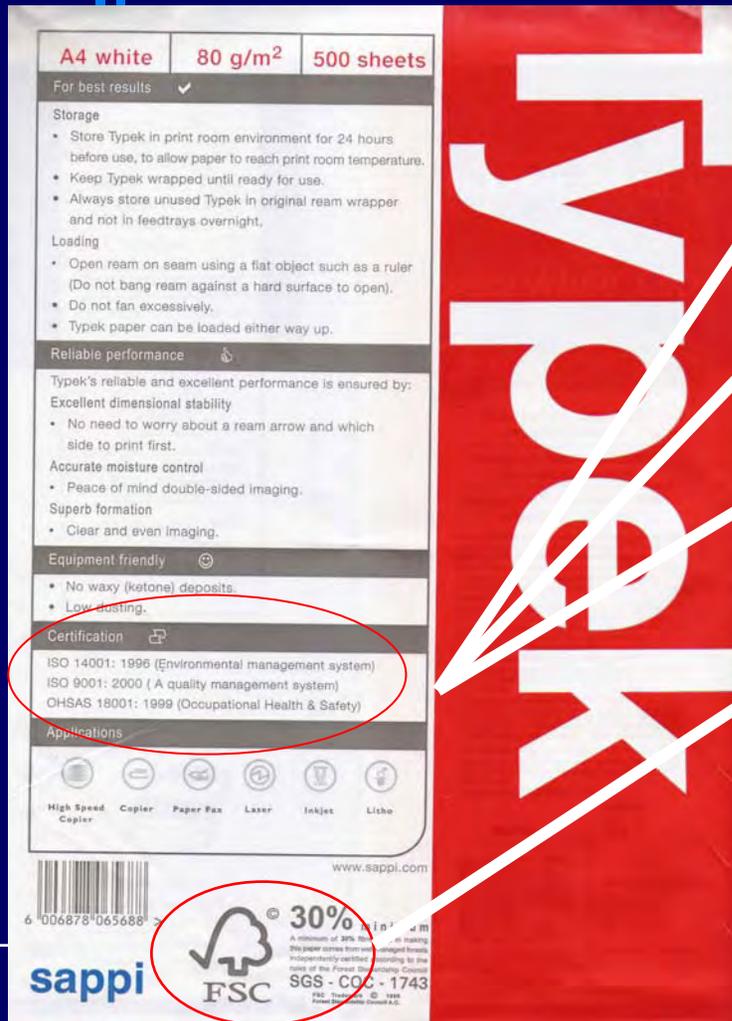


Certification Reality Check

- ❑ Not yet consumer driven – B2B
- ❑ Reacts/complements regulations
- ❑ Costly for smaller producers
- ❑ Environment, Social, Health & Safety are all merging



From Forest Certification to Integrated Management Systems

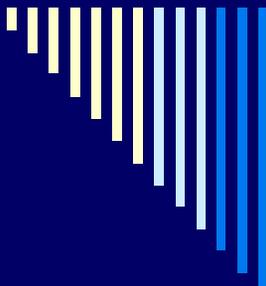


□ ISO 14001 Certification

□ OHSAS 18001

□ ISO 9001

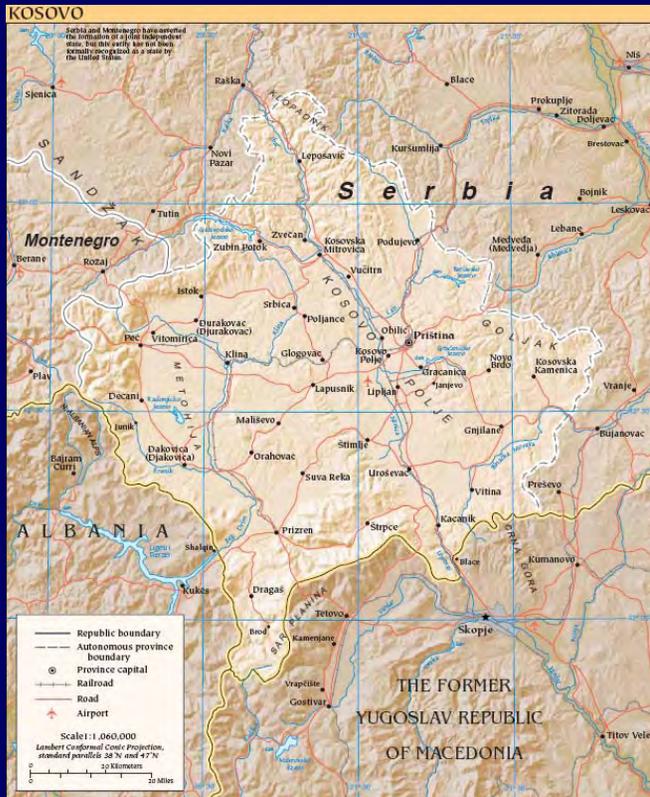
□ FSC Certification



Four Prong Approach

- Create Certification Working Group
- Harness Private Sector
- Improve Certification Incentives
- Build a National System

Certification Road Map – Four Prong Approach



- Create Certification Working Group
- Harness Private Sector
- Improve Certification Incentives
- Build a National System

Create Certification Working Group



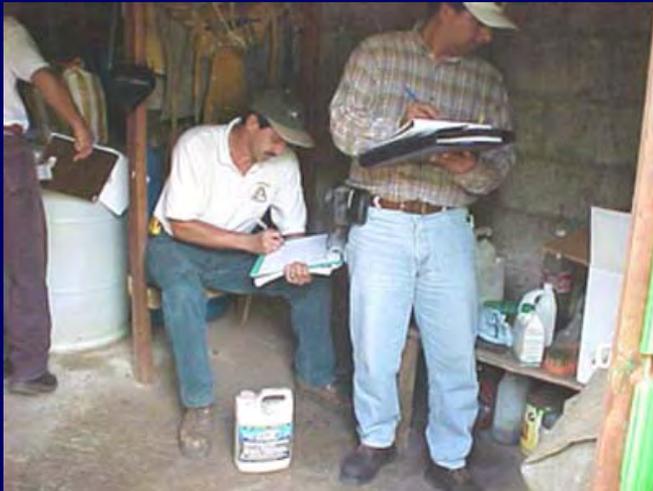
- Undertake joint certification study tour to Croatia and Montenegro
- Increase awareness through promotional materials for public and private sectors
- Establish a permanent national forest certification working group (NFCWG)
- Hold a national forest certification conference with broad participation

Build Awareness & Incentives



- Recognize certification in permitting and royalty system
- Enforce new saw mill regulations to stem flow of illegal logs
- Develop fund to co-finance implementation of certifiable forest and processing costs

Harness Private Sector

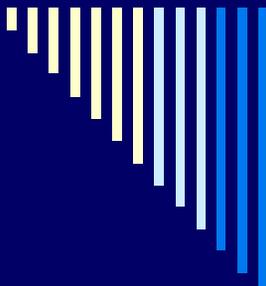


- ❑ Processors absolutely key to pulling saw mills and forest managers into system
- ❑ Engage Wood Processors Association and membership
- ❑ Relieve permitting requirements for certified forests (public & private)
- ❑ Build commercial (BDS) capacity to support implementation & certification

Pioneer National Pilots

- Engage other Balkan FSC working groups
- Support pilot forest certifications in 3 locations (Decan, Ferizaj, Leposaviq):
 - Regional trainings
 - Develop certification manual
 - Hands-on, on-demand enterprise support
- Pursue national standard only after pilots

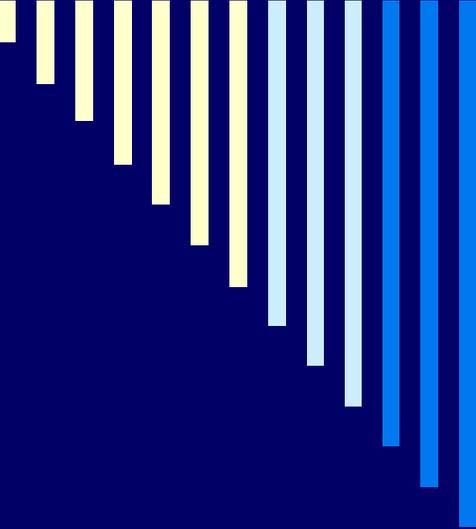




Conclusion: Certification Benefits in Kosovo

- Broad landscape values included in forest products and value chains
- Resources allocated transparently and more equitably
- Management driven by sustained yield & multiple use concepts





Thank You

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