



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PHYTO-SANITARY STANDARDS IN FORESTRY

Nyiregyhaza, 09-11 June, 2015

Kosovo presentation

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1

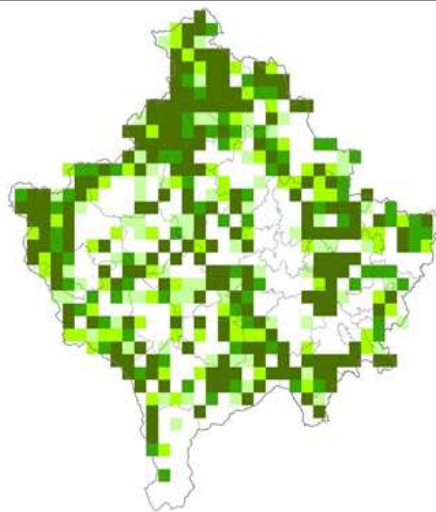


Fig.1 The forest map of Kosovo (Regions)

Kosovo Forest Resources I

- Based on the second National Inventory of Forest
- The total forest area in Kosovo is 481.000 ha;
- 75 800 ha is classified as high forest;
- 397 800 ha is classified as coppice and mixed forest;
- Coppice with standards with scattered larger trees 7 400 ha;
- About 350 000 is in need of different kinds of treatment.
The most urgent needs are cleaning and thinning operations;
(a specially pre-commercial activities)
- 60% is classified as public forestlands
- 40 % as private forestlands.

Source Kosovo Forest Inventory 2013 NFG

3

Kosovo Forest Resources II

- Broadleaved forest covers more than 90% of the forest area.
- Dominant broadleaved species are beech and oak.
- Coniferous forest, covering 7% of the total.
- Dominant conifer species are *Abies alba*, *Picea abies* and *Pinus* species
- The total standing wood volume in public forest lands is 27.5 million m³
- Private forest land has standing volume 12.7 million m³
- The annual increment is 1.556 million m³
- The annual allowable cut is 1.240.million m³
- 40% of public forestlands and 29% of private forestlands are subject to unregulated harvesting activities.

4

Legal Framework for Forest Health

- Law on forests no 2003/3 mandated Kosovo Forest Agency to reduce hazards or threats from fire, insects, disease and invasive organisms through the Directorate for forest utilization and protection.
- Martti Ahtissaari's plan for decentralization transfers the mandate for reduction of hazards or threats from fire, insects, diseases and invasive organisms to Municipal forest authority for forest utilization and protection.
- Forest strategy 2010-2020, supported by the MAFRD.

5

Institutional setup and status of NPPO

- NPPO is not yet selected and nominated!!!
- The highest authority in charge of forestry in Kosovo is the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD).
- At national level forests resources are managed by main forestry branches
 1. Forestry Department within MAFRD as policy decision maker
 2. Kosovo Forestry Agency (KFA) an executive branch of the MAFRD-Government.

6

Organizational setup of Kosovo forestry I

The Forestry Department (FD) is one of eight departments within the MAFRD composed by three units in charge of:

1. Forest policy, education and trainings;
2. Forest economy-giving the different licenses
3. Forest management and infrastructure.

The KFA is the implementing agency within Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development for the administration and management of state-owned forests. KFA is also responsible for law enforcement in both public and private forests.

7

Organizational setup of Kosovo forestry II

At central level KFA has 5 directorates:

1. Forest management;
2. Pasture management, wildlife, hunting and ecotourism;
3. Administration.
4. Directory for legal issue
5. Directorate of Inspection for Forestry and Hunting

8

Organizational setup of Kosovo forestry III

- KFA has 6 regional offices in each province, which, after a decentralization of political power, share the responsibility in managing public forests with the local governments at 30 municipalities (Pristina 6 municipalities, Peja 5, Prizren 6, Ferizaj 4, Gjilan 4, Mitrovica 6) and
- Silviculture, research and seedling production (at the Forest Institute in Peja);
- Each regional forestry office of KFA is staffed with forestry engineers, who prepare annual operational plans based on the data and information given from the long terms management plans

9

MAIN FOREST DISEASES ON KOSOVO

Disease	Identified at	Scope of damage
<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> - chestnut blight	chestnut	substantial
<i>Microsphaera alphitoides</i> - powdery mildew	oak	substantial
<i>Armillaria mellea</i> - bootlace	conifers and broadleaf's	minor to medium
<i>Heterobasidion annosum</i> - annosum root rot	conifer plantations	minor
<i>Ophiostoma ulmi</i> – dutch elm disease	elm	substantial
<i>Melampsorella caryophyllacearum</i> -Witches' brooms	fir	minor
Diseases requiring alertness of forest authorities		substantial
<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> - Sudden oak death <i>Chalara fraxinea</i> - Chalara dieback of ash <i>Cryptodiaporthe populea</i> - poplar canker <i>Phytophthora citricola</i> - citricola canker		

10

MAIN FOREST PESTS ON KOSOVO

Pest species	Identified at	Scope of damage
<i>Lymantria dispar</i> - gypsy moth	oak	moderate
<i>Euproctis Chrysorrhoea</i> - brown tail moth	oak, elm,	moderate
<i>Tortrix viridana</i> - european oak leafroller	oak	minor
<i>Thaumetopoea proccessionea</i> – pine proc. moth	black pine	moderate
<i>Ips typographus</i> - spruce bark beetle	spruce	moderate
<i>Orchestes fagi</i> - beech leaf miner	beech	moderate
<i>Diprion pini</i> - common pine sawfly	pine	moderate
<i>Chermes abietis</i> - eastern spruce gall aphid	spruce	moderate
<i>Ips sexdentatus</i> - six-toothed bark beetle	pine, fir spruce	moderate

Pests requiring alertness of forest authorities

Dryocosmus kuriphilus Yas. - oriental chestnut gall wasp

moderate

***Dryocosmus kuriphilus* Yas. - oriental chestnut gall wasp**

11

POTENTIAL FUTURE THREATS I

- Due to the lack of continuity and consistency in management of forest resources substantial economic and environmental losses were made to the forestry sector.
- The most threats to the forest are deforestation and degradation of forest and forest land caused by uncontrolled gravel extraction, illegal logging, insects and diseases calamities and forest fires.
- Invasive species
- Climate changes are likely to produce more optimal conditions for development of insects and pathogen resulting in an increase in insect and disease occurrence.

12

POTENTIAL FUTURE THREATS II

- Illegal logging in combination of other illegal activities
- Increasing global movement of people and products
- In steep mountainous terrain there are alarming signals of desertification due to serious soil erosion
- Lack of best practices in forest management.
- Air pollution

13

Measures to prevent incursions of new forest pests at borders

Law for Plant Protection Nr. 04/L-120

Draft law on forest reproductive material (FRM)

State institutions in charge for implementation of the Law

1. Phyto-sanitary inspection
2. Phyto-sanitary boarder inspection control

14

ISPM IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

- This is regulated by the: Law for Plant Protection Nr. 04/L-120
- Annex IV
- Part A
- Special requirements which must be implemented, for the introduction and movement of plants, plant products and other objects into Kosovo
- **Section plants, plant products and other objects originating outside Kosovo**

15

WHAT IS DONE AND WHAT IS PLANED!

- **1. Publications**
- <http://www.fao.org/europe/resources/kosovo-forestry-toolkit/en/>
- **2. The mobile phone application developed by the project “Support to Implementation of Forest Policy and Strategy in Kosovo” GCP/KOS/005/FIN the details are as follows:**
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- The main purpose of the FAO-project Mobile App is to provide information to users, to be updated and to report various forest health pests, diseases or other similar.
- Users will be able to send reports by using the smart-phone camera, which will then be forwarded to Kosovo Forest Institute.

16

WHAT IS DONE AND WHAT IS PLANED!

Goal

The main goals of the application are to:

- Disseminate information of about Kosovo forests and their health status;
- To report any disturbance of the Kosovo Forests to institutions in charge;
- The application has been successfully developed on **iOS** and should be migrated to the official App Store account as soon as the account is available (purchased). The QR Code with link to mobile application download is herewith enclosed.
- Once the application is available on both platforms, the FAO- project reporting app will be available to an estimated 600k smart-phone devices present in Kosovo.

17

WHAT IS DONE AND WHAT IS PLANED!

• **3. The planned activities of the project and Kosovo Ministry of Agriculture in field of Forest healths follows:**

- Provide support in drafting essential secondary legislation (bylaws and administrative Instructions/regulations) related to the Forest Health
- Integrate Kosovo Forest Health System (incl. ICP monitoring), with Kosovo Forest Information System -KFIS
- Provide support in re-establishing ICP sample plots Level 1 system in Kosovo
- Train Kosovo Forest Agency/Kosovo Forest Institute and municipalities' field staff on forest health reporting requirements and use of KFIS for monitoring purposes

18



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THANK YOU