

Forest ownership changes in Europe: trends, issues and needs for action

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ORGANIZATION OF FORESTRY EXTENSION SERVICES IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

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1. INTRODUCTION

TRANSITION PROCESS

- **significant impact** on public administration and redistribution of responsibilities in the forestry sector

ROLE of forestry organizations was changed

From control and regulatory function



to service oriented





1. INTRODUCTION

WORLD BANK - “Forest institutions in transitions: Experiences and lessons from Eastern Europe”

“...modern forest institutions should be service oriented”



FORESTRY EXTENSION SERVICES IN SEE COUNTRIES →

- organized on a multiple levels,
- different personnel and technical resources,
- different forms of financing,
- different scope and efficiency of the activities



1. INTRODUCTION

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

to determine the model of organization of forestry extension services in selected SEE countries

Analysis of legal frameworks and organisational structure

Analysis of the needs and possibilities for its improvement

1. INTRODUCTION



SELECTED SEE COUNTRIES

5 Countries

Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Macedonia

- Selected countries have gone through **many transitional reforms** after the breakup of Yugoslavia
- They are in **different levels of relations with the EU**
- Represent a **range of economic, social and environmental conditions**



2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

MIX OF METHODS

Literature review

Official statistics

Internal documents from
relevant organizations

Scientific studies

**Secondary data
collection and analysis**

In-depth interviews

**Primary data
collection and analysis**



2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

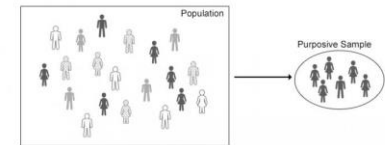
PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION



Judgmental sampling technique

Interviews with decision-makers and experts in forestry extension services:

- Ministry (FBiH-2, SRB-1)
- SE for forest management (RS-1, SRB-4, MAK-1)
- public and extension services (SLO-3 , HRV-1)
- Chamber (SLO-2, HRV-1)
- private sector-licensed forest engineers (MAK-2)
- NGO in forestry (SRB-1, MAK-1)



March –
April 2016.



2. MATERIAL AND METHODS



Questionnaire



19 questions

- characteristics of private forest owners,
- characteristics of their properties and associations,
- **frameworks for providing consulting and professional and technical services**

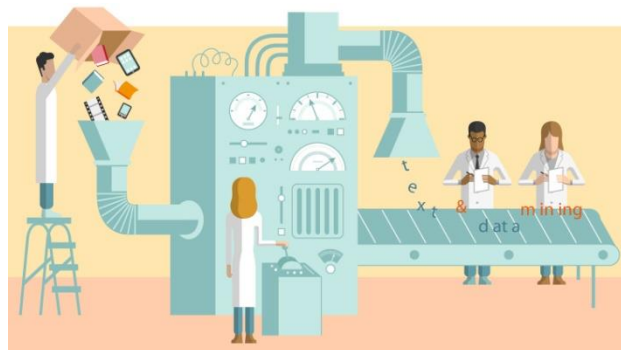


2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

DATA ANALYSIS

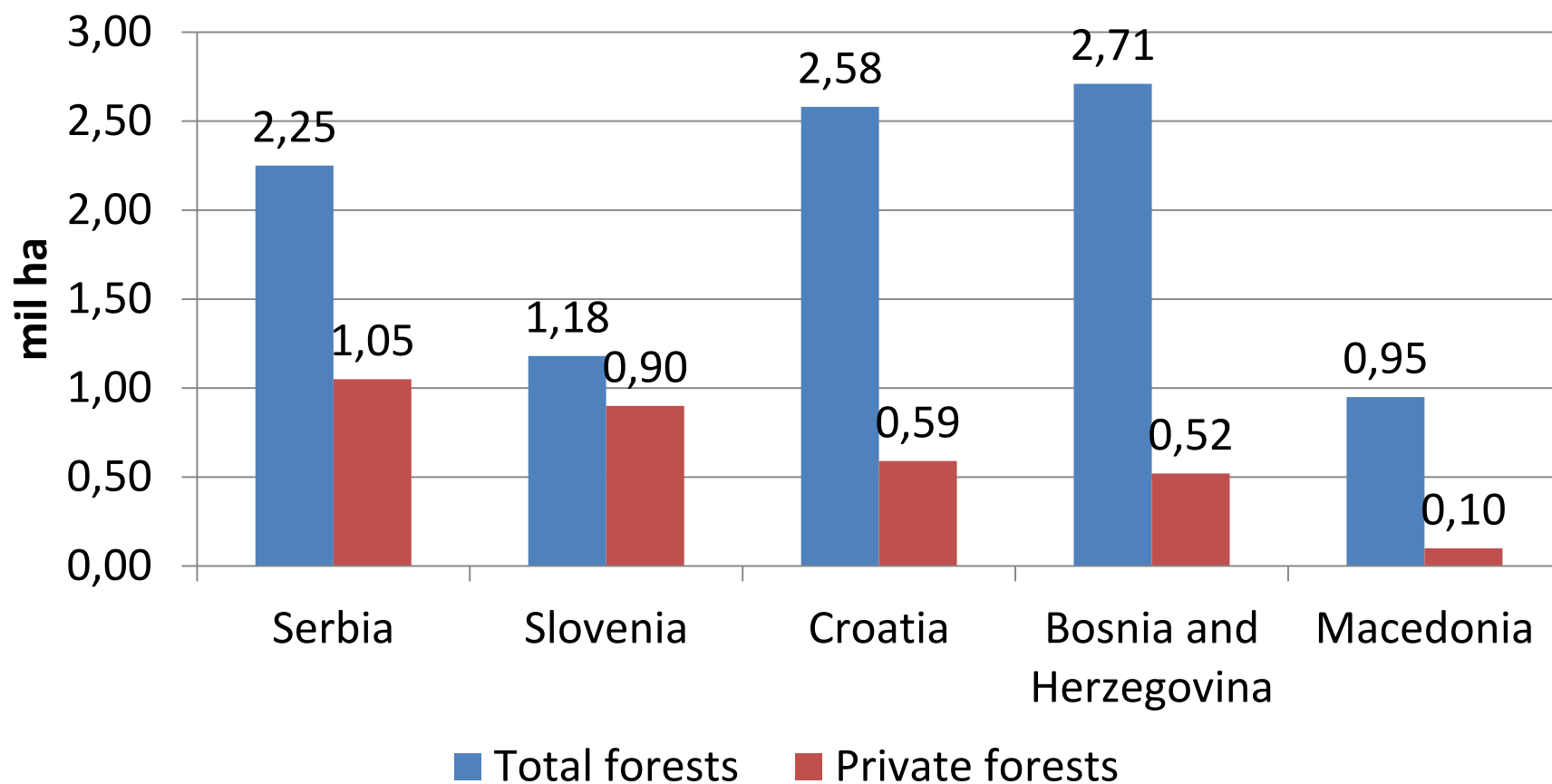
qualitative content analysis, for each of the selected countries

comparisons between countries was done by using the matrix tables



3. RESULTS

FOREST RESOURCES



3. RESULTS

FOREST OWNERSHIP

- Large fragmentation of forest property (1.2 - 2.8 ha)
- Large numbers of private forest owners (320,000 – 900,000 owners)
- Difficulties in sustainable management of forest holdings



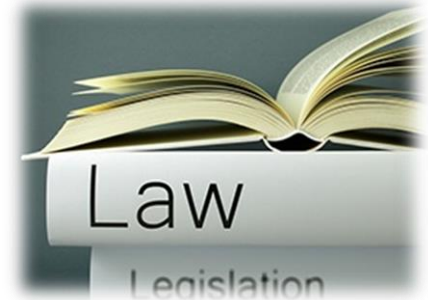
3. RESULTS

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Law on forests

Law of the extension service* (CRO)

- Professional and technical tasks in private forests should be carried out by employees of SE (MAC, RS, SRB),
- Association of PFOs, if it employs a qualified person (SRB),
- Cantonal Ministry through the cantonal administration (FBiH)



- Establishment of public extension and forestry services and its activities (SLO, CRO)

3. RESULTS

ATTITUDES OF THE RESPONDENTS TO LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Not sufficiently developed

Do not correspond to current participants in these activities

Do not govern this matter on satisfactory basis

The largest number of respondents → *"...the legal framework is not bad"*

a need for improvement



"...a more efficient extension service can be established"

it is necessary *"...to better define the provision of advisory support, funding sources, etc."*

3. RESULTS

ORGANIZATIONAL MODELS FOR THE PROVISION OF EXTENSION SERVICES FOR PRIVATE FORESTS

State forest enterprises

SRB,
MAC,
RS

Independent public organizations

Advisory Service
(CRO)
Slovenia forest service
(SLO)

Public administration
(Ministry)

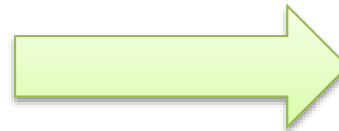
Cantonal forest administration
(FBiH)



3. RESULTS

ORGANIZATIONAL MODELS FOR THE PROVISION OF EXTENSION SERVICES FOR PRIVATE FORESTS

State forest enterprises



There are services to perform professional and technical tasks in private forests at all organizational levels

Three-stage territorial level:

1. General Directorate,
2. Forest estates and
3. Forest administration units



3. RESULTS

ORGANIZATIONAL MODELS FOR THE PROVISION OF EXTENSION SERVICES FOR PRIVATE FORESTS



SAVJETODAVNA SLUŽBA

Advisory Service
(CRO)



- Part of the agricultural extension service
- Two-stage territorial level - Directorate (the central part) and the branches at the regional level



ZAVOD za GOZDOVE
SLOVENIJE

Slovenia Forest Service

Slovenia forest
service



- Part of the state forest service
- Performs public forestry services in all forests
- Located within the Department of Extension for Forest Owners and Public Relations



3. RESULTS

ORGANIZATIONAL MODELS FOR THE PROVISION OF EXTENSION SERVICES FOR PRIVATE FORESTS

Attitudes of the respondents towards organizational models

Analysed services and the level of
provided services are not satisfactory

Services are in accordance with the
financial resources provided by the
government

Main reasons for dissatisfaction

Insufficient number of employees

Insufficient technical equipment

Insufficient activities to support
the association of PFOs

Economic aspects of forest
management



3. RESULTS

ORGANIZATIONAL MODELS FOR THE PROVISION OF EXTENSION SERVICES FOR PRIVATE FORESTS

Obstacles for improving the current state of these organizations

finances

technical infrastructure

personnel structure

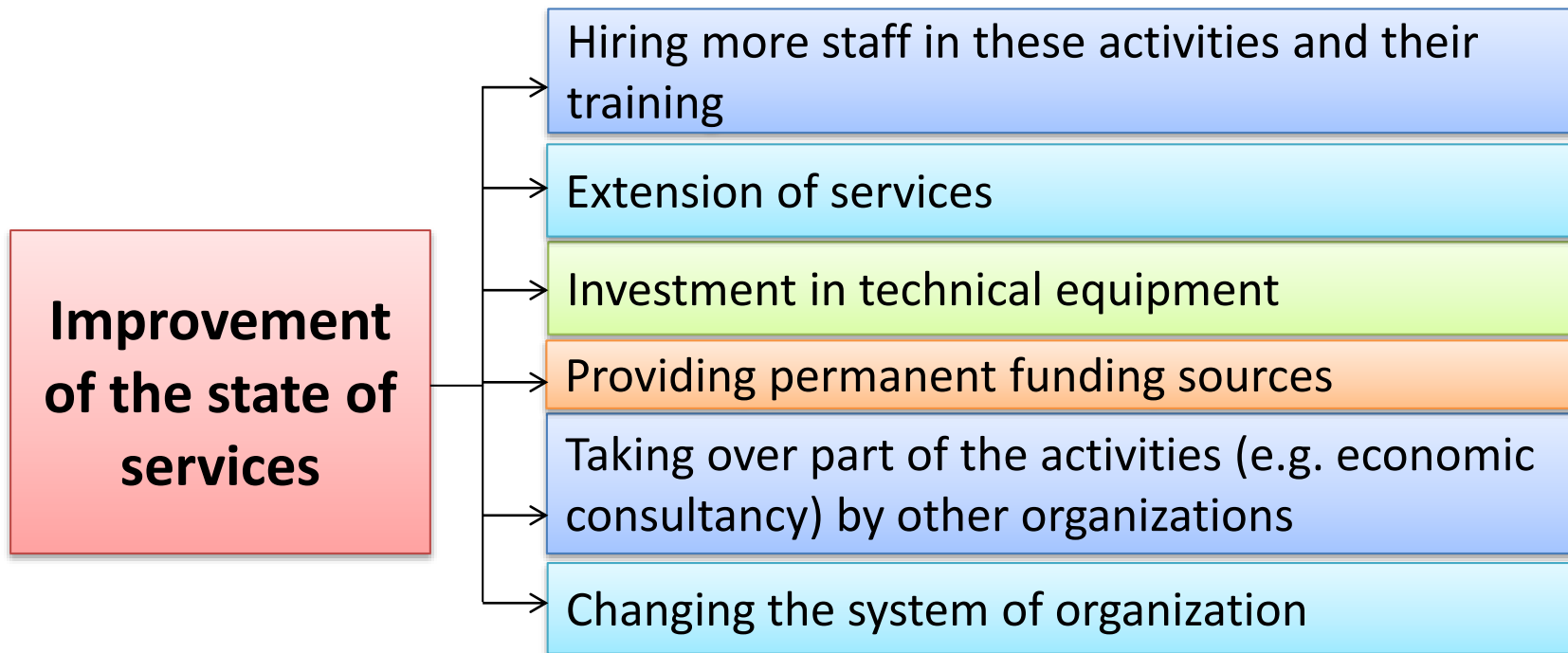
system of organization

*“...a need to establish a
new system of extension
services”*

*“...this problem must be
solved systematically,
which is currently not
the case”*

3. RESULTS

ORGANIZATIONAL MODELS FOR THE PROVISION OF EXTENSION SERVICES FOR PRIVATE FORESTS





3. RESULTS

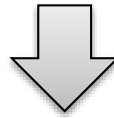
POSSIBILITIES OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF SERVICES

Enlargement of counselling themes (SLO)	Improved organization and financing of the services (CRO and SRB)	Improvement of the institutional and legislative framework (FBiH)
Need for counselling on economic aspects of forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employment of more workers in these jobs (CRO)• Reorganization of services (allowing private sector to participate, changes in the services organization within the public company) (SRB)	Need for improvement in organizational and legal terms



4. DISCUSSION

STRENGTHENING OF PRIVATE PROPERTY AND THE ROLE OF OWNER



Part of forestry decision-making is changing

From the once thoroughly competent State,
management functions are directed towards PFOs

4. DISCUSSION

- Many different models of organizing extension services around the world
- Choosing the right model of a public extension service is a very complex and lengthy process



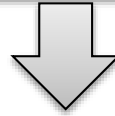
APPROPRIATE MODEL OF FOREST EXTENSION SERVICE is certainly a systematic process of exchange

ideas, knowledge and techniques that lead to **a joint change in the attitudes, practical experience, knowledge, value and behavior**, all with the aim of improving forest management

4. DISCUSSION

CONCLUSIONS

Despite the presence of different models of organizing extension services in selected countries



a necessity for better cooperation with PFOs:

- through the direct contact and identification of their needs and expectations, and
- through the involvement of all stakeholders



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Thank you for your attention!

Wien, 2016.