



Desk Study

Albania

Rome, 2020



FAO has been monitoring the world's forests at 5 to 10 year intervals since 1946. The Global Forest Resources Assessments (FRA) are now produced every five years in an attempt to provide a consistent approach to describing the world's forests and how they are changing. The FRA is a country-driven process and the assessments are based on reports prepared by officially nominated National Correspondents. If a report is not available, the FRA Secretariat prepares a desk study using earlier reports, existing information and/or remote sensing based analysis.

This document was generated automatically from a desk study. FAO cannot be held responsible for any use made of the information contained in this document.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

1. Forest extent, characteristics and changes
2. Forest growing stock, biomass and carbon
3. Forest designation and management
4. Forest ownership and management rights
5. Forest disturbances
6. Forest policy and legislation
7. Employment, education and NWFP
8. Sustainable Development Goal 15

Introduction

Introductory text

No official report has been received from Albania. This report is the result of a desk study prepared by the UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section, which is based on the existing available information.

Forests cover 36.6 percent of the land fund, while the pastures and meadows cover about 15.6 percent. Occupying half of the land fund in the Republic of Albania. The total area of the forest fund is 1,052 million hectares, and the area of pasture fund 478 thousand hectares.

The existing protected areas in 2016 are totally 800 and occupy an area of 477566 ha, representing 16.6 percent the territory of the country's surface, and more than 27.4 percent of the forest land fund. In 2016, the area of National Parks occupies 210500 ha., Which represents almost 7.5 percent of the country's territory.

Although a country of small size, Albania has a variety of species (rich biodiversity), a consequence of the diversity of geology and geomorphology, topographical conditions, and very different climate and hydrology by region of the country.

Owing to the geographic position and the diversity of ecosystems in our country there are 3,200 species of plants that account for about 30% of European flora. Fauna is mainly represented by the Eurasian element, but it is from the Mediterranean Hellenic element as well as the Balkan subversion and endemism. Albania also makes a bio corresponding movement of fauna from north to south of Europe, and further to northern Asia, small Asia and bilateral.

" **Forestry fund** " are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

"**Pasture Fund**" is all area of natural pastures and meadows, trees and bushes within their surfaces used for grazing outside the agricultural land fund.

"**Protected area**" declared land, water, marine and coastal certain protection as biological diversity, natural and cultural assets, other natural attachment related.

Source: The Institute of Statistics (INSTAT), <http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab4>

1 Forest extent, characteristics and changes

1a Extent of forest and other wooded land

National data

Data sources

2006	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	Forest Fund by ownership

2007	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

2008	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

2009	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

2010	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2 http://www.china-ceecforestry.org/country/albania/
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

2011	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)

	Additional comments
--	----------------------------

2012	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

2013	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

2014	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

2015	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

2016	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

2017	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

Classifications and definitions

2006	National class	Definition
-------------	-----------------------	-------------------

	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.
--	---------------	--

2007	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

2008	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

2009	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

2010	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

2011	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

2012	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

2013	National class	Definition
------	----------------	------------

	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.
--	---------------	--

2014	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

2015	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

2016	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

2017	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

Original data and reclassification

2006	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land
	Forestry Fund	1 043.31	75.00 %	25.00 %	0.00 %
	Total	1 043.31	782.48	260.83	0.00

2007	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land
	Forestry Fund	1 043.72	75.00 %	25.00 %	0.00 %

	Total	1 043.72	782.79	260.93	0.00
--	-------	----------	--------	--------	------

2008	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land
	Forestry Fund	1 040.20	75.00 %	25.00 %	0.00 %
	Total	1 040.20	780.15	260.05	0.00

2009	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land
	Forestry Fund	1 042.79	75.00 %	25.00 %	0.00 %
	Total	1 042.79	782.09	260.70	0.00

2010	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land
	Forestry Fund	1 042.76	75.00 %	25.00 %	0.00 %
	Total	1 042.76	782.07	260.69	0.00

2011	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land
	Forestry Fund	1 042.55	75.00 %	25.00 %	0.00 %
	Total	1 042.55	781.91	260.64	0.00

2012	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land
	Forestry Fund	1 041.39	75.00 %	25.00 %	0.00 %
	Total	1 041.39	781.04	260.35	0.00

2013	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		

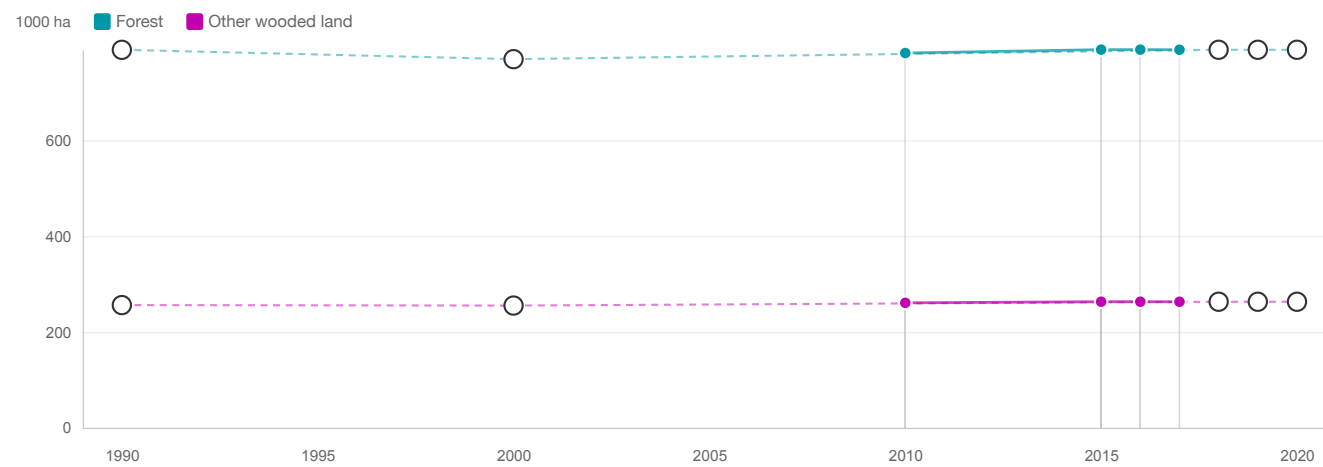
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land
	Forestry Fund	1 040.88	75.00 %	25.00 %	0.00 %
	Total	1 040.88	780.66	260.22	0.00

2014	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land
	Forestry Fund	1 052.77	75.00 %	25.00 %	0.00 %
	Total	1 052.77	789.58	263.19	0.00

2015	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land
	Forestry Fund	1 052.25	75.00 %	25.00 %	0.00 %
	Total	1 052.25	789.19	263.06	0.00

2016	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land
	Forestry Fund	1 052.24	75.00 %	25.00 %	0.00 %
	Total	1 052.24	789.18	263.06	0.00

2017	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land
	Forestry Fund	1 051.87	75.00 %	25.00 %	0.00 %
	Total	1 051.87	788.90	262.97	0.00



FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest (a)	788.80	769.30	782.07	789.19	789.18	788.90	788.90	788.90	788.90
Other wooded land (a)	256.00	255.00	260.69	263.06	263.06	262.97	262.97	262.97	262.97
Other land (c-a-b)	1 695.20	1 715.70	1 697.24	1 687.75	1 687.76	1 688.13	1 688.13	1 688.13	1 688.13
Total land area (c)	2 740.00	2 740.00	2 740.00	2 740.00	2 740.00	2 740.00	2 740.00	2 740.00	2 740.00

The FAOSTAT land area figure for the year 2015 is used for all reference years

Climatic domain	% of forest area 2015	Override value
Boreal	0.00	
Temperate	40.00	
Sub-tropical	60.00	
Tropical	0.00	

Comments

1b Forest characteristics

National data

Data sources

2006	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	Forest Fund by ownership

2007	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

2008	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

2009	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

2010	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2 http://www.china-ceecforestry.org/country/albania/
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

2011	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

2012	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

2013	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

2014	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

2015	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

2016	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

2017	References	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

Classifications and definitions

2006	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	

		are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.
--	--	--

2007	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

2008	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

2009	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

2010	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

2011	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

2012	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

2013	National class	Definition
------	----------------	------------

	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.
--	---------------	--

2014	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

2015	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

2016	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

2017	National class	Definition
	Forestry Fund	are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

Original data and reclassification

2006	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Naturally regenerating forest	Plantation forest	Other planted forest
	Forestry Fund	782.48	%	%	%
	Total	782.48	—	—	—

2007	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Naturally regenerating forest	Plantation forest	Other planted forest
	Forestry Fund	782.79	%	%	%

	Total	782.79	–	–	–
--	-------	--------	---	---	---

2008	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Naturally regenerating forest	Plantation forest	Other planted forest
	Forestry Fund	780.15	%	%	%
	Total	780.15	–	–	–

2009	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Naturally regenerating forest	Plantation forest	Other planted forest
	Forestry Fund	782.09	%	%	%
	Total	782.09	–	–	–

2010	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Naturally regenerating forest	Plantation forest	Other planted forest
	Forestry Fund	782.07	91.00 %	9.00 %	0.00 %
	Total	782.07	711.68	70.39	0.00

Plantation forest	Area (1000 ha)	...of which introduced
Forestry Fund	70.39	%
Total	70.39	–

2011	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Naturally regenerating forest	Plantation forest	Other planted forest
	Forestry Fund	781.91	%	%	%
	Total	781.91	–	–	–

2012	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Naturally regenerating forest	Plantation forest	Other planted forest

	Forestry Fund	781.04	%	%	%
	Total	781.04	—	—	—

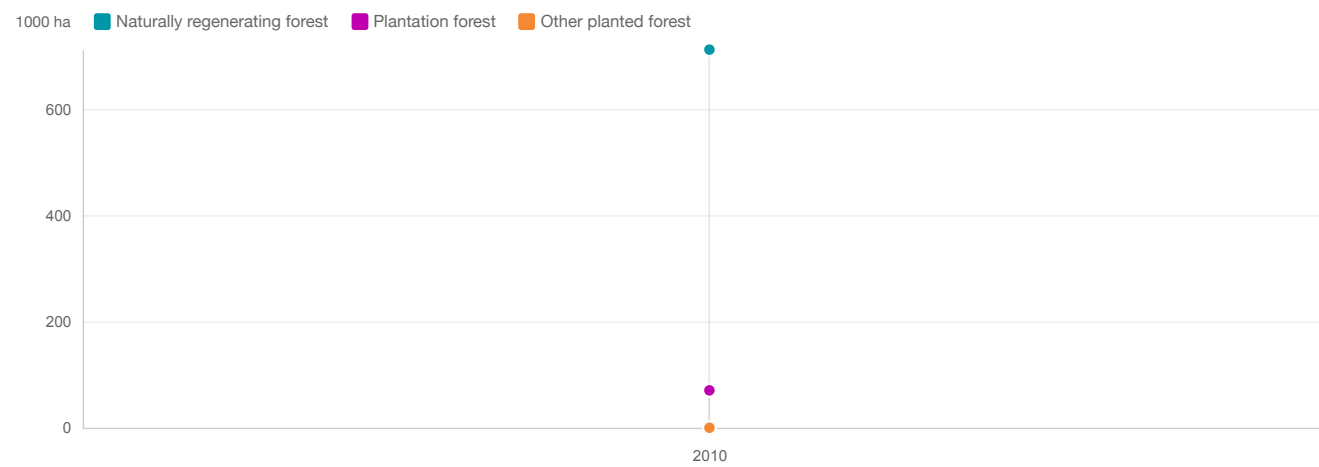
2013	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Naturally regenerating forest	Plantation forest	Other planted forest
	Forestry Fund	780.66	%	%	%
	Total	780.66	—	—	—

2014	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Naturally regenerating forest	Plantation forest	Other planted forest
	Forestry Fund	789.58	%	%	%
	Total	789.58	—	—	—

2015	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Naturally regenerating forest	Plantation forest	Other planted forest
	Forestry Fund	789.19	%	%	%
	Total	789.19	—	—	—

2016	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Naturally regenerating forest	Plantation forest	Other planted forest
	Forestry Fund	789.18	%	%	%
	Total	789.18	—	—	—

2017	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Naturally regenerating forest	Plantation forest	Other planted forest
	Forestry Fund	788.90	%	%	%
	Total	788.90	—	—	—



FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest (a)			711.68						
Planted forest (b)	–	–	70.39	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plantation forest			70.39						
...of which introduced species									
Other planted forest			0.00						
Total (a+b)	–	–	782.07	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total forest area	788.80	769.30	782.07	789.19	789.18	788.90	788.90	788.90	788.90

Comments

1c Primary forest and special forest categories

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

FAO FRA 2015 for Primary forest

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Primary forest	84.80	84.80	84.80	84.80	84.80
Temporarily unstocked and/or recently regenerated					
Bamboos	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mangroves	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber wood	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comments

1d Annual forest expansion, deforestation and net change

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

national forest inventory

National classification and definitions

by the law on forest no.9385, dated 05.05.2005

Original data

Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Forestry Department

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

By the forest expert in the National Agency of Environment

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha/year)			
	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Forest expansion (a)	12.00	15.60		
...of which afforestation	0.80	0.80		
...of which natural expansion	0.40	14.80		
Deforestation (b)				
Forest area net change (a-b)	-1.95	1.28	1.42	-0.06

Comments

1e Annual reforestation

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha/year)			
	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Reforestation				

Comments

1f Other land with tree cover

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

INSTAT, Institute of Statistics, <http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2>

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

TË DHËNA PËR BILANCIN KADASTRAL TË FONDIT PYJOR E KULLOSOR TË SHQIPËRISË										
CADASTRAL DATA OF FORESTRY FOUND AND CAPACITY OF PASTURE										
Viti	Pyje		Kullota		Sipërfaqe me bimësi pyjore		Djerr + Sipërfaqe improduktive		Gjithsej	
Year	Forestry		Pasture		Area with forestry flora		Wastland + Unproductive area		Total	
	Sip.Ha	%	Sip.Ha	%	Sip.Ha	%	Sip.Ha	%	Sip.Ha	%
2006	1.043.310	73,0	517.789	12,0	17.859	1,0	193565	14,0	1.772.523	100
2007	1.043.717	57,0	563.278	31,0	17.859	1,0	193565	11,0	1.818.419	100
2008	1.040.200	61,0	484.400	28,0	32.500	2,0	156.200	9,0	1.713.300	100
2009	1.042.790	60,0	505.290	29,0	29.090	2,0	165.340	9,0	1.742.510	100
2010	1.042.760	60,0	505.290	29,0	29.120	2,0	165.340	9,0	1.742.510	100
2011	1.042.550	58,0	555.290	31,0	29.330	2,0	165.340	9,0	1.792.510	100
2012	1.041.390	60,0	505.284	29,0	30.140	2,0	165.690	9,0	1.742.504	100
2013	1.040.881	60,0	491.011	28,0	29.400	2,0	167.613	10,0	1.728.906	100
2014	1.052.772	60,4	478.292	27,5	25.315	1,5	185.310	10,6	1.741.689	100
2015	1.052.253	60,4	478.188	27,5	25.315	1,5	185.141	10,6	1.740.897	100
2016	1.052.237	60,4	478.188	27,5	25.315	1,5	185.141	10,6	1.740.880	100
2017	1.051.871	60,4	478.081	27,5	25.270	1,5	185.118	10,6	1.740.339	100
Burimi informacionit: Ministria e Turizmit dhe Mjedisit .										
Source information: Ministry of Tourism and Environment.										

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Palms (a)					
Tree orchards (b)					
Agroforestry (c)					
Trees in urban settings (d)					
Other (specify in comments) (e)			29.12	25.32	
Total (a+b+c+d+e)	–	–	29.12	25.32	–
Other land area	1 695.20	1 715.70	1 697.24	1 687.75	1 688.13

Comments

Other = Area with forestry flora

2 Forest growing stock, biomass and carbon

2a Growing stock

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

FRA 2015 for 990 and 2000

INSTAT, Institute of Statistics, <http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2> for 2010-2017

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

FONDI PYJOR SIPAS PRONËSISË						
FOREST FUND BY OWNERSHIP						
Viti Year	Sipërfaqja e pyjeve / Forestry area (Ha)			Volumi i përgjithshëm i pyjeve / Total volume of forestry (000 m³)		
	Pyje Publikë Public forest	Pyje private Privat forests	Gjithsej Total forests	Pyje Publikë Public forest	Pyje private Privat forests	Gjithsej Total forests
2006	1.024.760	18.550	1.043.310	80.000	1.049	81.049
2007	1.019.197	24.520	1.043.717	80.024	1.639	81.663
2008	1.011.800	28.400	1.040.200	73.611	2.300	75.911
2009	1.015.970	26.820	1.042.790	72.438	3.289	75.726
2010	1.015.340	27.420	1.045.000	73.101	3.401	76.502
2011	1.013.930	28.620	1.042.550	73.858	3.426	77.285
2012	1.014.560	26.830	1.041.390	72.659	3.824	76.483
2013	1.008.580	32.302	1.040.881	72.928	3.316	76.244
2014	1.023.992	28.780	1.052.772	72.789	3.294	76.083
2015	1.023.473	28.780	1.052.253	51.953	3.294	55.247
2016	1.023.457	28.780	1.052.237	51.891	3.294	55.185
2017	1.023.091	28.780	1.051.871	51.631	3.294	54.925
Burimi i informacionit: Ministria e Turizmit dhe Mjedisit						
Source information: Ministry of Tourism and Environment						

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Growing stock m³/ha (over bark)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest									
Planted forest									
...of which plantation forest									
...of which other planted forest									
Forest	95.40	98.56	97.82	70.01	55.19	69.63	69.63	69.63	69.63
Other wooded land									

FRA categories	Total growing stock (million m³ over bark)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest									
Planted forest									
...of which plantation forest									
...of which other planted forest									
Forest	75.25	75.82	76.50	55.25	43.55	54.93	54.93	54.93	54.93
Other wooded land									

Comments

2b Growing stock composition

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

<http://www.china-ceecforestry.org/country/albania/> for 2015.

FRA 2015 for 1990, 2000 and 2010.

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

The diversity of forest species and the dynamism of forest ecosystems is variable all over the country. Most of the forest ecosystems in Albania are composed of 1 or 2 main species for instance: natural forests of beech, oak, black pine etc. Based on the data of NEA (2010) around 64% are pure forest stands, 30% are composed from 2 to 4 species and only 6% of the forest stands comprise more than 6 species in their composition. Forest stands which are part of the protected areas have the highest species composition in Albania. Based on the data of INSTAT (2017), conifer forests cover about 16.6% of the whole forest area and 21% of the overall standing volume. Black pine is the dominant species which occupy around 10% of the whole forest area, followed by Mediterranean pines (5%) and silver fir (1.6%).

Forest area coverage and standing volume of conifer species in Albania (Instat,2017)

Year	Forest area (ha)				Standing volume (1000 m³)			
	Black pine	Silver fir	Other conifers	Total area(ha)	Black pine	Silver fir	Other conifers	Total volume(m3)
2012	109,000	15,180	51,180	175,360	9,028	3,203	3,874	16,105
2013	108,491	15,180	51,180	174,851	9,029	3,203	3,874	16,105
2014	108,491	15,180	51,180	174,851	9,029	3,203	3,874	16,105
2015	108,468	15,180	51,157	174,806	6,543	2,321	2,808	11,672

On the other hand broadleaves forests cover about 83.4% of the total forest area and have a stocked volume accounted to 79% of the total standing volume (55 Million cubic meter).

Forest area coverage from broadleaves forests in Albania (Instat,2017)

Year	Forest area (ha)							
	Beech	Oak	Poplar	Other deciduous	Arbutus	Hornbeam	Other shrubs	Total area(ha)
2012	196,990	343,620	1,790	66,500	58,600	96,700	101,830	866,030
2013	196,990	343,620	1,790	66,500	58,600	96,700	101,830	866,030
2014	196,990	343,620	1,790	66,500	58,600	96,700	113,721	877,921
2015	196,841	343,471	1,790	66,447	58,600	96,700	113,598	

Standing volume per deciduous species in Albania (Instat,2017)

Year	Standing volume (1000 m3)							
	Beech	Oak	Poplar	Other decidous	Arbutus	Hornbeam	Other shrubs	Total volume (1000 m³)
2012	34,055	15,182	98	3,954	2,884	2,728	1,478	60,378

2013	33,815	15,182	98	3,954	2,884	2,728	1,478	60,138
2014	33,655	15,182	98	3,954	2,884	2,728	1,478	59,978
2015	24,500	11,001	71	2,865	2,090	1,977	1,071	43,574

The data of the NEA study (2010), indicate that in the composition of Albanian forests take part around 25 species out of which 10 species cover around 97% of the total forest area. This study shows that no significant change exist in the diversity and species composition during the period 1990-2010. The diversity of species composition in Albania is strongly linked with geographic position and their distribution in five phytoclimatic zones.

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Scientific name	Common name	Growing stock in forest (million m³ over bark)				
			1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Native tree species							
#1 Ranked in terms of volume	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	37.77	37.93	37.88	24.50	
#2 Ranked in terms of volume	Quercus sp.	Oak	15.07	14.35	14.40	11.00	
#3 Ranked in terms of volume	Pinus nigra	Black pine	10.37	11.37	10.96	6.54	
#4 Ranked in terms of volume	Abies alba	Silver fir	3.93	3.96	3.95	2.32	
#5 Ranked in terms of volume	Arbutus sp.	Arbutus				2.09	
#6 Ranked in terms of volume	Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam				1.98	
#7 Ranked in terms of volume	Populus sp.	Poplar				0.07	
#8 Ranked in terms of volume		Other conifers	3.54	3.81	3.57	2.81	
#9 Ranked in terms of volume		Other decidous	4.57	4.41	4.24	2.87	
#10 Ranked in terms of volume		Other shrubs				1.07	
Remaining native tree species					1.50	0.00	
Total volume of native tree species			75.25	75.83	76.50	55.25	–
Introduced tree species							
#1 Ranked in terms of volume							
#2 Ranked in terms of volume							
#3 Ranked in terms of volume							
#4 Ranked in terms of volume							
#5 Ranked in terms of volume							
Remaining introduced tree species							

FRA categories	Scientific name	Common name	Growing stock in forest (million m³ over bark)				
			1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Native tree species							
Total volume of introduced tree species			–	–	–	–	–
Total growing stock			75.25	75.83	76.50	55.25	–

Comments

2c Biomass stock

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Forest biomass (tonnes/ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Above-ground biomass									
Below-ground biomass									
Dead wood									

Comments

2d Carbon stock

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

FRA categories	Forest carbon (tonnes/ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Carbon in above-ground biomass									
Carbon in below-ground biomass									
Carbon in dead wood									
Carbon in litter									
Soil carbon									

Soil depth (cm) used for soil carbon estimates	
--	--

Comments

3 Forest designation and management

3a Designated management objective

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

FAO FRA 2015

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

Primary designated management objective

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Production (a)	685.00	620.00	614.20	629.00	628.00
Protection of soil and water (b)	86.90	96.80	131.10	130.00	130.00
Conservation of biodiversity (c)	16.90	52.40	31.00	31.00	31.00
Social Services (d)					
Multiple use (e)					
Other (specify in comments) (f)					
None/unknown (g)	0.00	0.10	5.77	-0.81	-0.10
Total forest area	788.80	769.30	782.07	789.19	788.90

Total area with designated management objective

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Protection of soil and water					
Conservation of biodiversity					
Social Services					
Other (specify in comments)					

Comments

3b Forest area within protected areas and forest area with long-term management plans

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

INSTAT, Institute of Statistics, <http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2>

FRA 2015 for table 3b.

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

RRJETI I ZONAVE TË MBROJTURA														
NETWORK OF PROTECTED AREAS														
Viti / Year	Numri I zonave / Number of zones							Sipërfaqja (Ha) / Surface (Ha)						
	Rezervë Strikte Natyrore / Natural and Scientific Reserves	Park Kombëtar / National Parks	Monument Natyror / Nature Monuments	Rezervat Natyror i Menaxhuar/Park Natyror Managed Natural Reserves	Peizazh i Mbrojtur / Protected Landscape	Zonë e Mbrojtur e Burimeve të Menaxhuara / Protected Resource Area	Gjithsej Total	Rezervë Strikte Natyrore / Natural and Scientific Reserves	Park Kombëtar / National Parks	Monument Natyror / Nature Monuments	Rezervat Natyror i Menaxhuar/Park Natyror Managed Natural Reserves	Peizazh i Mbrojtur / Protected Landscape	Zonë e Mbrojtur e Burimeve të Menaxhuara / Protected Resource Area	Gjithsej / Total
2000	4	13	261	26	4	4	312	14.500	56.440	4.780	42.898	29.873	18.245	166.736
2001	4	13	115	26	4	4	166	14.500	56.440	4.650	42.898	29.873	18.245	166.606
2002	4	13	750	26	4	4	801	14.500	56.440	3.490	42.898	29.873	18.245	165.446
2003	4	13	750	26	4	4	801	14.500	56.440	3.490	42.898	29.873	18.245	165.446
2004	4	13	750	26	4	4	801	14.500	56.440	3.490	41.128	49.611	18.245	183.414
2005	4	13	750	25	6	4	802	14.500	62.531	3.470	66.963	72.638	18.245	238.347
2006	3	13	750	24	6	4	800	14.500	88.615	3.470	63.663	72.638	18.245	261.131
2007	3	13	750	23	5	4	798	9.500	109.596	3.470	62.848	95.864	18.245	299.523
2008	2	14	750	22	5	4	797	4.800	176.684	3.470	62.530	95.864	18.245	361.594
2009	2	14	750	22	5	4	797	4.800	176.517	3.470	62.530	95.864	18.245	361.427
2010	2	15	750	21	5	4	797	4.800	188.945	3.470	67.424	95.864	18.245	378.749
2011	2	15	750	22	5	4	798	4.800	188.945	3.470	122.974	95.864	18.245	434.298
2012	2	15	750	22	5	4	798	4.800	210.501	3.470	122.974	95.864	18.245	455.855
2013	2	15	750	23	5	4	799	4.800	210.501	3.470	127.180	95.864	18.245	460.061
2014	2	15	750	24	5	4	800	4.800	210.501	3.470	144.685	95.864	18.245	477.566
2015	2	15	750	24	5	4	800	4.800	210.501	3.470	144.685	95.864	18.245	477.566

2016	2	15	750	24	5	4	800	4.800	210.501	3.470	144.685	95.864	18.245	477.566
2017	2	15	750	24	5	4	800	4.800	210.501	3.470	144.685	95.864	18.245	477.566
Burimi I informacionit: Ministria e Turizmit dhe Mjedisit														
Information Source: Ministry of Tourism and Environment														
*Emërtimet sipas Ligjit nr. 8906, dt 06.06.2002 "Për zonat e mbrojtura"														
*Denomination according to Law No 8906, date 06.06.2002 on "Protected area"														

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest area within protected areas	103.70	149.20	162.10						
Forest area with long-term forest management plan			776.30						
...of which in protected areas									

Comments

A legal and regulatory framework on protected areas and national parks has been developed over the past decades that is in compliance with international obligations, standards and criteria established since 1991. This framework covers the designation of new protected areas and national parks, as well as their expansion, conservation and management.

Because Albania has committed itself to international obligations and standards by signing a number of international conventions and other regulatory instruments, there are several examples of integrated ecosystem management in Albania (at already protected areas or "pilot projects"), as well as participation in international biodiversity conservation and management activities. One of the government's priorities is the harmonisation of the legal forest framework with such conventions. This implies the improved management of natural resources, taking into consideration biodiversity and protected areas. Such integrated management is also aimed at raising public awareness and encouraging participatory approaches in the sustainable management of natural resources.

The Law on Protected Areas (No. 8906 of June 6, 2002) defines general criteria for the designation of PAs: "A protected area may be any terrestrial, water, sea or coastal territory, defined as an area for biodiversity preservation, of the territory's associated natural and cultural values, which are managed based on existing legal and managerial tools and methods."

According to the criteria for protected areas used by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), national parks are classified as a separate category. According to Article 6 of the Law on Protected Areas, national parks are "wide territories of no less than 1,000 ha, having unique national and international values, a major part of which are natural ecosystems, little affected by human activity, where plants, animals and the natural physical environment are of a special educational and scientific importance".

Protected areas and national parks manage forests that are in state, communal and private ownership. Both protected areas and national parks come under the administration of the Forestry Service.

Economic activities are not permitted in forests located in protected areas and national parks. The production of wood products in protected areas is forbidden by law, and harvesting in national parks is also forbidden by law. According to Article 12/1 of the Law on Forests, "forests in protected areas and national parks are excluded from the classification categories as forests for harvesting".

Any illegal activities carried out inside national parks, including minor illegal cutting, are regarded as criminal offences according to the law. This creates difficulties for people living inside protected areas, who usually obtain firewood for household use through illegal cutting, having no alternative.

Protected areas in Albania cover 446,799 ha (15.54 percent of the territory of Albania), with an additional 12,428 ha in the sea (0.5 percent of Albania's territorial waters). Protected areas are classified according to six IUCN categories:

Category 1: Strictly Protected Areas — two sites covering a total of 4,800 ha

Category 2: National Parks — 15 national parks covering a total of 210,501 ha

Category 3: Nature Monuments — 3,470 ha

Category 4: Managed Nature Reserves/Natural Parks — 127,180 ha

Category 5: Protected Landscapes — 95,864 ha

Category 6: Protected Area of Managed Natural Resources — 18,245 ha

Source: FOREST FIRES COUNTRY STUDY - REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA, 2015, Produced by the Regional Fire Monitoring Center (Key expert: Nikola Nikolov)

4 Forest ownership and management rights

4a Forest ownership

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

FRA 2015 for 1990 and 2010

INSTAT, Institute of Statistics, <http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/agriculture-and-fishery/forests/#tab2> for 2010 and 2015

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

FONDI PYJOR SIPAS PRONËSISË						
FOREST FUND BY OWNERSHIP						
Viti Year	Sipërfaqja e pyjeve / Forestry area (Ha)			Volumi i përgjithshëm i pyjeve / Total volume of forestry (000 m³)		
	Pyje Publikë Public forest	Pyje private Privat forests	Gjithsej Total forests	Pyje Publikë Public forest	Pyje private Privat forests	Gjithsej Total forests
2006	1.024.760	18.550	1.043.310	80.000	1.049	81.049
2007	1.019.197	24.520	1.043.717	80.024	1.639	81.663
2008	1.011.800	28.400	1.040.200	73.611	2.300	75.911
2009	1.015.970	26.820	1.042.790	72.438	3.289	75.726
2010	1.015.340	27.420	1.042.760	73.101	3.401	76.502
2011	1.013.930	28.620	1.042.550	73.858	3.426	77.285
2012	1.014.560	26.830	1.041.390	72.659	3.824	76.483
2013	1.008.580	32.302	1.040.881	72.928	3.316	76.244
2014	1.023.992	28.780	1.052.772	72.789	3.294	76.083
2015	1.023.473	28.780	1.052.253	51.953	3.294	55.247
2016	1.023.457	28.780	1.052.237	51.891	3.294	55.185
2017	1.023.091	28.780	1.051.871	51.631	3.294	54.925
Burimi i informacionit: Ministria e Turizmit dhe Mjedisit						
Source information: Ministry of Tourism and Environment						

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

	Public (%)	Private (%)
2010	97,37	2,63
2015	97,26	2,74

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)			
	1990	2000	2010	2015
Private ownership (a)	0.00	6.80	20.57	21.62
...of which owned by individuals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
...of which owned by private business entities and institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
...of which owned by local, tribal and indigenous communities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public ownership (b)	788.80	762.50	761.50	767.57
Unknown/other (specify in comments) (c)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00
Total forest area	788.80	769.30	782.07	789.19

Comments

The ownership of forests and forest land is addressed in Article 15 of the Law on Forests and Forestry Service:

“Ownership of national forests

1. National forests, by ownership, are divided into:

a) publicly owned forests;

b) privately owned forests.

2. The public forests are owned and managed by the Directorate General of Forestry Service and its subordinate bodies and local government bodies.

3. The public forests are divided into:

a) forests and forest land owned by the state (state forests);

b) forests and forest land in use or owned by local governments (communal forests).

4. The private forest fund (private forests) consists of:

a) forests and forest land in private ownership;

b) trees and groups of trees that are located within the boundaries of the land in private ownership, new forests that are planted in these lands, and parts of privately owned forest.”

State forests are owned by the state.

Communal forests are forests owned by the state but given over for communal use to a village or to several villages or communes. In accordance with criteria developed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAF), parcels of communal forest from 0.4 to 1 ha per family may be given for use to households of permanent residence in the village, subject to agreement between the local government and the forest authority. The specific rules and criteria for the definition and administration of these forests are the subject of a special regulation of the MAF.

Private forests are any bodies of trees and any forests created within the boundaries of land recognised as private property. Up until 1945, private forests in Albania covered 63,000 ha out of the 1,379,000 ha of the total forest area, according to the available data. After 1945, the mass nationalisation of private property started and a few years later the concept of private ownership vanished. The restitution of private forests to their former owners began after 1996. A total of 19,000 ha, or less than 30 percent of private forest area, had been restored to their former owners by December 2007. The restitution process is very slow and the former owners face various problems in relation to the management of their forests.

Private forests in Albania cover an area of 27,420 ha (2.6 percent of Albanian forests, which is a very small proportion compared to state and communal forests), with a standing volume of 3,402,000 m³ (4.4 percent of the total). The average standing volume in private forests is 124 m³/ha, which is higher than in communal and state forests. The main goals of the association of private forest owners are to address the needs and interests of private owners; help its members with the management of private forests; protect the forests and the environment; increase the tourism and recreation values of forests; and disseminate promotional materials.

Although private forest areas are very small, they have been intensively exploited in recent years. Owners are trying to make as much profit as possible, without thinking about the future of their forests. On the other hand, there are no subsidies available to encourage responsible management; there is no clear legislation on the management of private forests; and there is no manual on the technical aspects of private forest management. There are currently no investments in private forests, while illegal exploitation by the owners and illegal logging by others are among the biggest concerns in these forests. In some areas ownership is not clear: the completion of ownership documentation is complicated by bureaucracy and corruption, and there are many cases of conflict and disputed ownership. Forest management is typically ad hoc, leading to the degradation of private forests, low incomes, and frequent forest fires

Source: FOREST FIRES COUNTRY STUDY - REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA, 2015, Produced by the Regional Fire Monitoring Center (Key expert: Nikola Nikolov)

4b Holder of management rights of public forests

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)			
	1990	2000	2010	2015
Public Administration (a)				
Individuals (b)				
Private business entities and institutions (c)				
Local, tribal and indigenous communities (d)				
Unknown/other (specify in comments) (e)	788.80	762.50	761.50	767.57
Total public ownership	788.80	762.50	761.50	767.57

Comments

The management of **state forests** is delegated to the Public Forestry Service at local/regional level, which is under the direct responsibility of the MoE. The Forestry Service was established on the basis of forestry legislation and decisions of the Council of Ministers, both of which have undergone considerable changes since 1990. Prior to January 1, 2014, the Forestry Service was organised at district level, and both the Forest Police and forest management sectors were included in the district forestry service. As already mentioned, as of January 1, 2014, the Forestry Service and Forest Inspectorate are two separate units that operate at regional level. Illegal activities and forest crimes are monitored and controlled by the inspectorate. The Regional Forestry Services Directorate (RFSD) is responsible for the overall management of state forests, silviculture, wood production, forest protection, the afforestation of barren land, the management of non-timber forest products, and support to other forest functions. The RFSD is responsible for the management and administration of protected areas and national parks. It is also responsible for providing services to forest users and communes, and for the management of communal forests and private forests. The Forestry Service has faced a variety of complex situations over the last two decades.

In Albania, **communal forests** are the most important sub-sector within forestry. In rural areas, there is a high level of dependency on natural resources from forests and pastures. Forestry is very important for land-use development in rural areas. Forests and pastures are used by farmers, typically in the form of agro-forestry systems. Within these agro-forestry systems, agricultural crops, trees and livestock are managed within the same land unit. Traditionally (i.e. before 1945), Albanian forest areas close to villages were either regarded as common “village forests” or divided among families and groups of families as “family forests” to fulfil their needs for wood, grazing and fodder. After 1990, with the transition from a centralised system to a free market economy, there was a focus on the transfer and usufruct of state forests and pastures to communes. The main custodians of forests and pastures in Albania are forest families, who undertake continual, sometimes seasonal, land management practices. Within the decentralisation process, associations of forest and pasture users have been established in most communes, while more recently, through the land transfer process, the role of local government units (communes and municipalities) has been strengthened. Regional federations and a national federation have been established and strengthened in order to represent the interests of communal forest and pasture users. Communal forest management remains the responsibility of local government units and the associations of forest and pasture users, supported by federations and the State Forest Extension Service. The control function lies with a separate forest inspectorate under the Environmental Inspectorate within the MoE.

At the same time as the institutional reform, a new forest law reflecting the major changes in the forestry sector over the last two decades is expected to be approved by the Parliament.

The recent transfer of management competences for communal forests and pasture lands to the communes and municipalities has fundamentally changed the management structure and focus for these areas. The new arrangements, as defined in Decision No. 22 of the Council of Ministers of 2008, establishes the management authority and gives responsibility over forests to local government units and local users (associations of forest and pasture users). This arrangement brings these forests and pastures under the management and accountability structures of the communes.

Although the situation in terms of ownership rights for individual forest and pasture users has not yet been greatly improved, the decentralisation of authority is expected to provide greater recognition of and respect for the rights of primary stakeholders — traditional forest families as local custodians of these resources.

Associations of forest and pasture users are local-level organisations that coordinate tasks among users and support the implementation of forest management activities.

The National Federation of Communal Forests and Pastures is a non-profit, non-governmental organisation that represents the interests of users of forests and pastures in Albania. Its mission is to address and represent the interests of its members, accelerate decentralisation, and legalise use/ownership rights in order to promote the sustainable management of forests and pastures.

To date, the Forestry Service is responsible for service provision, although this is not functioning. National and regional federations are filling part of the gap by providing services for associations of forest and pasture users.

Source: FOREST FIRES COUNTRY STUDY - REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA, 2015, Produced by the Regional Fire Monitoring Center (Key expert: Nikola Nikolov)

5 Forest disturbances

5a Disturbances

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)																	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Insects (a)																		
Diseases (b)																		
Severe weather events (c)																		
Other (specify in comments) (d)																		
Total (a+b+c+d)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total forest area	769.30	–	–	–	–	–	782.48	782.79	780.15	782.09	782.07	781.91	781.04	780.66	789.58	789.19	789.18	788.90

Comments

5b Area affected by fire

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

FOREST FIRES COUNTRY STUDY - REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA, 2015, Produced by the Regional Fire Monitoring Center (Key expert: Nikola Nikolov) for 2005, 2006, 2007, 2010, 2012.

FAO FRA 2015 for 2003, 2004, 2008, 2009, 2011.

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)																	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total land area affected by fire				9.79	1.11	9.36		12.13	20.86	3.80	7.18	36.88	4.60					
...of which on forest				0.21	0.02	3.24	1.08	5.87	0.40	0.06	1.13	1.80	3.30					

Comments

Between 2004 and 2013, the annual average burned area was 2,731 ha of forests; 50 ha of (non-forest) protected areas; and 2,000 ha of other vegetation (e.g. wetlands). Damage included 15 houses burned; four high-voltage pylons damaged; and 23 people injured. Each year around 200 ha of olive trees and other agricultural crops are also burned. This information is mostly provided by the state authorities and no independent studies have been carried out to confirm the figures. In 2007, for example, when fires were monitored by satellite, the situation was shown to be more negative than the figures reported by the responsible authorities.

The most severe forest fires in recent years occurred in 2007 and 2012.

2007:

- 1,190 fires in forests and pastures
- 2,700 ha of state forests burned
- 2,860 ha of communal forests burned
- 310 ha of private forests burned
- 6,263 ha of pastures burned
- Estimated damages of around EUR 20 million

2012:

- 440 cases of fires in forests and 47 cases of fires in pastures
- 3,300 ha of forest area burned
- 1,300 ha of pasture burned

Studies have shown that 29 percent of these forest fires were caused by negligence; 61 percent by unknown factors; 9 percent by arson; and only 1 percent by unusual events and lightning. However, it should be recognised that even those forest fires classified as “caused by unknown factors” can be considered to have been started as a result of human activity. They are classified under “unknown factors” as the precise cause is not known, but it can still be concluded that a large proportion of forest fires in Albania are started by human activities.

Source: FOREST FIRES COUNTRY STUDY - REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA, 2015, Produced by the Regional Fire Monitoring Center (Key expert: Nikola Nikolov)

5c Degraded forest

Does your country monitor area of degraded forest		
If "yes"	What is the national definition of "Degraded forest"?	
	Describe the monitoring process and results	

Comments

6 Forest policy and legislation

6a Policies, Legislation and national platform for stakeholder participation in forest policy

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

FAO FRA 2015 for table 6a.

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Indicate the existence of	Boolean (Yes/No)	
	National	Sub-national
Policies supporting SFM	Yes	Yes
Legislations and regulations supporting SFM	Yes	Yes
Platform that promotes or allows for stakeholder participation in forest policy development		
Traceability system(s) for wood products		

Comments

After the democratic transition in the 1990s, the process of restructuring the forest administration towards a market economy began. According to the 1992 Law on Forests and the 1993 Law on Forest Police, the district forest enterprises were transformed into forestry service directorates under the DGFP. By the end of 1997, the DGFP had five main directorates. At local level, forest control and forest management were delegated to 36 forestry service directorates, functioning at district level. Between 2002 and 2003, the DGFP began the process of institutional reform in the forest sector. In September 2005, the DGFP was abolished and the forestry sector was transferred to the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration (MoEFWA).

These reforms were aimed at dividing the regulatory and managerial functions by separating the Forest Police from forest management. With respect to illegal logging, the key body within the MoEFWA became the Sector of Coordination and Police Control (SCPC) under the Coordination and Control Directorate (CCD), which is responsible for planning and coordinating activities related to forest protection. The 36 district forestry services report indirectly to the SCPC through the General Secretary of the MoEFWA. Each of them has a specialised unit, the Sector for Forestry Police, responsible for control and monitoring. The institutional reform of the forestry sector has not been completed at the level of the district forestry service directorates, which carry out control and monitoring, the management of forest resources and the management of protected areas and hunting. This means that at field level the regulatory and managerial functions have not yet been separated. For this reason, at the beginning of 2010 the MoEFWA started to reorganise the Forestry Service on a regional basis, dividing the managerial functions and forest extension service and the regulatory and control functions into two separate bodies.

In January 2014, the Council of Ministers decided to separate the Forest Police and control functions from the Forestry Service. Since then, forest management has been under the Directorate for Treatment and Forest Protection within the newly named Ministry of Environment (MoE), which delegates forest management to 12 regional forestry services. The Forest Police and control functions are under the State Inspectorate of Environment, Forests and Waters (SIEFW), which delegates control to 12 regional inspectorates at local level. Based on the reforms transferring communal forests to local-government units, the shift will be complete by 2016. According to the 2015 draft decentralisation strategy, the forests will be owned by the local-government units and the responsible ministry will be the Ministry for Local Government.

Source: FOREST FIRES COUNTRY STUDY - REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA, 2015, Produced by the Regional Fire Monitoring Center (Key expert: Nikola Nikolov)

6b Area of permanent forest estate

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

FAO FRA 2015

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)					
	Applicable?	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Area of permanent forest estate	Yes			776.30		

Comments

7 Employment, education and NWFP

7a Employment in forestry and logging

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

FRA 2020 categories	Full-time equivalents (1000 FTE)											
	1990			2000			2010			2015		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Employment in forestry and logging												
...of which silviculture and other forestry activities												
...of which logging												
...of which gathering of non wood forest products												
...of which support services to forestry												

Comments

7b Graduation of students in forest-related education

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

FRA 2020 categories	Number of graduated students											
	1990			2000			2010			2015		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Doctoral degree												
Master's degree												
Bachelor's degree												
Technician certificate / diploma												
Total												

Comments

7c Non wood forest products removals and value 2015

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

	Name of NWFP product	Key species	Quantity	Unit	Value (1000 local currency)	NWFP category
#1						
#2						
#3						
#4						
#5						
#6						
#7						
#8						
#9						
#10						
All other plant products						
All other animal products						
Total					-	

Name of currency	
------------------	--

Comments

8 Sustainable Development Goal 15

8a Sustainable Development Goal 15

SDG Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as proportion of total land area 2015

Indicator	Percent							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest area as proportion of total land area 2015	28.08	28.54	28.80	28.80	28.79	28.79	28.79	28.79

Name of agency responsible	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
----------------------------	-------------------------------------

SDG Indicator 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Sub-Indicator 1	Percent						
	2000-2010	2010-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Forest area annual net change rate	0.16	0.18	-0.00	-0.04	-0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of agency responsible	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
----------------------------	-------------------------------------

Sub-Indicator 2	Forest biomass (tonnes/ha)							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Above-ground biomass stock in forest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Name of agency responsible	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
----------------------------	-------------------------------------

Sub-Indicator 3	Percent (2015 forest area baseline)							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	18.91	20.54	–	–	–	–	–	–

Name of agency responsible	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
----------------------------	-------------------------------------

Sub-Indicator 4	Percent (2015 forest area baseline)							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	–	98.37	–	–	–	–	–	–

Name of agency responsible	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
----------------------------	-------------------------------------

Sub-Indicator 5	Forest area (1000 ha)							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–	–