

Country:
Date of submission:

National Report to the Tenth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This streamlined reporting format is prepared in response to the request made in the Resolution on Forests for People, adopted at the ninth session of the Forum in February 2011¹. Accordingly, the Forum requested the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), to ensure simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 focused on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, (hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument)² and a balanced reporting of all its four Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs).

The streamlined reporting format is the result of consultations with the members of the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-Related Reporting. In addition, UNFFS and FAO consulted extensively with government representatives and international experts on this reporting format and its content. These consultations were conducted through five regional capacity-building workshops³ with the participation of UNFF and FRA national focal points. A total of 136 national and international experts from 78 countries and up to five international organizations participated in the workshops. The workshops also benefitted from the four on-going FAO pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on the implementation of the forest instrument.

The reporting format is intended to complement ongoing reporting by other processes and focuses on identifying critical gaps in international and national reporting, and on issues that are not sufficiently covered by other reporting processes such as forest financing and forest contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This will help to better measure the progress achieved across the full scope of the forest instrument and its GOFs.

The streamlined reporting format is prepared in a way that reduces the burden of multiple reporting exercises by countries. In this regard, the reporting format takes into account quantitative and qualitative information already submitted by countries to the FAO *Forest Resource Assessment* (FRA) 2005 and 2010⁴.

¹ United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the ninth session (1 May 2009 and 24 January to 4 February 2011_E/2011/42_E/CN.18/2011/20, Page 8)

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/261/57/PDF/N1126157.pdf?OpenElement>

² United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the seventh session (24 February 2006 and 16-27 April 2007)_E/2007/42, E/CN.18/2007/8

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/349/31/PDF/N0734931.pdf?OpenElement>

³ The workshops held in Bangkok, Thailand (10-12 October 2011), Nairobi, Kenya (13-15 December 2011), Accra, Ghana (6-8 February 2012), Beirut, Lebanon (11-13 April 2012) and Santiago, Chile (18-20 April 2012) were jointly organized by UNFFS and FAO.

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/67090/en/>

GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

- I. The forest instrument
- II. The four Global Objectives on Forests
- III. The contribution of forests to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

The forest instrument covers a broad spectrum of issues beyond forests. Its implementation requires close cooperation between different authorities. Consequently, the preparation of national reports may require a cooperative exercise among institutions and ministries such as ministries of environment, economic development, finance, agriculture, health and statistics, and in particular with national focal points for FRA, the NFP Facility, the ITTO C&I process and the Rio Processes, where applicable.

For reporting, please note the following:

- The fields with FRA indicators are highlighted in grey. This data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database;
- If information for a specific question does not exist, please enter NA (not available) or NR (not relevant) but do not leave the fields blank - all the responses to the questions contained in this reporting format are important for the Forum to analyze the progress, to identify the gaps and needs in implementing the forest instrument, including data gaps, and in finding ways and means to address them;
- Some of the questions include descriptive parts. We encourage countries to fill in these parts and provide context and background information in addition to the requested figures and the “yes” and “no” answers. At the same time, the responses should be limited [maximum 250] to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds;
- The national report should be submitted in English, French or Spanish. To facilitate exchange of experience, countries are also encouraged to submit, where relevant, a translation of their summary report in English.
- The national reports should be submitted to UNFFS by **30 September 2012**. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the UNFF10;
- Member States are kindly requested to submit the original signed copy of the national report with an official letter from their respective institution/ministry, via mail or email to the address below. Electronic copies should be available in word processing software, and the scanned copy of the official letter, as well as any graphic elements, should be provided in separate files.

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Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

B.Sc.: Bachelor of Science degree
C & I: Criteria and indicators processes
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT: Forest law enforcement, governance and trade
FRA: FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
GOF: Global Objectives on Forests
ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organization
MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
M.Sc.: Masters of Science degree
NA: Not available
NFP: National forest programme
ODA: Official development assistance
SIDS: Small Island Developing States
SFM: Sustainable forest management
UN: United Nations
UNFF: United Nations Forum on Forests

PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)⁵

Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument	<p>The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁶:</p> <p>1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management 1B: Financing sustainable forest management 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer 1D: Stakeholder participation 1E: Enhanced international cooperation</p> <p>2A: Forest law enforcement and governance 2B: International Trade in forest products 2C: Protection of forests 2D: Science and research 2E: Public awareness and education 2F: Private sector and industry 2G: Indigenous and local communities 2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting</p> <p>Data provided on thematic clusters of the forest instrument will also be used for assessing progress toward its Global Objectives on Forests (Qs 33-49).</p>
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1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management

1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database ⁷ (T14 – Policy and legal framework)		
2. Existence of national forest programme (nfp); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 – Policy and legal framework)		
3. Do you have inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
If yes, which sectors are actively involved:	X	
Agriculture		x
Climate Change		x
Energy		x
Tourism		
Water		x
Other:		

Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words).
The Inter-sectoral Rural Development Strategy of Albania (ISRDSA) constitutes a national strategy plan for rural development of Albania. It lays down the priorities of the rural development policy. The priorities have been set up in accordance with the European Community priorities on rural development policy.
In this strategy is stated that agricultural land accounts for 24% of the total land, with forests accounting for 36%, pastures and meadows 15% and others 25%.
According to official data, livestock accounts for 45% of total agriculture value added, which traditionally is based on the free grazing practices of flocks in natural forests and pastures.
Protect and enhance the environment through the sustainable management of natural resources in rural areas is one of the main aim of the inter-sectoral strategy.

⁵ <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/469/65/PDF/N0746965.pdf?OpenElement>

⁶ E.CN.18/2009/2, pp 4-5 (<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/240/37/PDF/N0924037.pdf?OpenElement>)

⁷ http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8_mega/en

On the Inter-sectoral Strategy of Environment the forests as integral part of the environment take an important place on this strategy closely related with rural development, agriculture, industry, tourism, transport, energy, game, water resources etc.		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	No
If yes, please specify:	x	
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	Yes	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.	x	
Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words). The decentralization of the forest management in Albania through the transferring processes to the local government, promoting transferring to the end users and the strengthening of capacity building of forest user associations are the main reforms in Albanian forestry undertaken by Albanian government these last years. There are transferred from the state to the local government c.a. 50% of forests and pastures stocks. In this way through participatory processes for the establishment of Forest Management Plans the indigenous peoples have the possibilities to get economic benefits developing green economy and using mechanisms of ecosystem services programs. A working group is established recently to strengthen the usufruct or privatization of forests and pastures, especially these dedicated for the fulfillment of family needs in rural areas. Local community has provided benefits from the bio carbon fund, based on the reforestation works, and rehabilitation of vegetation, replacing the animals out for several years.		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	No
	x	
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated. Albanian		
1B: Financing sustainable forest management: Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).		
1C: Capacity building and technology transfer		
6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 – Employment). No available data to encompass all the people employed in forestry sector (harvesting, medicinal plant collection, grazing etc.)		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T15 – Institutional framework). 970		
Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
		x
If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words). The main challenges are: low financial capacity of the state to prepare FMP, lack of a dedicated institution for the administration of EMP processes, low level of private experts, and lack of updated technology. The need for know-how training courses is crucial for the preparation of forests management plans. Involvement of Faculty of Forestry Sciences in cooperation with other relevant institutions (governmental and non-governmental organizations) on the processes of capacity building.		
8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country		
Recipient country	x	
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words). There is in place a project of World Bank for "National Resources Development Project" and now "Improvement National Resources Management" focuses mainly on the development of communal forestry through participatory approach. Forest management is formulated based on the stakeholder participation and supported for three year implementation.		

There are in place efforts to implement updated software in preparation of FMP and Mapping. Forest User associations are local community associations which take over the implementation of sustainable management plan. Identification of traditional user rights and forest private owners is trying to be digitalized.		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans		
Tax breaks		
Subsidies	x	
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets		
Others; please specify (maximum 250):		
1D: Stakeholder participation		
10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes	No
	x	
National	x	
Sub-national	x	
Local	x	
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words). The transferring process is a complex and complicated process followed by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of the FMP, participatory method, involving interested local group on the preparation, discussion and decision making processes 2. Supporting the foundation of forest user association per each commune which benefit forest and pastures areas under transferring processes, 3. Financial support (c.a. 30.000 USD/commune) in order to implement for three years the forest management plan, 4. Supporting for capacity building on communal and association levels. 5. Establishment of extension service in forestry. 		
1E: Enhanced international cooperation		
11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management? If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	Yes	No
	x	
North-South		
South-South		
Triangular		
Others:	Regional, FOREST EUROPE	
Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words). Implementation of the main objective forest for people, livelihood and poverty reduction, (Montenegro, Croatia, Kosovo, Kazakhstan, Sweden, FOREST EUROPE) Low enforcement and institutional reforms (Italy, Kosovo, FOREST EUROPE) Establishment of forest nursery, (Turkey) Biological struggle into the forests (Turkey) Wild fire wood protection (Montenegro, Turkey, Kosovo, Greece) Experience exchanging for the sustainable management of forests, protected areas network etc. (UNDP, KfW, WB)		
12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:		
Forests and climate change	x	
Forest biodiversity	x	
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests	x	

Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods	x			
Forest degradation and rehabilitation	x			
Others; please list: Efficiency of biomass energy and implementation of short rotation forestry				
2A: Forest law enforcement and governance				
13. Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework).				
14. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	Yes		No	
	x			
15. Is your country participating in international agreements/partnerships to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources?	Yes		No	
			x	
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?				
Donor country				
Recipient country				
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words). The last year is drafted the new forest and pastures law, which is on the phase of public transparency and approval and there are established a series of bylaw and regulations for the reduction of illegal logging and related trade. Forestry sector is under the restructuring of forest service, sharing the tasks and responsibilities between control and management structures. There are making efforts to implement mechanisms in combating illegal logging and related trade, similar with "due diligence system" There are making national efforts in implementation of forest certification (PEFC).				
2B: International trade in forest products				
16. Is your country involved in international forest products trade? If yes, please provide estimated market value (US\$ 1000):	Yes		No	
	x			
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products	68.728	46.815		
Fuel wood			12.736	10.570
17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes. please list the most important and provide estimated market value:	Yes		No	
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
			84	68
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words). There are strengthening the criteria for the selection of companies which operate on the forest harvesting, as the results there are reduced companies and increased their performance, There is implementing due diligence system for illegal logging and related trade, Reform in legislative framework, is improved significantly. Reform in institutional framework (Forest inspection is to created and enforced) The cooperation with other state institutions is formalized and improved				
2C: Protection of forests				
18. Forest area (1000 hectares) conservation of biodiversity; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).				
19. Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management). 183.000 ha				
Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words).				

<p>Increasing of protected area network, based on IUCN classification, preparation of Management Plan per protected areas, Institutional arrangement and low enforcement,</p> <p>Albania possesses a wide range of ecological systems including coastal zones, estuaries and lagoons, lakes and wetlands, grasslands, middle-low altitude coppice forests, high altitude forests, alpine vegetation and glacial areas.</p> <p>The current Protected Area System (PAs) includes 13 national parks, 204 nature monuments, 26 managed nature reserves, 5 protected landscapes/seascapes and 4 resource managed reserves, classified according to IUCN protected area designation criteria.</p> <p>The activities are focused on the preparation of Protected areas Management Plans There are prepared MP of Dajti National Park, Prespa National Park, Butrinti National Park, Kune Vaine Natural reserve, Karavasta etc.</p> <p>Sustainable management and conservation of protected areas is a priority of Albanian Government.</p>		
2D: Science and research		
20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research? No data available, because distribution of several institutions	2007	2011
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007	2011
Public sector	x	x
Private industry		x
Bilateral cooperation	x	x
Multilateral cooperation	x	x
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).		
22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	Yes x	No
If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders?	Yes x	No
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs?	2007	2011
Forest owners		
Local communities		
Private sector		
Indigenous communities		
2E: Public awareness and education		
23. Graduation of students in forest-related education: data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16 - Education and research).		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent c.a. 100		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent c.a. 600		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma c.a. 120		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women c. a. 3%		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women c. a 5%		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women 3%		
24. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year of Forests?	Yes x	No
If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words).		
<p>There are organized activities by several schools in Albania, including voluntary plantations of forest trees,</p> <p>International conference organized by the Academy of Sciences of Albania and Sweden Royal Academy for Agriculture and Forestry: "Forest policy in Albania to meet EU standards"</p> <p>The day of forest specialists was celebrated on the Faculty of Forestry Sciences</p> <p>Movie about the reforms in communal forestry in Albania and community involvement on SMP</p>		
25. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	x	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		

REC Albania has published Preen Package and Education program which is implemented on several schools in Albania Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.	x	
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society	x	
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management	x	
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words). On the framework of WB project there are selected 12 pilot communes in which SNV is working in strengthening awareness and capacity building		
2F: Private sector and industry		
26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	No
	x	
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words). Providing technical books, organizing of training courses, strengthening technical criteria of selected companies		
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do the private sector and industry play in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? (Maximum 250 words). Promoting efficient methods for the assessment of wood materials. Building up of technologies based in forest residues like chips, briquettes, palettes etc. Within one year there are build six factories for the production of biomass energetic material, above mentioned. Nowadays is increased at least 20% the efficiency of woody material as the result of the utilization of forest residues. Promoting implementation of updated mechanisms and machines friendly with the environment.		
2G: Indigenous and local communities		
28. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	Yes	No
	x	x
Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words). Until know the government has undertaken the process of forest transferring to local government. In this context are transferred c.a. 50% of forest stock and the process is ongoing. The government promotes the transferring of forest to end users, based on the traditional using right but still exist technical obstacles related to the registration processes and lack of legal documents. Practically the indigenous people are benefiting forest areas based on the historical traditions and are working to get official documents and legal framework.		
29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁸	Yes	No
	x	
Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words). They are benefiting through works in forestry sector and by carbon credits provided by BioCarbon found, by the component of Micro Catchments (WB project, SIDA trust found).		
30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	x	
Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250). As it is mentioned before the transferring process of forests to local government is a complicated process, which import (i) the preparation of MP by a private company; (ii) establishment of forest user association and (iii) identification of traditional user, their		

⁸ Benefit-sharing policies for management of forest resources vary among countries. In national policy regimes that require permits from a national forest authority, benefits can include payments for protecting, regenerating and planting forests; payments for ecosystem services; harvesting of non-timber forest products, dry timber and dead trees; and selective harvesting of timber, among others.

traditional used forest area and mapping.		
31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
	x	
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)	x	
Local communities	x	
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do indigenous peoples and/or local communities play in achieving sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words). Based on the MP the community prepare annual operational plan, in which there are planned all the activities goods and products. Through the investments of NRDP there are invested for afforestation, reforestation, rehabilitation, erosion control, silvicultural measurements, etc.		
32. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous		125
Local	500	
Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests		
Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;		
33. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005 1043.160	2010 1042.760
34. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005 972	2010 (615.6 communal)
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha) 75.0		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha) 10.4		
Individual 70.56		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities 615.6		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initiative to establish National Forest Found, • Reforestation on the framework of BioCarbon found, • Reforestation on the framework of implementation of SMP, • Regions Development Found 		
Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people		
35. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005 479	2010
Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha) 291		
Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha) 31.2		
Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha) 239.66		
36. Total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m ³); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.11 - Forest Wood removals and value of removals).	2005 108	2010 56
Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000) 1005		
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m ³) 35		
Total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000) 517		

Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)		
37. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services? Yes but has to be played in 2012	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)?	2005	2011
	0	0
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words). On the framework of NRDP there is implemented carbon sequestration components, which allow community to benefit from BioCarbon Found. There are planned to sequester 140.000 ton CO ₂ , by 2011. There is done still now first evaluation by a specialized international company and there is delivered the first payment. All these money are planed latter on to reinvest on the carbon sequestration parcels. There is involve on this component more then 4000 ha degraded and overgrazed area.		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?		
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words).		
Global Objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;		
41. Extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)		
42. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes	No
		x
If yes, please specify:	Certification Scheme	Area
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words).		
Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;		
43. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes	No
	x	
44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?	2007	2011
45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors:		
Agriculture		x
Energy		x
Water		x
Climate change		x
Nature conservation		x
Others; please specify:		
46. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources:	Yes	No
	x	
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)

Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)		2011 (US\$)
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)		2011 (US\$)
If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words).			
47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes		No
			x
48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor		Recipient
			x
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor		Recipient
	2007	2010	2007 2011
Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words).			

PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals			
<p>Forests can make significant contributions to poverty reduction, improved health, education and gender equity. Sustainable forest management aims to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the evidence of this contribution and greater recognition of the value of sustainably managed forests are difficult to gather.</p> <p>Currently the only forest-related official MDG indicator that provides information on the proportion of land area covered by forest is Indicator 7.1 under Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. This indicator, however, neither reflects the full range of benefits and services including socio-economic benefits of forests to society, nor the contributions of forests to the achievement of other MDGs. Establishing the direct and indirect links between forests and MDGs is pivotal to ensure that concrete efforts are being taken to reverse the loss of forest cover and to prevent forest degradation while maximizing the benefits of forests for achieving sustainable development.</p> <p>The aim of this part of the reporting format is to explore the existing data, evidence basis and cases demonstrating the contribution of forests and sustainable forest management to MDGs, at the same time identifying gaps in the monitoring systems and lack of adequate indicators.</p>			
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)			
Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country			
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:			
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes		No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	x		
Please list the indicators.			
Wood and non-wood products providing by the farmers families, Grazing capacity provided by coppice forests and shrubs areas,			
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).			
In Albania the main material to provide energy for heating and cooking is fire wood. They traditionally use the forest traditionally			

without giving evidence. In this context there are not identify fire wood moved from the forests for the rural population need, as the result the contribution of the forest to the economic development and poverty eradication is not estimated. Recently the forestry service has undertake a series of measurements to evaluate this contribution through the obligatory process of the preparation of operational plans (on the level of the villages, communes). In this way is created the possibility at list to make in evidence and calculate the contribution of the forest sector in terms of rural development.		
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		x
Please list the indicators. No indicators		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	x	
Please list the indicators. Number of the women participating on the meeting of forest user associations, Ratio of the women participating on the forestry works.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution? No available data		x
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).No indicators		
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution? No available data		
Please list the indicators. No indicators		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). No data		
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution? No available data.		
Please list the indicators. No indicators		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). No data		
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	x	
Please list the indicators. Structure for age classes, Structure for forest species composition, Total number of species per unit area, Level of natural regeneration of the stand, Biological diversity (inter specific, specific and ecologic as well), The presence of dead wood, Fragmentation		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		

<p>Implementation of extensive traditional practices, solving domestic need for fire wood, grazing, medicinal plant collection and fodder preparation provide good conditions for ensuring of environmental sustainability of forests.</p> <p>Implementation of close to nature silvicultural methods, broadly applied in Albania, provide multy structure of forests per age classes and species composition and a natural regeneration of the forests.</p> <p>Transferring of forest areas to the local government and promotion of traditional users rights and land tenure principles contribute to the ensuring of environmental sustainability.</p>		
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	x	
<p>Please list the indicators.</p> <p>A listed a number of existing training and mentoring courses with extinction service in forestry, techno-organizing unit on the commune level, forest user associations and harvesting workers.</p> <p>List of observers incorporated into the model, with the responsibility of learning from partnership processes evolving on the ground and applying that knowledge toward improving the capacity for partnerships and collaboration.</p> <p>Application of the model to existing programs that require a collaborative approach to implementation as the National Fire Plan with recommendations for involving volunteer units and communities.</p> <p>Forest area transferred to the local government and partnership developed with forest user associations.</p> <p>Number of national institutions involved (Faculty of Forestry Sciences, Academy of Sciences, Schools, and Entrepreneurs),</p> <p>Number of international institutions involvement,</p> <p>Memorandum of Understanding with other neighbour countries.</p> <p>Interviews in audio-visual medias.</p>		
<p>Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>The Forest Service is trying to become an effective facilitator of conflicting perspectives regarding public land management issues.</p> <p>Forest Service's need for greater competency in the arena of natural resource management partnerships. Albania is trying to establish a model for partnership development that delivers internal and external resources and support to the front-line managers and communities of interest involved in on-the-ground collaborative efforts. The model for partnership development will help the Forest Service and its partners overcome barriers and navigate the various stages of an on-going collaborative decision-making process by providing resources (e.g., training, mentoring and facilitation) on demand.</p> <p>To address this challenge a number of international institutions are involved as well (SIDA, SNV, World Bank, REC, GEF etc)</p> <p>In fact collaboration and partnerships have no true programmatic home in the Forest Service. Still there is not prepared a "Partnership Development Program", but the data is based upon the information gathered by forestry service.</p> <p>Forest service is aware that the model for collaboration and partnerships represents one of many possible approaches for building new leadership capacity in sustainable forest management. For that reason there are several years which Albania is preparing FMP on communal level based participatory method.</p>		
<p>Please provide a short description of case studies and success stories on data collection on the contribution of forests to achieve MDGs that could serve as examples of good practice for other countries (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>As a case study we can mention the preparation of FMP in 250 communes and 25 MC.</p> <p>Programs for the piloting of SMP in 12 communes in Albania, by SNV, and lesson learn is an important activity undertaken recently in communal forestry,</p> <p>Collaboration with harvesting companies to promote cost-effectiveness activities using residues for biomass energy is an example of public-private partnership in forestry sector.</p>		