



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Regional workshop on Implementation of Phyto-sanitary Standards in Forestry

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Kosovo presentation

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Kosovo Forest Resources I

- The total forest area in Kosovo is 460 800 ha,;
- 173 400 ha is classified as high forest;
- 173 600 ha is classified as coppice and mixed forest;
- Coppice with standards with scattered larger trees 21 200 ha;
- 32 200 ha is classified as land with “no current stand”;
- 85 600 ha is not surveyed (aero photo interpretation only);
- About 350 000 is in need of different kinds of treatment. The most urgent needs are cleaning and thinning operations;
- 278 880 ha is classified as public forestlands
- 185 920 ha as private forestlands.

Source Kosovo Forest Inventory 2003 NFG



Kosovo Forest Resources II

- Broadleaved forest covers more than 90% of the forest area.
- Dominant broadleaved species are oak and beech.
- Coniferous forest, covering 7% of the total.
- Dominant conifer species are *Abies alba*, *Picea abies* and *Pinus* species
- The total standing wood volume in public forest lands is 33.5 million m³
- Private forest land has standing volume 19.5 million m³
- The annual increment is 1.165 million m³
- The annual allowable cut is 900 000 m³
- 40% of public forestlands and 29% of private forestlands are subject to uncontrolled harvesting activities.



Legal Framework for Forest Health

- UNMIK administrative directive nr 200/23 mandated Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development to lead, coordinate, finance forest management and forest protection from biotic and abiotic factors.
 - Law on forests no 2003/6 by mandated Kosovo Forest Agency to reduce hazards or threats from fire, insects, disease and invasive organisms through the Division for forest utilization and protection.
 - Martti Ahtissaari's plan for decentralization transfers the mandate for reduction of hazards or threats from fire, insects, diseases and invasive organisms to Municipal forest authority for forest utilization and protection.



Institutional setup and status of NPPO

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



Organizational setup of Kosovo forestry I

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

1. Forest policy, education and research;
2. Forest economy, protective zones and hunting, and
3. Forest management and infrastructure.

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



Organizational setup of Kosovo forestry II

At central level KFA has 4 technical directorates:

1. Forest management;
2. Pasture management, wildlife, hunting and ecotourism;
3. Silviculture, research and seedling production (at the Forest Institute in Peja / Pec);
4. Administration.



Organizational setup of Kosovo forestry III

- KFA has 6 regional offices in each province, which, after a decentralization of political power, share the responsibility in managing public forests with the local governments at 30 municipalities (Pristina/Priština 6 municipalities, Peja/ Pec 5, Prizren 5, Ferizaj/ Uroševac 4, Gjilan/Gnilanje 4, Mitrovica 6)
- Each regional forestry office of KFA is staffed with forestry engineers, who prepare annual operational plans based on the data and information given in the forest management plans

Main forest diseases on Kosovo

Disease	Identified at	Scope of damage
<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> - chestnut blight	chestnut	substantial
<i>Microsphaera alphitoides</i> - powdery mildew	oak	minor to medium
<i>Armillaria mellea</i> - bootlace	conifers and broadleaf's	minor
<i>Heterobasidion annosum</i> - annosum root rot	conifer plantations	minor
<i>Ophiostoma ulmi</i> – dutch elm disease	elm	substantial
<i>Melampsorella caryophyllacearum</i> -Witches' brooms	fir	minor

Diseases requiring alertness of forest authorities

***Phytophthora ramorum* - Sudden oak death**
***Chalara fraxinea* - Chalara dieback of ash**
***Cryptodiaporthe populea* - poplar canker**
***Phytophthora citricol* - citricola canker**

Main forest pests on Kosovo

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

Pests requiring alertness of forest authorities

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



Potential future threats I

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



Potential future threats II

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



Measures to prevent incursions of new forest pests at borders

Law for Plant Protection Nr. 04/L-120

Draft law on forest reproductive material (FRM)

State institutions in charge for implementation of the Law

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



ISPM implementation issues

This is regulated by the: Law for Plant Protection Nr. 04/L-120

Annex IV

Part A

- Special requirements which must be implemented, for the introduction and movement of plants, plant products and other objects into Kosovo
- Section i plants, plant products and other objects originating outside Kosovo



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THANK YOU

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