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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural Policy Forum
Tirana, Albania
18th – 20th OCTOBER 2022

South Eastern Europe SWG RRD
Regional Rural Development Standing Working Group

Agricultural Policy Forum 2022

Agriculture and Rural Development in the context of the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans: Overcoming the Impact of the Global Challenges

Working Group 2: Sustainable Forest Management in the Western Balkans

Sustainable Forest Management in the Republic of North Macedonia

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Background and introduction

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- **Area – 25 713 km²** **Inhabitants: 1 836 713 (2021)**
- **GDP – 5132 €/cap (*2020 god*)**
  Participation of forestry in GDP – 0.3-0,5%
- **Altitude : 40 – 2764 m asl**
- **Relief: 80% – hilly to mountain zone**

Basins: -Black Sea basin ((0.17 %) ; Adriatic Sea basin (13.07 %), Aegean Sea basin (86.76%

Climate: sub-Mediteranean, Continental - Alpine

Temperature: 11,5 ^{0}C (0 – 14,1)

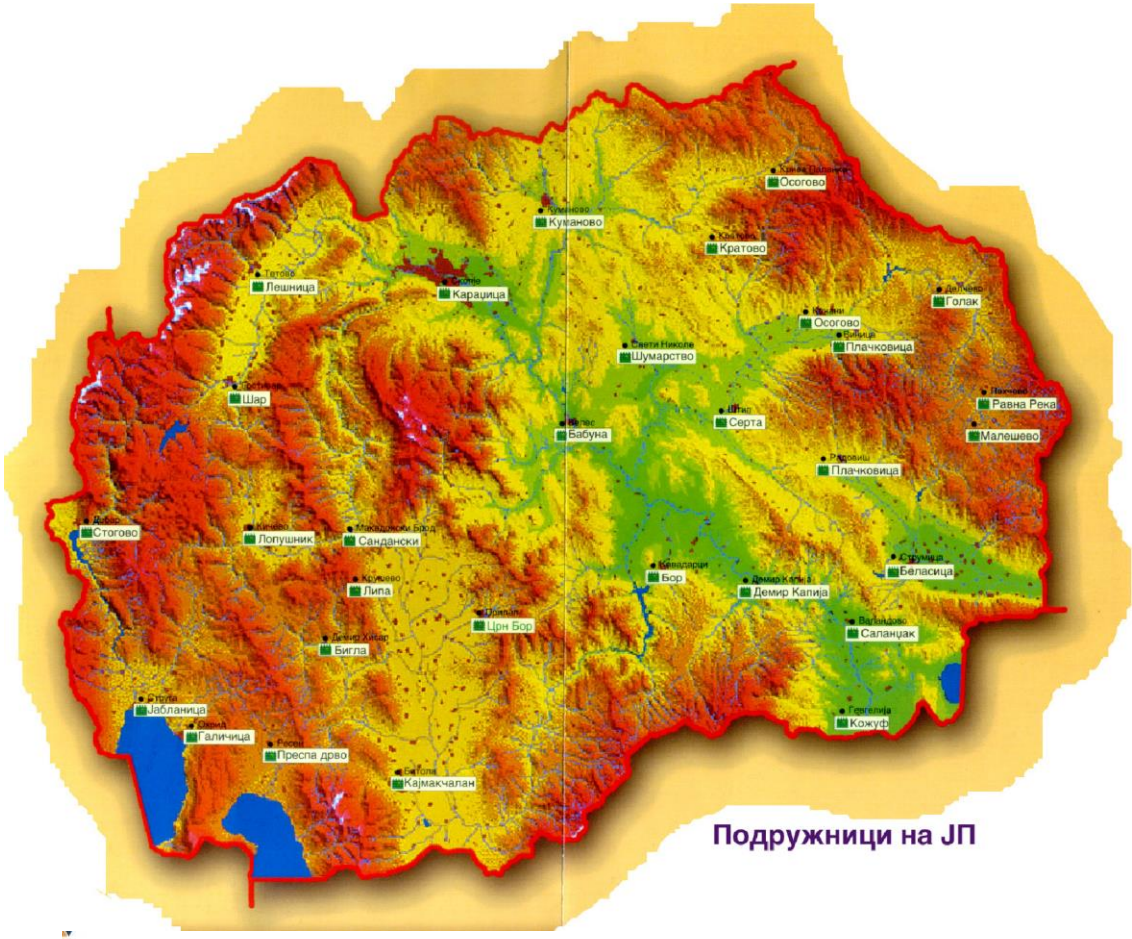
Precipitations: 680 mm (480 – 1250 mm)

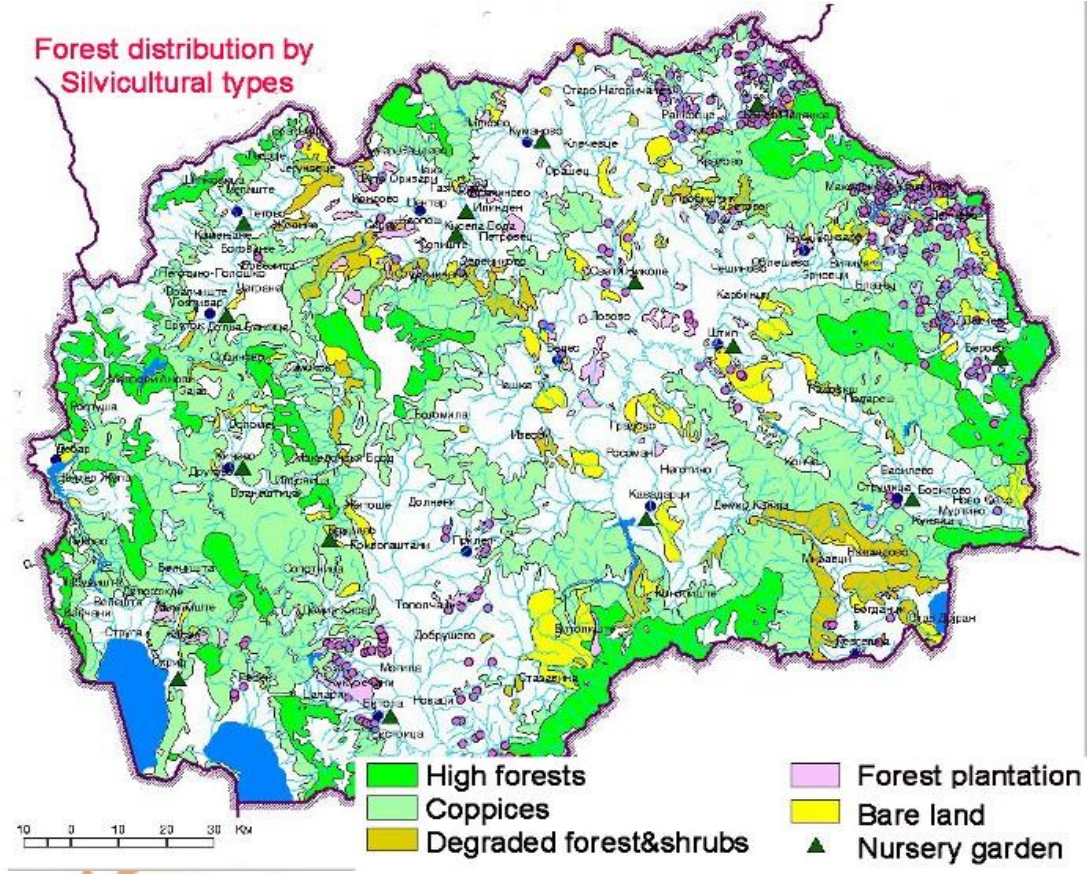
Drought vulnerability – 51,8 % (moderate) and 1,14 % strong

Region Vulnerable to desertification: 28%, additionally 18% near to RVD

Erosion: 33,6% – medium to high erosion processes

Climate changes: unfavorable projection up to 2100





- **Forest and forest land**: 1 001 067 ha (FAO FRA,2020)

Broadleaved 92% (oak and beech), coniferous - 8% (pine)

- **Ownership**: 89% - state owned), 11% - private) forests
- **Dominant species**: Oak (50% of the area), Beech (growing stock)
- **Growing stock**: 76.410.000 m^3 or 76,3 m^3/ha.
- **Annual Increment** 1.616.782 m^3, or 1,93 m^3/ha
- **Allowed cut** : generally up to 75% of increment (realized 56%)
- **Biomass**: overground - 71,64 t/ha (carbon – 33,67 t/ha) belowground 18,32 t (carbon 9,08 t/ha) :

Forest by Silvicultural type	Area (% of all forests)	Growing stock (% of all forests)	Growing stock m^3/ha	Annual increment m^3/ha
High - Uneven aged	18,43	37,78	221,3	4,14
High – Even aged	10,59	11,76	105,4	2,24
Copiices	61,57	48,58	47,8	1,59
Tickets, bushes….	9,42	1,88	8,5	0,4

• Strategic and legal framework in the country/territory

- **Main strategic document: Strategy for sustainable development of forestry 2006-2026 (under revision)**
  - National strategy for sustainable development in the Republic of Macedonia part I / II (2009 - 2030)
  - National strategy for nature protection 2017-2027,
  - The 4th Fourth National Communication on Climate Change (to be adopted till end of 2022)
  - National action plan to combat desertification 2020-2026 plus Country LDN TSP (up to 2030)
  - National Biodiversity and action plan 2018-2023
  - Spatial Plan of the RSM 2000-2020 – new under preparation

- **Legislation: Forest Law (2009, under revision)**

- **Hunting Law (2009), Law on Forestry and Hunting inspectorate (2008) ,** - *Rulebook for preparation of forest managemnet plans, Rulebook for* on the type of logging mark, the type of forest mark for logging mark.....

- - Law on Reproductive material from forest tree species (2007), - Law on Plant Health (“2005) - Law on Agriculture and Rural Development (2010), - Fire fighting act (2004), Law on nature protection (2004), Law on Environment protection (2005), Law on water 2008

- **Institutional framework in the country/territory**
- **Governmental bodies:**

- **Ministry of Agriculture, forestry and water economy**

- Sector for forestry and hunting

- - Dept. for forest management and harvesting
  - Dept. for protection of forests
- - Dept. for silviculture and afforestation
- Dept. for hunting, hunting area management and giving game for use – concession

Sector for Forest police

- Dept. for professional administrative works
- Dept. for internal control
- Departments in the regional units (forest police stations)

- State Inspectorate for forestry and hunting

Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MOEPP),

Administration for Environment – Sector of Nature

Protection and rescue Directorate (PRD) , Crises management center (CMC)

Forest Management

- Private forests (11%) – private forest owners (NAPFO)

- State owned forests (89%):
- PE “National forests” - economic forests, + forest with special purpose (Protected landscape “Osogovo”, PL “Maleshevo”, park forest “Goceva Gora”…… + protective forest scattered everywhere)

  consist of directorate + 30 regional offices
- Public institutions for management of national parks “ NP Pelister” “NP Galitsica”, “NP Mavrovo”, “NP Shar Mountain”,
- Public enterprise for management of multipurpose protected area “Jasen”
- Local municipality administrations (forest for special purpose and protective forests) Skopje, Vevcani, Novo Selo, Vinica

- > 200 Forest management units (plans) – revision on 10 years

  - obligatory for all forests in protected or not protected areas

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Description of projects related to Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in the past 5 years

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- **- "SUPPORT OF FORESTRY POLICY AND LEGISLATION REFORMS IN NORTH MACEDONIA“ SIEA 2018 – LOT 1 (IPA 2018 Project in progress)**
- Priority 1. Improving the strategic framework of the forestry sector.
- Priority 2. Improving the compliance of forest legislation with the EU acquis and with the requirements on forestry.

"SUPPORT TO FORESTRY REFORMS IN NORTH MACEDONIA”, - - IPA 2019 Project in tendering phase by the EU

Aim: to provide technical assistance to the MAFWE and especially to the Forestry Department in order to facilitate the implementation of EU related strategies, policies and acquis in order to boost sustainable development of the Forestry sector in North Macedonia.

THE PROJECT ON CAPACITY BUILDING FOR ECOSYSTEM BASED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION THROUGH SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN MACEDONIA (2017-2022) - JICA

Project Purpose: Eco-system based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) model against floods, landslides, soil erosion and forest fire by utilization of multiple forest function is developed.

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT THROUGH STRENGTHENING LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK, CAPACITY BUILDING AND RESTORATION OF MOST VULNERABLE MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPES - GEF-UNEP

Main aim is to develop and strengthen national policy and institutional capacity for sustainable land management (SLM) and to contribute to achieving the national land degradation neutrality target with integrated landscape management in north-western mountainous ecosystems of North Macedonia

• Regional projects

- **"REGIONAL PROGRAM FOR LANDSCAPE FIRE MANAGEMENT IN THE WESTERN BALKANS (2022-2026).**
- . The overall goal of this LFMWB is to increase resilience of Western Balkan forests and landscapes against fires benefit the people who depend on these landscapes for their livelihoods and socioeconomic development

- **ADAPT: NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR RESILIENT SOCIETIES IN THE WESTERN BALKANS, IUCN (FUNDED BY SIDA) 2019 – 2022**
- This regional umbrella initiative works with participating economies, regional and local partners in WBC to:

1. Increase knowledge and awareness of nature-based disaster risk reduction solutions among decision makers, natural resource managers and local communities;
2. Integrate Nature-based solutions and equitable climate-smart planning into adaptation and disaster reduction policy; and
3. Implement Nature-based solutions for disaster risk reduction and their scale-up.

- **EU SUPPORT TO FLOOD PREVENTION AND FOREST FIRES RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE WESTERN BALKANS AND TURKEY – IPA FF ,** Aligning national legislation with EU legislation and adapting to EU practices in civil protection
- **. Soil Erosion and TOrrential Flood prevention: curriculum development at the universities of Western Balkan countries –** SETOF (Project No. 598403-EPP-1-2018-1-RS-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP) https://www.setof.org/ 2018-2022

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Recently completed projects/programmes

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- **PROJECT ON DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED SYSTEM FOR PREVENTION AND EARLY WARNING OF FOREST FIRES (2014)**
- National system for forest fire risk assessment is developed - FOREST FIRE INFORMATIONS SYTEM
- National coordination mechanism of information sharing and cooperation among domestic relevant institutions for prevention and early warning of forest fires is reinforced.

THE NATURE CONSERVATION PROGRAMME IN NORTH MACEDONIA 2012 – 2020 (SDC-SECO)

Intended to assist the RNM in the conservation of its outstanding biodiversity and natural ecosystems through promotion of their sustainable use and management.

ACHIEVING BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION THROUGH CREATION AND EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS AND MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY INTO LAND USE PLANNING, GEF – UNEP , 2016-2021

To support the expansion of national protected areas system and enabling capacity conditions for effective management and mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into production landscape

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- **Identified deficits/gaps for achieving Sustainable Forest Management**

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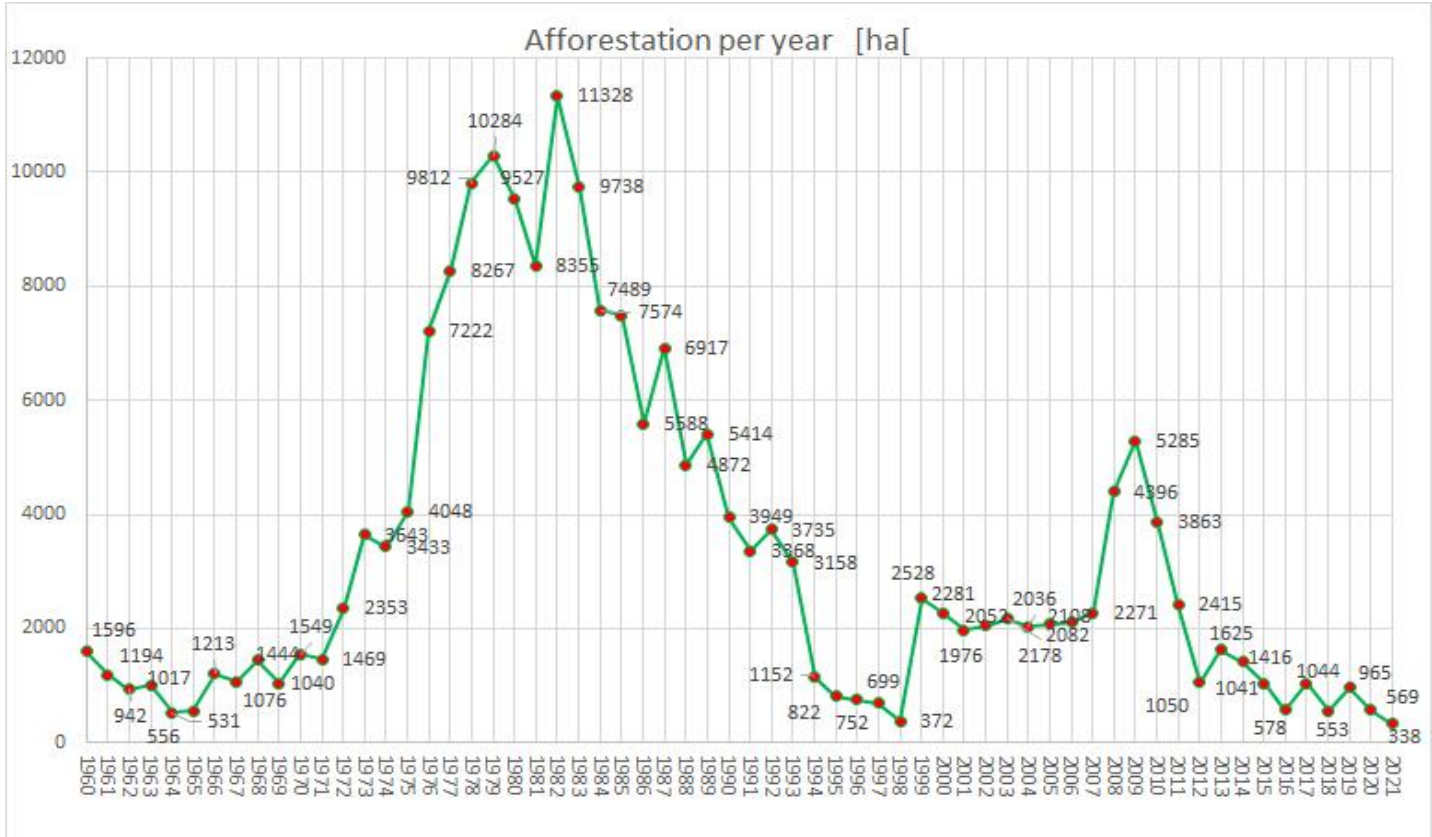
- **<u>Criterion 1: Maintain and appropriately increase forest resources and their contribution to the global carbon cycle</u>**
- Talking about forest reourses increasement or Criteria number 1, it can be stressed that the forest area is permanent increasing, which is evident, but there is no concrete analysys. According to the hystroical data from **1914 to 2020, about 250,000 ha** barelands were afforested, but succes is not known (estimation cca 60-65%). Beside planted forests, inctreasing of forests area is a result of overgrowth of abandon agricultural land with forest vegetation and an appropriate forest management activities.
- **1938 (615 000 ha) to 2020 (: 1 001 067 ha) - 63% increase**



- **Criterion 2: Maintaining the health and vitality of forest ecosystems**

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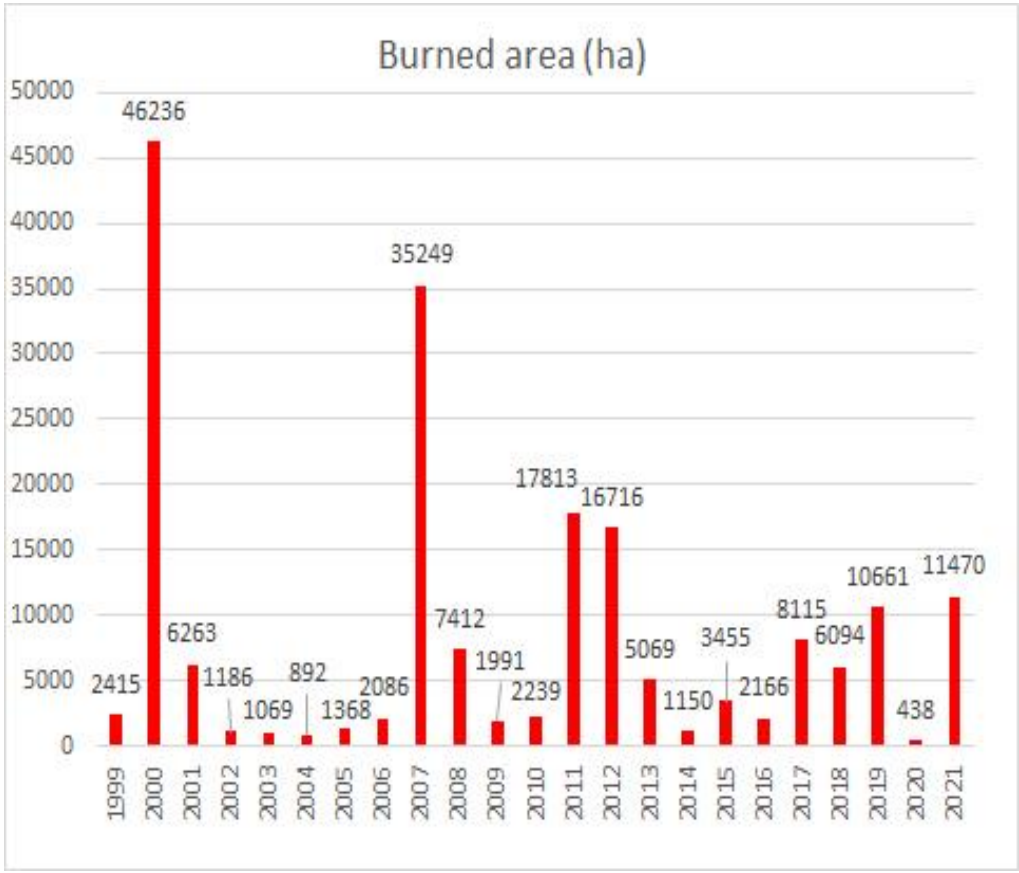
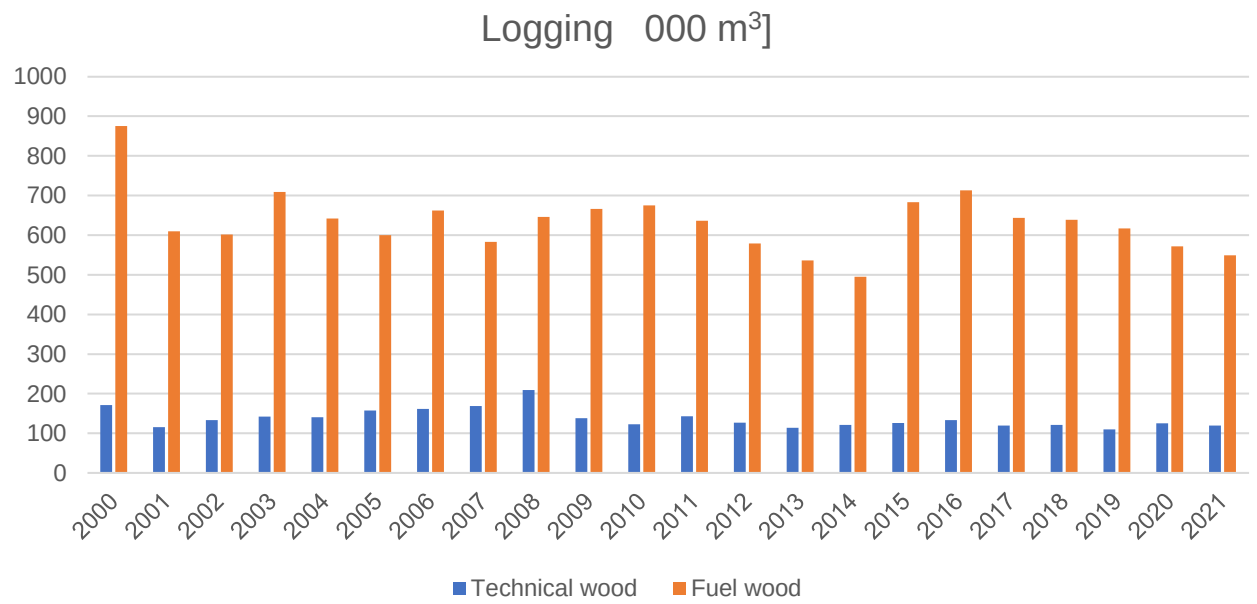
- The health condition of the forests is permanently monitored. It is the responsibility of the head of the forest managmnet unit, who is obliged to note any changes in the "forest chronicle" section of the plan. In addition to this, in the event of a mass outbreak of a pest or disease, During the dry period 1990-2000 was detected physiological weakness of some forest stands, but after situaten is slightly improved. There are damages by pests , deceases but the main threat for forrest in the country are forest fires that destroy large area.

- In the latest 22 years an avergae 83000 ha of forests and forest land were burned. Significant part of them self-restorated, there were reforesttaion on burned area. Human factor is crutial for appearance of forest fires. Beside employees in forestry, employees in PRD and CMC, local muniscipalities and citizens participate in combating fires.

- Some soils where exist forest stands are poor (e.g.calcomelanosol), somewhere there are high degradation of forest land especially those where forest cover is low and erosion processes are high.



- **Criterion 3: Maintenance and improvement of the productive functions of forests (timber and non-timber products**
- **Annual Increment 1.616.782 m³, or 1,93 m³/ha Allowed cut : up to 75% of increment (realized < 56%)**



- Maintaining and improving the productive functions of forests for wood products is planned in plans and has been practiced for a long time. Due to the fact that there are many degraded forests and thickets in RNM, it is necessary to intensify activities for their revitalization and improvement.

- The openness of forests with forest transport infrastructure is low (7.5 km/km²), so this should be also improved in the future. Beside it, quality of forest roads and paths is not satisfactory because more of them are constructed without engineering design and not fulfill technical needs tayt cause damaging even destroying of some roads and paths by erosion processes.

- On the other hand, non-wood products are almost neglected in commercial forests and not enough attention is paid to them. The maintenance and improvement of non-wood products is planned only in the protected areas.

Criterion 4: Maintaining, protecting and increasing the biological diversity of forest ecosystems

In order to fulfill the requirements of this criterion, considerable work should be done.

In the period so far, there was a trend of introduction of allochthonous species, especially conifers, due to the needs and demands of the wood industry.

In addition to this, large areas of barelands were afforested with allochthonous pioneer species in those locations for several reasons, primarily due to extreme degraded terrains and engineering requirements (ability to bond the soil with the root system and protection from erosion) but also financially (low cost of production and afforestation, i.e. most optimal cost-benefit). After one turnus is completed (about 100 years) and when the conditions of the habitat are improved, could be think about the reconstruction of the stands and plantations of native species as the modern trends.

Regarding the general biodiversity needs, within the rulebook for preparation forest managemnt plans, there is no anything about that so no one plan contain any chapter about biodiversity. Although according the Law on environment protection and by-laws is regulated that for each Forest managment plan shoudl be prepared SEA (Strategic impact assesment study) no one such study hasn been prpared.

The HEF (faculty) together with university from Bern, launched a project for improve of curricula and including biodivesity aspects in more disciplines.

- **<u>Criterion 5: Maintaining and improving the protective functions of forests (especially soil and water)</u>**

- Until the law on forests from 1998 and the establishment of JP National Forests, there were officially 17,617 ha of protective forests in the state (for protection against erosion and sedimentation in reservoirs) that were managed by water companies. By integrating these forests into the existing economic units and passing them under the jurisdiction of PE National forests have lost that status, but from 3 years ago, a process of delineation of protective forests began (according to Japanese methodology). At the moment there are about 3,000 ha of protected forests in economic forest and at least 2000 ha in other forests.

- But this methodology is not fully appropriate and completed because there are several laws (water, road, railway, …) where are defined protective zones and this is not taken in consideration in Japanese methodology.

- The world average is around 10% protected forests, and the European average is around 32%.

- For different types of protective forest (regardless of whether it is for water production, protection from erosion, protection from natural disasters, etc.), different specific forest measures should be applied, which requires further training of engineers.

- **Criterion 6: Maintenance of socioeconomic functions and conditions**
- If we look at the indicators for Criterion 6, we can say that a certain part is respected and a certain part is not.
- Regarding ownership, what is missing is data on private companies that are related to forestry (delivery, felling and transport of wood assortments, warehouses for the sale of wood, companies that work with non-wood forest products, sawmills, etc.).
- The share of forestry in GDP is unknown (estimated 0,3-0,5%). The economic concept of value is that value is human driven (i.e., it is anthropocentric), meaning that goods and services are not considered to have value unless humans place value on. Nowadays forest ecosystem services are not recognized as economic value. in .
- Data on the workforce as well as on safety at work are fragmented and incomplete. Data on consumption, trade in wood and wood energy are also lacking.
- Regarding recreational resources, there is still no data on the number and frequency of people who use the forest for recreation. Objects and locations that have cultural and spiritual values are not even included in the plans, so their number and location are not known.

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R E S U M E

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Criterion	Evaluation (fulfilled) 0-100%	Comment – to be improved
1	70	amelioration degraded forest and shrubs
2	70	Fire protection
3	50	Mechanization, Transport infrastructure
4	20-30	SEA, Rulebook, capacities
5	20-30	Methodology, guidance forest activities
6	20-30	Value chain, circular economy, PES..

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Possible areas of further development of SFM in the Country

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- Possible prohcets are presented in few gropus:
- - Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments
- - Information, communication, technology
- - Management – engineering related to SFM
- – Education and science
- Financial instruments/economic policy

Criteria	GAP	Project	Aim	Objectives	Comment

	GAP	Project	Aim	Objectives
			I - Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commit	
1 6	Insufiucient or inappropriate by-laws to fulfill all commitments	Revision of existed regulative framework and introducing new by-laws for SFM - Rulebook for preparation forest managment plans (revision) - Rulebook/Methodology for preparation forest inventory - Rulebook on the content, method of management, maintenance and use of the information system in forestry (FIS) - Rulebook for delineation, planning and management in protective forests	- fulfillinig of all commitments in sustainableforest managment planning -	- Analyzing in detail gaps i current Rulebookfor prep forest management plans accent on commitments biodiversity, climate char land degradation and dese - Preparation of methodolo - - Analyzing of requirements infrastructure of geospatial - technical chatacteristics of - Procedures for uploading/d - Procedure for obligations

II - Information, communication, technology					
C1 to C6	Data related to forestry is out of date (latest inventory is form 1979) and lack of centralized body for forestry related information	- fForest information system	to provide comprehensive information about the state and dynamics of forests for strategic and management planning - to facilitate expert knowledge sharing, research and innovation through the FIS platform, helping users better understand the complex changes and challenges facing forest ecosystems and their management. - Fulfiling requirement from Law on national infrastructure of geospatial data	- Analyze of guidelines of FISE (forest information of Europa) - - preparation of Data Catalogue; Documentation; Report; Tabular data; Spatial dataset; Data services and Databases Harmonization of datasets and methods with guides for NIGSD)	- There is an European forest information system - Each Govrenmental institution is obliged to upload data in the National Infrastructure of geospatial data. (NIGSD)

6	Bad image of forestry between public especially media	Sustaiable forest management – Communication Plan for forestry activities in the past and current	- Improve of the image of forestry - -	- Organize public events to promote methods and activities that forest engineers do in the field Involve many stakeholders in these events (children, elderly, rural population,...) - Greater representation in the media (TV, radio, newspaper, internet, ...) -	Almost each forest cut explode in media, especially ecologist as deteriration of the nature. Benefit of forest activities are not known. Only couple of people know about large afforested bareland in RNM that previously protect reservoirs used for irrigation from sedimentation and conytibute to agriculture / food production
	Lack of cross sectoral cooperation and conflicts with MOEPP	Communication plan for cross-sectoral cooperation	Improve of cross-sectoral cooperation -	institutional strengthening and capacity building in the related ministries in order to improve their communication	

III - Management – engineering related to SFM					
C1 - C6	Current forest managment in NRM hasn't fulfill all nedds for SFM	Integration of all criteria for SFM in practice	Upgraded forest management	- Involve aspects/activities other than wood (NWFP's, ecosystem services, recreation,....)	Some aspects from SFM are practiced/implemented, some no. In the subch 1 legislation was proposed involve of crieterias for SFM in legislation
C5	Afforestation of bareland in the latest period is with very low intensity	Long – term afforesttaion of bare land to face climate changes and desertification	to restore an area that has been destroyed ,to reduce the amount of erosion, to mitigate CC and desertification , to improve biomass; to *regain ecological integrity and enhance human well-being*	- Selection of an appropriate tree species the most resistant to drough and aridity, to forest fires - Production of appropriate seedlings - Selection of the most valuable afforesttion (species, seedling tyope, soil prepraration, density, scheme, type of planting. Fire prevention measures . - Launching afforestation - Silviculture and protection of new planted forest stands	Scenarios for CC for RNM is unfavorable. Now 28% of the RNM is prone to desertifcation, and in near futire up to 2050 probably 50% of the teriitory would be vulneralble to LDD. In several national documents RNM is committed to afforest
C2, C5	2/3 of the existed forest area degraded	Amelioration of degraded forest and shrubs ,	Improve of forest landscape, ecological integrity, incerase of biomass		
C3	Non-wood products are almost negelcted	Management of NFWP	Determination of NWFP and posibilities for their use in practice	- Identification of possible NWFP (distribution and quantities) - Integration into forest management - Cadastre of enterprises dealing with NWFP	
C4	Lack of good forest management results in practices that destroy forest biodiversity	Advancing biodiversity conservation through integrated forest management	Protecting forest biodiversity	• Assessment of the prospects of integrating biodiversity conservation in forest management in an integrated approach;	
C4	Lack of good forest management results in forest	Managing forests for birds	Creating favorable conditions for birds while achieving timber management objectives	• Identify regional conservation needs • Determing landscape condition for birds • Trainigs and preparation a Forester's Guide as a resource for foresters and other land managers	–

	Habitat fragmentation drastically alter the nature of forest ecosystems	Promoting biodiversity in fragmented forests	Protect, recover and restore forest biodiversity	• Improving forestry management practices to benefit biodiversity through trainings; Increasing awareness of the environmental value of these ecosystems through social media campaign	
C4	Lack of knowledge for SFM in important biodiversity areas: IBA, IPA and PBA	Capacity building of forest engineers for SFM in important biodiversity areas (IPA, IBA, PBA) in forest ecosystem	Protecting bidiversity in important KBA located in forest ecosystems	- Delineatio of these areas in forest management plans - Trainig of engineers for appropriate practices in these areas - Preparation pilot forest managemnet plans for unnits with these type of areas •	
C5	Area of protective forest is low and tehre is no enough knowledge for FM innthese forrests	An appropriate forestry activities in protective forests	Imrpove of knowledge of planners and engineers in practise about appropriate forestry activities in protective forests	- Trainigs and p[freparation gudiances for : Delination of protective forests (Japanese methodology completed with comitment frrom domestic legilsdation) - Sustainable foredsry practices in various type of protective forest (for water quality and qualntity , for soil protection, fro protection from mountain hazards..)	There were some projects related to this but only for planners JA rabotev na vakvo ne[to okolu zastita na vodite galvno kakvi aktivnostio s eok kakvi ne i zosto – Imaat i praktikum na mkd jazik
C6	Lack of recreational facilities in the forests	Recreational aspects of the forests	Involving recreational aspects in SFM	Analyze posibilities for recreational areas Preparation plans for recreational areas Construction of recreational facilities	
C1 - C6	Lack of knowledge of the concept of Closer to Nature Forestry (CNF)	Promotion of the concept of Closer to Nature Forestry (CNF)	Capacity building of engineer related to CNF	- Preparation guidance for CNF - Training of engineers	
C1 - C6	Concept of CNF is not implemented	Pilot Implementaion of geh concept of Closer to Nature Forestry (CNF)	Introduction og the concept in the forestry in North Macedonia	- Analyze an appropriate forest management unit(s) for implementation -	
C1-C6		Monitoring indicators for SFM	To monitor and evaluate implementation of SFM	- Imrpove of qantitative indicators for SFM - Improve of qualitative indicators fro SFM	
				•	

IV – Ecucation and science					
	Lack of information about forestry activities in curriculas in elementary and highschool	Lessons for forestry activities for children	Upgade of curriculas related to nature ofr geography with lesons related to forestry activities	- Preparation lectures and material for elementary schoool - Preparation lectures and material for high schoool -	
				-	
	Lack of csientific projects related to SFM	National problem, Ministry of education and science don't offer programes for scietific projects Implementation of international projects through university (treasure) account significantly bary project impelmentation			
V - Financial instruments/economic policy					
		Replacement of the linear fossil economy into a circular bio-economy			
	Forest ecosystems servicers are not recognized	PES (Payment for ecosystem services)	Valorization of the role of forests and their comprehensive multifunctional public role - payment for ecosystem services	- Valorization of forest ecosystem services - Preparation model for PES - Involving PES in legislation	
			OR		
	Finances for foretsry is very low almost negelcted (program for extedned reproduction)	Establishing FUND for SFM	Compensation of forest management costs (afforestation, silviculture and protection) for fulfilling the obligations undertaken by the various ratified conventions and other agreements (CO_2 credits, green tax - financial instruments).		

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Conclusions and recommendations

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- The main conclusions on the base of this country report are briefly summarized:
- • The pan-European set of criteria and indicators has served as a framework for dialogue and communication and also as a base for this state of art report. However, the implementation of criteria and indicators varies in RNM. **Some of them are implemented, but for the most of them still a lot should be done**. Although negotiated at the policy level, criteria and indicators have helped to integrate science into the policy debate.
- • The issues that are found out that are missing are categorized in the following categories: legal framework and international commitments; information, communication and technology; management – engineering related to SFM; education and science; financial instruments/economic policy.
- Talking about **legal framework** it was concluded that some changes should be done at the existing Rulebook for preparing Forest Management Plan, where some activities prescribed in Pan-European C&I should be introduced.
-

- The **missing public data** about forestry in RNM lead to the conclusion that launching Forest inventory and producing FIS will enable comprehensive **information** about the state and dynamics of forests for strategic and management planning.

- In the process of planning and executing planned activities in the forest, the data pointed out that it has to be upgraded **with the other elements from the forests, like NWFP`s; ecosystem services; biodiversity**;…., but also due to the low quality of the wood mass, amelioration of the low forests into higher category. Specially, it has to be stressed that forests which have protective role (protection from erosion, floods) needs special attention due to the fact that the catastrophic torrent flood happened in the lates period and in future would be more frequent (according to the forecast climate changes)

- Speaking about the **education and science** it has to be pointed out that in the elementary and high school a new methodical units related to forestry should be involved, in order children to be familiar with the activities the foresters are executing in the field, and to be familiar that those are measures for improving the quality of the forest, not to degrade the nature. Unfortunately, the **national funds that are financing research in RNM are scarce**, even it can be said there is no finances, the scientist has to be focused on the international funds. Thus, more money for science is more than necessary.

- **Regrading management practices**, there are more deficiencies

- Current forest managment in NRM hasn't fulfill all nedds for SFM
- Afforestation of bareland in the latest period is with very low intensity
- 2/3 of the existed forest area degraded
- Non-wood products are almost negelcted

- Lack of good forest managementnt results in practices that destroy forest biodiversity
- Lack of good forest management results in forest fragmentation and loss of birds Habitat fragmentation drastically alter the nature of forest ecosystems
- Lack of knowledge for SFM in important biodiversity areas: IBA, IPA and PBA

- Area of protective forest is low and tehre is no enough knowledge for FM innthese forests

- Lack of recreational facilities in the forests
- Lack of knowledge of the concept of Closer to Nature Forestry (CNF)
- Concept of CNF is not implemented

- When we are talking about maybe the most important issue **financing in forestry**, it has to be stressed that financial instruments are very important, but the transparent. The budget is not public available, thus transparency of the budget should be implemented, but also establishing a Forest Fund should be involved. Financial incentives should be involved for the state forests also, especially for the protective forests where the investments are very high, as for the afforestation as for their management.
- At the moment there is no **real valorization of the forest**, thus valorization of the wood in the forest, NWFP`s, biodiversity, non market values etc, should be valorized in order to get a clear picture about their value.
- Also, Pan European C&I suggest **circular economy**, which indicated that we need to replace linear fossil economy.
- On the other side, the bad public perception of forestry, as an economic activity, that is only cutting trees and destroying the nature must be changed with a **Communication Plan** for forestry activities.
- The **low level cross-sectoral cooperation** (especially with sector for nature protection) could be done with a Communication Plan for cross-sectoral communication, also.

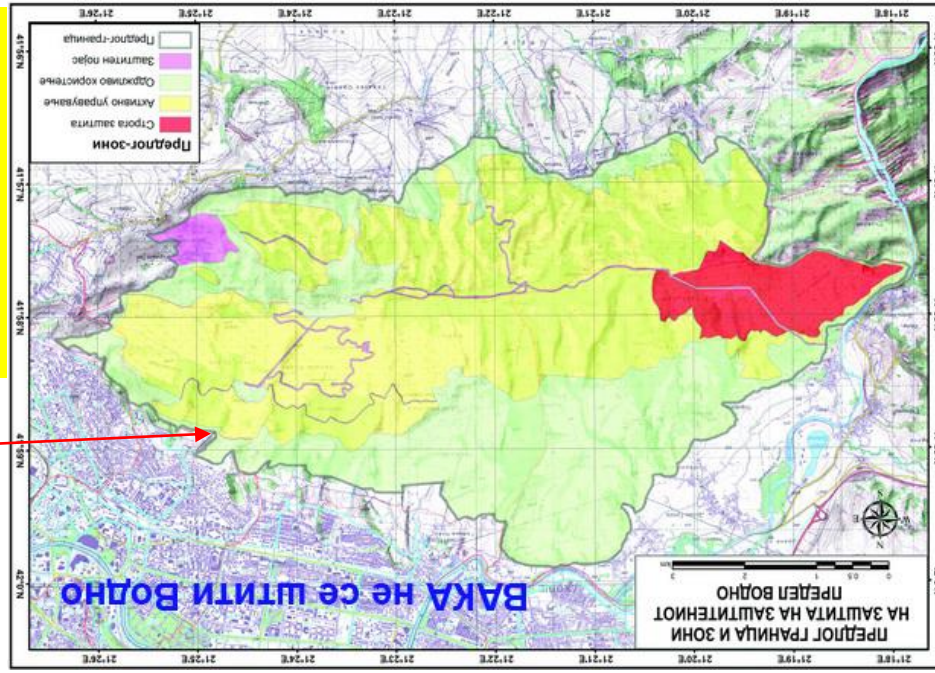
- **DISPUTE, CONFLICTS: foresters vs nature protection**
- (MAFWE – forestry sector vs MoEPP – sector for nature)
- **Proclaiming new protected areas :** Enlarge of of NP Pelister, PA Gazi Baba, PA Maleshevski Planini, PA Osogovo, NP Shar Planina

subject	Area		Wood mass		Increament	
	total	forest	total	per ha	total	per ha
	ha	ha	m^3	m^3/ha	m^3	m^3/ha
PE Macedonian Forests	1003844	834448	79406987	103,3	1606016	2,10
National Parks****	66263	56479	6200023	131,6	186222	4,01

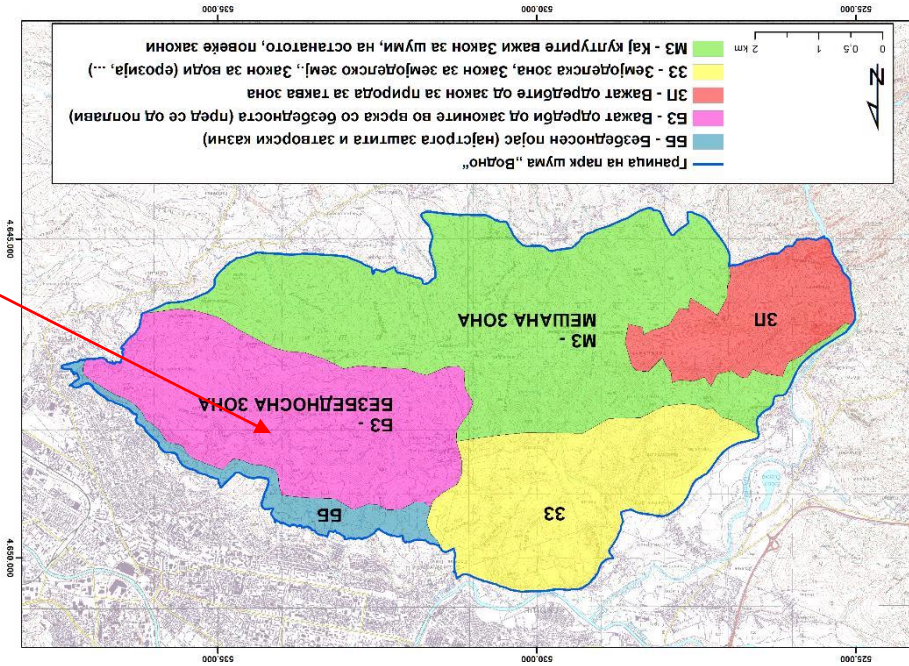
subject	Area		Wood mass		Increament	
	total	forest	total	per ha	total	per ha
	ha	ha	m^3	m^3/ha	m^3	m^3/ha
Maleski Planini	3852	3528	1330988	377,3	19731	5,6
Ograzden	2674	2288	694480	302,2	9656	4,2
Mal{ski Plan.-Ratev.Reka	4789	4629	1305004	272,5	31335	6,8
Ilandza	1642	1581	24549	15,5	1973	1,2
Baniste-Kosovrasti	4712	4344	64952	15,0	1098	0,3
Kosturino	2554	2299	28875	11,3	1584	0,7
Zeden-Ora{je	5494	5150	54329	10,5	1418	0,3

Vodno Mt 4450 ha – the biggest success of foresters

Erosion and torrent control system for protection of Skopje
afforested 1000 ha bareland even rocky terrains,
>900 ha arable land, >1300 ha native forest, 1200 ha grassland, ..
Recreational area, “lungs of Skopje” , cultural heritage……



Vodno Mt. – Skopje 1920 vs 2020



Case Vodno:
all other (forestry, urbanism, spatial planning, hydrology, defense) against nature protection

Meeting with the Prime minister Zaev

Thank you for your attention