



GoProFor

**GOOD PRACTICES IMPLEMENTATION NETWORK
FOR FOREST BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION**

IMPLEMENTARE IL NETWORK DELLE BUONE PRATICHE PER LA
CONSERVAZIONE DELLA BIODIVERSITÀ FORESTALE

**LIFE17 GIE/IT/000561 - GoProFor
GOod PRactices implementation netwOrk
for FORest biodiversity conservation**



Action B5 - Project promotion at European level

SubAct. B5.4

Preparatory activity for the development of future
training activities for 8 EU countries

Technical Annex MTR.B5.T.03
Workshop presentations

Palermo, 12/11/2019

*Beneficiary responsible for implementation:
DREAM*





GoProFor workshop Palermo, Italy

Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process





Who is organizing the Biogeographical Process?

Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

DG-Env, with Consortium:
6 partners, spread over
different biogeographical
regions of the EU

- Wageningen Research
- NatureBureau Ltd.
- (Regional Environmental Centre)
- Estonian University of Life Sciences
- TerraEcogest
- Mãe d'água





The BGP commu through:

- The website for http://ec.europa.eu/e/index_en.htm
- Digital newsletter
- Twitter for updates
- N2000 group LinkedIn



<https://twitter.com/BioGeoProcess>



N2K Biogeographical Process
@BioGeoProcess

Final program available for the forestry Workshop 11-12 November in Palermo: #training for #forest management in #Natura2000, with @angelosalsi1 @LIFEprogramme @DREAm_Italia_EU @AleCampanaro

Tweet vertalen



N2K Biogeographical Process @BioGeoProcess · 24m

Angelo Salsi, head LIFE unit, opens network event: training #foresters for #Natura2000 @LNatura2000 @LIFEprogramme @angelosalsi1 @DREAm_Italia_EU @AleCampanaro in #Palermo at #GoProFor



EU Environment Retweeted



Program, morning



Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

Coffee break

<p>11.20 – 12.30</p>	<p>Work round I Carousel</p> <p>Exploring needs for training</p>	<p>Flip charts on the following issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge gaps with foresters/practitioners: 2. Conflicting interests for Natura 2000 management and commercial forestry: 3. Non-technical (soft) skills for foresters and practitioners: 4. What tools and instruments are available for forest practitioners, and what are possible training requirements related to these?
<p>12.30 – 13.00</p>	<p>Reports from the working groups</p>	<p>Reporting back to the plenary per issue (5 minutes); discussion on responses</p> <p>This will result in a series of ideas for actions.</p>
<p>13.00 - 14.00 Lunch</p>		



Objectives, morning



Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

- identify main obstacles in forest management and Natura 2000 in the various countries (general);
- exchange knowledge on different strategies and approaches to develop a forest training program;
- share ideas and best practices on the development of learning mechanisms, instruments and tools that seem most successful for this purpose.



Objectives, afternoon



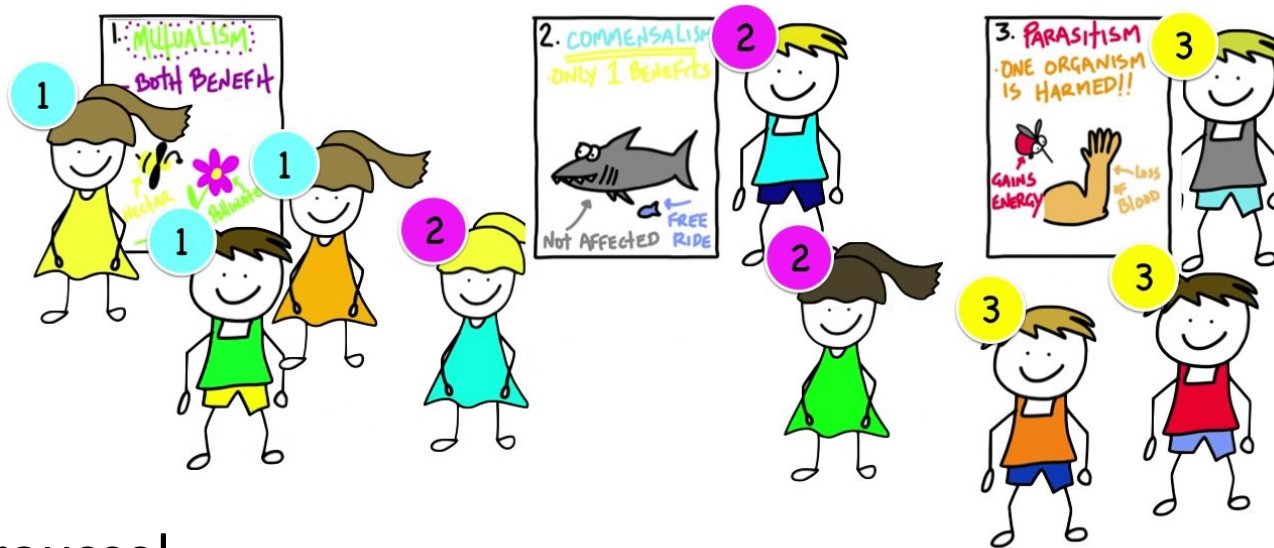
Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

- Identify priorities for the training programme
- Agree (as far as possible) on partner countries/organisations that can contribute to proposal writing
- Draft a road map / planning for the process



Facilitated session: Joint actions (developing ideas for LIFE)

Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process



Carroussel



Work Session I



Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

- Interactive session
- 4 issues have been selected
- You're invited to contribute to all



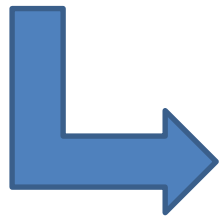


Towards a road map: detailing further action



Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

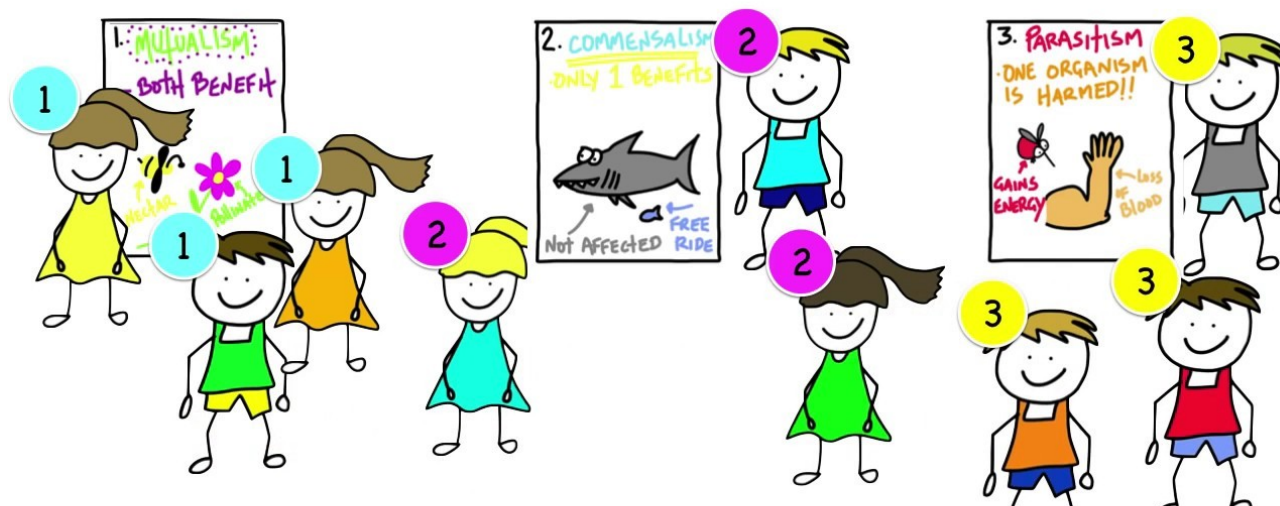
- 4 flip charts in the room, with a facilitator
- Aim: defining actions for new Life project / road map
- Rotating groups
- 4 groups are formed, appr. 10 pers.
 - each chart 15 min, facilitator explains



Stay on topic

Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

- Facilitator will briefly introduce topic
- After signal – move to next station





Work Session I



Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

- After 4 sessions
- Wrap-up facilitators/chairs
short summary (maximum 5 minutes)



Flip charts on the following issues



Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

1. Knowledge gaps with foresters/practitioners:

What knowledge is in particular lacking with practitioners, not covered in regular curricula?

2. Conflicting interests for Natura 2000 management and commercial forestry:

What training is required to better manage the conflicting interests between Natura 2000 and commercial forest concessions/owners?

3. Non-technical (soft) skills for foresters and practitioners:

What particular skills are required in relation to e.g. dealing with stakeholders or the 'general public', visitors to the site; skills which might be insufficiently developed?

4. What tools and instruments are available for forest practitioners, and what are possible training requirements related to these?



Leads to.... Road map



Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

Topic/Issue	Outcome	Action	Timing	Lead	Partners



Program, afternoon



Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 14:30	Recapture of the morning: Issues and priorities; priorities	Theo: Prioritization exercise
14:30 – 14:45	Highlighting priorities of the group	Chair, Angelo Salsi / Luisa Samarelli
14:45-15:30	Work round II:	Every person writes down : TARGET GROUP / OUTCOME / STEPS
15:30-16:15	Road map <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what is the priority for actions? • Who will take the initiative, who joins? 	Fill in the time table with steps.
16:15-16:30	Closing of the session	Chair: Angelo Salsi / Luisa Samarelli

Departures



Prioritization



Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

- The important actions are marked on the flip-charts
- Every participant receives 4 stickers
- Add one sticker to each action that must have priority
- You can put them on all sheets...





Work Round II



Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

- Post its: every person to write down:
 - TARGET GROUP - for proposal
 - OUTCOME - of the LIFE project
 - STEPS - for writing the proposal
- Use separate post-its for each!



Development of Road map



Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

- what is the priority for actions?
- Who will take the initiative, who joins?

Topic/Issue	Outcome	Action	Timing	Lead	Partners



Leads to.... Road map



Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process



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National context and specific training needs related to Natura 2000 Network

Spain

JOSÉ A. ATAURI (EUROPARC-SPAIN)
FRANCISCO RIVERO (FUNGOBE)

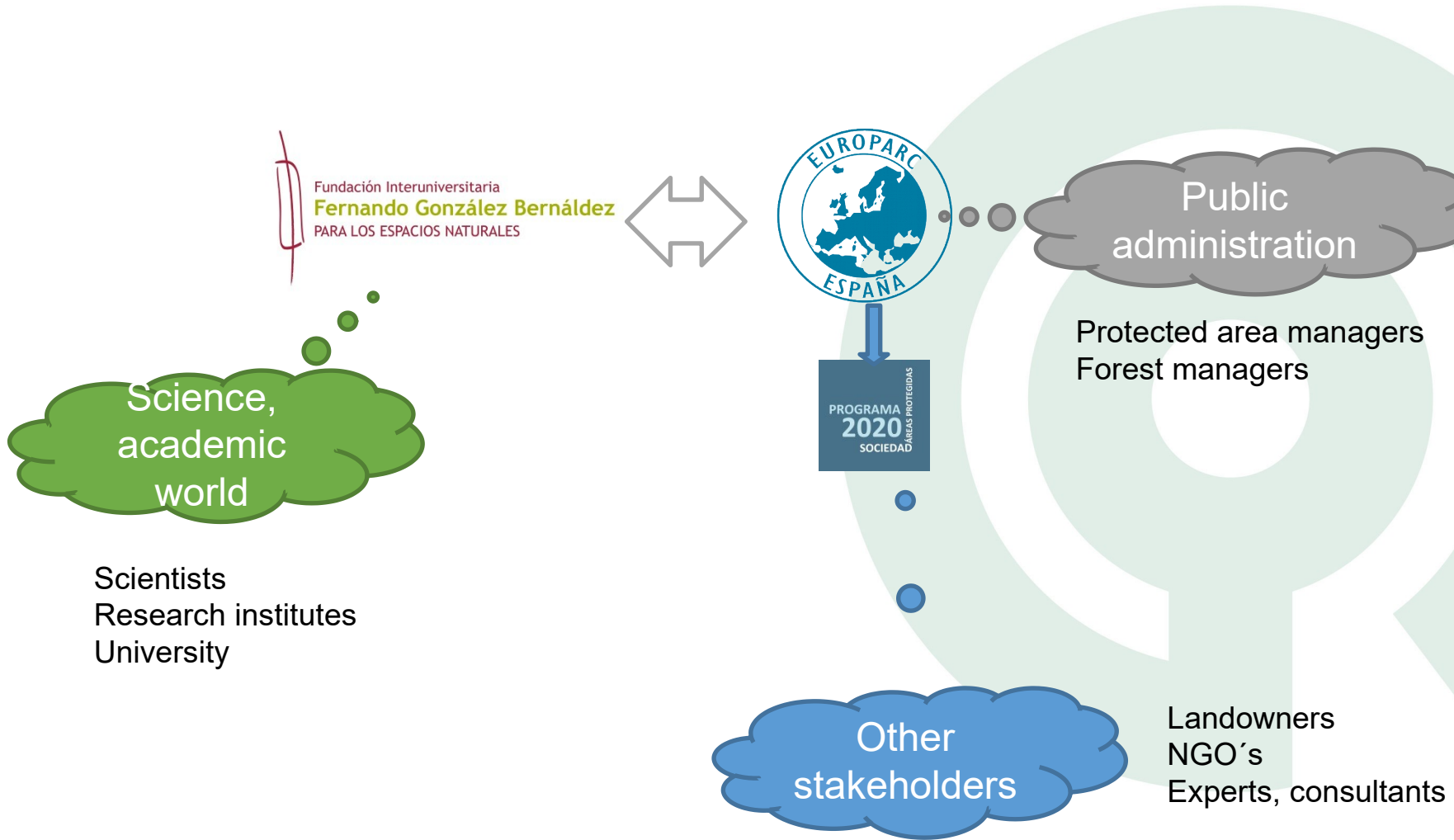


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**EUROPEAN TRAINING SYSTEM FOR FOREST
MANAGEMENT IN NATURA 2000 NETWORK**

WORKSHOP

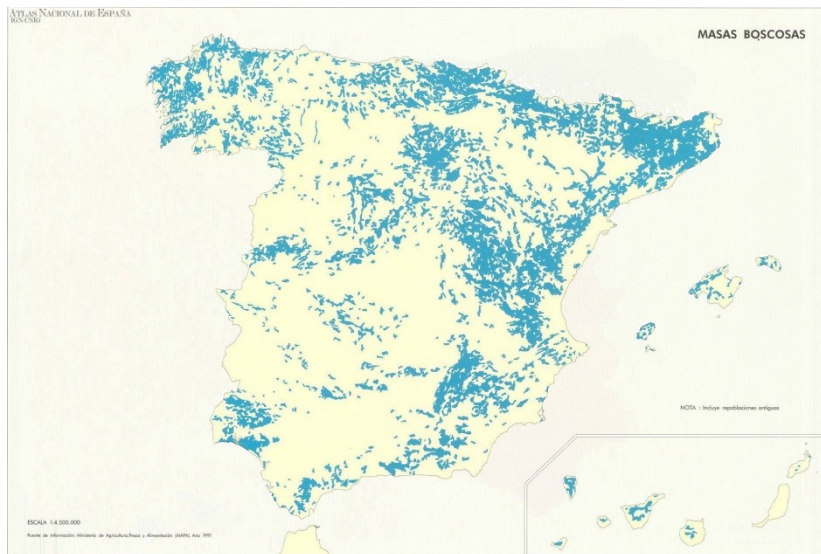
1. AFFILIATION AND ROLE IN OUR COUNTRY



2. NATIONAL CONTEXT ABOUT FORESTS AND NATURA 2000 NETWORK



- Natura 2000= 27% national territory
- 4 Bioregions: Alpine, Atlantic, Mediterranean & macaronesian
- 17 Forests *Habitats of Community Interest* (HCI)
- Forest-HCI cover 58% of Natura 2000 area (80.000 km²)
- 71% of Forest-HCI types are in an unfavorable conservation status



Main driving forces

Rural abandonment

Loss of profitability of timber

Climate change

Biodiversity conservation (Natura 2000)

New social attitude/demand

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3. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOREST MANAGEMENT AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AT NATIONAL LEVEL, also indicating who are the national and local authorities involved

National level (competences in coordinating policies)

- Forest management: Ministry of Agriculture
- Biodiversity conservation: Ministry for Ecological Transition

Regional level (competences in legislation and implementation of policies) 17 regions (“autonomous communities”)

- Forest management: usually Forest service inside Department for Environment. Sometimes Department for Agriculture
- Biodiversity conservation: Diversity service, sometimes Natura 2000, protected areas and species conservation are separate services.

4. PAST AND ONGOING TRAINING AND INFORMATION INITIATIVES AND EXPERIENCES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Master Degree on Protected Areas (15th edition, +600 students)

Short courses (partly online) Planning, communication, marine areas...

ESPARC 2020 . 21st EUROPARC Spain National Congress, biannual. Next Sept 2020

Forest management and protected areas

Staff interchange program (36 participants)

Short courses (8 editions)

Annual workshops

Online forum (121 participants)

Capacity building in Natura 2000

LIFE.edu Online + "face-to-face" course on governance



5. Specific national training needs related to Natura 2000 Network

Low specific capacitation on Natura 2000 management or forest conservation:

Most information tools are informal (contact with colleagues, personal experience)
No formal training programs during the professional career.

Most demanded training needs:

- Climate change adaptation measures
- Forestry and mitigation of climate change
- Criteria and methodologies for assessment of conservation status of forest habitats. Determination of favorable conservation status
- Management of forests with biodiversity conservation objectives (N2000)

Source: survey on capacitation on forest management in Natura 2000 for LIFE RedBosques. 300 respondents.



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National context and specific training needs related to Natura 2000 Network

France

 P. GONIN, T. BRUSTEN (CNPF)



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**EUROPEAN TRAINING SYSTEM FOR FOREST
MANAGEMENT IN NATURA 2000 NETWORK**

WORKSHOP

National Forest Ownership Centre (CNPf - Centre national de la propriété forestière)

- **Objective of this national public establishment**

- Sustainable management development for French private forests

- **Organization & means**

- 11 regional delegations (CRPF)
- + Research, Development & Innovation Department (IDF)
- 465 employees

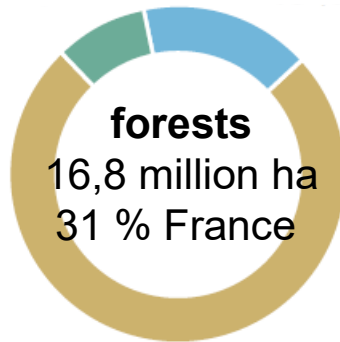
- **Actions**

- approve the management plans for private forests
- training, vulgarization, communication & advice
- development of guide management & encourage the grouping of forest ownership
- development of silvicultural models and research transfers

French forests

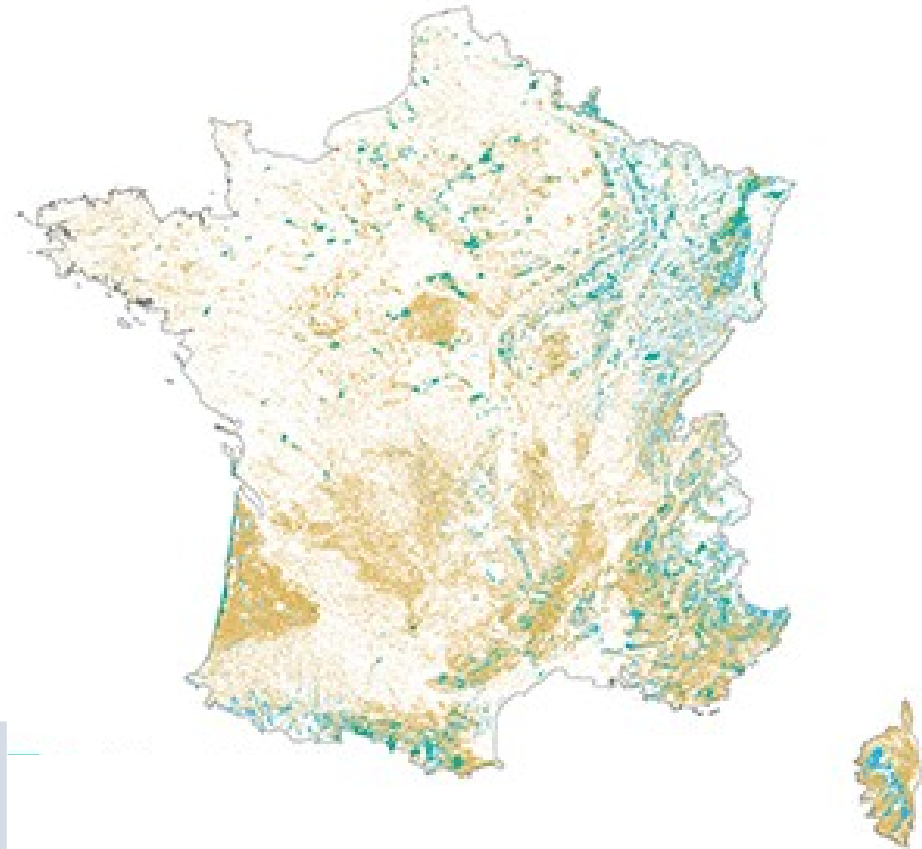
Managed by National Forest Office (ONF)

state forests 9 % - 1,5 million ha
others public forests 16 % - 2,7 million ha



privately owned forests
75 % - 12,5 million ha
3,5 million owners

Managed by owners and private organizations
with advice of
National Forest Ownership Centre (CNPF)



Natura 2000 network

7 million ha metropolitan land surface = 12,9 %

+ 12 million ha marine surface of the exclusive economic zone = 33 %

1 776 sites = 402 Special Protection Area for birds (SPA) + 1 374 Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (212 marine sites)

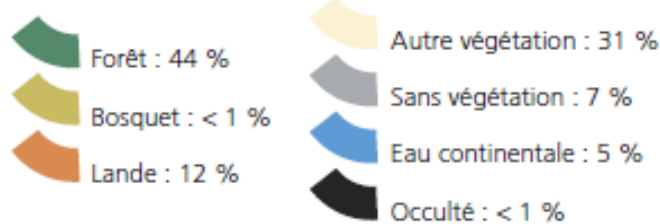
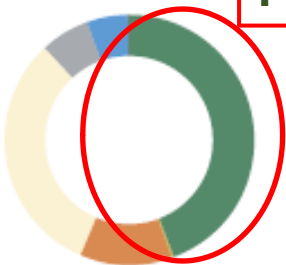
130 types of natural habitats annexe I Habitat Directive (57 %)

94 animal species annexe II Habitat Directive (18 %)

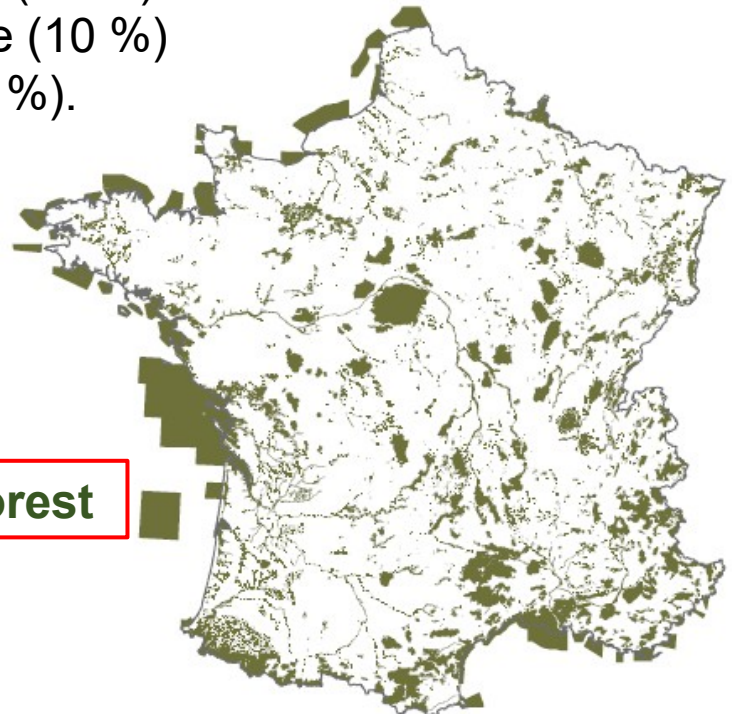
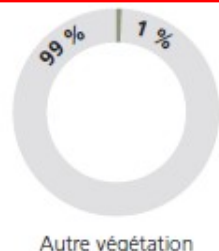
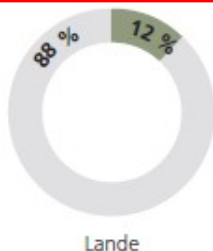
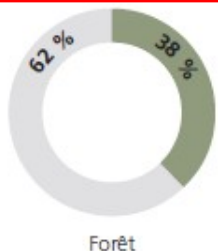
63 vegetal species annexe II Habitat Directive (10 %)

132 bird species annexe I Birds Directive (67 %).

Forest: 3 million ha = 44 % N2000

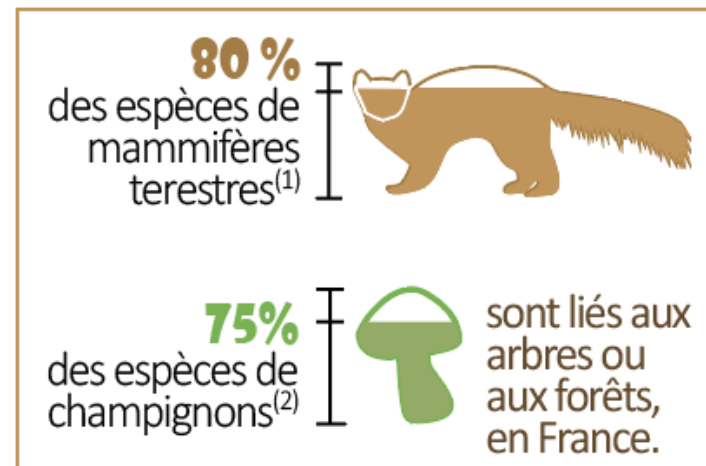


Private forest: 1,9 million ha = 62% N2000 forest



Forest & biodiversity in France

- **an important diversity of habitats**
 - 4 biogeographical regions : Alpine, Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean
- **an important diversity of species**
 - ex. : 20 000 species of mushrooms
 - especially in the forest:
 - several thousand species in one forest (ex. Massane forest - 336 ha : > 8000 inventoried species)
 - a significant % of total species



Sources : ⁽¹⁾Tillon L, 2005. ⁽²⁾Dire d'expert Gilles Corriol, 2012.

• **Tools for sustainable management**

- Management plans
- Forest certification (PEFC et FSC)
- Natura 2000 contracts & documents
- Technical guides
- Index of Biodiversity Potential (IBP) in private forests = tool to help forest managers to take into account biodiversity in management

• **Actors**

- Institutional:
 - Ministry in charge of the environment
 - French Agency for Biodiversity
 - CNPF & ONF
- Economic actors
- Private & public owners
- Associations
- Educational organizations

Training in Natura 2000 network

• Types of training

- naturalistic knowledge
- project management & communication
- technical & forest management

• Public

- Natura 2000 site managers
- Other managers & professionals
- Owners

• Actors

- **French Agency for Biodiversity**
- naturalistic organisms (botanical conservatory...)
- Training organizations
- CNPF & ONF

AGENCE FRANÇAISE POUR LA BIODIVERSITÉ ÉTABLISSEMENT PUBLIC DE L'ÉTAT	
Edité le 29/10/2019	
2019	Management
19-0012-C2798	Management d'équipes et petites équipes
OBJECTIFS DE LA FORMATION	Positionner le manager dans l'organisation Maîtriser les principes de base du management et de l'animation d'une équipe opérationnelle Mobiliser et motiver son équipe
Dates	09/12/2019
Lieu	13/12/2019 Pérols 34470
Métiers concernés	Conservateur(trice), Responsable travaux et entretien, Responsable de secteur, Directeur(trice), Responsable administratif et financier
Public visé	
Contenu indicatif	Connaître la place du manager dans l'organisation et se situer dans l'environnement de travail. Comprendre la posture et le rôle du leader. Construire une vision et des stratégies d'actions. Entreprendre et décider. Accompagner des femmes et des hommes : construire et accompagner l'équipe, motiver son équipe, déléguer, organiser, animer, résoudre les difficultés et conflits potentiels. Styles de management et outils du manager. Connaître les responsabilités du manager. Communiquer avec ses équipes.
Niveau de connaissances requis	Initiation.
Intervenants	Eric BLANC (CONVERGENCIA CONSEIL ET FORMATION)
Nota	
Responsable de la formation	Séverine BIGNON (0663425757)
Renseignements pratiques	Yasmina ALIANE-LHOTELLIER (0761453001)

CNPF biodiversity training

- **Training for professionals**
 - By IDF (training organization):
 - Naturalistic (Habitats determination, Fauna, Flora)
 - Forest management
 - IBP 2008-2019: 62 trainings – 900 persons
- **Vulgarization for owners**
 - By CRPF:
 - Taking into account biodiversity in management
 - Ex. 2017: 21 trainings – 600 persons
- **For the forests of the Natura 2000 network, but often outside**

Forest habitats determination and management

Several tools created by IDF and partners:

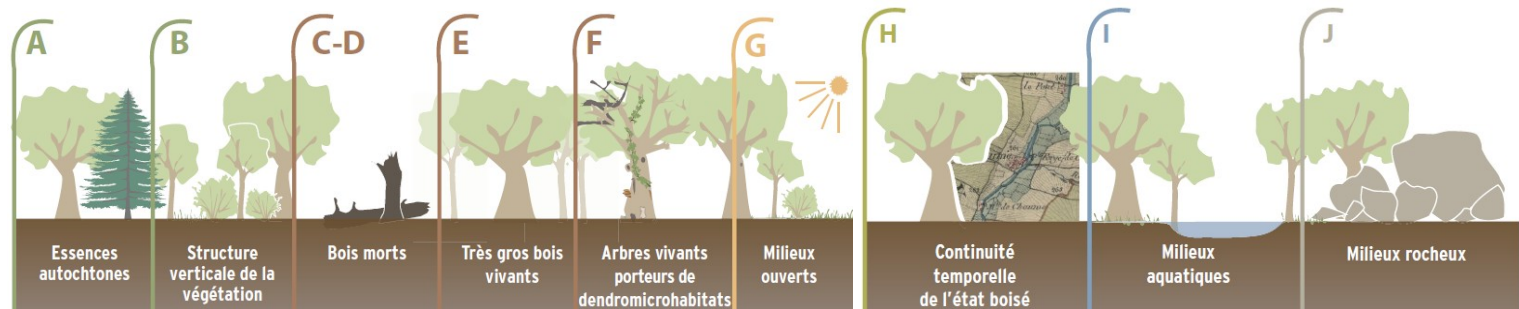
- Integrating biodiversity in the management of forest ecosystems (LIFE project)
- Diagnostic keys to recognize potential habitats in each biogeographical region
- Forest habitat formation network



Index of Biodiversity Potential (IBP)

A practical tool for a more biodiversity-friendly forestry

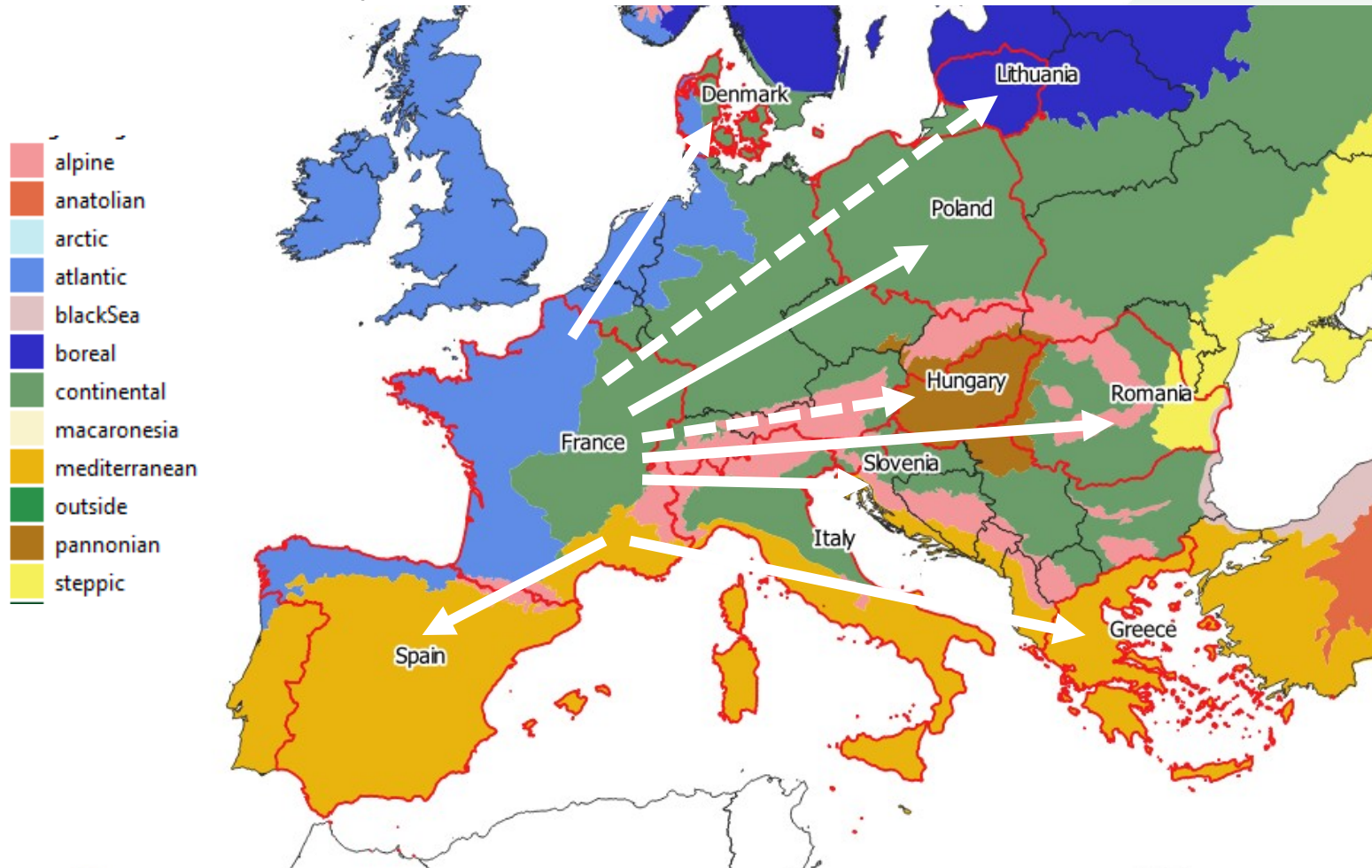
- **IBP: an indirect & composite indicator - 10 factors**



- **relevant for all French forests**
- **being adapted to Catalonia and Italy contexts**
 - new IBP version
 - translation of the French training module + technical sheets

• Extension of the IBP to other countries?

- stand, bioclimatic & site conditions similar to France: minor adaptations (continuity of woody state, native tree species...)
- very different contexts: to be assessed





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National context and specific training needs related to Natura 2000 Network

Slovenija

HOJKA KRAIGHER¹ & ALEŠ POLJANEC² & G. DANEV²
(SLOVENIAN FORESTRY INSTITUTE¹ &
SLOVENIA FOREST SERVICE²)



GOZDARSKI INŠTITUT SLOVENIJE
SLOVENIAN FORESTRY INSTITUTE



ZAVOD za GOZDOVE
SLOVENIJE
Slovenia Forest Service

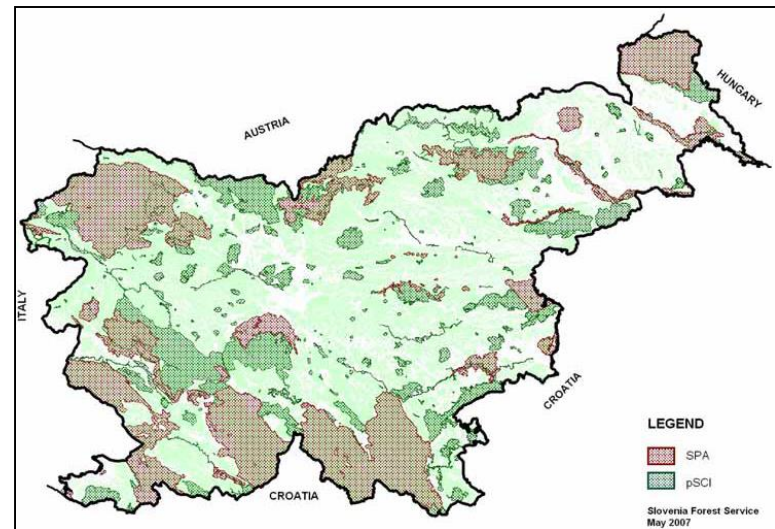
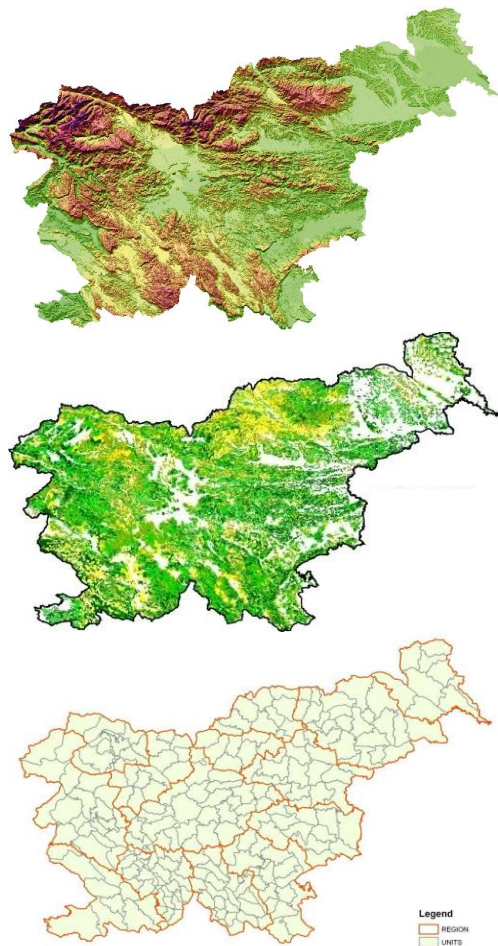
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MANAGEMENT IN NATURA 2000 NETWORK

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Slovenian forests & forestry & NATURA 2000



NATURA 2000:
Area: 7.700 km² = 37%, from this:
70% forests; 50 % of entire forest area

23% agricultural land
1% water
2% infrastructure
4% other land uses

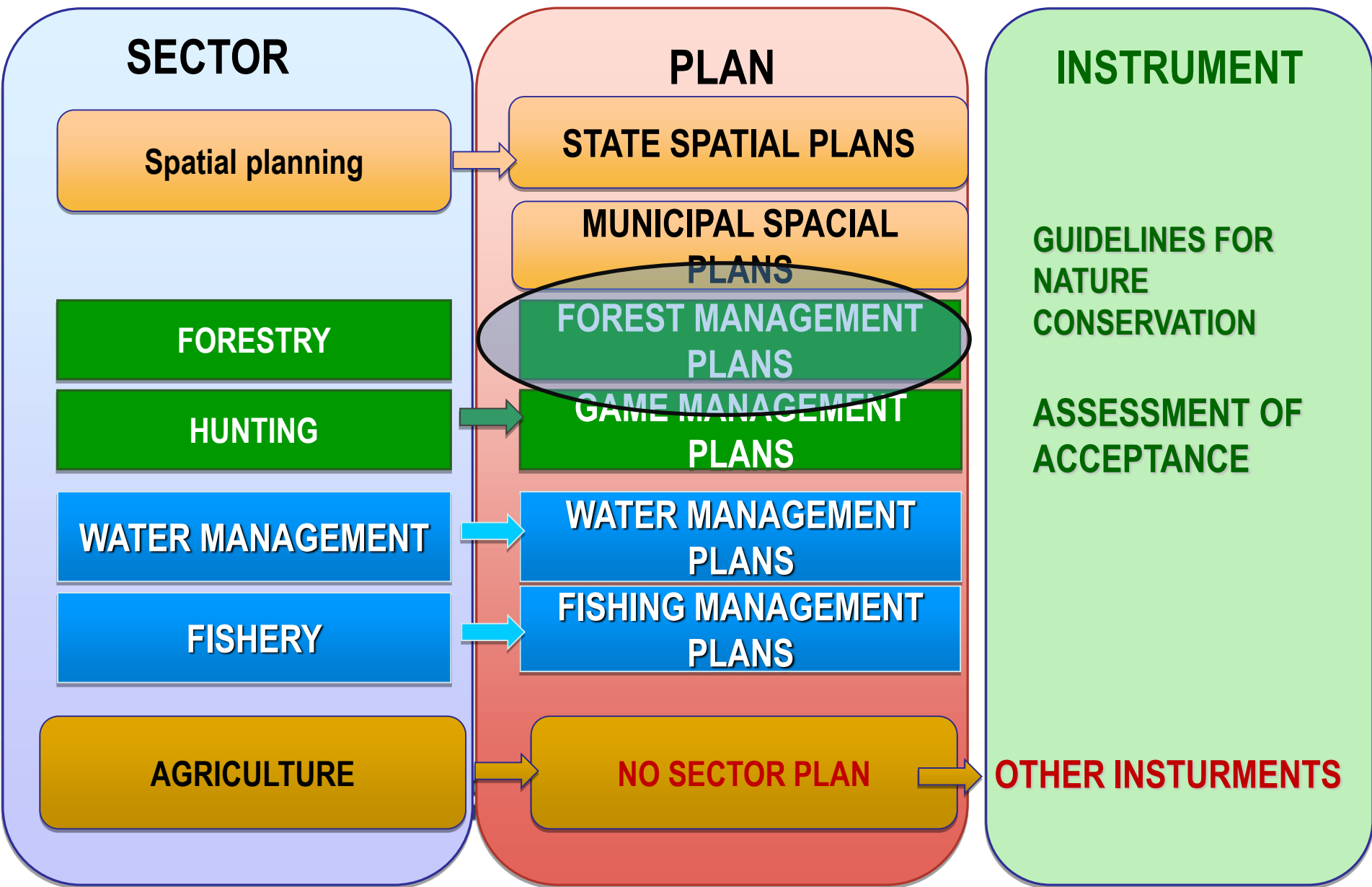
The „Slovenian forestry school“

Rajhenavski Rog, est. 1892

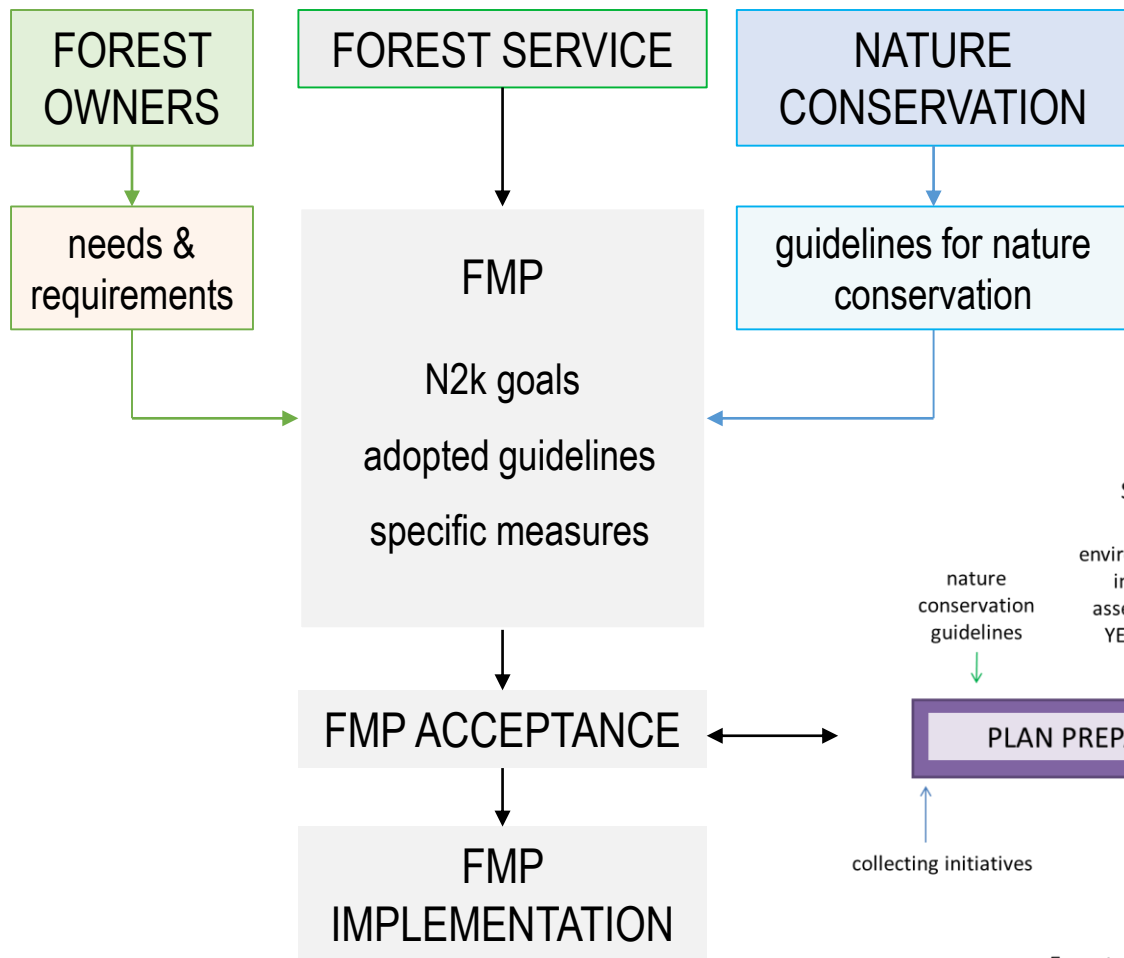
Sustainable, close-to-nature, multifunctional forest management:

- ⊗ **small-scale flexible forest management, adapted easily to site characteristics and natural development of forests**
- ⊗ **active protection of natural populations of forest trees**
- ⊗ **protection and conservation of biological diversity in forests**
- ⊗ **support of the bio-ecological and economical stability of forests by improving the growing stock**
- ⊗ **tending of all developmental stages and all forest forms ... to fulfil optimally all functions of forests**
- ⊗ **natural regeneration is supported in all forests**
- ⊗ **if seedlings are used, they should derive from adequate seed sources / provenances, and only adequate species can be used**

NATURA 2000 management



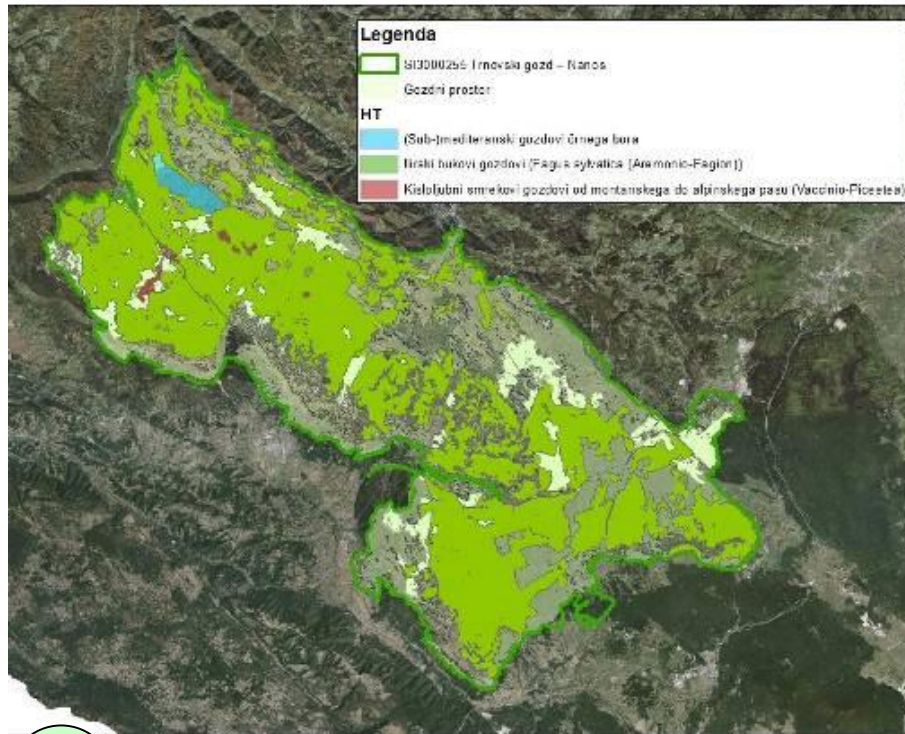
• Integrating Natura 2000 in FMP



CONTENT OF THE GUIDELINES:

- an overview of species and habitat types
- goals of protections
- the reference value of the favourable condition
- intervals and types of monitoring
- specific measures

• Integrating Natura 2000 in FMP



1

CLOSE TO NATURE FOREST MANAGEMENT

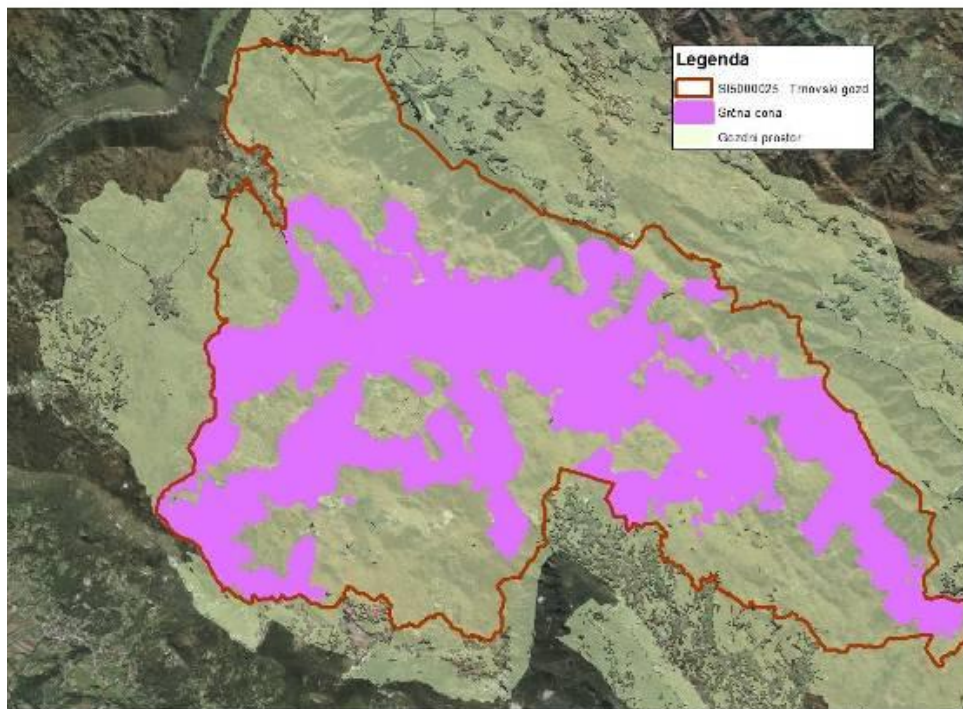
- close to nature tree species composition and forest structure
- nature regeneration
- 3% of dead wood in the forests
- no fragmentation of forest area

2

KEY STRUCTURES & HABITAT TYPES

- wetlands and water areas in the forest
- riparian vegetation
- forest edge
- insulated forest patches in agricultural land
- mosaic landscape

• Integrating Natura 2000 in FMP



3

SPECIES WITH SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

- habitat trees, trees with nests...
- higher proportion of old stands
- quiet zones (time limitation of FM),
- maintaining forest ground vegetation

4

LIMITATION OF MANAGEMENT

Only for the most endangered species

- eco-cells
- areas with a higher amount of deadwood (5-10%)
- conservation of forest reserves

Financial instruments & Extension

1. State budget
2. Forest Fund (from 2016 onwards ...)
3. EU funds:
 - cohesion projects
 - LIFE projects
 - other EU projects

Within different project workshops and lectures were organized on:

- Integrating Natura 2000 into forest management plans
- Implementation of Natura 2000 measures



Natura 2000 as well as other nature conservation objectives are well integrated into the forest and wildlife management in Slovenia

Future challenges:

- improving knowledge of qualification species and habitat types (monitoring, inventories)
- Incorporating forest genetic monitoring into forestry practices in designated areas
- development of planning and implementation of specific guidelines and measures for key qualification species and forest habitat types
- extension of good practices
- improving communication of Natura 2000 management and participatory processes
- Workshops for professional staff (forest planners) on integrating Natura 2000 into forest management planning
- Workshops for professional staff (district foresters) on implementation of Natura 2000 measures
- Workshops for forest owners and forest workers on safe and professional implementation of Natura 2000 measures
- Raising public awareness on the importance of Natura 2000 for conservation of biodiversity





GENTREE



SPONFOREST



GENETIC RESOURCES

THE KEY TO ADAPTATION OF FORESTS TO GLOBAL CHANGE



SCIENCE-TO-POLICY EVENT

BRUSSELS, 13 DECEMBER 2019 - RADISSON RED HOTEL, RUE D'IDALIE 35

Final conference LIFEGENMON: 25.-29.05.2020



LIFE SySTEMiC: Close-to-Nature forest sustainable management practices under climate changes



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National context and specific training needs related to Natura 2000 Network

Greece

PETROS KAKOUIROS AND VASILIKI CHRYSOPOLITOU
(GREEK BIOTOPE/WETLAND CENTRE)



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The Greek Biotope Wetland/Centre (EKBY)



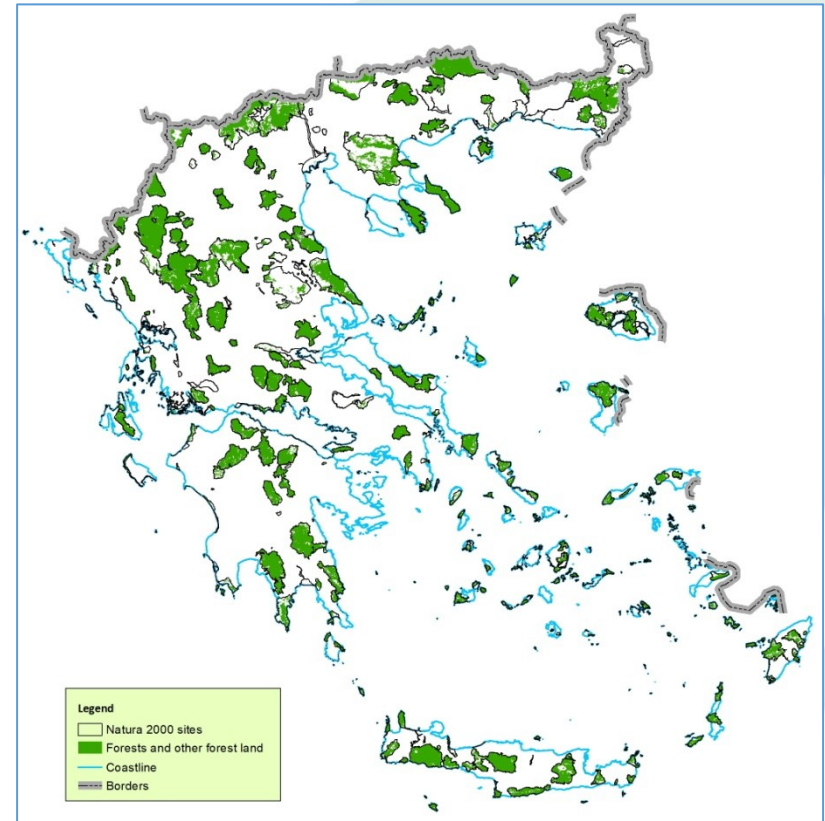
- EKBY was founded in 1991 by The Goulandris Natural History Museum. Its premises are in Themi, Thessaloniki, Greece.
- Its task is to promote sustainable management of renewable natural resources in Greece, the Mediterranean and Europe.
- EKBY was the key organisation in the establishment of Natura 2000 in Greece and continue to contribute substantially in its operation.



Regarding forest management, EKBY has an advisory role to the several public authorities including the Greek Forest Service especially for Natura 2000 issues and is involved in several forest management and restoration projects.

Forests in Greek Natura 2000 network

- Natura 2000: 419 sites covering ~18% of terrestrial Greece.
- Cover from forests and other forest land : 57%
- 59% of forests and other forest land are included in Natura 2000 sites.
- 28 forest habitat types (out of total 89) of which 5 priority.



Forest management and biodiversity conservation

- In Greece, for all state and non-state forests a forest management plan must be submitted for review and approval by the competent local State Forest Service. No logging or other economic activity is allowed without an approved MP.
- MP's contain specific information in a prescribed form that every forest manager is obliged to follow. The structure and the content of MP's is currently under reform, in order to comply with recently (2018) adopted National Forest Strategy.
- Management planning is obliged to proactively avoid any degradation of biodiversity and to adopt certain conservation or restoration measures if necessary. Special measures are obligatory for the conservation of birds.

Training and information initiatives

Ongoing

- LIFE 14 GIE/GR/000304 Forestlife (national scale): A. Seminars regarding a) measures for biodiversity conservation (2 events+guidelines), b) adaptation of forest management to climate change (2 events), c) inversion of coppice forests to high forests and d) visitor management. A pair of seminars regarding funding already took place during 2019
B. Cooperation Platform 4 Forests (CP4For) for a) information and best practice exchange, b) cooperation development c) communication to experts and the public
- LIFE 17 NAT/GR/000511 PRIMED (local scale): Scientific Workshop (+guidelines) on Med Coastal Ecosystems (Habitat type 92A0)
- LIFE 11 NAT/GR/1014 ForOpenForests (local scale): Training for habitat conservation at 2 mountainous Natura 2000 sites (GR2440004 & GR2440006)

Training and information initiatives 1/2

Past

- LIFE 12 NAT/GR/000539 JunEx (national/international scale): Two summer schools for forest management practices that promote conservation and restoration of forest habitat types.
- LIFE 09 NAT/GR/000326 Verenike (national scale): Seminars, workshops to present a prototype nursery system and guided visits to the pilot reforested areas.
- LIFE 08 ENV/GR/000554 Adaptfor (national scale): Seminars (+guidelines) to Forest Service employees and other professional working in the forest sector for the adaptation of forest management to climate change.
- LIFE 07 NAT/GR/000291-PINDOS/GREVENA (local scale): Seminar for the management of Black pine forests

Training and information initiatives 2/2

Past

- LIFE 03 NAT/GR/000093 Athos (local scale): Training seminars (+guidelines) for monks and forest workers for the inversion of oak coppice forests
- LIFE 99 NAT/GR/006498 Arctos (regional scale): Training seminars (+guidelines) for foresters for the management of several habitat types
- LIFE 98 NAT/GR/005264 Vai (local scale): Several meetings with local population regarding the conservation needs of *Phoenix theophrastii*.

National training needs for Natura 2000 (1/3):

An outlook of the sector

- Forest service: approximately 3,000 employees.
- Private consultants: approx. 400 firms with 1,800 employees.
- Other non-state (NGO, etc): approx. 20 organisations with approx. 20 employees working mainly on forest related issues.

Production:

- 784 forest cooperatives with approx. 20,000 members (most of them inactive).
- 25 cooperatives for resin collection with approx. 2,500 members.
- Other NWFP: 5,000??????

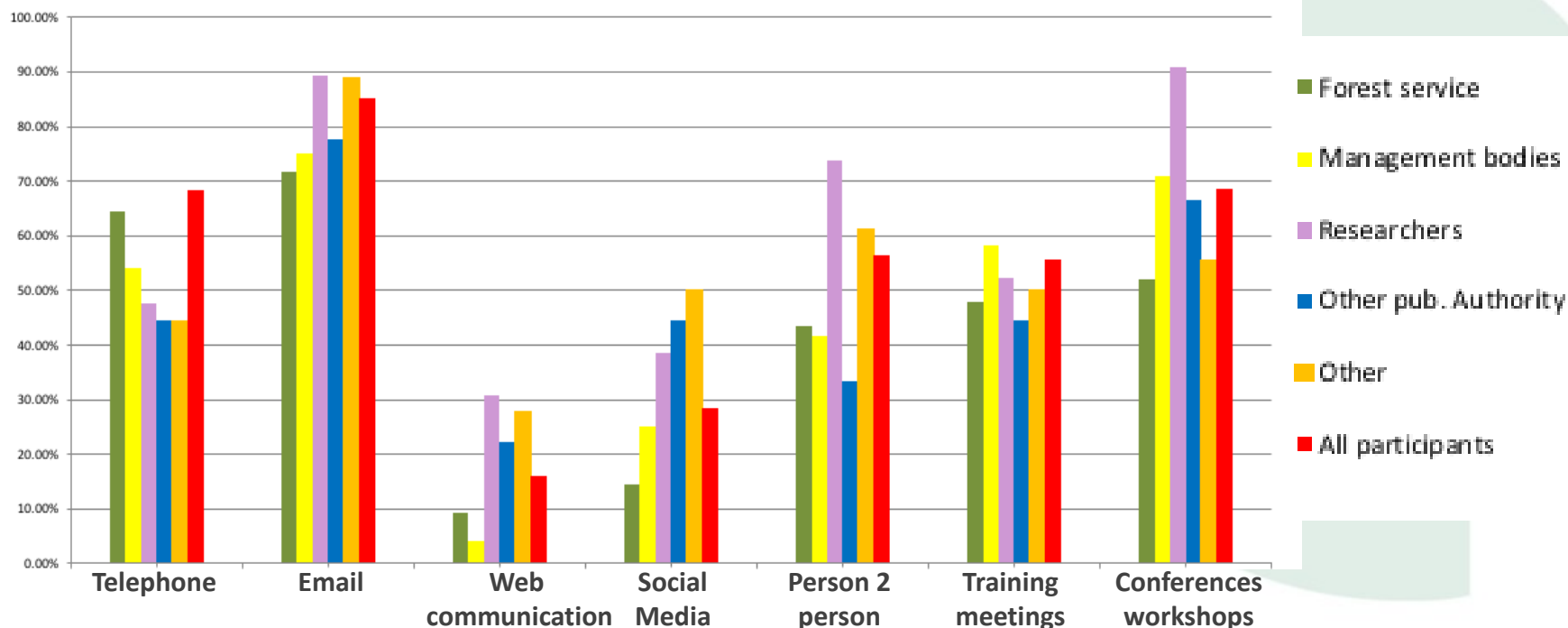
National training needs for Natura 2000 (2/3): Information needs assessment of the Greek Forest Community for the management of the forests in the Natura 2000 network in Greece (from LIFE Forestlife)

Knowledge issues-training needs:

- the knowledge, even on key issues related to Natura 2000 is insufficient; along with entrenched perceptions regarding prohibitions and restrictions arising from the inclusion of an area in the Natura 2000,
- there is a significant need for dissemination of scientific knowledge and experience from the implementation of good forest management practices in Natura 2000 sites in Greece,
- there is a special interest for best practices, especially in the fields of biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change and
- reliable and easy access to geodata and databases regarding Natura 2000 are missing.

National training needs for Natura 2000 (3/3): Information needs assessment of the Greek Forest Community for the management of the forests in the Natura 2000 network in Greece (from LIFE Forestlife)

Means of communication and exchange of information: current preferences



Thank you

PETROS KAKOUIROS (petros-at-ekby.gr)
AND VASILIKI CHRYSOPOLITOU (vasiliki-at-ekby.gr)



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MANAGEMENT IN NATURA 2000 NETWORK
WORKSHOP





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National context and specific training needs related to Natura 2000 Network

Denmark

Karen Poulsen, Danish Nature Agency, Ministry of Environment and Food



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MANAGEMENT IN NATURA 2000 NETWORK**

WORKSHOP

Danish Nature Agency: Managing State-owned Natura2000 areas

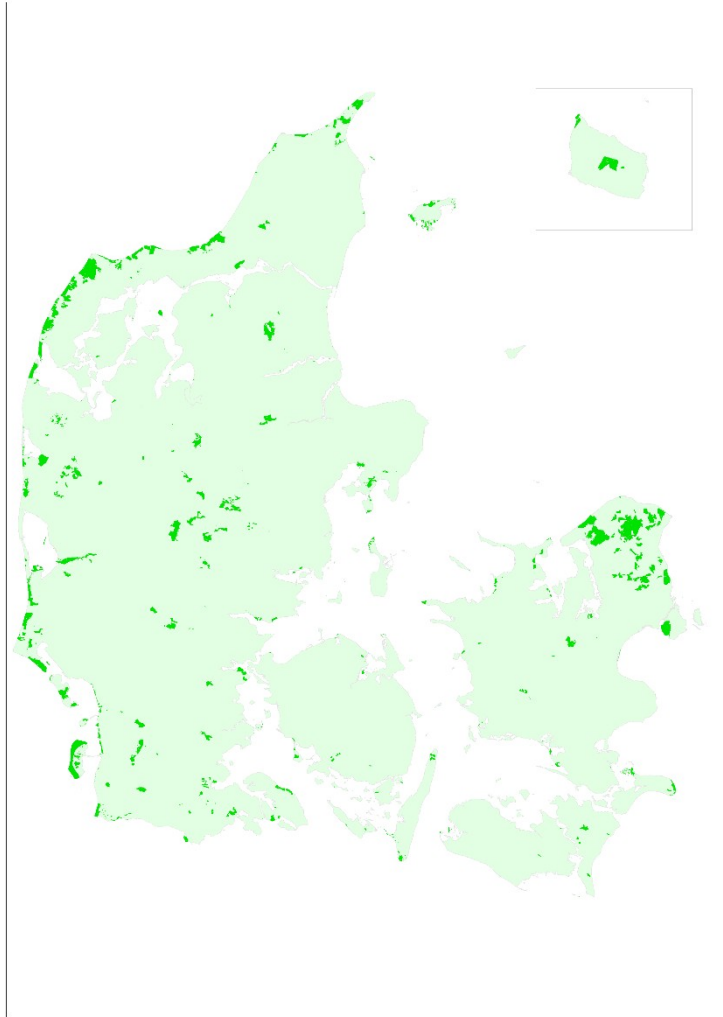
DK total land area: 42.933 km², 8,3 % of the land area is Natura2000, in total 350.000 ha

DNA holds 5% of DK eg. 210.000 ha, 100.000 ha of open nature and 110.000 ha of forest.

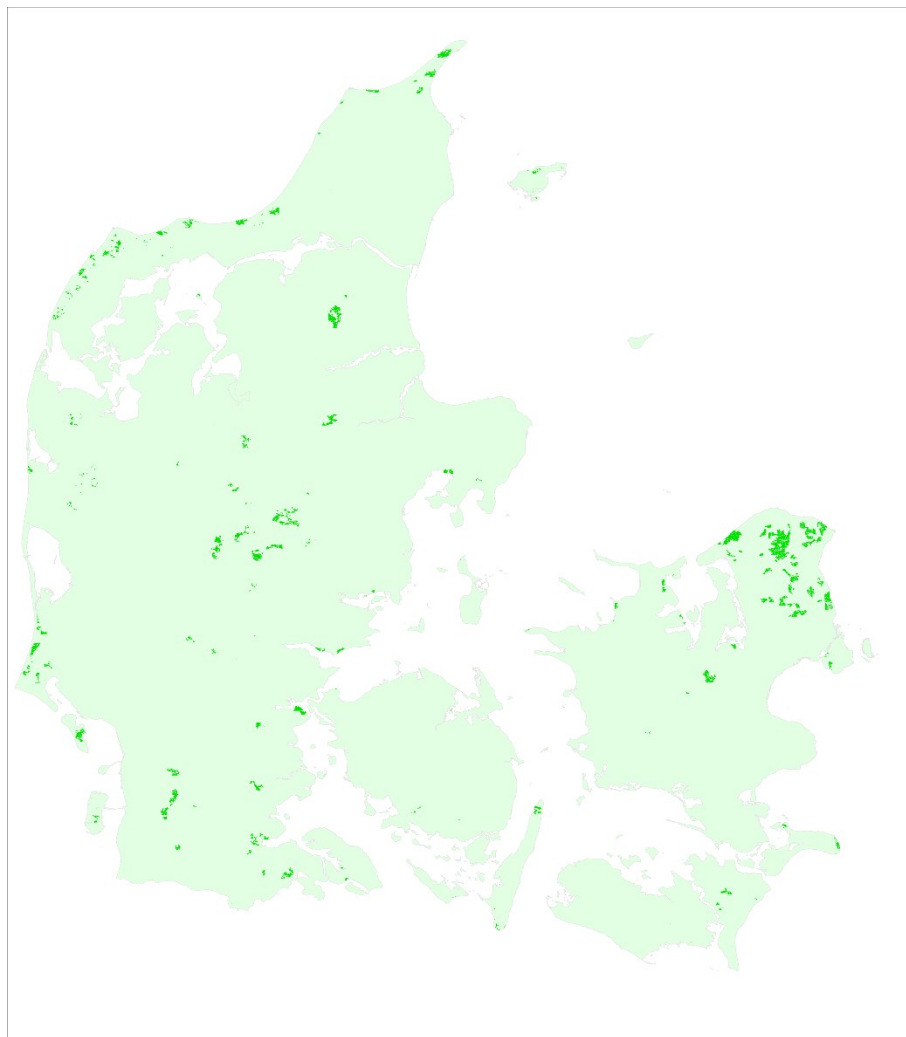
DNA 118.000 ha in Natura2000 eg. 33% of the Danish Natura2000 area.

42.887 ha of forest in Natura2000 area, and 75.113 ha of open nature in Natura2000

DNA Natura2000 areas
forest and open nature



DNA forested
Natura2000
areas

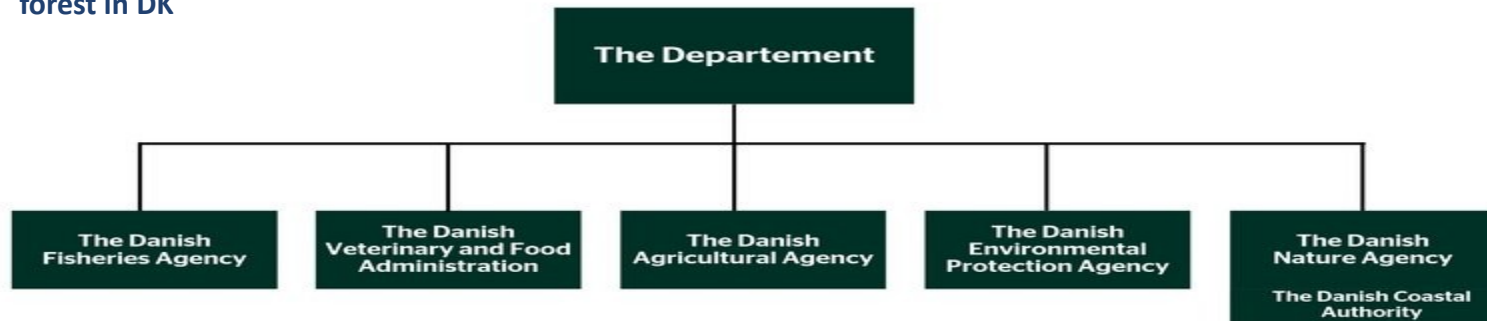


Danish Nature Agency: Manager of Natura2000 areas

Natura 2000 forest types in hectares	Total DK	Danish Nature Agency
9110	2850	1893
9120	830	538
9130	5400	2445
9150	300	164
9160	1600	997
9170	70	64
9190	1600	488
91D0	3600	699
91E0	3100	699
2180	580	0
Total	19.930	7.987



Authorities of Natura2000 in forest in DK



Danish Environmental Protection Agency/Department: forest act, forest programme, nationally financed support schemes, Natura2000 plans

Danish Agricultural Agency: EU financed support schemes

Danish Nature Agency: Management of forest

Municipality (100): Forests (few) not under the forest act

Organisation of planning in Natura2000 areas in DK

The Danish Environmental Protection Agency is the authority responsible for the planning.

Natura2000 plans for each individual Natura2000 area eg. 252 plans

In a 6 year rotation, present plan runs 2016-2021

Forest implementation plans in a 12 year rotation

Present forest plan runs 2012-2021



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National context and specific training needs related to Natura 2000 Network

Latvia

IEVA ROVE
JST «LATVIA' STATE FORESTS»



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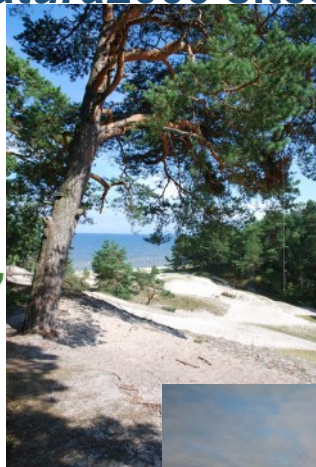
WORKSHOP

Ms.biol. Ieva Rove

Senior environmental expert

JSC «Latvia's State Forests» -

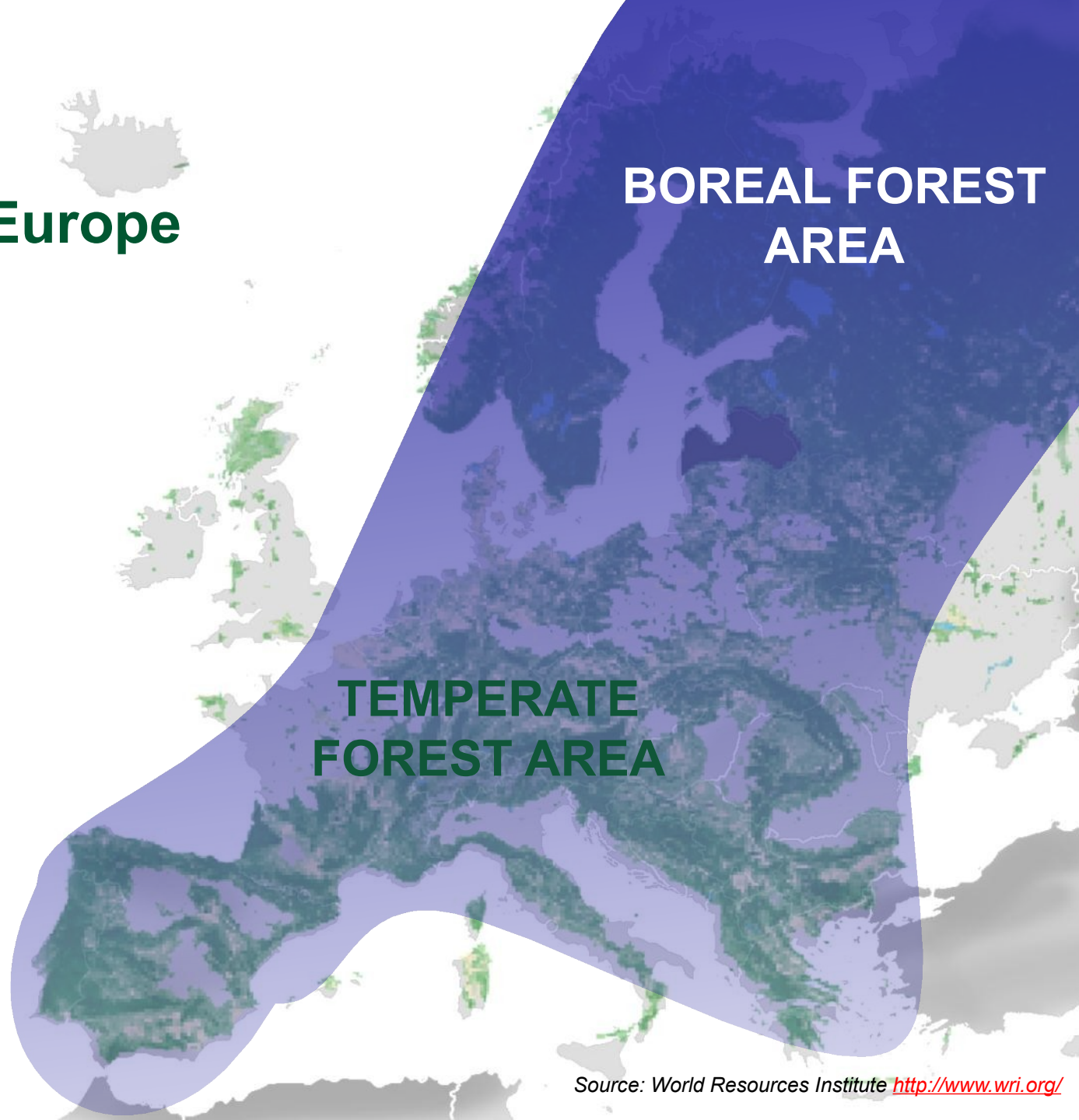
The JSC LVM manages over a half of Latvia's forests
and half of terrestrial *Natura2000* sites



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MANAGEMENT IN NATURA 2000 NETWORK
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Forest in Europe



Europe

Forest area: **75 %** of Sweden's land territory

Forest area per inhabitant – 4.17 ha

Sweden

Area: **528 447 km²**

Population: **9.5 million**

LATVIA

Area: **64 589 km²**

Population: **2 million**

Forest area: **52 %** of Latvia's land territory

Forest area per inhabitant – 1.73 ha

Belgium

Area: **30 528 km²**

Population: **11 million**

Forest area: **22 %** of Belgium's land territory

Forest area per inhabitant – 0.06 ha

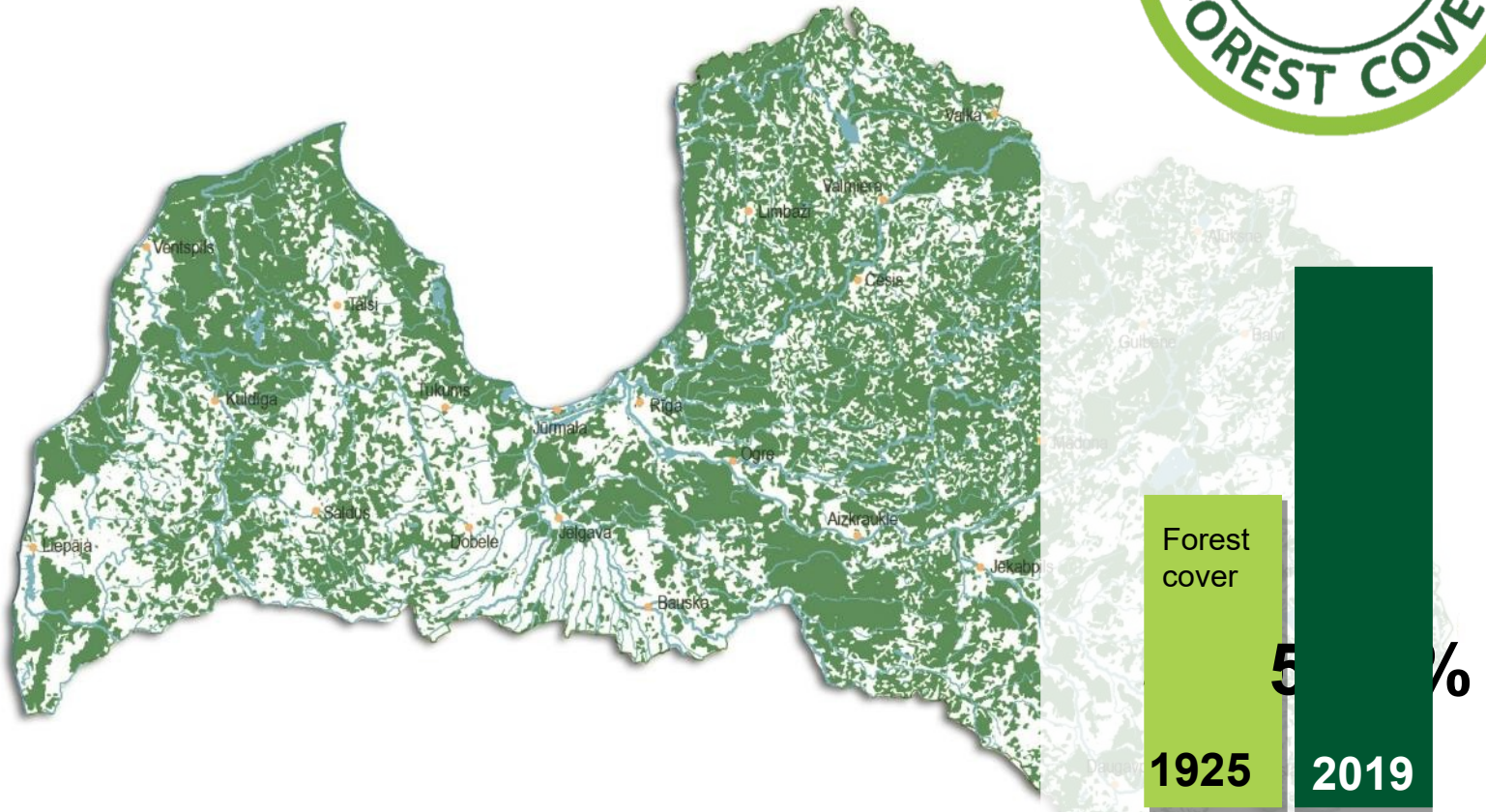
An aerial photograph of a vast, dense forest in Latvia. The forest is composed of a mix of deciduous and coniferous trees, with varying shades of green. The text "Forests in Latvia" is overlaid in the center in a bold, white, sans-serif font. The background shows a continuous expanse of trees stretching towards a hazy horizon under a clear sky.

Forests in Latvia

Forests in Latvia 1925 Forests in Latvia 2019

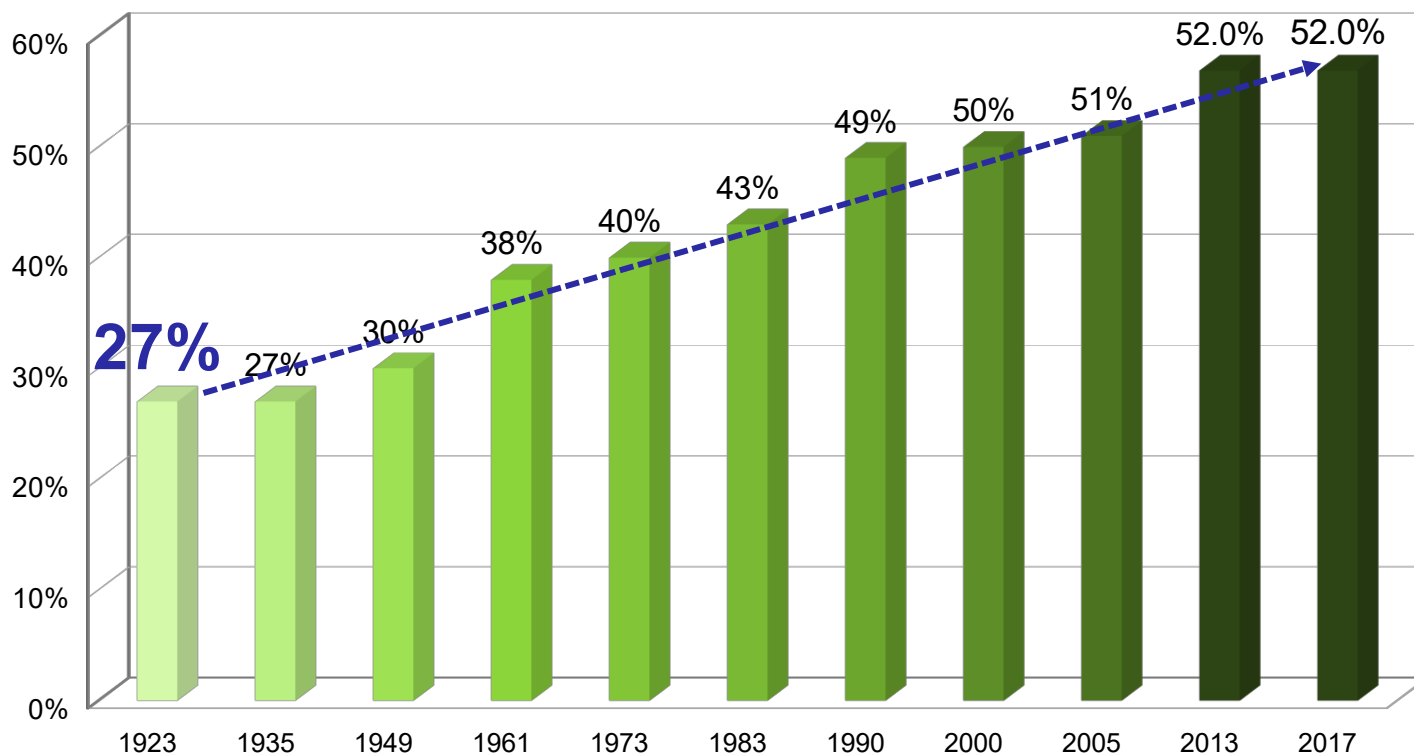
With 3.8 million ha of forests

Latvia is among the most forested countries in Europe*.

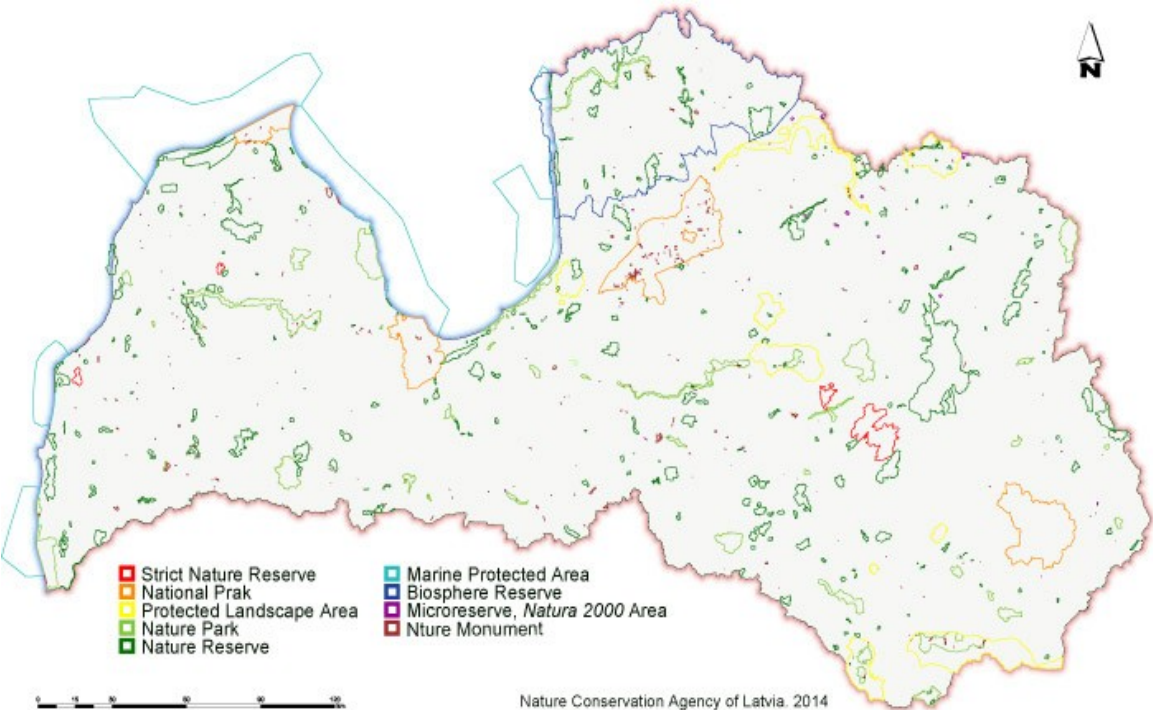


Forest Cover of Latvia

1923 - 2016



Source: 1990-2010 calculated by MSI, 1923-1990 Forest fund

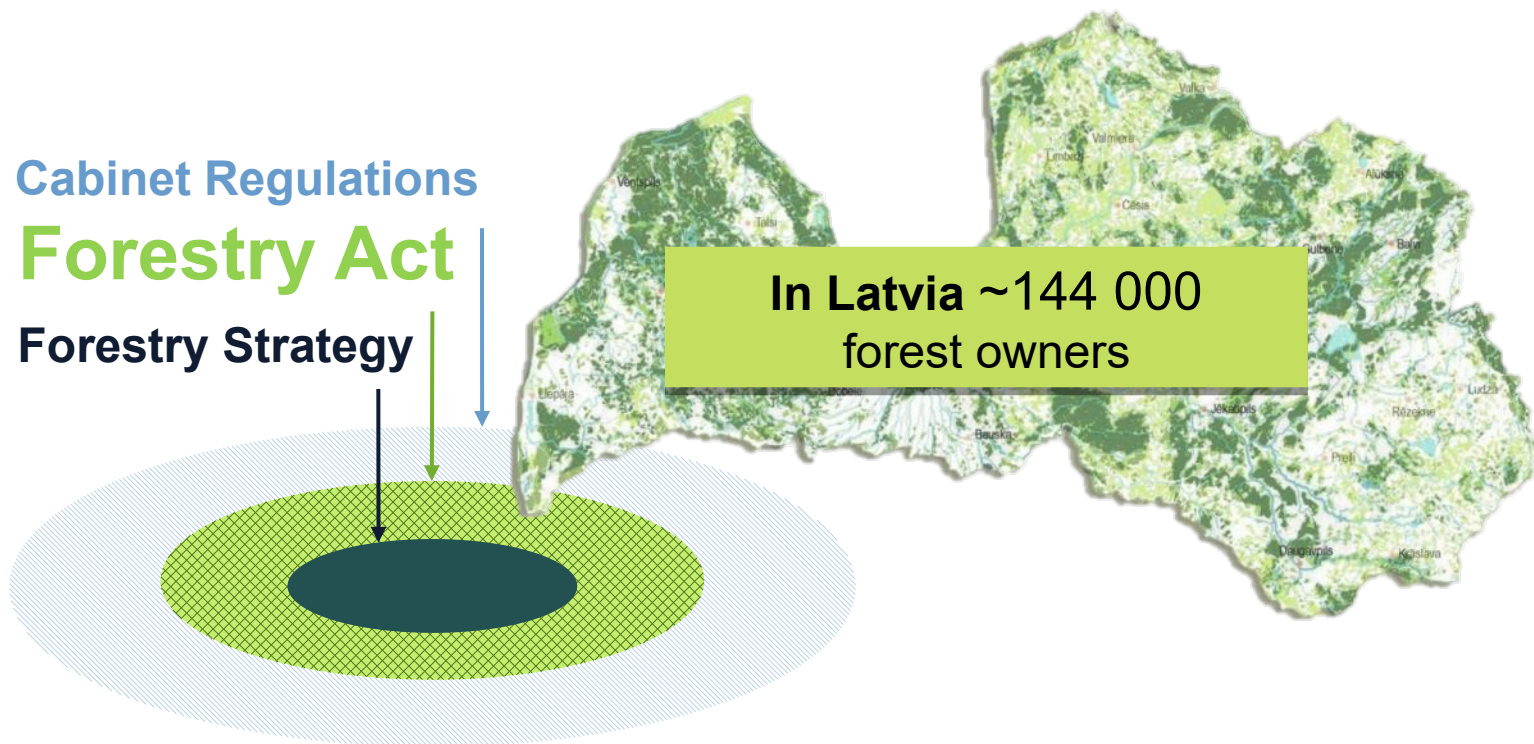


Nature Conservation Agency of Latvia, 2014

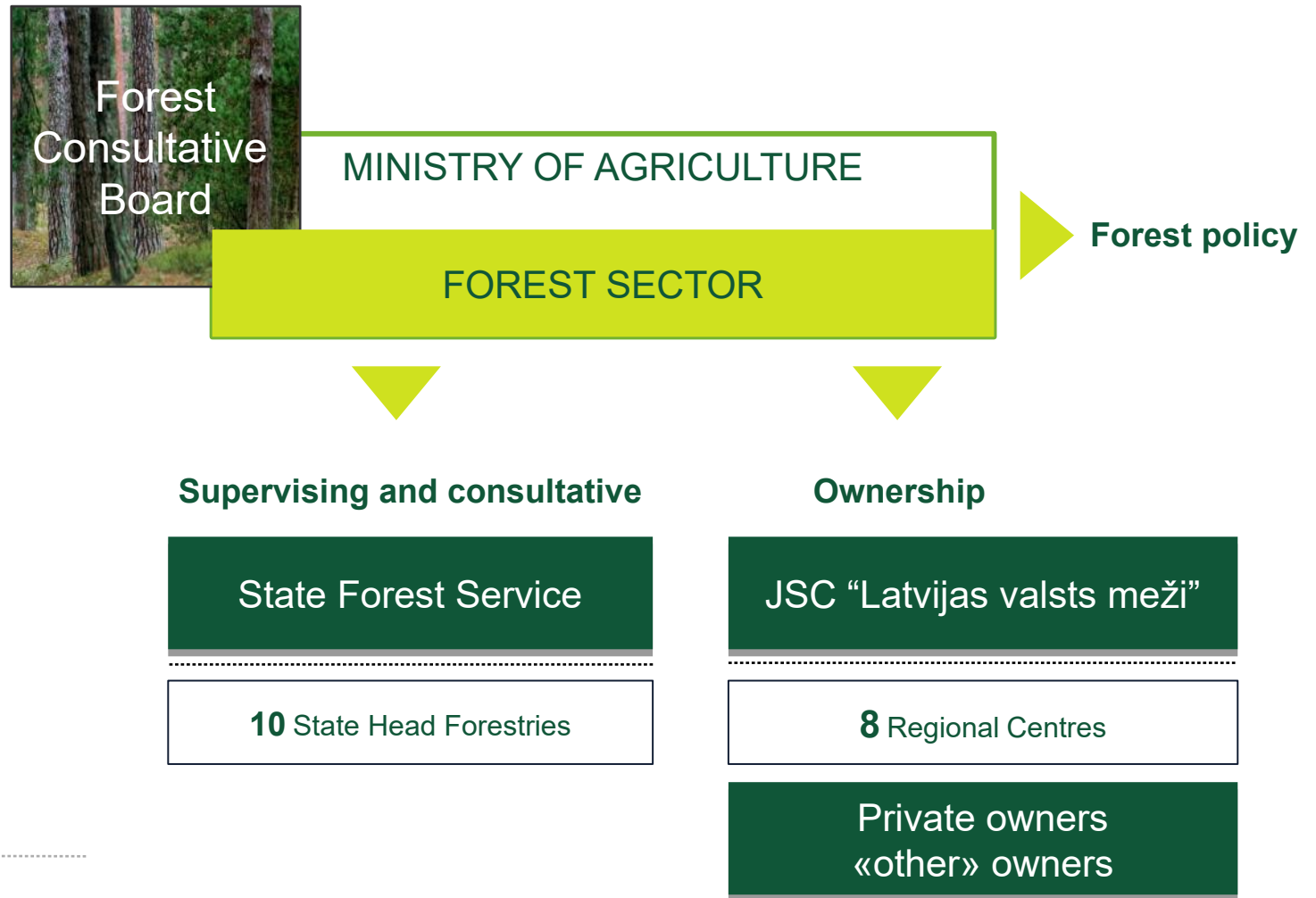


The Forestry Act – Unique and Binding to Everyone!

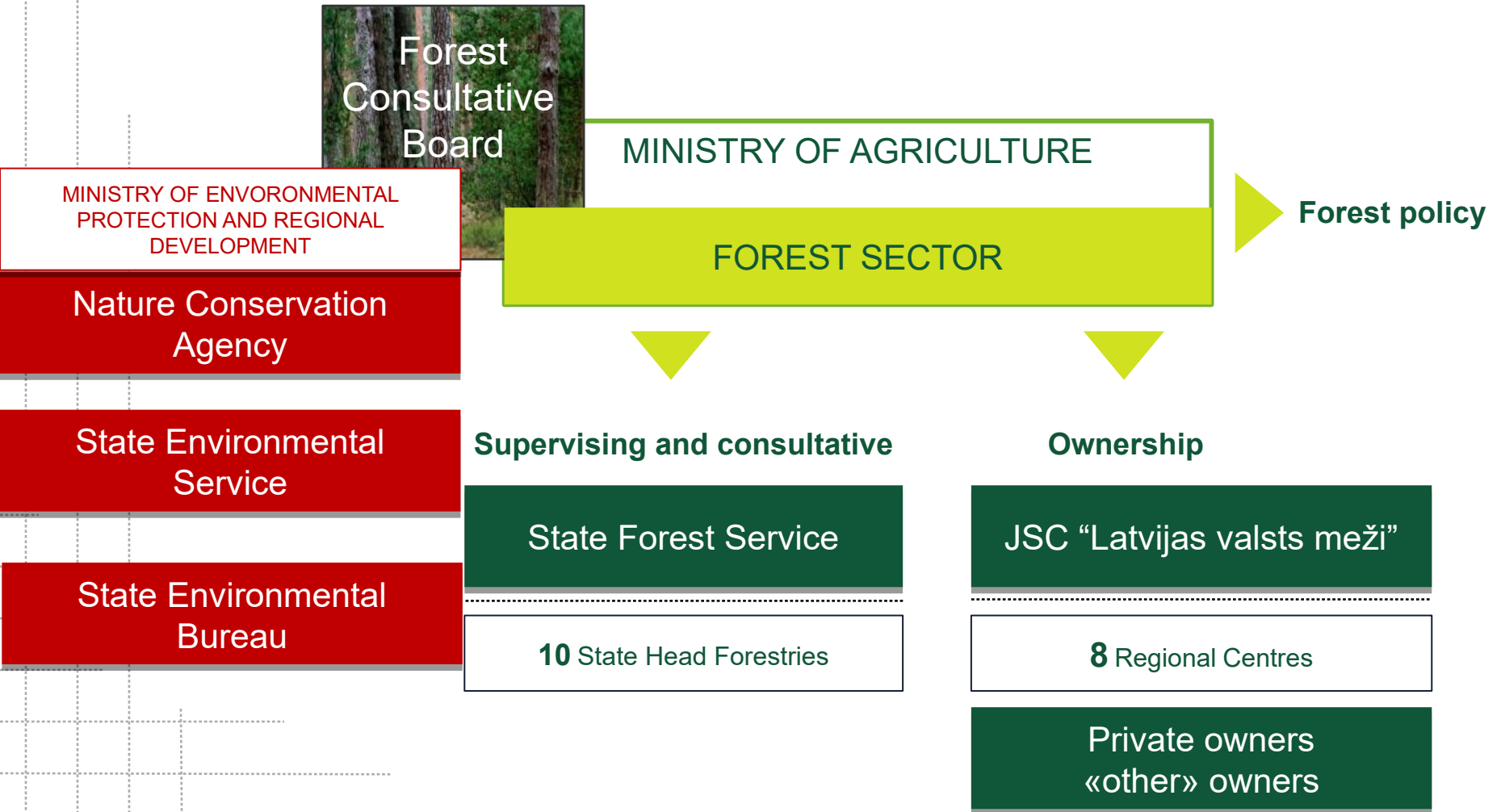
Cabinet Regulations
Forestry Act
Forestry Strategy



Model of State Guidance Forest Sector



Model of State Guidance Forest Sector and *Natura2000*



past and ongoing training and information initiatives and experiences at national level

Junior Ranger in Latvia

Volunteering in specially protected areas in Latvia

JSC «Latvia's State Forests» offers to schools:

- Mother Nature Masterclass
- courses for teachers
- Pigman's detectives
- LVM School of Bioeconomics
- Forest scholarship programme
- LVM Forest expedition
- LVM Forest Olympics

CAMPAIGN "DON'T LITTER THE FOREST OR YOU'LL TURN INTO A PIG!"



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MANAGEMENT IN NATURA 2000 NETWORK**



WORKSHOP

highlight specific national training needs related to *Natura 2000* Network

Focus

- trainings on protected species and habitats **for professionals**
- trainings on nature conservation issues **for wider society** including land owners and stakeholders

Highlighting special national needs and accents:

- **clear understanding about target group**/groups of proposed training:
 - forest owners in *Natura2000* sites
 - site managers
 - species and habitat experts
- scale of training topic and **clear structure of topics, as well – general information** before certain detailed topics:
 - what is *Natura2000* network
 - what is *Natura2000* site – why designated, what does it mean, what are responsibilities, what is aloud, what is not aloud
 - what is important/protected species – what does it: – species ecological requirements
 - what is habitat/biotope
 - what is difference between forest / commercial forest and European Union importance forest habitat
 - what are differences in management on EU importance habitats: non intervention / specific habitat management activities to maintain or restore target habitat; it is important to inform and educate stakeholders, owners, professionals on “both sides”

highlight specific national training needs related to *Natura 2000* Network

- **specific habitat management activities or biotechnical management;** even for rangers it is hard to understand - need for controlled fire or some tree cutting, for general society these are absolutely controversial activities, not connected to nature conservation;
- **communications issues** – crises communication skills, how to deal with conflict situations – how to turn conflict in opportunity, ability to collaborate;
- **prepare “good examples”** on forest training (nature conservation issues) aspects as well as experience on challenging questions/issues to skip the same problems in future in different projects and trainings; when preparing chosen examples, it is necessary give information on context (legislation, traditions etc.) of the certain examples;
- there is language barrier and “not trust” issues in society; so, it is necessary to train the target group by **more than one trainer** if possible;
- it is positive if training can be carried out **in local language by professional trainer;** it means – that there is need to train trainers and find out suitable persons for this proposed project activity; international project group could be great help to train local trainers, especially to improve communication skills;
- every in the proposed project participating institution/country can estimate their **strong competence regarding experience in trainings on forest management issues** and offer it; it is important to share stable and good experience; on international level it is important to offer proven experience, in this case leaving controversial examples and initial ideas for discussion as and example not as a main topic.



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National context and specific training needs related to Natura 2000 Network

Lithuania

DALIA BASTYTĖ-CSEH (LITHUANIAN FUND FOR
NATURE)



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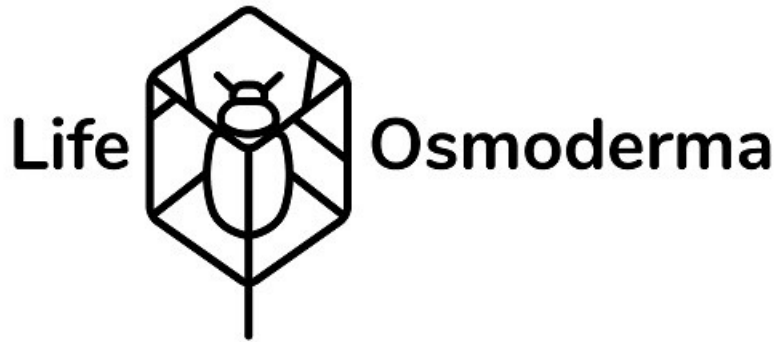
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MANAGEMENT IN NATURA 2000 NETWORK**

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LITHUANIAN FUND FOR NATURE

- **INGU established in 1991 as an associated partner of WWF;**
- **Works in biodiversity conservation, sustainable forest management, restoration of wetlands, nature-friendly farming, various issues in the Baltic Sea, environmental education...**



oderma eremita and other
species dependent on veteran trees
(LIFE16 NAT/LT/000701)



Main activities:

- Defining genetic gaps between populations on Latvia – Lithuania scale;
- Defining of ecological network between SCIs Kaunas oak forest, Dūkštos oak forest and slope of Neris river in Verkiiai;
- Ensuring protection and implementing tree care measures for 300 – 400 veteran trees;
- Creating *in situ* population of *O.eremita*;
- Restoring viable populations of *O.eremita*...

National context

- 33% of Lithuanian area is covered by forest;
- 50% of all the forests is owned by the State Forestry Enterprise, 10% by the State Land Service, 40% by the private owners, most of whom own very small forest plots;
- In the forest groups III and IV the conservation measures are rather symbolic (including N2000 areas), e.g. leaving single biodiversity trees in the clearcuts;
- Active conservation measures are implemented by Directions of Regional and National Parks and by NGOs.

Conservation challenges

- Site-level objectives for N2000 sites not defined;
- No EIA neither appropriate assessment is done to assess the impact of clearcuts in N2000;
- E.g. N2000 Strėvininkai, designated for *O.eremita*, a species which lives only in the cavities of old deciduous trees.



Strėvininkai 2019-02-03



LIETUVOS
GAMOS
FONDAS

Situation in 2015



Training and information initiatives

- Part of General Forestry Needs Program – information for the private forest owners;
- Promoting Responsible Forest Management by Lithuanian Fund for Nature – training for the private forest owners;
- Various nature conservation projects have a module in education.

Specific national training needs

Forest is like grain crops – it rots if not harvested on time

- Ecosystem services;
- Lithuanian obligations for European Directives;
- Article 6 of the Habitats Directive;
- Assessing cumulative and in combination effects.



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National context and specific training needs related to Natura 2000 Network

Poland

TOMASZ WILK
(POLISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS)



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MANAGEMENT IN NATURA 2000 NETWORK**

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Polish Society for the Protection of Birds

- one of the biggest NGO in Poland
- BirdLife International partner
- since 1991
- 1000 members
- 800 volunteers
- 30 employees



OTOP – 4 main pillars of activities:

- active protection / Important Bird Areas
- bird monitoring
- lobbying / advocacy
- education



OTOP – link with forests:

- Important Bird Areas
- individual projects
 - Birds of Carpathians
 - Forest mapping
- FLC
- case of Bialowieza forest



Example: „Birds of Carpathians” project

- 3 trainings for foresters from ca. 30 forest districts
- 10 strategies = input for Forest Management Plans
- publication „Nature-friendly forest management in Carpathians”

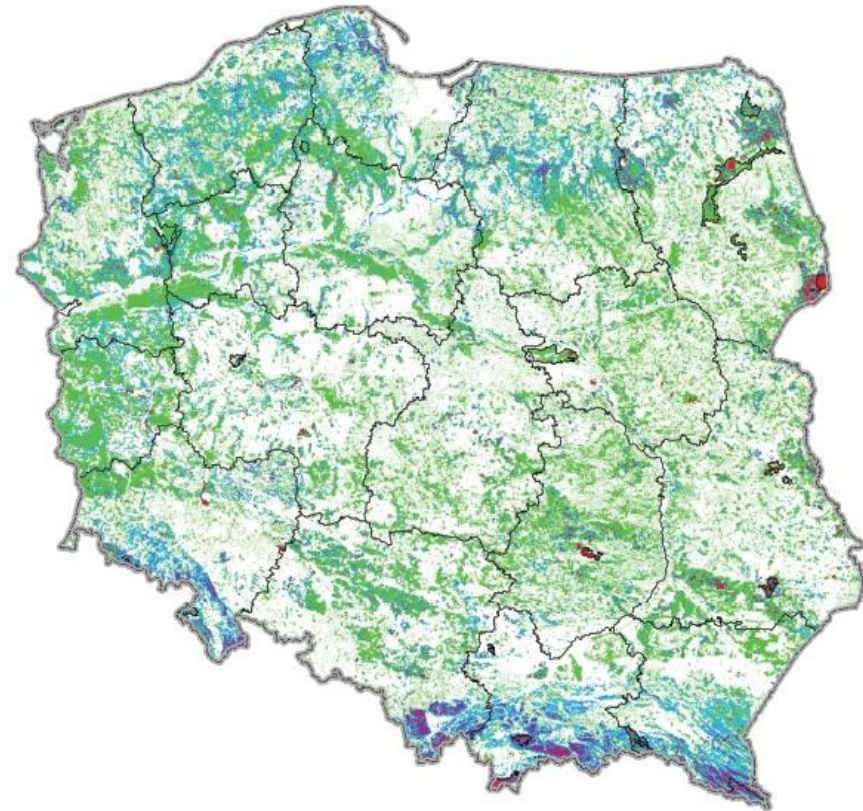


Forests in Poland - overview

- 29,2% of the country area
- 81% are state forests



single actor influencing
most of the country's
forest area!



© OTOP / BirdLife International

Forests in Poland – key national authorities

- General Directorate of State Forests
 - 16 Regional DSF
 - 430 forest districts
-
- General Directorate of Environmental Protection
 - 16 Regional DEP
- evaluation of the key forestry documents



Forests in Poland – key documents

- Forest Act (1991) – general principles
- Forest Management Plan
 - separately for each forest district
 - prepared for 10 years
 - under open consultations (but low enforcement of opinions)
 - under judgement of RDOŚ



Past and ongoing training and information initiatives

- **no such initiative at a national scale**
 - some regional programmes / projects, eg.:
 - Birds of Carpathians
 - Bubobory
 - LIFE+ „Best practices in forests”
- main activities
- trainings for foresters
 - publications

RAPORT

Ocena wartości biologicznej lasów w Polsce

Czerwiec 2007

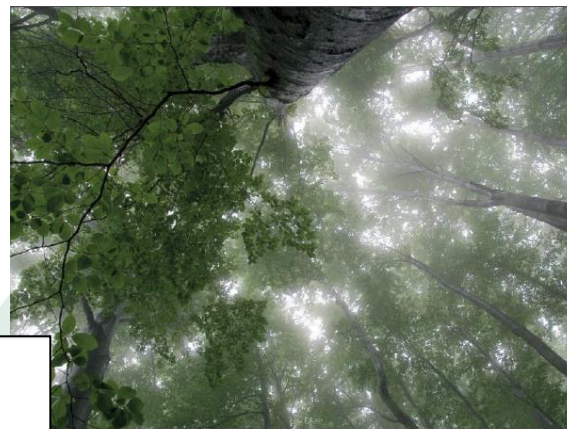


Próba oceny
zarządzania
najcenniejszymi
lasami w Polsce



Ptaki polskich
KARPAT

– stan, zagrożenia, ochrona



PRZYRODNICZE
PODSTAWY
GOSPODARKI LEŚNEJ
W KARPATACH

Specific national training needs related to Natura 2000 Network

trainings focused on aspects of forestry which have the biggest impact on nature

- no-management zones
- dead trees supplies
- age
- tree species composition

Specific national training needs related to Natura 2000 Network

other ideas for the trainings....:

- to be performed at a large scale
- foresters from different levels of hierarchy
- component of on-site learning (field visits)
- bilateral learning (foresters not only taught, but are also learning other participants on the specifics of forest management)

Thank you!

tomasz.wilk@otop.org.pl



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National context and specific training needs related to Natura 2000 Network

Hungary

PÁL BÓDIS (WWF HUNGARY FOUNDATION)



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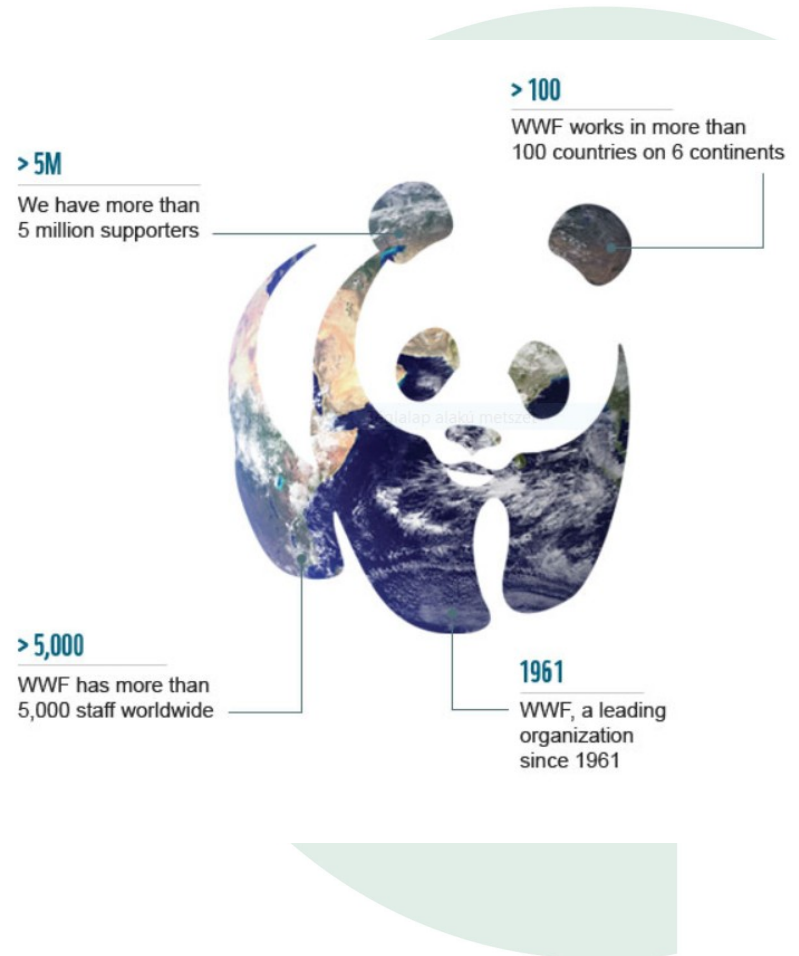
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About WWF

A Leading organisation
around the globe

"Our mission is to build a
future in which people live
in harmony with nature."

Among our goals:
protection of BIODIVERSITY



WWF Hungary

Small office focusing on local projects 25 years ago

- Climate and Energy Programme
- Forest Protection Programme
- Living Rivers Program
- Large Carnivore Programme
- Professional communications team

Multiple projects: LIFE, INTERREG, CORPORATE, Swiss Fund...)

Hungarian Forests and Natura 2000

Total forested area is 1,95 M hectares, which is 20,8% of Hungary.

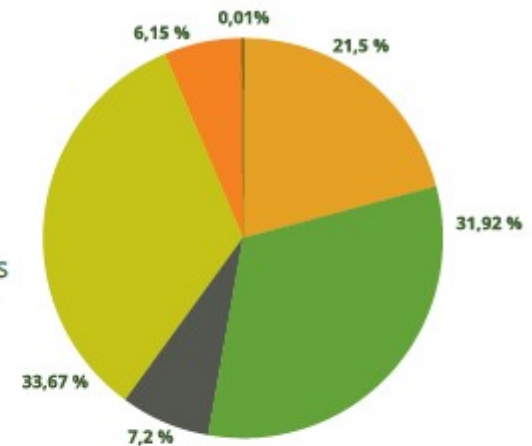
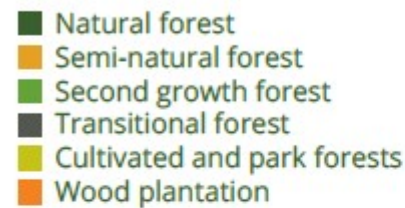
55% state property, and 54% owned by private forest owners, and communities (municipalities)

389,7M br. m³ living tree biomass stock.

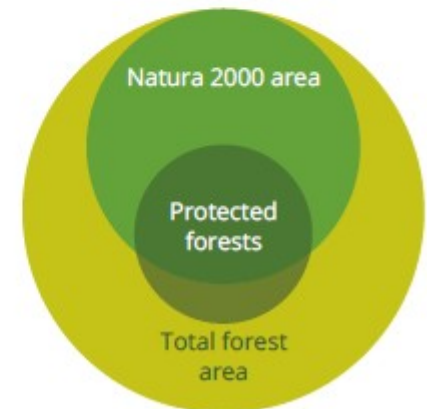
Annual Growth 13M br. m³

Annual harvest 7,8M br. m³

Naturalness of Hungarian forests

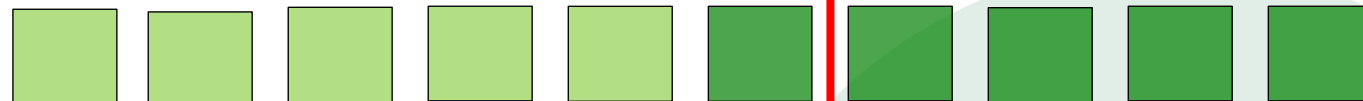


Distribution of Natura 2000 and protected areas



1-3 Naturalness

1.000.000 ha



Protected, N2000

800.000 ha



Permanent forest cover

100.000 ha



»Unmanaged«

? 4000-30.000

ha

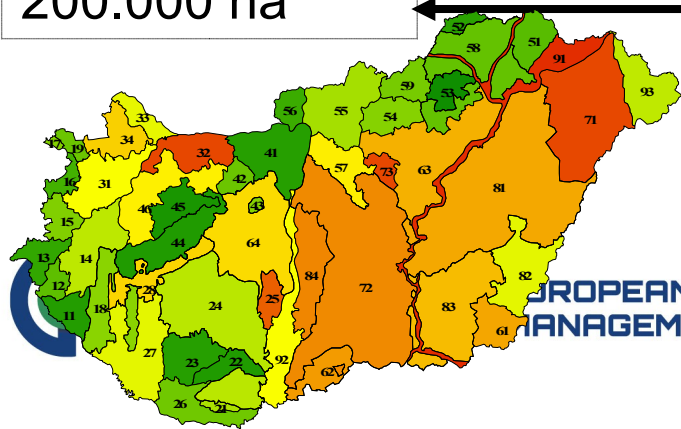


1 Square =
200.000 ha

N2000 regulations

Cutting methods (92%)

Managed area (97%)



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Hungarian Forests and Natura 2000

With the accession to the European Union, Hungary has designated 21.4% of its territory as part of the Natura 2000 Network (covering a total of 1.99 million hectares). A significant proportion of the designated Special Protected Areas (SPA; altogether 56 sites) and Sites of Community Interest (SCI; altogether 479 sites) are covered by forests.

The total coverage of Natura 2000 forests is approx. 834.000 hectares, which is **40% of the Hungarian forest area.**

Forest management and Nature conservation in Hungary

Management

- Forest management

State forestry Companies (22)

National Parks (10)

Private forest owners approx 800.000 ←

Licensed forestry experts

Subcontractors – Execution of forestry works

- Nature conservation management

- National Park Directorates (10) – Covers the whole country

Forest management and Nature conservation in Hungary

National and Local Authorities

Ministry of Agriculture

Department of Nature Protection

Department of Forestry and Hunting

National Authorities

NFCSO – Forestry Directorate

Pest County Government Office - Department of Environment Protection

Regional Authorities

County Government offices

- Department of Forestry and Land use

- Department of Environment Protection



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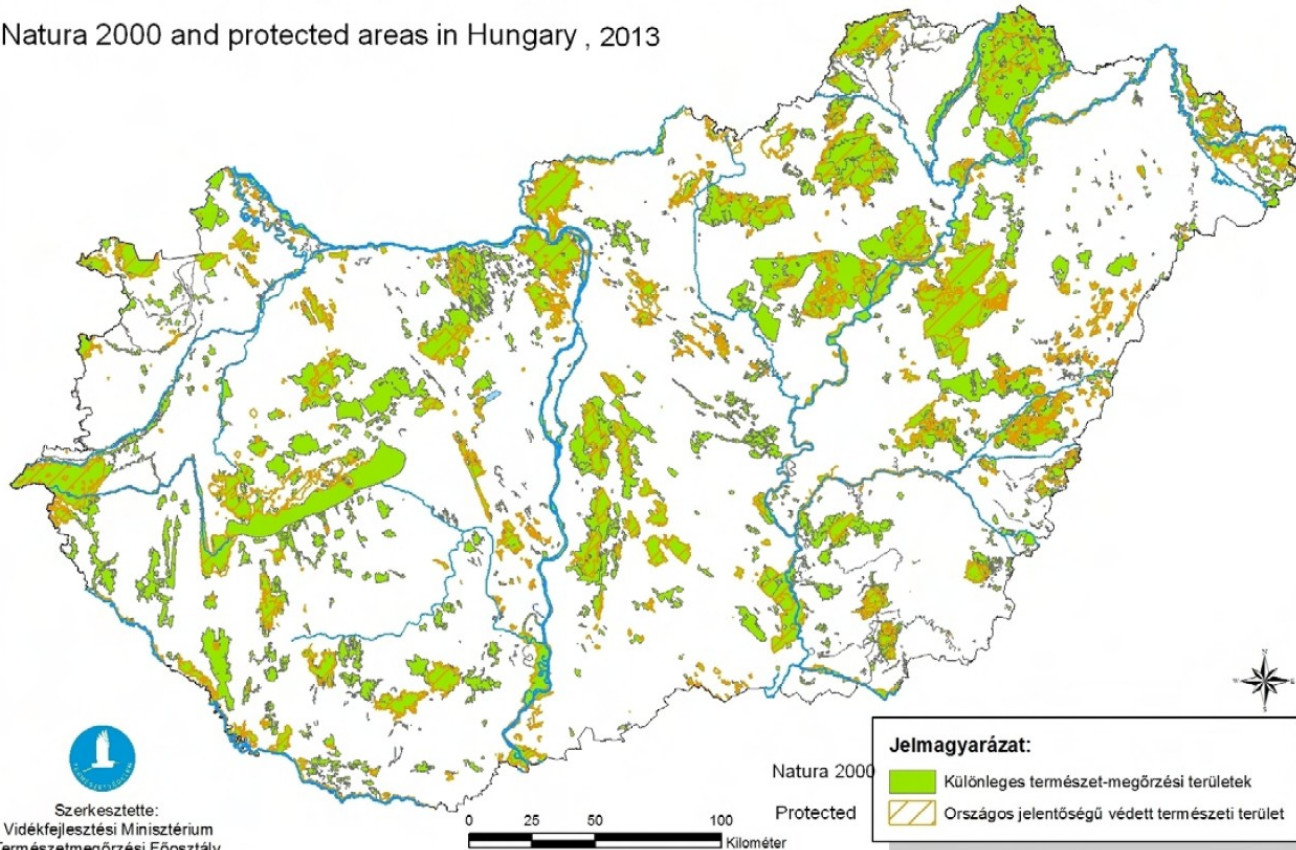


Forest management and Nature conservation in Hungary

Natura 2000 and protected lands of Hungary

Natura 2000 és országos jelentőségű védett természeti területek Magyarországon

Natura 2000 and protected areas in Hungary , 2013



Szerkesztette:
Vidékfejlesztési Minisztérium
Természetmegőrzési Főosztály
GO PROFOR
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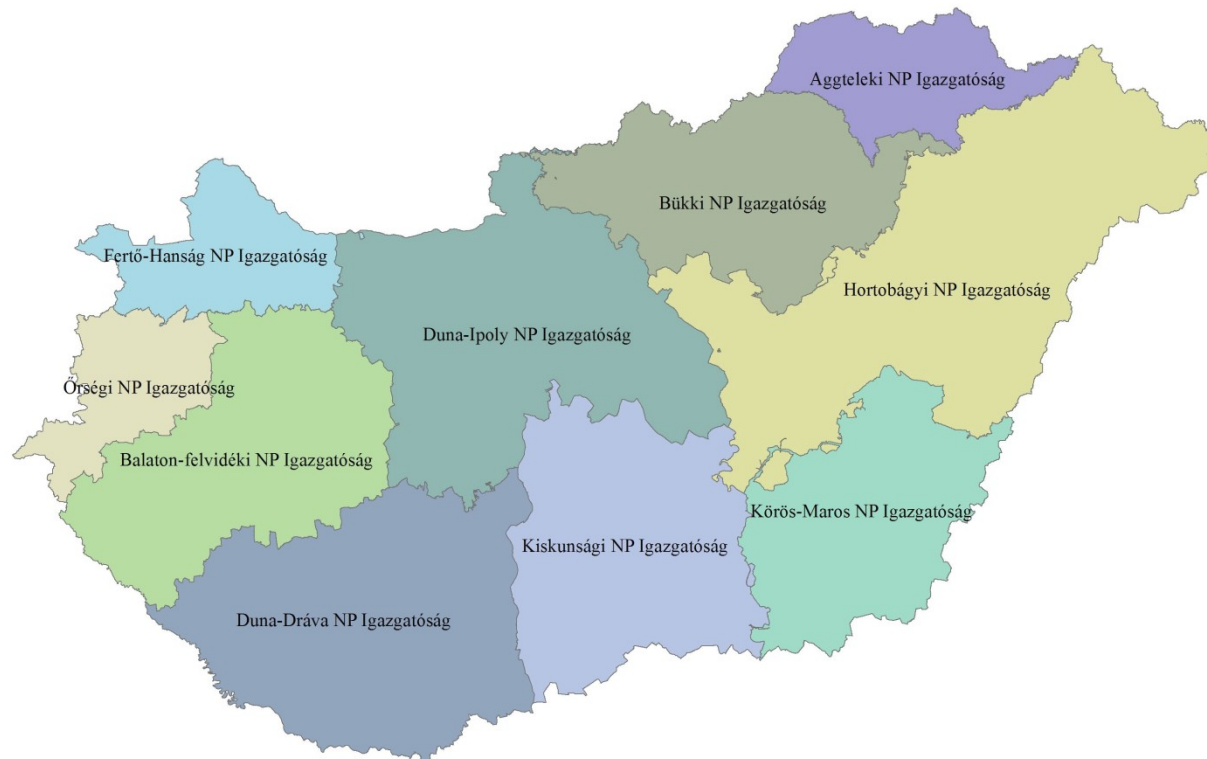
Forest management and Nature conservation in Hungary

County Government Offices



Forest management and Nature conservation in Hungary

National Park Directorates



Forest management and Nature conservation in Hungary

State Forest Companies



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Training and information initiatives and experiences at national level



LIFE IN FORESTS



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Highlight specific national training needs related to Natura 2000 Network

Élőhelytípus kódja, elnevezése	Átfogó értékelése	Elterjedés	Élőhely kiterjedése	Struktúra, funkció	Jövőbeli kilátások
9110 Mészkerülő bükkösök	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV
9130 Szubmontán és montán bükkösök	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV
9150 Sziklai bükkösök	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV
9180 Törmeléklejtő- és szurdokerdők	U1=	FV	FV	U1=	U1=
91E0 Éger- és kőrisligetek, puhafás ligeterdők, láperdők	U1-	FV	U1=	U1-	U1-
91F0 Keményfás ligeterdők	U1-	FV	U1=	U1-	U1-
91G0 Pannon gyertyános-tölgyesek	U1=	FV	U1=	U1-	U1=
91H0 Pannon molyhos tölgyesek	U1=	FV	FV	U1=	U1=
91I0 Kontinentális erdőssztyepp-erdők	U2-	U1-	U2-	U2-	U2-
91K0 Illír bükkösök	U1=	FV	U1=	FV	U1=
91L0 Illír gyertyános-tölgyesek	U1=	FV	U1=	FV	U1=
91M0 Pannon cseres-tölgyesek	U1-	FV	U1=	U1-	U1-
91N0 Pannon borókás-nyárasok	U1-	FV	U1-	U1-	U1-

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Highlight specific national training needs related to Natura 2000 Network

Potential target groups

- State forestry experts and decision makers
- Private forest managers (owners),
- licenced forest engineers
- Authorities
 - forestry-,
 - nature conservation,
- Science
 - (institutions and experts)

The next generation of experts,
(AND greater public for SUPPORT)



Highlight specific national training needs related to Natura 2000 Network

Strengthen the communication of the key stakeholders

- Roundtables
- Trainings (marteloscope)
- Workshops
- Info days
- STUDY TRIPS
- Policy activities targeting high level decision makers, and sectoral NGO-s



PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT!



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National context and specific training needs related to Natura 2000 Network

Romania

SERBAN CHIVULESCU (INCDS MARIN DRĂCEA)
ROXANA CAZACU (INCDS MARIN DRĂCEA)



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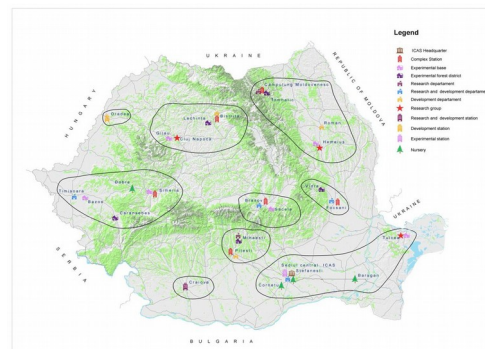
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Affiliation and role in the country (Romania)

National Institute for Research and Development in Forestry "Marin Drăcea" - INCDS Marin Drăcea (former ICAS):

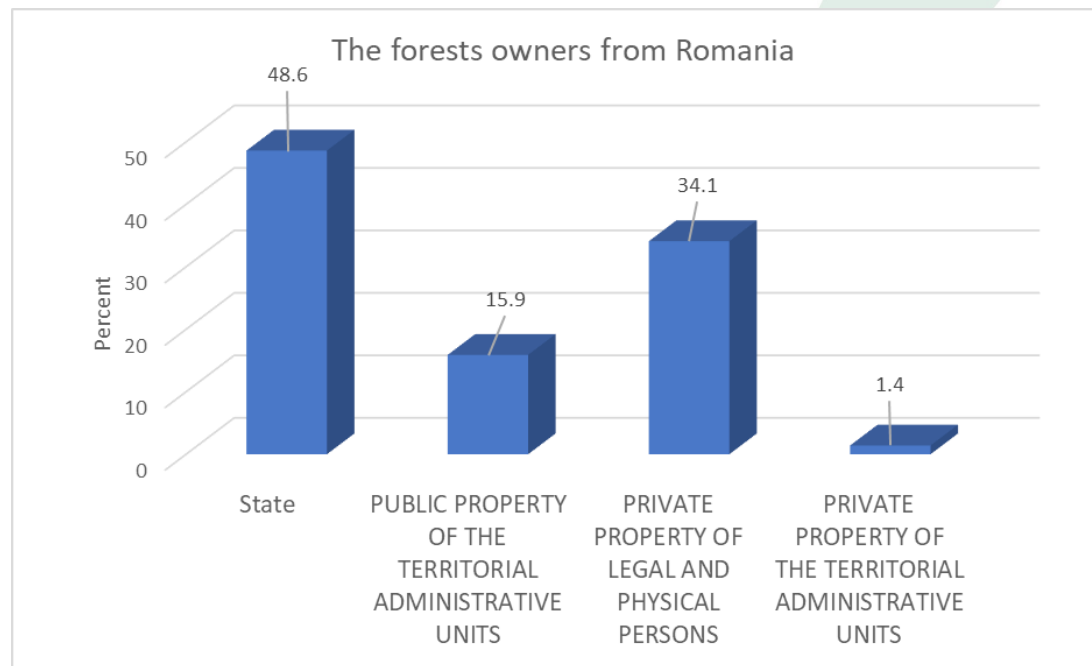
- the main research and development institute in forestry from Romania with national representation;
- has a important role in coordinating and carrying out studies and research concerning the extension of the national network of natural protected areas, including Natura 2000 sites designation in Romania;
- elaborate management plans for all forests owned by state and a small part of private forests (almost half of Romanian forests);
- administrate a surface of 58 000 hectares through 4 forest districts and 11 experimental bases.



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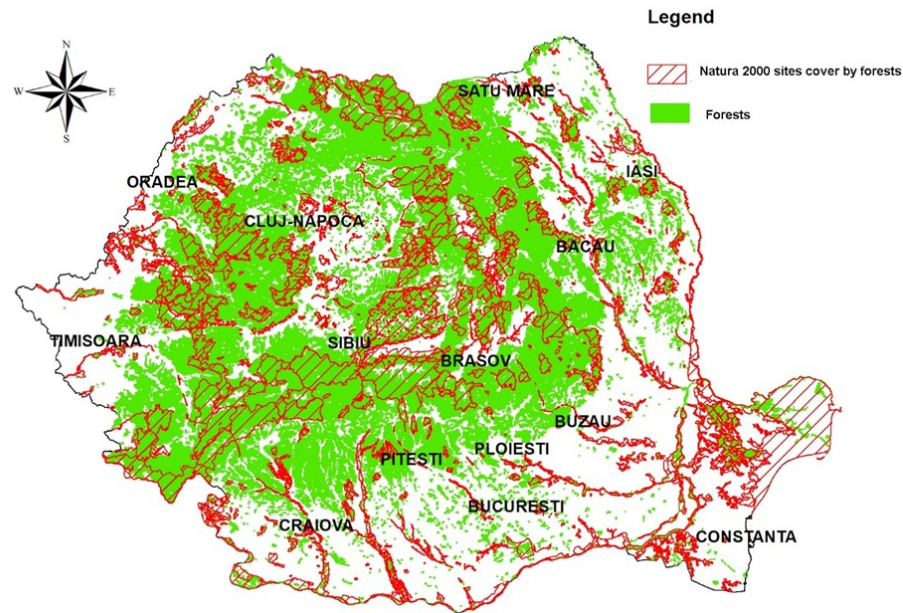
National context about forests and Natura 2000 Network

- surface covered by forest in 2017 (National Forest Rapport, 2017) was 6565 thousands hectares (**27,5% from country surface**)
- Aprox. 49 % of forests area is owned by state administrated by National Forest Administration Romsilva



National context about forests and Natura 2000 Network

- In Romania, the concerns about biodiversity and protection of forest ecosystems started in early '50, when was elaborated the first functional zoning
- approximately 33 % of Romanian forests are located in Natura 2000 sites



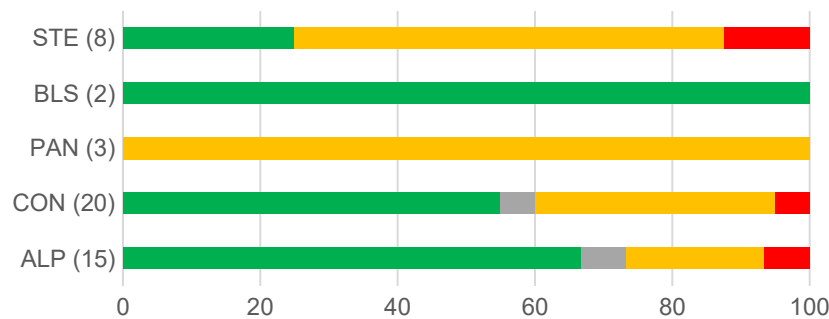
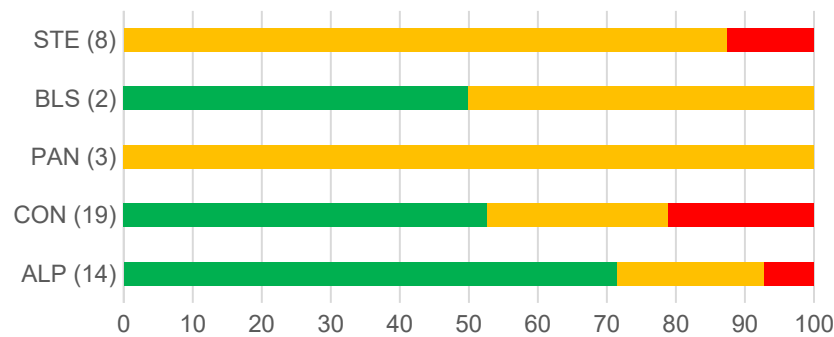
Natura 2000 sites cover by forest from Romania

National context about forests and Natura 2000 Network

- Natura 2000 network in Romania was gradually implemented. **The area** covered by Natura 2000 sites **increased from** about **18%** in 2007 to about **23%** of the country's land surface. Having regard that before accession to EU, the national protected natural areas **covered about 7% of Romania land surface**, the Natura 2000 sites designation significantly increased the national network of protected natural areas;
- **The implementation of Natura 2000** at the national and local level **was characterized by conflicts** (procedural, institutional, interest-based) and delays (SAC's designation);
- Romania's Natura 2000 network includes **606 sites** (435 Sites of Community Importance and 171 Special Protection Areas) - **22.74%** of Romania's terrestrial area;
- **24 forest habitat types** (including 8 priority forest habitat) are **reported** in Romania and **protected** under national Natura 2000 network

National context about forests and Natura 2000 Network

- conservation status for forest habitats



2007-2012 biogeographical assessments of conservation status

2013-2018 biogeographical assessments of conservation status

Relation between forest management and biodiversity conservation at national level

- **The Forest Code** - basic **legislative document** for forest management and protection;
- Forest owners (who own > 100 hectares) must have a **Forest Management plan** which has a **validity** period of **10 years** (except for the forest from meadows where the management plans has a validity of 5 years);
- **Management planning** is **voluntary** for **forest** properties **below 10 ha** according the Forests Code
- **Natura 2000 management plans** has a **validity** period of **5 years** and that is why in many cases there are some inconsistencies;

Relation between forest management and biodiversity conservation at national level

- In Romania, the **forests are classified** into **2 functional groups** and **6 functional types** (Groupe 1 – protection forests, Groupe 2 – protection and production forests);
- The **functional types** are classified into **83 functional categories** in relation to their objective;
- For **the forests** who are located in **Natura 2000 sites** the Romanian legislation provides **special functional categories**. Those are situated in functional **type IV - Ecosystem sustainable development** – where are permitted all types of silvicultural treatments;
- **Some Natura 2000 sites** areas overlap with the forest situated in **strict protected areas (National and Natural Parks)** - the forest is managed by objectives from Type I category of functional types (no silvicultural treatments are permitted).

Relation between forest management and biodiversity conservation at national level

The national and local authorities involved are:

- Central authorities (Ministry of Environment - national coordinator for Natura 2000 Network implementation, of Forestry, of Agriculture)
- National Agency for Environmental Protection and Local Agencies for Environmental Protection, Forestry Guard, National Environmental Guard
- Land owners, local public administrations
- National Agency for Natural Protected Areas
- Administrations of natural protected areas – elaborate management plans of natural protected areas
- Authorized Legal persons/INCDS Marin Drăcea - elaborate the forest management plans

Past and ongoing training and information initiatives and experiences at national level

National Strategies:

- NATIONAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION 2014-2020 - approved by government decision – HG 1081/2013
- NATIONAL PUBLIC AWARENESS STRATEGY FOR THE EUROPEAN NATURE 2000 NETWORK IN ROMANIA – 2013

Past and ongoing training and information initiatives and experiences at national level

Research projects:

International projects:

- Project LIFE11 INF/RO/000819 - EME Natura2000 - Efficient Managers for Efficient Natura2000 Network: 2012-2016

National Projects:

- Elaboration of the computer system for the inventory of natural sites of Community interest NATURA 2000 in accordance with the provisions of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives: 2005-2006
- Research project to fulfill the obligations of our country regarding the application of the Community regulations on the Natura 2000 ecological network "- Specific Activities B (" Implementation of the European Commission's decisions on the Habitats Directive 92/43 / EEC "), for forest habitat group: 2009-2010
- Establishing management measures for forest habitats of community interest included in Natura 2000 sites (11.23): 2011-2013

Highlight specific national training needs related to Natura 2000 Network

- integrating biodiversity in planning of forest management and land use (Review/update forestry norms/standards and forest management plans)
- development of integrated forest management plan
- forestry activities - mitigations measures
- habitat maintenance /restoration - improving technical knowledge



Thank you !!!



GoProFor

LIFE17 GIE/IT/000561



Questionnaire elaboration

(GoProFor Coordinating Team)



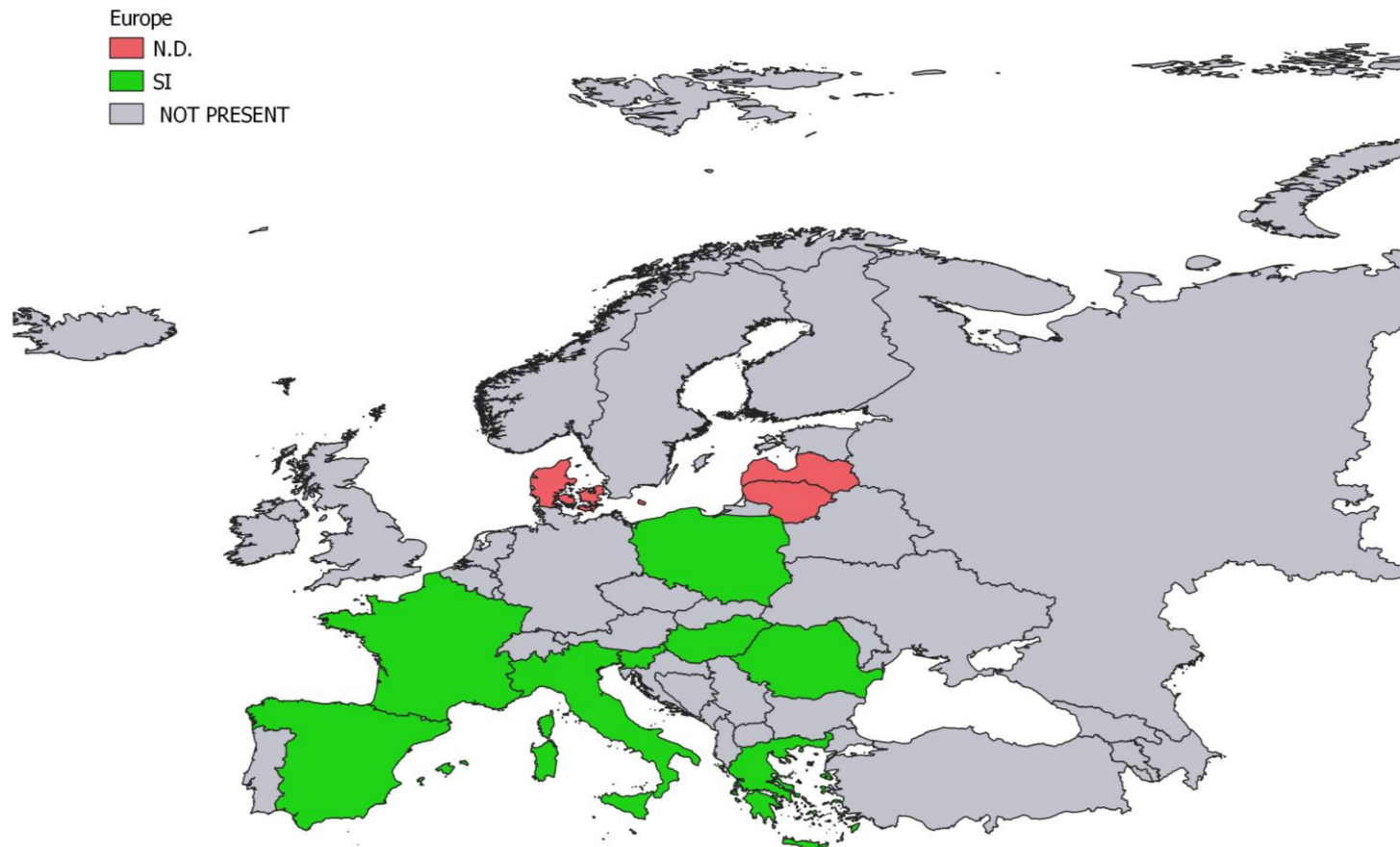
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**EUROPEAN TRAINING SYSTEM FOR FOREST
MANAGEMENT IN NATURA 2000 NETWORK**

WORKSHOP

Question 1 - INVOLVEMENT

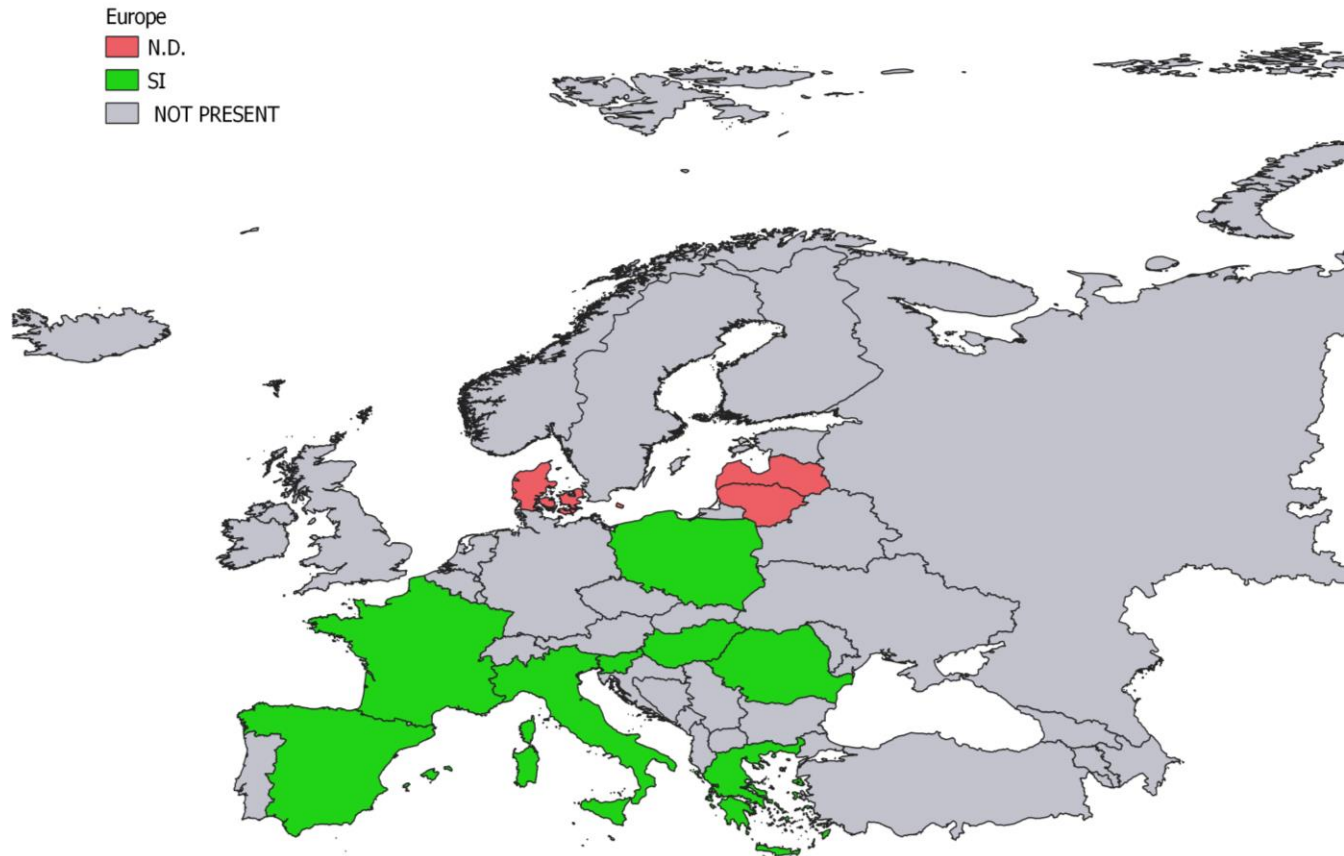
Is your Institution willing to be involved in the process of drafting a LIFE project that could be submitted on 2020?



Question 2 – INVOLVEMENT AS A BENEFICIARY

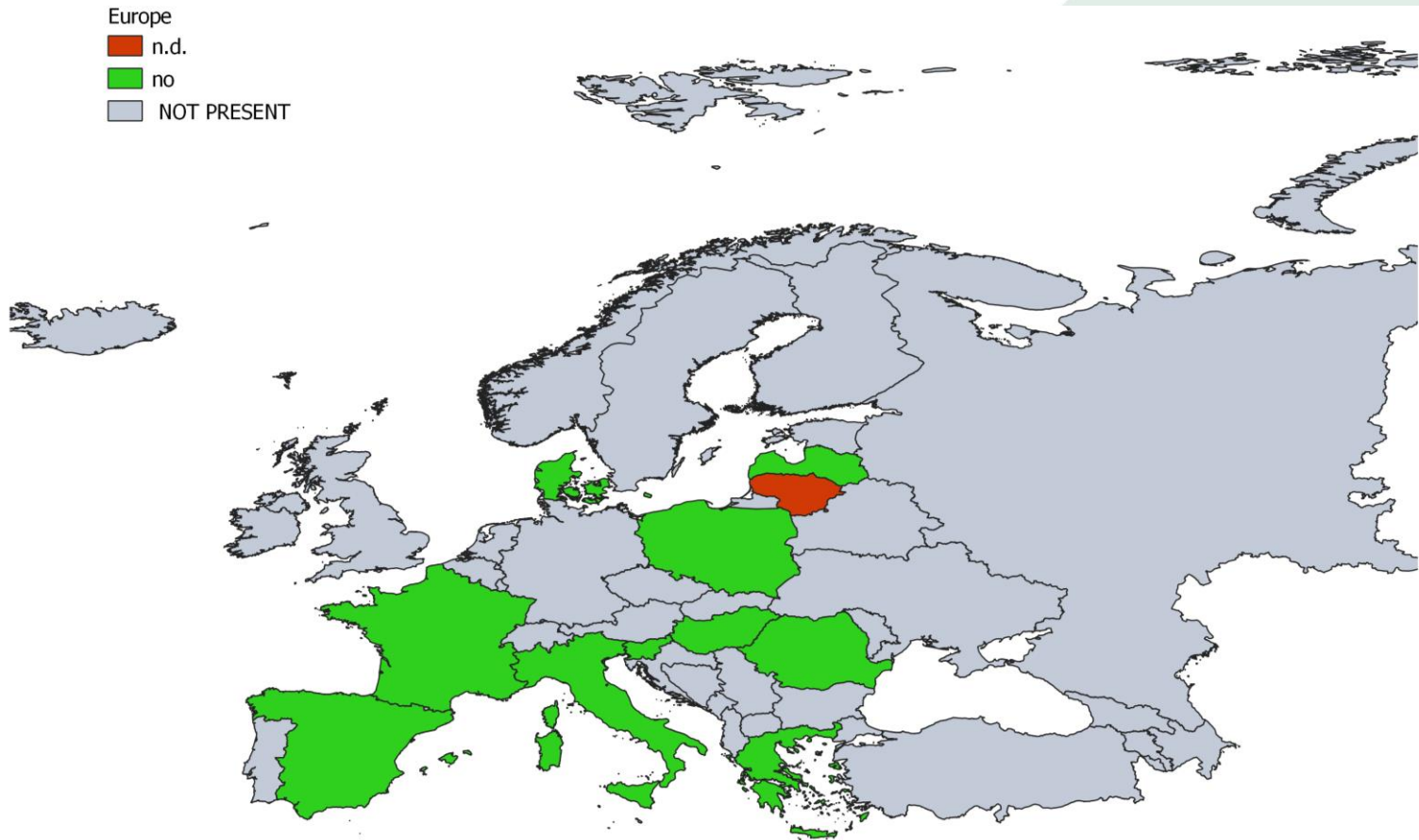
The project could be implemented at European and national level.

Is your Institution interested in representing a beneficiary partner entitled to the implementation of the project at national level? .



Question 3 –AUTHORIZATION OR ACCREDITATION NEED

Are you aware of any type of authorization or accreditation essential for applying in your Country a training plan related to forest management within Natura 2000?



Question 4 – OTHER PARTNERS OR SUSTAINERS

Are you aware of any other Institutions/Organizations of your Country that you think is necessary to formally involve (letter of support, or as a beneficiary itself) to reach the aims of the project?

Several participants find necessary to involve

- **National institution** in charge of forest management (if not yet involved)
 - **NGOs** involved in the topic of forest management in Natura 2000
 - **Association of private forest owners**
- ❖ Some participants indicate too many subjects: it will be necessary to evaluate which among them are more relevant, and ask for support from the others

Question 5 – INDICATIVE COSTS

Taking into account that training activities will be held for at least 3 years, and that the aim could be to train at least 30% of all the stakeholders, what overall cost do you imagine should be necessary to implement it?

Difficulties to answer to this question: anyway, all the participants tried to make an estimation

- AIM OF 30%: in some case it is considered **excessive** (especially for those Countries with large percentage of forest surface)
- TARGET FOR TRAINING ACTIVITIES: **200-500 person/years**
- ESTIMATED COSTS: **500.000- 2.000.000 euro/Country**

Some considerations:

- Travel reimbursement for trainers and trainees
- Interesting suggestions about tools and methods (field days for discussions with professionals, info days to enhance the % of reached subjects)
- Necessity to understand the specific training needs for each Country
- Necessity to fix a proper amount of target people

Question 6-7 – COFUNDING RATES

Is your Institution willing to finance this activity with **40-45%** of the resources needed, according to LIFE Program rules, that allow beneficiaries to contribute to the co-funding rate with its employed staff?

The responses show reasonable evaluations about the possibility of co-financing the project

- Most of public institutions declare to be able to finance with 40-45%
- Some of the public institutions highlight the need to receive co-financing from National authorities
- Private subjects indicate the need to reduce their co-financing to 25-35%

Question 8 – TIME CONSTRAINS/COMPLEX RULES

If your Institution is interested to be involved as a beneficiary partner, are you aware of any time constrains or particularly complex rules that have to be taken into account for the formal accession of your Institution to the project participation?

