

Q1- How can you use CAP interventions / and other funding sources to achieve multiple benefits from forests in forest-dominant rural areas?

more information needed re`using the CAP - forest owners do not have this information

information action important - to target forest owners with info on CAP support

associations in each MS communicating with forest owners - short info packages?

in ES, high mountains - local communities as owners of forests (forests not owned by private owners) - small communities have no access to CAP support

several EU programmes, e.g. INTERREG, LIFE, to a lesser extent HORIZON, ERASMUS+ can be of help

with focus on networking and collaboration and knowledge exchange

compensation payments for ecosystem services, carbon capture - eligibility of small communities as forest owners in mountain areas (ES)?

for urgent needs - CSP amendments possible for changing eligibility, modification of interventions, etc.

in BE the CAP is more focused on agriculture, not forestry

under CSPs - possibility to support training, advisory, information actions, cooperation

targeted grazing can also be supported under the CAP

CAP forestry measures since 1999 - forestry integrated part of rural development

incentives for management and climate related commitments available under the state aid rules

agroforestry under CSPs does not exclude land under the trees - MS CSP approaches and definitions apply (flexibility)

CSP flexibility at MS level, e.g. support to young resin tappers in ES

preparation for the next programming period - will need input from MSs and stakeholders - not only from NGOs, but also from foresters, herders, etc.

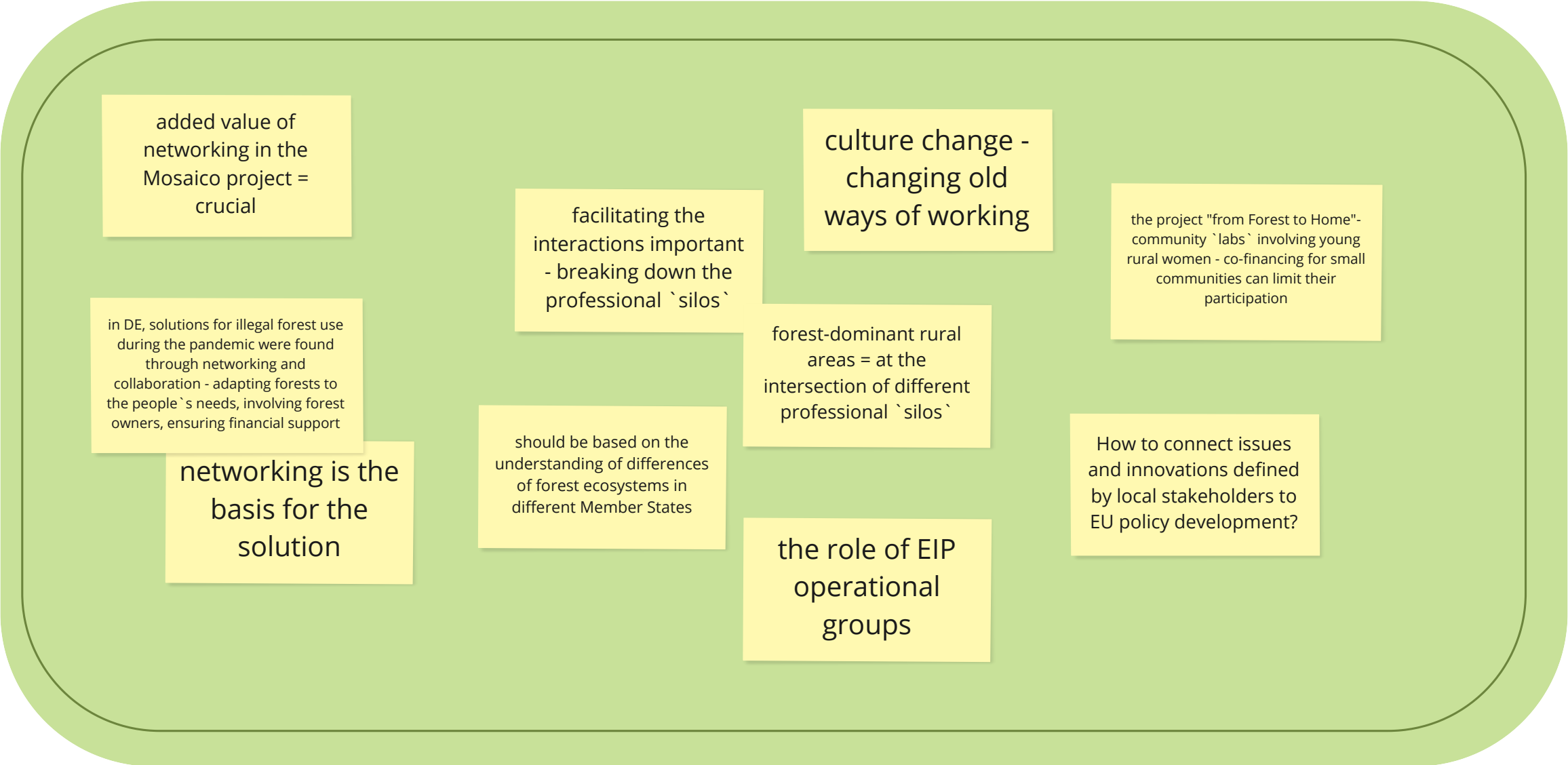
urgent support needed for small communities to help manage forest sustainably - climate change impacts do not wait

complex and regional issues - regional funds can also be available, or in the CAP under investment support or special management support

e.g. agroforestry systems established in Alpine regions in the previous programming period

Group 2

Q2- What role can networking (working in partnership) and communication with different stakeholders play in helping balance the different needs and interests in forest-dominant rural areas?



added value of networking in the Mosaico project = crucial

culture change - changing old ways of working

the project "from Forest to Home"- community `labs` involving young rural women - co-financing for small communities can limit their participation

facilitating the interactions important - breaking down the professional `silos`

forest-dominant rural areas = at the intersection of different professional `silos`

How to connect issues and innovations defined by local stakeholders to EU policy development?

in DE, solutions for illegal forest use during the pandemic were found through networking and collaboration - adapting forests to the people`s needs, involving forest owners, ensuring financial support

networking is the basis for the solution

should be based on the understanding of differences of forest ecosystems in different Member States

the role of EIP operational groups

Group 2

What are the best ways of achieving multiple benefits from forests in forest-dominant rural areas through the use of networking, communication, and EU funding?

### Networking and communication

### EU Funding

understanding the differences between forest ecosystems in different MSs

foresters, herders, other forestry related stakeholders communicating their needs to CSP MAs

the essential role of facilitators in regional processes

collecting good practices and communicating them

the essential role of facilitators for local processes

collect small scale information - share it

collect small scale information - share it