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Towards a European Forest Risk Facility FRISK GO

Defining the Role of a European Forest Risk Facility



Topics, Themes

Disturbances:

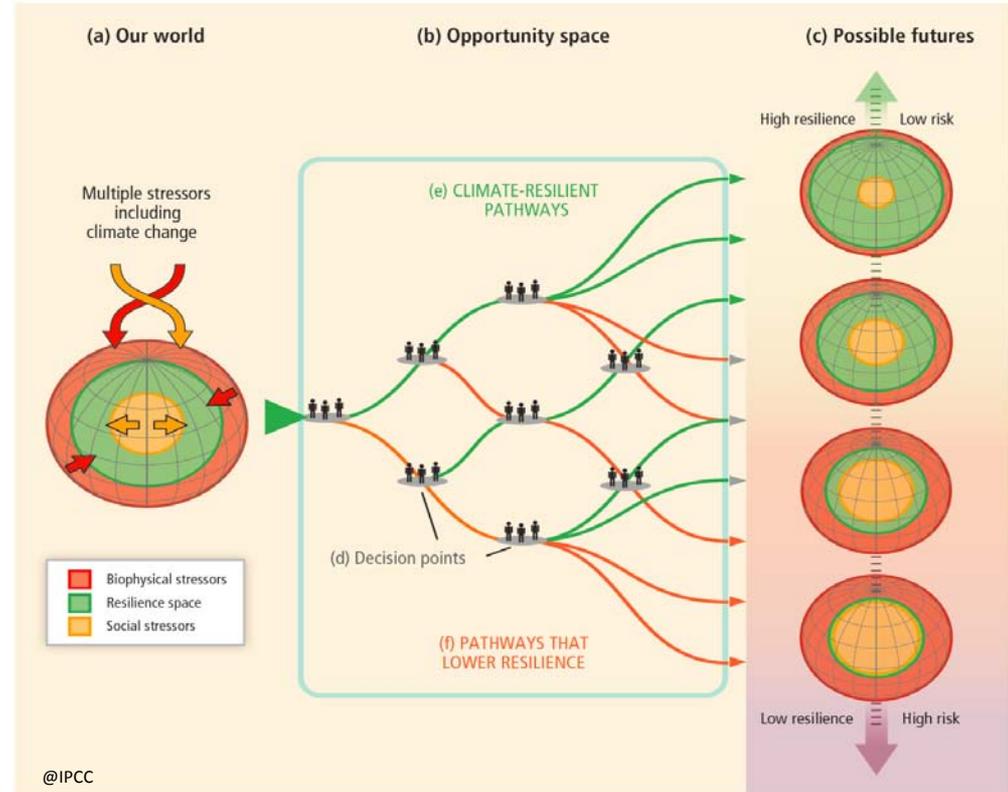
Wildfire, Storm, Biotics, Drought, Wildlife..... for starters.





European Forest Risk Facility – the WHY

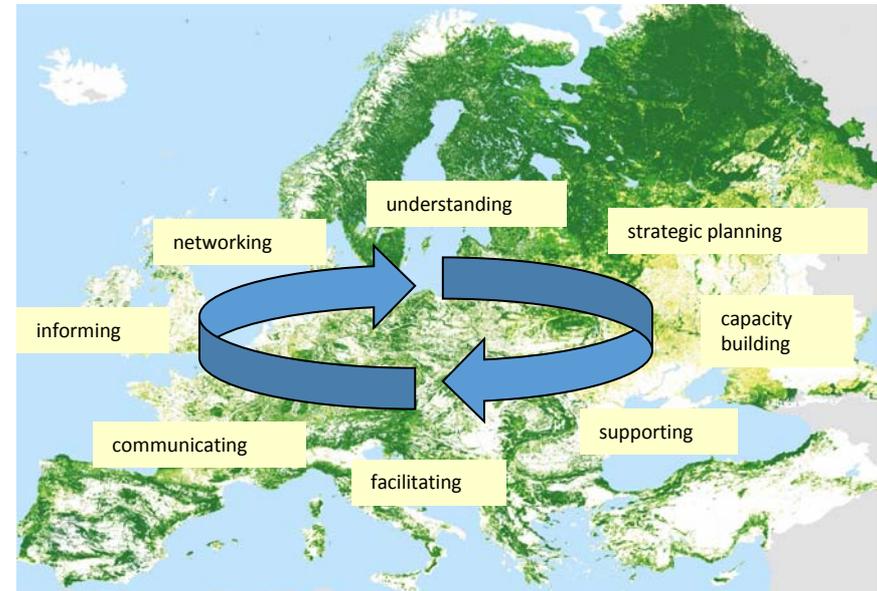
- 45% of Europe's land cover is forest!
- A European Forest Risk Facility aims at resilient future forests in Europe
- Reducing impact of disturbances by absorbing forest risk into forest- and land management
- To achieve this we need a wide approach, a cycle wider than response and recovery. We need to understand all information!
- Collect-Connect-Exchange!





Added value of European Forest Risk Facility

- In collaboration with expert organisations at regional, national, and pan-European level:
 - serve as a platform to enhance and share knowledge on forest disturbances from local to European level and vice versa
 - support the improvement of risk management between European countries (e.g. good practice guidance, lessons learned, preparedness)
 - enhance and stimulate communication, exchange and networking in the triad of research, policy and practice





Guiding principles

- complementarity - build on existing knowledge
- transparency
- Inclusiveness - outreach and collaboration
- proactiveness
- demand driven and result oriented





Addressees of a European Forest Risk Facility

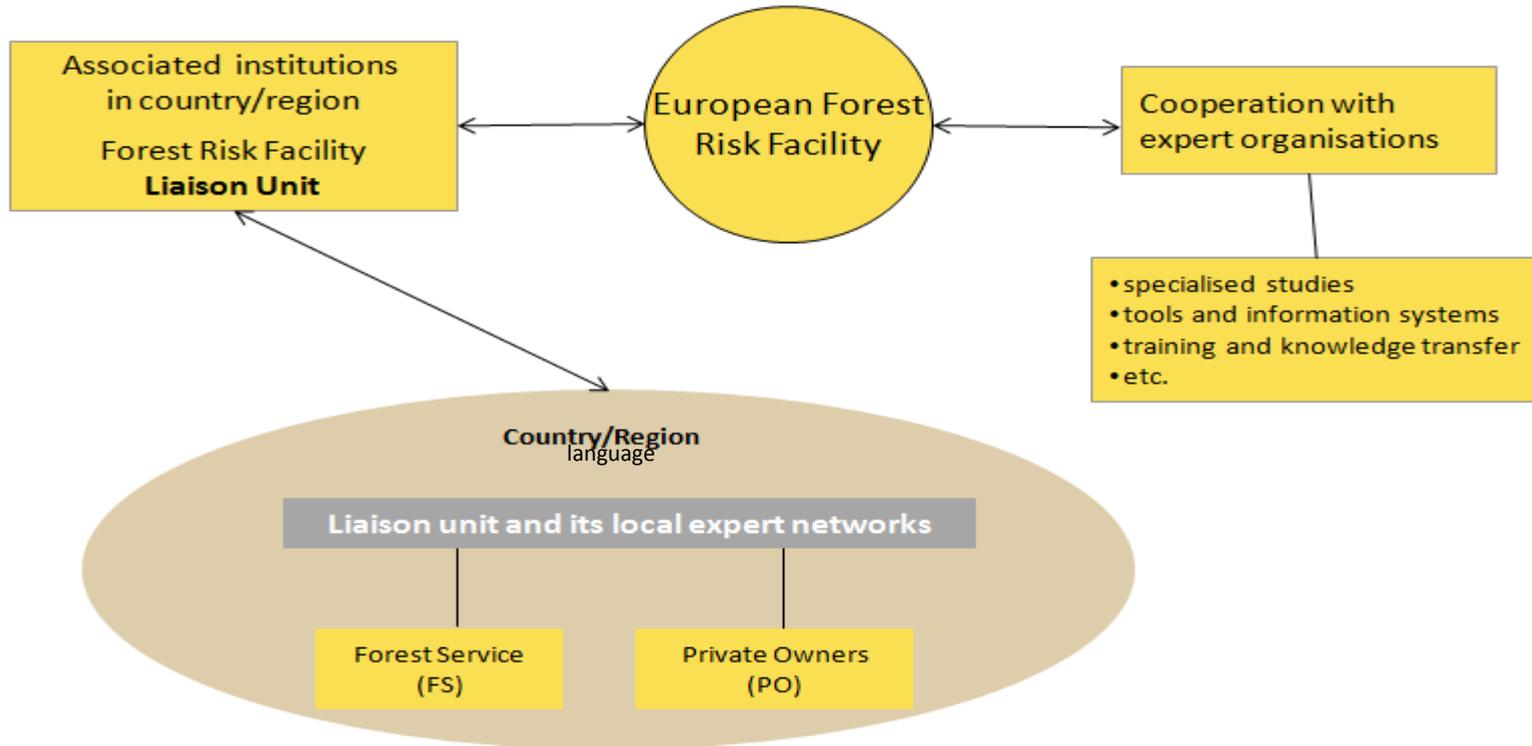
- practitioners in forest management and landscape planning
- scientists and research managers in related domains
- public authorities in forestry, landscape planning and civil protection
- decision makers and opinion leaders in policy fields related to forests, landscape and civil protection
- business sectors affected by impacts of forest disturbances
- civil society

- at pan-European, national, regional and local levels



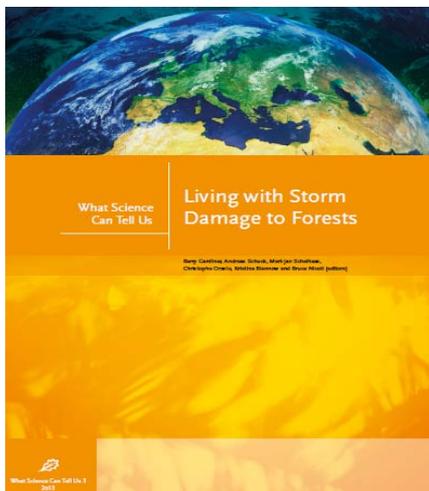


How could a facility work





Examples of activity fields



compile handbooks, current state of art with experts

Tree storm damage 'worst since 1987'



By Matt McGrath
Environment correspondent, BBC News



A 600-year-old oak tree lost at Woolbedding Estate

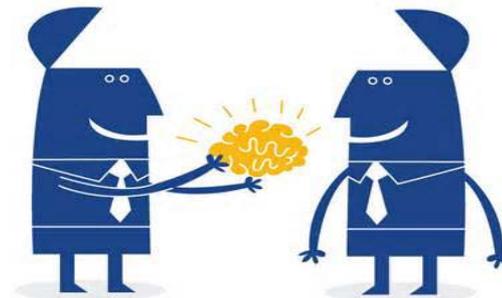
This winter's extreme winds caused the biggest loss of trees in more than 20 years, according to the National Trust.

Related Stories

build rapid response network



stimulate science – policy – practice interaction



exchange of knowledge and experience



Case example : ice breakage in Slovenia

- Background: Slovenia hit by an ice storm with severe damage to their infrastructure and forests (beginning of February 2014)
- Request to "Risk Facility":
 - Organization of professional exchange (March 2014)
 - Forest Research Institute, Baden-Württemberg to Slovenian Forest Service
 - Data and information on ice breakage
 - compiled during trip and to be made available
 - Organization of visit of Slovenian experts to Forest Research Institute of Baden-Württemberg, Germany (April 2014)
 - knowledge and skill transfer, sharing of expertise



**professional exchange with
representatives from the Slovenian
forest service**

**visits to the most affected ice break
stands**





Case example: training in different regions of Germany on prescribed fire use

- Target: nature conservation
 - prescribed burning as biodiversity measure
- Through training build ownership for:
 - contributing to fuel reduction and mitigating larger fire events
 - and thus securing in long term nature conservation goals





Next Steps – Thematic Workshops



The Motivation (our WHY)

- The European Forest Risk Facility is not about disturbance itself. It is about **how** to approach disturbance from the perspective of a Facility: **reduce disturbance impact**
- **Resilience** and **Transformability** of forests are the key concepts for a Facility
- **Mitigation** and **Recovery** are **priority 1**, Response and Preparedness are **priority 2**.
- **Lessons Learned** and its consequences are the glue between priority 1 and 2
- **The main goal is to identify how a Facility can *add value* to the needs and activities for addressing the wise management of disturbance and forest**





Implement the Motivation

- Engage experts from all various approaches to disturbance (not only of experts on the disturbance itself)
- Thematic workshops for advising FRISK-GO on how to approach disturbances. Concentrate on a diversity of approaches, thus allowing for a high presence of local expertise
- Setting **priorities** and **positioning** are to be addressed and clarified during workshops
- **Lessons learned** and how to communicate them are of central importance. For this we need to investigate the role of a **Liaison Unit**
- The capacity to **add value** will be tested during the workshops and illustrated by **case study examples**





Key points to address (our HOW)

- Positioning
- ‘Endo’-impacts / ‘Exo’ -impacts
- Illustration via case studies
- Produce ‘Facility Advice Report’ (FAR): identification and definition

	Mitigation	Preparedness	Response	Recovery	Learn/Lessons
Research					
monitoring					
Risk assessment					
management					
communication					





Positioning

- We developed a **‘positioning map’** to allow participants to allocate their expertise and how they link to case studies
- Full coverage over the whole positioning map is preferred
- The Risk Facility’s role is to listen and add value to innovative ideas and concepts, to projects and operations in forest risk at policy, research and practice level:
“Collect – Connect – Exchange”
- The positioning map supports identifying gaps and overlaps in the process of adding value
- A risk facility adds value through an proposed action plan and d with help of the positioning map





Positioning EXAMPLE

	Mitigation	Preparedness	Response	Recovery	Lessons Learned
Research					
monitoring					
Risk assessment					
management					
communication					



Endo- / Exo- Impact of forest disturbance

- Endo-impact: disturbances that affect directly the value at risk. (timber) For example storm has a endo-impact for values derived from trees: timber, pulp etc...
- Exo- impact: disturbances that affect other values located close to the direct impact of the disturbance. In a wildfire / storm scenario, tourism is not directly affected but wildfire can decrease the value of the landscape and affect its 'tourism' service and value.





Case study example Northern Ireland

- **EASTERN mournes NI.** This region (UK and Ireland) had a severe fire storm during April-May 2011. Now a case study is applied in *Eastern Mournes* (Northern Ireland) as a pilot for wildfire management in between interest of agriculture, grazing, recreation, hunting, conservation and water catchment.
- In the FRISK-GO project we can test this example to see how it can add value in the frame of a facility





Case study example Horta Fire

ONOFRE FILM.

- *Pau Costa Foundation, Catalanian Fire Service and Brutal Media* are producing a movie about **Lessons Learned** after the Horta de Sant Joan wildfire where 5 firefighters died in an entrapment situation of more than 136 firefighters. Among other things, the lessons on how to manage landscape to avoid these 5th generation wildfires and the lessons on the approach for and of policymakers are discussed in this 1 hr video.
- The FRISK-GO project can build on Example C to test how a operational facility can add value to its core messages and broadcast





Case Study example Llaberia

LLABERIA Mountains Management plan, Catalonia, SPAIN

- This 48000 ha mountain landscape is situated in a bigger 350000 ha area where wine, honey and olive oil economy is competing with recreation, tourism, hunting, grazing and classical timber production for pulp and paper and the booming biomass market. A Management plan for wildfire disturbance **impact reduction** is currently in preparation
- the FRISK-GO project can discuss and propose options to add value to the ongoing work





Case example : Mediterranean-Wildfire workshop

Thinking out of the box: facing impacts of wildfires and their consequences at multiple scales



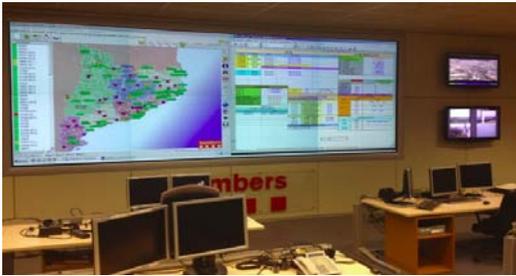
Knowledge exchange



Field visit: Briefing on aim of field exercise



Training course: fire mitigation



Ensuring high level coordination



research-policy-
practice interaction



Providing opportunity for research measurements



Testing new technologies





FAR Facility Advise Report

Making use of various case studies (Wildlife, Fire, Storm, Bark Beetle, Drought) this report outlines the Added Value of a European Forest Risk Facility:

- Gaps and Needs
- Products and Services
- Starting point for FRISK Operational Business Plan



Case Study: Slovenia

- Understanding the Situation
- Short-medium term reaction
- Long-term consequences
- Added Value
- Lets talk and workshop!