Common template for risk assessment and management operational tools and best practices identification (Action B1)

Title: Operational Tools and Best Practices for Risk Assessment and Management

The identification of tools and best practices on risk assessment and management helps providing an idea of the state of the art in the field. By completing this form, the best practice will be included in the knowledge repository platforms and available for the practitioner community to use. We encourage the user to complete as many fields as possible from the template in order to provide the most relevant information needed to apply the best practice to other practitioners. Instructions:

- Blue boxes are mandatory fields
- More than one item can be selected in multiple choice boxes

Document classification

| Title | Stodafor Technical Guide on Harvesting and Conservation of Storm |
|-----------------------|---|
| | Damaged Timber |
| Description | Guide on harvesting measures and timber conservation after storms |
| [1 sentence] | written as part of the STODAFOR (STorm DAmaged FORests) project |
| Country, location | Europe |
| Date | 2004 |
| Contact e-mail | philippe.ruch@fcba.fr |
| Institution | Centre Technique du Bois et de l'Ameublement (CTBA), Forest |
| | Research Institute of Baden-Wuerttemberg (FVA) |
| Net Risk Work Partner | FVA |
| Document type | Guidelines |
| Language | □Catalan ⊠English ⊠French ⊠German □Italian □Spanish □Other |
| Source/origin | oxtimes Partner's expertise $oxtimes$ Expertise from the network $oxtimes$ Other (internet) |

Topic

| Area | ☐Risk assessme | ent □Risk Planning | ⊠Risk Management |
|------|----------------|---|--|
| | □Wildfires | ☑ Fire behaviour patterns and typologies☐ Fire ignition and spread models☐ Wildland urban interface | ☐ Fuel management ☐ Fire service needs ☐ Prescribed burning ☐ Other [Introduce which ones] |
| Risk | ⊠Storms | ☑ First measures after storm ☑ Work safety during salvage logging ☑ Timber storage and cost containment ☑ Forest protection and pest control | ☐Regeneration and afforestation ☐Preventive sylvicultural measures ☐Other [Introduce which ones] |
| | □Avalanches | ☐ Technical protective measures ☐ Maintenance of protection forests | □Other [<i>Introduce which ones</i>] |
| | □Floods | ☐ Prevention through land use management ☐ Technical protective measures | □ Other [Introduce which ones] |
| | □Other | | [Introduce which ones] |



| Cross-sectoral topics | □ Risk and vulnerability assessment and mitigation □ Cost-effectiveness assessment □ Civil protection, emergency and post-disaster management □ Risk planning, governance and policy framework □ Community involvement and risk communication □ Other: [Introduce which ones] |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Level | □Local □Regional □National □Cross-border □EU □Global |
| DRM cycle phase | □ Prevention □ Preparedness ⊠ Response □ Recovery |
| DRM domain | □ Policy making □ Early warning system ⊠ Disaster response |
| Sendai priorities | ☐ Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk ☐ Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk ☐ Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience ☐ Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction |
| Contribution to Sendai Targets | □ Reduce global disaster mortality □ Reduce the number of affected people □ Reduce the direct disaster economic loss □ Reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure □ Increase the number of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies □ Enhance international cooperation to developing countries □ Increase availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessment |

Description and analysis

Summary: quick presentation of the Good Practice [Objective: summarize in a few lines the key elements of the good practice]

The technical guide is the main result of the European STODAFOR project (Storm Damaged Forests). It describes best practices for first measurements after storm events by providing information on mainly harvesting systems and log conservation.

Place in national/regional policy [Mentioned in the law/regulation/guidelines? Mandatory? The use of the guide is optional.

[free text – 5 lines max]

Goals and achievements [Objectives, goals and the achievements of the Good Practice]

The main objective of this project was to contribute to answering the primary questions addressed to foresters and wood-industry managers facing storm-damaged forests:

- How can wind-fallen or broken trees be harvested safely to prevent fungal or insect attack and fire risk and to allow for reforestation in ways that are economically and ecologically viable?
- How can wood quality be maintained by efficient log storage and conservation methods in order to preserve supplies to the wood industry and foresters' incomes?

[free text – 5 lines max]

Actors involved [Explain who is involved in the development: practitioners, stakeholders, educators, ...]

The guide was mainly created by the Centre Technique du Bois et de l'Ameublement (CTBA) and Forstliche Versuchs- und Forschungsanstalt Baden-Württemberg (FVA) in cooperation with several European institutions named on page 2 of the guide.

[free text – 5 lines max]

Implementation stage [Is it operational? Since how long? Is it a pilot experiment?] The guide is available online since 2004.

[free text - 5 lines max]

State of technical knowledge [state of the art and technical background of the Best Practice]

The best practices described in the guide is based on the experiences of the massive storm events Lothar and Martin in 1999, which caused huge damage all over Europe and in particular in Denmark,





France, Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

[free text – 5 lines max]

Context [regulatory, socio-economic, political]

The guide highlights the increased likelihood of storm damage due to climate change. Under those circumstances, storm damages can cause severe economic losses, salvage logging and timber storage based on profound knowledge can mitigate economic damages.

[free text – 5 lines max]

Detailed Characteristics [Objective: detail the implementation conditions of the Good Practice]

Description of the implementation steps [different stages in the implementation process, duration] The guide is divided in the section (1) general considerations, (2) harvesting and (3) log conservation.

[free text – 5 lines max]

Governance [responsible authority and roles of the different actors involved]

The guide addresses mostly practitioners working on storm damage management from both public and private forest properties.

[free text – 5 lines max]

Necessary means to implement the Good Practice in efficient conditions [human resources, materials, financial...]

Due to different national laws and regulations, the guide has a general approach. National details are described in annexes.

[free text – 5 lines max]

Challenges encountered during implementation and solutions incurred

Challenges are dependent on the storm damage situations itself combined national laws and regulations as well as human and infrastructural capacities. The guide addresses these potential challenges by providing metainformation and national details (annexes).

[free text – 5 lines max]

Priorities identified for successful implementation of the Good Practice

Information based on a good damage assessment and knowledge and contacts to key actors are mentioned as crucial.

[free text - 5 lines max]

Impact of the Good Practice [Objective: evaluate the impact of the Good Practice].

[Added value on decision processes, on national policies or regulations, on relationship with stakeholders, etc.]

The guide delivers a bundle of best practices that can be easily followed by crisis managers or practitioners based on the experiences of others. It can help to reduce the likelihood of common mistakes made after storm events in an unknown, chaotic and stressful situation.

[free text – 5 lines max]

Future developments [Objective: understand the follow-up perspectives]

[Continuation, future improvements,]

No future developments found.

[free text -5 lines max]

| External resources [Obj | iective: provide further information] |
|-------------------------|--|
| Attached materials | [include format (document, photo, video) and name of the file] |
| Web links | Website (in French) and downloads (in French, English, German): |
| | http://www.fcba.fr/catalogue/1ere-transformation- |
| | approvisionnement/actions-collectives/stodafor-recolte-des-chablis-et- |



| | <u>conservation-des-bois</u> |
|----------|---|
| Contacts | Centre Technique du Bois et de l'Ameublement (CTBA) |
| | philippe.ruch@fcba.fr |

[Additional information - optional]

| Lessons learnt [Objective: compare the results obtained to the objectives set at the start of the |
|--|
| Good Practice] |
| Evaluation process, if exists (internal or external) |
| |
| [free text – 5 lines max] |
| Assessment of results (quantitative and qualitative) and comparison with main goals |
| |
| [free text – 5 lines max] |
| Negative aspects identified |
| |
| [free text – 5 lines max] |
| Unexpected consequences (short / mid / long term) and corrective measures implemented |
| |
| [free text – 5 lines max] |

| Is this information: | Replicable 🗆 | Measurable 🗆 | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Regulatory Framework | | · | |
| [free text – 5 lines max |] | | |
| Stability of the human | environment [Stability | of partnership, structures, po | opulation enabling |
| successful implementa | tion and positive impa | ct in the long term] | |
| | | | |
| [free text – 5 lines max |] | | |
| Financial requirements | [business model] | | |
| | | | |
| [free text – 5 lines max |] | | |
| Success factors [politic | al, technical, human, fi | inancial] | |
| | | | |
| [free text – 5 lines max |] | | |
| Risk factors [legal, fina | ncial, safety] | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| [free text – 5 lines max |] | | |

