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European Forest Risk Node

First Approach to the **Wildfire Risk Node**

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Baden-Württemberg

Solsona, 5 October 2017



PROTEZIONE CIVILE
Regione Autonoma della Sardegna



Background practitioners' network

- In Europe, there are many **existing communities of practitioners** on natural disaster and risk management
- Forest fire risk → Communities of individuals
- Common needs, requirements and face similar problems.

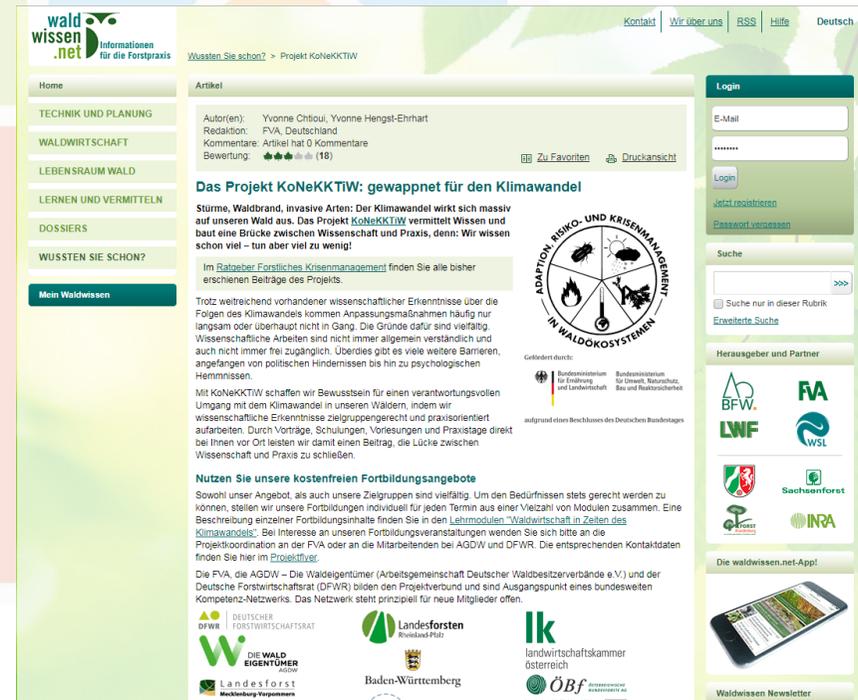


FRISK-GO

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News
Czech-German exchange on wildlife and forestry
Feb 27, 2017
NOVEMBER 2016
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About
Aims of the FRISK-GO project
The main aim of the FRISK-GO start-up project is to *define and elaborate in detail the core work pillars of a European Forest Risk Facility and develop a corresponding operational business plan and structural framework for the implementation of such a facility.*



waldwissen.net Informationen für die Forstpraxis

Wussten Sie schon? > Projekt KoNeKKTW

Home Artikel

TECHNIK UND PLANUNG
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LEBENSRAUM WALD
LERNEN UND VERMITTELN
DOSSIERS
WUSSTEN SIE SCHON?
Mein Waldwissen

Autor(en): Yvonne Chludal, Yvonne Hengst-Ehrhart
Redaktion: FVA, Deutschland
Kommentare: Artikel hat 0 Kommentare
Bewertung: (18)

Das Projekt KoNeKKTW: gewappnet für den Klimawandel
Stürme, Waldbrand, invasive Arten: Der Klimawandel wirkt sich massiv auf unseren Wald aus. Das Projekt KoNeKKTW vermittelt Wissen und baut eine Brücke zwischen Wissenschaft und Praxis, denn: Wir wissen schon viel – tun aber viel zu wenig!

Im **Ratgeber Forstliches Krisenmanagement** finden Sie alle bisher erschienenen Beiträge des Projekts.

Trotz weitreichend vorhandener wissenschaftlicher Erkenntnisse über die Folgen des Klimawandels kommen Anpassungsmaßnahmen häufig nur langsam oder überhaupt nicht in Gang. Die Gründe dafür sind vielfältig. Wissenschaftliche Arbeiten sind nicht immer allgemein verständlich und auch nicht immer frei zugänglich. Überdies gibt es viele weitere Barrieren, angefangen von politischen Hindernissen bis hin zu psychologischen Hemmnissen.

Mit KoNeKKTW schaffen wir Bewusstsein für einen verantwortungsvollen Umgang mit dem Klimawandel in unseren Wäldern, indem wir wissenschaftliche Erkenntnisse zielgruppengerecht und praxisorientiert aufarbeiten. Durch Vorträge, Schulungen, Vortragsreisen und Praxistage direkt bei Ihnen vor Ort leisten wir damit einen Beitrag, die Lücke zwischen Wissenschaft und Praxis zu schließen.

Nutzen Sie unsere kostenfreien Fortbildungsangebote
Sowohl unser Angebot, als auch unsere Zielgruppen sind vielfältig. Um den Bedürfnissen stets gerecht werden zu können, stellen wir unsere Fortbildungen individuell für jeden Termin aus einer Vielzahl von Modulen zusammen. Eine Beschreibung einzelner Fortbildungsinhalte finden Sie in den **Lehrmodulen 'Waldwirtschaft in Zeiten des Klimawandels'**. Bei Interesse an unseren Fortbildungsveranstaltungen wenden Sie sich bitte an die Projektkoordination an der FVA oder an die Mitarbeitenden bei AGDW und DFWR. Die entsprechenden Kontaktdaten finden Sie hier im **Projektflug**.

Die FVA, die AGDW – Die Waldeigentümer (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutscher Waldbesitzerverbände e.V.) und der Deutsche Forstwirtschaftsrat (DFWR) bilden den Projektverbund und sind Ausgangspunkt eines bundesweiten Kompetenz-Netzwerks. Das Netzwerk steht prinzipiell für neue Mitglieder offen.

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Suche

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BFW, FA, LWF, WSL, Sachverständigenrat, INRA

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SENDAI FRAMEWORK (i)

- **Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk**

*To **promote and improve dialogue and cooperation** among scientific and technological communities, other relevant stakeholders and policymakers in order to facilitate a science policy interface for effective decision-making in disaster risk management;*

*To **promote common efforts** in partnership with the scientific and technological community, academia and the private sector to establish, disseminate and share good practices internationally;*

*To **enhance the scientific and technical work** on disaster risk reduction and its mobilization through the coordination of existing networks and scientific research institutions at all levels and in all regions ...*

- **Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience**

To promote cooperation between academic, scientific and research entities and networks and the private sector to develop new products and services to help to reduce disaster risk, in particular those that would assist developing countries and their specific challenges

To promote the development and strengthening of disaster risk transfer and sharing mechanisms and instruments in close cooperation with partners in the international community, business, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders



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Current challenges

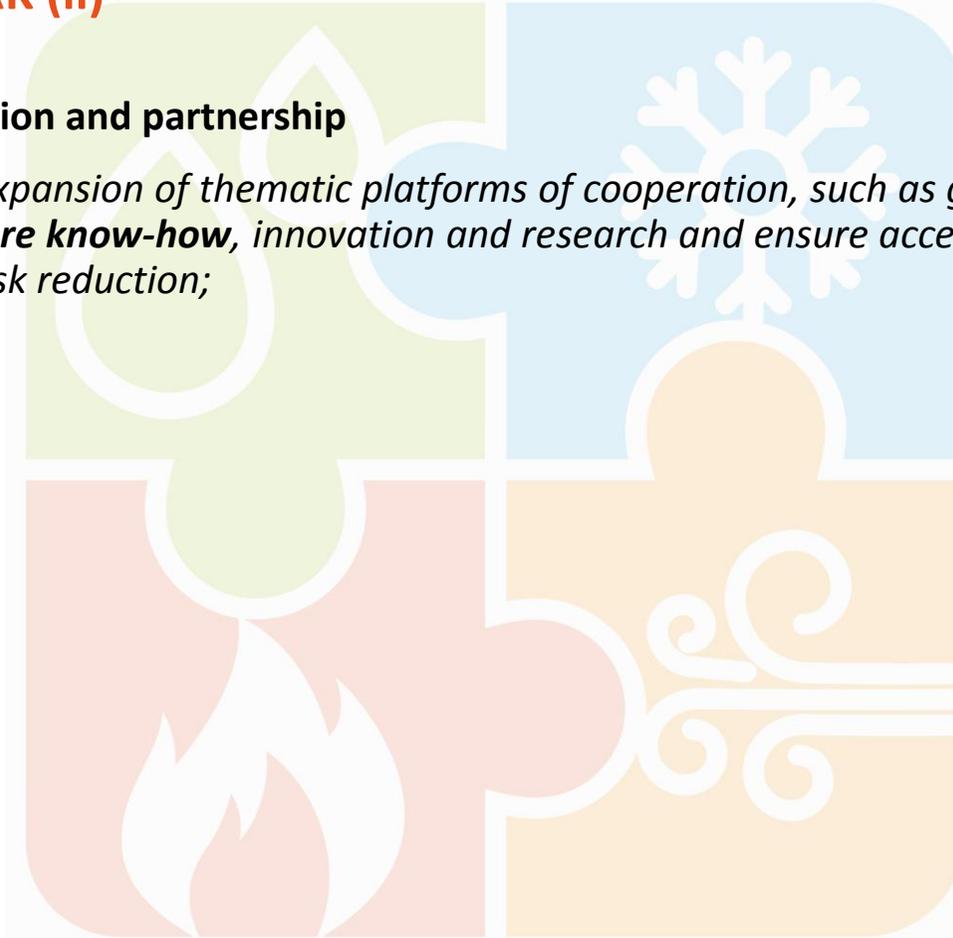


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SENDAI FRAMEWORK (ii)

- **International cooperation and partnership**

*To promote the use and expansion of thematic platforms of cooperation, such as global technology pools and global systems **to share know-how**, innovation and research and ensure access to technology and information on disaster risk reduction;*





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Under these current challenges...

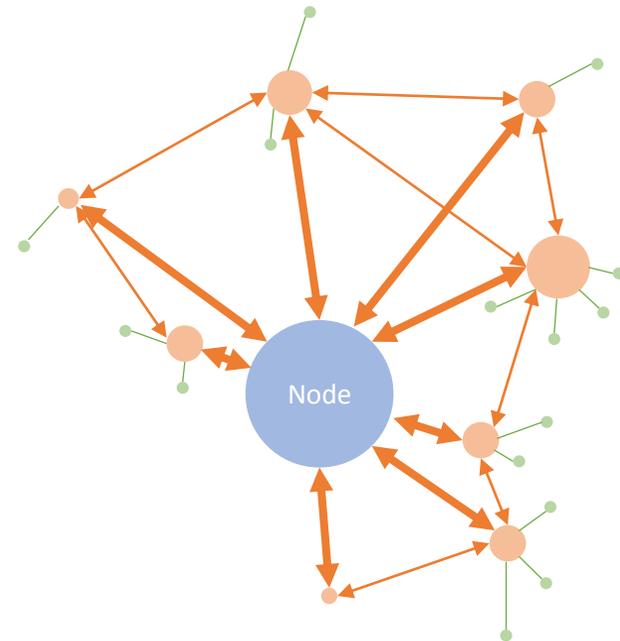
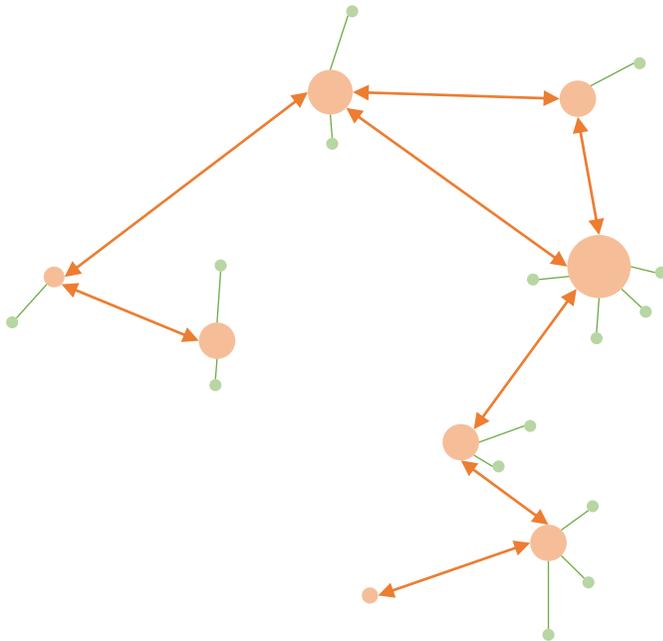
*there is the need to find the mechanism, such as a **node**, to connect all the existing networks on fire risk at a European scale.*



Node Concept (Norris et al., 2006)



- A **node** is a point or junction where pathways or lines origin or intersect.
- When **referring to knowledge**, a node is the spatial or virtual location where knowledge domains, networks and repositories intersect





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EFRN Objectives



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- The European Forest Risk Node has the purpose to...**establish a central point to be use as a link for the existing networks, individual practitioners and communities that own the expert knowledge on fire risk.**
- Creating a **network of networks**; a space of interaction for the different European networks on fire risk
- Strengthening and facilitating the optimal functioning of the existing networks and provide the services required to increase the functionalities and capabilities on the frame of forest fires.



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EFRN Objectives



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- Definition of **transversal standards** of competencies and capacities among the network
- **Identification of expertise** among the networks, definition of 'who is who'
- Compilation of management tools, publications and other materials to foster best practices across all the networks.
- A **global overview of the outputs** being produced in the different networks
- Provide the tools and necessary means **to share experiences, and lessons learnt** among the networks as an open pro-active platform.
- **Centralise all the needs** and requests of the fire risk networks and transfer them to pan European institutions, such as the FRISK secretariat.
- Provide the tools to the fire risk networks under the node, to **interact with networks and nodes on other natural risks.**
- Provide the tools to the fire risk networks under the node, **to interact with researchers** about practitioners' needs and current challenges being faced and potential solutions.



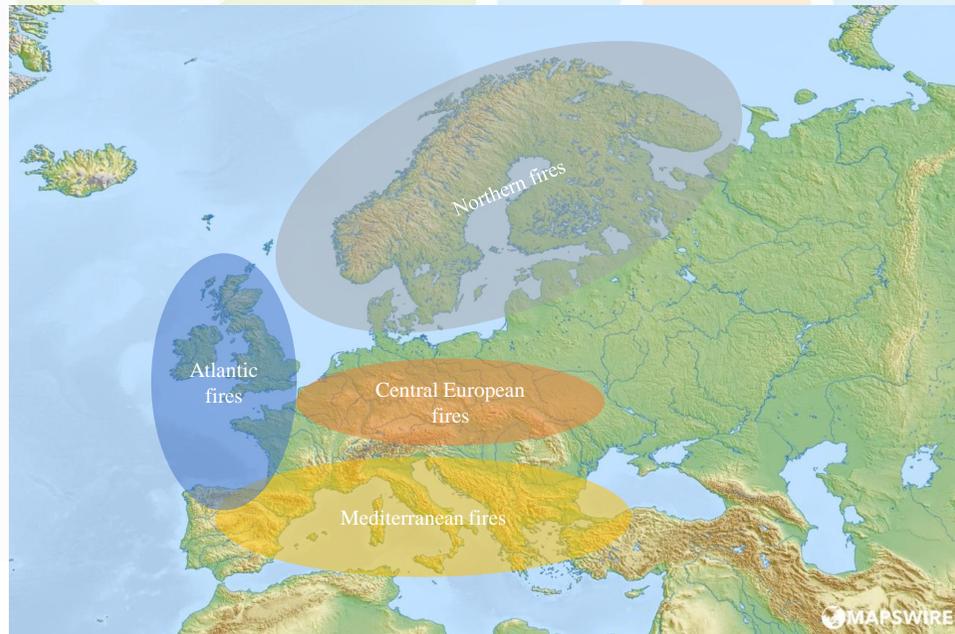
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EFRN Scale

- The creation of the EFRN is an anticipation measure, **to provide guidance, existing knowledge** and services to regions with no so much experience on managing fires.
- Regional and national actions shall be complementary to the EFRN and supported by the node if there is not an existing network to work at a regional level.



The node shall aim at facilitating the exchange of knowledge within the regions and their practitioner networks



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EFRN Actors



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- **Existing networks:** Firefighting associations, Project consortiums
- **Other interest actors:** Fire and rescue services, Forestry services, Civil protection services, Private fire-fighting organisations, Fire managers and practitioners, Local and regional authorities, Landscape managers, Technicians and land planners, Forest and land owners, Forestry companies, Volunteer associations
- **Indirect involvement in the node:** Policy makers, Politicians, Journalists, Educators

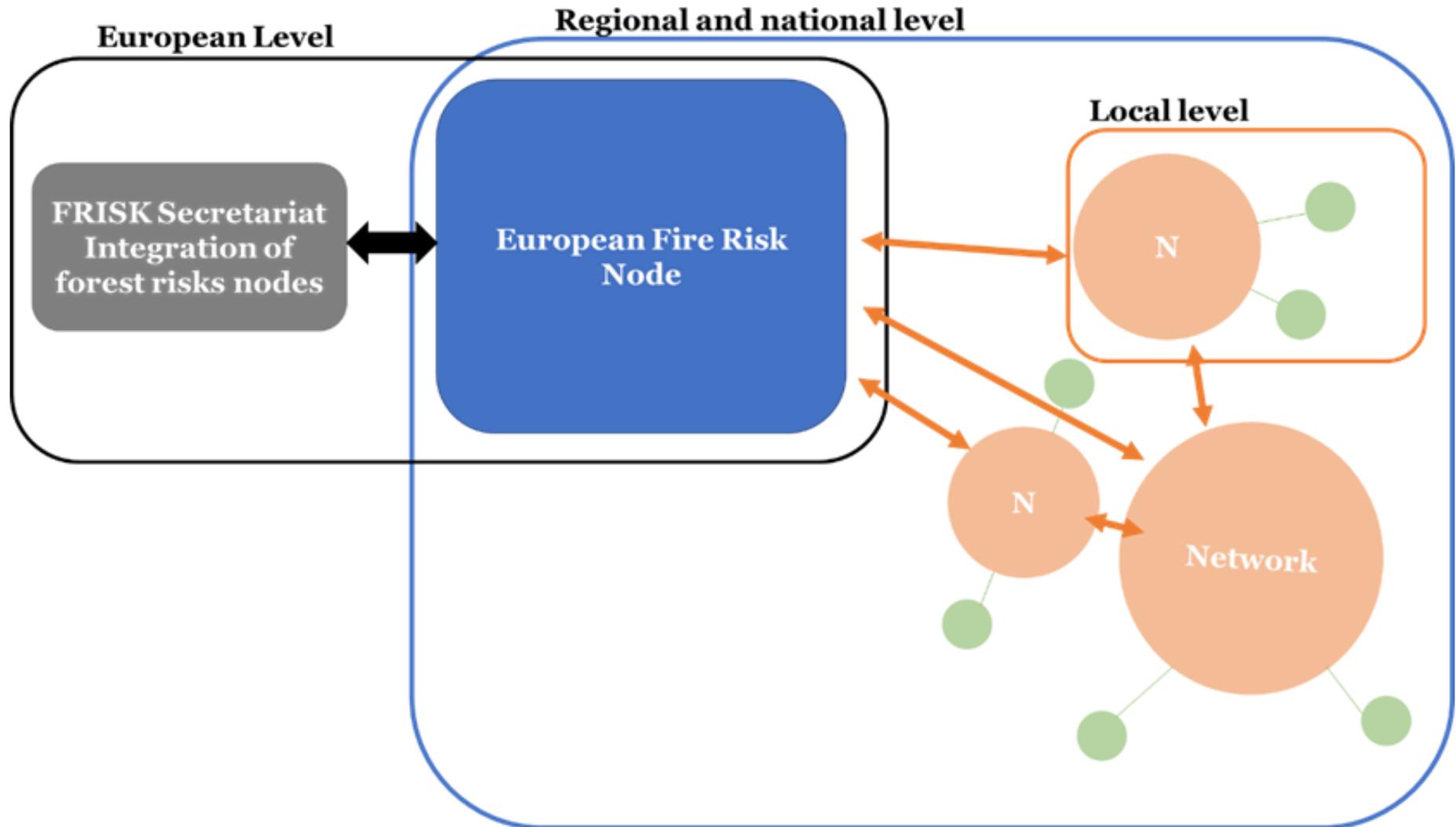


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EFRN Structure



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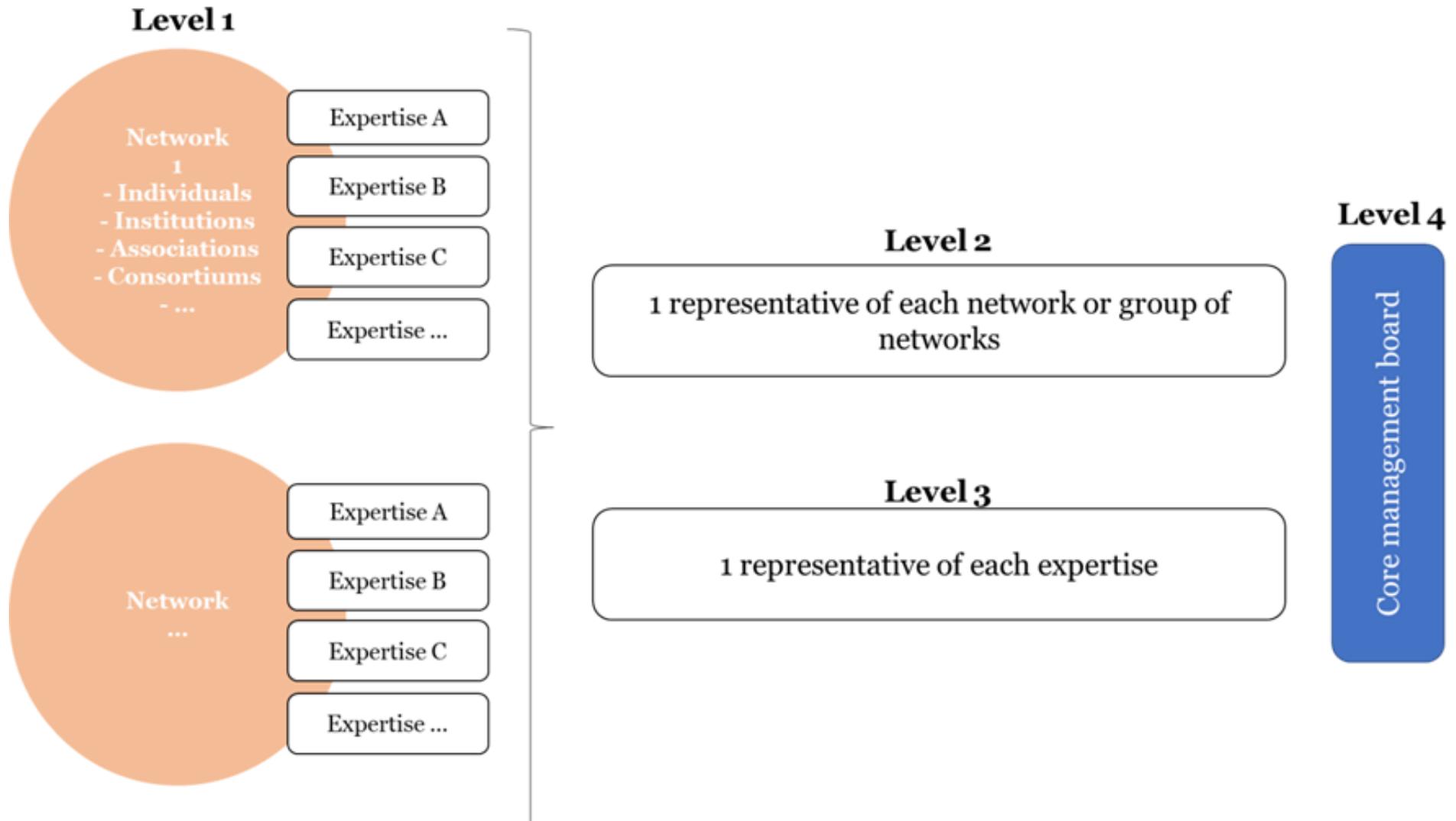


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EFRN Structure





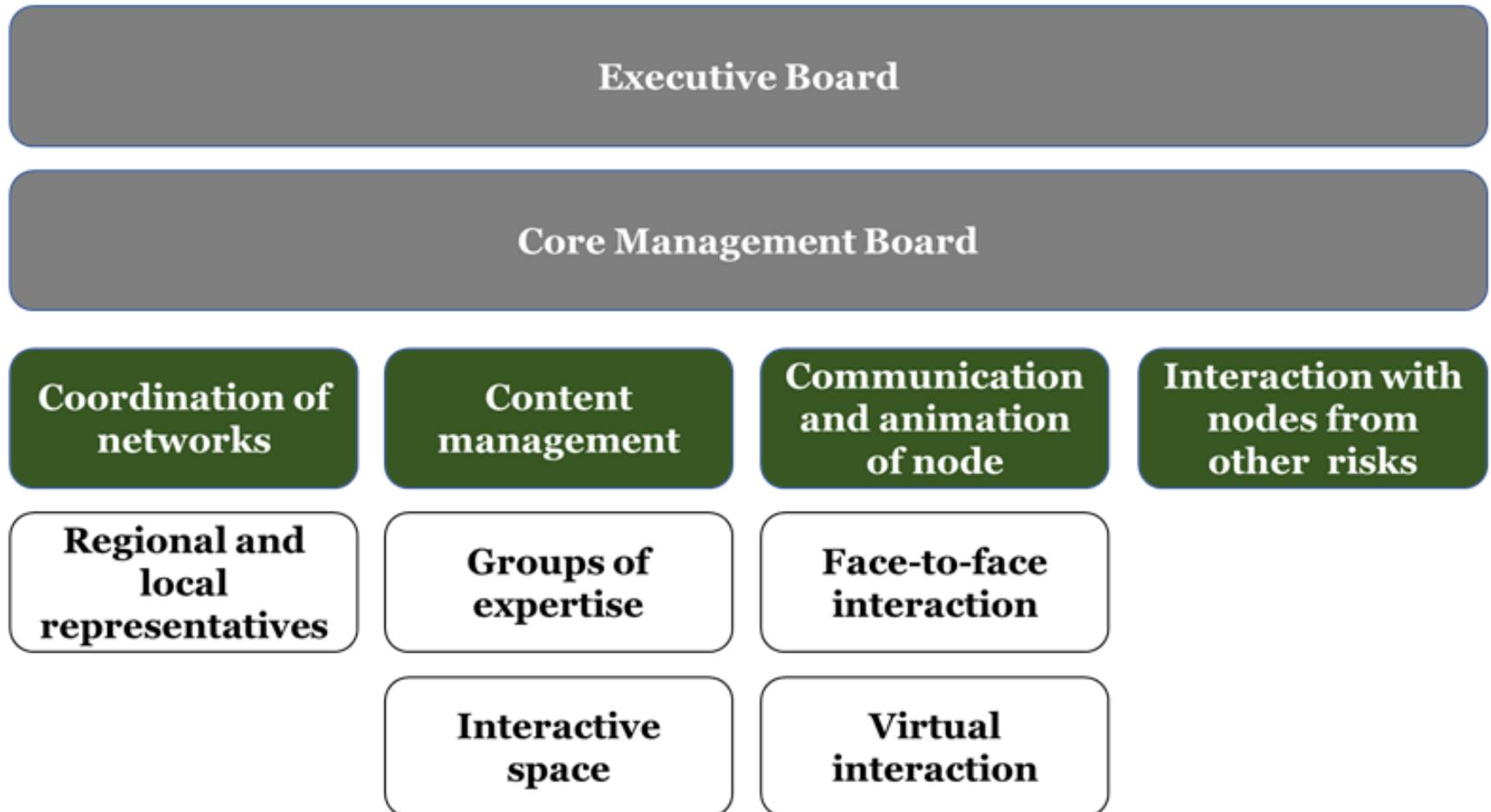
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EFRN Structure

Level 4





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EFRN Implementation phases



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Phase 1 - Approve the design of the Node by a group of experts

Phase 2 – Constitution of the Core management board

Phase 3 – Development of the virtual infrastructure

Phase 4 – Contact existing networks to join the node

Phase 5 – Initiate Level 2 and Level 3 mechanisms

Phase 6 – Establish Headquarters



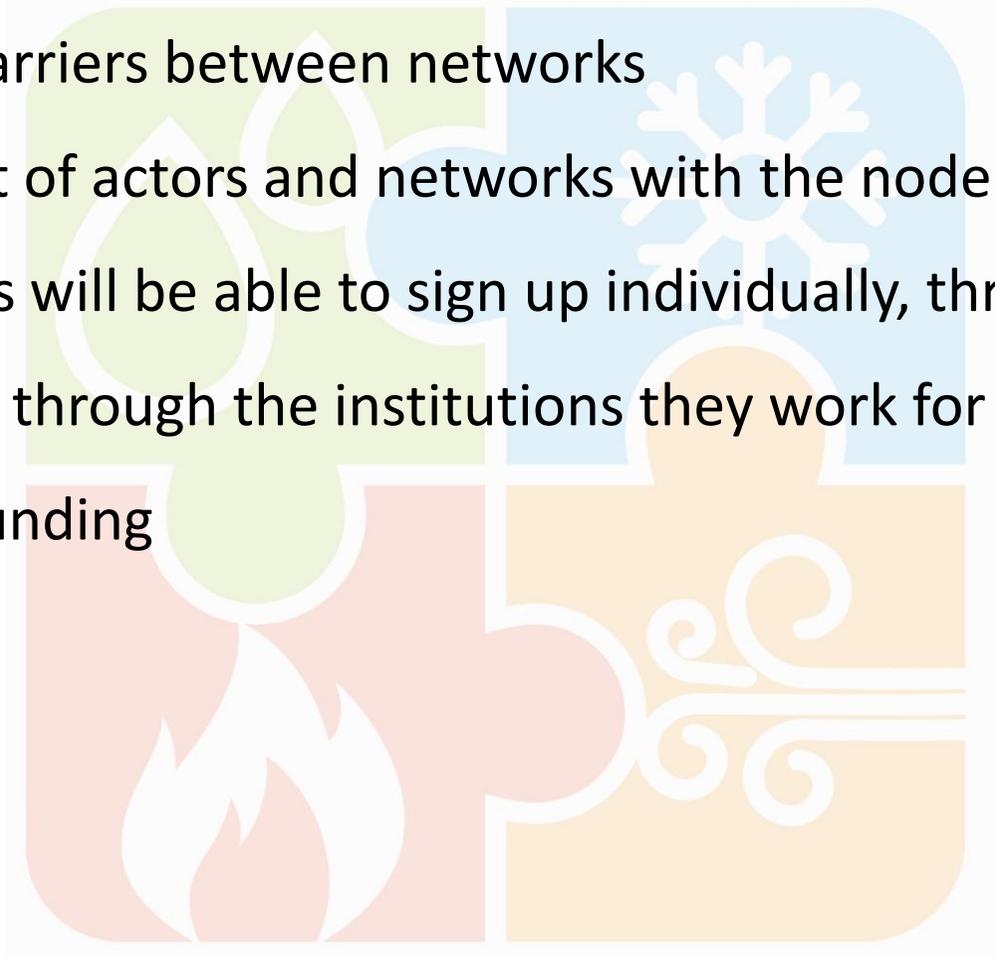
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EFRN Challenges to overcome



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- Language barriers between networks
- Engagement of actors and networks with the node
- Practitioners will be able to sign up individually, through the networks or through the institutions they work for
- Structural funding





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EFRN Feedback from experts



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| Objectives | |
|----------------|--|
| Scale | |
| Actors | |
| Structure | |
| Implementation | |
| Challenges | |





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