



## net risk work

Networking for the  
European Forest Risk  
Facility initiative

# LAYMAN'S REPORT



Funded by  
European Union  
Humanitarian Aid  
and Civil Protection

## Nuove sfide in un contesto forestale in evoluzione

Cambiamenti nelle condizioni climatiche e modifiche negli usi del suolo possono influenzare intensità, frequenza e distribuzione dei rischi naturali. In tutta Europa si registrano nuove aree di rischio in territori che non ne erano caratterizzati (ad esempio, incendi boschivi in Europa settentrionale) o nuove interazioni tra pericoli, ad esempio incendi che colpiscono le foreste montane, incidendo di conseguenza sul rischio valanghe. Questo contesto in evoluzione richiede nuove esigenze di gestione dei rischi e genera la necessità di una rinnovata collaborazione tra Stati e agenzie.

Azioni che incoraggiano la condivisione delle conoscenze e le buone pratiche tra competenze locali / regionali sui rischi naturali possono contribuire ad un miglioramento delle strategie di riduzione del rischio, preparando i Sistemi di protezione civile nazionali ad affrontare l'impatto del cambiamento climatico.



### The project in brief

Il progetto **NET RISK WORK** promuove lo scambio di conoscenze e di lezioni apprese sulla gestione dei quattro maggiori rischi naturali europei: incendi, tempeste, valanghe, alluvioni e loro interazioni. Nel corso del progetto sono stati portati avanti scambi di conoscenze, capitalizzazione di buone prassi, strumenti per la valutazione del rischio in scenari di cambiamento climatico. Il progetto ha dato continuità alla European Forest Risk Facility Initiative, avviata nel 2014, incoraggiando lo scambio tra piattaforme multi-attore informali e permanenti per un trasferimento ottimale delle conoscenze nelle politiche e nelle pratiche. Sul sito del progetto sono disponibili in accesso gratuito tutti i prodotti di progetto.

**Partenariato:** Forest Science and Technology Centre of Catalonia (Capofila)  
European Forest Institute  
Forest Research Institute Baden-Württemberg  
Entente pour la forêt Méditerranéenne  
Direzione Generale della Protezione civile - Regione Sardegna  
Pau Costa Foundation

**Durata: 2017-2018**

Co-finanziato dall'Unione Europea - Aiuti Umanitari e Protezione Civile (ECHO/SUB/2016/740171/PREV10)



### CHE COSA SAPPIAMO DEI RISCHI FORESTALI EUROPEI?

### CHE COSA POSSIAMO IMPARARE DALLE DIFFERENTI STRATEGIE DI RIDUZIONE DEI RISCHI?

### COME INTERAGISCONO QUESTI RISCHI IN UN CONTESTO DI CAMBIAMENTO CLIMATICO?

# Il progetto NET RISK WORK in azione!

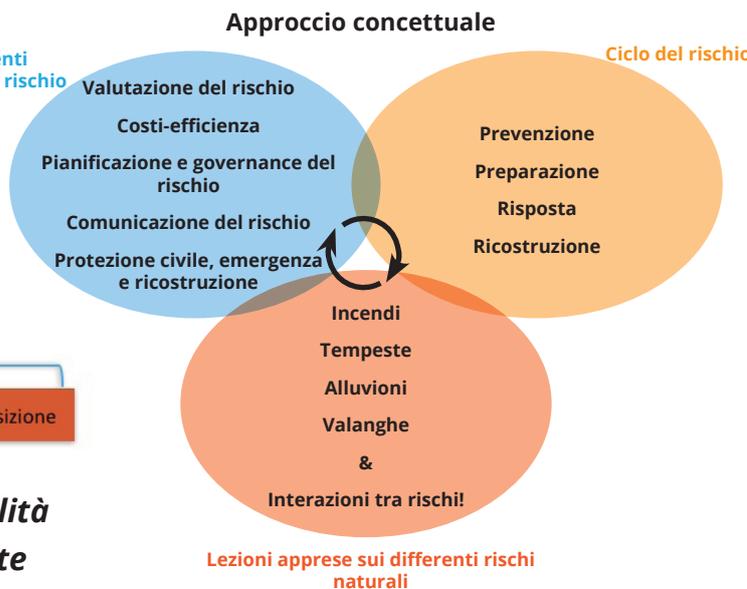


## ✓ Definire il rischio e comprendere le componenti della gestione del rischio



**Pianificare l’esposizione e ridurre la vulnerabilità per costruire un paesaggio forestale resiliente**

Componenti trasversali del rischio



## ✓ Promuovere lo scambio di conoscenze e le reti

2 incontri metodologici e 2 seminari internazionali sulla gestione dei rischi naturali (Febbraio 2017 Barcelona, Maggio 2017 Friburgo, Ottobre 2017 Solsona and Aprile 2018 Cagliari)

**Sono stati coinvolti circa 100 tra esperti, professionisti e ricercatori, in rappresentanza di 36 istituzioni di 12 Stati europei.**

Maggiori informazioni nei Deliverable 8 e 9: Atti del primo e del secondo Seminario sulla gestione dei rischi naturali.



# ✓ Identificare buone prassi e strumenti operativi per la Riduzione del Rischio Disastri

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

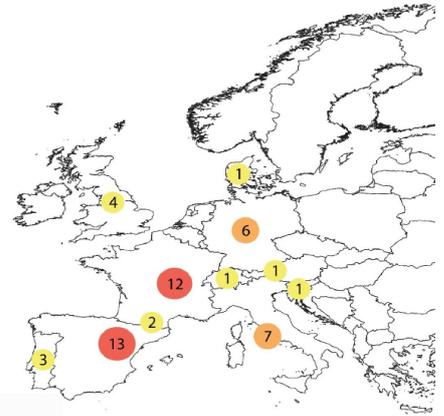
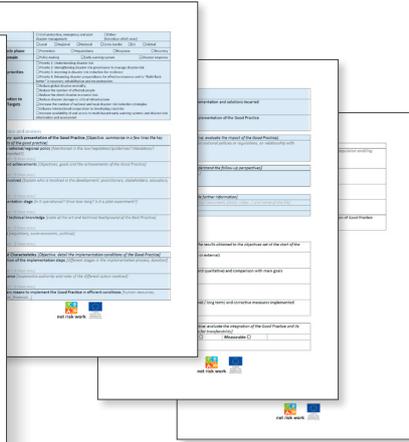
Document classification

Title	
Description (1 sentence)	
Country, location	
Date	
Contact e-mail	
Institution	
Net Risk Work Partner	Choisissez un élément.
Document type	Choisissez un élément.
Language	<input type="checkbox"/> Catalan <input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> French <input type="checkbox"/> German <input type="checkbox"/> Italian <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Source/origin	<input type="checkbox"/> Partner's expertise <input type="checkbox"/> Expertise from the network <input type="checkbox"/> Other (internet)

Topic

Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Risk assessment	<input type="checkbox"/> Risk Planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Risk Management
Risk	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildfires	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire behavior patterns and typologies <input type="checkbox"/> Fire ignition and spread models <input type="checkbox"/> Wildland urban interface <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Introduce which ones)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fuel management <input type="checkbox"/> Fire service needs <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed burning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Introduce which ones)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Storms	<input type="checkbox"/> First measures after storm <input type="checkbox"/> Work safety during salvage logging <input type="checkbox"/> Timber storage and cost containment <input type="checkbox"/> Forest protection and pest control <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Introduce which ones)	<input type="checkbox"/> Regeneration and afforestation <input type="checkbox"/> Preventive silvicultural measures <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Introduce which ones)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Avalanches	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical protective measures <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance of protection forests <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Introduce which ones)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Floods	<input type="checkbox"/> Prevention through land use management <input type="checkbox"/> Technical protective measures <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Introduce which ones)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Introduce which ones)
Cross-sectoral topics	<input type="checkbox"/> Risk and vulnerability assessment and mitigation <input type="checkbox"/> Cost-effectiveness assessment	<input type="checkbox"/> Risk planning, governance and policy framework <input type="checkbox"/> Community involvement and risk communication	

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Buone prassi e strumenti operativi identificati per nazionalità

Maggiori informazioni nel Deliverable 4: Report su strumenti e buone prassi di pianificazione e gestione del rischio incendi, tempeste, valanghe e alluvioni.

# ✓ Valutare l'evoluzione e le interazioni trasversali dei rischi nel contesto del cambiamento climatico

Maggiori informazioni nel Deliverable 6: Report sulla valutazione del rischio incendi, tempeste, valanghe e alluvioni, e sulle interazioni in un contesto di cambiamento climatico.

Risk Interaction Assessment

Author	Forest Research Institute Baden-Württemberg (FVA)
Management Objective	Category of management objective: Income Please specify: The overall management goal is to maximize income through timber production
Hazard type	Hazard analyzed: Storm Please specify: (time frame, hazard impact etc.) Please specify: (time frame, hazard impact etc.) Wind speed > 120 km/h, gusty Please describe regional limitations etc.
Area of applicability	Central Europe

Impact on Vulnerability	Description	Effect on vulnerability
Natural influence	Tree roots less effective to anchor tree	Increase
Shallow soils	Trees form strong coarse root system and provide stability	Increase
Deep soils	Trees roots formation at optimum and provide stability	Increase
Loamy soils	Roots negatively affect overall root growth, yet encourages trees to root deeper. Depends on species	Increase
Soil dryness	Steep slopes and hill sides, facing to main wind direction	Increase
Topography	Valleys are less adapted to wind and more susceptible to storm events	Increase
Degree of normal wind loadings: low	Trees are adapted to wind exposition and can tolerate higher wind speeds	Increase
Degree of normal wind loadings: high	Reforestation after wildfire -> young and still small trees	Increase
Standing deadwood	Deadwood after wildfire	Unknown
Exposed forest stands	Sharp edges between fire destroyed stands and spared out forest stands	Unknown
Ash	Nutrient-rich ash (could be blown away) could build a base for valuable forest stocks	Decrease

Human influence	Description	Effect on Exposure
Natural reforestation	Letting natural processes unfold	Decrease
Planting	Planting adapted tree species after fire	Decrease

Impact on Exposure	Description	Effect on Exposure
Natural influence	Facilitates regeneration of stand at lower costs and less risks	Decrease
Human influence	Generating awareness in public that fire can be caused by human mistake	Decrease

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Single Risk Assessment

Management Objective	Category of management objective: Income
Hazard type	Hazard analyzed: Storm
Area of applicability	Central Europe

Impact on Vulnerability	Description	Effect on vulnerability
Natural influence	Tree roots less effective to anchor tree	Increase
Shallow soils	Trees form strong coarse root system and provide stability	Increase
Deep soils	Trees roots formation at optimum and provide stability	Increase
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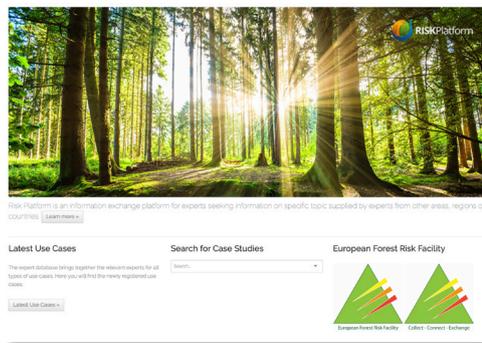
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**Foreste in buona salute sono il modo migliore e più economico di proteggere vite e beni**



## RISULTATI OPERATIVI



<https://www.riskplatform.org>

La **RISKPlatform**, strumento di comunicazione virtuale per lo European Forest Risk Facility

**European Wildfire Risk Node (EWRN)**

- Scope:** Becoming a European Think Tank to serve as a reference for communities of practitioners in the field of wildfire.
- Functionalities:** Collecting and defining the main initial services. Do you have services or experiences from your network to share through the EWRN?
- Participation:** Participation is open to members of all European wildfire communities. Existing networks, Other interest actors, Indirect involvement in the node.

**Scope:** EWRN has the purpose to become a network of networks. Linking the existing formal and informal networks and communities of practitioners that own the expert knowledge on wildfire risk its goal is to become a European Think Tank to serve as a reference in the field of wildfire.

<https://firenode.lessonsonfire.eu/>

Lo **European Wildfire Risk Node** mette in rete i gruppi informali e le comunità di pratica che hanno una conoscenza approfondita del rischio incendi

**Unisciti anche tu alla European Forest Risk Community!**

**Pubblicazione finale su risultati e prospettive in tema di rischi forestali**

**Disponibile on line in Inglese, Spagnolo, Italiano, Tedesco e Francese**



Plana, E., Font, M., Serra, M., Hörl, J., Hengst-Ehrhart, Y., Hartebrodt, C., Held, A., Clemenceau, A., Giroud, F., Tola, F., Capula, T., Cinus, S., Visani, C., Soi, F., Manca, G., Prat, N., Borràs, M., Vendrell, J., Ballart, H. and Vilalta, O. 2018 Rischi forestali nel contesto del cambiamento climatico: tendenze e sfide nella gestione del rischio di incendi, tempeste, valanghe, alluvioni e loro interazioni nei paesaggi dell'UE. Networking for the European Forest Risk Facility Initiative (Progetto NET RISK WORK ECHO/SUB/2016/740171/PREV10). Edizioni CTFC. 76 pp.

**Sul sito del progetto sono disponibili in accesso gratuito tutti i prodotti di progetto.**

<http://netriskwork.ctfc.cat/>

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