

## Northern European Challenges

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- Escape of traditional use fires such as crop burning
- Areas contaminated with unexploded ordinance
- Fires in non-fire prone (high elevation) environments which present unique challenges (like access)
- Cascading effects, e.g. related to avalanches/erosion
- How to develop experiences with large fires if they hardly occur?
- Disaster relief measures or post fire recovery assistance at a local level is more developed in contexts accustomed to wildfire impacts
- Average size and severity of fires are rather small; significance is the overall trend away from historical fire regimes (if any)
- Raise awareness in areas with low and medium wildfire frequency due to predicted climate change and increased areas of high fire risk
- Magnified impact when age demographics, availability of fire suppression resources, or the level of training and experience result in fire containment challenges

Recommendations have been largely distilled from the following reports:

- European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Almeida, M., Ribeiro, L., Alves, D. et al. (2023) Analysis of 2021 critical wildfire events in the Mediterranean region. Publications Office of the European Union. <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2760/562495>
- Castellnou, M., Nebot, E., Estivill, L., Miralles, M. et al. (2022). FIRE-RES Transfer of Lessons Learned on Extreme wildfire Events to key stakeholders. Deliverable D1.1 FIRE-RES project. 119 pages. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.10260790
- Pronto et al., 2023, Research for REGI Committee – Forest Fires of Summer 2022, European Parliament, Policy Department for Structural and Cohesion Policies, Brussels. [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2023/747280/IPOL\\_STU\(2023\)747280\\_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2023/747280/IPOL_STU(2023)747280_EN.pdf)