

Training and Guidelines

- More investment on adequate training and capacity building; experts highlighted only a few countries (e.g. Spain, Croatia and Portugal) assess firefighters as being adequately trained for current/future wildfire challenges; many countries expressed concerns about overdependence on aircraft or water-based approaches
- Need for prescribed fire/fire-management programs for protected areas, namely:
 - Fire-dependent/adapted ecosystems
 - Fire-sensitive ecosystems
 - Potentially threatened ecosystems or sites which have largely not evolved with fire
 - Need for guidelines for contaminated areas (nuclear or unexploded ordnance)
 - Guidance for new fire-prone countries
 - Dealing with animal installation
 - How to protect the infrastructure, how to deal with in case of fire (open the doors → try to evacuate them? → different animals react differently to fire in terms of self-protection)

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)