

Synergies in forest fire prevention, the catalyst role of FIRELIFE project

***LIFE Conference
Zagreb; 2nd of February 2018***



FIRELIFE
Erdőtűz-megelőzési
Projekt



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Termélföldügyi és asztali



LIFE13 INF/HU/000827

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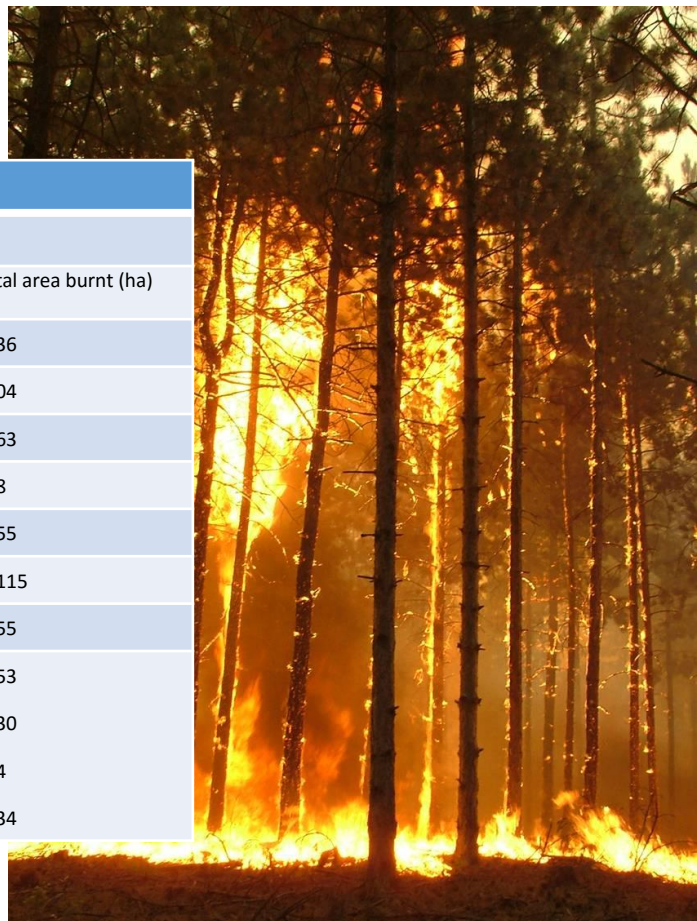
www.erdotuz.hu

www.nebih.gov.hu



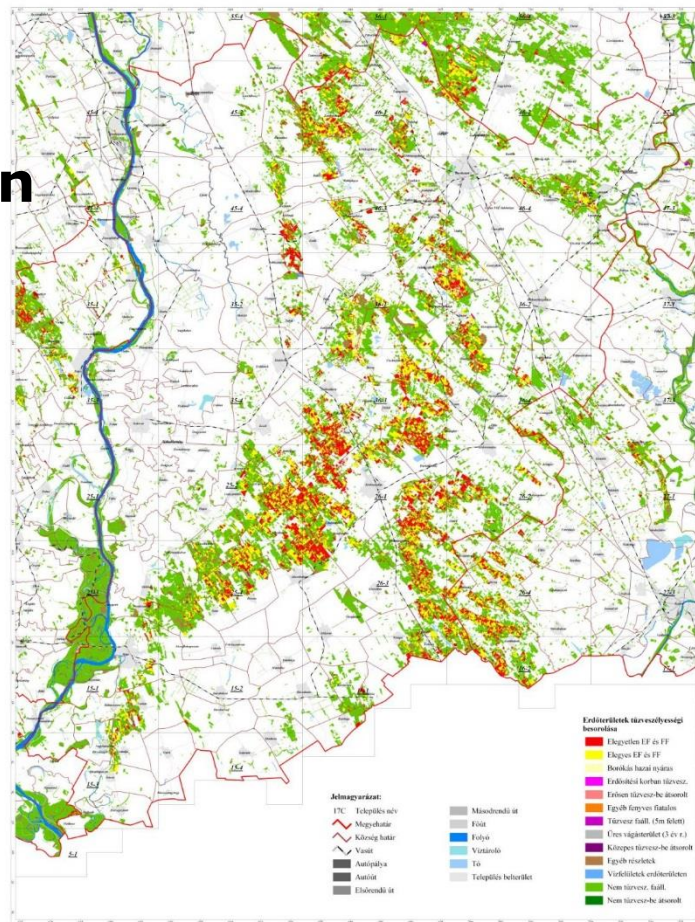
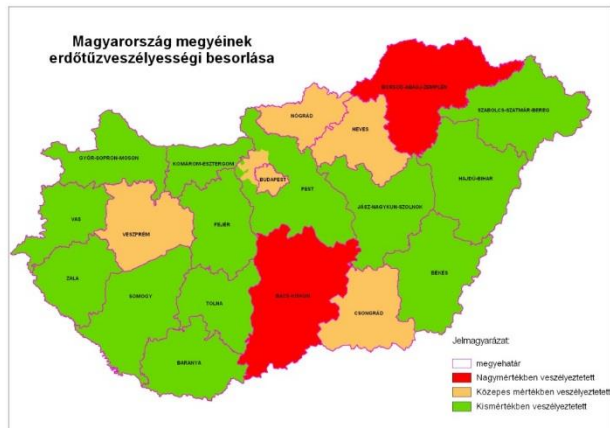
Forest and wildlandfires in Hungary

Year	Total number of wildfires (together with forest fires)		Forest fires	
	Number of fires	Total area burnt (ha)	Number of fires	Total area burnt (ha)
2007	6691	21036	603	4636
2008	6639	17730	502	2404
2009	8658	40888	608	6463
2010	3120	7315	109	878
2011	8682	25607	2021	8055
2012	16347	91735	2657	14115
2013	4602	8393	761	1955
2014	5783	25540	1042	4453
2015	5318	10491	1069	4730
2016	2677	2527	452	974
2017	7689	-	2003	5234





Forest fire risk classification



BÁCS-KISKUN MEGYE ERDŐTŰZVÉDELMI TERVE

M = 1 : 210 000

Készítette az: MgSzH Központ Erdészeti Igazgatósága 2009.





- In Hungary the incidence of forest fires has greatly increased during the last few decades.
- Not only the frequency of fires has increased, but also their intensity and their spread.
- This is due to climate extremes, less precipitation, the increase of mean annual temperature and a series of winters without snowfall.





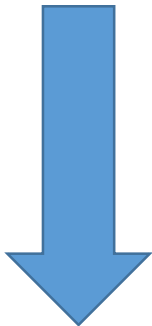
Wildlandfires and climate change

- Indirect effects
- Longer fire season (february – october)
- Change in land management: decreasing grazed areas, increasing non managed areas with successions process
- Increasing fuel load,
- Increasing number of fires (99 % human caused fires)
- Increase the fire intensity because of extrem fire environment (low fuel moisture, local dry winds, drought periods)
- Increase fire spread, increase flame length and flame height
- Increasing burned area
- Increase the number of large (>50 ha) forest fires





99% of the Hungarian wildfires are human caused!



Forest fire is the only abiotic forest damage
which we can prevent within a „short” time

Step by step development of the fire prevention and suppression system

Method: Best Practice adaptation, research and development

Economically effective but ecologically acceptable methods



***“Prevention is invisible.
Aeroplanes are sexy; silviculture
is not.”***

(Lorenza Colletti, Corpo Forestale del Stato, Italy)

Training and
communication

Silviculture and
land management
methods

Prevention
Infrastructure
development,

Fire supression

Economical
damage

Ecological
damage



Complex responsibility and funding around forest fire issues

Fire prevention Communication and Training
Forest Authority
LIFE+ (Former Forest Focus)
DG ENV

Fire Prevention
Infrastructure Development and maintenance
(such as fire and fuel breaks, water points, early warnings)
Forest owners
Rural Development Plan
DG AGRI

**Forest Fire
management**

Forest Fire suppression
Disaster management Service
Civil Protection Mechanism
DG ECHO

Forest Fire R+D
University of Sopron, Faculty of Forestry
Horizon 2020 (FP8) program,
Rural Development Plan EIP-AGRI
JRC, ERCEA



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Risk of implementation





2006

- New Wildlandfire data gathering method (EU Twinning light project)

2007

- Development of fuel models and communication concept (Forest F.)

2008

- New Forest fire prevention decree
- Obligatory Forest fire prevention plans (3 levels) , joint data gathering system,

2010
-11

- Sociology research in endangered counties

2012

- Common interagency training and education

2013

- Infrastructural investments (fire breaks, water ponds, silvicultural measures)

2014

- FIRELIFE communication and training project

2015

- New regulation: Prescribed burning (RX) in agricultural area

2018

- Development of fuel breaks, watch towers and mobile early warning systems

2019

- FIRELIFE2 ? FWI based fire ban system





Action B.1.: Target group specific base line information gathering

This action targets to determine baseline data in order to make the effects of the project measurable.

In order to evaluate the direct effects of our communication campaigns, it is inevitable to determine the baseline at the beginning of the project, using sociological and public survey queries.

The elaboration of the questions are planned to be outsourced to the contributors of actions E.1. - Monitoring of the project impact on the target audiences and on the environmental problem targeted.



Action C.1.: Developing Communication Plans

We have already prepared the communication framework plan of the project and yearly communication plans will follow with a regard to the two main forest fire seasons in Hungary. The communication action plan will include the yearly logistics, planning and implementation actions for the communication activities.



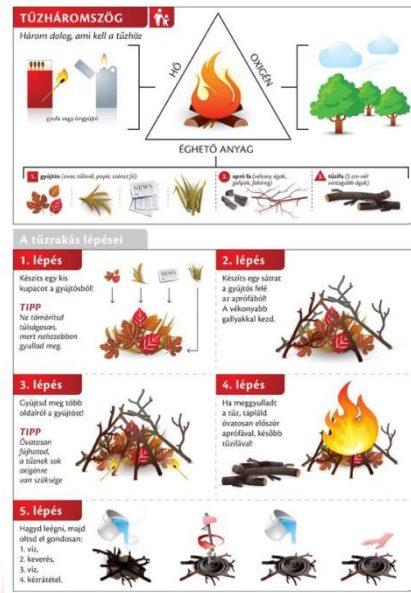


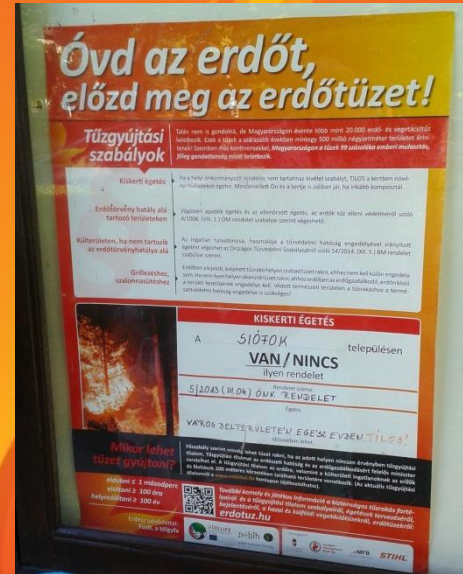
Action C.2.: Preparation, dissemination and publication of printed information documentation

The different target groups of our project need different type and design of printed information materials.

We plan:

- placards to draw the attention to the risk of forest fire,
- placards outplace in indoor places to inform the forest visitors and other target groups,
- exercise books to help to learn playfully about forest fires,
- information leaflets, which have practical information to the target groups, such as hikers, forest visitors, car drivers, forestry workers, general public of highly endangered zones, teachers, forest owners.





Target group and stakeholder involvement

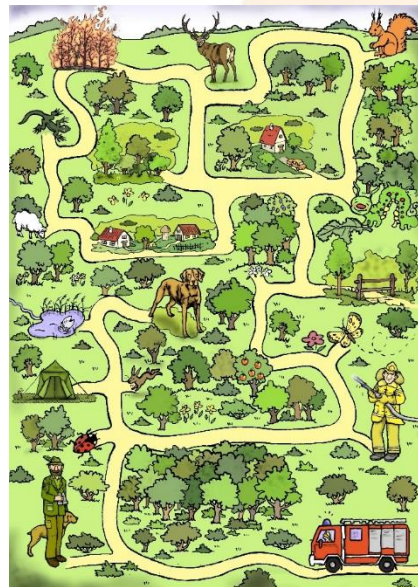
Connected distribution technics

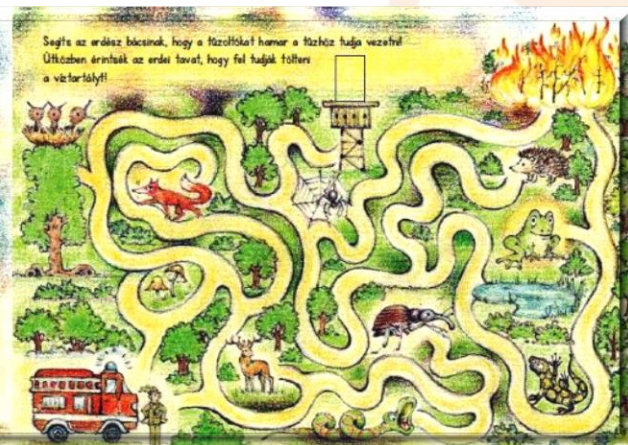
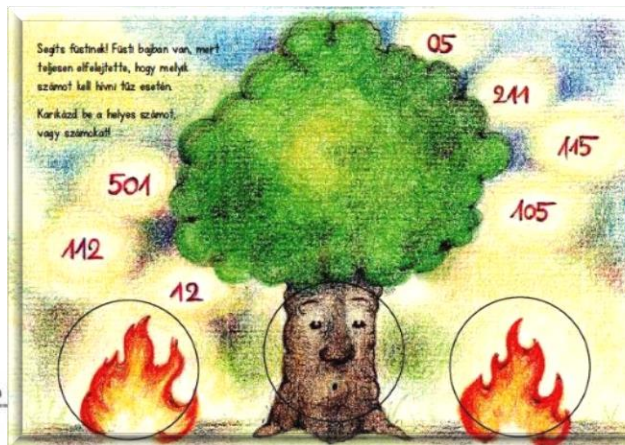


Action C.7.: Preparation, dissemination and publication of activity and colour books for children

The most effective way to share forest fire prevention information with the society is to reach the children.

So we plan two types of activity and colour books for children, one for the children between 4-6 years and one for the children between 6-10 years of age.







**Fun in
learning**

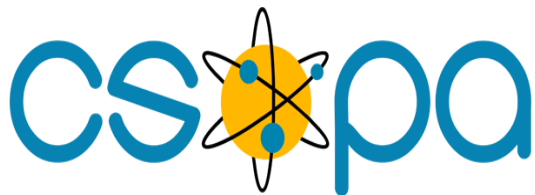


**Adventure
Education**





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CSODÁK PALOTÁJA



Win Win
communication



STIHL®

DECATHLON
SPORTBÓL A LEGTÖBBET



**Direct communication
(the fast feedback)**



b i h
inici az asistailg





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**Cost sharing
responsibility sharing**



Action D.1.: Intermediate level forest fire prevention training course

A training material will be elaborated for fire fighter, nature conservation and forest fire prevention experts, with a focus on best practices and the ecological and economical aspects of planning, besides academic knowledge. We plan to organize at least 10*2-days forest fire prevention training courses, which will be free for the participants.





Action D.2.: Advanced level forest fire prevention training course

A comprehensive training unit is needed to be elaborated for advanced level forestry and nature conservation professionals, which is more detailed than the one in action D.1. The unit will contain a curriculum for a 40-hours practical and academic training. Our target groups are senior and higher ranks forest protection, nature conservation and fire prevention experts and forestry engineering, fire fighter officer university students.

Praxis oriented education



Group exercises
Field training



Action F.1.: Project website

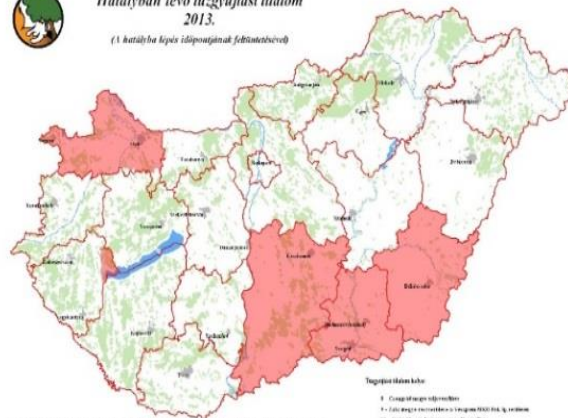
The website presents the objectives of the project, the actions and the forest fire hazard in Hungary. Information materials, training materials, forest fire predictions and audiovisual materials are available on the website.

www.erdotuz.hu



Hatályban lévő tűzgyűjtési terv 2013.

(1 hatályba lépés időpontjának feltüntetése)



Tűzvesztési zónák:

1. Győr-Ménfőcsanak
2. Zala megye
3. Zala megye
4. Zala megye
5. Zala megye
6. Zala megye
7. Zala megye
8. Zala megye
9. Zala megye
10. Zala megye
11. Zala megye
12. Zala megye
13. Zala megye
14. Zala megye
15. Zala megye
16. Zala megye
17. Zala megye

Az érvényesítés időpontja: a hatályba lépés időpontjának feltüntetése

2013. évi 11. sz. törvény





Synergies in forest fire prevention

FIRELIFE is a cost effective, target group specific communication and training program, which adapts the best practices and involves available sources and capacities.

1. Did you use any results of other LIFE projects and/or projects of other funding programmes?

- Fire Paradox (6th European Framework Research and Development program)
- EuroFire project (is an international partnership, funded by EU Leonardo da Vinci)
- eFIRECOM (Efficient fire risk communication for resilient societies) LIFE+

2. Did you finance any complementary actions through other EU or national funds or programmes? Which one?

- We fulfilled targeted communication to the decision makers to present the rule and importance of integrated forest fire prevention.
 - Change in forestry and fire prevention legal environment
 - Priority of forest fire prevention subsidies (RDP, EIP-AGRI)
- National education program and curriculum
- National hiker and recreation program





Synergies in forest fire prevention

3. Was your project a continuation or predecessor of another LIFE project or other EU or national fund or programme?

- Some nature protection and nature management LIFE projects started to use the prescribed burning as land management tool
- Many projects start to use our win - win communication techniques
- FIRELIFE 2
 - New fire ban system based on EU JRC research
 - Prescribed burning assistance
 - Wildland fire investigation and underlying cause management
 - Manage your environment (IFIRE)





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Thanks for your attention!

