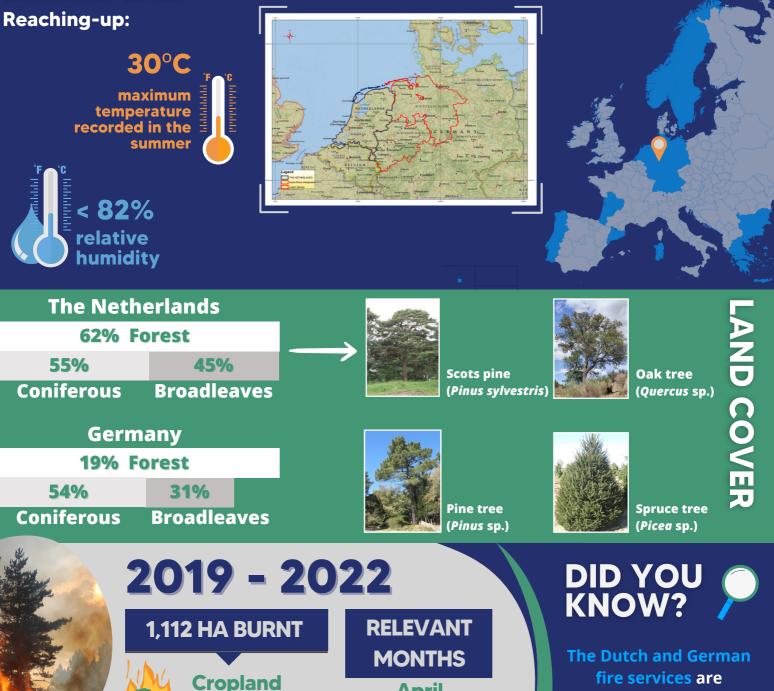


#### **VISUAL INSPIRATION MAP GERMANY-THE NETHERLANDS - WILDFIRE PROFILE**

### **GERMANY-THE NETHERLANDS** LIVING LAB



**April** 

Mav

July

fire services are responsible for the fire suppression system.

Fire services are primarily trained to deal with urban fires. Investments in the preparedness to respond to landscape fires are increasing, duo to the need of more forest management tailored to forest fires and limited policy for wildfires.

Between 2017 and 2022, the Netherlands experienced 550 fires per year in average in spring and summer, the far majority of these fires is not captured by satellites. Ongoing research suggests that these statistics may significantly underestimate the number and impact of these wildfires. The future research results will serve as a crucial baseline for further investigations and informed decision-making. The most common causes of these fires were humaninduced, mainly caused by accidents (22%) and deliberately (20%).

Shrubland

Forest

## **VISUAL INSPIRATION MAP GERMANY-THE NETHERLANDS - COMMUNITY OF WILDFIRE INNOVATION**

## GOVERNANCE

#### Forest ownership distribution:

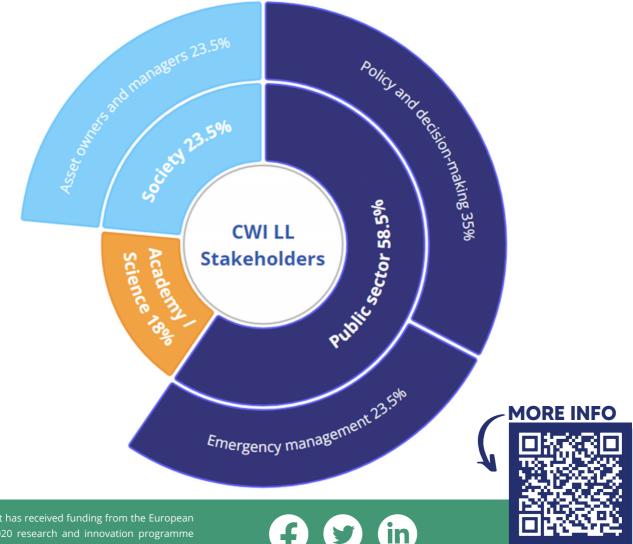
**The Netherlands** 26% Dutch State Forest Service **18%** private landowners **15%** municipalities

Germany **52%** Federal State 48% private & corporately landowners

# **ACTORS INVOLVED**

The Germany-Netherlands community of wildfire innovations (CWI) integrates 34 members, divided into 26 strategic members and 8 operational ones. The CWI members are classified into four types and distributed over the categories of the 4-helix of innovation.

FIRE-RES involves 2 partners from Germany and The Netherlands that include a research and outreach institutions (Wageningen University), and one institution as emergency management sector (Waldbrandteam).





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