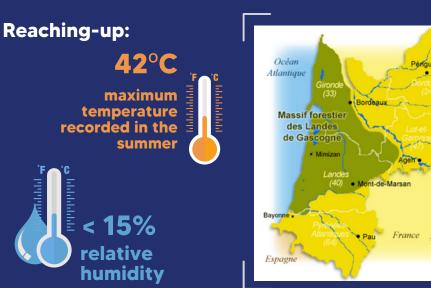


VISUAL INSPIRATION MA NOUVELLE-AQUITAINE - WILDFIRE PROFI

NOUVELLE-AQUITAINE MASSIF DES LANDES DE GASCOGNE LIVING LAB





9% Other **Agriculture & pasture** 26% 65% Forest



LAND COVER



Maritime pine (Pinus pinaster)



Oak tree (Quercus sp.)



Sweet shestnut (Castanea sativa)

2022





In 2022, out of a universe of 1438 wildfire events bigger or equal to 1000 m², a single wildfire lasted for 6 days. It burned more than 12 k hectares, covering 7.8% in the Gironde region, with relevant impacts in valuable landscape and forests (mostly Maritime pine trees, but also deciduous).

Over 90% of these wildfires are human-induced. Causes include arson, negligence, and burning of agricultural waste.

DID YOU KNOW?

Civil Protection is responsible for the fire suppression system.

Investment in fire prevention has been

increasing since the extreme wildfires (50 k ha) of 1949, that caused 87 fatalities, establishing the Défense des Forêts Contre l'Incendie system, reversing the pathway of decades where little expenditure was spent on wildfire management.



VISUAL INSPIRATION MAP NOUVELLE-AQUITAINE - COMMUNITY OF WILDFIRE INNOVATION

GOVERNANCE

Nouvelle-Aquitaine Massif des Landes de Gascogne is *sui generis* in terms of forest ownership. Forests ownership distribution:

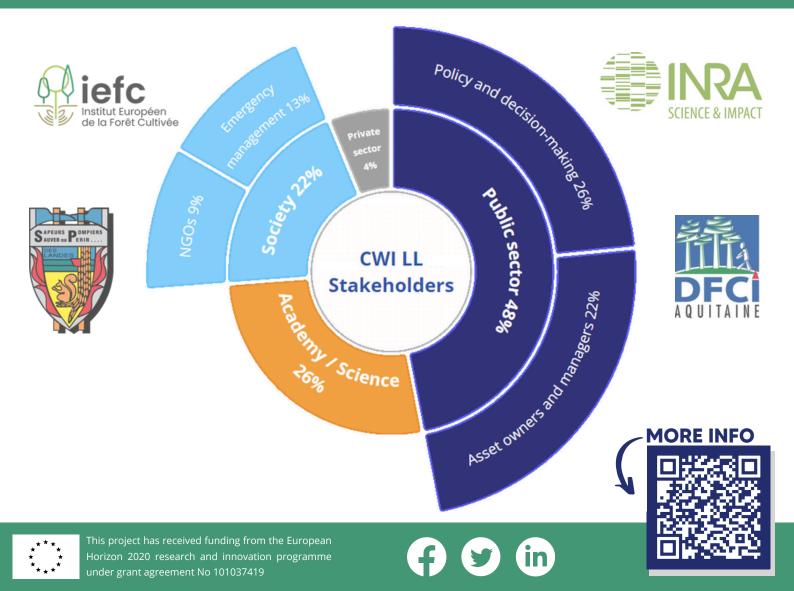
> 90% private landowners 10% the State and public agencies



ACTORS INVOLVED

The Nouvelle-Aquitaine community of wildfire innovations (CWI) integrates 23 members, divided into 12 strategic members and 11 operational ones. The CWI members are classified into six types and distributed over the categories of the 4-helix of innovation.

FIRE-RES involves 4 partners from Nouvelle-Aquitaine that include research and outreach institutions (IEFC and INRAe), emergency management institutions (Service Départemental d'Incendie et Sécurité - SDIS 40), and The Regional Association (ARDFCI) as the public institution.





INTEGRATED CHALLENGES STRATEGY

Integrated Fire Management (IFM) seeks to harness the ecological benefits of wildfires while minimising the damage they can cause to communities, infrastructure, and natural resources.

The views on fire management and governance have evolved towards a more comprehensive and holistic approach. As a result, IFM integrates the entire fire cycle and its different components of 1) Prevention & Preparedness; 2) Detection & Response; 3) Adaptation & Restoration.

Through collaboration among stakeholders and <u>adopting a proactive approach and innovative</u> <u>strategies</u>, IFM can lead to long-term resilient ecosystems, reduced risks to human life and property, and sustainable land management practice.

LIVING LAB VOICES - WISHLIST

Mobilise resources for effective action

- WUI assessment and management
- Reduce fuel loads and ignition risk at the WUI

Risk communication and awareness

- An efficient and up-to-date tool informing citizens of daily fire risk
- Communicating daily risks to tourists and floating population

Collaborative and participatory approaches in wildfire risk management

• Innovative tools to enforce fuel reduction at WUI and around other infrastructure

