IA 5.2 brief	D5.3: Modelling the EWE and smoke spread based on coupled fire-atmosphere approaches
IA 5.3 brief	D5.4: Modelling of fire combustion and convective processes
IA 5.4 brief	D5.5: EWE impact and risk estimation module
IA 5.5 brief	D5.6: Earth Observation data collection to support decision-making
IA 5.6 brief 1	D5.7: Results and recommendations from a HAPS fleet simulation confronted to real risk and fire events data at South European level
IA 5.6 brief 2	D5.8: A high-level definition of HAPS wildfire service
IA 5.6 brief 3	D5.9: A roadmap for the implementation of the European HAPS-based wildfire service
IA 5.7 brief 1	D5.10: Quantifying impacts of exposure to air pollutants from wildfires
IA 5.7 brief 2	D4.11: Improved evacuation/confinement protocols based on informative air pollution thresholds, air quality data and smoke propagation models
IA 5.8 brief	D5.11: Using innovative tools for training schools certificate EW ICS training programs
IA 5.9 brief	D5.12: Tools to properly communicate scenarios during the EWE crisis
IA 5.10 brief	D5.13: Development of a Pan-European system to define management priorities to mitigate fire impact
IA brief 4.6	D4.7: Fire-smart risk governance and planning legal frame and tools
IA brief 4.7	D4.8: Matricial tool and ad hoc guidance
IA brief 4.8	D4.10: Framework for real-time communication to citizens
IA 5.1 brief	D5.2: Integrative umbrella system for EWE decision-making
IA 5.2 brief	D5.3: Modelling the EWE and smoke spread based on coupled fire-atmosphere approaches
IA 5.3 brief	D5.4: Modelling of fire combustion and convective processes
IA 5.4 brief	D5.5: EWE impact and risk estimation module
IA 5.5 brief	D5.6: Earth Observation data collection to support decision-making
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IA 5.9 brief	D5.12: Tools to properly communicate scenarios during the EWE crisis
IA 5.10 brief	D5.13: Development of a Pan-European system to define management priorities to mitigate fire impact

Each IA brief, whenever its dissemination was granted as public "PU" according to the GA, was published by default on a dedicated section of the website, along with the other deliverables, and promoted on the project's channels, including social media pages and external newsletters, whose final section was always dedicated to the latest deliverables. All IA results are available on the FIRE-RES section of the CORDIS platform, and on Zenodo too. A selection of IA briefs will be made available on the library of the EU Civil Protection Knowledge Network's platform and on Firelogue's Lessons on Fire platform.

Figure 5 An example of a Deliverable promotion on the FIRE-RES page on X

Moreover, FIRE-RES has produced a rich body of scientific work that has significantly supported the dissemination of its IAs. The publications span a wide range of peer-reviewed academic journals (Atmospheric Environment, Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, Journal of Environmental Management, and Infrastructures to name a few), and cover critical themes directly related to IA development and deployment: atmospheric pollution and firefighter exposure, advanced methods for fuel-load mapping using LiDAR, canopy structure estimation, and spatial prioritisation of fuel-treatment strategies. The publications produced by FIRE-RES acted as a strategic dissemination channel, elevating the visibility and credibility of Innovation Actions across Europe.

6. The FIRE-RES awareness campaign: spotlight on some IAs

Another Work Package 7 central activity has been the execution of a **targeted awareness campaign** by task beneficiary Osservatorio Balcani Caucaso Transeuropa (OBCT), which strategically highlighted specific IAs to policymakers, practitioners, communities, and the general public.

The campaign, detailed in D7.5 "Impact of the awareness campaigns", combined background articles, newsletters and social media communication to delve deeper into extreme wildfires and promote prevention and resilience. By featuring interviews and contributions by different project beneficiaries, it successfully put the spotlight on three Innovation Actions.

The second issue of the campaign was dedicated to forests and coexistence with fire. It included an interview with **IA 4.3 Fire Education Platform** leader Conceição Colaço (CEABN-ISA) and explored the contributions of the Fire Education platform to need to align public awareness with forest ecology and WUI realities. The third issue included an interview with Sergio Pirone (TIEMS), leader of **IA 4.7 Interoperability Evaluation Tool**, revolving around critical gaps in coordination and operational efficiency across agencies and services. The following issue was instead dedicated to "Fire-proof" landscapes and communities engagement: for this occasion, **IA 3.1 Fire Wine** co-leader Soazig Darnay was interviewed, presenting the work with wineries in maintaining fire-resilient territories through a dedicated certification label.

By integrating these IAs into the awareness campaign, WP7 provided direct visibility, context, and practical examples of FIRE-RES innovations in action, tailoring the content for **both the general public and representatives of the journalism sector.** The campaign not only increased public and stakeholder recognition of project outputs but also supported engagement, uptake, and replication of these innovations in real-world contexts.

7. The FIRE-RES Community of Wildfire Innovation (CWI)

Stakeholder engagement, vital for the dissemination of results, in FIRE-RES has been centralised through Communities of Wildfire Innovation (CWI), which operate within each

Living Lab (LL) to facilitate interaction between IA leaders and strategic stakeholders. CWIs were designed as multi-actor panels representing the quadruple helix of innovation: academia, private sector, public authorities, and civil society, ensuring broad perspectives in the co-creation of solutions and regional roadmaps for wildfire-resilient landscapes.

Each CWI was structured to convene stakeholders in a series of workshops (minimum four per LL), fostering participatory and co-creative processes that actively involved participants in **testing, evaluating, and refining IA outputs**. Stakeholders were carefully selected to align with both the engagement process and the specific objectives of the LLs and IAs, creating a targeted yet inclusive dissemination pathway.

Figure 6 A snapshot from the last meeting of the Community of Wildfire Innovation in Portugal, in October 2025

Over the course of the project, CWI meetings directly enhanced the visibility of the Innovation Actions by:

- Presenting and demonstrating IA tools, practices, and methodologies to engaged audiences in an interactive environment,
- Facilitating cross-sectoral knowledge exchange, enabling participants to understand the applicability, benefits, and limitations of each IA,
- Collecting feedback that informed refinements to the IAs, strengthening their relevance and impact,

- Encouraging stakeholders to act as multipliers by sharing IA insights within their networks, including municipalities, professional associations, NGOs, and industry partners

Concrete examples of CWI-driven dissemination, as explained in D6.6 "D6.6 Showcasing FIRE-RES Impacts: Success Stories, Hindering Adoption Factors, Technological Limitations, Policy Recommendations" include:

- In the Living Lab Nouvelle-Aquitaine, five CWI meetings brought together over 40 regular participants, including fire services (SDIS), municipalities, insurance providers, and forest owners. The meetings showcased IA tools and solutions, providing hands-on experience and promoting adoption in local practice.
- In the Living Lab Catalonia, four large-scale meetings gathered up to 60 participants per session, from policymakers and forest managers to NGOs and civil society representatives. Feedback highlighted how IA demonstrations facilitated understanding of technological and governance innovations while stimulating discussion on regional adaptation strategies.

Across all eleven Living Labs, CWIs functioned as **effective dissemination channels**, enabling the Innovation Actions to reach a diverse audience in a structured and interactive manner. By linking IA development directly with stakeholder engagement, CWIs not only promoted awareness of project outputs but also fostered adoption, replication, and broader societal impact, ensuring that FIRE-RES innovations were integrated into practical wildfire risk management practices and regional roadmaps.

8. The FIRE-RES Innovation Hub and Open Innovation Challenge

Work Package 6 (WP6) was instrumental in promoting the dissemination, uptake, and impact of FIRE-RES Innovation Actions. Its objective was to stimulate both the up-scaling and out-scaling of innovative wildfire risk mitigation solutions, integrating in-project IAs with external Open Innovation Challenge (OIC) solutions to create a central, coordinated innovation ecosystem. The activities were structured around three main pillars:

- Open Innovation Campaigns (OICs) to accelerate and enhance IAs developed within thematic WPs
- Strategic partnerships to strengthen cross-sector connections, promote wildfire governance systems, and stimulate investments
- Synthesis and exploitation of IAs in collaboration with national authorities, EFFIS, Copernicus EMS, MRWFC, and other relevant stakeholders

As extensively described in D6.6 "Showcasing FIRE-RES Impacts: Success Stories, Hindering Adoption Factors, Technological Limitations, Policy Recommendations", a major outcome was the FIRE-RES Innovation Hub, a central platform designed to facilitate acceleration, visibility, and cross-fertilisation of innovations from within and beyond the project. The Hub connected solution seekers including frontline wildfire practitioners,

public administrators, researchers, policymakers, and community actors, with solution providers, such as early-stage innovators, entrepreneurs, and established companies.

Key features of the Hub offered both to IA leaders and OIC innovators a tailored support, with structured training and coaching on business model development, as well as matchmaking opportunities with advisors, test users, and collaboration partners to promote uptake, co-development, and scaling of solutions. On the top of that, various engagement formats, including online and in-person pitching sessions, workshops, and targeted expert consultations were organised too.

Through these mechanisms, the Hub not only **enhanced the dissemination of IAs** but also enabled real-world testing, feedback, and networking, allowing innovations to reach broader audiences and practical implementation contexts.

A highlight was the collaboration with EFI's Bioregions Facility for the 4th 'Forestry Speed Dating' series, a pitching event open to public audiences. With 18 innovations, it reached 725 registered participants across the world and increased the visibility of both FIRE-RES IAs and OIC selected innovators, while integrating them in a larger wildfire innovation network.

9. Innovation Days series: showcasing and enhancing the visibility of innovation actions

As part of Subtask 6.3.1, a series of FIRE-RES Innovation Days was organised in Portugal, Bulgaria, and Spain with the aim of showcasing IAs, stimulating matchmaking, and connecting IA teams with key stakeholders at local, national, and European levels. These events were designed to support purpose-driven partnerships among IAs, investors, civil society organisations, private actors such as forest owners, and public authorities, including civil protection agencies.

Through these activities, the Innovation Days contributed directly to strengthening the Living Labs, expanding stakeholder networks, and promoting socially resilient wildfire governance models. These events served as **high-visibility platforms where the IAs could be presented, demonstrated, and discussed** in interactive formats. Across the three events, a mix of pitching sessions, live demonstrations, field visits, and networking activities ensured that the IAs could communicate their objectives, tools, and potential applications to a diversified and engaged audience. This contributed to increasing awareness, understanding, and interest in the IAs among end-users, policymakers, practitioners, and community members.

Figure 7 The Porto Innovation Day opened the series in November 2024

As illustrated in D6.6 "Showcasing FIRE-RES Impacts: Success Stories, Hindering Adoption Factors, Technological Limitations, Policy Recommendations", the Innovation Days held in Portugal (Penafiel, 2024), Bulgaria (Kazanlak, 2025), and Spain showcased a wide array of innovative tools and practices. In Bulgaria, the event attracted significant public participation, with more than 200 participants attending on-site educational and demonstration activities. This generated substantial local visibility for the IAs involved, positioning their outputs within broader societal awareness efforts. In Portugal, the focus on financial resilience enabled IAs to address risk financing and community-level preparedness to engage directly with a total of 70 attendants, including local authorities and stakeholders. In Spain, data-driven wildfire management tools and decision-support systems were demonstrated in operational contexts, creating opportunities for technical dialogue and future uptake.

Figure 8 Picture from the Kazanlak (Bulgaria) Innovation Day, in April 2025

The events were marked by collaborative atmosphere, relevance to local priorities, and targeted matchmaking opportunities, offering a chance to strengthen connections between IA leaders, CWI stakeholders, and Living Lab communities, allowing more nuanced discussions, practical demonstrations, and the exploration of real collaboration pathways that were difficult to achieve through online formats alone.

Overall, the Innovation Days series **substantially amplified the dissemination and visibility of the Innovation Actions** by bringing them into direct contact with diverse audiences, contextualising them within real-world challenges, and creating lasting networks that support their potential replication and uptake.

10. Policy event "Towards a fire-resilient Europe: can we do better?" in Brussels

A major milestone in the dissemination and policy uptake of FIRE-RES results was the Policy Event "Towards a fire-resilient Europe: can we do better?", held at the European Parliament on 24 October 2023 and co-organised with MEPs Ulrike Müller and Jordi Solé. The meeting gathered 45 participants, including policymakers, European Commission representatives, firefighters, researchers, and environmental organisations, thus offering a high-visibility platform to disseminate FIRE-RES approaches and emerging innovations.

The programme combined political perspectives, scientific inputs, operational insights from firefighters, and a presentation of the FIRE-RES vision. Speakers from DG ECHO, REA, CTFC, EFI, and the Catalan Fire and Rescue Service discussed the increasing severity of extreme wildfire events, the need for a paradigm shift toward integrated fire management, and the central role of evidence-based, landscape-scale resilience strategies.

Figure 9 The roundtable with MEPs, EU Commission representatives and FIRE-RES beneficiaries

A key added value of the event was its ability to position FIRE-RES IAs within the broader policy debate on wildfire risk management, thereby supporting their dissemination in several ways:

- Showcasing FIRE-RES as a source of actionable solutions: the project's multi-layered innovation framework as presented, including technological, ecological, social, and governance-oriented IAs, highlighting their deployment in 11 Living Labs and contribution to integrated landscape resilience. This helped policymakers understand the **practical relevance of the IAs** and their potential for scale-up, especially regarding early detection, risk governance, preparedness, and community resilience. In particular, IA 3.2. "Financial incentives for fire-resilient landscape measures" took centre stage with a dedicated presentation revolving around the related policy brief.

- Framing IAs within discussions on prevention, preparedness, and policy coherence: speakers from DG ECHO and REA emphasised the importance of prevention and integrated landscape management, **policy domains directly supported by numerous FIRE-RES IAs**. By connecting project outcomes to EU prevention strategies, civil protection mechanisms, and the need for consistent multi-sectoral policies, the event **reinforced the potential policy applicability** of several IAs, particularly those dealing with governance tools, monitoring systems, economic incentives, and community preparedness.

- Strengthening links with MEPs and EC services for future uptake: the presence of multiple MEPs (Renew Europe, Greens/EFA) and DG representatives **enabled**

direct dialogue on how FIRE-RES innovations could inform upcoming legislation, funding instruments, and forest-resilience initiatives. This reinforced the dissemination and potential adoption of IA-related outputs, especially those relevant to the EU Forest Strategy, risk governance, and resilience financing.

- Increasing visibility among practitioners and multi-level governance actors: firefighters, regional authorities, and industry representatives were among the discussants, **creating opportunities to communicate IA-based solutions to real end-users**. Exchanges during the networking session supported early-stage uptake, identification of user needs, and insights into the operational relevance of several IAs.

Even if many IAs were still in their early stages at the time, the Policy Event supported their dissemination by **situating them at the centre of an EU-level dialogue** on wildfire resilience. It enabled the project to communicate innovation results, share best practices, engage decision-makers, and advocate for the integration of FIRE-RES insights into future EU policies and resilience frameworks, thereby enhancing both visibility and policy impact.

11. Symposium "Incendios forestales extremos" in Galicia

The FIRE RES International Symposium held in Galicia on March 27, 2025, brought together European experts in meteorology, forest management, emergency response, and civil protection to analyse the new typology of extreme wildfires. The event provided an opportunity to share experiences, methodologies, and innovative solutions that can be replicated in other European territories and at a global level. In particular, the event aimed to:

- Analyse the meteorological and structural factors that contribute to the occurrence of extreme wildfires.
- Explore the role of prescribed fire in landscape management.
- Strengthen interoperability and the standardisation of manoeuvres within European emergency services, with particular emphasis on forest firefighting units.
- Highlight the importance of continuous training and preparedness in the face of extreme wildfires.
- Establish or further develop a specialised team dedicated to providing logistical support during emergencies.

Figure 10 XUNTA takes the stage during the Symposium

The presentations addressed key topics:

- Meteorology and fire behaviour: analysis of synoptic situations and extreme cases such as Hurricane Ophelia (2017).
- Landscape management with prescribed fire as a resilience tool.
- Interoperability and Incident Command Systems (ICS) for local or cross-border emergencies.
- Training and operational exercises as the foundation for European standardisation.
- Drivers of extreme fire behaviour and their impact on planning.

The final round table allowed reflection on the need to:

- Integrate rural communities into civil protection systems.
- Develop wildfire literacy within a European standardisation framework.
- Promote public policies that support agroforestry mosaics as natural barriers

The symposium was organised within the framework of the Atlantic Living Lab FIRE RES, with the participation of international experts, emergency service officials, and institutional representatives. The programme included **presentations of FIRE-RES Innovation Actions**, keynote lectures, debates, and networking opportunities. Among the key event's outcomes:

- Advanced pyrometeorology is key to anticipating risk scenarios,
- Technical fire is an effective landscape management tool,

- Interoperability and standardisation of manoeuvres are essential for European cooperation,
- Continuous training and community preparedness strengthen local resilience,
- Specialised logistics should be considered a pillar of emergency response,
- The solutions developed in Galicia are replicable at European and global level,
- Establish a European annual training programme on extreme fires,
- Create a common response protocol validated by European civil protection,
- Promote applied research in meteorology and fire behaviour,
- Consolidate a specialised European logistics team to support emergencies.

The symposium was part of a broader strategy of knowledge sharing, with participation in international forums and collaboration with European fire management innovation networks. The results were disseminated through press releases, social media and institutional channels, reinforcing the visibility of the FIRE RES project and its impact on European forest fire prevention and extinguishing policy. Ultimately, this event confirmed that extreme forest fires require a structural and cultural approach based on science, innovation and European cooperation. Galicia is positioning itself as a Living Lab whose solutions can inspire policies and practices across Europe.

12. FIRE-RES event "Toward a Wildfire-Resilient Europe: From Knowledge to Policy Action"

The FIRE-RES Final Conference, "Toward a Wildfire-Resilient Europe: From Knowledge to Policy Action", held in Brussels on 4 and 5 November 2025, represented the culmination of the project's journey, bringing the Innovation Actions results to a high-level, multi-stakeholder audience. Different thematic sessions began with a keynote presentation specifically dedicated to introducing a series of IAs relevant for the focus topic, ensuring to **give them prominence right from the start**.

The event's opening offered a clear overview of a representative selection of IAs to illustrate the breadth and complementarity of the FIRE-RES portfolio. The speech highlighted, among others, the Integrated Fire Management (IFM) model, which compiles and assesses medium- and long-term effects of fire management strategies on ecosystem services; the fuel-reduction approaches designed to enhance landscape-level resilience; and the suite of tools developed to strengthen security at the Wildland–Urban Interface (WUI). It also introduced innovations focused on strategic networks of managed areas to support suppression efforts, alongside more socially oriented actions such as the Fire Wine initiative, which engages wineries in maintaining fire-resilient territories. Educational and information-access solutions were featured as well, including the Fire Education Platform and tools aimed at making fire-related information more accessible to communities.

Figure 11 Snapshot from the final conference session dedicated to financing resilient landscapes

Finally, the focus shifted to a set of technological and data-driven IAs, including the integrative umbrella system for real-time Extreme Wildfire Event (EWE) risk and impact estimation, a Pan-European system to prioritise landscape management actions, and real-time EWE simulation and smoke-dispersion models. By presenting these innovations as interconnected components, FIRE-RES IAs structure emerged as a **coherent mosaic**, each addressing a different but complementary dimension of wildfire-resilient landscapes and embodying the project's holistic approach to Integrated Fire Management. The following sessions delved deeper into those IAs revolving around:

- the design of resilient landscapes and wildfire risk management,
- the shift to proactive integrated wildfire management, including dimensions such as forest landscape planning, real time wildfire risk estimation,
- financing mechanisms for resilient landscapes and market-based approaches,
- governance approaches and policy coherence.

The final conference served multiple dissemination goals by ensuring that the Innovation Actions were not only showcased but **meaningfully connected to the broader policy and practitioner community**. Opening each session with IA-focused keynotes provided immediate, direct exposure to policymakers, regional authorities, community leaders, and wildfire practitioners, enabling them to clearly grasp how the innovations function and where they could be applied.

The interventions also **contextualised the IAs within Europe-wide strategies for integrated wildfire risk management** and landscape resilience, linking each innovation to the policy challenges and priorities that framed the conference discussions. The

subsequent roundtables, panels, and Q&A moments created space for dialogue around adoption and uptake, allowing participants to discuss practical implementation pathways, scaling potential, and regional adaptation needs.

At the same time, the in-person setting strengthened networking opportunities by enabling IA leaders, Living Lab managers, OIC innovators and other stakeholders to engage directly with decision-makers, funders, and potential adopters, **laying the groundwork for future collaborations** and real-world deployment of the FIRE-RES innovations.

13. Collaboration with Firelogue and the other IWRM project cluster

FIRE-RES maintained consistent coordination with the Firelogue project and the broader ecosystem of Green Deal Innovation Actions, including FirEUrisk, SILVANUS, TREEADS, SAFERS, FireLinks, and FireAdapt to ensure regular networking, knowledge exchange, and synergy-building within the wildfire innovation community. The collaboration was established across several working lines, including the formation of working groups to integrate innovative technologies, strategies, measures, and governance approaches into holistic recommendations, the knowledge management of research results and wildfire risk management practices, various case study collaborations and exchanges, technical exploitation and legacy uptake, as well as joint communication and dissemination activities, such as events.

Several FIRE-RES beneficiaries and IA leaders actively contributed to these efforts, participating in the #EuFireProjectsUnited initiative, dedicated joint newsletters, Firelogue Working Group meetings, and the Wildfire Risk Management Project Clustering meetings in November 2023 and May 2025.

Figure 12 Extract from the recap video of the EU Civil protection forum. IA4.4 leaders, XUNTA, show their double-action wildfire suppression lance.

These joint initiatives not only facilitated cross-project learning but also **enhanced the visibility of FIRE-RES IAs** among EU wildfire stakeholders, policymakers, and practitioners. A key example was the participation of FIRE-RES to the joint exhibition booth of the #EuFireProjectsUnited initiative, during the European Civil Protection Forum 2024 in Brussels. The final Wildfire Risk Management Clustering Event brought together around 150 participants from the WFRM cluster, alongside EU representatives. The event provided a platform to present a jointly developed Integrated Wildfire Risk Management Strategy for Europe, which represents the highest outcome of this collaborative journey orchestrated by Firelogue.

Figure 13 IA 4.1 leader, ISA, presents at the interactive exhibition space of the clustering event in May 2025

The document showcases the projects' latest scientific advancements and technologies, and explores practical solutions for preparedness, detection, response, and prevention, including a selection of FIRE-RES IAs. Moreover, the clustering event offered FIRE-RES an opportunity to highlight FIRE-RES IAs, **demonstrate their applicability in different European contexts**, and engage directly with policymakers and peer projects for feedback and potential uptake.

Additionally, FIRE-RES contributed to the broader cluster activities, such as the development of the European Fire Event Database, and participated in joint scientific publications (e.g., Plana et al., 2024). Communication and coordination with other Green Deal projects continue to be centralised through Firelogue, reinforcing synergies, visibility, and the collective impact of wildfire-focused innovation efforts across Europe.

14. Collaboration with the Green Deal Support Office and related initiatives

FIRE-RES actively engaged with the European Green Deal Projects Support Office, joining its Thematic Working Group on Climate Change and Biodiversity. This collaboration provided a strategic platform to amplify the outreach of FIRE-RES results and to increase the visibility of the Innovation Actions across EU-level networks, stakeholders, and policymakers. Through this engagement, the project submitted three success stories, demonstrating their impact and practical applications of FIRE-RES outputs in wildfire management. These success stories were subsequently published by the Green Deal

Projects Support Office, contributing to wider dissemination and recognition of FIRE-RES achievements.

Furthermore, IA leaders were offered the chance to present their results during the GDSO Network of Multipliers webinars, creating additional opportunities to showcase the Innovation Actions to a broad audience of practitioners, researchers, and decision-makers. Project results were also promoted through the Green Deal periodic newsletter, enhancing visibility and facilitating knowledge transfer within the European innovation ecosystem.

Figure 14 An extract of the GDSO latest Success Story from FIRE-RES, which can be downloaded here

Thanks to the network established through the GDSO, FIRE-RES was contacted by the EU Mission Implementation Platform, tasked with disseminating 100 successful climate change adaptation activities across the EU. FIRE-RES contributed by developing a story showcasing concrete measures implemented at the regional and local level, stemming from the work of Innovation Action 4.4 – Fire Safe Villages. This story, highlighting real-life good practices in wildfire resilience, planning, and community engagement, was subsequently published on the EU Mission portal: Nurturing Local Resilience Against

Wildfires. This collaboration significantly enhanced the visibility of FIRE-RES outputs beyond the immediate wildfire research community, positioning the project as a reference for climate adaptation practices in Europe.

Participation in the GDSO Working Group and the resulting connections allowed FIRE-RES to connect with other relevant projects, integrate lessons learned into wider EU-level initiatives, and share best practices, further consolidating the impact and outreach of the Innovation Actions.

15. Participation to other networking events

Many FIRE-RES partners and Living Lab leaders have leveraged their own platforms and communication channels to share project results with local stakeholder groups, or plan to do so after the end of the project. Consortium members also represented FIRE-RES at numerous international high-level events, including the XXVI IUFRO World Congress, the 20th Symposium on Systems Analysis in Forest Resources (SSAFR 2024), the 8th Mediterranean Forest Week, the 2024 Optimization and Wildfire Conference, the 18th Congress on Forest Pedagogy in Europe, the AGU 2023 meeting, and the 8th International Wildland Fire Conference. Collaborations with other EU-funded projects, along with the #EuFireProjectsUnited initiative, further amplified dissemination opportunities, for example through joint events with WUI-Secure, LIFE REFOREST, AGFORWEB, ResAlliance.

National and local-level activities also contributed to IA visibility, such as CTFC co-organising the Seminar "Incendios Forestales en España" at the Royal Engineering Academy of Madrid, ISA participating in the Conferência Floresta e Agricultura in Portugal, and workshops organised by FWISE and ISA as part of the XVIII International Seminars in Porto, which attracted over 120 participants and provided feedback for IA4.3. Additionally, partners nurtured collaborations with the arts and science sectors, as in the case of ISA's joint activities with the JRC-funded project Lament, which inspired a community engagement toolkit and documentary to be incorporated into the Fire Education Platform.

It should be noted that this section provides only an overview of the dissemination activities undertaken until November 2025. A comprehensive recap of all FIRE-RES dissemination efforts will be compiled and presented in the final reporting at the end of the project, capturing the full scale, reach, and impact of the activities.

Success story: when Innovation Actions meet OIC innovators

A striking example of cross-fertilisation within FIRE-RES is the collaboration between the ForeFire simulation engine, which is a key component of IA 5.2. "Demonstration of real-time EWE simulation and smoke spread based on coupled fire-atmosphere" and Pantera, a wildfire-management platform emerging from the Open Innovation Challenge (OIC).

Pantera's developers discovered ForeFire's open-source code and integrated it into their system, enabling predictive fire-spread simulations to run directly from Pantera's operational dashboard. FIRE RES This partnership did more than just combine technologies: Pantera's team actively contributed to improving ForeFire's usability for real-time response.

During the 2024 wildfire season in Brazil, this integration proved life-saving: Pantera detected a fire, triggered a ForeFire simulation, and gave responders up to four hours of advance warning, enabling the safe evacuation of vulnerable communities. This success story illustrates how the FIRE-RES ecosystem can translate innovation into tangible, on-the-ground impact.

Success story: FIRE WINE as an example of enhanced dissemination

The FIRE WINE initiative is a prime example of how an Innovation Action can extend its impact far beyond its technical objectives, generating visibility and engagement across multiple sectors. The IA focused on wildfire-resilient vineyard landscapes, but also became a driver for broader dissemination, raising awareness of wildfire resilience in agriculture, land management, and rural development.

Dissemination activities included presentations at major international and sectoral events such as the annual OIV meeting (April 2024), the 3rd International Congress Fire in the Earth System (July 2023), and the 8th Mediterranean Forest Week (November 2024). At the regional level, FIREWINE was showcased in events linked to the Catalonia Living Lab, including Vinyamics (July 2024, +500 participants) and the 9th Forgotten Plants seminar (October 2024).

Figure 15 The CTFC team with the first wine producer to incorporate the label

The initiative also established its own dedicated website which hosts a blog and media section documenting extensive coverage in podcasts, radio shows, journals, magazines, YouTube videos, documentaries and other types of documentation at national, regional, and EU levels. Notably, the FIREWINE label has been officially approved by the European Union Intellectual Property Office, providing certification for wineries and agricultural producers committed to wildfire prevention and resilient landscapes. This concluded one journey for the FIRE WINE intellectual property registration, while beginning a new one of sealing agreements with wine cellars to incorporate the label, demonstrating that IA outcomes can generate lasting impacts, extend their reach to new audiences, and support long-term dissemination and adoption pathways. By combining technical innovation, stakeholder engagement, and broad communication strategies, FIREWINE exemplified how a single Innovation Action can contribute to shaping resilient landscapes while raising awareness across Europe and beyond.

16. Conclusions

In conclusion, the FIRE-RES project has implemented a comprehensive and multi-layered dissemination strategy to ensure that the results of its Innovation Actions reach a wide and relevant audience. Across Living Labs, Communities of Wildfire Innovation, Innovation Days, workshops, policy events, scientific publications, and international conferences, the project has actively promoted both the visibility and practical uptake of innovations. Collaboration with EU-level initiatives, including Firelogue, the Green Deal Support Office, and other wildfire-focused projects, has reinforced FIRE-RES's position within the broader innovation ecosystem, facilitating knowledge exchange and the translation of research into actionable solutions. These efforts will lay the ground for fruitful future collaborations, ensuring the legacy of the Innovation Actions beyond the end of the project.

FIRE-RES