Figure 5 Cristina Brailescu (DG ECHO) during the session dedicated to governance of resilient landscapes

4. Day 2: Strategic Dialogue with the European Parliament

4.1.1. High-Level Policymakers' Roundtable

Following the introduction of FIRE-RES project coordinator, Antoni Trasobares (CTFC), **Oscar Ordeig**, Catalonia's Regional Minister of Agriculture, gave a keynote speech focused on the need for a paradigm shift in rural and forest management, highlighting opportunities in the bioeconomy, year-round prevention policies, and holistic territorial planning. He noted challenges such as insufficient tools and funding, while emphasising active collaboration with science, policymakers, and citizens to enhance forest management, extreme wildfire prevention, and the local wood industry.

Figure 6 Oscar Ordeig's opening keynote

Bulgarian **MEP Andrey Kovatchev** stressed that wildfires transcend borders, calling for stronger European cooperation, resource sharing, and investment in monitoring technologies and education. He underscored that prevention is more cost-effective than suppression or restoration, urging a science-based shift of national resources toward prevention. Kovatchev reaffirmed the European Parliament's commitment to combating natural disasters and invited expert input from science, projects, and Member States to enhance policy effectiveness.

Tiago Oliveira, Director of AGIF (Portugal), emphasised the urgent need to increase fire literacy across the EU and strengthen integrated fire management systems. Since 2018, Portugal has redirected resources toward prevention, investing over €600 million in prevention and suppression, and established a national strategy based on 10 guiding principles. Progress has been made in information sharing, detection, and education, with KPIs and a mid-term review (2025) conducted with the OECD and DG Reform. However, Oliveira warned that change is slower than climate impacts, hindered by institutional silos and short-term political fixes. He called for better leadership training, efficient use of funds, and stronger collaboration, stressing the need for economic incentives that empower landowners and encourage proactive, long-term prevention rather than reactive subsidies.

Katerina Trepekli (Advisor to the Minister of Climate Crisis and Civil Protection, Greece) highlighted Greece's shift toward a comprehensive wildfire risk management approach, integrating prevention, recovery, and climate adaptation. She outlined key reforms, including the creation of a dedicated ministry and climate change law, a national civil protection programme for infrastructure, awareness, and digital tools, and a €15 million flagship forest management project focused on fuel reduction and rural engagement. Trepekli noted persistent challenges such as limited active forest management, rural

depopulation, and illegal construction, stressing the importance of local fire protection plans, monitoring systems, and land-use enforcement.

Figure 7 Interventions during the roundtable

Representing **MEP Eric Sargiacomo**, who was unable to attend the roundtable, **Christophe Orazio** (IEFC) provided an overview of the French wildfire context, highlighting both challenges and opportunities. He noted the rejection of the forest monitoring law, which would have been a valuable tool for collecting consistent data on fires and understanding their causes. Sargiacomo expressed scepticism about its resubmission. While there may be opportunities for adaptation laws and plans, these largely fall under national subsidiarity, meaning each Member State acts individually. He encouraged the FIRE-RES consortium to review the EU wildfire strategy to identify potential roles in fire monitoring and EU-level coordination. Sargiacomo also spoke from his regional perspective in Aquitaine, an area affected by large fires. He described a system that enforces fire prevention, with preventive infrastructure funded through FEDER resources, and stressed the need to maintain this support and ensure continued funding. He emphasised the importance of integrating fire management with other policies, noting that firebreaks intersect with CAP, energy, and infrastructure policies. Science, he argued, must operate independently of political boundaries, navigating between multiple agencies involved in landscape management. He also highlighted the challenge of sustaining Living Labs and implementing results at both the regional and EU levels.

Cathelijne Stoof, researcher at Wageningen University, highlighted that the Netherlands is not immune to wildfires, and recent progress, such as improved wildfire statistics, new legislation, and stronger political attention, must be matched by inclusive collaboration. With 25,000 volunteer firefighters requiring training and a growing science–practice interface, Stoof stressed that true progress depends on mutual learning, not a top-down scientific approach. She criticised the "colonialism" of knowledge where practitioners are sidelined, calling instead for co-created, trust-based solutions that involve rural

communities, women, and youth. Beyond fire management, she framed the issue as a societal challenge, linking it to mental health, leadership, and resistance to change. Stoof urged reflection on inequality in fire governance and called for systemic, inclusive change to accelerate effective, collaborative action.

Miguel Ángel Herrera, Mayor of Genalguacil (Málaga, Spain), gave a powerful account of the 2021 wildfire, which devastated 10,000 hectares and exposed the consequences of rural abandonment and restrictive laws that have pushed people away from the countryside. He argued that sustainability is impossible without sustainable rural areas, urging policymakers to reconnect legislation, funding, and land management with rural communities. Herrera emphasised the value of local, intergenerational knowledge, too often ignored during crises, and called for fairer budget allocation from the EU to local governments. The tragedy, he said, must drive justice for rural populations and a change in political perception, recognising that people are part of the landscape and essential to its resilience.

During the **discussion, moderated by Antoni Trasobares** (CTFC), it was highlighted that in Sweden, wildfire crises are not a question of "if" but "when," and emphasised the importance of building communities of first responders in collaboration with foresters.

FIRE-RES project Office **Nicolas Faivre** (REA) addressed the EU level, noting that new initiatives like the regional firefighting hub in Cyprus, as announced during the European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen's state of the union speech, present opportunities, provided that the focus will shift from suppression only. He stressed that the Fire Hub aims to consolidate science-based results from FIRE-RES and other projects, with upcoming Horizon EU funding streams supporting AI, satellite monitoring, shared databases, and 16 forest fire projects to advance prevention and preparedness.

Georgi Kostov (University of Forestry Sofia), who replaced MEP Bulgarian MEP Andrey Kovatchev, reflected on the Bulgarian context, where abandoned rural lands are highly vulnerable to fire. Preventive measures remain key along with continuous education and involvement of younger generations, while stressing the need for long-term political commitment to balance urban and rural priorities. Tiago Oliveira (AGIF) highlighted the need for cross-country cooperation and an EU-level fire community that shares knowledge, resources, and expertise. He cautioned against overreliance on technology alone and advocated for "firewise economics" and an interagency structure to standardise procedures, share human capacity, and integrate prevention into EU policy.

Katerina Trepekli (Ministry of Climate Crisis and Civil Protection, Greece) explained that in Greece, civil protection teams are professional and committed, and the focus should be on changing behaviour through effective risk communication rather than just informing the public. She also stressed the importance of systematising tools and results from FIRE RES, including maps, indexes, and models, for broader adoption. Christophe Orazio (IEFC) added that strong forestry communities support proactive management and that continuous Living Lab initiatives are essential to maintain momentum, while long-term decarbonization policies should also be part of wildfire risk reduction strategies.

Miguel Ángel Herrera (Mayor of Genalguacil) emphasised the human dimension, noting that rural communities must be supported to preserve local knowledge and ensure sustainable land management. He highlighted that policies often neglect rural areas in favour of urban centres, and that sustainable rural development is critical to wildfire resilience. **Cathelijne Stoof** (WUR) stressed the importance of including all stakeholders, from rural populations to women and youth, to accelerate change. She underlined that scientists must build long-term, trust-based collaborations with practitioners, addressing not only fire but also social, mental health, and systemic issues.

Figure 8 Group picture at the end of the roundtable

During the **audience discussion**, several key points were raised regarding the gaps and opportunities in wildfire risk management.

- The need to review previous research projects to ensure a continuous flow of knowledge and highlight was stressed, noting that EWEs would occur even without global warming. The lack of engagement with the energy sector, which plays a major role in wildfire risk, was mentioned too, with a call for a stronger EU push to integrate energy considerations into fire management.
- Half of Bulgaria's forests face similar challenges, and linking timber use for energy with forest management funding could create more effective incentives. The issue of rural depopulation was raised, with the open question on whether building fire communities and creating a potential EU interagency could help reverse the trend. Miguel Ángel Herrera responded that it is possible to keep communities in place through targeted projects and narratives, but the main barrier remains government and institutional attitudes, which often prioritise densely populated areas over rural communities where most of the land and quality of life reside.
- A participant highlighted that many tools already exist, including EU projects and Mission Adaptation, and stressed the importance of integrating the human

dimensions into policy, bringing project insights to the European Commission level, and empowering practitioners on the ground.

- While much of the knowledge comes from practitioners, high-level knowledge mobilisation is challenging because practitioners are busy and often excluded from exchanges. Common planning frameworks are needed, inspired by the US model of a few guiding principles, for building a wildfire community with clearly defined members. **Antoni Trasobares** (CTFC) concluded by emphasising that the social component is central to wildfire management, underscoring the importance of community engagement alongside technical and policy solutions.

4.1.2 Voice to the Regions

After the roundtable, the spotlight returned to project outputs. **Inazio Martinez** (European Forest Institute) presented some insights from the work of FIRE-RES with the different regions and Living Labs involved, focusing on the goal of preventing unacceptable wildfire damages through multilevel, place-based approaches. EFI has engaged with Living Lab communities and conducted policy clinics to systematically identify urgent policy needs, exploring how fire forums and stakeholder dialogues can build trust and generate solutions.

He highlighted the importance of socially sustainable fire regimes, bottom-up initiatives, and engaging forest owners and managers to create self-sustaining landscape management capacity. Martinez also discussed challenges such as conflicts between environmental protection and Integrated Fire Management, insufficient regulations, and the need for subsidies, bioeconomy, and forestry solutions to bring people back to rural areas. Effective suppression was framed as requiring targeted training and capacity building rather than more personnel. Overall, he stressed participatory, bottom-up processes and self-protecting communities, while acknowledging that open questions remain about implementation and policy coherence.

Several Living Lab leaders engaged in a dialogue following Martinez's intervention.

Brígite Botequim (CoLAB ForestWISE), representing the Portuguese LL, emphasised that the work carried out so far cannot remain isolated; it is essential to build a lasting legacy and ensure continuity into the next stage. She stressed the importance of joining efforts across the Living Labs, sharing lessons learned on the ground, and translating these into actionable insights for decision-makers, while continuing parallel engagement with communities to address multiple ongoing challenges. Inazio Martinez (EFI) highlighted that building and maintaining trust with stakeholders has been a central challenge, noting that metrics are needed to track bottom-up needs and demonstrate alignment across efforts. **Sara Maltoni** (Forestas Agency), representing the Sardinian LL, focused on ensuring continuity beyond the project, stressing that relationships with key actors, such as shepherds, can evolve into frameworks and value chains, embedding sustainability into local economies. **Felicidad de Herralde** (IRTA) from Catalonia noted that many of the experts, farmers, and stakeholders involved in the Living Labs are starting to feel fatigued due to the lack of recognition, legislative support, and funding. There is a common issue of stakeholder fatigue, underscoring the need to address it while scaling up solutions and ensuring long-term impact.

The overall discussion highlighted the need for continuity, effective knowledge transfer, and institutional support to maintain trust and motivation among local actors, while integrating lessons from the Living Labs into broader policies and sustainable practices.

Figure 9 Reactions from the audience: Sara Maltoni (Agency Forestas) shares insights on the Sardinia Living Lab

4.1.2. From valuable work to real -world value in integrated fire management: maximising the impact of FIRE-RES

In her session opening, **Anne Ackermann** (European Forest Institute) challenged participants to step out of their comfort zones and critically reflect on the concept of Integrated Fire Management (IFM). She noted that while IFM has been widely discussed, there is no common definition, and different stakeholders often approach it from varying perspectives, which risks circular discussions. She punctuated that fire management must consider not just physical landscapes and communities but also economic impacts, legal frameworks, institutions, and common practices. Reflecting on the FIRE RES interventions, she highlighted that even innovative solutions, regardless of scale, create impact.

Figure 10 Anne Ackermann (EFI) opening the session on the project's impact

Ackermann pointed out an imbalance in focus among innovations: most address emergency response and landscape management, with fewer targeting engagement, communication, or root causes of fire risk. She suggested bundling solutions to maximise impact, especially given limited resources. She also stressed the importance of considering readiness beyond technology—societal readiness and market readiness are critical for adoption. Recognising barriers, she encouraged a flexible approach: some innovations may progress independently, others may need partners, or may be taken over by external actors or universities to ensure continuity. Finally, Ackermann highlighted the need to move from an "idea push" to a "user pull" approach, where innovations reach and are adopted by end users. She urged participants to think strategically about the pathways to adoption, including navigating institutional and policy hurdles, identifying key partners, and creating mechanisms to overcome structural barriers. The session set the tone for reflecting on both the challenges and strategies for scaling and sustaining IFM innovations in practice. After this scene setter, she opened the dialogue with the panel composed of FIRE-RES Advisory Board members and experts.

David Martell (University of Toronto, Canada) reflected on his long experience in the field, noting that his perspective comes from a time when adoption was measured simply by whether someone used a researcher's tools or solutions. He stressed the importance of starting from the ground up: spending time in the field, engaging directly with managers, firefighters, and communities to understand real-world challenges before developing solutions. A key reason why some projects succeed in adoption while others do not is that stakeholders may not perceive a need for the proposed solution, may lack the resources to implement it, or may distrust new approaches. **Valerie Charlton** (Landworks NPC) punctuated leveraging individual innovations as anchors to trigger broader actions. She singled out the concept of "firewise" early in the project as particularly impactful and described how it had been applied in South Africa. Charlton suggested expanding this

approach to other products as a way to bring economic value back to rural landscapes while reinforcing resilience processes.

Phillip SeLegue (CAL Fire) highlighted the importance of the FIRE-RES platform integration, suggesting that existing tools could be improved and turned into a more user-friendly dashboard. He stressed that while modelling tools exist, many are proprietary and difficult to apply at local levels, so making data more accessible and actionable on the ground is critical for advancing wildfire management.

Ruth Ryan (Waroo): Finds the project large and complex but values its practical, ground-level relevance. Emphasises the importance of Local Labs (LLs) as connectors between on-the-ground users and actionable outcomes. Advocates for continued funding to support landscape management discussions and tools. Highlights the need for policy changes, especially at the EU level, to support rural areas and prevent depopulation, ensuring resources aren't overly urban-centric.

David Martell (University of Toronto) highlighted the importance of engaging directly with potential clients, mayors, firefighters, and politicians, to prioritise innovations. He suggested categorising the 34 innovations into "Yes, Maybe, Not a chance" to build consensus on which ones to carry forward.

Francisco Castro Rego (University of Lisbon) reflected on adoption challenges, focusing on the need for innovations to undergo a natural selection process, building on historical knowledge and existing practices, and allowing holistic experimentation to foster acceptance.

Dolors Armenteras (INIA/CSIC) added a social perspective, warning against assuming that technical solutions alone will be adopted. She stressed that innovations must be paired with social innovation, equity considerations, and local engagement. Armenteras also reflected on the constraints of funding, noting that working within limitations can encourage efficiency and out-of-the-box thinking. Finally, she highlighted that adoption is not just about tools but also about influencing others to embrace new ways of thinking.

During the open discussion, moderator **Anne Ackermann** (EFI) prompted reflections on what aspects of the FIRE RES innovations and processes could be improved and how to ensure their long-term impact. **Ruth Ryan** (Waroo), speaking from an Australian perspective, stressed the scale of change needed, noting that landscape-level transformation requires sustained funding, particularly because financial resources often remain concentrated in cities rather than rural areas. She stressed that while technological solutions have potential, they need to be embedded within cultural and societal change driven by the Living Labs.

Figure 11 Ruth Ryan (Waroo) during the discussion

Valerie Charlton (Landworks) noted the importance of defining replicable innovations, asking under what conditions certain principles can be applied elsewhere, **while José Borges** (ISA) insisted that proof of implementation and funding are essential for replication. **Brigite Botequim** (CoLAB ForestWISE) shared examples of replicable processes, such as IA 4.2 on mental models and policy clinics, stressing the need for engagement with both experts and laypeople, and the potential for training and policy briefs to disseminate knowledge. **Ruth Ryan** (Waroo) reinforced the need to complement community engagement with top-level policy support and cultural change, as communities are eager for action rather than discussion. **Andres Weintraub** (ISCI) highlighted the importance of measuring real-world impact to ensure that FIRE RES contributes meaningful change.

Sara Maltoni (Agency Forestas) described the Living Lab Sardinia's work reviving traditional practices, such as grazing, and stressed rebuilding trust and relationships with shepherds and communities to create sustainable value chains. **Valerie Charlton** (Landworks) echoed the importance of tangible benefits for communities to ensure resilient solutions and acknowledged the challenge of incorporating economic perspectives in conservation-focused projects. **Francisco Castro Rego** (University of Lisboa) suggested that success could be measured by the integration of results into local legal and economic systems. **Jordi Corbera** (ICGC) noted that innovation should be judged not only on novelty or technological disruption but also on usability and viability, stressing the need to look beyond purely "innovative" metrics. **Joaquin Ramirez** (Technosylva) accented the need to focus on user adoption and the practical impact of innovations, stressing pilots, measuring outcomes, learning, and scaling. **Phillip SeLegue** (CAL Fire) added that understanding long-term risk from the user's perspective is crucial to maximising the value of innovations. Overall, the discussion underscored the importance of combining technological, social, and economic dimensions, ensuring

community engagement, embedding innovations within policy frameworks, and establishing metrics and funding mechanisms to sustain impact beyond the project's lifetime.

4.1.4 FIRE -RES Second Stage

During this session, FIRE-RES project coordinator **Antoni Trasobares** (CTFC) opened by evoking the importance of upscaling and sustaining the Living Labs approach over the long term. He noted that while good communication and dissemination of project results are essential, there are also other possible initiatives, sources of funding and collaborations, aimed at continuing and expanding the work of FIRE-RES.

Aranya Yver (Whitefeather Forest Initiative), representing First Nations communities in Canada, presented the initiative, highlighting how fire stewardship is deeply embedded in cultural traditions. The initiative covers boreal forests twice the size of Greater Toronto with a small population of 4,500. Central to their management strategy, "Keeping the Land," is the use of customary indigenous prescribed fires as a sustainable fire management tool. Prescribed burning is integral to cultural practice and ecological understanding, but it cannot be considered authentic indigenous fire stewardship unless First Nation communities are actively involved. Their work has been supported with a $1.5 million grant to train firefighters over three years, blending cultural knowledge with practical fire management skills. Antoni Trasobares (CTFC) proposed establishing a formal agreement to continue collaboration and jointly seek further funding.

Emmett Snyder (Whitefeather Forest Initiative) from a Canadian forestry company explained how they are developing value chains to provide long-term employment for young First Nations members. This involves local communities conducting timber harvesting, processing it into marketable products, and integrating traditional forest stewardship with modern, western technologies. This approach aims to create fire-resilient landscapes while supporting a circular bioeconomy and offsetting the high costs of operating in remote areas.

Dane de Souza (Métis Nation) described broader efforts to scale indigenous fire management practices globally. Over the past three years, their projects have focused on building capacity in emergency management and connecting fire management systems across remote and high-risk areas in Canada. The second phase included workshops and case studies aimed at creating blueprints to overcome institutional, jurisdictional, and bureaucratic barriers to preventive fires. Key challenges include liability issues, insurance frameworks, and knowledge gaps between traditional and western approaches. Dane emphasised the need to translate technical knowledge into language accessible to policymakers. Their work also focuses on developing financial systems to create jobs, foster bioeconomic opportunities, and reconcile the colonial legacy of Canada, framing fire management as both a practical and cultural nation-building effort.

A recent workshop in Alberta brought together forest owners, academics, indigenous representatives, and other stakeholders to discuss wildfire risk, collaborative solutions, and financial tools to support indigenous-led initiatives. Participants explored partnerships with universities and industry, including fire mapping technologies, to mobilise resources effectively. The session highlighted the importance of moving beyond

theoretical discussions to practical engagement, integrating traditional knowledge with modern science, and creating sustainable, locally driven approaches to fire resilience.

5. Conclusions

The conference closed with a collective commitment to uphold the FIRE-RES impact by promoting cross-sector collaboration, embedding wildfire resilience into EU and national policies, and supporting regions in anticipating, adapting to, and thriving amid fire-prone conditions. The discussions revolved around the importance of integrating wildfire resilience into strategic planning, legislation, and funding priorities, ensuring Europe is better equipped to face the growing challenges posed by climate change and evolving land-use patterns.

6. Annexes

6.1. Agenda

AGENDA

4th November 2025 | The Hotel, Bd de Waterloo 38, 1000 Brussels
5th November 2025 | Auditorium of the Breydel Building, Av. d'Auderghem 45, 1040 Brussels

Day 1: From Knowledge to Policy Recommendations

Wi-Fi code: FIRE-RES | Password: ResilientLandscape

09:00 – 09:30 **ARRIVAL AND REGISTRATION**

09:30 – 10:00 **OPENING PLENARY**
Phillip SeLegue, Staff Chief – Intel Program, CAL FIRE, USA
Antoni Trasobares, FIRE-RES coordinator & General Director of CTFC

10:00 – 11:00 **RESILIENT LANDSCAPES - Designing and management of Sustainable Land Use for Fire Resilience**
How can we design and manage multifunctional landscapes that reduce wildfire risk while supporting provision of ecosystem services and rural development?

Moderator:
Ruth Ryan, Principal Consultant at Waroo, Australia

Keynote:
Jose Borges, Researcher at ISA, University of Lisbon, Portugal

Panellists:
Jeremie Crespin, Policy Officer for Forestry at DG AGRI
Gonzalo González, DG ENV, Nature Conservation Unit
Hélène Koch, Senior Policy Advisor at the Confederation of European Forest Owners (CEPF)

11:00 – 11:30 **Coffee break**

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101037419. It does not necessarily reflect the view of the European Union and in no way anticipates the Commission's future policy in this area.

FIRE-RES

11:30 – 12:30 **INTEGRATED FIRE MANAGEMENT – A Scientific and Operational Shift**

How can we complement reactive fire suppression with proactive, landscape-scale fire management across the EU?

Moderator:
Edgar Nebot, Sub-inspector of the Forestry Actions Group (GRAF) of the Catalan Fires and Rescue Service

Keynote:
Val Charlton, Director of Landworks NPC

Panellists:
Miriam Piqué, Head of Multifunctional Forest Management programme at CTFC
Joaquín Ramírez, Chief Executive Officer at Technosylva
Tony Johansson, Fire Protection Engineer & Regional Incident Commander at Södertörn Fire & Rescue Service (SBFF), Stockholm

12:30 – 13:30 **NETWORKING LUNCH**

13:30 – 15:00 **FUNDING THE SHIFT – Financing, Innovation, and Market-Based Approaches**

What funding tools, incentives, and economic models are needed to make fire-resilient landscapes financially viable and scalable?

Moderator:
Zuzana Stanton-Geddes, Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist at the World Bank Group

Keynote:
Elena Górriz, Senior researcher in Forest Economics, Co-head of Socioeconomics and Governance of Rural Systems at CTFC

Panellists:
Guillaume Bouffard, Managing Director at Groupama Forêts Assurances
Ferran Bonet, Reinsurance Manager at PIB Group Iberia
Phil Saksa, Chief Scientist and co-founder of Blue Forest
Talia Smith, Chief Programmes Officer at Circular Bioeconomy Alliance

15:00 – 15:30 **Coffee break**

15:30 – 16:30 **GOVERNANCE FOR WILDFIRE RESILIENCE – Towards a whole-of-government and society approach**

What opportunities does governance provide for wildfire disaster risk reduction?

Moderator:
Claudia Berchtold, Coordinator Sustainable Transformation and Risk Reduction at Fraunhofer INT, and Firelogue coordinator

Keynote:
Eduard Plana, Head of Group of the Forest policy and risk governance at CTFC

Panellists:
Cristina Brailescu, Team Leader at DG ECHO Prevention and Preparedness Capacity Building Unit
Adrian Tistan, Policy Officer at DG ENV Land Use and Management Unit
Christophe Orazio, Chief Executive Officer of the European Institute of Planted Forest (IEFC)

16:30 – 17:00 **CLOSING REMARKS**

17:00 – 19:30 **NETWORKING RECEPTION**

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FIRE-RES

Day 2: Strategic Dialogue with the European Parliament

Wi-Fi code: EC_Guest | Login: guest_comp@comp | Password: guest_comp

09:00 – 10:00 **ARRIVAL AND REGISTRATION**
Welcome coffee end networking

10:00 – 12:00 **HIGH-LEVEL POLICYMAKERS' ROUNDTABLE**
Moderator:
Antoni Trasobares, Coordinator of FIRE-RES & Director of CTFC
Keynote
Oscar Ordeig, Regional Minister of Agriculture of Catalonia
Participants:
MEP Andrey Kovatchev, Group of the European People's Party, Bulgaria
Tiago Oliveira, Chairman of the AGIF board of directors
Miguel Ángel Herrera, Mayor of Genalguacil, Málaga, Spain
Chirstophe Orazio, Chief Executive Officer of the European Institute of Planted Forest (IEFC)
Georgi Kostov, former Deputy Minister for Forestry in the Bulgarian Ministry of Agri. & Food
Nicolas Faivre, FIRE-RES Project Officer, European Research Executive Agency, EC

12:00 – 13:15 **Lunch break**

13:15 – 13:30 **VOICE TO THE REGIONS** – *only for FIRE-RES partners*
Inazio Martinez, Team Leader at the European Forest Institute

13:30 – 15:00 **FROM VALUABLE WORK TO REAL-WORLD VALUE IN INTEGRATED FIRE MANAGEMENT: maximising the impact of FIRE-RES** – *only for FIRE-RES partners*
Moderator:
Anne Ackermann, Senior researcher at the European Forest Institute
Panellists:
Ruth Ryan, Principal Consultant at Waroo, Australia
Phillip SeLegue, Staff Chief – Intel Program, CAL FIRE, USA
Val Charlton, Director of Landworks NPC, South Africa
David Martell, Professor emeritus at University of Toronto, Canada
Dolors Armenteras, Senior researcher at INIA/CSIC
Francisco Castro Rego, Full Professor in the Agronomy Institute, Tech. University of Lisbon

15:00 – 16:30 **FIRE-RES Second Stage** – *only for FIRE-RES partners*

16:30 – 18:00 **Networking coffee**
Join us for a relaxed coffee to unwind, reconnect, and reflect on two days of exchange and collaboration toward a wildfire-resilient Europe.

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FIRE-RES