	information, communication; Fire-wise communities, self-protection; Train new farmers to prevention; Promote "preventive farms" (i.e. FireFlocks, breakfire vineyards etc.); ***Scientific level***: Improve training tools at scientific and applied levels; Developing technology for a better big data integration and monitoring
2028	***Institutional level***: Adopting 3 scale prevention plans; integration between different levels of administration; strenghten international changes; new rural politics prevention oriented (a prevention benchmark); communication and dissemination concerning actions to do; ***Operational level***: Continuous training and drills, train a new generation of firefighters; From "control of fire" to "manage the fire"; improve relationships with rural communities; ***Community level***: Education, formation, information, communication; Fire-wise communities, self-protection; Train new farmers to prevention; Promote and realize "preventive farms" (i.e. FireFlocks, breakfire vineyards etc.); ***Scientific level***: Improve training tools at scientific and applied levels; Developing technology for a better big data integration and monitoring
2029	***Institutional level***: Verify and integrate 3 scale prevention plans; strenghten international changes; communication and dissemination concerning actions to do; ***Operational level***: Continuous training and drills, train a new generation of firefighters; From "control of fire" to "manage the fire"; improve relationships with rural communities; ***Community level***: Education, formation, information, communication; Fire-wise communities, self-protection; Train new farmers to prevention; Promote and realize "preventive farms" (i.e. FireFlocks, breakfire vineyards etc.); ***Scientific level***: Improve training tools at scientific and applied levels; Developing technology for a better big data integration and monitoring
2030	***Institutional level***: strenghten international changes and verify effects of the RoadMap2030 application; communication and dissemination concerning actions done; ***Operational level***: Continuous training and drills, train a new generation of firefighters; From "control of fire" to "manage the fire"; improve relationships with rural communities; ***Community level***: Train new farmers to prevention; Promote and realize "preventive farms" (i.e. FireFlocks, breakfire vineyards etc.); .); ***Scientific level***: Improve training tools at scientific and applied levels; Developing technology for a better big data integration and monitoring

13.5. CWI feedback

The first online meeting was held in mid-November 2022, and 14 participants attended, despite the invitation having been sent to only six key stakeholders, demonstrating strong interest in participating. All strategic stakeholders always expressed interest in the follow-up meetings and appreciated the opportunity to discuss the topic in plenary with other colleagues, including the leadership of the institutions involved, their future perspectives on the topic, and their institutional missions.

Throughout the project a number of operational and strategic stakeholders were invited to discuss the findings of previous meetings regarding the challenges, vision, proposed solutions, and experimental innovation actions, in order to help define the action priorities and best practices to be implemented over the next five years.

Participants at the **3rd CWI meeting, held in Alghero on July 4, 2025,** confirmed their overall interest in the work, the proposals, and the need to continue the experiments, actions, and structural innovations needed to address the 2030 climate change deadline with greater effectiveness and widespread awareness, in a region facing climate change conditions that require necessary and urgent adaptation. A roundtable interviewed the coordinators of numerous projects operating in Sardinia on the topic of wildfires: specifically, ResAlliance (Horizon Europe), MedStar 2 (Interreg), DRYAD (Horizon), SUREPASTOR (PRIMA), TEMA (Horizon), the FIRE ADAPT Project (HORIZON-MSCA), and the Fires and Climate Change Project (DG RAS).

In summary, the findings from the roundtable were:

- Create fire-prepared, **fire-wise communities**, and raise risk awareness for self-protection, while considering the severe depopulation that prevents reliable local resources in terms of available personnel, especially young people. Therefore, not only communities but also businesses must be involved
- Increase **education, training, and awareness** through targeted investments and locally driven processes, ensuring the participation and development of existing initiatives such as the INFEAS network
- Staff **training, international exchanges** of experience and knowledge, both operationally and in research
- Improve and **strengthen the information system** with big data analysis and information integration with new technologies (e.g., drones) to create digital twins useful in the operations room
- From a territorial perspective, a general **review of planning documents** is needed, for example, to implement: a more efficient agro-forestry road network, and water management including through nature-based solutions
- All this within a framework of **regulatory review and updating**, which includes planning integration at the regional, district, and local levels, and interaction between environmental planning and spending through tools such as the PSR (Public Development Plan), among others
- A priority is the construction of a **dynamic map with periodic updates**, e.g., using LIDAR, and the availability of economic data for continuous monitoring of the territory. Furthermore, provide simulation tools to improve understanding of fire phenomena.
- Build **participatory planning** using the "citizen science" method
- Systematically plan **innovative actions** throughout the territory wherever possible, moving prescribed burning and prescribed grazing from the experimental level to include them in decisions at the local level on a stable basis
- Analyse the reasons for **non-use of RDP funds** and address related causes

The general conclusions of the roundtable discussed the following:

- The **absence of a comprehensive regional law** on integrated fire management, which provides for both the integration of forestry planning and AIB prevention, within a framework of actions to enhance local communities, including through their direct participation
- The need to **restructure the resources, specializations, and roles** of personnel dedicated to prevention and firefighting

- The need to **use new coordination tools** (e.g., the adoption of the Incident Command System) among the components participating in firefighting efforts on the ground (CFVa, FoReSTAS, CNVV, Volunteering, Barraccelli)
- The need to define **specialized training** through the Forestry School, which must become a recognized training agency
- Integrate with landscape, nature, and urban **planning** to make settlements safer and more self-protected, and protect areas in substance, not just on paper
- Include in the **law recognition of the social role of economic activities**, with environmental quality recognition (a prevention label such as a DOP/DOC) for agricultural activities that manage and reduce plant fuel while simultaneously producing wealth and employment (vineyards, preventive herds, community gardens, preventive ploughing, water-saving green crops, etc.)
- Support the permanence of **economic activities in internal areas** by extending public investments to territories furthest from the main flows

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14. Conclusion

The roadmaps defined in each LL provide different visions of a shared challenge, contributing to wildfire resilient landscapes, depending on the current societal awareness and level of solutions implementation. However, **stakeholder engagement** and **management of fuel at landscape level** are two strategic objectives shared among LLs. Here, we summarize the 11 roadmaps:

Aquitaine will take advantage of the FIRE-RES network of actors to promote further dialogue and landscape transformation according to regional results from the IAs implemented in this LL, for example, implementation of landscape modelling outcomes, or enhance risk communication strategies according to mental model results. Future work will also aim to replicate IAs in different areas (e.g., policy clinics at municipal level).

Bulgaria's roadmap full implementation will depend on political stability. Since this stability is highly uncertain, an optimistic and a realistic roadmap were developed. The realistic one targets the provision of resources at vulnerable areas after determining priorities in prevention and preparation phases, and the implementation of educational activities. The optimistic roadmap envisages a better coordination between departments, the implementation of monitoring technologies, and better rural development plans considering fire prevention and recovery, and its associated financing.

Canary Islands' CWI identified the challenges of lack of resources, limited administrative coordination, research needs, citizen engagement and landscape management. For each of these challenges, the roadmap identifies very specific actions to solve them and mapped the actions in a calendar until 2030.

Catalonia's CWI developed a strategic framework to implement resilient landscapes to EWE with a clearly defined vision, mission, objectives and principles. This framework organizes specific actions into four thematic axes ((1) *Implement resilient landscapes and the agroforestry bioeconomy to reduce wildfire risk*, (2) *Integrate the risk of wildfires in territorial and urban planning*, (3) *Strengthen the capacity to protect the population and manage emergencies*, and (4) *Integrate fire and wildfire risk in the management, restoration and conservation of forest ecosystems and biodiversity*) and a transversal axis.

The roadmap in **Chile** defines very specific and timely allocated actions aimed at expanding the CWI, provide technical support, and provide tools to prioritize preventive actions and response management.

In **Galicia**, the roadmap defines first broad actions aimed to identify challenges that has not been solved during FIRE-RES project and interdependencies among them. Then, it defines preventive actions such as trainings, tool innovations, WUI protection or policy improvements.

Germany-The Netherlands' roadmap, framed in the pillars of risk management, crisis management and knowledge and innovation, aims at contributing to the development of wildfire governance, knowledge and expertise in collaboration between agencies,

disciplines, and with neighbouring countries. It defines three specific targets: 1) the development of the national centre for expertise, 2) policy integration through a transdisciplinary project, and 3) consolidating and further expertise development on the gaps identified.

The roadmap of **Greece** defines the strategic goal of integrating scenario-based planning into landscape-level resilience planning and wildfire prevention. It also defines the strategic priorities related to further IA2.4 (*Landscape and fire management policies to minimize expected losses*) implementation and replication involving all type of stakeholders to ensure its replication and impact.

The proposed roadmap in **Norway-Sweden** LL focuses primarily on continuing the collaboration with the community of stakeholders to share knowledge and learn from the experiences of other countries improving impact on all wildfire phases. The main objectives are rising awareness, harmonization of wildfire management systems between Norway and Sweden, further replication of selected IAs.

From 2025 onward, **Portugal**'s roadmap focuses on consolidating practices through reflection, evaluation, and mapping progress, culminating in a CWI maturity model. By 2026–2030, efforts scale toward mainstreaming resilience in policy, landscapes, and communities. Key actions will include institutionalizing IFM, expanding adaptive forest mosaics, empowering communities, embedding digital tools, and fostering circular bioeconomy models. Governance and learning platforms ensure continuity and innovation.

The **Sardinia**'s roadmap has been structured at institutional, operational, community and research levels with specific and scheduled actions. Its scope is broad providing improvements for all wildfire management phases. Relevant actions are development of a steering and coordination board among institutional departments, a shared structural prevention plan model at different administrative levels, supporting active and economically viable forest management plans including restoration, development of certified trainings addressed to young professionals in fire management, and development of a culture of risk among others

FIRE-RES