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COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

on integrated wildfire risk management

Introduction

The summer of 2025 underscored the growing threat of wildfires[1] in Europe and the urgent need to act. Despite increasing prevention and preparedness efforts at both national and European Union (EU) level, the cumulative burnt area in the EU was bigger than ever registered before: it exceeded 1 million hectares, an area bigger than Cyprus. The Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) was activated more frequently than ever before to provide assistance.

The EU's recorded burnt area in four of the last five years has been above average, and the size and intensity of wildfires are increasing[2]. This coincides with increased global warming, with the past three years being the warmest on record[3]. There are more very large fires, or 'megafires', which are impossible to bring under control through traditional means of firefighting.[4] The likelihood of such extreme fires is expected to more than double by the end of the century[5]. While the projected increase in extreme fire danger is the strongest in southern Europe, wildfires also increasingly affect areas that have not been considered to be fire-prone regions in the past, such as Scandinavia, central, eastern or northwestern Europe[6].

Wildfires present a complex challenge for the EU, with the potential to cause far-reaching damage to Europe's society, economy, environment, climate, infrastructure and cultural heritage. Human costs, including loss of lives and livelihoods, are invaluable and public health impacts caused by degradation of ecosystems and worsening air quality are significant. Wildfires moreover threaten local food supplies and have a negative impact on the income of affected farmers and foresters. Damage to property and infrastructure is estimated to cost the EU around EUR 2.5 billion every year[7]. Reducing wildfire risk is therefore not only an environmental necessity, but a key component of Europe's resilience and competitiveness, requiring stronger investment in prevention. Strengthening fire-resilient landscapes requires active and sustainable land management, ecosystem restoration, and the involvement of farmers, forest holders and rural communities.

The **increase in wildfire risk in the EU** can be explained through three **main factors: climate change, changes in land management and human behaviour**.

Climate change makes extreme weather conditions more likely: heatwaves, long drought periods and increasing temperatures lead to dry soils and vegetation, providing suitable fuel for wildfires. Such fire weather conditions[8] are expected to worsen all across Europe[9]. **Achieving**

[1] "Wildfire" is defined as "an unusual or extraordinary free-burning vegetation fire which may be started maliciously, accidently, or through natural means, that negatively influences social, economic, or environmental values", United Nations Environment Programme (2022). Spreading like Wildfire – The Rising Threat of Extraordinary Landscape Fires, https://wedocs.unep.org/items/5d3e5267-17bd-4b06-9964-494dd01f7791.
[2] According to the standardised data collected by the European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS) since 2006.
[3] https://climate.copernicus.eu/copernicus-2025-was-third-hottest-year-record .
[4] Sparking firesmart policies in the EU (2028), https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/0b74e77d-f389-11e8-9982-01aa75ed71a1/language-en.
[5] Grünig, M., Seidl, R., & Senf, C. (2023). Increasing aridity causes larger and more severe forest fires across Europe. Global Change Biology, 29, 1648–1659. https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.16547.
[6] European Environment Agency, https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/publications/european-climate-risk-assessment.
[7] https://discomap.eea.europa.eu/ClimatePreparedness2025/?page=Wildfires-in-Europe.
[8] Characterised by high temperatures, low relative humidity and high wind speed.
[9] Jessica Hetzer *et al* 2024 *Environ. Res. Lett.* 19 084017 https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/ad5b09.

Europe's 2050 climate neutrality and **boosting climate resilience and preparedness** are key to managing wildfire risk.

Changes to land management and degradation of natural ecosystems over the last few decades have played an equally important role in the incidence and significance of wildfires. Socio-economic and cultural shifts have led to rural depopulation, the abandonment of traditional farming practices and a lack of active forest management, resulting in fuel accumulation in large areas. At the same time, the continuous expansion of urban areas into forests and wildland has increased the fire risk to people living in these areas.

In addition, **human activity** plays a major role in wildfire ignitions. It is estimated that the share of wildfire ignitions caused by human activity in the EU by far exceeds natural causes and could be as high as 96%[10]. In addition to sparks from power lines, train sparks or fireworks, negligence, such as discarded cigarettes or hot ashes, and arson are frequent causes of wildfires. Some of them are also started deliberately, for example to change the protection status of land and enable different land uses. This underscores the importance of population awareness and prevention measures to mitigate these risks.

Responsibility for implementing wildfire risk management lies primarily with Member States[11], regional authorities and land managers while the **EU supports these efforts** by providing necessary funding, data, and knowledge. Given Europe's diverse landscapes, forest structures and climate conditions, wildfire risk management needs to be locally adapted and implemented at the most appropriate level. This Communication acknowledges that one size does not fit all and presents concrete actions on how the EU can better support and complement wildfire risk management efforts at all levels. In line with the Preparedness Union Strategy[12], it **outlines an integrated approach to wildfire risk management**, and it identifies measures to support its implementation at **both the EU and national level**[13]. **Integrated wildfire risk management** addresses wildfire risk holistically as a long-term problem across its ecological, social, cultural, and economic dimensions, covering the whole risk management cycle of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery[14].

[10] Forest Fires in Europe, Middle East and North Africa 2023, https://data.effis.emergency.copernicus.eu/effis/reports-and-publications/annual-fire-reports/Annual_Report _2023.pdf, p.6.
[11] For instance, measures related to land planning and management, civil protection or building codes.
[12] JOIN(2025) 130 final.
[13] This reinforced approach is embedded within the Preparedness Union strategy for a more proactive and holistic approach to civil preparedness as well as within the forthcoming European integrated framework for climate resilience.
[14] In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Figure 1: Different elements that comprise integrated wildfire risk management

The Communication builds on consultations with EU institutions and bodies, Member States, experts, stakeholders, and academia, and aims to strengthen cooperation with them to address increasingly complex wildfire risks.

I. Wildfire prevention through landscape management and restoration

I.1 Building fire-resilient landscapes

Rural depopulation and land abandonment increases the risk of the lack of active forest and land management, which leads to a build-up of flammable vegetation and the creation of homogenous landscapes with a high potential for extreme fire behaviour, especially in the Mediterranean region[15]. At the same time, traditional practices that reduce fuel load (i.e. the amount of combustible vegetation) and its continuity in the landscape such as prescribed burning and grazing, transhumance[16] and other types of grassland management have been underutilised. Promoting more diverse landscapes and sustainable forest management can help reduce the build-up of vegetation that can feed fire, slow down the spread of fires, and reduce the likelihood of large-scale fires.

Adaptive land management and holistic landscape planning therefore play a key role by creating **multifunctional fire-resilient landscapes**[17]. Particular attention should also be paid to the wildland-urban interface, where prevention measures can significantly reduce wildfire risks.

The EU and its Member States need to **foster fair living and working conditions in vibrant rural areas**, in line with the Vision for Agriculture and Food. Especially farmers, foresters and other local land managers are key actors in wildfire prevention, as they possess practical knowledge adapted to the local environmental and climatic conditions. Recognising and

[15] EASAC (2025). Changing Wildfires: Policy Options for a Fire-literate and Fire-adapted Europe.
[16] Seasonal movement of people and their livestock between mountain and lowland pastures.
[17] More on future actions for climate-resilient landscapes in Section V.

rewarding their role is essential to maintain rural areas and ensure long-term landscape resilience.

The **Common Agricultural Policy** (CAP) is the main source of EU funding for land-based wildfire prevention. It supports interventions and investments for active adaptive and sustainable forest management (e.g. thinning, pruning, species diversification), prevention measures like firebreaks and firefighting infrastructure such as forest roads. It promotes the creation and maintenance of mosaic landscape elements[18], the management of areas prone to abandonment[19], more extensive grazing[20], and active grassland management[21] as a sustainable tool for fuel management in vulnerable landscapes. In the programming period 2028-2034, the Commission aims to continue funding for currently available investments and land management-related prevention and restoration measures[22]. This includes agri-environmental and climate actions, with the aim of rewarding farmers and forest holders for their positive efforts, putting special emphasis on supporting voluntary transition towards more resilient production systems, including extensive livestock systems. This also covers support for voluntary commitments in natural and seminatural areas, in particular mountain and marginal areas. The Commission also proposes to better target income support to farmers in need, including specific types of farming managing agricultural areas at risk of abandonment of agricultural production.

The **EU bioeconomy strategy** supports the sustainable use of biomass, including fire-prone regions, through the development of bio-based value chains. Strengthening these value chains can help mobilise under-utilised biomass, reducing fire risk while creating new economic opportunities for rural regions.

Grazing as a wildfire risk reduction good practice

The **Andalusian Network of Pasture-Firebreak Areas (RAPCA)** managed by the Andalusian regional government (Spain), is a well-established payment scheme for wildfire prevention through the use of directed grazing (mainly sheep and goats) in strategically selected firebreaks in forests. Currently, RAPCA covers more than 5,000 hectares of public forests through contracts between shepherds and local environment or water agencies and is complemented by CAP funding.

I.2 Wildfire risk management through nature protection and restoration

Nature protection and restoration activities are an integral part of wildfire risk management as they boost ecosystems' resilience and health, mitigating the risk and impacts of extreme events. Nature-based solutions which are adapted to the specificities of the biogeographical regions and resilient to projected future climatic conditions play a crucial part[23].

[18] Such as vineyards, orchards and agroforestry.
[19] Such as targeted income support and payments for natural or other area-specific constraints.
[20] https://civil-protection-knowledge-network.europa.eu/stories/value-grazing-wildfire-prevention-tool.
[21] See role of CAP instruments in grassland management in this grassland brief .
[22] Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Fund for economic, social and territorial cohesion, agriculture and rural, fisheries and maritime, prosperity and security for the period 2028-2034 and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/955 and Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509, COM/2025/565 final.
[23] https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/publications/nature-based-solutions-for-fire-resilient-european-forests

Forest restoration for improved wildfire resilience

LIFE project GOPROFOR MED identified interventions in protected Mediterranean habitats which simultaneously achieve the objectives of biodiversity conservation and wildfire risk reduction. For example, promoting stand structuring in groups can help to reduce the risk of crown fires by breaking the vertical and horizontal vegetation continuity. At the same time, promoting diverse tree species, especially fire-resilient native broadleaves, can reduce the overall flammability and promote post-fire recovery.

It is crucial, and feasible, to define biodiversity conservation objectives and measures that are compatible with wildfire risk management goals, and vice versa. The Commission **will therefore publish a guidance document on Natura 2000 and climate change** to promote ecosystem-based fuel-reduction measures that are compatible with the sites' conservation objectives and calls on the Member States to use this guidance.

Member States can also use their national restoration plans under the **Nature Restoration Regulation**[24] to integrate biodiversity objectives with wildfire risk management. The risks of forest fires need to be considered when planning and putting in place the necessary restoration measures and when setting satisfactory levels for biodiversity indicators for forests.

In forest ecosystems, it is important to promote sustainable forest management and diverse forest structures, where possible, including the use of alternatives to monocultural plantations of highly flammable species, in line with the sustainable forest management criteria as defined by Forest Europe. Where relevant, the Commission will encourage the **uptake of existing guidelines on closer-to-nature forest management** and biodiversity-friendly afforestation and reforestation[25], with an emphasis on the Mediterranean region and synergies with the Nature Restoration Regulation's goals.

The **European water resilience strategy**[26] supports the creation of water-resilient landscapes that act as sponges by retaining water. The restoration of wetlands, peatlands, rivers, and floodplains will create natural fire breaks and help stabilise hydrological cycles in the landscape, thus reducing drought and vapour pressure deficit as drivers of wildfire risk through plant desiccation and mortality. The strategy also addresses the aging and dysfunctional water infrastructures in many Member States.

Measures to support landscape management and restoration

The Commission will

Support **knowledge sharing on prescribed burning techniques**, procedures, regulations and skills among EU-level experts through the UCPM Knowledge Network.

Promote grazing, silvopasture and agroforestry through the upcoming **livestock strategy** to reduce wildfire risk.

[24] Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2024 on nature restoration and amending Regulation (EU) 2022/869.
[25] https://op.europa.eu/sv/publication-detail/-/publication/1c4561c7-7c54-11ee-99ba-01aa75ed71a1/language-en.
[26] Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee And the Committee of the Regions - *European Water Resilience Strategy*.

Gather **best practices on sustainable vegetation fuel management**[27] and promote **their dissemination** in relevant platforms.

Provide **technical support to Member States to integrate wildfire risk considerations into their national restoration plans** throughout 2026 and 2027.

Member States are encouraged to

Consider including in operational groups a topic on wildfires, in line with their CAP strategic plans, in their calls for proposals for the **European Innovation Partnerships** (EIP-AGRI).

Integrate wildfire risk prevention and resilience into **national restoration plans** and conservation policies, and vice-versa.

Consider dedicated measures to restore **wetlands, peatlands, rivers and floodplains**, in line with the Commission recommendations for the implementation of the Water Framework Directive[28], including the **future Commission Guidance on Drought Management Plans**.

Prepare locally adapted fuel management guidelines and tools, involving social partners and local authorities.

II. Strengthening preparedness with better data and research

Wildfire monitoring and risk assessment in the EU continues to face challenges, limiting the effectiveness of prevention, preparedness and response. **Gaps** remain in consistency, geographic and population coverage, and cross-border integration **of risk assessments** because of limited availability of quality data. Many Member States rely on **outdated hazard maps**[29]. Moreover, because cascading risks such as wildfire-induced landslides, air pollution, and soil erosion are not integrated into risk assessments, authorities are less able to anticipate multi-hazard scenarios. Concerning short-term forecasts, **suboptimal modelling of evolving fire behaviour** hampers effective response efforts.

Through its Technical Support Instrument[30], the Commission already supports several Member States in developing wildfire risk assessment methodologies, provides online training modules on fire risk mapping and spatial analysis tools. Future action will prioritise strengthening pan-European capacities by **establishing regular, standardised wildfire risk assessments** under current and future climate scenarios. At the same time, the Commission promotes the use of **Destination Earth**, digital twins, and other platforms to simulate wildfire risks with integrated data and high-resolution models powered by supercomputers. In addition, to certify carbon farming under the Carbon Removals and Carbon Farming Regulation, the Commission will provide **harmonised datasets to assess risks of natural disturbances**.

The EU's wildfire monitoring capabilities deliver crucial data and continue to evolve. The

[27] Building on Commission's report (2021) *Land-based wildfire prevention* https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/4e6cc1f1-8b8a-11eb-b85c-01aa75ed71a1.
[28] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=COM:2025:2:FIN.
[29] European Court of Auditors. *Special report 16/2025: EU funding to tackle forest fires.*
[30] https://commission.europa.eu/funding-tenders/find-funding/eu-funding-programmes/technical-support-instrument/technical-support-instrument-tsi_en.

European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS)[31], a component of the Copernicus emergency management Service (CEMS), provides a free mapping service to emergency managers for detecting, mapping, and assessing wildfires and their impacts. The CEMS on-demand service also provides very high-resolution rapid assessments during response and recovery phases. To further improve monitoring capabilities, it is crucial to strengthen the autonomy and interoperability of these services. EFFIS will include European satellite data[32] to reduce dependency on other programmes and prepare the ground to include data from partner international space agencies (e.g. Canada WildFireSat).

To bridge the existing gaps, Member States need to further **improve their early-warning systems, fire monitoring** and **fire behaviour modelling** capabilities, and their **framework for wildfire risk assessments,** including by using high-resolution vegetation mapping. These tools need to be accompanied by **strengthened capacities to use the available data** and incorporate it in evidence-based decision-making. The Commission will support Member States in these efforts by improving the early warning tools and providing **standardised wildfire risk modelling at pan-European scale** in EFFIS.

Strengthening European fire observation and forecasting technologies, such as through Earth Intelligence platforms and AI-driven systems, can support integrated wildfire risk management and EU industrial competitiveness through Horizon Europe and Copernicus services.

Measures to strengthen preparedness with better data and research

The Commission will

Further develop EFFIS to improve its early warning and monitoring tools and develop a roadmap for producing regularly updated fuel maps across Europe in 2026 and develop by 2027 capabilities to produce **standardised wildfire risk modelling at pan-European scale**, identify management strategies and best practices that reduce fire risk and build landscape resilience in the wildland-urban interface.

Explore **opportunities for future research and innovation support** for integrated wildfire risk management in agriculture, forestry and rural areas under Horizon Europe, including the proposed partnership on Forests and Forestry for a Sustainable Future and via a possible call on biodiversity in 2026-2027.

Promote the uptake of innovative land-based wildfire prevention measures, including nature-based solutions, and to that end **present by 2027 effective practices in sustainable farming and sustainable forest management** that have been successfully demonstrated in various EU-funded projects.

Provide updated **risk assessment guidelines** taking integrated wildfire risk management into account for Member Sates' regular reporting to the Commission[33] by 2027.

[31] https://forest-fire.emergency.copernicus.eu/.
[32] E.g. Copernicus Sentinel-3 and Geostationary Meteosat Third Generation.
[33] Reporting based on Decision no. 1313/2013/EU.

Member States are encouraged to

Participate in the development and promotion of Destination Earth for civil protection and preparedness, for instance by demonstrating pilot use cases for wildfire risk modelling and foresight according to further UCPM needs.

Make systematic use of EU-level tools and data (e.g. Copernicus services and EFFIS), to support evidence-based wildfire risk management as well as their project funding decisions.

Update wildfire risk assessments and use improved fire behaviour analyses to designate priority areas for prevention and preparedness.

Develop wildfire behaviour analysis capabilities[34], and decision support systems dedicated to wildfire risk management.

III. Population awareness and preparedness

III.1 Raising wildfire risk awareness

To lower the risk of wildfires from human activity, people should adjust their behaviour to increased fire danger. In this regard, giving access to the public to fire risk data can raise awareness and boost prevention efforts. **Risk communication** must be accessible to everyone and should factor in psychological, social, cultural, and political factors that influence how people understand, perceive and react to risk. It is key to include all segments of society to raise awareness amongst different groups of stakeholders taking into account their specific needs and challenges. To that end, the Commission has published an overview of wildfire risk awareness and communication initiatives across the EU and beyond[35].

Raising awareness to wildfires should be prioritised both within the tourism sector and local communities. Destination management organisations, local and regional authorities, civil society and the private sector can help raising awareness while preserving tourism in these areas. The upcoming **EU strategy for sustainable tourism** will contribute to this action.

III.2 Increasing wildfire preparedness

Recent fire seasons have shown that many regions in the EU and its neighbourhood need to step up public preparedness and dissemination of knowledge about how to reduce the spread of wildfires and how to evacuate or shelter. As **fire-prone areas become more extensive**, more local communities will be facing significant wildfire risk. Equality considerations need to be mainstreamed throughout wildfire preparedness, in line with the Union of Equality framework[36]. In particular, people living in rural areas and persons in vulnerability situations can face heightened wildfire risks, limited access to resources for active land management, lack of access to early warnings and information during emergencies or to adequate infrastructure for safe evacuation.

[34] Two EU funded projects analysed extreme wildfire behaviour: the "UCPM EWED - Extreme Wildfire Events Data Hub for Improved Decision Making", https://civil-protection-knowledge-network.europa.eu/projects/ewed, and the COST Action "NERO - European Network on Extreme Fire Behaviour", https://www.cost.eu/nero-extreme-fire-behaviour/.
[35] Wildfire risk awareness good practice note.pdf.
[36] Equality and inclusion: key actions - European Commission

Wildfire preparedness should be improved by increasing collaboration and participatory approaches with communities, including farmers, foresters, and private landowners.

Portugal: "Safe Village, Safe People"[37]

The extensive rural fires that occurred in mainland Portugal in the summer of 2017 led to a call for action in terms of preparedness and awareness. As a result, the "Safe Village, Safe People" Programme was established with the objectives of establishing structural measures for the protection of people and property, especially in the wildland-urban interface (e.g. places for refuge), and, triggering awareness-raising actions regarding risky behaviours and self-protection measures, supported by evacuation drills.

Extreme heat, drought and cascading infrastructure failures can heighten the likelihood and impacts of **urban and industrial fires**. Addressing wildfire risk in the **wildland-urban interface** is particularly relevant given the risk it poses to human lives, property and infrastructure. This can be exacerbated by an insufficient consideration of wildfire risk in land- and urban planning or building codes. The Commission Communication and proposal for a Council Recommendation on **the New European Bauhaus**[38] suggests integrating wildfire and prevention and preparedness into spatial design and related training sessions in order to strengthen the resilience of neighbourhoods and communities to disasters caused by climate change and environmental degradation. The **New European Bauhaus Academy** can also serve as an enabler for training and sustainable business development in this area.

A **community approach to wildfire resilience** can help people and businesses located in wildland-urban interface areas to increase their wildfire preparedness and reduce risk by taking active measures around their buildings, for example making their buildings fire-resilient, cleaning the surrounding areas and having an emergency evacuation plan, that also addresses accessibility needs for persons with disabilities and older people. Engagement programmes[39] help citizens and businesses to assess risk levels and take appropriate action. An engaged community is also fundamental for the continued strong commitment of **voluntary firefighters** who are first responders in many European countries.

Furthermore, as part of the implementation of the **Preparedness Union Strategy**, the Commission is working on an integrated all-hazards approach to population preparedness, including wildfires. This covers actions to (i) improve early warning systems, (ii) increase awareness of risks and threats, (iii) develop guidelines to make the population self-sufficient for a minimum of 72 hours, (iv) include preparedness in the training of educational staff, and (v) promote preparedness in EU youth programmes[40]. Additionally, funding for strategic projects aimed at fostering a 'culture of preparedness' is available through the UCPM[41].

Wildfire education adapted to the local wildfire risk offers a wide range of tools to engage the public, including specific measures for children and the young, raise awareness of wildfire risk

[37] https://civil-protection-knowledge-network.europa.eu/stories/safe-village-safe-people-working-local-community.
[38] https://build-up.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2026-01/j7Gunh8FW7_08_01_2026_103501.pdf.
[39] The EU project FIREPRIME developed an app that offers residents of wildland urban interface areas a tool to understand risk and assess the vulnerability of their homes to wildfires, https://civil-protection-knowledge-network.europa.eu/projects/fireprime.
[40] Addressing both youth organisations and volunteers through the European Solidarity Corps programme as well as intra-European mobility and knowledge sharing programmes for schools and training institutions, in particular via the Erasmus+ programme.
[41] The project Empower-Citizens (https://civil-protection-knowledge-network.europa.eu/projects/empower-citizens) will integrate citizens experience into the process of drafting and revising preparedness plans, and will actively involve the public in preparedness activities.

and foster prevention, for instance through serious games[42]. Resilient societies should also be equipped to address the effects of **disinformation** linked to disasters and wildfires.

Measures to improve population awareness and preparedness

The Commission will

Further promote and disseminate **good practices in wildfire risk awareness and community involvement,** for example through the UCPM Knowledge Network, including **developing a toolkit for resilience building in the wildland-urban interface** by 2027.

Support the launch of a **pan-European exchange of young firefighters** under the UCPM by 2027 to further develop a common European culture preparedness.

Further promote, together with Member States, **volunteering and exchange opportunities** in the field of preparedness through the European Solidarity Corps and Erasmus + programmes.

Engage with citizens[43] through the **Online debate on Preparedness** - Citizens' Engagement Platform and the dedicated European Citizens Panel which will deliberate and address recommendations by 2027.

Member States are encouraged to

Further investigate the causes of fire to better understand the causes of ignition and the role of the population in them.

Raise awareness among farmers and foresters about fire ignition risks and involve them in the development and the use of early fire-detection tools.

Explore innovative awareness-raising tools targeting children and **young people** (e.g. educational games, **social media campaigns**, integration of preparedness topics into school curricula and training programmes for educators), including through the European School Education Platform and the European Youth Portal and the Learning Portal.

Step up the collaboration between tourism stakeholders, farmers and foresters, local authorities, and fire safety experts to make visitors more risk aware, in line with the priorities of the upcoming EU strategy for sustainable tourism.

Support business continuity by promoting training for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) or targeted financial assistance **following disasters and ensure that insurance companies enable quick payment of claims** for better business recovery after wildfire events.

Ensure that information and tools for the public is **accessible for persons with disabilities, facing discrimination, poverty and/or social exclusion, and older persons**.

Integrate wildfire risk considerations into building standards and spatial planning decisions in line with the **New European Bauhaus**.

[42] The project SparklePlay (https://civil-protection-knowledge-network.europa.eu/projects/sparklefire) will develop a set of serious games to raise awareness of wildfire risk and foster a culture of prevention and preparedness among end users.
[43] https://citizens.ec.europa.eu/online-debate-preparedness_en.

IV. Support for coordinated response

With wildfires becoming more frequent, difficult to control and extinguish, suppression techniques and analytical capacities need to be improved. Some regions - especially those not yet prone to wildfires - **lack qualified firefighters and experts**[44]. Firefighters need adequate protection, equipment, training, and assets, in line with Occupational Safety and Health standards[45].

Every year, professional and voluntary firefighters put their lives in danger to protect communities, providing invaluable service. In the framework of the Skills Portability initiative under the **Union of Skills**[46]**,** barriers and burdens to the free movement of workers, relating to qualifications and skills within the EU, will be addressed, benefiting all mobile workers, including firefighters.

The hazardous nature of firefighting exposes firefighters to **various health risks** that can be mitigated through adequate training, appropriate protective equipment, and accessible health support, among others. Data should be gathered to foster a deeper understanding of the long-term health effects associated with firefighting activities. In the 2021-2027 programming period, Member States and regions can use **cohesion policy funding** for the purchase of equipment for civil protection units. Training and upskilling opportunities are eligible for EU funding under the European Social Fund Plus[47].

To add further capacity to local fire-fighting teams, since 2022, the Commission has been supporting the voluntary **pre-positioning of firefighters from Member States and UCPM-Participating States**[48] to areas with extreme fire hazard. This has ensured that support is quickly available as soon as fires start. The initiative also gives firefighting teams the opportunity to face new and other types of wildfires and learn new techniques. Moreover, sharing knowledge and experience builds trust among EU and UCPM Participating States' firefighters. For the countries receiving prepositioning teams, it offers additional support, improves interoperability and boosts capacities for hosting firefighters from other countries.

The Commission has supported and promoted the **exchange of experts** for mutual learning across the EU and among UCPM Participating States. It offers effective, recurrent, and established support to evaluate potential gaps and implement new actions. The Commission will support the establishment of a **European firefighting hub in Cyprus that will host a centre of excellence** focusing on capacity building, training, exercises, and seasonal readiness, relying on the technical expertise, resources and projects[49] of the EU and Southern Neighbourhood countries.

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[44] https://www.epsu.org/article/firefighters-continue-face-workforce-challengehttps://www.etuc.org/en/pressrelease/firefighters-cut-12-eu-countries-despite-rising-climate-risk https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/w/ddn-20250826-1#:~:text=%C2%A9%20Prath/Shutterstock.com,2022%20(%E2%82%AC37.4%20billion).

[45] Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=celex:31989L0391.

[46] COM(2025) 90 final of 5.3.2025.

[47] https://european-social-fund-plus.ec.europa.eu/en.

[48] Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Türkiye, and Ukraine.

[49] Such as the UCPM, Cohesion funds and the Prevention, Preparedness and Response to natural and man-made disasters in the EU Southern Neighbourhood countries (PPRD Mediterranean).

As a result of changing wildfire patterns, the scope and severity of wildfires are increasingly difficult to predict. In addition to early warning and information systems (e.g. EFFIS), the **European Natural Hazard Scientific Partnership** (ARISTOTLE-ENHSP) provides 24/7 scientific support to the EU's Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) and the UCPM. The **systematic integration of fire behaviour analysts into operational response structures** remains uneven across Member States. Developing such expertise can help address this gap during large-scale wildfire events. The Commission therefore set up a specific **wildfire support team** in the Emergency Response Coordination Centre.

To provide additional assets, the EU finances the stand-by availability of a firefighting fleet, which is continuously reinforced every year. To that end, the Commission launches **yearly rescEU transition**[50] **calls** which are accompanied by aerial firefighting workshops on common European procedures to improve efficiency and safety of operations.

Furthermore, **the amount of assets under rescEU transition was doubled in 2023 to deal with more frequent and intense fires**. For the future rescEU fleet, grants have been awarded to six Member States for the procurement of twelve medium amphibious planes, which will be available gradually as of 2028, and to three Member States for five helicopters. The Commission also engages with European aircraft programmes fostering Europe's strategic autonomy and the competitiveness of the European aerospace industry.

Over the coming years, it will be important to **maintain the current level of ambition under the rescEU transition** until the whole of the rescEU fleet is operational. This should be accompanied by the possibility of procuring additional aircraft (including helicopters) in the coming years.

Measures to support coordinated response

The Commission will

Assess, until 2028, in close coordination with Member States the **EU's future needs in the area of aerial firefighting** with a view to strengthen EU capability and resilience in order to inform the possible procurement of additional rescEU assets under the new MFF. Evaluate and **encourage the development of innovative EU-based technologies** contributing to the EU strategic autonomy in wildfire prevention, detection and response capacities, notably by supporting startups and established companies in the entire investment journey.

Strengthen the UCPM **exchange of experts** for integrated wildfire risk management through a **twinning model** in 2027.

Encourage more **firefighting pre-positioning teams** in countries with extreme fire hazard.

Establish a **European firefighting hub in Cyprus** that will host a centre of excellence.

Launch a study by 2028 to promote the **monitoring of firefighters exposure to wildfires and the possible resulting health impacts**.

[50] https://civil-protection-knowledge-network.europa.eu/news/prolongation-resceu-transition-adopted.

Further develop its analytical tools, including in relation to **AI-assisted wildfire modelling and decision support tools** and encourage **the incorporation of fire behaviour analysts** into wildfire operations in support to the Member States.

Member States are encouraged to

Actively share best practices and lessons learned which could be facilitated by annual wildfire lessons-learnt meetings organised by the Commission under the UCPM.

Make good use of prepositioning or exchange of experts to enable exchange of good practice**.**

Collect relevant data on firefighting staff and assess potential needs, taking due account of the seasonal nature of firefighting activities, with a view to ensuring the availability of an appropriately sized and well-prepared workforce.

Provide safe and sustainable working conditions by taking the necessary measures to ensure a high level of protection of the health and safety of firefighters, including through adequate training, provision of appropriate protective equipment and accessible health support.

Strengthen the coordination between governance levels **for an optimal situational awareness** at the time of an acute emergency.

Ensure the availability of sufficient aerial assets, including by making use of relevant EU funds.

Commit forest **firefighting assets to the European Civil Protection Pool, in particular addressing the identified gap of firefighting helicopters**.

Improve the **interoperability of firefighting equipment.**

V. Post-fire recovery

V.I Support for recovery after fire

Post-fire recovery activities need to ensure that the restored ecosystems and communities are resilient in the future, in line with the 'build-back-better' principle. Preventing repeated fires is key to avoiding long-term eco-system degradation, including soil erosion, biodiversity loss, and reduced carbon storage capacity. The Commission will support land managers and owners by developing **guidance on climate resilient landscapes** later this year, which will focus on all aspects of the disaster risk reduction cycle, including prevention, mitigation, restoration, post-fire recovery and learning.

High-intensity wildfires alter the physical and chemical properties of the topsoil, which reduces water infiltration and ground-cover protection, thus exacerbating soil erosion. Post-fire management of land, which fosters vegetation cover and prevents excessive runoff, is therefore crucial. To that end, EFFIS and the EU Soil Observatory are developing a specific module to monitor longer-term post fire vegetation recovery and soil erosion[51].

[51] Vieira, D.C.S., Borrelli, P., Scarpa, S. *et al.* Global estimation of post-fire soil erosion. *Nat. Geosci.* 19, 59–67 (2026), https://doi.org/10.1038/s41561-025-01876-0.

Dedicated EU funding is also needed for the recovery and restoration of affected areas. Under the current CAP as well as the proposal for the future MFF[52], support is available for investments in restoring the potential of forests and agricultural land after natural disasters or adverse climatic events. Similarly, cohesion policy allocates EUR 14.6 billion in the current programming period to climate adaptation and disaster risk management, which can also address ecosystem restoration and nature-based interventions after wildfires. Cohesion policy had also introduced a **mechanism**[53] which enabled Member States to rapidly mobilise funds to meet post-disaster restoration needs in the years 2024 and 2025. Lastly, the EU Solidarity Fund supports Member States and accession countries **after severe natural disasters for post-disaster recovery**. Recovery funding should be complemented by private funding, including insurance coverage for wildfire risks, the uptake of which could be incentivised.

V.2 Put data on wildfire impacts to good use

Incomplete information on wildfire-related fatalities, building losses, environmental and health costs, impacts on agriculture and forest ecosystems means that we cannot **accurately assess the real costs of wildfires**. This could lead to risk being underestimated in budgeting decisions or a danger of underinsurance against wildfire risk. **Methodologies for economic loss assessment** should therefore be improved and harmonised building on existing tools such as the Risk Data Hub[54]. Member States should be supported to **assess the fatalities and economic impact** of wildfires using harmonised methods. This **data should then be used for future risk assessments**.

To facilitate the exchange of good practices on the **budgeting the cost of disasters**, the Commission published a report[55] that outlines possible methodologies and a gradual approach for conducting assessments. The Commission also introduced new requirements for publishing information on the fiscal costs of natural disasters[56].

Measures to support post-fire recovery

The Commission will

Propose to support **exchanges of best practices on post-fire recovery methods** throughout 2027.

Develop **guidelines to facilitate collection of harmonised post-fire data.**

Member States are encouraged to

Collect additional cross-sectoral data to **quantify the impacts of wildfires**, supported by the guidelines on harmonised methods.

[52] Proposal for a Regulation establishing the European Fund for economic, social and territorial cohesion, agriculture and rural, fisheries and maritime, prosperity and security for the period 2028-2034.
[53] The Regional Emergency Support to Reconstruction Regulation, RESTORE, amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 and Regulation (EU) 2021/1057 applies to natural disasters occurring between 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2025.
[54] https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/risk-data-hub/#/.
[55] The report supports the implementation of the climate- and disaster-related amendments to Directive 2011/85/EU on National Budgetary Frameworks.
[56] Done through Directive 2024/1265/EU which introduced the new requirements in Directive 2011/85/EU.

VI. Strengthening the management of wildfire risk

VI.1 Strengthening integrated wildfire risk management governance

Truly integrated wildfire risk management requires governance that ensures coordinated actions by all competent authorities, coherent policies and streamlined funding across various sectors, reflecting a **whole-of-government** approach. It similarly fosters an inclusive **whole-of-society approach** which recognises the role of land managers, inhabitants, tourists etc. in managing wildfire risks[57].

The Commission is ready to assist and accompany Member States in the uptake of the support tools outlined in the chapters above. The Commission is already helping Member States and countries participating in the UCPM to improve their capacity and governance. For instance, the Commission developed a **wildfire peer review assessment framework (PRAF)**[58] under the UCPM in cooperation with national experts to guide voluntary reviews of national wildfire risk assessment systems[59]. The **UCPM grants**[60] **and the Technical Assistance Financing Facility**[61] further strengthen capacity building efforts. Similarly, the **Technical Support Instrument** has supported several Member States and regions[62] **in assessing current governance models, identifying gaps,** and **proposing recommendations for each stage of the wildfire management cycle**, including based on the PRAF[63].

In addition, UCPM countries can benefit from the **Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network**, a go-to hub for knowledge sharing on good practices in disaster risk management and for the latest updates on relevant wildfire projects, events, and trainings.

Lastly, the **Interreg programmes** can strengthen coordination and action in disaster risk management, including for wildfires, in shared border areas, both within the EU and with its neighbours[64].

VI.2 Integrated funding for wildfire risk management

Integration of wildfire risk management funding offers a great opportunity for **cost-effectiveness**: National authorities can significantly mitigate wildfire losses and associated costs in the future if they proactively invest into fire-resilient landscapes and vibrant rural areas, wildfire prevention and population awareness.

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[57] Recent studies confirm the urgent need for better institutional capacity building, see for example https://easac.eu/publications/details/changing-wildfires, https://www.gfdrr.org/en/publication/management-wildfire-risk-european-union.
[58] Casartelli V, Mysiak J (2023). Union Civil Protection Mechanism - Peer Review Programme for disaster risk management: Wildfire Peer Review Assessment Framework. https://doi.org/10.25424/CMCC-6A3V-5G64.
[59] To date, Greece, Italy and the Land of Brandenburg (Germany) received recommendations for strengthening wildfire resilience and shared their good practices.
[60] Technical Assistance for Disaster Risk Management and the Knowledge for Action in Prevention and Preparedness grants.
[61] https://civil-protection-knowledge-network.europa.eu/technical-assistance-financing-facility-taff.
[62] Cyprus, Czech Republic, Greece, the Free State of Saxony (Germany) and Slovenia.
[63] In Greece, the technical support aims to (i) improve the coordination and stakeholder consultation mechanism on emergency preparedness and response, and (ii) develop and operationalise a unified single civil protection mechanism.
[64] Joint projects under the "Better cooperation governance" Interreg specific objective. Legal and administrative cross-border obstacles related to disaster risk management can be addressed through the BRIDGEforEU, Regulation (EU) 2025/925.

The EU provides **a range of funding instruments** to support activities from prevention to response and recovery. In the current funding period[65], some Member States are already using these resources, including EUR 2.3 billion allocated under cohesion policy funds, EUR 2.2 billion under the Recovery and Resilience Facility and over EUR 1 billion under the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development[66].

To promote awareness of the funding options and their uptake, the Commission's web platform of the **Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network** offers **an overview of the EU tools and resources** for investments in disaster risk reduction. The platform will be further enhanced with ideas for smart investments in wildfire risk management, and the Commission will promote it in its relevant expert groups and across other platforms.

Understanding how the different resources are allocated to the respective stages of the wildfire risk management cycle is crucial for ensuring funding is effective. With the proposal for the 2028-2034 MFF[67] the Commission aims to improve tracking of funding related to wildfire prevention and suppression across all EU budget programmes[68]. The Commission proposed a horizontal 35% spending target for climate and environment and to streamline the 'do no significant harm' principle across all EU funding instruments. The Commission will also **streamline the development and implementation of integrated wildfire risk management in its guidance for Member States**, with a focus on prevention measures and 'resilience and preparedness by design', that aims to embed resilience and preparedness **across the future instruments**, in particular the next MFF, while progress in implementing structural reforms that are also relevant for preparedness will be assessed in the **European Semester**.

At **national level**, information on public expenditures and investment planning for wildfire risk management is limited, and it remains uncertain whether funding is sustainable. The Commission and the World Bank have published **analytical papers on a structured approach to disaster risk financing**[69] that can help Member States review, plan for and manage the fiscal costs of disasters[70]. Wildfire detection and warning tools can generate returns up to 39 times their costs because they enable faster response and prevent devastation[71].

Market-based funding mechanisms that mobilise investments into nature positive actions, such as **payments for ecosystem services schemes**[72], carbon removal credits and emerging nature credit approaches, can help mobilise private funding.

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[65] 2021-2027 for Cohesion Policy, 2020-2026 for the Recovery and Resilience Facility and 2023-2027 for the EAFRD.
[66] This amount is for forestry only. It does not include the amount dedicated to agriculture, e.g. income support and agri-environmental climate interventions.
[67] Specifically, within the proposal for Regulation establishing a budget expenditure tracking and performance framework and other horizontal rules for the Union programmes and activities. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52025PC0545.
[68] Allow tracking EU budget support related to 1) prevention and restoration of damage to forests, 2) prevention measures to mitigate the risk of forest fires, and 3) emergency aircraft, including aerial firefighting. Tracking through indicators, e.g. the area of forest protected with prevention measures, the population benefitting from measures, and the number of new aircraft. This includes at least 43% of the national and regional partnership plans and of the European Competitiveness Fund.
[69] World Bank. 2025. Public Expenditure Review for Wildfire Management: A Guide. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/5fddca5c-27f8-4a12-a3f3-cf9f332feac6.
[70] World Bank. 2021. Investment in Disaster Risk Management in Europe Makes Economic Sense. Economics for Disaster Prevention and Preparedness.
[71] World Bank, 2024, From Data to Decisions, https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099050224072033005/pdf/P17907015a302401f1b7e51fc14ed9b73ef.pdf, p. 27.
[72] Guidance on the Development of Public and Private Payment Schemes for Forest Ecosystem Services.

Moreover, **differentiated insurance premiums rewarding adaptation measures could incentivise investments** in prevention and preparedness measures that protect homes, farms, SMEs and critical infrastructure. Incentivising uptake of private insurance covering wildfire risks and other climate risks would **reduce economic losses** and fiscal pressure from disasters and **support recovery**. Most countries in the EU do not require mandatory insurance coverage for natural catastrophes[73]. Moreover, insurance models vary widely across countries, from national systems to semi-voluntary schemes to risk-based premium voluntary systems[74].

Addressing challenges related to the affordability and insurability of climate-related risks, requires coordinated action by multiple stakeholders, in particular public authorities[75]. In some cases, meeting these challenges may also require mechanisms to share risk between economic actors, including through **public–private partnerships**. In this regard, market-based solutions can also help spread the risk among a wider variety of actors. At the same time, the insurance and reinsurance sectors should continue to innovate and develop solutions that make coverage more accessible and attractive to customers. **Insurers have an important role to play in** increasing transparency on coverage and exclusions; and raising policyholders' risk awareness. Lastly, **policyholders themselves can contribute to loss prevention by implementing measures to reduce their exposure and vulnerability**. Member States could also reinforce support for business continuity, including training for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) or targeted financial assistance following disasters.

Measures to strengthen the management of wildfire risk

The Commission will

Present a **proposal for a Council Recommendation** on integrated wildfire risk management.

Develop **guidance** and **a portal on integrated wildfire risk management** by 2027 **in close cooperation with Member States, and continuously update information on funding opportunities, while sharing lessons learnt and supporting relevant authorities managing the funds.**

Ensure **coordinated action of the different EU expert groups** working on wildfires.

Update the wildfire peer review assessment framework in 2027 and continue support through peer reviews and capacity-building tools during the current MFF.

Accelerate innovation procurement of wildfire preparedness technologies and support inter- and transdisciplinary methodologies of disaster risk management and climate change adaptation communities.

Launch a dialogue with research and innovation organisations, Member States and the private sector in 2026 to **review economic incentives for wildfire risk management**.

[73] https://www.eiopa.europa.eu/tools-and-data/dashboard-insurance-protection-gap-natural-catastrophes_en.
[74] https://www.eiopa.europa.eu/system/files/2022-05/discussion_paper_on_physical_climate_change_risks.pdf p.21.
[75] As highlighted in the final report of the Climate Resilience Dialogue https://climate.ec.europa.eu/document/download/4df5c2fe-80f9-4ddc-8199-37eee83e04e4_en?filename=policy_adaptation_climate_resilience_dialogue_report_en.pdf.

Member States are encouraged to

Ensure adequate strategic **long-term funding** across the full wildfire risk management cycle, **taking into account the future guidance on integrated wildfire risk management.**

Develop national or sub-national wildfire risk management strategies and action plans, taking a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach, and relying on updated risk assessments.

Take up new technologies and innovations developed under Horizon Europe and operationalise them via capacity building grants under relevant EU programmes to increase effectiveness.

Make full use of the support provided through the EU Mission on Adaptation to Climate Change under Horizon Europe, including **successful solutions and tools** to strengthen early warning systems, forest management, and community preparedness against wildfires.

VII. International engagement

Europe is not the only continent that has been facing increasingly devastating wildfires over the last few years as demonstrated by recent mega-fires in Australia, Canada, Chile and the United States. The number of people living in wildfire-prone areas has grown by about 40% over the past two decades and the areas with the highest percentage of land lost due to wildfires are in the southern hemisphere, particularly in Africa[76]. This has spurred discussions and research at global level on the benefits of an integrated approach to wildfire risk management. In 2025, the EU supported several international calls for reinforced global cooperation on wildfire risk management[77].

The EU will continue its engagement in international and regional initiatives[78] including the **FAO-UNEP Global Fire Hub**, to strengthen and promote the global knowledge exchange on IWRM, including on innovative firefighting techniques and tools, with wildfire-prone regions (such as the United States, Canada, Mexico, Chile, and Brazil), paying particular attention to fragile and conflict affected contexts. In order to promote standardised information and international wildfire monitoring, the EU will further develop and promote the use of **GWIS.** The **EU is continuing its cooperation with EU accession countries and its immediate neighbours to reinforce regional resilience**. It will strengthen its engagement with the **Western Balkans** to align policy tools, and foster exchanges, and joint risk assessment to pre-empt cross-border fires and strengthen collective response and preparedness. This is to respond to the increase in the activations of the UCPM for wildfires by the Western Balkans[79] in recent

[76] UNDRR, The invisible costs of wildfires, https://www.undrr.org/news/invisible-costs-wildfire-disasters-2025 .

[77] In particular the G7 Kananaskis Wildfire Charter, the COP30 Call to Action on Integrated Fire Management and Wildfire Resilience and the seventh United Nations Environmental Assembly Resolution on strengthening the global management of wildfires.

[78] Other initiatives include wildfire earth observation groups: the Committee of Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS), the Group of Earth Observations (GEO), the Global Observation of Forest Cover and Land Use Dynamic (GOFC–GOLD) Fire Implementation Team; Group of Experts on Forest Fires of Latin America and The Caribbean (GEFF - LAC), and the World Fire Congress.

[79] European Commission: Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC), *UCPM and CEMS activations to wildfires in 2025, December 2025,* https://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ECHO-Products/Maps#/maps/5526 : Albania (3), North Macedonia (3), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2), Montenegro (1).

years. Funding for these actions is currently provided through the **regional civil protection programmes** financed under the **UCPM.**

EU candidate countries and potential candidates must improve their capacity for disaster risk management as part of the EU accession process and are supported by the **Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance** (IPA) and the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation instrument - Global Europe[80]. To foster collaboration with partner countries in the **Mediterranean region,** the **Pact for the Mediterranean**[81] identifies wildfire preparedness, civil protection and multi-hazard preparedness and response as key priorities with high potential for cooperation between the EU and the countries of the Southern Neighbourhood. In this respect, the new European Firefighting Hub based in Cyprus will further strengthen regional cooperation.

Measures to support international engagement

The Commission will:

Foster the exchange of experiences with other wildfire-prone regions through its participation in various international fora and other initiatives.

Step up outreach at political level and **strengthen the participation** of the **Western Balkans** on civil protection, and in particular on integrated wildfire risk management.

Step up cooperation with Southern Neighbourhood partners on common actions to improve regional preparedness and strengthen response capabilities across the Common Mediterranean Space through an all-hazards approach.

Collaborate closely with Forest Europe and its newly established Forest Risk Facility (FoRISK)[82] to promote **capacity building and knowledge exchange on fire prevention.**

Encourage the implementation of the agri-environment-climate measure and the measure to establish and protect forests by the relevant beneficiaries of **EU pre-accession assistance for rural development (IPARD).**

Conclusions and way forward

Resilience requires strengthening the disaster risk management cycle as a whole: **prevention**, **preparedness**, **response**, and **post-fire recovery**. All these steps need to be linked and addressed in a holistic way.

The Commission is ready to prioritise funding under the new MFF to reduce wildfire risk, but success depends on action at national and local level. The Commission therefore invites all stakeholders to work together to promote and implement integrated wildfire risk management in the EU and abroad.

The Commission will **regularly assess progress in the implementation of the actions outlined in this Communication** together with Member States and relevant stakeholders. By

[80] https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/new-%E2%80%98ndici-global-europe%E2%80%99-2021-2027_en.
[81] JOIN(2025) 26 final.
[82] The FoRISK's objective is to enhance the resilience of forests by supporting disaster risk management within the framework of sustainable forest management, including through training and sharing of best practices.

strengthening prevention, building resilient landscapes and improving preparedness and response, Europe can better protect its people, ecosystems and rural economies from the growing risk of wildfires.