

Conclusion, identified needs and proposed actions

Conclusions

- We have had a good mapping exercise over the situation in the region with regard to climate change adaptation and forest fire management
- A range of cooperative activities related to climate adaptation is on-going in other fora, such as EFI (e.g. EFI resilience programme), EU, FAO, universities, etc
- Climate adaptation can now be observed in a wide range of forest management practices including long-term planning, development of forest transporting planning systems, breeding programmes, choice of tree species, game management, etc

Conclusions – identified gaps and needs

- Better communication to the public for improved prevention of forest fires
 - Better cooperation between fire brigades and the forest sector
 - Better knowledge on impact of forest structure and forest management
 - On fire risks
 - On other climate-induced risks (pests, etc)
 - -> to base advice on how to improve general resilience
 - Raise awareness of general importance of Barents cooperation about adaptation to increased risk for forest fires in the region
 - How to diversify forest management practices in order to improve resilience to a changing climate
 - Forest fire index methods and scales need to be locally adapted. Yet there may lessons to be learned from each other's systems
-

Possible themes for action

- Fire prevention communication
 - Action: exchange of experiences in Joint committee on rescue operations
- Improved communication and cooperation between fire brigades and the forest sector (larger companies/SFA)
 - Action: Joint meeting BFSN and "rescue comm"
- Possibly including adaptation to increased forest fire risk in coming revision of the Action Plan on Climate Change
 - Initiate discussion with WGE
- Follow development on how to form more resilient forests, e.g. through EFI resilience programme, FAO and other national and international processes, as well as practical implementation
 - Action: recurrent theme BFSN meetings