



The essential steps forward for effective fire prevention in Greece and lesson learnt from Evros fire

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The 4 stages of forest fire protection

1. Prevention

- Citizen awareness raising/**training**
- Fuel management
- **Analysis of causes**
- **Planning**
- Risk reduction

2. Pre-suppression

- Access restriction measures (supporting)
- Fire lookouts
- Early detection
- Patrols

3. Suppression

4. Restoration

- Soil erosion control works/Post fire restoration
- Reforestation/Natural regeneration
- Monitoring of burnt areas/preventing land use change

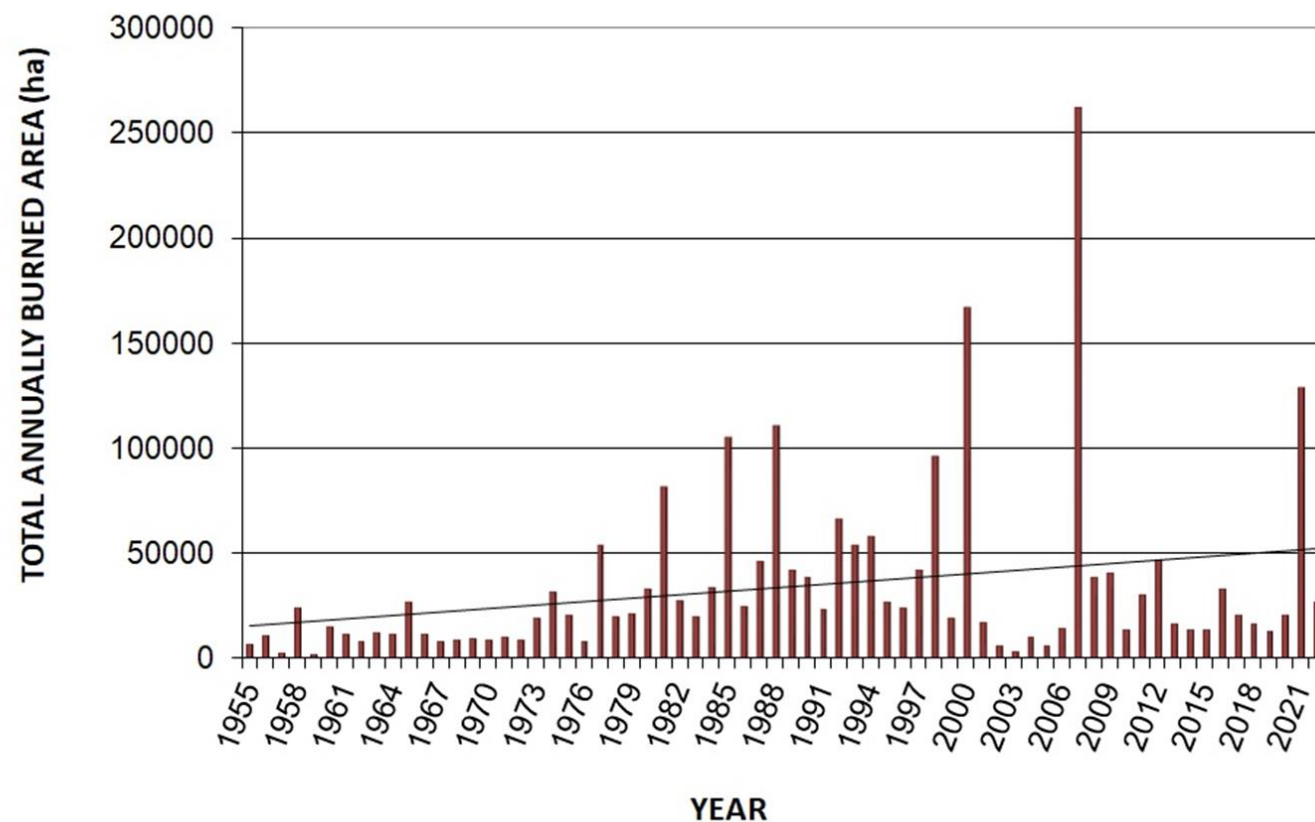
Fires are natural phenomena that historically have been part of the ecosystem in Mediterranean and semi-arid climates

HOWEVER...

the increasing of

- frequency of fire occurrence
- intensity and
- burned areas

Fires have become a problem





Basic current trends in numbers

9.734 rural fires/year

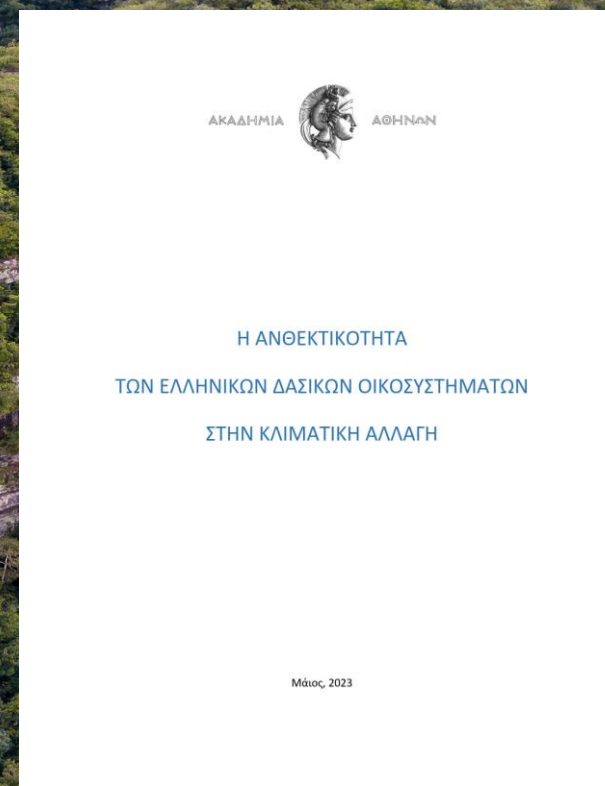
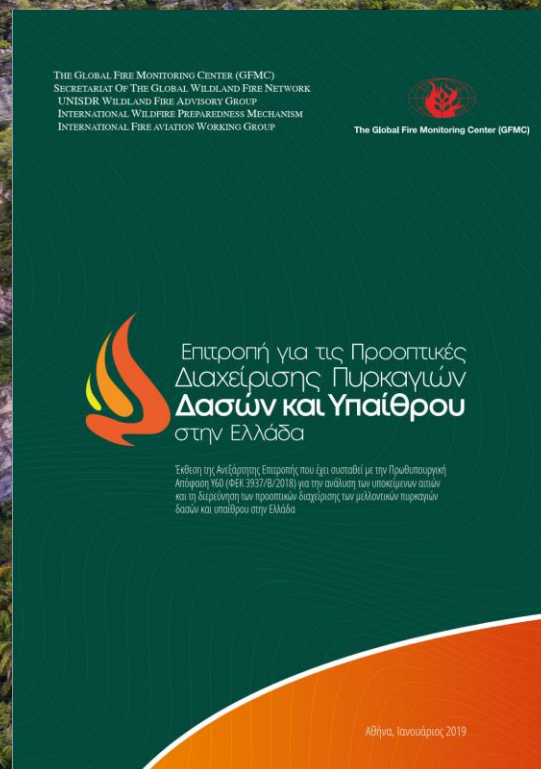
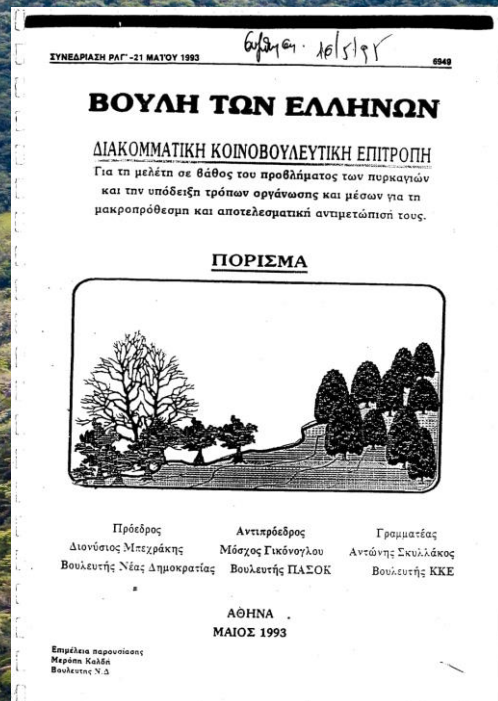
95% human caused (40% negligence, 25% intentional acts of arson, 30% unknown, 5% natural)

45.000 ha /year (only 2023 >20.000 ha burnt twice within 20 years)

83.95% of the total funds available are directed towards suppression and only 16.05% towards prevention.

Forestry Service: staff reductions of 53% and resource reductions of 80%.

Reports and laws without implementation



Responsibilities

Prevention : Forest Department

Suppression: Civil Protection-Fire Service

Restoration: Forest Department

+30 authorities or stakeholders have multiple engagement to different topics of forest fire protection



A photograph of a forest fire. In the foreground, there are bright orange and yellow flames consuming dry brush and twigs. A large, dark, charred tree trunk stands in the middle ground. The background is filled with thick, grey smoke that obscures the sky and other trees. The overall scene is one of destruction and danger.

The country's forest fire protection
system has a clear suppressive
orientation.

Bold political decisions are needed to
put prevention into practice and
adapt to the challenges of climate
change!



It's not just climate change and suppression model

Rural abandonment and traditional
agricultural uses

Forest fuels accumulation

Gaps in local prevention planning

Problematic cooperation between the
competent authorities

Insufficient funds for forest management &
prevention

Insufficient training of firefighting staff and
citizens

Lack of sufficient planning in WUI areas

2023-A year of disaster



41% in Protected Areas

18 Natura 2000 areas

3 National Parks

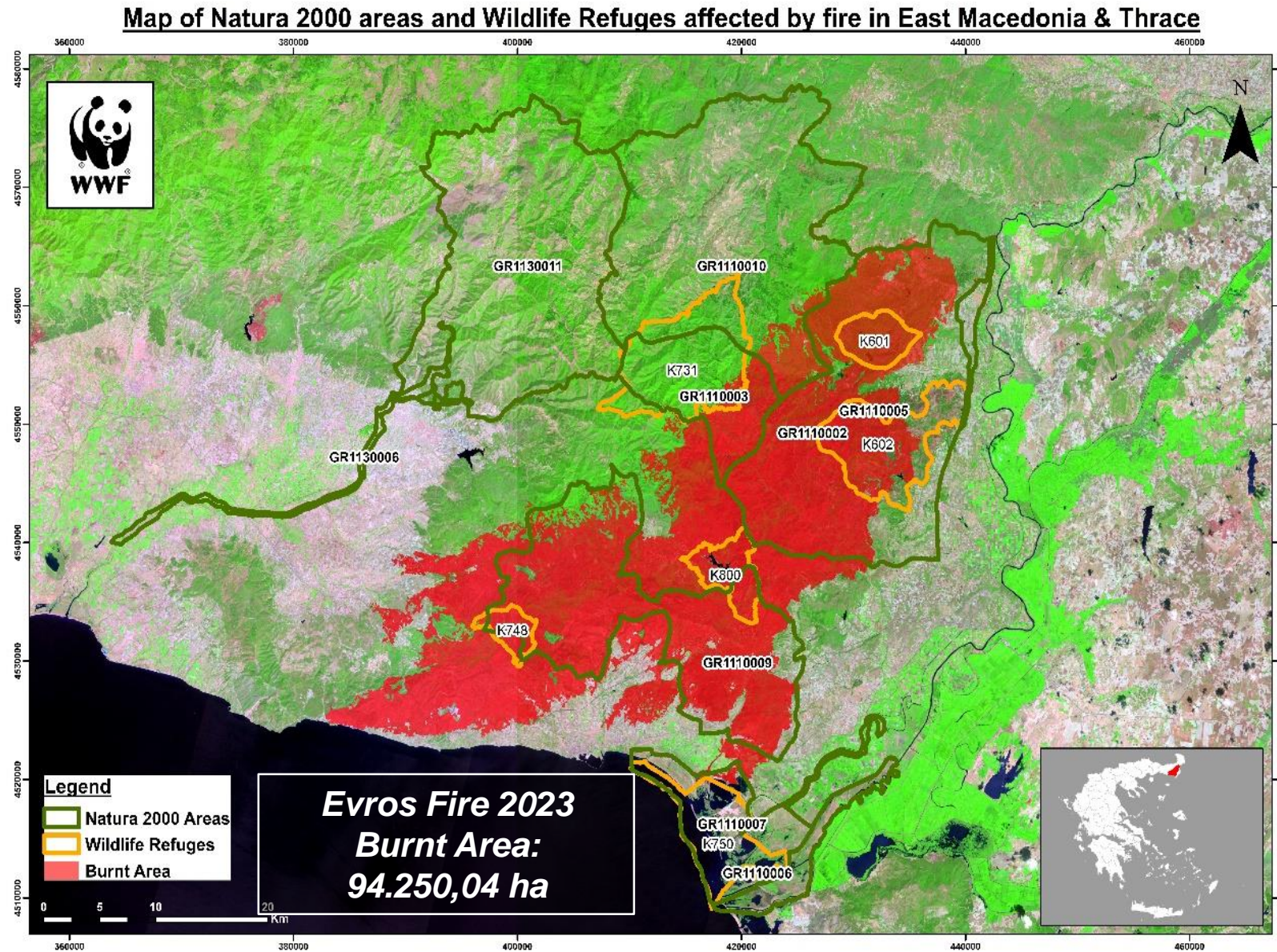
1 National Forest

5 Wildlife refugees

>20,000 ha double burnt

2023
Greece experienced its second-worst fire
season on record in terms of total area
burned
with 172.700 ha affected

Dadia National Park Fire: The biggest ever recorded in EU





The evaluation of fire incidents is the first step for future prevention

The main objective of the report was the evaluation of the operation of the forest firefighting mechanism in Greece based on the example of Evros, the behaviour of the Evros 2023 fire and the response

Why?

- WWF Greece works 30 years in Evros
- A pilot for future efforts to assess similar fires- First time in Greece
- Learning lessons that will change the system
- Contribution to the public dialogue for fires
- Evaluation should not be a mean of imposing sanctions but a capacity building opportunity



METHODOLOGY

Stakeholders mapping

Interviews, focus groups and questionnaires

Official data, information and documents

Analysis of available sources, literature and relevant reports

Satellite data

Scientific documentation of the behavior & spread of Evros fire

Scientific analysis of the severity of the fire



Fire Severity Map

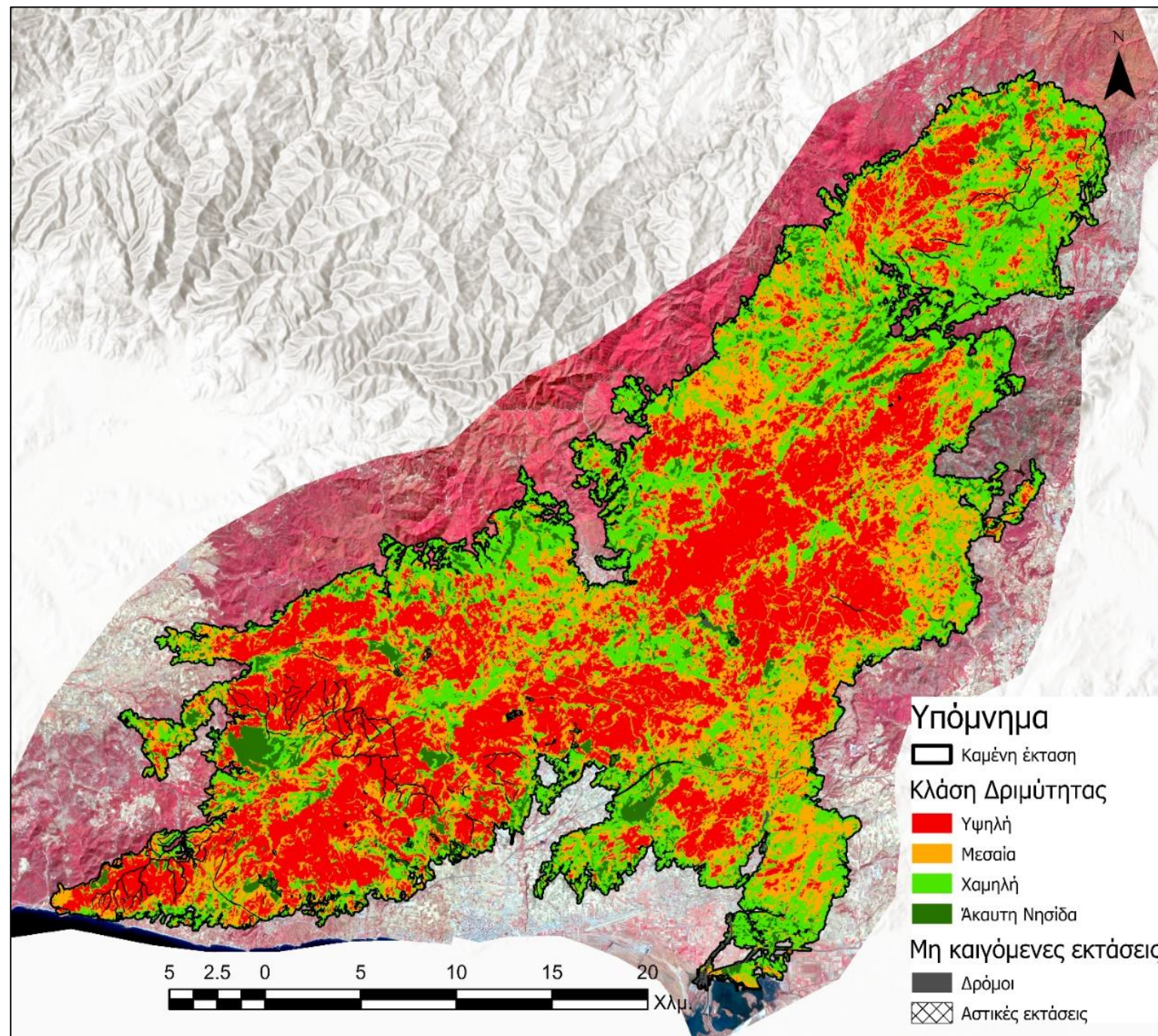
58% of the Dadia
National Park burnt

37% high severity

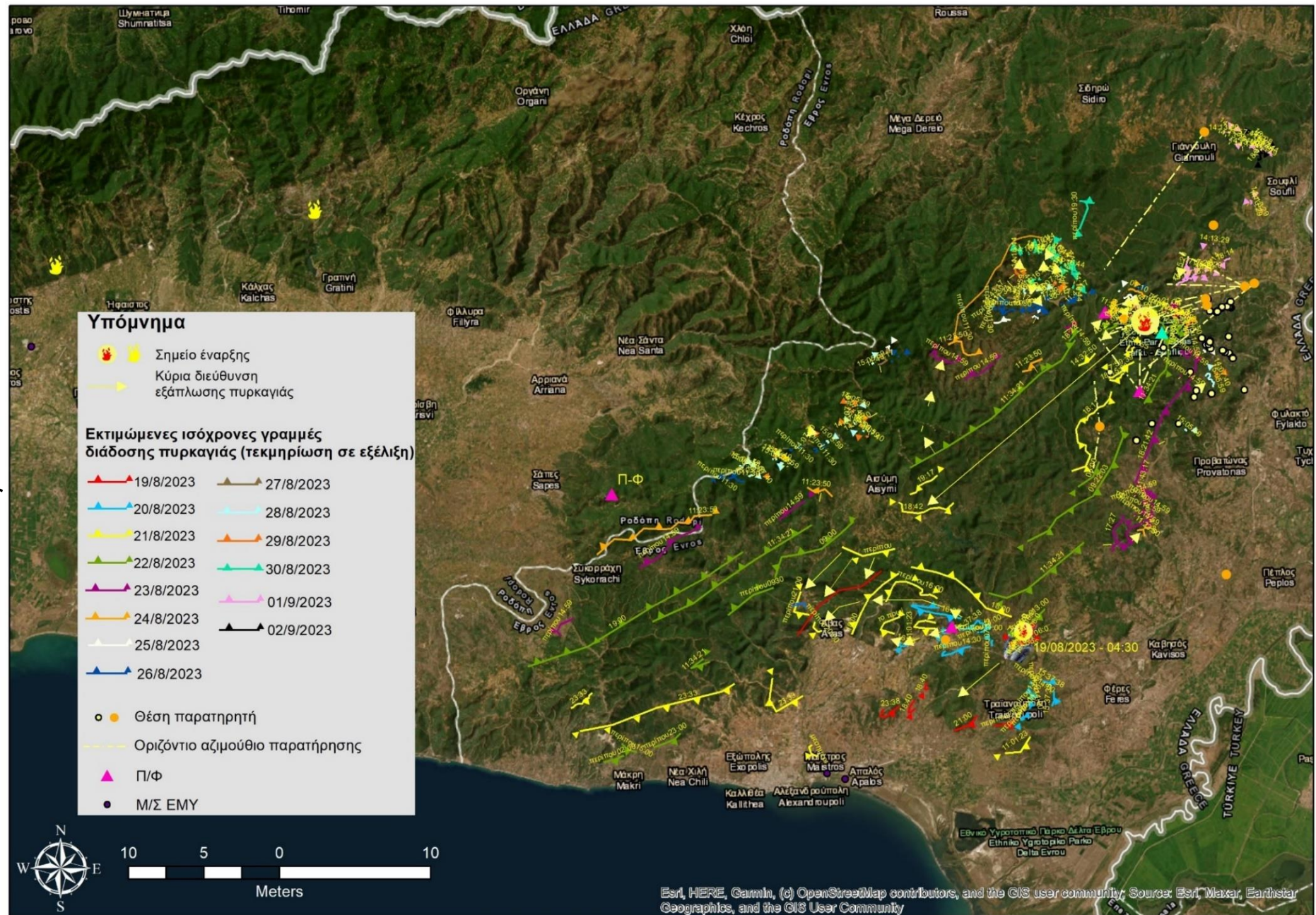
29% medium severity

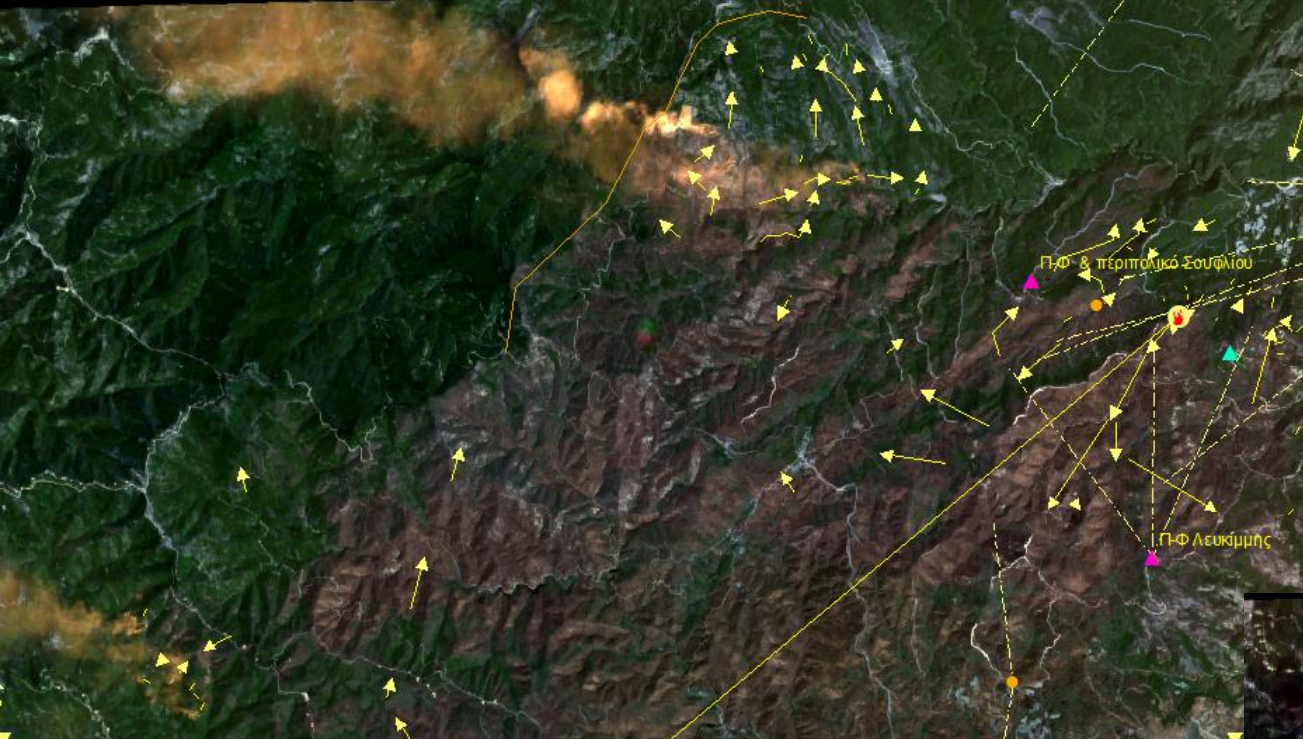
28% low severity

6% unburnt islands



A day to day analysis of the behavior and spread of the fire

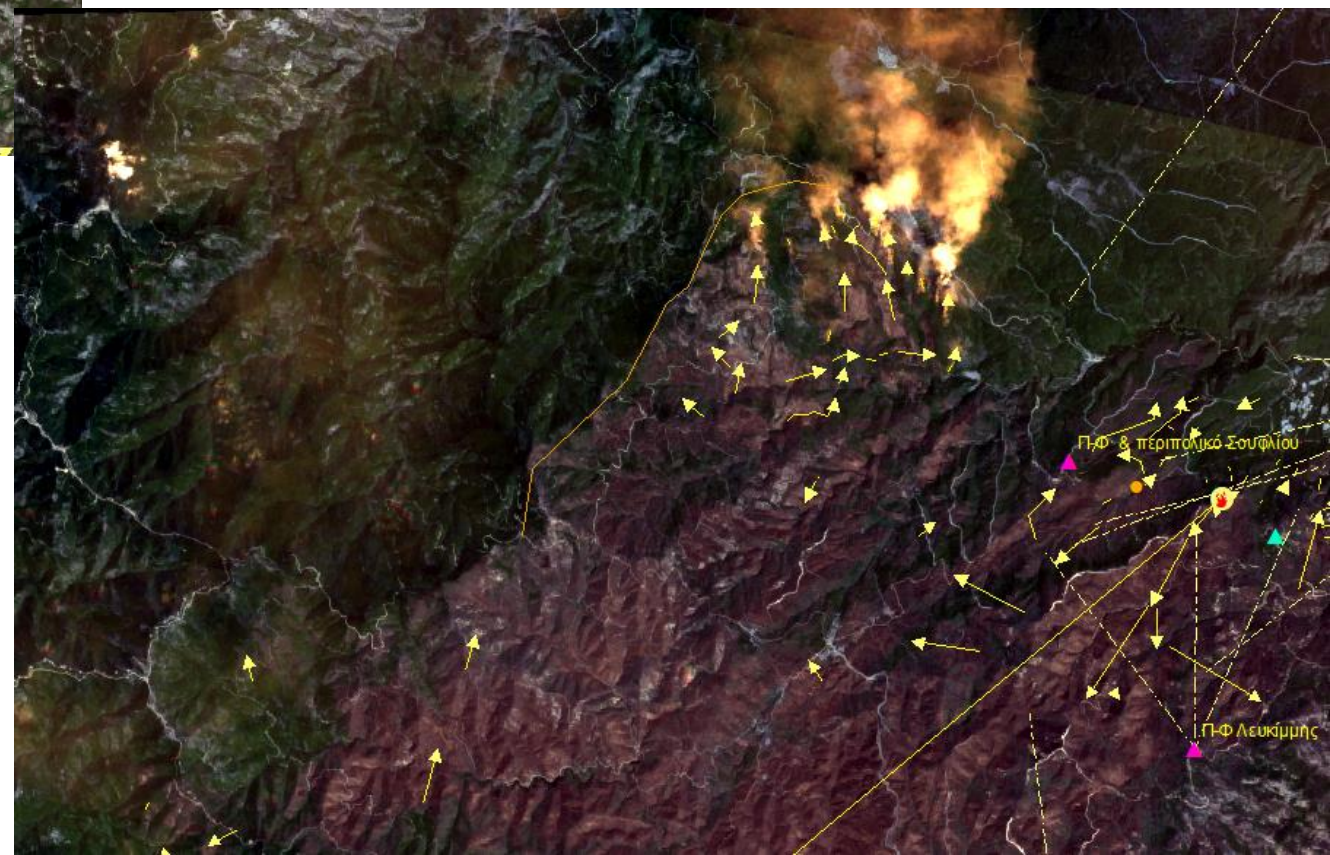




29 August to 2 September 2023

A predictable wind change turns the heel of the fire into a new front

More than 12,000 ha including 90% of the Small Core of the National Park were burnt because of this strategic mistake



Conclusions



Failure to identify windows of opportunity and/or **failure to make appropriate decisions** on the allocation, spatial dispersion and deployment of the necessary ground firefighting forces in different parts of the fire perimeter.

Absence of practically useful scientific support in the operations.

Significant gaps on training of the Fire Service officers and firefighters seem to be related to reduced effectiveness due to lack of knowledge, when suppressing forest fires.

Diachronic problems in the forest firefighting system which often result from a lack of compatibility between different agencies and create **serious coordination problems**.

Indications of **unmet local operational needs** expressed by sectoral officers of the Fire Service .

Incorrect evaluation of available data (e.g. meteorological forecasts), resulting in the **burning of an additional 12,000 ha, including the small core of the Dadia National Park** .



Proposals

In local level

In National level

Immediate actions, midterm and long-term actions





Thank you!!

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