

Collect - Connect - Exchange

SURE

SUstaining and Enhancing REsilience of European Forests

European Forest Risk Facility

For better-informed decisions in natural resource management and policy.

What we do



1. Networking platform supporting the integration of disturbances and risks into day-to-day forest management in order to make forests and forest landscapes more resilient.



2. Identification of needs and capacities amongst different regions and respective stakeholders.



3. Fostering collaboration at the interface between science, policy and operational management (science – policy – practice interaction).

4. Mobilization of expert networks to provide guidance and capacities where required or requested, while stimulating cross-boundary exchange of scientific and practical knowledge.



5. Collection of comprehensive and up-to-date information related to damage and threats to forests.



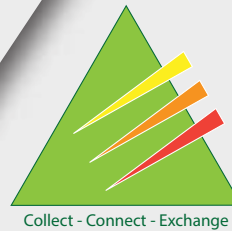
6. Exchange of lessons learned and good practice guidance to stimulate further research, monitoring and support of management activities towards improved and adapted risk mitigation.



SUstaining and Enhancing REsilience of European Forests (SURE), coordinated by EFI, establishes the secretariat for the European Forest Risk Facility. The process of establishment is also supported by various projects such as the EU-funded NetRiskWork – Networking for the European Forest Risk Facility. In addition, an important target for SURE is to secure longer-term funding for the Risk Facility from benefiting countries and organizations.



with the support from
Federal Ministry
of Food
and Agriculture



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Forest Risks

Droughts and fires

- More extreme weather events induced by climate change
- Forest fires high on the agenda since disastrous fires hit Portugal in 2017
- More fire incidents also in countries north of the Mediterranean (e.g. Germany, Ireland)
- Droughts and heat waves in various European regions (e.g. Greece, Portugal)
- Droughts have an amplifying effect on fire

Storms

- Windstorms are a major disturbance factor in European forests
- Examples like Lothar (1999) and Kyrill (2007) caused widespread damages
- Areas affected by windstorms have a much higher risk to be further damaged by insects or pests
- Windstorms can devastate confined regions (e.g. storm Gudrun in Sweden)
- Smaller events can add-up to significant amounts over multiple countries (e.g. winter 2017/18)

Biotic threats

- Climate change has strong impact on biotic threats (e.g. bark beetle or pests)
- Several European countries are heavily affected by bark beetle (e.g. Poland, Czech Republic)
- Pests typically follow abiotic damages (drought or wind)
- New diseases are difficult to predict but can spread rapidly
- Damage caused by game is a major obstacle to natural forest regeneration in Europe

CONTACT



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