FIREURISK - DEVELOPING A HOLISTIC, RISK-WISE STRATEGY FOR EUROPEAN WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT

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Executive Summary

This document includes the second version (v.2) of the communication plan created for the FirEURisk project. The Communication plan (v.2) is a strategy document containing two parts: (1) reporting on the already performed communication actions and their impact and (2) the revised plan for communicating about the project and its progress to the external audiences. It includes the strategic guidelines for the project communication, as well as a description of the key stakeholders and target groups for the FirEURisk project. In addition, it sheds light on the key messages designed for each of these groups. The plan also entails a list of concrete communication actions to be completed during the rest of the project duration, together with their respective key performance indicators (KPIs), to ensure the effective evaluation and monitoring of the project communication efforts. Finally, it presents a timeline for communication throughout the project, with a focus on the third year of the project for this second version of the communication plan.

The communication plan will be internally monitored monthly and modified when seen necessary to ensure best possible support for achieving both the goals of communication as well as those of the entire project. A revised version of the plan will be delivered to the European Commission by month 48 of the project.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the document

The present document D6.7 "Communication plan-v.2" presents the revised communication plan of the FirEUrisk project. The plan guides all communication activities of the project and will be updated during regular intervals to best serve the overall project goals. The present revised plan describes the goals of communication, the targeted audiences, the key messages, channels of communication, communication actions and the schedule for communication during the remaining two years (24 months) of the project. In addition, the document highlights the impact achieved in the project by M24, by presenting the communication actions completed during the first two years of the project.

Communication plays a crucial role in the development and successful completion of the project. In order to unify and integrate existing wildfire risk management protocols around Europe into one comprehensive and efficient strategy, wide-reaching and versatile communication about the project's goals and progress to a variety of stakeholders (among others the end-users of the solutions, the academic community, and the general public) has to be done throughout the project lifetime.

As the result of this present revision, the communication plan will continue to be implemented during the remaining 24 months of the project, with minor changes and updates until further notice. These changes are listed below in section 1.2 "Summary of changes to the first version of the communication plan".

1.2 Summary of changes to the first version of the communication plan

Thanks to the continuous monitorisation of the communication actions being completed in the project, the changes to this revised version of the initial communication plan (D6.6: Communication plan- v1) are relatively small. The most significant ones are the following:

- The document has been complemented with section 2 "Impact of communication during first two years of the project", which reports on the already performed communication actions and the impact achieved with them at a general level. More detailed descriptions of completed activities and their impact have been included in section 6 "Channels of communication".
- The situation analysis first presented in deliverable D6.6: Communication plan- v1 has been lightly edited in section 3 of this document, with updated information regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, upcoming events, and other projects working in the field of wildfire risk management. The SWOT (short for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis for communication has also been updated. The points presented in the initial SWOT analysis in D6.6 have been reviewed, and comments of their effects on the project have been included in the same section.

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- A mention has been added to the first communication objective in section 4 “Strategic guidelines for communication” regarding the channels and materials by which the desired impact aims to be reached.
- The descriptions of some of the channels, materials and actions in section 6 “Channels of communication” have been updated, particularly those related to Twitter (section 6.2.1); the newsletter (6.4), the printed and audio-visual materials (6.5), and the collaborative actions with the FIRELOGUE project (6.7). A new section “Communication support for events” (6.7) has been added.
- KPIs of some of the communication actions, especially concerning the impact on social media, have been revised and edited in table 4 under section 8 “Actions and KPIs”. New KPIs regarding impressions have been added to the action “Regular content creation and community management”.
- The timelines of communication for the duration of the whole project as well as year 3 specifically have been updated in section 8 “Timeline and Phases of Communication”.

1.2 Structure of the document

This document is divided into 11 main sections. Following the introductory section, a summary on the actions completed and impact achieved with project communication during the first two years of the project is presented. After this, a revised situation analysis regarding the different circumstances surrounding and concerning the project is described. Then the document proceeds to present the strategic guidelines of the project communication plan – its goals and mission – after which it moves on to the key stakeholder and target groups of the project in section 5. In section 6, the communication channels and means used in the project are presented, together with descriptions of activities completed in these channels and their impact during the first two years of the project. Sections 7 and 8 showcase the key messages targeted at different audiences and action for communicating about the project during the remaining 2 years of the project. The timeline of the communication actions is presented in section 9. In section number 10 of this deliverable, the FirEUrisk monitoring routine for communication is described. The final section 11 includes the conclusion of this revised plan. Finally, Annex I summarises the results of the network analysis completed on the project’s Twitter account in M17.

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2. Impact of communication during first two years of the project

Communication regarding FirEURisk during the first two years of the project has been successful in terms of disseminating the project messages to the key stakeholder clusters. It has had an important role in contributing to some of the project goals, particularly objective O18 ("Implement innovative approaches to communicate fire risk to local communities, stakeholders and policymakers, by increasing risk awareness, preparedness and capacity to reduce vulnerability and exposure, involving citizens in a knowledge transfer process of collaboration"), as can be gathered by the subsequent sections of this document explaining the work conducted during the first half of the project in regards to communicating the project and its progress to external stakeholders. Special attention has been paid throughout the development of the different communication materials and content to the adjustment and translation of the more scientific information of the project to clear and memorable key messages, to ensure reaching as wide impact as possible also amongst non-technical audiences.

To gather a better understanding of the impact achieved with communication, continuous monitoring has been done throughout the first 24 months of FirEURisk regarding the variety of actions executed in the different project communication channels. This monitoring has demonstrated that there's vast interest towards the project and its topics, especially in social media (namely Twitter and LinkedIn) as well as in the traditional media. Examples of completed actions as well as their resulting impact, e.g., in the form of media hits and social media visibility, have been included in section 6 "Channels for communication". The impact monitoring has also shown that the project is well on its way to achieving (if not already achieved) the KPIs set in the initial communication plan (deliverable D6.6: Communication plan- v1 submitted in M6).

By the time this revised plan is being written, two network analyses on Twitter have been completed (namely 1 and 1,5 years after the project beginning) to study the communities formed around the project account and to identify the presence and lack of certain stakeholders. Based on these analyses, we can conclude that various of the stakeholders listed in the first version of this plan (D6.6) are interested in and following the project. These stakeholders include representatives from the academic community, first responders, policy makers, civil society profiles, members of the general public, as well as some industry stakeholders. The key data and results of the latest complex network analysis on Twitter, completed in M17 of the project, can be found in Annex I.

In the press, FirEURisk has also had vast visibility in these first couple of years of the project. After the beginning of the project in 2021, various press releases have been published to communicate its approach and goals, all of which have had a positive repercussion in European and international media outlets in terms of published articles and news stories, more frequently during the fire season months and after wildfire incidents. As wildfires become larger and unfortunately occur repeatedly each year, there will continue to be timely moments in which the integrated FirEURisk strategy can very likely be pushed to the news agenda. More information on the completed press actions and impact can be found in section 6.3.1 "Impact achieved via press actions".

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3. Situation analysis

In the first version of this communication plan, delivered as D6.6: Communication plan- v1, a thorough situation analysis regarding the internal and external circumstances of the project was presented. In this revised version, only changes to the previously presented points, as well as new additions, have been introduced. To view the full situation analysis, please refer to D6.6.

3.1 External context

- **The pandemic:** Although initially having proposed a threat for project communication in terms of the partners not being able to meet and exchange information face-to-face, the pandemic also forced the consortium to establish steady routines for online meetings and communication, thus enforcing regular interaction between the project partners. By the time of this revision of the communication plan, the situation with the coronavirus pandemic has become more stable. The pandemic is not top news anymore, and the project partners have been able to meet in person in two General Assemblies, with a third one taking place in March 2023. In addition to this, regular online meetings are being organised within and between work packages.

- **The DRR (disaster risk reduction) & wildfire risk management community in the EU (and beyond):** Connections to other actors in the field are constantly being built and reinforced by all project partners. One way of doing this is the participation and presentation of FirEURisk in different conferences and events. Below are examples of upcoming events, participation in which will be evaluated:

    - International Wildland Fire Conference (16-19 May 2023, Porto, Portugal)
    - European Climate Change Adaptation Conference (19-21 June 2023, Dublin, Ireland)
    - Fire in the Earth System: Humans and Nature (4-8 July 2023, Granada, Spain)
    - International Fire Ecology and Management Congress (4-8 December 2023, Monterey, California, USA)

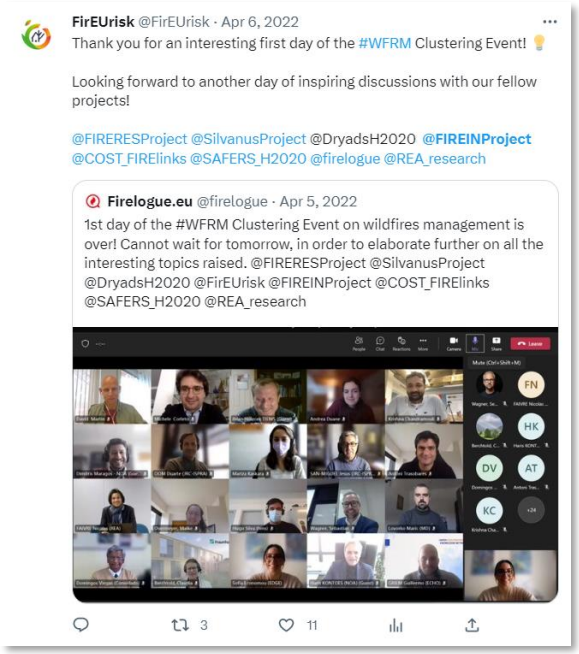
- **Related EU projects & initiatives:** Collaborations with other projects working in the field and funded by the European Commission are constantly contemplated and joint actions organised whenever a suiting opportunity presents itself. A detailed list of on-going EU projects has been presented in D6.1 - “FirEURisk network establishment and register" submitted in M3 of the project and are presented in D6.2 - “FirEURisk Network Sustainability Plan v.1”, also submitted in M24. Below a description of the collaboration with FIRELOGUE:

    - FIRELOGUE (Cross Sector Dialogue for Wildfire Risk Management): The project aims to promote initiatives focused on exchanging knowledge and best practices, towards reducing the risk of fire. FirEURisk is part of this collaborative initiative together with three other Innovation Actions: TREEADS, SILVANUS and FIRE-RES. The collaboration provides an excellent opportunity for information exchange and coordinating common actions between the projects, both in terms of

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innovation potential as well as jointly communicating wildfire risk management to external audiences. Since its beginning in November 2021, FIRELOGUE has already coordinated various meetings and activities in which FirEUrisk has actively participated. These joint communication actions are presented in section 6.7.1.

- **Networks:** As described in deliverable D6.6, the FirEUrisk consortium has extensive connections to related networks and initiatives, such as the FIRE-IN pan-European network and the FIRElinks project. These connections have been leveraged in common events and meetings (e.g., those organised under the umbrella of FIRELOGUE described in section 6.7) as well as in terms of, for example, common social media actions (see examples below in figures 1 and 2). Collaboration will continue to be leveraged whenever favourable opportunities arise.





Figures 1&2. Screen captures of social media interactions between projects and networks.

- **Related knowledge infrastructures & associations:** To capitalise on the project findings, the consortium aims to share its results on different knowledge infrastructures (e.g. European Forest Fire Information System [EFFIS], European Commission Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre, Copernicus EMS, Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations) and with relevant international (International Union of Forest Research Organisations [IUFRO], Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund [CEPF]) and European Federation of the European Union Fire Officers Associations [FEU]) associations of professionals.

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3.2 Internal context

There are no significant changes regarding the internal context that would affect the project communication. Some comments regarding the consortium have been introduced in Table 1, which showcases the updated SWOT analysis for communication in the FirEUrisk project.

3.3 SWOT analysis for the communication plan

3.3.1 Status of the points presented in initial SWOT analysis

The first SWOT analysis for communication, presented in D6.6: Communication plan- v1, included a first overview of topics and issues potentially affecting project communication activities.

Key strengths as identified in the first version were the amount and variety of partner organisations participating in the consortium, as they were foreseen to support spreading the project messages. This has proven to be the case, as a big part of the vast impact being recorded as result of the project communication activities (e.g. on social media and international press) has been thanks to the dissemination efforts by the project partners in their countries. The consortium as a whole also recognises the importance of communicating about their activities within the project, as expected in the first SWOT analysis, which makes the project communication something that all partners are clearly committed to.

Similarly as expected in the first analysis from the point of view of communication opportunities, the project topics have attracted attention from the media, which has been seen in the amount of published media hits as well as requests to interview project researchers for news stories in their respective countries. On social media, the discussions around wildfires and wildfire risk management are also extremely active, which has helped in gaining visibility for the posts sent from the project's Twitter and LinkedIn accounts.

From the point of view of weaknesses, in D6.6 it was identified that the fact that key communication materials might need to be translated to other languages could potentially slow down the publication of these materials. This fortunately has not been the case, as the materials have been published in English first, and in case translated versions have been needed, they've been created separately. In most cases, however, the English-language materials have been used to present the project to stakeholders.

In addition, the potential negative impact of having a project consortium with a large number of partners was identified as a weakness, as it was thought it could affect the effectiveness of internal communication. This potential weakness has however been eased by having internal Committees (e.g. the Project Steering Committee, the Technical Management Committee) and Boards (e.g. End-User Advisory Board, Dissemination and Exploitation Board) in the FirEUrisk project, designed to facilitate decision-making around different topics. To keep internal communication fluent and up-to-date, regular meetings are being organised both within the various work packages of the project, but also

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between all project partners. By M23, 2 in-person and 2 online General Assemblies (including the project kick-off meeting) have been organised, to ensure knowledge exchange and inform partners about the work conducted in different parts of the project. In addition, in 2022 an internal newsletter, gathering key information and updates about project progress, was launched on the project website (see more information in section 6.4).

Finally, as to the threats listed in the first SWOT analysis, reaching local stakeholders in the participating countries of FirEUrisk isn't the easiest of tasks, but has been put to practice by the respective partners of the project consortium. The main language of the general project communication is English, which can make it difficult to get the messages across all around Europe. However, materials such as press releases have also been translated into different languages, such as Portuguese, Spanish and German, and will continue to be translated as seen necessary.

During the beginning of the project, the coronavirus pandemic was still actively ongoing, which was considered as a possible issue that could present problems for project communication and hinder the possibilities of getting the FirEUrisk messages across in the media. Luckily, this didn't hinder the media visibility gained for the project, as explained in section 6.3.1. At this current moment the pandemic has lost its daily relevance, at least from a communication point of view, freeing up space in the media and generally in the public discourse.

3.3.2 Updated SWOT analysis

In Table 1 the updated SWOT analysis considering the current circumstances of the FirEUrisk project in terms of communication can be found. Some of the considerations presented in the initial analysis in D6.6: Communication plan-v1 are still relevant and valid, whereas many have shifted or resulted to be less important in the current moment.

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Table 1. SWOT analysis as of February 2023

Strengths	Weaknesses
• The project partners actively help in spreading the FirEURisk messages via e.g., social and traditional media as well as different events, and are committed to communicating about the project. • Potential end-users are already members of the consortium as third parties or partners or members of the End-Users Board. • The project has good ties to other EU-funded projects, and forms part of an action (FIRELOGUE) specifically aiming to build dialogue between initiatives working towards better wildfire risk management via the works of the EU Projects Board. Common actions between projects are actively planned and executed, amplifying the voices of all participating projects (FirEURisk included).	• The main language used in project communication is English, although the project partners represent a broad spectrum of nationalities and languages. More materials dould be produced/translated into local languages. • Internal communication between a consortium with as many partners as in FirEURisk has to be paid special attention. Clear protocols and regular meetings are a way to ensure a smooth exchange of information between partners.
Opportunities	**Threats**
• The first years of the project have proven that the FirEURisk experts are repeatedly requested for interviews and the press releases are published through the national news agencies of the partners' countries. • There are plenty of communicable topics and perspectives within the project, which can be used for content in social media, blogs, and fostering press relations. • The conversation around wildfires is very active on social media, which makes it easy to connect FirEURisk to ongoing discussions.	• During the first two years of FirEURisk, the media coverage regarding the project has been about its approach and objectives. As the project moves forward, concrete recommendations for improving wildfire risk management should be drawn, to ensure FirEURisk is still relevant in the public eye. • Reaching local stakeholders might be challenging because of language issues (see first point under "Weaknesses") and different time zones.

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In summary, the project consortium's active participation in the project communication activities has and continues to be an important asset. The partners understand the value of this work and contribute significantly to the spreading of the project's key messages to relevant stakeholders and audiences, both at an international as well as a national level. An extremely relevant part of understanding the needs of these stakeholders is the fact that many of them are already involved in the project, either as partners or members of the End-User Board.

From the point of view of potential pitfalls of project communication, special attention should still be paid in the production and translation of project materials into different languages. For example, on social media project partners will also be encouraged even more to share content published from the general project account on their institutions' national accounts, translating the key messages into their respective languages.

Another important point to consider are the recommendations for improved wildfire risk management that the project will produce, which should be clearly communicated to representatives of the media as well as other key stakeholders of the project. Having clear key messages in place is necessary in order to ensure that FirEURisk remains newsworthy and of interest to these audiences.

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4. Strategic guidelines for communication

The key guidelines behind the communication conducted in the FirEURisk project continue to be the same as presented in D6.6: Communication plan- v1:

Communication mission:

To raise awareness among the project stakeholders on the importance of taking a comprehensive approach to wildfire risk management.

Communication goals:

- To raise public awareness on the risks posed by extreme wildfires in wildlands and in urban areas that are in or near wildlands via various means, such as social media, press and a variety of audiovisual communication actions.
- To promote a new culture of wildfire risk assessment, reduction and adaptation in light of global and climate changes.
- To highlight the potential and foster the acceptance of the solutions developed by FirEURisk in the context of wildfire risk reduction and adaptation.
- To show how European collaborations promote innovation and make a positive impact on European society.

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5. Stakeholders and target audiences

The audiences targeted with project communication continue to be the same as identified in the first version of this communication plan, delivered as D6.6: Communication plan- v1. Please refer to deliverable D6.6 for more information.

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6. Channels of communication

The channels used for communicating about the project remain mainly the same as described in D6.6: Communication plan- v1. Bigger changes or updates have been made in sections 6.2.1 “Twitter; 6.4 “E-newsletter”; 6.5 “Printed and audio-visual materials”, and new sections 6.6 “Communication support for events” and 6.7 “FIRELOGUE actions” have been added. Examples of the work completed by February 2023 (M23 of the project) have been presented below the descriptions of each channel in separate subsections.

6.1 Website & blog

The project website (https://fireurisk.eu/) functions as the homebase for all FirEUrisk related information, materials and resources. Different audiences are always encouraged to visit the website for more insights and details about the project. All the multimedia materials produced within the project, as well as relevant information for press actions, are published on the project’s website. In addition to more static, general information (what FirEUrisk is about, who the project partners are, the different parts of the project), the website includes a blog/news section, explaining interesting news and activities completed within FirEUrisk as well as other societal topics and phenomena surrounding the project. The blog is being updated regularly, at least every two months. In addition to this rhythm of publication of blogs, the website is updated on a regular basis, by adding resources and published materials, media hits, and newsletters on it.

6.1.1 Impact achieved via the website & blog

Until M23, more than 6.500 users have visited the FirEUrisk website, spending an average of 1 minutes and 16 seconds on it during their visits. Screen captures of the website can be found below (figures 3&4).

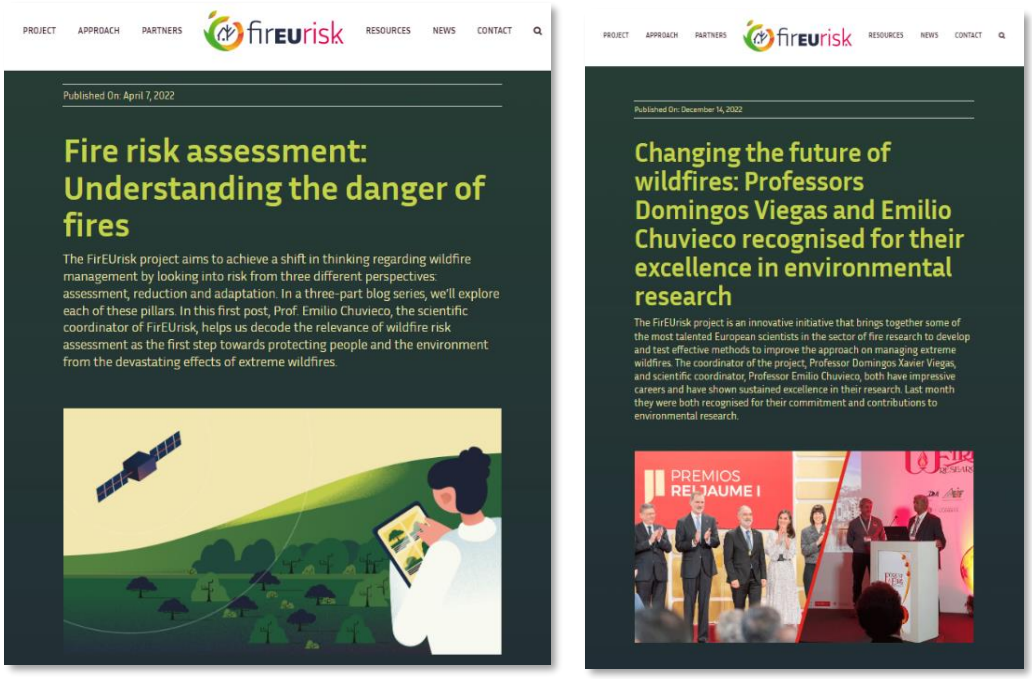




Figures 3&4. Screen captures from the FirEUrisk website.

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Blogs published on the website have included the promotion of awards received by FirEURisk's Project Coordinator, Professor Domingos Viegas and Scientific Coordinator, Professor Emilio Chuvieco, as well as descriptions regarding the different perspectives of the project in general language. Until M23, 9 articles have been launched on the blog, attracting nearly 1.800 views by visiting users. Screen captures of the blog platform can be found below (figures 5&6).



Figures 5&6. Screen captures from the FirEURisk blog.

6.2 Social media

Social media is a key channel for promoting FirEURisk, particularly because of the international nature of the project. As the project's stakeholders and audiences are located in different countries around Europe and beyond, social media is one of the best ways of targeting people across country borders. In addition, information about different natural disasters (wildfires included) is often quickly spread on social media, which makes these channels great for gathering relevant data about communication related to the project topics. A comprehensive social media style guide was created at the beginning of the project to guide the tone used in social media as well as the type of content published. The guide is being revised annually, to make sure that it stays relevant and timely.

The project has accounts in Twitter, LinkedIn and YouTube. Even though Facebook was also considered as a potential social media channel to be created for the project, it was finally rejected because it was recognised that the key stakeholder groups targeted are most present in Twitter and LinkedIn. The results from two complex network analyses completed on the Twitter account of FirEURisk (the results of the latest of which have been described in Annex I) have

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confirmed that the strategy used on the platform has worked to attract relevant audiences to follow the project. Updates on social media are given at least twice a week, starting during the first year of the project, with the aim to build a community of at least 5.000 followers by the end of the project.

The purpose of each of the chosen social media channel is explained below.

6.2.1 Twitter

The aim of the @FirEUrisk Twitter account is to generate interest around the project topics and reach out to (potentially) interested stakeholders. As Twitter is an extremely up-to-date social media channel, particularly when it comes to topical events such as natural disasters, it is being used to stay on top of current wildfire related conversations and to promote the progress of the project on a weekly basis. An editorial calendar is being created for each month, including content about both FirEUrisk as well as related topics. In addition to content publication, regular community management is being done to foster interaction and engagement amongst the project's followers. The project's Twitter account is used to reach out to most of the target audiences. Also, to serve the aim of promoting the project research and activities, all partners' accounts have been followed, and their project-related tweets being retweeted by the project Twitter account.

In the initial communication plan, the possibility of using an already existing Twitter account called @AgainstDisaster, run by Scienseed and focuses on disaster risk reduction (DRR), was discussed. By the time of writing this revised communication plan, the account hasn't been activated to communicate about FirEUrisk and related topics. However, as of 2023 the account will be activated as a more outreach-styled channel for sharing information about wildfires and wildfire risk management. Cross-tweeting (re-tweeting between accounts) will be done between the AgainstDisaster and FirEUrisk accounts from 2023 onwards.

Scienseed's Impact Boost Tool is used on both accounts to attract relevant stakeholder profiles present on Twitter to follow and engage with the accounts, and in this way increase the visibility and impact that the project has online.

6.2.2 LinkedIn

The FirEUrisk LinkedIn account is being used particularly to reach out to industrial and in some cases academic stakeholders, share information about open job positions within the project and promote FirEUrisk's innovation potential. Other content topics include interesting project phases, findings and activities or events.

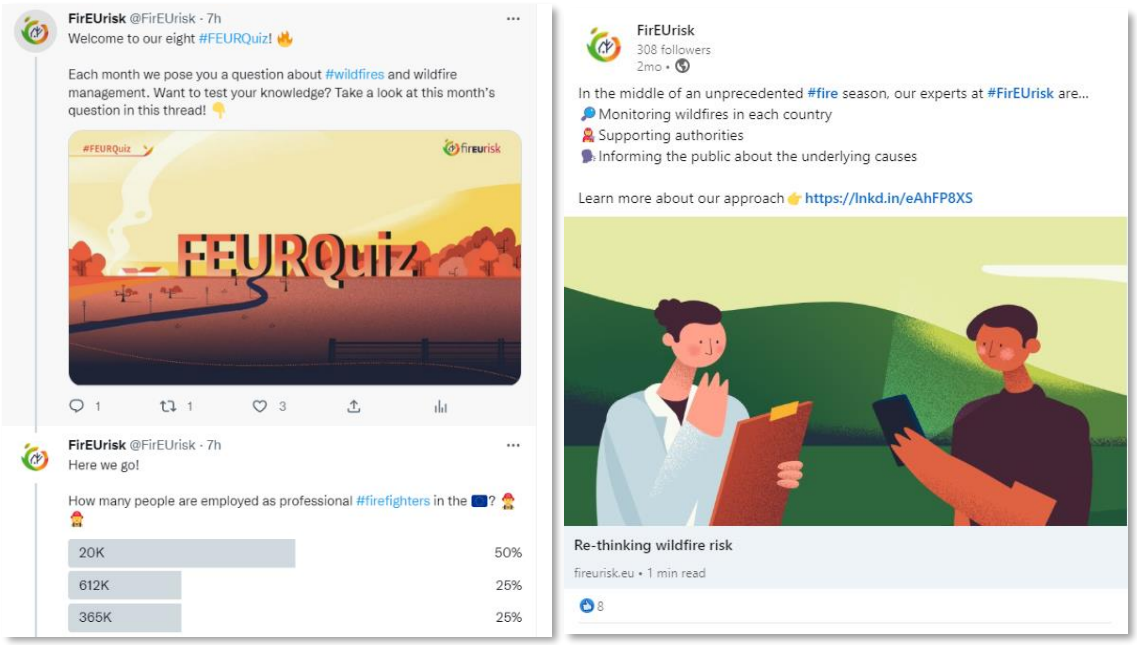
6.2.3 YouTube

All audio-visual materials produced in FirEUrisk, such as the initial motion graphic animation to present the project, the online trainings being organised as part of the project activities, and the final video to eventually wrap up the project, is being uploaded to the project's YouTube channel. The links to the different materials are distributed via Twitter and LinkedIn, and the videos are also embedded on the project website.

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6.2.4 Impact achieved via social media

Textual and graphic content regarding FirEUrisk, related topics in the form of news and articles, as well as blog posts and upcoming events, has been published on the Twitter and LinkedIn accounts on a weekly basis, around 2-3 times a week. In addition, a monthly outreach quiz posing questions to followers on wildfires and their management is being launched by the name “FEURQuiz” on Twitter. Examples of content published on Twitter and LinkedIn can be found below in figures 7&8.

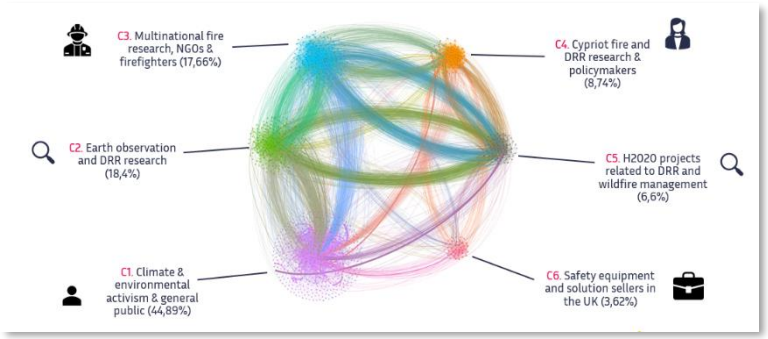


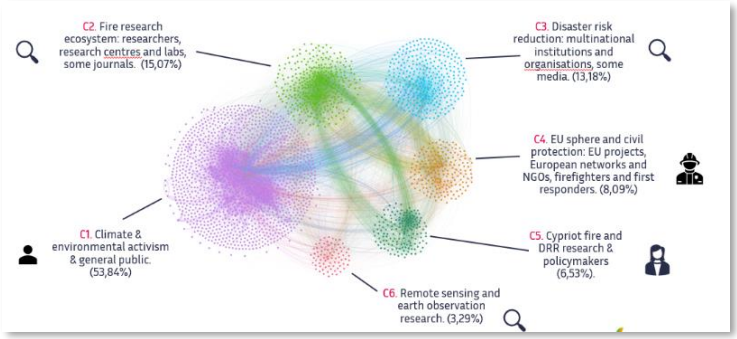
Figures 7&8. Screen captures from the FirEUrisk Twitter (left) and LinkedIn (right) accounts.

In addition to the regular publication of content and interactions with the followers of the accounts via commenting, liking and sharing other users’ content, the follower community of the project on Twitter is being grown in a highly targeted manner using a proprietary software developed by project partner Scienseed. This software, called Impact Boost Tool, enables the automated following of users that are relevant for the project. These users can be searched for and followed based on the keywords and hashtags they use, and other related accounts they follow. The Impact Boost Tool has, together with the content creation strategy followed on the account, allowed the account to grow at an accelerated pace, managing to create highly segmented audiences around it. The results can be seen in the complex network analyses conducted on the Twitter account (see figures 9&10). The first analysis was conducted in March 2022 (after the first year of the project) the second in September 2022. The audience communities remained more or less

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the same between the two analyses, although the amount of profiles in the identified communities increased. More detailed description of the results of the latest analysis can be found in Annex I.





Figures 9&10. Screen captures of the two network analyses completed on the @FirEUrisk Twitter account.

By M22 of the project, the @FirEUrisk Twitter account had gained more than 2.900 followers. The development of the follower count of the account can be viewed in figure 11 below. The visibility of the Twitter account has been extremely good: the published content has been viewed more than 221.000 times (impressions), with an average engagement rate of 4%, which is a good result for a Twitter account.

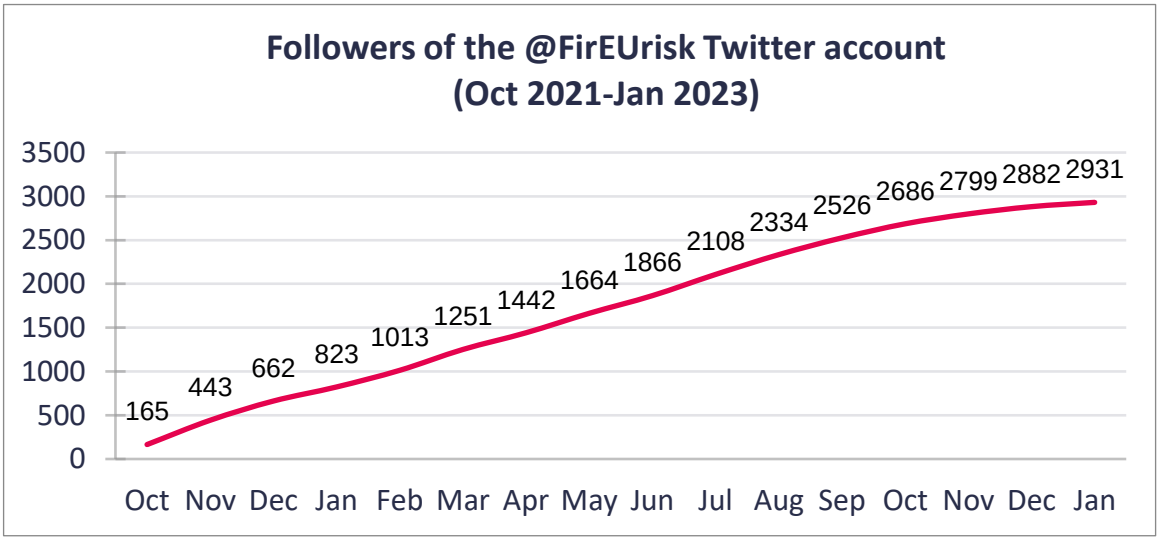


Figure 11. Development of the follower count of the project's Twitter account.

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On LinkedIn, until M23 of the project, FirEUrisk counted with nearly 450 followers (see figure 12 below regarding the follower count). The content published on the LinkedIn page has been seen almost 40.000 times and its average engagement rate is 7,5%, which is a good indicator of the followers being interested in the content published.

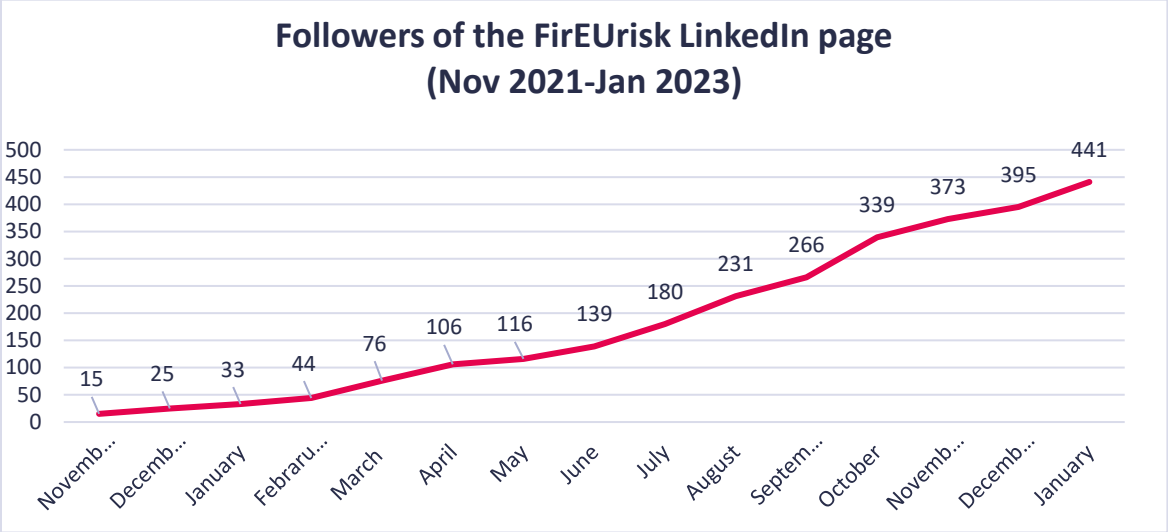


Figure 12. Development of the follower count of the project's LinkedIn page.

The activity on social media has particularly contributed to project objective O18, given the innovative tools used to grow the project accounts in a segmented manner and the regular dissemination of content that helps raising awareness regarding wildfires and risk management amongst various stakeholders, including citizens, policymakers and researchers.

6.3 Press actions

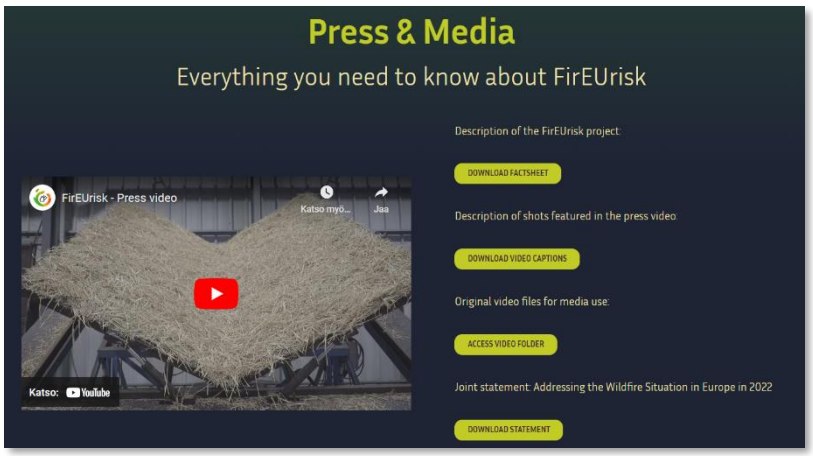
The press visibility of the project during the first two years has been extremely positive. The work to keep the project relevant in the public eye will continue until its very end. Press releases in the project are being written and distributed along newsworthy events. Contacts to relevant journalists and media outlets have been built from the outset of FirEUrisk to ensure mutually beneficial press relations throughout the project.

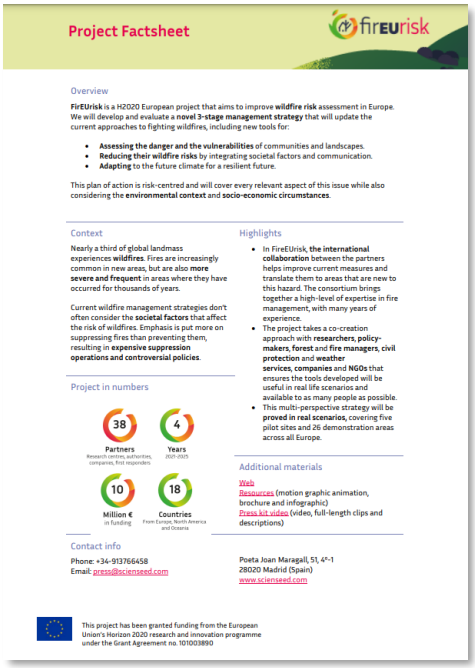
6.3.1 Impact achieved via press actions

To get started with the press efforts, a journalist contact database was created for the sending of press releases to media outlets across Europe and to increae the impact of the project in the public eye. In addition, a press kit (see figures 13&14 below) was developed and published on the project website, to function an easily shareable resource to

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be sent to journalists interested in publishing news stories about the project. The press kit includes a factsheet with relevant information about the project, as well as video resources that have been gathered in the project by either Scienseed at the plenary meeting held in Coimbra in M12, or those provided by partner ADAI. The press kit can be found at https://fireurisk.eu/resources/.





Figures 13&14. Screen captures of the press kit hosted on the project website.

Press releases (see figures 15&16 below) have been sent from the project to journalists around Europe. The first one, announcing the official start of the project, was elaborated in English during the first months of the project and shared with the press offices of the project partners. A second press release was published in M17 regarding the worrying wildfire situation of the summer of 2022, and the aim of FirEUrisk to improve existing strategies for the management of extreme fires across Europe. The press release was written in English and translated to Spanish, Portuguese and German. As a result of this second press release, more than 120 media hits mentioning FirEUrisk in at least 7 languages were recorded. Overall, the project topic has proven to be very interesting for the media, as news stories about wildfires are constantly published especially during summers when wildfires are taking place.

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PRESS RELEASE

Extreme wildfires in Mediterranean countries provide lessons for climate-impacted Europe

- The climate crisis is fuelling wildfires in Europe, with **high intensity fires arising further North** than ever before.
- FirEUrisk project is studying scenarios to mitigate fire risk across the continent, leveraging valuable **lessons learned in Southern-European** countries.
- The goal is to **share knowledge** with countries that have limited previous experience in managing extreme wildfires, so that all citizens are equally protected.

Madrid, 11th August 2022 – With wildfires raging across Europe, Southern European countries have deployed all their strategies for the prevention and management of fires. As fire regimes spread to Northern latitudes due to climate change and socioeconomic changes, experts from the FirEUrisk project are fostering knowledge transfer between European countries to improve their ability to prevent and react to this increased threat.

"We have to prepare ourselves for fires occurring in regions where they did not occur before, and becoming progressively more severe," explains FirEUrisk coordinator Dr Domingos Xavier Viegas from the University of Coimbra (Portugal). Leveraging on the experience of Mediterranean countries, "FirEUrisk is developing guidelines, directives and recommendations that can be adopted by central and Northern European countries."

In Portugal, the burned area at the end of July encompassed 70 thousand hectares, larger than any burned surface registered since 2017. In Spain, this year has been worse than the last 25 years (352 fires and 229 645 ha burned). The current year's events demonstrate that predicted changes, like the reduction of rainfall and the occurrence of repeated and prolonged heat waves, are becoming a 'new normal', indicating the emergence of predicted future climate scenarios with increased wildfire risk in Europe.

"Recent forecasts predict that in the near future, fire risk will increase 3-fold, that is, we'll face two or three times more days of very high to extreme fire risk. We must act to prepare our ecosystem and our society, or we'll have a very difficult future," says Dr Viegas.

Different realities across Europe, becoming one

Across Europe, "there are different realities, particularly in terms of combat preparedness, operational experience, equipment, training, and community preparation," explains Dr Viegas. Wildfires have not been as common or as severe in central and Northern Europe as they have been in the South. "These countries will soon have a similar organizational

This project has been granted funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101003890

NOTA DE PRENSA

Los incendios forestales de España y Portugal, lección para Europa ante la crisis climática

- El aumento de las temperaturas globales está **agravando el riesgo de incendios** en toda Europa, empeorando la situación de los países Mediterráneos y desplazando el **alto riesgo de incendio a latitudes superiores**.
- Científicos y gestores del proyecto FirEUrisk recogen aprendizajes de la gestión de incendios forestales en la península Ibérica para **informar a países del centro y norte de Europa**, donde la experiencia de incendios es más limitada.
- El objetivo del proyecto es compartir conocimientos y acelerar el desarrollo de una estrategia científica de prevención y gestión de incendios forestales, para que **toda la ciudadanía tenga el mismo grado de protección** ante la amenaza.

Madrid. 11 de agosto de 2022 – El verano está dejando una oleada de incendios forestales sin precedentes en muchas partes de Europa, y los países más afectados están en el sur. Como consecuencia de la crisis climática y cambios socioeconómicos, el riesgo de sufrir incendios extremos avanza cada año hacia el centro y norte del continente, mientras se agrava en países de la cuenca Mediterránea. Expertos del proyecto FirEUrisk están fomentando el intercambio de conocimiento entre países europeos para mejorar su capacidad de prevención y reacción ante esta amenaza.

"Tenemos que prepararnos para el riesgo de incendios en regiones donde aún no existían, y donde se están volviendo cada vez más graves", explica el Dr. Domingos Xavier Viegas de la Universidad de Coimbra, coordinador del proyecto FirEUrisk.

En Portugal, el área calcinada a finales de julio suma 70 000 hectáreas, más que cualquier año desde 2017. En España se registran por ahora 352 incendios y 229 645 hectáreas quemadas, las peores cifras de los últimos 25 años. Aprovechando la experiencia de estos países veteranos en la lucha contra el fuego, "FirEUrisk está desarrollando líneas, directivas y recomendaciones que [también] se puedan adoptar en países del centro y norte de Europa", explica el Dr. Viegas.

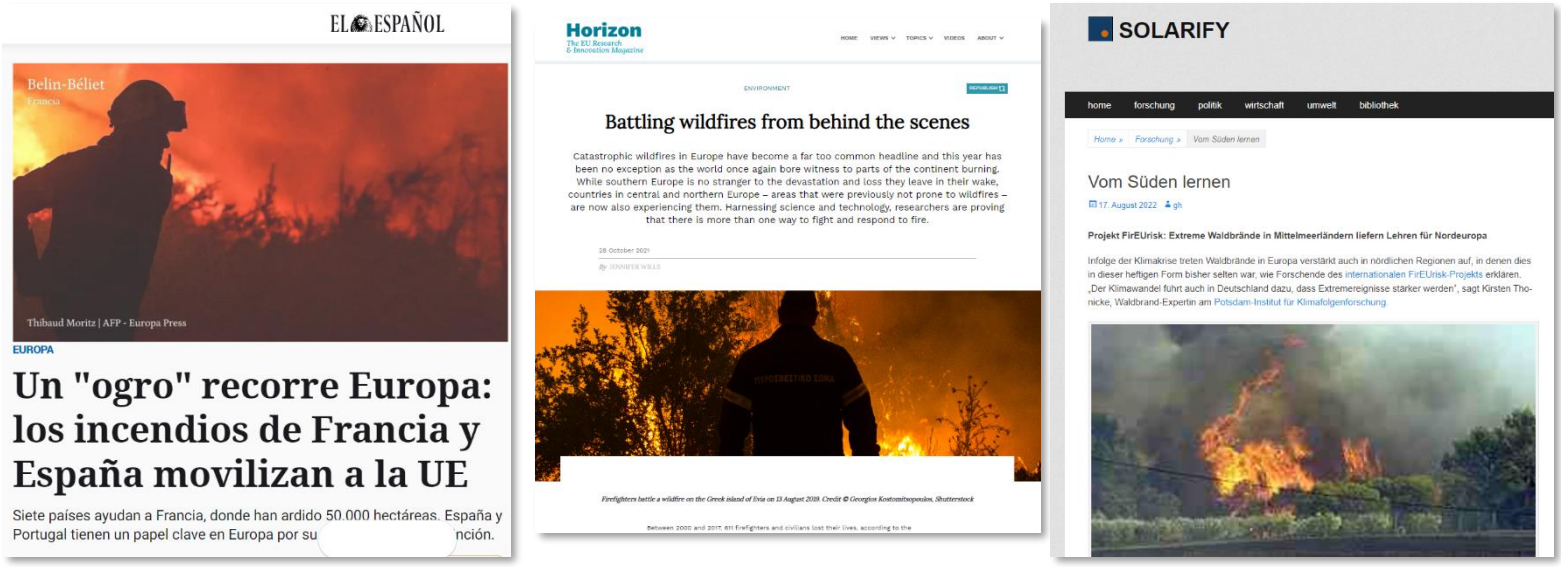
Los sucesos de este año demuestran que cambios anticipados por los modelos científicos, como la reducción de las precipitaciones y la aparición de olas de calor repetidas y prolongadas, se están convirtiendo en una 'nueva normalidad'. Esto indica que nos adentramos en escenarios climáticos proyectados donde el riesgo de incendios en Europa se dispara.

"Las predicciones recientes indican que el peligro de incendio se va a multiplicar por tres. Es decir, nos enfrentaremos a dos o tres veces más probabilidad de tener días con riesgo muy alto o extremo de incendios. Debemos actuar para preparar nuestros ecosistemas y nuestra sociedad, o podemos tener un futuro muy complicado", añade el Dr. Viegas.

This project has been granted funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101003890

Figures 15&16. Examples of press releases sent from the project.

Examples of media hits recorded by the project can be found as screen shots below (figures 17-19). A more comprehensive listing can be found on the project website at: https://fireurisk.eu/pressbook/.



Figures 17-19. Examples of media hits achieved in the FirEUrisk project.

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6.4 E-newsletter

In the first version of the communication plan (D6.6), this action was described as an external newsletter that would be sent to interested stakeholders of the project. However, after internal discussions it was decided that the newsletter will be an internal effort aimed at the project consortium. Given the vast size of the consortium (38 partners from across Europe and abroad), the newsletter provides an excellent opportunity to share updates from different work packages and partners with the rest of the project team. The publication rhythm is at least once a year, and all the editions will be uploaded to the project website.

6.4.1 Impact achieved via the newsletter

A first internal newsletter for sharing updates of the progress of FirEURisk was designed and published on the project website and shared with the project partners via e-mail (see figures 20&21 below). It supports keeping the consortium up to date on different events and updates of the project, together with relevant media hits and materials developed in the project. The first newsletter can be found at: www.fireurisk.eu/newsletter-01/





Figures 20&21. Screen captures from the first internal FirEURisk newsletter.

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6.5 Printed and audio-visual materials

A number of materials to present the project and its findings have and will be created in FirEURisk. During the first six months of the project, a motion graphic animation, a brochure and an infographic poster were designed. In addition, social media banners have been designed for the promotion of events and other key moments of the project in the FirEURisk channels, as well as the channels of the partner institutions. Brochures and reports will be designed throughout the project as necessary. A final video will be created towards the end of the project to summarise the progress and achievements of FirEURisk. Material for the final video has already been recorded in the first in-person meeting of the consortium in the General Assembly (GA) organised in Coimbra, Portugal in March-April 2022. This includes video footage from the meeting and from a field trip completed during the GA, as well as interviews to project partners. In addition to the final video, these can be used for creating short videos for, e.g., social media about the different perspectives of the project.

6.5.1 Created audio-visual materials and their impact

FirEURisk was designed a distinctive visual identity, together with a brand manual explaining the significance behind the colours, fonts, and logo (figure 1 below). Templates for PowerPoint presentations and Word documents were also created as material for the project partners to use when presenting the project, as well as writing reports or other project outputs (such as this present deliverable D6.7).

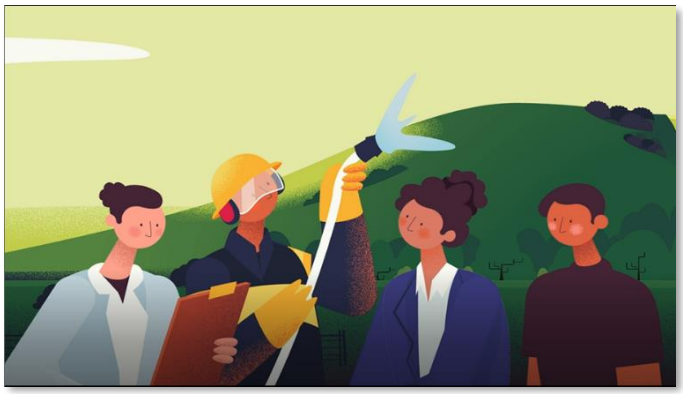
Figure 22. The FirEURisk logo.

Deliverable D6.9: Initial communication bundle, submitted in M6, included a combination of materials to introduce the project to multiple different stakeholders in an easily understandable and visually appealing way. The bundle included the following materials:

- Motion graphic animation video summarising the key parts and objectives of the project (see screen captures below in figures 23&24). The video has been shared on all three of the project's social media channels (Twitter, LinkedIn and YouTube). By M23 the video had been viewed more than 5,000 times across all of these channels. The video can be found in YouTube at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0jcWbghA294.
- Infographics (see figure 25 below) showcasing the key parts of FirEURisk in one page. It includes the most relevant information about FirEURisk and the project consortium. The infographics can be downloaded from the project website at: https://fireurisk.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Infographic_FirEURisk.pdf

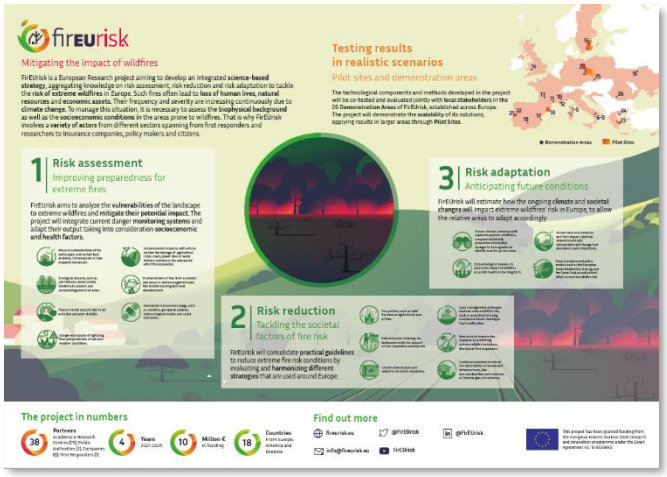
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- Leaflet (see figure 26 below) with relevant information about the background and phases of the project. The leaflet has been uploaded to the project website and made available to the project partners so that they can print it whenever presenting the project and hand it out at events or other meetings. The brochure can be found on the website at: https://fireurisk.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Brochure_FirEUrisk.pdf





Figures 23&24. Screen captures from the FirEUrisk motion graphic animation video.





Figures 25&26. The FirEUrisk infographics (left) and brochure (right).

6.6 Communication support for events

Support is being provided for events and meetings organised within the project and by project partners in terms of social media and website promotions (on the FirEUrisk Events page at: https://fireurisk.eu/events/). In the case of internal project meetings, presentation materials, such as PowerPoint templates and posters, are also being designed

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on-demand. In addition to proprietary events organised by the project, presentation materials and social media and website promotion support has been provided to the partners upon request for presenting the project in conferences and other events.

6.6.1 Provided support for events

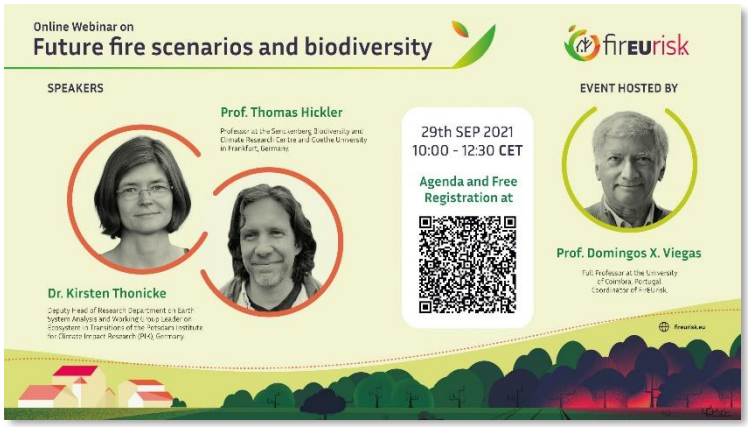
By M24, the following events have been provided with support in terms of materials or website and/or social media promotions:

- 29 September 2021: Webinar "Future fire scenarios and biodiversity"
- 2 December 2021: Webinar "Major Fires events of 2021 in the Mediterranean Basin"
- 16 March 2022: Webinar "An Integrated Program of Wildfire Risk Management – The Case of Portugal"
- 21 March 2022: Joint webinar by FirEUrisk and the RESPOND-A project called "Fire and Crisis Management"
- 30 March-1 April 2022: FirEUrisk plenary meeting in Coimbra, Portugal
- 5-6 May 2022: Wildfire Risk Management Project Clustering Event
- 27 June-2 July 2022: Presentation of FirEUrisk by GMV in the TERRAenVISION conference
- 10-12 October 2022: FirEUrisk plenary meeting and symposium "Forest Fires in Central Europe – Preparing for a New Reality" in Dresden, Germany
- 2 February 2023: Training event "The FirEUrisk fuel classification system and the European fuel map"
- 20 February 2023: Webinar "Spanish strategy of fire risk assessment, reduction and adaptation"
- 22 February 2023: Training event "Mapping the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)"
- 14 March 2023: Joint webinar by FirEUrisk and the LIFE RESILIENT FORESTS and VESPRA projects called "Perspectives on landscape management to reduce wildfire risk"
- 27-29 March 2023: FirEUrisk plenary meeting "From strategy to action: Towards better wildfire risk management" in Lleida, Spain
- 20-23 June 2023: Participation of FirEUrisk partners in the Splitech conference (International Conference on Smart and Sustainable Technologies) in Split, Croatia (coming up)

Examples of promotional materials for the FirEUrisk social media accounts as well as the website can be seen below in figures 27-30.

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Figures 27-30. Examples of promotional support given to different events and/or meetings organised by the project.

6.7 FIRELOGUE efforts

As explained in section 3.1 "External context" of the situation analysis, FirEUrisk is part of a joint effort between other EU-funded projects working in wildfire risk management. This effort is being coordinated by the FIRELOGUE project. In relation to communication and dissemination, various activities have been completed and are being designed with the other projects in the framework of this collaboration, called EUFireProjectsUnited. These include social media campaigns (e.g., for the International Firefighters' Day organised annually in May), common newsletters, videos and events. FIRELOGUE organises regular meetings in which the projects, FirEUrisk included, get together to discuss past actions and plan future ones.

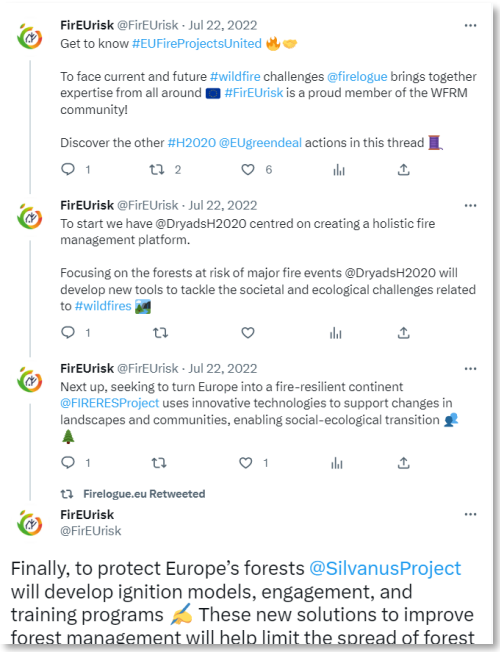
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6.7.1 Activities completed as part of the FIRELOGUE collaboration

In addition to participating in meetings organised for the communication work package representatives of the projects every three months, FirEUrisk has contributed to various common communication actions of EUFireProjectsUnited:

- FirEUrisk has participated in 3 social media campaigns coordinated by FIRELOGUE by spreading and creating campaign content:
  1. International Firefighters' Day on the 4th of May in 2022 (see screen capture in figure 31 below
  2. Presentation of all the projects in the EUFireProjectsUnited cluster in July 2022
  3. International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction on the 13th of October in 2022.







Figures 31-33. Examples of collaboration in terms of social media content with the FIRELOGUE project and the EUFireProjectsUnited cluster.

- FirEUrisk has also contributed to a common video to introduce the projects in the EUFireProjectsUnited cluster. The FirEUrisk project coordinator, Professor Domingos Viegas, recorded a short video to explain the project and its contribution to the cluster. The compiled video can be seen at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VivY3NTzuyo
- FirEUrisk also provided input for a common newsletter coordinated by FIRELOGUE, in which the projects participating in the EUFireProjectsUnited cluster are presented to interested stakeholders. The newsletter has

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been circulated via social media and sent to the key stakeholders of all projects. The newsletter can be found at: https://FIRELOGUE.eu/blog-post-layout.php?25

- Finally, FirEUrisk participated in a Joint Dissemination Workshop organised by the EUFireProjectsUnited cluster in January 2023. The work conducted by FirEUrisk was presented in the workshop by WP1 leader Cristina Vega. During the meeting, possibilities for cooperation and best strategies to move forward in terms of communication and dissemination were discussed.

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7. Communicating key messages

The key messages aimed at the different target audiences and stakeholders continue to be the ones described in D6.6: Communication plan- v1. Please refer to D6.6 for more information. Special attention is being paid in the project communication to translate the more complex parts of the project into plain and understandable language that helps transmitting the project messages to as many audiences as possible.

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8. Actions & KPIs

Table 2 below presents the communication actions envisioned for the two remaining years of the FirEURisk project, together with their key performance indicators, to facilitate the monitorisation of each action and their impact. Some of the initial KPIs have been updated. The monitoring routine of these actions has been presented in section 10 of this document.

Table 2. Communication actions and KPIs

Category	Action	Quantity/frequency	Creation KPI	Impact KPI	Achieved impact
Communication plan	Revisions of plan	Three revisions in total	Communication plan revisions delivered: 1) by the end of M24 (the present deliverable D6.7) 2) by the end of M36 (not an official deliverable) 3) by the end of M48 (D6.8)	-	-
Press actions	Press releases	2-3 press releases per project year	2-3 press releases to be sent per project year (inc. international press releases about the whole project and partner institution press releases containing FirEURisk-related news of local/national scope)	> 150 media appearances in total	> 120 media appearances by M23
Website	Website maintenance and updates	As needed	Continuous updating & maintenance throughout the project	9.000 users in total	6.500 users by M23 1:16 minutes on average spent on website by M23

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101003890.

				1:15 minutes on average spent on website by end of project	
	Blog posts	6 per project year	6 blogs published per project year	2.000 blog views in total throughout the project	1.800 views by M23
Social media	Campaigns	1 per project year	1 campaign per project year	At least 20,000 impressions in total	Around 2.000 impressions to campaign content published on the FirEUrisk accounts (as part of EUFireProjectsUnited) by M23
	Regular content creation and community management	Continuous	Posting of original content, at least: - 2 Tweets/week - 1 LinkedIn post/week	By end of project: 5.000 followers on Twitter & LinkedIn in total Twitter: - 6.000 monthly impressions on average - 4-5% monthly engagement rate on average LinkedIn: - 3.000 monthly impressions on average	By M22: Twitter: - 2.931 followers - 8.900 monthly impressions on average - 4 monthly engagement rate on average LinkedIn: - 441 followers - 3.700 monthly impressions on average - 9% monthly engagement rate on average

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				- 8-9% monthly engagement rate on average	
Audiovisual materials	Final video	1 at the end of the project	Delivered by M48 (March 2025)	At least 200 views within the 3 months after the project	-
	Motion graphics animation video	1 at the beginning of the project	Delivered by M6	At least 6.500 views by the end of the project	Around 5.100 views by M22
	Infographics	1 at the beginning of the project	Delivered by M6	- Presentation in 3 conferences or meetings - 800 views online by the end of the project	Both materials: Infographics and brochure have been printed and handed out in different occasions (e.g., project plenary meetings and symposium in Dresden) Due to technical issues, tracking of online material views didn't function until M21. By M22, the materials have been viewed 722 times, which makes it safe to assume that the real number would be higher.
	Brochure	At least 1 (at the beginning of the project)	Delivered by M6	- Suitable number printed and distributed according to partner requirements - 800 views online by the end of the project	
Internal newsletter	Newsletter editions	Once per project year	One newsletter per project year	80 users per newsletter on average	First edition of newsletter: - 63 users

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				An average reading time of 0:50 minutes	- Average reading time of 0:42 minutes
Networking	Liaisons with other EU funded projects	During suitable milestones	At least 6 projects/initiatives/similar liaised with by the end of the project	-	More than 6 projects liaised with by M24
	Event organisation	During suitable milestones	At least 1 event organised per remaining project year	At least 20 participants/ registrations per event	Between 50-150 participants/registrants per event by M24

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9. Timeline of communication

Below the descriptions regarding the phases of project communication can be found. Figures 34 and 35 in the subsequent sections present the timelines for communication actions during the whole project (figure 34) and more specifically the third project year (figure 35).

9.1 Phases of communication

1st year: Project presentation

The first year of the project focused on introducing the project to different audiences. The project presentation phase included the creation of a distinctive visual identity, setting up the communication infrastructure (website, social media channels, newsletter) as well as the design of presentation materials (motion graphics, poster infographics, brochure) for the project.

2nd and 3rd year: Report on project activities

The actions in this ongoing second phase aim at building continuous awareness around FirEURisk and reporting about its progress. This phase focuses on the creation of several regular communications actions, such as the implementation and monitoring of a comprehensive social media strategy, as well as the maintenance and publication of content, such as blog posts, on the project website. Press actions are also being completed. On-demand materials are created for events as necessary.

4th year: Final events and project results

Activities in this final phase will be dedicated to explaining the overall results and performance of the project as well as maximising the implementation of FirEURisk outcomes, methods and procedures. To achieve this different multimedia materials (such as a final video) will be created to present the project outcomes to the different stakeholders.

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101003890.

9.2 Timeline of communication actions throughout the project

Below, in figure 34, can be seen the envisioned timeline of communication for the whole duration of the 4-year project. The deliverables regarding communication have been marked with the letter D together with the specific number of each deliverable. The red line in the middle, dividing the timeline in two, marks the current timing of the project, in between years 2 and 3.



Figure 34. Timeline of communication throughout the FirEURisk project

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9.2 Timeline of communication actions for the third year of the project

Figure 35 below depicts the timeline for the third year of the FirEURisk project regarding communication.

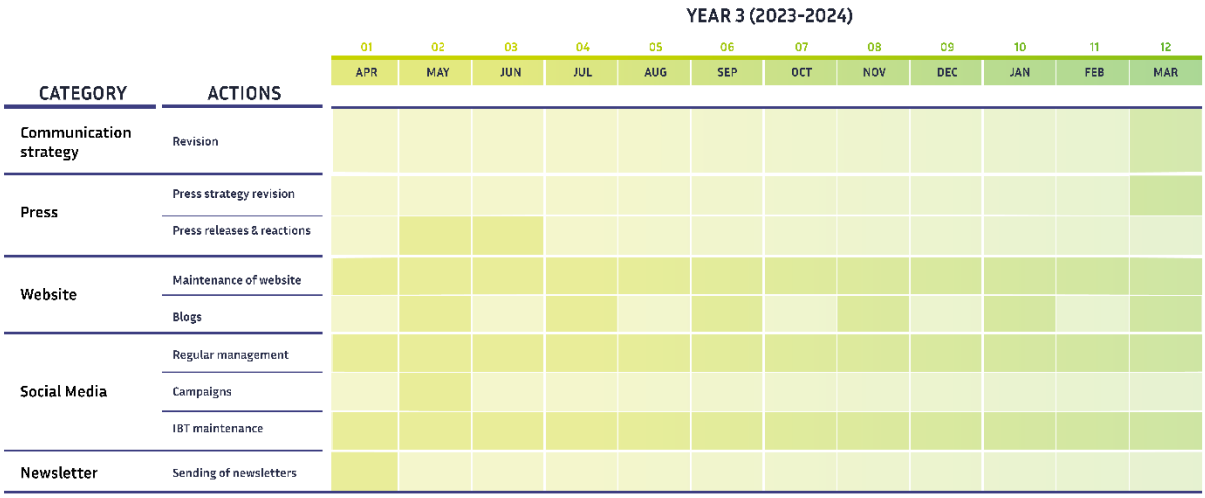


Figure 35. Timeline of communication during the 3rd year of the FirEURisk project

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10. Impact & monitoring

This communication plan is a living document – it has and will be revised regularly and modified whenever necessary. This revision is delivered to the European Commission by month 24 of the project (March 2023). One more official revision will be submitted to the Commission by month 48 of the project (March 2025).

The monitoring of communication actions and their impact is being done at the following intervals:

- Monthly by the communication leader Scienseed in the meetings of Work Package 6 of the project, during which the actions of the previous and upcoming month are commented.
- Quarterly as part of the periodic reporting to the consortium and the European Commission to revise the previous three months.
- (Bi-)annually at the project's general meetings with the consortium to revise the previous (half a) year and review and plan the actions for the upcoming (half a) year.
- At the end of each reporting period where a detailed look at the actions and their impact are presented to the commission for review. At the moment of writing this revised plan, the first reporting period has ended in month 18, and two reporting periods remain, ending in months 36 and 48.

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11. Conclusions

This document D6.7 “Communication plan” has presented the revised plan for communicating about the FirEUrisk project to external audiences. It functions as the continuation and update of D6.6: Communication plan- v1, which can be referred to for the initial overview of communication in the project.

The aim of this revised plan is to form the basis for all remaining communication endeavours regarding the project and guide the partners of the consortium in their communication actions during the two remaining years of the project. This document has also showcased the communication actions completed in the project during its first half, together with key information regarding their impact.

This plan will be regularly monitored and two more revisions of it will be completed before the end of the project, to ensure that the communication remains efficient, timely and relevant to the different stakeholders and target audiences of the project. This fourth revised version will be submitted as deliverable D6.8 in M48.

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ANNEX I

Complex network analysis completed on the project Twitter account in M17 (September 2022)

In September 2022, FirEURisk project partner Scienseed conducted a complex network analysis on the accounts that follow the project account (@FirEURisk) on Twitter, to determine which communities have been formed around the project in this channel during the first nearly 1,5 years of the project.

For this analysis, the full list the followers of the account (at that moment 2.435 users) as well as the information regarding the interconnections between these profiles (who follows who) was downloaded. Using the Gephi software for analysing complex networks, the accounts (nodes) were grouped into communities. The communities are formed based on shared characteristics between the accounts, such as similar interests, geographical location, or language. The network is visually depicted below in figure 36 to show the relative sizes, the cohesion and interconnections between the communities.

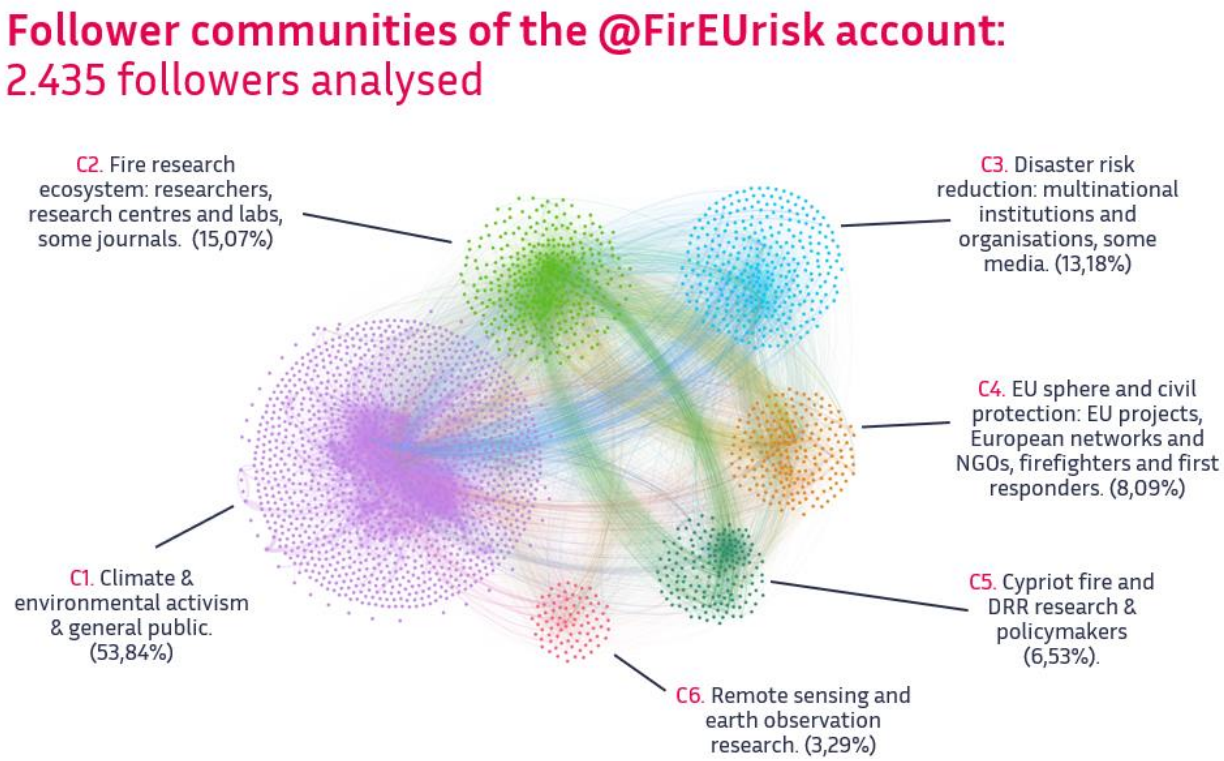


Figure 36. Map of the @FirEURisk Twitter followers

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101003890.

The network analysis reveals six main follower communities. Due to the quantity of nodes within each one of them, the communities have been organised followingly, from biggest to smallest: (C1) a vast community and with little cohesion including profiles related to environmental and climate activism, as well as members of the general public; (C2) a community including profiles related to the fire research ecosystem – researchers, research centres as well as some scientific journals; (C3) the disaster risk reduction community, with institutional profiles as well as some media outlets related to the sector; (C4) the EU project and network sphere, together with profiles related to civil protection; (C5) fire and disaster risk reduction community as well as policymakers in Cyprus; and (C6) the remote sensing and earth observation research community. Many of these audiences are also present in the key stakeholders and target audiences of the project (listed in section 4 "Stakeholders and target audiences").

This type of distribution of the nodes is common in network analyses on Twitter: a big and dispersed C1 community is frequently found, including varied international profiles and some specialist profiles from the secondary target audience groups. In the future, some users that are currently part of C1 could begin to form their own, separate community, in the case there is enough cohesion between them. The more specific communities, reflecting the key audiences of the project and better interconnected, can be located to the other communities (in this case from C2 to C6).

In table 3 below, some representative example profiles from each follower community have been listed. The usernames are not shown to protect the privacy of users. However, descriptions from each account are included, to give a better idea of the type of users included in the communities.

Table 3. Examples of follower profiles within each identified community

Community	Descriptions of profiles included in community
C1: Climate and environmental activism and general public	Director of International climate change and development
	Climate and environmental activism
	Conservationist, ambassador for Great Green Wall Initiative
	Legal insurance risk analyst
	Climate change advocacy
C2: Fire research ecosystem: researchers, research centres and laboratories, some journals	Engineer & Professor of Fire Science at Imperial College. Editor of Fire Technology Journal.
	Open Access Journal on fire
	Forest Fire Research Center (University of Coimbra)
	Mediterranean Facility of the European Forest Institute (EFIMED)
C3: Disaster risk reduction: multinational institutions and organisations, some media	Structured Approaches for Forest fire Emergencies in Resilient Societies

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	News and resources on global crises
	WHO - Providing support to policy planning and crises response
	Equipping leaders for crisis and change. Harvard's National Preparedness Leadership Initiative.
	The Women's International Network for Disaster Risk Reduction.
C4: EU sphere and civil protection: EU projects, European networks and NGOs, firefighters and first responders	Copernicus Emergency Management Service
	European Affairs Officer, Civil Protection
	The EU-funded FIRELOGUE project aims to support and coordinate the consolidation of knowledge from the wildfire risk related Green Deal Innovation Actions and the wider community.
	Creating the bridge between practitioners, science & industry to identify the gaps on emergencies and make safer European societies.
	Aims at developing innovative solutions for First Responders using cutting-edge technologies.
	Crisis management innovation network Europe
	The Portuguese Association of Fire Officers
	Head of the Operational Potential group at Fire brigade 31 (France)
C5: Cypriot fire and DRR research & policymakers	Official Account of the Centre of Excellence in Risk and Decision Science @ European University Cyprus
	EiC of Safety Science, Professor in Risk Assessment at European University Cyprus. Mission Board on Climate Adaptation Member. Research in models for safety systems.
	Road safety researcher. Joint PhD student at The Monash University Accident Research Centre (MUARC) & European University Cyprus.
	FSTC Fire & Safety Training Center
C6: Remote sensing and earth observation research	Women in remote sensing
	Satellites, Sea, Society! Bridging gaps between data providers & users eumetsat
	Earth warrior| Synthetic Aperture Radar. Satelite engineer
	Earth scientist
	Environmental remote sensing, ecosystems, vegetation, fire, carbon cycle

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END OF THE DOCUMENT

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