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FIREPRIME

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FIREPRIME implementation in Swedish pilots - Evaluation

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Abstract	This deliverable outlines the evaluation of the activities performed to implement the tools developed in the FIREPRIME project in the Swedish pilot sites. The Swedish sites are special in that they are geographically spread, compared to the other pilot sites in the FIREPRIME project. It is shown that the tool where different stakeholders discuss prevention and who that actually holds the responsibility for these, were generally well-received among the participants in the different pilots. This holds even if the pilot sites differ substantially and the participants within each pilot also differed significantly (ranging from large corporations, via municipal officials to private homeowners). Other popular tools were the simple tools as the flyers for safe burning practices and protection of homes as well as the simplified VAT. There is more work required to implement real improvements based on the FIREPRIME *Resilient Infrastructure stream* but the tool demonstrated really helped illuminating a need and the room there is for enhancing the practices of the train infrastructure operators.

Disclaimer

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1. Introduction

FIREPRIME (2024 – 2025) is a project funded by the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) programme under the UCPM-2023-KAPP-PREV call. Many of the wildfires that take place in Wildland-Urban interface (WUI) areas involve extremely complex civil protection challenges. On the one hand, the population experiences threats to their lives and property, highlighting a widespread lack of wildfire risk awareness and preparedness of affected communities. On the other hand, emergency services are often immersed in scenarios where emergency management involves both wildfire suppression and protecting people and property.

It is in this context that the FIREPRIME project seeks to lay the foundations of a European program that promotes wildfire risk culture and resilience among communities, with a civil protection perspective. FIREPRIME is developed in three different regions of the EU, in close collaboration with local authorities and communities. The case study of the Mediterranean is in Barcelona region, specifically in the urbanizations of La Floresta and Sol i Aire in Sant Cugat del Vallès. The other two case studies are found in Austrian Tyrol (Central Europe) and the Gothenburg region (Northern Europe).

Through FIREPRIME, a set of risk awareness and assessment tools, named as FIREPRIME Toolkit, have been designed and adapted to the EU context, discussed and approved with both authorities and communities, through three streams: homeowner fire safety, community engagement and resilient infrastructures. Through the implementation of the FIREPRIME Toolkit, the aim is to:

- To promote wildfire resilience and adaptation of homeowners in WUI areas, community engagement and critical infrastructure resilience.
- To foster a wildfire risk culture among affected communities.
- To improve the necessary coordination and risk governance among local and regional authorities and communities.
- To design an EU adapted strategy promoting wildfire risk awareness among WUI communities.

The FIREPRIME toolkit has been tested in the Swedish pilot following the program design and implementation strategy described in Deliverable D5.1. This document provides details on the evaluation of the activities carried out. It first presents a summary of the activities implemented in the pilot, noting any deviations from the initial schedule. It then includes the evaluation of each stream, focusing on the specific activities conducted within it. The evaluation is organized into three tables: the first presents general information about the activity, the second describes how the activity was carried out, and the third assesses the tools used in each activity. The document concludes with an overall summary of findings and lessons learned, which will support the development of the sustainability and exploitation plan.

2. Summary of the FIREPRIME implemented activities in Sweden

The FIREPRIME tools and activities implemented in Sweden has been largely adjusted to fit the north European context and make them relevant for the end-users in the region. Likewise, to account for differences in Sweden vegetation, climate, the built environment and culture in different parts of the country, the project outcome was implemented in three different regions.

2.1. Berga – southeast rural area

Berga is a small village in a sparsely populated region in southern Sweden. The surrounding forest is often on typically lean soil, favouring fire prone forest floors with lichens, feather mosses and pine litter. It is also one of Sweden's driest areas and irrigation bans during summers are common., with towns surrounded by forest. A fast spreading fire with the potential of large damages burnt during the summer of 2021 but was effectively suppressed by the rescue services which managed to contain it at 100 hectares. More info in the region and the citizens relation to wildfire can be found in Ref. [1]. For more info, see Deliverable D5.1.

Figure 1. Typical vegetation around Berga settlement and Kalmar county. Photo: Frida Vermina Plathner.

2.2. Sundsvall – Main city in central parts of northern Sweden

Sundsvall is the capital city of the 'Västernorrlands county' with about 71 000 citizens. It lies 630 km north of Berga and is surrounded with very sparely populated areas. The surrounding area has frequent fires and resources for suppression are scares. Much of the eastern parts of town boarders the forest with typical pine forests and fire prone forest floors. For more info of the region, see Deliverable 5.1.

Figure 2.(Left) Google maps satellite images of the edges of Sundsvall. (right) photo of the 'Södra berget' just neighbouring the city with the characteristic fuel. Photo Anders Granström.

2.3. Outskirts of Göteborg – Coastal areas

Göteborg is Sweden's 2nd largest city with about one million inhabitants in the metropolitan area. Surrounding the city is rural areas to the east and a varied coastline of grasslands, heather landscapes and mostly unproductive forests to the west and along the coast both north and southward.

The region has a strong cultural tradition of agricultural burning, now mostly as a traditional pastime. Grass- and heather landscapes are frequently burned but the tradition mostly lingers among the older generation. Accidental (and controlled) burning exhibit a characteristic spring peak which is more pronounced compared to inland Sweden. Thus, the region differs in vegetation an climate from the other two pilot sites in that it is not covered with continous forests but significantly more fragmented areas with low production. Also, the region is more populated even outside of the main city.

Figure 3.(Top) Pastime spring grass burning in the outskirts of Göteborg. Photo Johan Sjöström. (Bottom) Wildfire on an island outside Göteborg spreading in mostly heather igniting one building. Photo: Polismyndigheten.

Göteborg was initially the only planned pilot site in Sweden. However, after significant problems of agreeing on times for workshops, it was decided to implement the FIREPRIME tools in the Berga and Sundsvall regions. During this work our stakeholder from Göteborg gained interest and by the end of the implementation activities workshops in Göteborg could be arranged as well. Although inefficient for planning, the outcome gave us the possibilities to test and demonstrate the tools in different locations as well as compare how they were received based on geographical location.

2.4. Performed activities

The activities performed in the Swedish pilots are listed below. There are some changes to the naming of tools compared to that of deliverable D5.1 (Section 6). The demonstration of the App as presented in D5.1 was actually the Questionnaire which constituted the present version of the app architecture. The app itself was not operational at the time. What is labelled here as 'The FIREPRIME Smart Phone App for wildfire risk assessment at homeowner level' is the demonstration of the simplified VAT which forms the current basis of the app for the region. See more details in the separate subsections for each activity.

We have added the additional activities and separated the two full activities of the 'FIREPRIME Wildfire Prevention And Responsibility Tool' from the development activity performed in 2024.

Table 1. FIREPRIME Swedish pilot – Implemented activities.

	2024	2025						
Activity	**Winter**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**Sept.**	**Oct.**
The FIREPRIME Wildfire Prevention And Responsibility Tool. Testing and developing the concept.	Oskarshamn							
The FIREPRIME Wildfire Prevention And Responsibility Tool			3rd Sundsvall				11th Göteborg	
The FIREPRIME Smart Phone App for wildfire risk assessment at homeowner level							11th Göteborg	
The FIREPRIME Homeowner Wildfire Risk Assessment Questionnaire		Berga	3rd Sundsvall					
The FIREPRIME Homeowner Wildfire Risk Assessment Flyer								24th
The FIREPRIME Safe Burning Guideline								24th
Wildfire Risk Assessment For Rail Networks								
TOOLS ASSESSMENT AND IMPROVEMENT								

3. Community engagement and education stream evaluation

3.1. FIREPRIME Wildfire Prevention And Responsibility Tool - testing the concept

SECTION 1. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE ACTIVITY AND TOOL	
Activity name	The FIREPRIME Wildfire Prevention And Responsibility Tool. Testing and developing the concept.
Tools used	FIREPRIME Wildfire Prevention And Responsibility Tool
Place	Oskarshamn, close to Berga.
Date	March 13th, 2024. From 12h to 16:00h
Facilitators	F. Vermina Plathner (RISE), J. Sjöström (RISE), R. Svensson (RISE).
Evaluation methodology	Feedback collected through structured conversations and observations after and during the session. Feedback after passing of one week using email and telephone.

Figure 4. Discussion of scenarios and their consequences from a responsibility and prevention perspective.

Background to the activity

From a survey of all fires that lead to ignition of buildings in Sweden over 27 years we extracted a number of characteristics that were typical for the disasters[1]. From these we created short stories (hereafter 'scenarios') that described the incident and the course of events leading up to the accident. With only limited amount of text but illustrated with more photos, we let different

[1] F. Vermina Plathner et al. (2025). Early season wildfires pose the highest threat to buildings and people in Sweden. Fire Safety Journal, 104457. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.firesaf.2025.104457

types of stakeholders discuss in group sessions what preventive measures could have been taken to prevent the fire from (a) spreading uncontrollably and (b) igniting a building. Further we wanted them to describe who they though had the responsibility to take such mitigating actions.

After the sessions, we let different groups discuss how they had been thinking in the different cases after which they were given a small lecture on what research has to say about wildfire mitigation in Sweden.

The activity here was intended to test the method and learn which scenarios that lead to interesting discussions and engagement and how scenarios and method could be altered to obtain both high engagement and fostering opinions from all different stakeholders. See section 3.2 for a more exhaustive description of the Tool after modification from this activity.

SECTION 2. ACTIVITY PERFORMANCE	
Participants information	
Number of participants	12 external participants
Profile	Fire and Rescue Service (FRS - 3) Forest Owner Association (FOA – 1), Large Forestry organisation (FOR - 1), Homeowner association (HOA - 2), Agricultural association (AGR - 1), Private single person forest owners (PRIV - 2), Homeowners (HO - 2).
Activity implementation	
Was the general objective achieved?	The main objective of this activity was to gather the following feedback on the scenarios • Is the method of starting with scenarios and end with general discussion and information to the participants suitable? • Are the selected scenarios relevant? • How do we document the results? The general objective was fully achieved as we retrieved plenty of suggestions for improvements.
Were the specific objectives achieved?	The specific objectives were to also extract knowledge about • The local position and expectations of the public and industry on the local FRS. • The problems that the local FRS face in the region and their wish list for a better cooperation with FOR, PRIV and HO. The specific objectives were fully achieved.
Engagement	
How engaged where the target groups before and during the activity?	We noticed a high degree of engagement from all groups. A small “fika paus” during the parallel sessions helped keeping engagement high as the two groups could meet. A moderator within each group was helpful to keep opinions distributed among the participants. The very positive feedback after the passing of one week ensured that the engagement lingered.
Challenges maintaining the engagement?	It was clear that the FRS has the authority within these questions and that their authority is also reflected on the discussions. Thus, we need to keep the number of participants from FRS low in order to foster a broader discussion and making everyone’s voices heard.

Effectiveness	
Were the logistics of the activity appropriate (time, date, material…)?	Yes, they were. The time allocated was sufficient to carry out all planned activities, and the materials prepared proved to be very useful. Laminated large sheets of both text and photos from the scenarios helped participants to jointly discuss the outcomes and conditions.
How successful was the activity approach?	The activity was successful. We decided to keep most of the structure and most of the scenarios with small adjustments from the session.
Unexpected factors	
Did you encounter any setback?	It was somewhat difficult to find participants during a weekday afternoon. Professionals are busy and private participants are either at work or are difficult to convince that they need no a-priori knowledge of wildfires or suppression.
If yes, explain adaptation/mitigation measures	We need long time to plan the events and make sure to get a good representation from different stakeholders.
Sustainability/Replicability	
Is this an activity that can be implemented/adapted in the future with the leadership of local stakeholders?	It certainly is. We planned two more events of the tool within the project. One for only municipal employees in Sundsvall and one for different types of stakeholders like the ones used here later In Göteborg.
Is this an activity that can be easily replicated in other regions?	It can easily be replicated in any part of Sweden as the cases are gathered from real incidents throughout the country. It can also be replicated in the Baltic states and Denmark. To use it in Norway and Finland, the formulations in a few of the scenarios need to be slightly adjusted to account for differences in legislation between the states.
Conclusions	
Activity strengths	The activity was well organized and highly engaging for participants as there was a low amount of one-way communication and the majority was open discussion, although focused on the specific scenarios.
Activity weaknesses	It needs long time to plan in order to find available and relevant stakeholders for the session.
Potential measures to address the weaknesses	For the future session we need longer planning.

SECTION 3. TOOLS ASSESSMENT	
Tool strengths	Based on the feedback collected, the Prevention and Responsibility Tool provided: • an opportunity to gain information on the specific weaknesses in preventive actions and collaboration of stakeholders • An effective mean to foster ideas and engagement for initiatives in improving prevention as well as collaboration during and after incidents

	• A good way to raise awareness on responsibilities preventive measures through interactive engagement rather that one-way communication.
Tools weaknesses	The tool needs moderation from experts and is therefore rather time consuming.
Potential tool improvements	Parts of the method need to be adjusted. • A too heavy participation of FRS is bad for the open discussion. • There is not much need to go through the discussion between the two groups after the parallel sessions. Instead we use that time for presenting knowledge of characteristics of common ignition paths and reasons for injuries. Parts of the scenarios also need adjustment • Two of the scenarios need were rather similar and we decided to omit one of them in order not to be too repetitive, which is assumed to lower engagement. • Some of the other scenarios need clarifications to steer discussion to pragmatic measures rather than specific aspects of the scenario itself.

3.2. The FIREPRIME Wildfire Prevention And Responsibility Tool – Sundsvall session

SECTION 1. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE ACTIVITY AND TOOL	
Activity name	The FIREPRIME Wildfire Prevention And Responsibility Tool. Sundsvall session
Tools used	FIREPRIME Wildfire Prevention And Responsibility Tool
Place	Sundsvall. University of Central Sweden, Campus Sundsvall.
Date	April 3rd 2025. From 13:00 to 16:00
Facilitators	F. Vermina Plathner (RISE), J. Sjöström (RISE), with the help from partners at SLU and Mittuniversitetet.
Evaluation methodology	Feedback collected through structured conversations and observations after and during the session.

Figure 5. Discussion of scenarios and their consequences from a responsibility and prevention perspective during the Sundsvall session.

Background to the activity

Based on the concept described in section 3.1, we gathered people with different expertise and background and with different relations to both the land and fires, to discuss scenarios based on real incidents where accidental fires damaged property or injured people. We wanted the participants to both think about the possible measures that could have been taken to avoid damage and who they think is responsible for taking these measures. We also asked them to dwell on what they thought was needed for these actions to really be implemented.

We had six scenarios. After each scenario we asked the following three questions:

1. What preventive action do you think could have safeguarded that this fire (a) spread uncontrollably and (b) ignited the structure?

2. Who, in your opinion, is responsible to take such mitigating actions?
3. What do you think is needed for these actions to be implemented?

One of the scenarios is outlined below:

After considerable persuasion from the Community Association (supported by the municipality), the landowner Ove has agreed to allocate part of his land for a walking trail with a wind shelter and barbecue area in a scenic location along the route. In just a few months, the barbecue area has become very popular. Over the weekend, youths from the Skepplanda scout troop camped in the wind shelter, and Ove could hear chants and campfire songs across the lake Togölen as he went to bed.
Today, Monday afternoon, as Ove is driving home from work, he receives a call from the fire department. Apparently, remaining embers from the weekend's campfire had blown to life and escaped the barbecue area and ignited the moss in the spruce grove behind it. The emergency services have the situation under control, but the wind shelter and the stems on 0.5 of Ove's 3 hectares of spruce forest are either scorched or sooted by the fire.

- What preventive measures do you consider important to avoid such a fire from (a) occurring, (b) spreading, and (c) igniting the wind shelter?
- Who do you think is responsible for taking such measures?
- What so you think is needed for this preventive work to be carried out?

Figure 6. The photos associated to Scenario 5, "The walking trail of the Community association" from the FIREPRIME Wildfire Prevention And Responsibility Tool.

SECTION 2. ACTIVITY PERFORMANCE	
Participants information	
Number of participants	11 external participants.
Profile	One Fire and Rescue Service (FRS). One from a Forest Owner Association (FOA). The rest from the Sundsvall municipality responsible for different areas (Biology – 2, spatial planning – 2, Land management -2, citizens well-being – 1, risk preparedness -1 and communication - 1). Most of them also acted from their roles as citizens and living close to the surrounding forested lands.
Activity implementation	
Was the general objective achieved?	The main objective of this activity was to raise awareness among the participants about: • effective preventive actions against wildfire accidents

	• the many layers of responsibility for these actions • The typical key weaknesses of both human behaviour and the characteristics of the built environment to wildfires. • to support ideas of improvements in local prevention collaborations among the stakeholders. The general objective was fully achieved based on the feedback from the participants.
Were the specific objectives achieved?	The specific objectives were to also extract knowledge about • The local position and expectations of the public and industry on the local FRS. • The problems that the local FRS face in the region and their wish list for a better cooperation with private and corporate landowners as well as the local homeowners. The specific objectives were fully achieved.
Engagement	
How engaged where the target groups before and during the activity?	We noticed a high degree of engagement from all groups. A small "fika paus" during the parallel sessions helped keeping engagement high. A moderator within each group was helpful to keep opinions distributed among the participants. The feedback after the activity was that the participants wanted to continue further.
Challenges maintaining the engagement?	This time only one FRS was present and in only one of the groups, as lessons taken from the test activity (3.1). Other than that, not much challenges apart from many participants sick.
Effectiveness	
Were the logistics of the activity appropriate (time, date, material…)?	Yes, they were. The time allocated was perhaps a bit short but we feel that three hours is sufficient to achieve the objectives and not to jeopardize that some participants loose engagement. Laminated large sheets of both text and photos from the scenarios helped participants to jointly discuss the outcomes and conditions.
How successful was the activity approach?	The activity was very successful.
Unexpected factors	
Did you encounter any setback?	Same as last time, it was somewhat difficult to find participants during a weekday afternoon. Thus, the participants were mostly employees of the municipality.
If yes, explain adaptation/mitigation measures	Next time, we set the date only after making sure that different participants are available to once again obtain good representation from different stakeholders.
Sustainability/Replicability	
Is this an activity that can be implemented/adapted in the future with the leadership of local stakeholders?	It certainly is. We planned yet one more events of the tool within the project to also visit a region with different culture against burning and with different fire characteristics.
Is this an activity that can be easily replicated in other regions?	It can easily be replicated in any part of Sweden as the cases are gathered from real incidents throughout the country. It can also be replicated in the Baltic states and Denmark. To use it in Norway and

	Finland, the formulations in a few of the scenarios need to be slightly adjusted to account for differences in legislation between the states.
Conclusions	
Activity strengths	The activity was well organized and highly engaging for participants as there was a low amount of one-way communication and the majority was open discussion, although focused on the specific scenarios.
Activity weaknesses	It needs long time to plan in order to find available and relevant stakeholders for the session.
Potential measures to address the weaknesses	For the future session we need even longer planning and setting the date only after making sure about availabilities from different stakeholders.

SECTION 3. TOOLS ASSESSMENT	
Tool strengths	Based on the feedback collected, the Prevention and Responsibility Tool provided: • an opportunity to gain information on the specific weaknesses in preventive actions and collaboration of stakeholders • An effective mean to foster ideas and engagement for initiatives in improving prevention as well as collaboration during and after incidents • A good way to raise awareness on responsibilities preventive measures through interactive engagement rather that one-way communication.
Tools weaknesses	The tool needs moderation from experts and is therefore rather time consuming. In this part of the country, some participants were not used to the practice of grass burning.
Potential tool improvements	Only minor. We decided to change the order of some of the scenarios to make sure that we have ample time to process those that give rise to the most engaging discussions. Other than that, we decided to run the activity of this tool in the same manner.

3.3. The FIREPRIME Wildfire Prevention And Responsibility Tool – Göteborg session

Figure 7. Discussion of scenarios and their consequences from a responsibility and prevention perspective in the Göteborg session.

SECTION 1. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE ACTIVITY AND TOOL	
Activity name	The FIREPRIME Wildfire Prevention And Responsibility Tool. Göteborg session
Tools used	FIREPRIME Wildfire Prevention And Responsibility Tool
Place	Göteborg. RISE "A Working Lab"-facilities.
Date	September 11th 2025. From 13:00 to 16:00
Facilitators	F. Vermina Plathner (RISE), J. Sjöström (RISE), with the help from partners at Mittuniversitetet.
Evaluation methodology	Feedback collected through structured conversations and observations after and during the sessions.

Background to the activity

In this activity, we once again gathered different types of stakeholders (not all associated to the municipality) and performed the activity in much the same manner as outlined in section 3.2.

SECTION 2. ACTIVITY PERFORMANCE

Participants information	
Number of participants	9 external participants.
Profile	Fire and Rescue Service (FRS - 2), Agricultural association (AGR -1), Municipal department of risk and safety (RISK -1), Private forest owner (PRIV), Home Owner Association (HOA - 3), Organisation for management of green areas in in the county "Västkuststiftelsen" (MGT).
Activity implementation	
Was the general objective achieved?	The main objective of this activity was to raise awareness among the participants about: • effective preventive actions against wildfire accidents • the many layers of responsibility for these actions • The typical key weaknesses of both human behaviour and the characteristics of the built environment to wildfires. • to support ideas of improvements in local prevention collaborations among the stakeholders. The general objective was fully achieved based on the feedback from the participants.
Were the specific objectives achieved?	The specific objectives were to also extract knowledge about • The local position and expectations of the public and industry on the local FRS. • The problems that the local FRS face in the region and their wish list for a better cooperation with private and corporate landowners as well as the local homeowners. The specific objectives were fully achieved.
Engagement	
How engaged where the target groups before and during the activity?	We noticed a high degree of engagement from all groups. A small "fika paus" during the parallel sessions helped keeping engagement high and we once again let the two groups gather during the break. A moderator within each group was helpful to keep opinions distributed among the participants. The feedback after the activity was that the participants wanted to continue further.
Challenges maintaining the engagement?	Not much challenges apart from many participants called absence due to illness.
Effectiveness	
Were the logistics of the activity appropriate (time, date, material…)?	Yes, they were. The we kept the sessions to three hours in total. Laminated large sheets of both text and photos from the scenarios helped participants to jointly discuss the outcomes and conditions.
How successful was the activity approach?	The activity was very successful.
Unexpected factors	
Did you encounter any setback?	Apart from some absence due to illnesses, no real setbacks were encountered.
If yes, explain adaptation/mitigation measures	N/A

Sustainability/Replicability	
Is this an activity that can be implemented/adapted in the future with the leadership of local stakeholders?	It certainly is.
Is this an activity that can be easily replicated in other regions?	It can easily be replicated in any part of Sweden as the cases are gathered from real incidents throughout the country. It can also be replicated in the Baltic states and Denmark. To use it in Norway and Finland, the formulations in a few of the scenarios need to be slightly adjusted to account for differences in legislation between the states.
Conclusions	
Activity strengths	The activity was well organized and highly engaging for participants. As written in 3.2, this activity has a low amount of one-way communication and is dominated by active participation.
Activity weaknesses	It needs long time to plan in order to find available and relevant stakeholders for the session.
Potential measures to address the weaknesses	-

SECTION 3. TOOLS ASSESSMENT	
Tool strengths	Based on the feedback collected, the Prevention and Responsibility Tool provided: • an opportunity to gain information on the specific weaknesses in preventive actions and collaboration of stakeholders • An effective mean to foster ideas and engagement for initiatives in improving prevention as well as collaboration during and after incidents • A good way to raise awareness on responsibilities preventive measures through interactive engagement rather that one-way communication.
Tools weaknesses	The tool needs moderation from experts and is therefore rather time consuming. In this part of the country, some participants was not used to the practice of grass burning.
Potential tool improvements	It is obvious that the discussions change depending on the region and the cultural practices in relation to burning.

3.4. Demonstration of the FIREPRIME Safe Burning Guidelines

SECTION 1. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE ACTIVITY AND TOOL	
Activity name	Demonstration of the FIREPRIME Safe Burning Guideline

Tools used	FIREPRIME Safe Burning Guideline
Place	Online
Date	October 24th 2025 [This was done in conjunction to activity 4.3]
Facilitators	Frida Vermina Plathner (RISE), Johan Sjöström (RISE)
Evaluation methodology	Demonstration of the flyer to the national Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB).

Background

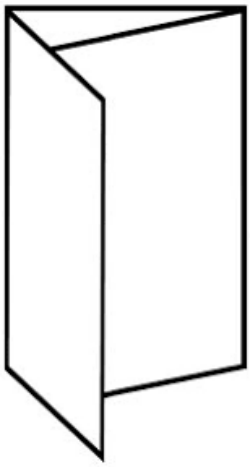


Figure 8. Folding of the flyer for the FIREPRIME Safe Burning Guideline.

Figure 9. Both sides of the FIREPRIME Safe Burning Practices Guidelines Flyer, intended to be folded into three sheets.

From the data gathered in FIREPRIME, the preceding project (WUIVIEW) and other national projects, it is clear that of the buildings ignited in Sweden many most are during burning of either grass, garden or forest residues or other combustibles in or in close vicinity to the affected

property[2]. As many of these could have been avoided subject to some simple and easily implemented safety procedures, we have taken the key messages and summarized them into an easily communicated flyer (Figure 9). The flyer is intended to be spread through the communication channel of the National Civil contingencies Agency (MSB) and the flyer was therefore demonstrated in a session with MSB to gather feedback before printing and distribution. Through MSB, the flyer can reach (1) all municipalities in the country and their fire and rescue services and (2) the general public as MSB is the national authority for civil protection. It is intended to be folded into three sheets (Figure 8).

SECTION 2. ACTIVITY PERFORMANCE	
Participants information	
Number of participants	2 from MSB and 2 from FIREPRIME
Profile	Wildfire preparedness and prevention experts from the national civil contingencies agency (MSB)
Activity implementation	
Was the general objective achieved?	The objective was to obtain feedback on the flyer aimed for the general public and communication through the regional Fire and Rescue Services. We obtained first written feedback from MSB and thereafter we held discussions online to discuss distribution and layout in order for the project and the authority to communicate in a coherent fashion.
Were the specific objectives achieved?	N/A
Engagement	
How engaged where the target groups during the activity?	Very engaged. The Agency likes this communication and wants to distribute it.
Challenges maintaining the engagement?	No
Effectiveness	
Were the logistics of the activity appropriate (time, date, material…)?	N/A
How successful was the activity approach?	N/A
Unexpected factors	
Did you encounter any setback?	N/A
If yes, explain adaptation/mitigation measures	N/A
Sustainability/Replicability	

[2] F. Vermina Plathner et al. (2025). Early season wildfires pose the highest threat to buildings and people in Sweden. Fire Safety Journal, 104457. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.firesaf.2025.104457

Is this an activity that can be implemented/adapted in the future with the leadership of local stakeholders?	The spread of the flyer is expected from the MSB webpage and communication centre. Thus, the flyer itself will be further disseminated while this specific activity of demonstration and feedback from MSB is not.
Is this an activity that can be easily replicated in other regions?	The information of the flyer is in part applicable to all Nordic and Baltic countries at the least. However, as some of the Nordic countries have different regulations about using fires during summers, some of the communication must be adapted in order not to be ambiguous about the safe burning practices in different legislative regions.
Conclusions	
Activity strengths	Effective way to evaluate and receive feedback to the flyer.
Activity weaknesses	Only feedback from the Civil protection Agency and not the wider public.
Potential measures to address the weaknesses	N/A

SECTION 3. TOOLS ASSESSMENT	
Tool strengths	It is short, easily communicated and captures the key aspects of safe practices when burning garden residues, forestry slash or springtime grass litter.
Tools weaknesses	It contains only little information and should be associated to a somewhat longer text for the extra interested end-user.
Potential tool improvements	Possible to write a summary document of one page to provide deeper knowledge for the interested end-users.

4. Household fire safety stream evaluation

4.1. FIREPRIME Homeowner Wildfire Risk Assessment Questionnaire

SECTION 1. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE ACTIVITY AND TOOL	
Activity name	FIREPRIME Homeowner Wildfire Risk Assessment Questionnaire
Tools used	The questionnaire behind the mobile app
Place	The village of Berga in Kalmar County
Date	March 2025
Facilitators	Frida Vermina Plathner (RISE)
Evaluation methodology	Assessing the outcome of the questionnaire in relation to the local knowledge of vulnerability

Figure 10. Two of the Berga properties bordering the surrounding vegetation.

Background to the activity

From the preceding DG-ECHO project (VUIVIEW) all characteristics of buildings and gardens on all properties in the village of Berga (Figure 10) that had at least one border to the surrounding forest (or grasslands, Figure 11). We take the opportunity to therefore make a complete survey of the village. As sufficient engagement from all property owners would be impossible and too time consuming, we chose to use this data to investigate both (1) how the questions developed from a European (and mostly Mediterranean) perspective are suitable for the North European situation and (2) what the distribution of vulnerability is from a sample village in rural south Sweden.

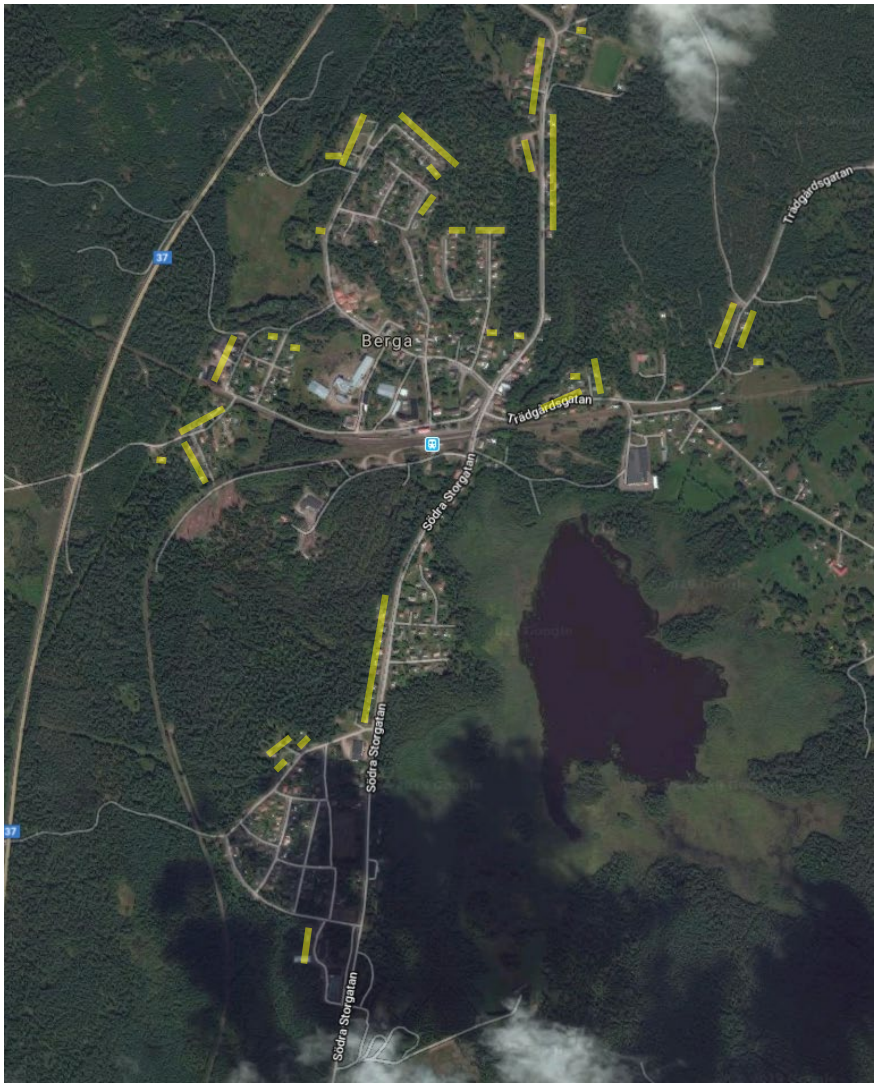


Figure 11. Map of Berga village where all properties included in the demonstration are marked with yellow.

SECTION 2. ACTIVITY PERFORMANCE	
Participants information	
Number of participants	We tested 76 properties with a total of 170 buildings in the village, comprising all those that borders the surrounding forest.
Profile	Performed by project participant from RISE (F. Vermina Plathner). No external participants.

Activity implementation	
Was the general objective achieved?	The general objective was to test the suitability of the questionnaire to a typical Swedish village. This applied both to the questions posed and to the ranking of the vulnerable items. The general objective was achieved as significant changes to the Scandinavian version of the questionnaire were implemented after the exercise.
Were the specific objectives achieved?	A specific objective was to obtain a distribution of vulnerability in this characteristic village. After the modifications of the questionnaire this specific objective was achieved.
Engagement	
How engaged where the target groups during the activity?	N/A
Challenges maintaining the engagement?	N/A
Effectiveness	
Were the logistics of the activity appropriate (time, date, material…)?	All the logistics were dealt with in the previous project (VUIVIEW).
How successful was the activity approach?	Since detailed info on all properties was available the approach was very successful as it enabled us to use a high number of properties to test the questionnaire *before* actually engaging users.
Unexpected factors	
Did you encounter any setback?	N/A
If yes, explain adaptation/mitigation measures	-
Sustainability/Replicability	
Is this an activity that can be implemented/adapted in the future with the leadership of local stakeholders?	One operator could survey several properties as was done in this way. The rational would be to assess a larger community, village or region and to use the same operator with sufficient knowledge and same type of biases.
Is this an activity that can be easily replicated in other regions?	Yes. Definitely for all Nordic and Baltic states.
Conclusions	
Activity strengths	One operator with sufficient knowledge and same biases.
Activity weaknesses	Time consuming, both in the data gathering and the assessment phase.
Potential measures to address the weaknesses	N/A

SECTION 3. TOOLS ASSESSMENT	
Tool strengths	The tool is strong in the sense that it enables one to save and apply the assessment easily without significant knowledge of wildfires or its hazard to the build environment.
Tools weaknesses	The tool was initially not well suited for the Scandinavian reality. Many questions would appear strange to a swede with the risk of lost interest or trust.
Potential tool improvements	Significant tool improvements were applied after the action. The most important ones was: 1. Changes to the VAT for Scandinavia a. In the wording and the content of the questions b. In the algorithm calculating the risk as this must reflect a relative risk for the region. 2. Agreement that the simplified VAT must be applied in the mobile app.

4.2. FIREPRIME App testing with homeowners

SECTION 1. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE ACTIVITY AND TOOL	
Activity name	Testing the mobile App (or really the simple VAT questionnaire alongside the photos) during activity 3.3 The FIREPRIME Wildfire Prevention And Responsibility Tool – Göteborg session.
Tools used	The simplified VAT for FIREPRIME Smart Phone App for wildfire risk assessment at homeowner level
Place	Göteborg
Date	September 11th
Facilitators	Frida Vermina Plathner (RISE) and Johan Sjöström (RISE)
Evaluation methodology	Open discussions during the demonstrations

SECTION 2. ACTIVITY PERFORMANCE	
Participants information	
Number of participants	12 external participants
Profile	Fire and Rescue Service (FRS - 3) Forest Owner Association (FOA – 1), Large Forestry organisation (FOR - 1), Homeowner association (HOA - 2), Agricultural association (AGR - 1), Private single person forest owners (PRIV - 2), Homeowners (HO - 2).
Activity implementation	
Was the general objective achieved?	Yes. We obtained feedback on the questionnaire and its possible use in a mobile app.
Were the specific objectives achieved?	N/A
Engagement	
How engaged where the target groups during the activity?	Sufficiently. We had performed activity 3.3 beforehand.

Challenges maintaining the engagement?	Not really.
Effectiveness	
Were the logistics of the activity appropriate (time, date, material…)?	See activity 3.3
How successful was the activity approach?	Successful. It was easy to disseminate the questions and receive feedback onca all ten questions were shown.
Unexpected factors	
Did you encounter any setback?	No
If yes, explain adaptation/mitigation measures	N/A
Sustainability/Replicability	
Is this an activity that can be implemented/adapted in the future with the leadership of local stakeholders?	Yes. Actually, it would be good to evaluate this within a greater audience as the feedback varied to some degree from the participants.
Is this an activity that can be easily replicated in other regions?	Yes
Conclusions	
Activity strengths	A good way of receiving feedback before implementation in the app.
Activity weaknesses	“only” 12 participants.
Potential measures to address the weaknesses	N/A

SECTION 3. TOOLS ASSESSMENT	
Tool strengths	The simplified VAT comprise the important items to be addressed in the region without loosing its relevance.
Tools weaknesses	There were most discussions on question No 6 as some participants really wanted to distinguish between springtime and summertime vegetation. They would have wanted more clarification in text to avoid confusion. Others interpreted the question literally and were more content with the phrasing All participants thought the overall level of details was sufficient and adequate for a mobile app. Half of the participants could anticipate using the app once released.
Potential tool improvements	We decide to keep the phrasing of question No. 6 as it is.

4.3. Demonstration of the FIREPRIME Homeowner Wildfire Risk Assessment Flyer

SECTION 1. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE ACTIVITY AND TOOL	
Activity name	Demonstration of the Homeowner Wildfire Risk Assessment Flyer
Tools used	FIREPRIME Homeowner Wildfire Risk Assessment Flyer
Place	Online
Date	October 24th 2025. [This was the same event as that of 3.4]
Facilitators	Frida Vermina Plathner (RISE), Johan Sjöström (RISE)
Evaluation methodology	Demonstration of the flyer to the national Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB).

Background

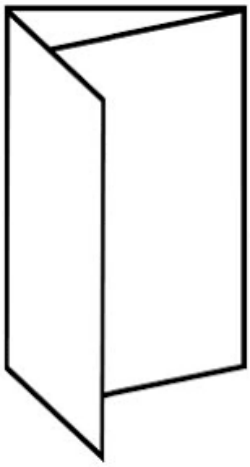


Figure 12. Folding of the FIREPRIME Homeowner Wildfire Risk Assessment Flyer.

From the data gathered in FIREPRIME, the preceding project (WUIVIEW) and other national projects, a flyer on the key messages to protect homes was prepared. It is intended to be spread through the MSB communication channel to reach (1) all municipalities in the country and their fire and rescue services and (2) the general public as MSB is the national authority for civil protection. It is intended to be folded into three sheets (Figure 12).

The folder summarizes the key messages from thorough investigations of decades of evidence on ignition of buildings from wildfires in Sweden[3,4].

[3] F. Vermina Plathner et al. (2025). Early season wildfires pose the highest threat to buildings and people in Sweden. Fire Safety Journal, 104457. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.firesaf.2025.104457

[4] F. Vermina Plathner et al. (2023). Garden structure is critical for building survival in northern forest fires–An analysis using large Swedish wildfires. Safety science, 157, 105928. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssci.2022.105928

Figure 13. Both sides of the FIREPRIME Homeowner Wildfire Risk Assessment Flyer, intended to be folded into three sheets.

SECTION 2. ACTIVITY PERFORMANCE	
Participants information	
Number of participants	2 from MSB and 2 from FIREPRIME.
Profile	Wildfire preparedness and prevention experts from the national civil contingencies agency (MSB) [Same as in 3.4]
Activity implementation	
Was the general objective achieved?	The objective was to obtain feedback on the flyer aimed for the general public and communication through the regional Fire and Rescue Services. We obtained first written feedback from MSB and thereafter we held discussions online to discuss distribution and layout in order for the project and the authority to communicate in a coherent fashion.
Were the specific objectives achieved?	N/A
Engagement	
How engaged where the target groups during the activity?	Very engaged. The Agency likes this communication and wants to distribute it.
Challenges maintaining the engagement?	No
Effectiveness	
Were the logistics of the activity appropriate (time, date, material…)?	N/A
How successful was the activity approach?	N/A
Unexpected factors	
Did you encounter any setback?	N/A
If yes, explain adaptation/mitigation measures	N/A
Sustainability/Replicability	
Is this an activity that can be implemented/adapted in the future with the leadership of local stakeholders?	The spread of the flyer is expected from the MSB webpage and communication centre. Thus, the flyer itself will be further disseminated while this specific activity of demonstration and feedback from MSB is not.
Is this an activity that can be easily	The information of the flyer is applicable to all Nordic and Baltic countries at the least. It is also likely applicable to most parts of northern and eastern Europe.

replicated in other regions?	
Conclusions	
Activity strengths	Effective way to evaluate and receive feedback to the flyer.
Activity weaknesses	Only feedback from the Civil protection Agency and not the wider public.
Potential measures to address the weaknesses	N/A

SECTION 3. TOOLS ASSESSMENT	
Tool strengths	It is short, easily communicated and captures the key aspects of protecting a northern European home.
Tools weaknesses	It contains only little information and should be associated to a somewhat longer text for the extra interested end-user.
Potential tool improvements	Possible to write a summary document of two pages to provide deeper knowledge for the interested end-users. We will also change the background photo to be a good example and not one where mitigation failed.

5. Resilient Infrastructures stream evaluation

5.1. Wildfire risk assessment guidelines testing for rail networks

SECTION 1. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE ACTIVITY AND TOOL	
Activity name	Continuous discussions of improvements in the rail network risk assessment
Tools used	FIREPRIME RISK ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET for Train Rail Network
Place	Meetings during September 2024 as well as March and June 2025
Date	Several occasions
Facilitators	RISE
Evaluation methodology	After initial contact with the "Trafikverket" (National authority for transport infrastructure), we discussed the methodology of rail network risk assessment and Trafikverket wanted to go further with implementation. But to actually implement a new method a deeper study is required for the authority to change their methods. The work was the basis for an application to raise funds to develop a deeper study based on the maintenance of the rail embarkment and the type of trains operating different routes.

SECTION 2. ACTIVITY PERFORMANCE	
Participants information	
Number of participants	2 employees at Trafikverket (Karl Fridolf and Maria Schuck) and 2 project participants (J Sjöström and F Vermina Plathner).
Profile	Dr Fridolf is a Fire Safety Engineer at Trafikverket and Dr Schuck is responsible for contracting vegetation clearing along the train lines.
Activity implementation	
Was the general objective achieved?	The general objective was to show the "FIREPRIME 5.1. Wildfire risk assessment guidelines testing for rail networks" to Trafikverket and use it to start working on improvements. The objective was achieved.
Were the specific objectives achieved?	A specific objective was to leverage on the work and find way to improve the current practices at the authority. This objective was not achieved.
Engagement	
How engaged where the target groups during the activity?	Very engaged. Much time was spent by all participants to describe the problem and the work needed to be performed.
Challenges maintaining the engagement?	Not really
Effectiveness	
Were the logistics of the activity appropriate (time, date, material…)?	N/A
How successful was the activity approach?	N/A
Unexpected factors	

Did you encounter any setback?	N/A
If yes, explain adaptation/mitigation measures	N/A
Sustainability/Replicability	
Is this an activity that can be implemented/adapted in the future with the leadership of local stakeholders?	N/A
Is this an activity that can be easily replicated in other regions?	N/A
Conclusions	
Activity strengths	The activity really pushed the work of the authority to highlight the problem and identify room for improvement regarding fire hazards along the train lines.
Activity weaknesses	To really implement the work a more well-founded method is required. This, in turn requires funds which was not granted at this stage.
Potential measures to address the weaknesses	There are possibilities to reformulate the application to the authority and send in a new application.

SECTION 3. TOOLS ASSESSMENT	
Tool strengths	The evaluation of the method from the authority is that the tool is a way to show how the problem could be addressed. It serves as a mean to describe the important aspects of fire danger, vegetation and distance.
Tools weaknesses	The method cannot be used for several reasons. One is legislative, a deeper study is needed to change the rules of procurement of vegetation clearing subcontractors. The other is that a further study of the Swedish conditions is needed before changing the current practices. The present study is a bit arbitrary in the definition of characteristic length scales etc.
Potential tool improvements	We aim to continue the work to form a deeper basis and develop the tool further.

6. Conclusions of the FIREPRIME evaluation in the SE pilot

The FIREPRIME activities were generally well received by all participants in the workshops and demonstrations. In particular, individuals working in the municipal sector found the tools both interesting and useful. Municipalities have significant fiscal responsibilities to protect people and property from harm, and therefore require tools that can be clearly demonstrated as effective means of fulfilling their mandate. The participants from the industry (forestry or agricultural) were to some degree less keen on the different tools. In Sweden, there is often a conflict between ownership rights and legislative and mandates dictated from central authorities to the landowners. Thus, even though products can be useful these is often a scepticism that tools can later on be associated with regulations.

The geographical spread of the pilot showed that the tool, in particular the flyers and the Prevention and Responsibility Tool, were widely applicable and appreciated in different part of the country and therefore probably also scalable to other Nordic and Baltic regions.

There is a general barrier composing of a scepticism of tools that are detailed or that place too much emphasis on the fire problem itself as other hazards (storms, pests and floods) are widely considered a larger threat to both people, property and forests. FIREPRIME managed to demonstrate a balanced set of tools with (1) the simplified VAT, (2) the two flyers describing Safe burning practices and Building protection and (3) the prevention and responsibility tool which is collected straight from real Swedish scenarios.

The Household fire safety-, as well as the Community engagement and education streams were more applicable in a Swedish context compared to the Resilient Infrastructures stream. However, the interest from the rail practitioners was very large and we have good hopes to build on and leverage the work performed in FIREPRIME the future.

7. Appendix – The FIREPRIME Wildfire Prevention And Responsibility Tool (in Swedish)

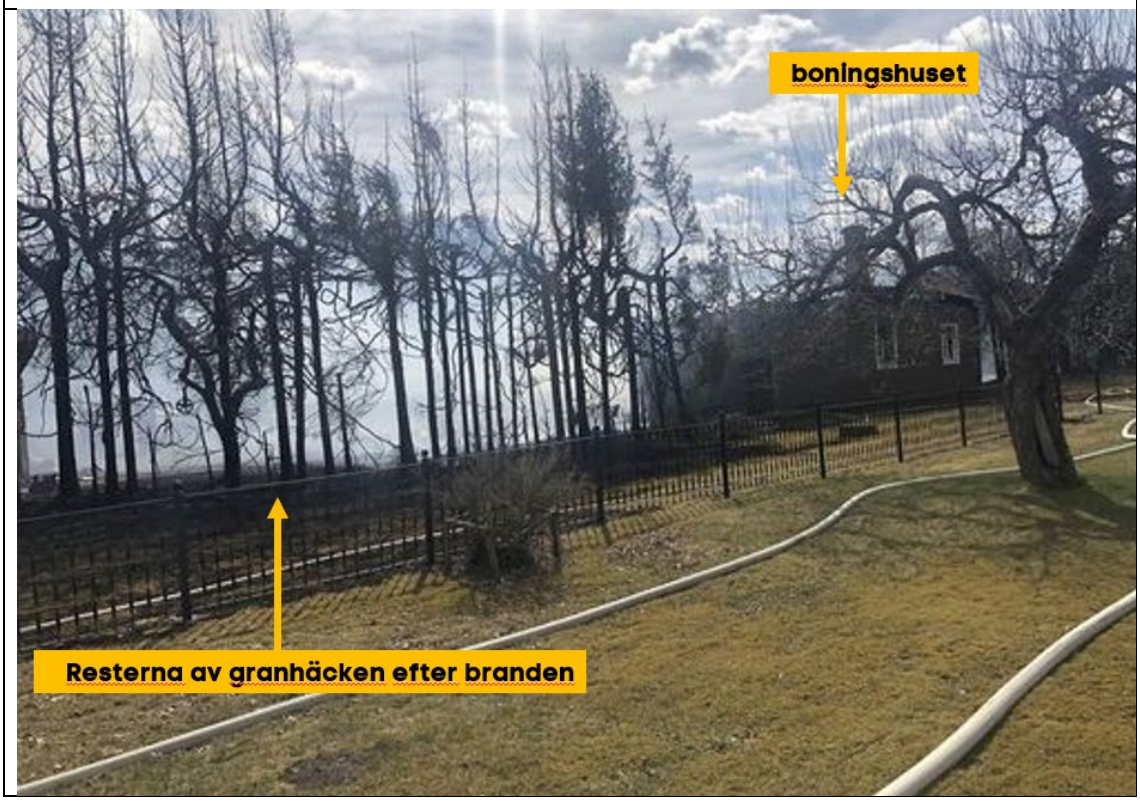
Scenario 1

Anitas hus ligger i änden av en granhäck som hon delar med grannen Thomas. Granhäcken fungerar som vind- och insynsskydd mellan hela Anitas och Thomas tomter. Anitas tomt består i övrigt av en stor gräsmatta, med en plattbelagd uteplats precis invid häcken. På tomten står också ett uthus.

Det är en underbar dag för lite trädgårdsarbete. Anita har påtat i trädgårdslandet, fått bort ogräs mellan plattorna på uteplatsen med sin gasolbrännare, och har precis varit inne en vända i uthuset för att plocka fram utemöblerna. När hon kommer ut igen ser hon hur stora lågor äter sig upp i granhäcken vid uteplatsen. Hon springer och hämtar trädgårdsslangen men branden är intensiv och hennes släckförsök känns meningslösa. Innan räddningstjänsten kommer dit har branden redan hunnit sprida sig längs häcken till huset.

FRÅGESTÄLLNINGAR:

1. Vilket förebyggande arbete anser du vara viktigt för att förhindra en sån här brand från att (a) uppstå och (b) sprida sig?
2. Vem/vilka har ansvar för att vidta åtgärder anser du?
3. Vad behövs för att detta förebyggande arbete ska genomföras?



Scenario 2

Scenario 2: Gräsbränning

Magnus äger en liten gård i Långhult bestående av en torparstuga, en lada och en snickarbod. På vintern står torpet tomt. Varje vår åker Magnus dit för att förbereda sommarvistelsen. Då städar han huset, slyröjer och eldar bort fjolårsgräset, både på ängen strax utanför torpet och mellan hus och lada. Nordväst om torpet ligger storbonden Axels större gård och åkrar omgivna av blandskog.

Idag är det dags för ny vårstädning. Halvvägs in i gräsbränningen vänder vinden och bildar en flamfront som snabbt far fram över åkern och mot Axels hölada. Magnus påbörjar genast släckning och påkallar hjälp från räddningstjänst, men innan de anländer hinner branden antända den stora brädhög som Axel förvarar precis utanför ladan. Brädhögsbranden i sin tur antänder ladans takfot och hotar samtidigt de dunkar med bensin som Axel ställt ut för att använda under dagen.

FRÅGESTÄLLNINGAR

1. Vilket förebyggande arbete anser du vara viktigt för att förhindra en sån här brand från att (a) uppstå, (b) sprida sig och (c) antända hus?
2. Vem/vilka har ansvar för att vidta åtgärder anser du?
3. Vad behövs för att detta förebyggande arbete ska genomföras?

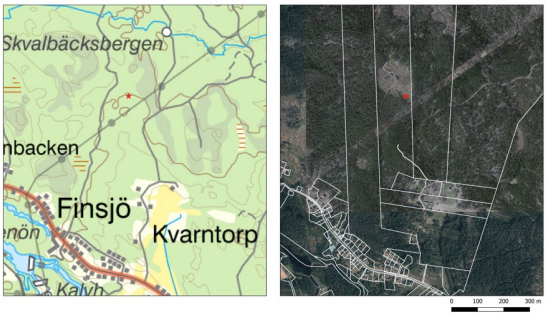
Scenario 3

Norr om Finsjö ligger de små skogsfastigheterna tätt. I sydost, från tomtgränserna i Kvarntorp, ligger Jannes skogsfastighet med ungtallskog i södra änden där marken är täckt av ljung. Längre norrut har Janne avverkat skogen. Där tampas tallplantor, gräs och ormbunkar om solljuset.

Den här våren har regnskurarna varit mycket sparsamma. Försommaren har dessutom bjudit på kanonväder, med temperaturer över 35 grader! Men idag drar åskan in med väldig fart från norr. Regnet uteblir, men blixten slår ner i en frötall på Jannes hygge. Vinden blåser liv i öppna lågor som sprids in i ungtallskogen. Räddningstjänsten tillkallas när en Finsjöbo ser rökplymen. Då rusar flamfronten med meterhöga flammor genom ljung och ungtallskog på väg mot bostadshusen vid Kvarntorp.

FRÅGESTÄLLNINGAR:

1. Vilket förebyggande arbete anser du vara viktigt för att förhindra en sån här brand från att (a) sprida sig och (b) antända hus?
2. Vem/vilka har ansvar för att vidta åtgärder anser du?
3. Vad behövs för att detta förebyggande arbete ska genomföras?



Scenario 3: Snabb brandspridning mot bebyggelse

Scenario 4

SCENARIO 4: ELDFÄNGD SKOG MED GLEST VÄGNÄT

Söder om Bollebygd finns ett större skogsområde där få skogsbilvägar är etablerade. Landskapet är kuperat och varierar mellan kalhyggen, tät tallskog med graninslag och mager tallhed. Skogen är rik på lav och bärris, och bitvis är det gott om bränslen på olika höjd. Skiften ägs av Sveaskog och privata markägare om vartannat.

En julimånad råder torka i stor del av landet och två bränder i södra Norrland binder upp de flesta nationella flygande resurser. Ett samtal om en rökpelare väster om Stora Galltjärn kommer till SOS i Göteborg morgonen den 19:e juli. Styrkor från Bollebygd åker längs terrängstigen mot Vitstensmossen. Väl på plats tar det tid att lokalisera branden som visade sig ta fart längre söderut. Under den långa slangdragningen som följer hinner branden utveckla sig till mycket hög intensitet och sprider sig snabbt åt sydost medan en helikopter är på väg från bränderna i norr.

Branden kontrolleras 21:a juli då den nått en area av 1 000 ha. Under tiden har två byar på sammanlagt 450 personer fått evakueras och styrkor från stora delar av södra Sverige har varit del av insatsen men alla kom efter den mest intensiva perioden på eftermiddagen 19:e juli.

FRÅGESTÄLLNINGAR:

1. Vilket förebyggande arbete anser du vara viktigt för att förhindra en sån här brand från att (a) uppstå och (b) sprida sig?
2. Vem/vilka har ansvar för att vidta åtgärder anser du?
3. Vad behövs för att detta förebyggande arbete ska genomföras?

Scenario 5

Scenario 5: Samhällsföreningens strövstig

Markägaren Ove har efter flera påtryckningar från samhällsföreningen (med kommunen som stöd) gått med på att upplåta en del av sin mark till strövstig med vindskydd och grillplats i naturskönt område. Grillplatsen har på bara några månader blivit mycket populär. Under helgen övernattade Skepplanda scoutkårs ungdomar i vindskyddet och Ove kunde höra ramsor och lägervisor över Togölen när han gick och lade sig.

Idag, måndag eftermiddag, när Ove kör hem från arbetet blir han uppringd av brandkåren. Tydligen har kvarvarande glöd från helgens lägereld blåst ut från grillplatsen och antänt mossan i granbacken bakom. Räddningstjänsten har läget under kontroll men stammarna på 0.5 av Oves 3 hektar granskog är svärtade av elden.

FRÅGESTÄLLNINGAR:

1. Vilket förebyggande arbete anser du vara viktigt för att förhindra en sån här brand från att (a) uppstå, (b) sprida sig och (c) antända vindskyddet?
2. Vem/vilka har ansvar för att vidta åtgärder anser du?
3. Vad behövs för att detta förebyggande arbete ska genomföras?

Scenario 6

Scenario 6: Kommunens kreativhus

Oskarshamns kommun beslutade år 2021 att s.k. kreativhus ska upprättas utanför Hägnad. Kreativhusen är en möjlighet att leva mitt i naturen, där det räcker med ett steg utanför dörren för att hamna i tallskogen. Nu står de första husen äntligen klara och fem familjer har flyttat in i sina respektive bostäder. Sex hus precis intill är dessutom strax färdigställda.

En av familjernas 12-åring är ute en torr dag i slutet på maj och leker med stålull och tändare. Vinden får fatt i elden som ganska snabbt sprider sig uppför den lilla backen, där lågorna börjar slicka husets fasad.

FRÅGESTÄLLNINGAR:

1. Vilket förebyggande arbete anser du vara viktigt för att förhindra en sån här brand från att (a) uppstå och (b) sprida sig?
2. Vem/vilka har ansvar för att vidta åtgärder anser du?
3. Vad behövs för att detta förebyggande arbete ska genomföras?