8TH INTERNATIONAL WILDLAND FIRE CONFERENCE

GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES:

Towards an International Framework

Porto - Portugal | May 16-19th, 2023

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AND REGISTER AT:

www.wildfire2023.pt

LOCAL ORGANIZER

AGIF REPÚBLICA PORTUGUESA

INTERNATIONAL LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR THE IWFC

UNDRR afac Canada WORKING ON FIRE Korea Forest Service

Improving fire management in the tropics using inclusive landscape approaches

The Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC)

TROPENBOS INTERNATIONAL

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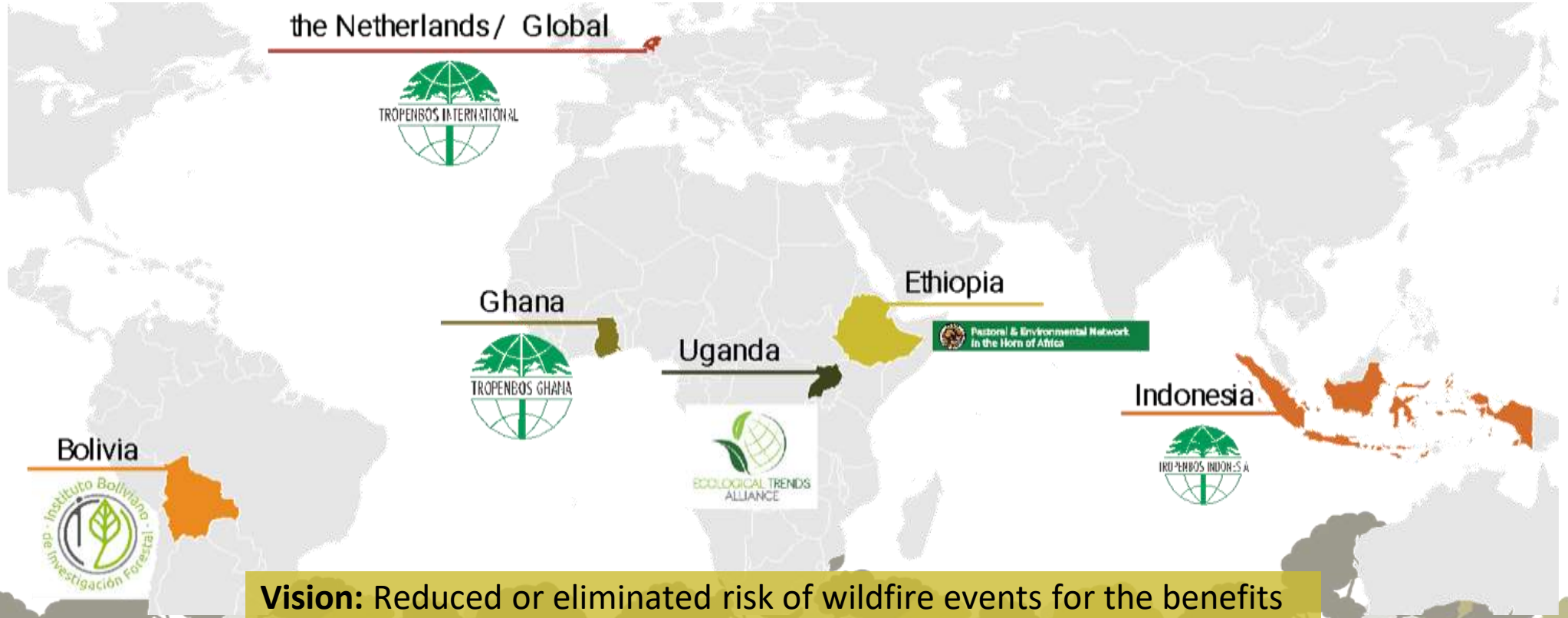
Tropenbos International - Fire Smart Landscape Governance Programme



Vision: Reduced or eliminated risk of wildfire events for the benefits of sustainable use of forest and trees in climate smart landscapes

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A landscape approach for effective fire management

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Integrated fire management in Bolivia

Karen Mendoza, Instituto Boliviano de Investigación Forestal

Support to local governments in the development of public policies focused on reducing the risk of forest fires and the protection of water resources

A

Collective Learning

Multistakeholder dialogue, local indigenous knowledge, evidence –based knowledge

Promotion and facilitation of spaces for multi-stakeholder dialogue and articulation to define policies, strategies and timely actions, that address the reduction of the risk of forest fires at multiple decision levels.

Improved policies and practices

regulation, restructuring, environmental monitoring

D

Shared Action

Indigenous territory with own Fire Management protocol and early warning system, 4 municipalities with early warning systems

B

Collaborative governance model

worldview, innovation, technologies

Construction of alliances and articulation of actors for decision-making and definition of actions, based on technical information, public policies and common needs.

Strengthening municipalities and indigenous governments in the management of fires and reducing the risk of forest fires. The focus is on early warning, prevention and protection of natural resources.

Empowered communities

C

Building bridges for wildfires prevention and response

- Local community capacities strengthen to implement actions that contribute the reduction of wildfire risk.
- Municipal early warning systems have been established including community managers, forest fire departments, and civil society.
- Two municipal governments (Ascensión de Guarayos and Urubichá) have approved risk management laws including prevention and climate change adaptation.
- Social, productive and institutional actors have established a joint agenda for risk management.

Building bridges for wildfires prevention and response

- Civil society perceptions regarding risk and natural resource management have been integrated into wildfire management.
- The municipal governments have assumed leadership and coordination of wildfire contingency management.

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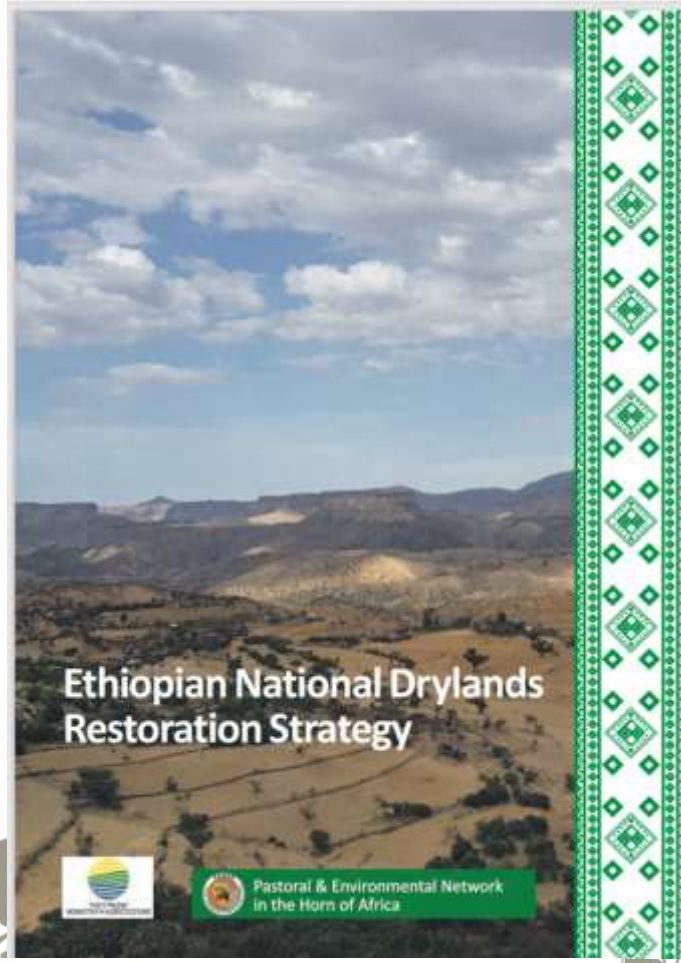
Development of a National Fire Management System in Ethiopia

Solomon Zewdie, PEHNA

PENHA towards and Ethiopian fire management strategy

- PENHA (the Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa) is a regional NGO with an active cooperation agreement with CIFOR-ICRAF and strong links to all levels of government.
- The program led a bottom-up, participatory process to develop the first ever **Ethiopian Drylands Restoration Strategy**, endorsed by the MoA in 2022, that recognizes **the importance of the drylands in Ethiopia's NDC.**
- Wildfires are seen as a **critical issue** that requires urgent attention.



Development of a first National Fire Management System (2022-2023)

- We are working at **all levels of government** (national, regional, local), alongside communities and traditional institutions, and the private sector.
- This builds on work begun by the **GFMC (Global Fire Monitoring Center)** who TBI collaborate with, but that lacked effective follow-up.
- This will overcome significant institutional challenges, address capacity limitations, and engage local stakeholders, through effective mechanisms for coordination and communication.

Reducing wildfire risk and impacts through inclusive landscape governance in Ghana

Boakye Twumasi-Ankra, Tropenbos Ghana

Context and Intervention area

- Annual wildfire ranges from 30% in the High Forest Zone (HFZ) and Transitional Zone (TZ) to over 90% in drier Savannah Zone (NSZ

- These are largely caused by human actions

- This is a huge threat to biodiversity and livelihoods

- The intervention targets the Atebubu and Kintampo landscape and the Juaboso-Bia Sefwi Wiawso landscapes: why?

The Intervention

- **Aims** to initiate a landscape approach for wildfire management in Ghana through multi-stakeholder processes

Actions focus on:

- Community empowerment for wildfire management: prevention, suppression
  - community education: mass media, durbers, target group education
  - community strengthening for effective wildfire management: anti-wildfire squads, provision of simple tools for fire suppression

The Intervention

Actions focus on (Cont'd):

- Shared governance: collaborations with state institutions for complementarity and sustainability of outcomes: RMSC; GNFS; MMDAs; NADMO; other interventions (GIZ; LEAN etc); Reg. Wildfire Centre
- Collective learning: drawing from the experiences of key stakeholders (communities, institutions) through MSD toward the development of landscape approach to wildfire management discuss and define k
- Improving policy and practice: The MS discussions will help define key advocacy issues and issues that require attitudinal change

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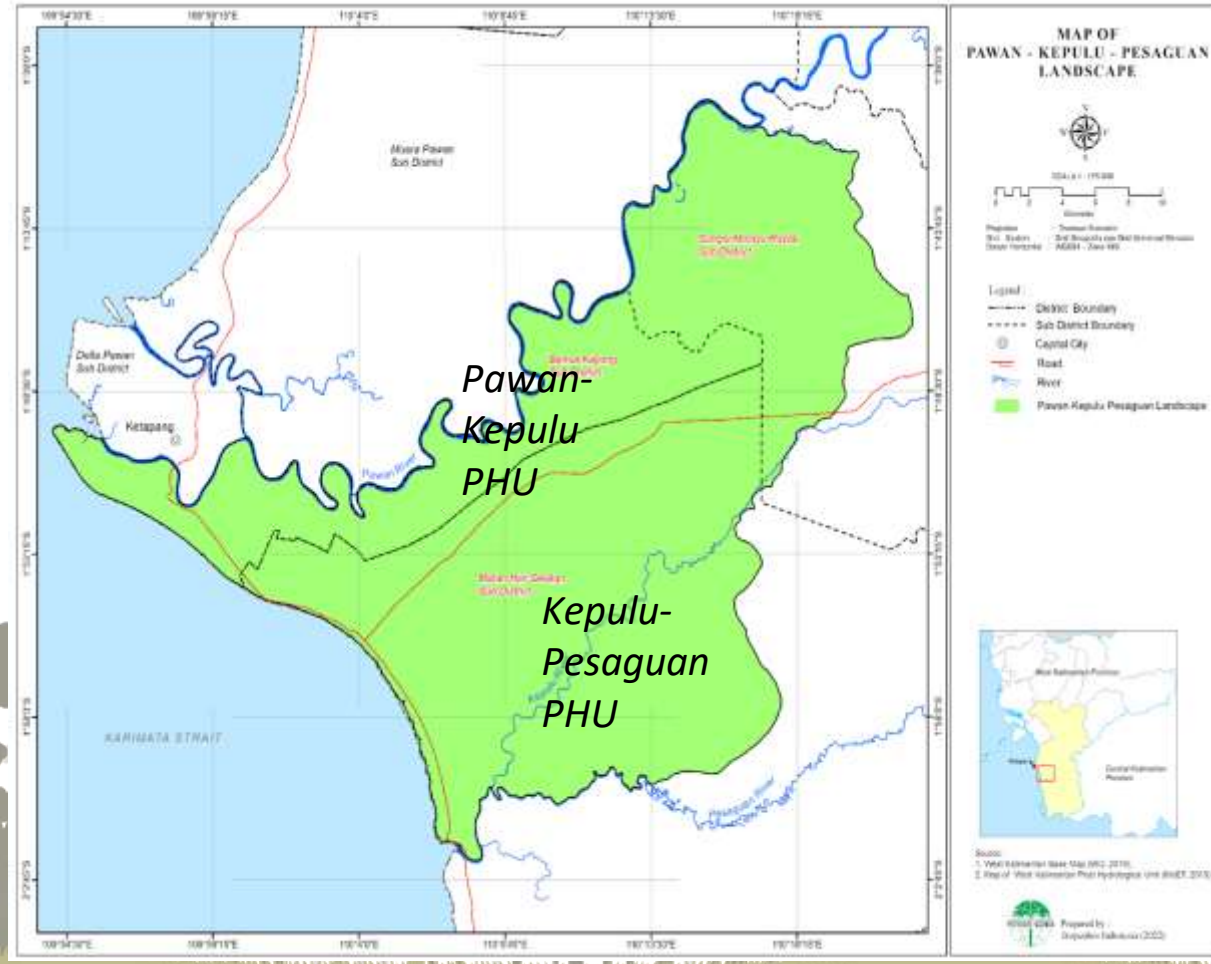
A landscape approach for effective fire management - Implementation in Indonesia

Lisa Tanika, Tropenbos Indonesia

Pawan-Kepulu-Pesaguan Landscape

Two Peatland Hydrological Units (PHU) (70,000 ha), under the jurisdictional area of Ketapang District (3.1M ha)

- Burnt areas in 2015-2019: 18,000 ha, one of the largest fire-affected landscapes in the district.
- Major cause: artificial drainage (canal) constructions to drain peatland water; the dry peat in dry season is flammable/highly prone to fire
- Peatland restoration aims to restore the peatland conditions, especially to rewet, to reduce the risk of fires



Shared Governance

District-Province-National Level
(under Multi-stakeholder platform)

1. Included as the national priorities of peatland restoration areas by Peatland and Mangrove Agency (BRGM)
2. Development of ‘Masterplan for Fire Prevention and Peatland Governance’
3. Participatory and integrated peatland monitoring system for fire prevention (from village to district levels)
4. Involvement of two oil-palm companies in activities related to forest and land fire prevention.

Village Level
(Under multi-village platform)

1. Village governments incorporating restoration plan from the district level to their village planning instruments
2. Village governments have increased its budget allocation for fire prevention in the form of peatland monitoring as opposed to past allocation that emphasised on fire suppression.
3. Village forest institutions have been improving forest management, including restoration, supported by private sector’s financing

Improved policies and practices

‘Masterplan for Fire Prevention and Peatland Governance’

Regulated under Regent Regulation on Fire Prevention and Peatland Governance

Actions plans on fire preventions and peatland restoration

Consists of four strategies:
(1) Strengthening capacities, awareness and regulatory instruments
(2) Rewetting
(3) Protection and sustainable land management
(4) Participatory peatland monitoring

Adopted into the workplans by institutions and organizations (government & private sector) from provincial, district to village levels

Lessons Learned

1. Jurisdictional and landscape approaches are adopted mainly through multi-level stakeholder processes.
2. Inclusion of landscape stakeholders and community representatives proved to be empowering.
3. National-subnational linkages are instrumental for technical supports.
4. Financing mechanism was made possible through the voluntary scheme utilizing conservation-fund.

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Living with Wildfires as part of the system in Uganda

Richard Ssemmanda - Ecological Trends Alliance (ETA)

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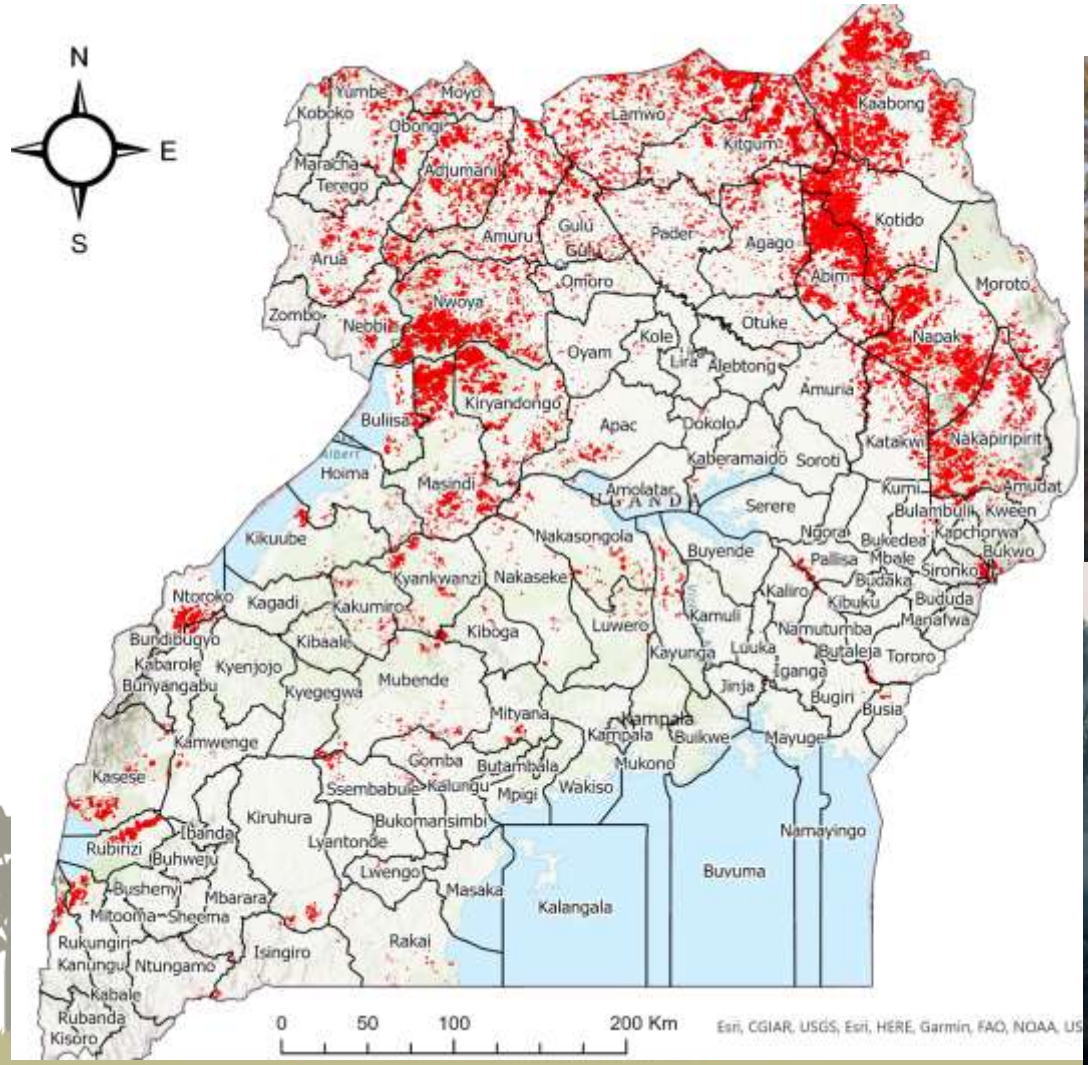
Where we work



Traditional and current use of fires in Uganda

Bush burning: traditional land management practice used to clear land for cultivation - coincides with the onset of the first rains of the season

Traditional farmland-controlled fires: set by farmers to burn fallows and agricultural residues to reduce labour needed to clear farmland before planting.

Traditional controlled forest fires: set by hunters to engulf wild animals in pursuit and gatherers use smoking vegetation to disperse bees during honey collection in the wet season.

Fires in traditional rangeland management: Concentrating in the “cattle corridor”, traditionally used to control ticks, clear grazing land of shrubs and to allow sprouting of new grass at the onset of rains.

Malicious fires: Commonly in forests and mono-plantations, these fires are set by hostile communities and/or individuals in retaliation for refusal to grant them access rights to grow food crops, graze livestock or collect forest products

Galvanizing and strengthening stakeholders to reduce the wildfire risk

Undertaking detailed analysis of stakeholders;

- (IPLCs)
- District / local governments
- private companies
- civil society
- government agencies

for balanced participation

Supporting stakeholders to implement a landscape approach for fire management understanding the roles of the different groups in wildfire risk prevention and management

Emphasising and encouraging inclusiveness, youth and women participation at all levels of stakeholder engagement

Ensuring that civil society has enhanced capacity, knowledge and tools for decision making in implementing a landscape approach for fire management so as to build the capacity of other stakeholders

Targets we want to achieve

- Improve stakeholder capacity to make decisions, apply practices, think about the results and adopt new methodologies that support resilience.
- Create collective ability and shared vision through facilitating a landscape platform for affective decision-making in combating wildfires
- Influence the integration of wildfire management into key stakeholder documents such as District Development Plans, private company Health Safety and Environment and improve government agency wildfire management strategies
- Through the stakeholder platform, produce a landscape wildfire management strategy to support the management of risks of wildfires.
- Post project, landscape strategy cascaded onto other landscapes and scaled up into a national wildfire management strategy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Edited by:
Nick Pasiecznik and
Johann Georg Goldammer
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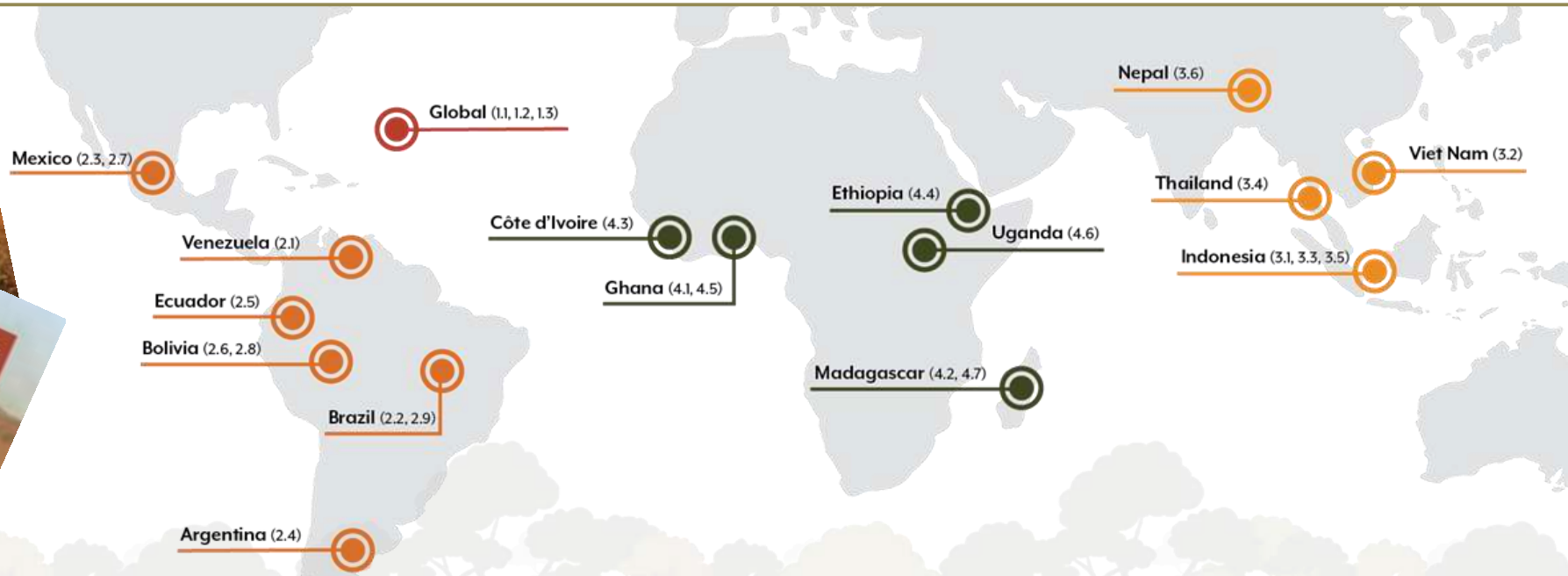
Call for abstracts

Panel of 7 experts

26 articles, including 23 case studies in the tropics

Contributions of 100+ co-authors



Download *Pasiecznik N and Goldammer JG (eds.). 2022. Towards fire-smart landscapes. Tropical forest Issues 61. Tropenbos International, Ede, the Netherlands. xiv +191 pp.*

1.1 The role and history of fire in tropical landscapes

J.G. Goldammer

This article provides an overview of the many roles and impacts of fire in different environments in and around tropical forests, and while not exhaustive, it shows that fire management solutions and decision making must be based on historic and contemporary scientific and technical evidence.

4.1 A community-based approach to wildfire prevention in Ghana

R. Diemont and T. Wanders

This article describes how a community based approach has reduced wildfire outbreaks by 78% between 2018 and 2021. From a situation in which wildfires were frequent, where nobody felt responsible and from which everybody suffered, people now make efforts to manage the risk and help to prevent wildfire outbreaks.

2.2 Integrated fire management in the Brazilian Cerrado: advances and challenges

M. Moreira Santos, J. Nunes Cachoeira, A.C. Batista, E.H. Rezende, M.C. Bueno Coelho, and M. Giongo

By including local knowledge, integrated fire management is sustaining an ancestral practice for reducing forest fires and conserving ecosystems. Reintroducing integrated fire management in the Cerrado has brought new tools and technologies that improve planning and implementation.

lobal (1.1, 1.2, 1.3)

Côte d'Ivoir

3.5 Forest management units and local innovations for fire prevention in West Kalimantan, Indonesia

3.2)

G. Buchholz, Jumtani and G. Hardiansyah

This article summarize lessons learned from the FORCLIME programme and offers recommendations for fire prevention in Indonesia and beyond.

Bolivia (2.6, 2.8)

Brazil (2.2, 2.9)

2.4 Traditional knowledge of fire use by islanders in the Paraná Delta, Argentina

A. Millán, B. Ferrero, and B.A. Bilbao

This article summarizes for the first time the traditional use of fire in the area, and describes efforts to stimulate dialogue between local communities, environmental organizations and government agencies to share perspectives and come to a common agreement as to ways forward.

4.7 Using satellite images to monitor burned areas in Madagascar

G.H. Tahintsoa, D. Raherinjatovoarison, H.Z. Rakotoarinivo, R.N. Ratsimandresy, and H.R. Ratsimba

This article reports on a study carried out in 2021 over an area of 1,575 ha in and around Ankarafantsika National Park in northwestern Madagascar using satellite images, drone images and ground-truth data to assess the accuracy and usefulness of mapping in quantifying burned areas.

Thank you

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