



United Nations  
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

# GOFC-GOLD Fire and UNISDR Wildland Regional Network Meeting

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Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC)

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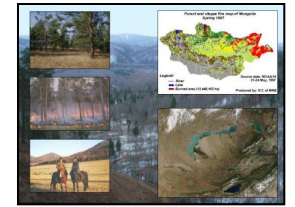
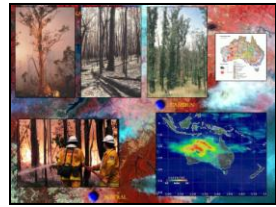
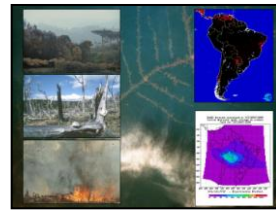


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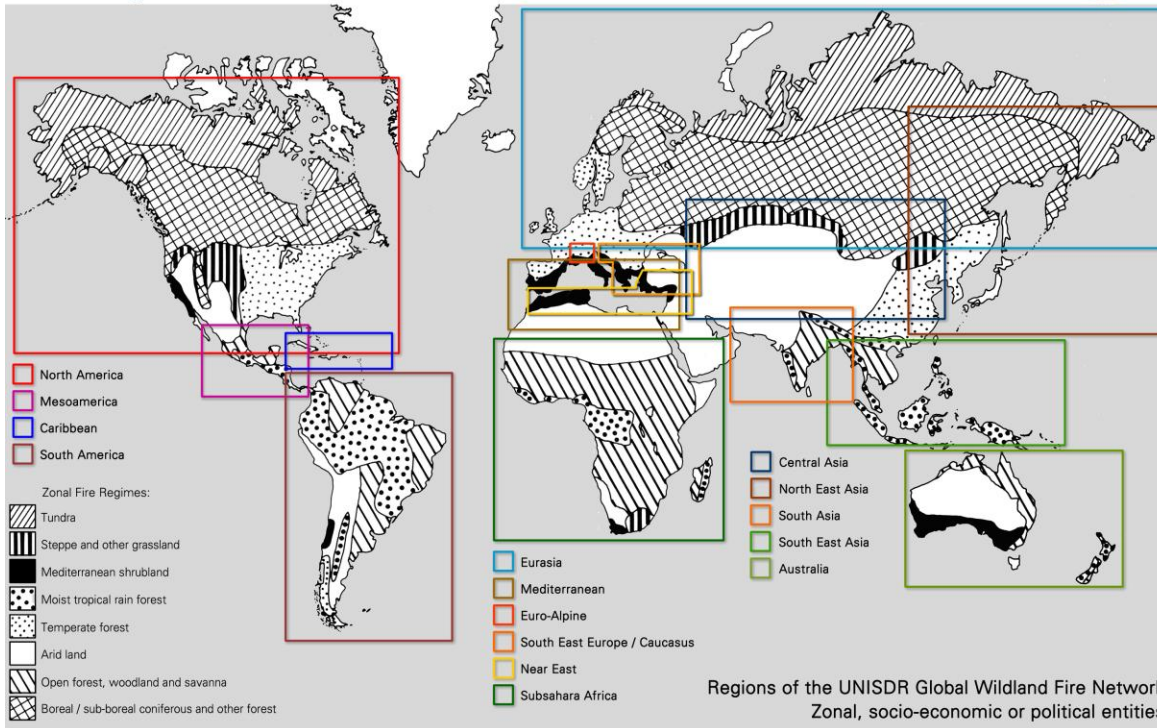
# Overview

- Status of the Global Wildland Fire Network and other regional networks (15+1): Relations to GOFC-GOLD
- Thematic networks: Examples
- Needs for cross-cutting work with the GOFC-GOLD Regional Fire Implementation Teams
- Aim and “political weight” of WildFire 20011



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## The UNISDR Global Wildland Fire Network

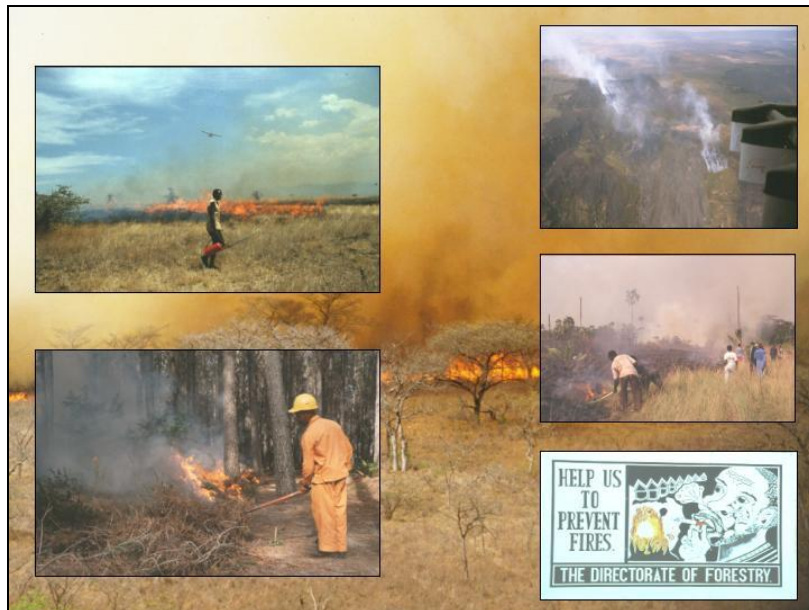



## The Regions of the UNISDR Global Wildland Fire Network

North America – Mesoamerica – South America – Caribbean – Mediterranean – Near East –  
 Southeast Europe / Caucasus – Subsahara Africa – South Asia – Southeast Asia  
 Australasia – Northeast Asia – Central Asia – Eurasia – Euro-Alpine

# Example I: Regional Sub Sahara Wildland Fire Network (AfriFireNet)


- Founded in 2002
- Partnering with GOFC-GOLD SAFNet







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Regional Sub Sahara Wildland Fire Network (Afrifirenet)




AfriFireNet (e.V. - FR 700880) is a registered Public Benefit Organization





- [Rationale](#)
- [Network Coordination](#)
- [Wildland Fire Early Warning](#)
- [Wildland Fire Monitoring](#)
- [Regional and National Wildland Fire Reports](#)
- [Wildland Fire Management](#)
- [Wildland Fire Science](#)
- [Wildland Fire Capacity Building](#)
- [Wildland Fire Policy and Legislation](#)
- [Nairobi Declaration](#)
- [Upcoming Meetings and other Events](#)
- [Links \(under construction\)](#)

The majority of Africa's vegetation is influenced by natural and anthropogenic fires since millennia. Most of the savannas and grasslands need to be managed by ecologically sound use of fire, and by involving the participation of rural communities. Fire-susceptible equatorial rainforests and mountain forests must be absolutely protected from any fire. Plantation forests need to be treated by prescribed fire in order to reduce fuel build-up. Regional cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa through the AfriFireNet gives priority on capacity building in fire management.

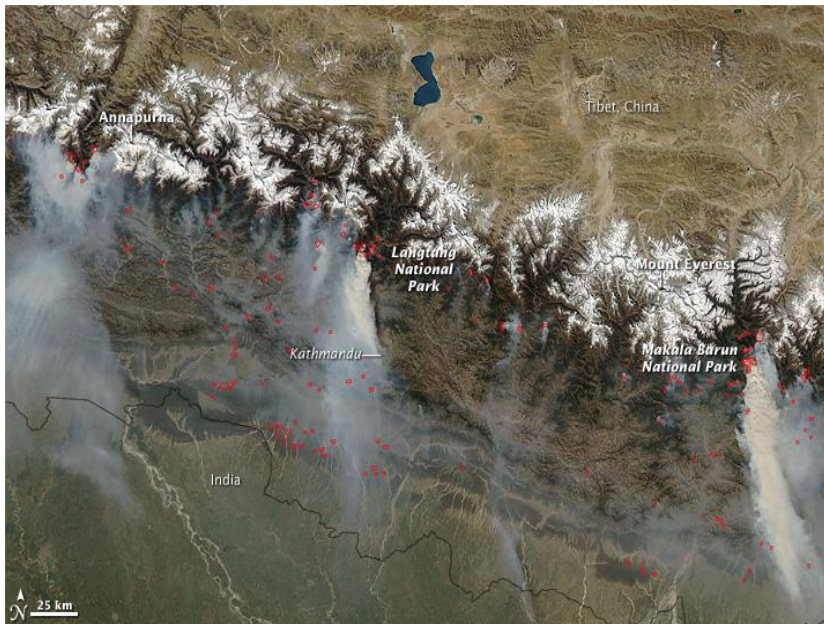
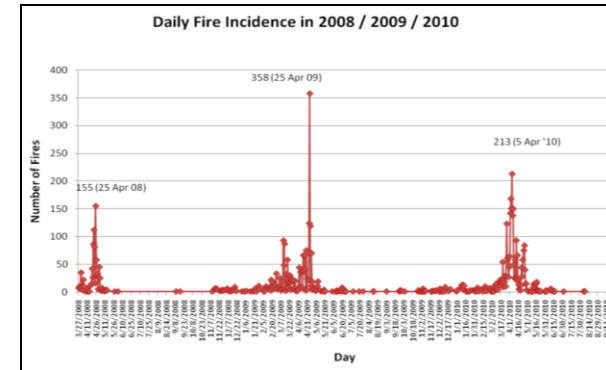


The Regional Network is a cooperative effort with the [Central African Regional GOFC-GOLD Network](#), the [West Africa Regional Network \(WARAN\)](#) and the [Afrifirenet / SAFNet Southern African Regional GOFC-GOLD Network](#)



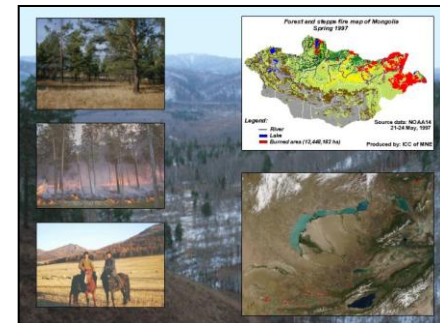
# Example II: Regional South Asia Wildland Fire Network

- Founded in 2007
- Exploiting GOFC-GOLD products



# Example III: Regional Eurasia Wildland Fire Network

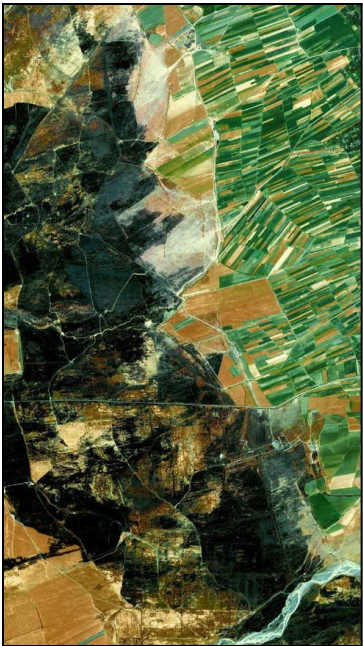
- Founded in 1993
- Focus on liaising Western Europe with Eastern / SE Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia





# Example IV: Regional SE Europe / Caucasus Wildland Fire Network

- Founded 2002-2005
- Focus on liaising SE Europe / Balkans with adjoining countries



**Near East**  
**5 December 2011**



**Near East**  
**3 December 2011**





# Example V: Regional North East Asia Wildland Fire Network

- Founded in 2004
- Strong connectedness by fire smoke pollution



13 April 2011





**Japan  
Kyushu  
13 March 2011**



# European Commission Activities



- European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS)
- Civil Protection Mechanism



# Other Networks: Many ....

## ➤ Eurasian Fire in Nature Conservation Network

**Eurasian Fire in Nature Conservation Network (EFNCN)**



**Introduction**

In the history of land-use in Eurasia fire has been an important element in forestry, agriculture and pastoralism. The use of fire has contributed to shape landscape patterns of high ecological and cultural diversity, e.g. heathlands, open grasslands, meadows, and swidden (shifting) agriculture sites. In the Nordic countries historic natural fires caused by lightning and burning practises have also significantly influenced the composition and structure of forest ecosystems.

**Objectives**

The rapid socio-economic changes in the past four decades led also to a change of land-use systems and landscape patterns, resulting in elimination of traditional burning practises. New air quality standards and the generally prevailing opinion by the government administrations that fire would damage ecosystem stability and biodiversity, led to imposing of fire bans in most European countries.

**Members**

**EFNCN Projects**

**Meetings**

**Background Information**

It is now becoming evident that the abandonment of traditional land-use methods have resulted in the elimination of disturbances, which have characteristically shaped many valuable landscape types and ecosystems. Changing paradigms in ecology and nature conservation currently lead to the reconsideration of fire-exclusion policies in certain sectors of nature conservation, forestry and landscape management.

### White Paper on Use of Prescribed Fire in Land Management, Nature Conservation and Forestry in Temperate-Boreal Eurasia





# Aim of WildFire 2011



- Inter-regional cooperation will be enhanced by harmonization of regional agreements (legal, voluntary)
- Reporting back to the 6th International Wildland Fire Conference (Korea, 2015): Globally most regions will be covered with intra- and inter-regional agreements on transboundary cooperation in fire management

## The GOFC-GOLD/GWFN Message

- To be sent out from this conference



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# Thanks for your Attention

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