

Topic 2 workshop

Complementary Partner - TOPIC 2: Natural risks management, especially wildfires

Name of the Project: **2Bparks** – Creative sustainable management, territorial compatible marketing and environmental education To Be Parks



Name of the Partner: **RCDI**, Development and Innovation Network



Name of the speaker: Ana Catita

Challenges and opportunities on each cross-sectoral component

Cross-sectoral components: C1. Governance and participation involvement; C2. Operational and R+D priorities; C3. Target group focused communication needs; C4. Financial needs and opportunities

- ✓ Fire management actions can be applied to all types of forests and woodlands and to areas designated for production, conservation, cultural activities or as protected areas and reserves.
- ✓ The specific management objectives for each environment must be taken into account, requiring a site specific approach.
- ✓ Protected areas may require special consideration in the planning for fire suppression actions, and fire personnel may be required to use specialized tactics and suppression techniques in these areas.
- ✓ A balance should be reached in the right amount and kind of fire, the right types of prevention and response and the impacts on the area and on adjacent areas.

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Challenges and Opportunities	Cross sectoral component
Fire awareness and educational activities can be very effective in involving the community and other groups in a fire management programme and in engaging the community as a responsible partner.	C3
Fire prevention may be the most cost-effective and efficient mitigation programme an agency or community can implement.	C2, C4
Prevention programmes that are accepted and promoted within the community not only reduce costs and resource damage, but also promote understanding of the role and impact of fire in the ecosystem.	C2, C3
Planned fire can have a very significant and beneficial impact on reducing fire severity and damage and it assists fire-fighters in suppressing fires. It also has many benefits for ecosystem sustainability, maintenance and restoration.	C2
Fire danger rating systems have long been used to determine the level of fire danger and provide early warning of the potential for serious fires. Rating systems use basic daily weather data to calculate wildfire potential.	C2
Locally generated early warning information may be more useful in that it reflects local weather characteristics and vegetation conditions.	C2
Active involvement of local communities in collecting fire-weather information and disseminating warnings will create ownership and increase local responsibility and the efficiency of the early warning system.	C1, C3
Fire preparedness covers detection and response to fires. Preparedness includes training, equipping and staffing prior to the start of a fire.	C2
Pre-fire-season activities involve cooperative action with collaborators, contractors and other groups or organizations in support of the fire management programme.	C1, C2
In many situations, entering into a formal agreement will provide a clear understanding of the roles and responsibilities of all partners.	C1

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Continuation

Challenges and Opportunities	Cross sectoral component
<p>Fire detection is an important part of an effective fire management programme.</p>	C2
<p>Communication with the public is needed to inform them of the fire status and of threats to the community.</p>	C3
<p>There are immediate rehabilitation actions that can be undertaken in conjunction with fire suppression actions. Fire suppression actions may damage the environment and may need to be avoided. Many actions that are effective in stopping a fire can severely impact other resources, such as soils, wetlands, habitats and vegetation.</p>	C2

Operational tools and best practices [Linked with the e.Book contents](#)

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The “Roadmap for Managers and Self-assessment Guide” developed in the 2Bparks presents 2 references for **tools for fire management** in protected areas:

No.	The Tools	Where to Find Them
1	Geoffrey Cary, David Lindenmayer, Stephen Dovers, “Australia Burning, Fire Ecology, Policy and Management Issues” , 2003	http://books.google.com/books?id=mrkmB11iKoC&pg=PT166&dq=Fire+Management+of+Protected+Areas&hl=en&ei=gcy1TqqdJYOq8AP0hpiOBQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=10&ved=0CF8Q6AEwCTgK#v=onepage&q=Fire%20Management%20of%20Protected%20Areas&f=false
2	National Park Service, “Management Policies – The Guide to Managing the National Park System” , US Government, 2006	http://books.google.com/books?id=0B7U4Ar1xksC&pg=PA50&dq=Fire+Management+of+Protected+Areas&hl=en&ei=Bs21TqXiHNST8gOEopD8BA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CD0Q6AEwAzgU#v=onepage&q=Fire%20Management%20of%20Protected%20Areas&f=false