

Fire Management

Global vegetation fires in 2000: 350 million ha



People are the main cause of fires



Fire Management

- Vegetation fire = all fires except urban structures
- Good and bad fire
- Critical in agriculture-forest interface
- Destructive fires require suppression
- Fire a factor in climate change
- Smoke impacts human health





- ## Voluntary Guidelines
- **What to do – not how to do it.**
 - **Other Guidelines and Handbooks describe how; such as the ITTO Guidelines on Fire Management in Tropical Forests (1997).**
 - **Based on Principles and Strategic Actions**



Contents

- **Introduction**
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Principles

Principle 4 - Protecting Lives and Assets

The destructive impacts of unplanned fires on lives, property and resources should be minimized, if not totally prevented.



Strategic Actions

Fire Prevention

4.4.1 In areas in which objectives require minimizing the numbers of fires and acres burned, a comprehensive prevention plan should be developed.



References

Background and supporting documents.

References from 2003 Sydney Summit.

Annex 2 – ICS

**Annex 3 – International Agreements
Template**



Implementation Options

- **Adapt to the local situation and adopt as policy.**
- **Use as an assessment tool for setting priorities or implement changes to current policy.**
- **Provides a complete and holistic fire management program, not just suppression.**



Thank You