

# WELCOME

Group 5: CBFM

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*Title: Community Based Forest Fire Management  
(CBFiM)*

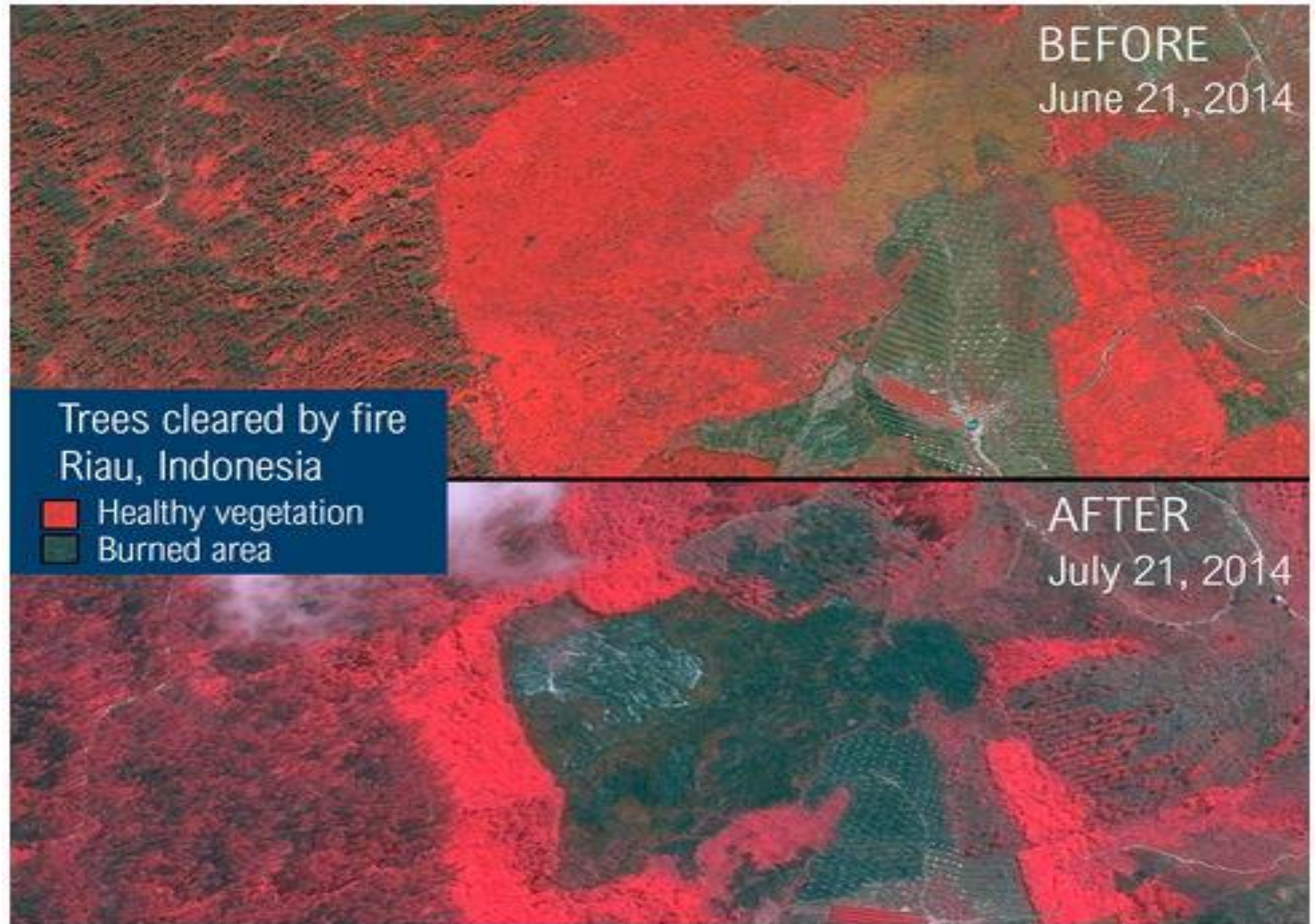
# PROBLEM ANALYSIS

- Global FRA 2010 indicated that **uncontrolled forest fires** in SEA affect **18.6 million hectare** of land.
- Forest fires also contribute to **global climate change** (Rowell and Moore, 2000).
- Serious consequence: **degradation of forest, ecological changes, deterioration of social and economic condition** in some land use system.
- Rural communities of SEA are one way or another depend their **livelihood** on forests and most affected by **uncontrolled fires**.
- There is a **lack of existing regional capability in fire research and management**, including monitoring, early warning and ecological and socio economic impact assessment and facilitating international cooperation in fire management.

# UNDERLYING CAUSES OF FOREST FIRE IN SEA

- Fires are common in **most deciduous (or seasonal)** forests in SEA and the so-called 'fire climax' pine forests in Myanmar, Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines (Luzon) and Indonesia (Sumantra)
- Increasing interest in CBFiM and the **need for institutional and technological capacity** development at all level
- Uncontrolled fire due to lack of **awareness and capacity**
- Lack of **policy and law**
- Lack of **information system** and poor promotion of CBFiM
- Lack of **sufficient funding** to implement CBFiM

# FOREST FIRE IN INDONESIA



Area burned in  
2002: 35497 ha

[fires.globalforestwatch.org](http://fires.globalforestwatch.org)



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Note: The image above is rendered in "false color", which displays healthy vegetation as pink. Image

location: Lat: -0.12331 / Long: 101.5838.

# THE WAY FORWARD

- CBFiM is **the simplest , practical, effective and efficient tool**, therefore; governments should not only have to bear load of expenses.
- CBFiM is the most effective way **to mitigate climate change impacts**

## Research and Development:

- Analysis of fire situations on **an ongoing basis**, not only when disaster strikes.
- Conduct national fire and fire management assessments
- Infrastructure like good network of **forest road**

## Equipment and Capacity Building:

- Development of fire control **field crews** (5-20 people) in each community
- Locally developed** and imported equipment should be managed

## Institutional Setup and Regional Efforts

- Establish a **Regional South Asian Fire Monitoring Center**, which in future many also serve as a regional cooperation centre for wildfire disaster response
- Multi-stakeholder participation** and coordinated efforts at international, regional, national and local level
- Formulate **legal frameworks** and strategies
- **Management Information System**

**THANK YOU !!**