



Global Session

Friday, 1 November 2019

Regional South Asia Wildland Fire Network Regional Report: Post 6th IWFC

Sundar P. Sharma
Nepal

Recent Development

(From 6th to 7th IWFC)

(International, Regional and National Updates)



Regional Consultative Workshop on Cross-Boundary Cooperation in Fire Management in South Asia, Lalitpur, Nepal, 2-4 October 2016.

Hariyo Ban Program



Nepal Forest and Wildfire Management Project, 2015-2017



2017 Asia Forest Fire Management Training

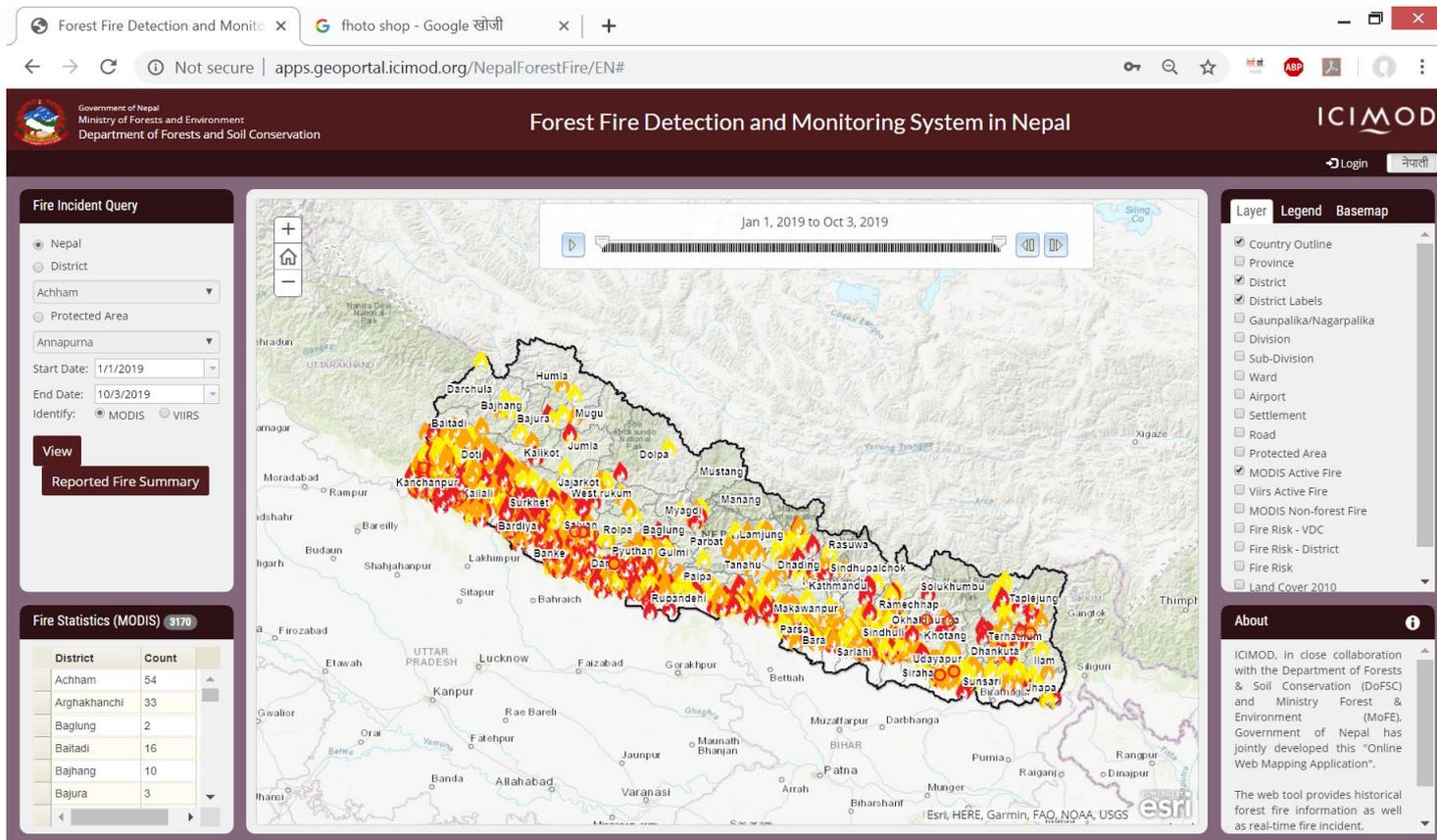
Seoul, Republic of Korea, 15-22 October 2017



Training Course on Forest Fire Management, AFoCO Regional Education & Training Center (RETC), Republic of Union of Myanmar, 22-26 October 2018



Establishment of 'Fire Control Room' and operation of 'Forest Fire Detection and Monitoring System in Nepal'



<http://apps.geoportal.icimod.org/NepalForestFire/EN#>

Translation of the 'EuroFire Standards' into Nepalese version



EuroFire-Standards-EF2-Techniques-NEP.pdf 1 / 8

EuroFire

भाग २	वन ढलेलो नियन्त्रण गर्न प्रयोग हुने प्रविधि तथा रणनीतिहरू
सेसन १.१	वन ढलेलो नियन्त्रणको गातानिधिहरूको तयारी
सेसन १.१	वन ढलेलो नियन्त्रण

यस अध्यायको बारेमा:

यो अध्यायले ग्रामीण क्षेत्रका वनमा लागेको ढलेलो नियन्त्रण र निर्धारित आगो लगाउने कार्यमा सट्टिएका ब्यक्तिको प्रयोग गर्ने प्रविधि तथा रणनीतिहरू बारेमा वर्णन गर्दछ ।

यो अध्याय कुनै पनि क्षेत्र जस्तै : वन जंगल, भकारी तथा बुट्यान वा घासेमेदान आदि क्षेत्रमा लागू गर्न सकिने गरी तयार पारिएको छ ।

यो अध्याय मुख्यत आगि सेवा, कृषि, वन ढलेलो, सरक्षण, खर तथा घासेमेदान व्यवस्थापन र मनोरञ्जन प्रवर्धनमा जो पूर्ण वा अशकालिन या स्वीचिद्रक आधारमा काम गर्ने ब्यक्तिकोलाई लाक्षत गरी तयार पारिएको छ ।

<http://gfmc.online/eurofire/ef-nepal.html>

Gaps / Shortcomings in Landscape Fire Science, Management and Policies

- Almost all countries in the region have weak institutional, legal, policy and financial frameworks dealing with wildfires. Moreover, to retain the trained and dedicated human resources in the field of wildland fire management is another challenge.
- There are big gaps in awareness levels and fire management capabilities in countries throughout the south Asia region.
- There is lacking a strong and self-sustained mechanism in sharing knowledge, skills and technologies among countries in the region.

Proposals for Solutions / Actions to be taken

- Capacity building with respect to forest fire control and management by way of training with appropriate firefighting tools and equipment and workshops of different stakeholders including local community groups.
- Strengthening and development of institutional arrangement in countries.
- Support financial base to resource constraint countries.
- Development of knowledge management network for real-time data and knowledge sharing on best practices for sustainable management of wildland or forest fires.
- Research and development for estimating the ecological losses due to forest fire and to understand linkages between cause and effects of fire.

Conclusions

- The Hindu Kush Himalayan region in south Asia has diverse ecosystems, socioeconomic and cultural settings, and vegetation types resulting from a wide range of land use systems and climatic conditions. The result is diverse fire regimes and vulnerabilities.
- There is a lack of local, national, and regional capability in fire research and management, including firefighting, monitoring, early warning, and ecological and socioeconomic impact assessment.
- The facilitation of international cooperation in fire management in countries in South Asia is also lacking.
- As the UNISDR Regional South Asia Wildland Fire Network is playing an increasing role in providing an informal but efficient platform for policy dialogue and communication, information sharing and technology transfer through project implementation in the region, the Network should be formally recognized as a key partner and be supported by the United Nations and other donors including international cooperation agencies working in developing countries.



Thank you for your attention