

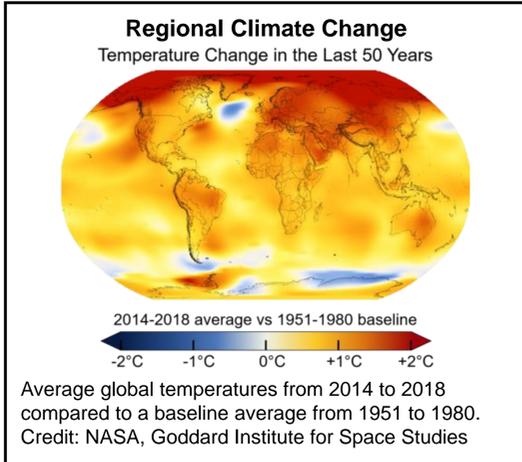


Regional Eurasia Wildland Fire Network Regional Eurasia Fire Monitoring Center (REFMC)

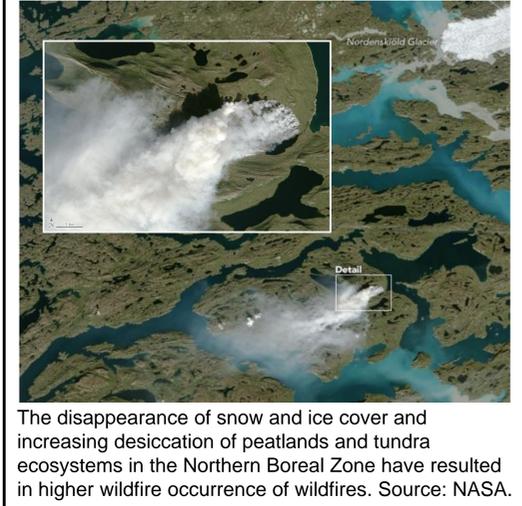


Regional Wildland Fire Networks: North America – Mesoamerica – South America – Caribbean – Mediterranean – Southeast Europe / Caucasus – Euro-Alpine – Near East – Sub-Saharan Africa – South Asia – Southeast Asia – Australasia – Northeast Asia – Central Asia – Eurasia

Major Landscape Fire Issues in Central-Eastern Eurasia



Wildfires moving to the High Latitudes: From Greenland to Northern Siberia



Wildfires on Contaminated Terrain Remnants of two World Wars and the Cold War in Central, Eastern and Southeast Europe



Policy and Agency Response

Example: International Conference Protection of Human Settlements and Social Infrastructure from Wildfires Moscow, Russia (November 2017). Includes logos for EUR-OPA, UNISDR, and the Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC).

Regional Network Activities



The Regional Eurasia Wildland Fire Network

The Network was founded in 2002 and first designated as "Regional Baltic Network". The network involves actors in countries of northern temperate-boreal Eurasia stretching from the United Kingdom in the West to the Far East of the Russian Federation. While within the 27 EU Member States numerous dedicated networks of fire scientists and practitioners have evolved over the recent years, the 47 Member States of the Council of Europe – half of them signatory parties of the European and Mediterranean Major Hazards Agreement (EUR-OPA) – and the 57 Participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) that are situated East / Southeast of the European Union, are served by the Regional Eurasia Wildland Fire Network. The Network is coordinated by the Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC) (Germany) and the three Regional Fire Monitoring Centers for Southeast Europe / Caucasus (Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia, since 2010; separate Poster), Eastern Europe (Kiev, Ukraine, since 2013; separate Poster) and Central Eurasia (Krasnoyarsk, Russia, since 2017). The networking region is partially overlapping with the Southeast Europe / Caucasus, Central Asia and the Northeast Asia Wildland Fire Networks. Regional cross-boundary cooperation in wildland fire emergency situations is promoted by the networking activities.

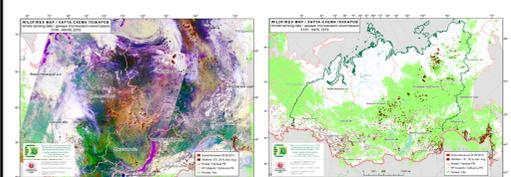
Opening of the Regional Eurasia Fire Monitoring Center (Krasnoyarsk, Russia)

Satellite monitoring of landscape fires in Siberia has been carried out since 1996. Agreement between The Global Fire Monitoring Center and Sukachev Institute of Forest was signed in 2017 to establish the Regional Eurasia Fire Monitoring Center (REFMC) at the Sukachev Institute for Forest, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Krasnoyarsk, Russia. In August 2019 the Center was officially inaugurated.

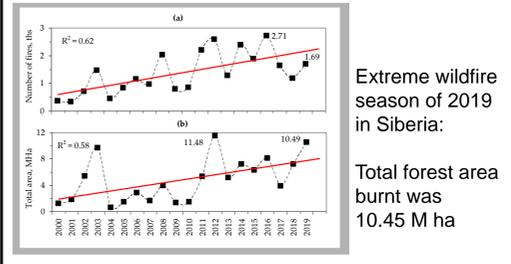


In the REFMC a detailed and precise database of wildfires in Siberia is available for the period 1996 to 2019 in GIS layer format. A number of technologies for fire characteristics assessment were adapted to the conditions of forest fires in Siberia. Satellite data and GIS technology are key for devising measures in fire prevention and monitoring for Siberia.

Real-time data on forest fires is available for different agencies including the Federal Forest Service (FFA), EMERCOM and fire ecology science as well. Remote system for fire monitoring is the main source of data for analysis and forecasting of fire impact at the scale of ecosystems of Siberian forests and globally since the assessment of forest burning in Eurasia is strongly significant.



Terra/MODIS image of smoke from active wildfires over Evenkiya region (August 2019). Wildfire map on the territory of Siberia. Terra/MODIS data (March-September 2019).

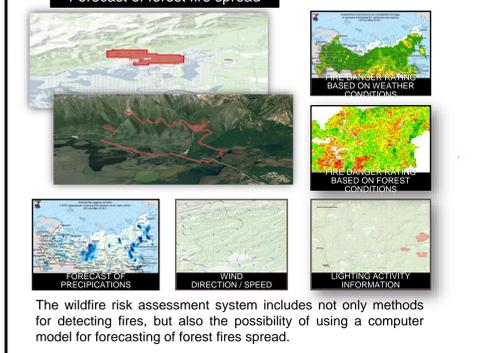


Extreme wildfire season of 2019 in Siberia: Total forest area burnt was 10.45 M ha.

The Federal Headquarters of Russia is responsible for the following tasks:

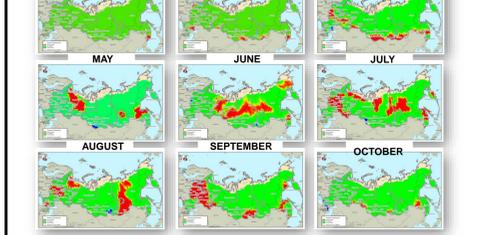
- Definition of specific regions in which it is necessary to extinguish forest fires using explosive materials
- Definition of specific regions in which it is necessary to extinguish forest fires using artificial precipitation technologies
- Inter-regional mobilization and operations of firefighting forces and fire extinguishing means
- Determination of specific regions in which assistance is needed in stabilizing the forest fire situation and preventing and eliminating emergencies in forests by the forces of the Federal Reserve

Wildfire Risk Assessment in the Russian Federation

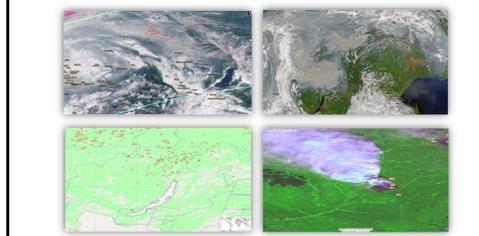


The wildfire risk assessment system includes not only methods for detecting fires, but also the possibility of using a computer model for forecasting of forest fires spread.

Meteorological Forest Fire Danger Forecast for 2019



Meteorological information used for daily monitoring of the fire danger in forests and for preparing predictions for short, medium and long term periods.



Amendments to the Fire Management regulations in 2015 provided the possibility of suspending firefighting operations if settlements or objects of the economy are not in danger and in cases where the estimated costs of extinguishing exceed the expected damage that fires might cause. Such decisions are only possible within the boundaries of territories (Forest Fire Control Zones) determined by the regional authorities and approved by the Federal Forestry Agency.

