

# **Integrated Forest Fire Management Iffm In Namibia**

Proceedings Global Review of Forest Fires Integrated Forest Fire Management Project Document Tropical Timbers Data Management and Modelling Using Remote Sensing and GIS for Tropical Forest Land Inventory IGARSS. Wildfire IGARSS'99 Proceedings The Conference on Remote Sensing and GIS for Environmental Resources Management A Review of Fire Projects in Indonesia, 1982-1998 International Forest Fire News Fire, Smoke, and Haze ETFRN News Wildland Fire Management Handbook for Sub-Sahara Africa Global and Regional Vegetation Fire Monitoring from Space Journal of Tropical Forest Science Fire Management ASEAN and the Southeast Asian "haze" Nature and Resources FAO Meeting on Public Policies Affecting Forest Fires A Forest Tribe of Borneo Crossing Borders in the Asia-Pacific Forests and Society Community-based Fire Management New Scientist FAO Forestry Paper International Emergency Assistance to Indonesia's Recovery Forest Fire Disaster Management Life After Logging The Journal of Environment & Development World Conservation Making SFM Work Trial by Fire Fire and Sustainable Agricultural and Forestry Development in Eastern Indonesia and Northern Australia Encyclopedia of Forest Sciences Fire, Smoke, and Haze The Malaysian Forester Living with Risk The Politics of Extinction Fire Management in the Logging Concessions and Plantation Forests of Indonesia

## **Proceedings**

## **Global Review of Forest Fires**

## **Integrated Forest Fire Management Project Document**

## **Tropical Timbers**

## **Data Management and Modelling Using Remote Sensing and GIS for Tropical Forest Land Inventory**

## **IGARSS.**

Fire management is an essential part of sustainable forest management. This publication complements the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005 (FRA 2005) as an in-depth thematic study on the incidence, impact and management of forest fires in different regions of the world. It was developed from 12 regional papers prepared within the framework of the Global Wildland Fire Network of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. It provides the best estimate of the global fire situation to date and gives a good indication of the scale of the impact of vegetation fires on society, on the economy and on the environment. This global assessment will be of interest not only to fire specialists, but also to policy-makers, forest managers and those involved in collecting reliable and current information on fire in different types of vegetation. It is an important contribution to FAO's efforts to enhance international cooperation in fire management.

### **Wildfire**

This publication, a joint effort of ADB and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), brings together the current knowledge about land and forest fires, examines their causes and impacts with particular reference to Southeast Asia, and suggests what could happen in the future.

### **IGARSS'99 Proceedings**

#### **The Conference on Remote Sensing and GIS for Environmental Resources Management**

Fire in the wet tropical climate of Indonesia is not a new phenomenon. The 'Great Fire of Borneo' in 1982-83 was one of the worst fire events in recent decades. Small holders clearing land for cultivation were primarily blamed for starting fires that rapidly spread out of control. Subsequent fires linked to El Nino-Southern Oscillation occurred in 1987, 1991 1994 and most recently in 1997-98. The impact of the latest fire event is immense; estimates of the area burnt in 1997 vary between two and five million hectares (forest and non-forest), the number of people affected by smoke haze and fire at 75 million and the total economic costs in the region at as much as US\$4.5 billion. The 1982-83 fires brought the issue to world attention. After 1992 three long-term projects were initiated with the objectives of management and monitoring of fires. These were the EU-Forest Fire Prevention and Control Project in Southern Sumatra (1995-1998), GTZ's Integrated Forest Fire Management Project in East Kalimantan (1994-2000), and JICA's Forest Fire Prevention and Management Project in Bogor, Jambi and West Kalimantan (1996-2001). In addition, the Indonesia-UK Tropical Forest Management Programme started in 1992 and comprised a number of components related to fires as part of its overall improved forest management objective. After the 1997 fires numerous short- and long-term fire projects were proposed and started. Others, such as the first phase of the WWF project and the ADB's regional (RETA) and national (ADTA) projects, within a short time frame try to cover many

aspects of fire problem such as socio-economic assessments, fire-fighting, area estimates, economic and policy assessments and ecological assessments. Representing a longer-term approach, CIFOR-ICRAF-UNESCO propose an in-depth study of the underlying causes and effects of fires. In addition to the international response Indonesia has several government agencies charged with the task of preventing, monitoring and controlling land and forest fires. Following the forest and land fires of 1994, the National Coordination Team for Land and Forest Fire Control was established in 1995. Interest in fire is only short-lived after a major fire event. Before the 1994 fires little attention was paid to the fire problem and missions mainly focussed on control and prevention of fires. Most of the new generation of fire projects established in 1997-98 address both issues.

### **A Review of Fire Projects in Indonesia, 1982-1998**

### **International Forest Fire News**

A combination of broad disciplinary coverage and scientific excellence, the Encyclopedia of Forest Sciences will be an indispensable addition to the library of anyone interested in forests, forestry and forest sciences. Packed with valuable insights from experts all over the world, this remarkable set not only summarizes recent advances in forest science techniques, but also thoroughly covers the basic information vital to comprehensive understanding of the important elements of forestry. The Encyclopedia of Forest Sciences also covers relevant biology and ecology, different types of forestry (e.g. tropical forestry and dryland forestry), scientific names of trees and shrubs, and the applied, economic, and social aspects of forest management. Valuable key features further enhance the utility of this Encyclopedia as an exceptional reference tool. Also available online via ScienceDirect – featuring extensive browsing, searching, and internal cross-referencing between articles in the work, plus dynamic linking to journal articles and abstract databases, making navigation flexible and easy. For more information, pricing options and availability visit [www.info.sciencedirect.com](http://www.info.sciencedirect.com). Edited and written by a distinguished group of editors and contributors Well-organized encyclopedic format provides concise, readable entries, easy searches, and thorough cross-references Illustrative tables, figures, and photographs in every entry, produced in full color Comprehensive glossary defines new and important terms Complete, up-to-date coverage of over 60 areas of forest sciences - sure to be of interest to scientists, students, and professionals alike! Editor-in-Chief is the past president of the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations, the oldest international collaborative forestry research organization with over 15,000 scientists from 100 countries

### **Fire, Smoke, and Haze**

## **ETFRN News**

### **Wildland Fire Management Handbook for Sub-Sahara Africa**

Introduction Increasing conflagrations of forests and other lands throughout the world during the 1980s and 1990s have made fires in forest and other vegetation emerge as an important global concern. Both the number and severity of wildfires (accidental fires) and the application of fire for land-use change, seem to have increased dramatically compared to previous decades of the twentieth century. The adverse consequences of extensive wildfires cross national boundaries and have global impacts. Fire regimes are changing with climate variability and population dynamics. Satellite remote sensing technology has the potential to play an important role for monitoring fires and their consequences, as well as in operational fire management. In response to this need as well as to respond to other needs for more rapid progress in forest observation, in 1997 the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS) initiated Global Observation of Forest Cover (GOFC) as an international pilot project to test the concepts of an Integrated Global Observing System. The GOFC program is currently part of the Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS). GOFC was designed to bring together data providers and information users to make information products from satellite and in-situ observations of forests more readily available worldwide. Fire Monitoring and Mapping was formed as one of three basic components of GOFC. This book contains eighteen contributions authored by scientists who represent the most active international research and development institutions, aiming at coordinating and improving international efforts for user-oriented systems and products. These papers were initially presented at a GOFC Fire Workshop held at the Joint Research Centre, Ispra. The volume is a contribution of the GOFC Forest Fire Monitoring and Mapping Implementation Team to the Interagency Task Force Working Group Wildland Fire of the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR).

### **Global and Regional Vegetation Fire Monitoring from Space**

V.1. Sub-plenary sessions; v.2. Abstracts of group discussions; v.3. Poster abstracts.

## **Journal of Tropical Forest Science**

## **Fire Management**

## **ASEAN and the Southeast Asian "haze"**

### **Nature and Resources**

## **FAO Meeting on Public Policies Affecting Forest Fires**

### **A Forest Tribe of Borneo**

## **Crossing Borders in the Asia-Pacific**

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## **Forests and Society**

Nearly ten million hectares were burned by fires that engulfed areas of Indonesia in 1997 and 1998. This report shows that the fires were the direct outcome of forest and land-use policies and practices unleashed by the Suharto regime and perpetuated by a corrupt culture of crony capitalism.

## **Community-based Fire Management**

### **New Scientist**

## **FAO Forestry Paper**

### **International Emergency Assistance to Indonesia's Recovery**

This book presents a technical review of ecological and life history information on a range of Bornean wildlife species, aimed at identifying what makes these species sensitive to timber harvesting practices and associated impacts. It addresses three audiences: 1) those involved in assessing and regulating timber harvesting activities in Southeast Asia, 2) those involved in trying to achieve conservation goals in the region, and 3) those undertaking research to improve multipurpose forest management. This book shows that forest management can be improved in many simple ways to allow timber extraction and wildlife conservation to be more compatible than under current practices. The recommendations can also be valuable to the many governmental and non-governmental organisations promoting sustainable forest management and eco-labelling. Finally, it identifies a number of shortcomings and gaps in knowledge, which the hope can interest the scientific community and promote further research. This review is, an important scientific step toward understanding and improving sustainable forestry practices for long-term biodiversity conservation. Even in the short term, however, significant improvements can be made to improve both conservation and the efficiency of forest management, and there is no need to delay action due to a perceived lack of information. In the longer term it is expected that the recommendations from this review will be implemented, and that further research will continue to help foster an acceptable balance among the choices needed to maintain healthy wildlife populations and biodiversity in a productive forest estate.

## **Forest Fire Disaster Management**

### **Life After Logging**

## **The Journal of Environment & Development**

## **World Conservation**

## **Making SFM Work**

Christian G Nner Takes The Reader To The Dayak Benuaq Village Of Lempunah In Borneo (Indonesia), Offering An Insightful Analysis Of The Resource Use Patterns Of The Local Tribal Population Covering Swidden Agriculture, Mixed Forest Gardens, Rattan Gardens, Rubber Gardens, And The Non-Cultivated Forest In-Between And Temporal And Spatial Aspects Of Life.

## **Trial by Fire**

This publication, a joint effort of ADB and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), brings together the current knowledge about land and forest fires, examines their causes and impacts with particular reference to Southeast Asia, and suggests what could happen in the future.

## **Fire and Sustainable Agricultural and Forestry Development in Eastern Indonesia and Northern Australia**

The impact across borders of transnational identities, business links and ideas has been on the international political agenda for a long time. These cross border phenomena have a steady and profound influence on domestic politics and international relations. However, they also represent a challenge because these factors can subvert accustomed views of sovereignty. The essays in this book stress the diversity and influence as well as the limitations of cross border phenomena in the Asia-Pacific, a region home to the principles of non-interference and respect for autonomy. Emerging from this collection is a picture of an area dynamically affected by the penetration of ideas, organised interests, and financial flows. Though national borders have become more porous, state power and local identities still resist, shape and modify cross border influences.

## **Encyclopedia of Forest Sciences**

## **Fire, Smoke, and Haze**

## **The Malaysian Forester**

## **Living with Risk**

Africa is a fire continent. Since the early evolution of humanity, fire has been harnessed as a land-use tool. Many ecosystems of Sub-Sahara Africa that have been shaped by fire over millennia provide a high carrying capacity for human populations.

## **The Politics of Extinction**

## **Fire Management in the Logging Concessions and Plantation Forests of Indonesia**

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