

# Governance and Management of rural fires

*Ponto de vista da Estrutura de Missão*

Tiago Martins de Oliveira

# This year

- Start focusing on the **causes** than on just mitigating effects
- Reduce Danger > Fostering private efforts to **decrease fuel load** around villages, aiming to **reduce vulnerability to life and property**, and in the forestlands.
- **Be prepared > Communicating with citizens, including tourists**, so that they know what to do when a fire occurs.
- **This is a tremendous amount of work**, to be done in the scope of risk governance and perception.

# This year

- **Surveillance and patrolling** capabilities will be reinforced to **reduce ignitions**, but also to allow a quicker and stronger initial attack
- **Improve meteorological and decision making capabilities in wildfire risk management**, aiming to be more effective managing suppression resources
- **Reinforce operations with wildfire expertise** seeking a tight integration of fire behavior and forest knowledge with strategic and tactical levels

# Beyond 2018

- Recognize the **systemic faults** and socio-ecological challenges ahead
- Redesign wildfire risk **governance** and wildfire risk **management**
- **Integrate prevention and suppression**, assuring that wildfires are managed from start to end. **Segment** and **specialize** organization to assure that wildfires are managed both **to protect people** and their houses **and forest resources**

# Beyond 2018

- Reinforce **prevention** and promote institutional cooperation, both public and private, to **close gaps** between prevention and fire suppression
- An Agency is being built for rural and wildfire management, that coordinates and **synchronizes all prevention and wildfire suppression actions** and related public policies and incentives

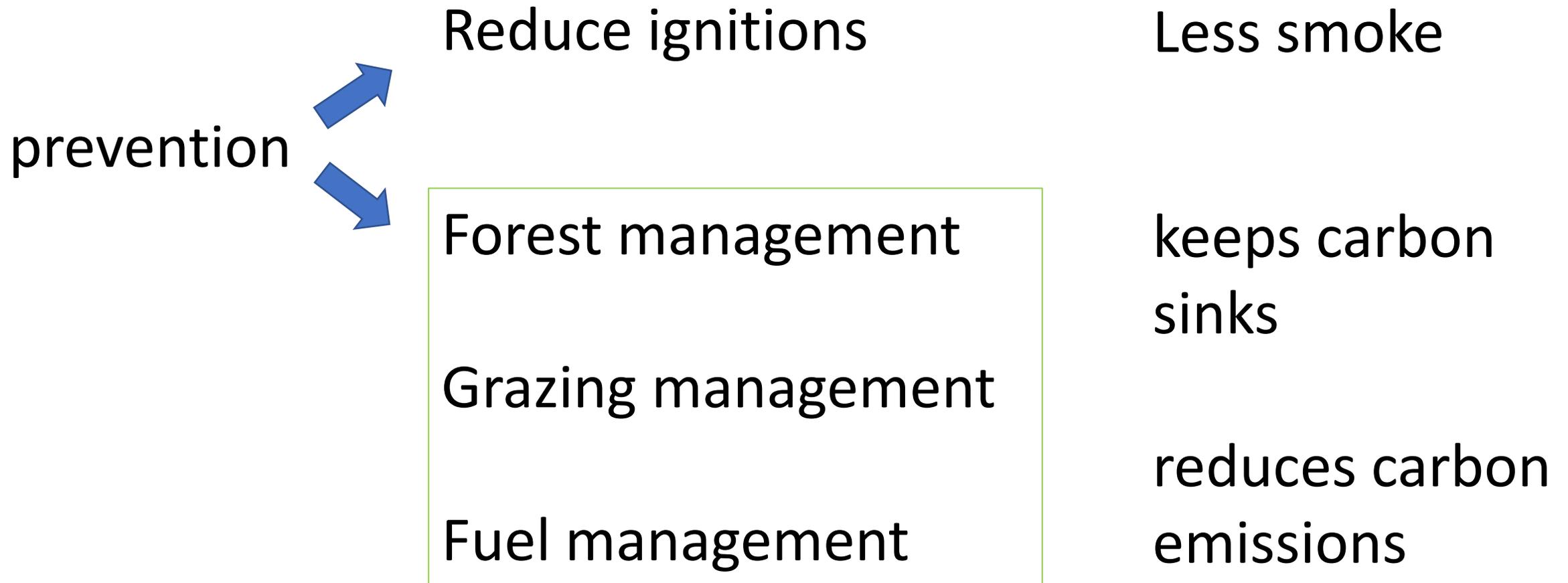
# R&D challenges ahead

- Wildfires and fire management are a **complex** problem, asking for societal solutions more so than in technology
- Robust science opens way for a **sustainable change**, harnessing misconceptions of the what, how and why, in favour of **evidence-based** decision making, mainly in public policies
- Academia has developed **readily applicable** models and products that are lacking committed use and could help with reducing impacts if properly used under adequate organizational stimulus

# R&D challenges ahead

- Without fuel management, afforested and shrublands areas will burn severely (higher emissions, erosion, etc..).
- So.....where, how much and how frequent understory biomass need be removed to reduce fire danger and without jeopardising sustainability?
- Mechanical fuel treatments and prescribed fire vs megafires

# Mixing wildfire management with carbon



# Ahead

- Dealing with uncertainty, ambiguity and complexity
- Science based decision making process
- Leadership
- Dialogue and communication