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Institute for the Advanced Study
of Sustainability

**INTERNATIONAL SAVANNA FIRE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE
ASIA REGIONAL WORKSHOP & INDIGENOUS FORUM
SWISS BELIN HOTEL, KUPANG, INDONESIA
MAY 2015
DRAFT WORKSHOP REPORT**

A. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The workshop was chaired by Ms Catherine Monagle of the United Nations University.
2. Ms Monagle welcomed participants to the workshop. Ms Monagle outlined the aims of the workshop, being to share information and raise awareness from Australia's experience in Savanna fire management, to explore the trends, challenges, and possibilities of emissions reduction through savanna fire management in Asia, and to connect government and community, society organizations interested in this issue.
3. Apologies were extended from delegates from FAO and Papua New Guinea who were unable to travel at the last minute but who conveyed their best wishes for a successful workshop.
4. All participants briefly introduced themselves. The list of participants is attached as Appendix A.
5. Ms Monagle described the proceedings of the previous day's Indigenous peoples forum. This day had been an opportunity for informal sharing between indigenous fire managers and experts from the north of Australia with local Indigenous leaders from Sumba, Nusa Tenggara Timor Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea. The day had included details observations as to the history of traditional fire management practice and agricultural systems in Indonesia and PNG as well as a presentation by and knowledge exchange with Mr Dean Yibarbuk of Wardekken Land Management and the Australian WALFA project.



Australian Government



The detailed notes of this forum are available separately.

B. WELCOME TO THE WORKSHOP

6. The workshop was formally opened by Drs. Benny Alexander Litelnoni, the Vice Governor of East Nusa Tenggara Province Indonesia. Drs. Litelnoni expressed on behalf of the East Nusa Tenggara Government a very warm welcome to all workshop participants, noting the NTT government's support for these activities. Drs Litelnoni outlined his wish that the workshop contribute to developing the community's understanding of these issues and in the long run can to improve their livelihoods using local capacity. He hoped that the results of this workshop would provide critical insights helpful to government.

C. BACKGROUND ON THE INTERNATIONAL SAVANNA FIRE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE

1. Ms Catherine Monagle gave the first presentation of the workshop by outlining how the workshop came to be and provided background on the International Savanna Fire Management Initiative. She noted that the Initiative is exploring how sustainable livelihoods can be reinforced through integrated fire management that draws from traditional fire management fire and the application of emissions abatement burning methodologies, leading to emissions reductions, biodiversity protection and sustainable livelihoods opportunities.
2. Ms Monagle noted that globally savannas constitute one of the most fire prone ecosystems on earth and contribute significant greenhouse gas emissions globally, yet relatively little attention has been given to them, relative to tropical rain forests, as a biome with globally significant mitigation potential. She further noted that the north Australian experience has shown that the strategic reintroduction of traditional, early dry season burning practices can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by more than 30% compared to late season wild fires, while supporting biodiversity from destructive wildfires and creating meaningful employment and income opportunities for Indigenous communities in remote settings. It had become apparent to fire experts and to UNU that the conditions required to establish such projects were unlikely to be unique to Australia, given the similar landscapes and histories of traditional use of fire among savanna landscapes around the world, including across Australia, Asia, Southern Africa and South America. The aim of the International Savanna Fire Management Initiative is to explore further this potential.
3. The International Savanna Fire Management Initiative has three main elements:
 - a) Raising awareness of the Australian experience internationally;
 - b) Developing a knowledge base to create a better understanding of the potential of emissions abatement fire management in fire dependent landscapes globally, including through regional feasibility assessments in each of the three key savanna regions. These would explore where fire management that draws from traditional

knowledge and applies emissions abatement methodologies would be scientifically applicable, as well as the preconditions that would need to be in place for governments and communities to initiate emission abatement fire management projects;

- c) Linking interested communities and governments with international experts, raising awareness amongst the international policy and donor community and exploring demand side dynamics.
4. Ms Monagle noted that while in the past there have been a number of fire management workshops and initiatives, the key difference of the UNU's International Savanna Fire Management Initiative was its focus on traditional knowledge and the use of robust methodologies to quantify emission reductions.
5. The main aim of the workshop was to share lessons learnt of the Australian experience with participants and to explore the fire management context in Asia. It was hoped this would raise awareness of the potential for Asian countries to benefit from the approaches and lessons learned in Australia, give participants a chance to explore with each other factors specific to the Asian context, and to explore what it would take to implement locally appropriate and locally led fire management approaches on the ground in Asian countries..
6. Ms Monagle presented a video brief produced by UNU about fire management in the north of Australia that had been produced by the UNU. The documentary is available via the website: <http://ourworld.unu.edu/en/fighting-carbon-with-fire>.
7. Following the presentation workshop participants asked several questions, leading to a general discussion about the links between fire management and policy, and the colonial policies that had resulted in Indigenous peoples in Australia losing links to traditional lands. The participants also asked questions of Mr Dean Yibarbuk of Warddeken Land Management regarding the rationale for burning in the early dry season, with Mr Yibarbuk explaining that early season fire are less intense and can prevent later dry season destructive fires.
8. Mr Simon Pollock of the Australian Government Department of the Environment outlined the policy of Australia that provides a framework for Indigenous peoples to implement savanna burning by applying government recognised methodologies.

F. THE AUSTRALIAN EXPERIENCE

1. Mr. Dean Yibarbuk, Arnhem Land Traditional Owner and an indigenous fire ecologist presented his experiences from implementing an integrated early burning fire management programme in the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area within West Arnhem Land known as the WALFA project.

2. Mr Dean Yibarbuk explained how, in the past the indigenous communities living in the area managed fire for numerous reasons, as well as the factors that had contributed to the more recent wildfire regime, namely traditional peoples leaving their lands, and the negative impacts this had had.
3. Mr Yibarbuk outlined the process that was taken to re-establish a traditional fire burning regime. He outlined that the existing programme includes the use of both local manpower and the use of helicopters, as the areas under management are so huge and remote.
4. Mr Yibarbuk noted how effective the early burning fire management programme has been in their project area, not only in reducing emissions, but in reducing the frequency of wildfires and in increasing the productivity and biodiversity of the savanna, on which community depend. In addition, the emissions abatement contract, which has been set up with Conoco Philips currently supports five indigenous ranger groups (who manage an area of 2.5 million ha) and employs 240 local people. These activities have supported livelihoods and conservation, and encouraged young people about traditional respect of the landscape. They have further enabled WALFA to initiate other programs for people such as cultural activities, bring children to the landscape and tell stories about land management that ancestors did so it will raise their responsibility to their land when they grow up.
5. Participants directed questions to Mr Yibarbuk and engaged in discussions on the topics presented. The role of fire management in protecting assets was also discussed, with the group clarifying that the WALFA area was not pastoral land but large tracts of Aboriginal owned savanna land. Asset protection issues were slightly different to those on pastoral land or highly populated agricultural land in Asia.
6. Prof Jeremy Russell-Smith from the Darwin Centre for Bushfires Research and Charles Darwin University provided background to the experience of fire management in the north of Australia. In this region, traditional knowledge had been combined with scientific expertise toward creation of recognised carbon abatement methodologies. Indigenous communities and other landholders under Australia's carbon pricing mechanism had been able to trade in the offsets market given the emissions reduction generated through early dry season, low intensity burning. He described the WALFA project in which an indigenous community is managing fire in their ancestral lands in West Arnhem Land after securing a long-term emissions abatement contract with the company Conoco Philips. In that region there are few other economic opportunities. The information required and the abatement methodology used to develop the project baseline and calculate carbon emissions was explained. Tools required for effective implementation (e.g. helicopters, validity of data underpinning maps and proactive people on the ground) were also highlighted.
7. Prof Russell-Smith further explained issues relating to the range of fire projects and land tenure arrangements in the north of Australia, as well as technical questions about the

methodology. Participants asked further questions relating to how the community is able to finance its activities, and how the system of carbon credits works.

G. REMOTE SENSING FOR FIRE MANAGEMENT

8. Dr Rohan Fisher of Charles Darwin University Australia outlined the role of remote sensing in the Australian fire management experience. Dr Fisher explained the details of the type of technology and data that is required for good monitoring of fires, describing the North Australia Fire Information service, and outlining difference data types such as from MODIS and LANDSAT. Dr Fisher explained the role of satellite monitoring in the implementation of savanna fire management activities.

9. INDONESIAN NATIONAL CARBON ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

10. Dr Haruni Krisnawati of the Indonesian National Carbon Accounting System (INCAS) outlined the role, technical details and progress of INCAS, a project that was launched in 2015 and that is part of Indonesia's commitment to reduce emissions.

11. INCAS is supported with contributions by the Australian Government of financial and technical support and has been developed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. INCAS is also supported by the National Space Agency that is providing remote sensing data.

12. INCAS is an important part of Indonesia's future capacity to monitor and analyse its emissions. In so doing it will also helpful in generating credible forest management information. The overall INCAS approach involves, for example, identifying changes in forests and peatland, compiling bio-physical and management event data (include fires), modelling carbon stocks and flows, and summarising results to report GHG emissions and removals in the required formats.

13. Dr Haruni and other staff from INCAS engaged in further questions and discussion with workshop participants.

J. FIRE MANAGEMENT IN ASIA - KEY QUESTIONS AND GUIDANCE FOR COUNTRY/REGIONAL/ORGANISATION SUMMARY PRESENTATIONS

14. Following a field trip in Nusa Tenggara Timor during the second day of the workshop, the workshop reconvened.

15. Ms Catherine Monagle of UNU noted the key questions to be considered in the regional and country based presentations to come, encouraging presenters to be brief and to leave enough time for discussion.

16. Prof. Jeremy Russel Smith, author of the Asia Regional Assessment being developed by the International Savanna Fire Management Initiative outlined his observations thus far, including that:

- For Asia there is surprisingly little information about burning and fire management activities available. Much of information in global scale but unreliable particularly for Asia.
- From 2000-2013 data derived from MODIS imagery and Maryland University shows that savannas in West Papua and PNG never burnt which means the database in global scale is unreliable.
- Types of fire management approaches which are appropriate in North Australia because large landscape scale are not appropriate (perhaps) in the most of Asia.
- Carbon emission market based projects which are appropriate for North Australia and Africa because of the large scale, low populated landscapes may be inappropriate for Asia because Asia small scale and fragmented. If this is the case, as is to be tested through the Regional Assessment, we may need to think about what is appropriate for Asia in a different way, given that better fire management will also bring significant benefits for Asian populations in terms of parameters such as human health, risk management, soil health and food security.
- There are some unsustainable areas in Timor Leste and west Timor because there is no fire management. Examples described included Mondu Perdu and Lukuwinggir, East Sumba that suffer from erosion especially when heavy rains take place, with soils made vulnerable to this through current fire regimes. From the top to the bottom of the catchment, fire management is a very important part of good catchment management, which in turns preserves the health of agricultural systems and human well being such as through food security.
- Prof. Russell-Smith described the example in East Nusa Tenggara Timur: of a project funded by ACIAR in Dorameli, Flores NTT. The project involved the local community undertaking protective burning and starting to develop an economic resource for that community. A further example from the Transfly region In West Papua and PNG was also offered which is mostly savanna but also swamp. People in Transfly PNG practice another form of farming that very similar to Nusa Tenggara Timur but with a much longer cycle. The farmed area will be cleared then used for a period between 7-10 years before they would abandon, with use being at first for yams first and then new crops. Unlike Timor, in the Transfly the soil quality means that people make sure they do long burning in order to get the charcoal into soil to help absorb nutrients and water. There is a lot of burning in the savannas particularly for hunting Kangaroo, similar to the use of fire for hunting that has happened in the north of Australia. The challenge in this part of PNG and Asia more generally is to think about how to plan for sustainable resource use that maintains

the livelihoods and cultural value of local communities without destroying all the resources of the forest.

- Country level presentations were given by:
 - Dr. Miller Kawanamo of the Papua New Guinea Forest Research Institute on REDD+ in PNG.
 - Mr Abilio da Fonseca of the Timor Leste National Ministry of Forestry on policy issues.
 - Mr Silvester Ndaparoka of CARE Indonesia on fire management challenges in the field in Kupang and the TTTS Districts of East Nusa Tenggara Province Indonesia.
 - Mr. Umbu Palanggarimu of Koppesda presented on fire management challenges and practice on the island of Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara Indonesia.
 - Prof. Welhelmus Mella of the Universitas Nusa Cendana presented on fire based farming systems in Indonesia.
 - Mr Leigh Gregory of the Timor Leste National Disaster Directorate outlined the Timor Leste Disaster Framework and observed the links, current and potential, with fire management.
- Presentations were made available to participants and will be available on request from the United Nations University.

L. TRENDS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR FIRE MANAGEMENT IN ASIA

17. Facilitated by Ms Catherine Monagle of the United Nations University, and Ms Sarah Hobgen and Dr Rohan Fisher of Charles Darwin University, participants engaged in a wide ranging discussion to distill themes relating to fire management in the region covering Timor Leste, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.
18. A summary of the points captured in the discuss of trends, challenges and opportunities are as follows:

Costs of Poor Fire Management in Indonesia/Timor Leste/Papua New Guinea

- Direct Costs
 - Damage to infrastructure.
 - Erosion leading to sedimentation of irrigation infrastructure and rivers as well as soil degradation.
- Indirect Costs
 - Lack of fodder.
 - Poor farm productivity.

- Poor food security.
- Poor water security.

Causes of Poor Fire Management in Indonesia/Timor Leste/Papua New Guinea

- Breakdown of traditional power structures.
- Limited economic opportunities for communities.
- Lack of farm production.
- Hunger.

Benefits of Better Fire Management in Indonesia/Timor Leste/Papua New Guinea

- Would strengthen the 3 pillars – environment/social welfare/food security.
- Enhanced biodiversity protection.
- Reduced emissions and enhanced sequestration.
- Improved agricultural production.
- Improved pastures.
- Improved weed management.
- Improved health and quality of livestock quality.
- Greater resilience.
- Disaster risk mitigation.
- Reduced conflict between communities, within families, and between government and people.
- Infrastructure security.
- Improved food security.
- Benefits for maternal and child health.

Goals – What Would Better Fire management in Timor Leste/Indonesia/Papua New Guinea Look Like?

- An Integrated policy – for sustainable livelihoods and environment.
- Recognition, restitution of and support for traditional knowledge and leadership structures.
- Use of fire breaks and managed burning.
- Reduced extent/frequency and intensity of fire.
- Targeted management for weed reduction.
- Establishment or identification of an institution focused on fire management, whether within or outside of government.
- A well educated population and heightened public awareness, at both the community and political level.

Barriers to better fire management in Indonesia, Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea

- Lack of government policy for good fire management in Timor Leste and Indonesia. A lack of capacity for preventative burning.

- Problematic government policy, for example, prohibition and zero tolerance of burning in Timor Leste.
- Lack of basic data regarding fire regimes.
- Lack of connection between regulation and what people actually do.
- There is traditional fire knowledge and protocol (for example, within Tara Bandu traditional knowledge systems in Timor Leste). However, as much as the Timorese people wish to respect Tara Bandu, economic reality means they frequently cannot.
- Lack of social research, for example on the links between Tara Bandu and fire in Timor Leste, and other old cultural systems.
- Lack of feedback to elders on what is happening and how they can overcome that within their traditional system of knowledge and fire management.
- In Indonesia, there is a lack of awareness by House of Representatives of fire management.
- The exclusion of women and young people from conversations on fire management is problematic, as they are frequently involved in fire management issues.
- Issues around land tenure and governance, including around forest boundaries and the division of government land vis a vis communal land sometimes act as an obstacle to effective fire management.

How Can Improved Fire Management be Paid For in Indonesia/Timor Leste/Papua New Guinea?

- It was noted that the north Australian model is not an exact fit given the conditions in Timor Leste, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. Nevertheless, aspects of the Australian experience are relevant. Within an integrated approach, for example, through REDD+, the carbon element can be acknowledged.
- Corporate social responsibility(CSR) laws within the region can be leveraged to provide corporate support for savanna fire management throughout the region. For example, note the Indonesian requirement on international domestic companies to contribute a % of projects to CSR.
- Link with drought preparedness to ensure public funds dedicated to fire management.
- Use of funds already going to village level to increase awareness of the costs of poor fire management, how to implement good fire management, and the benefits of good fire management.

Other Measures to Support Better Fire Management in Indonesia/Timor Leste/Papua New Guinea

- Further research on the impacts of fire within different vegetation types in the region.
- Better coordination and awareness among donors, such that donor funded initiatives are not funding land use activities that increase fire risk and/or undermine the environment and food security.
- Social research, including on Tara Bandu in Timor Leste.
- Integrate fire management within national disaster planning. Fire planning can be linked to drought and other natural risks, and donor funded project risks.
- Institute programs to educate legislators and policy makers from national to local level.
- Overcome challenges of government coordination, for example, in Timor Leste responsibilities within government for fire management and poorly defined and communication lacking. Identification of a leader of a coordinated whole of government approach is needed.
- Fire policy needs to be expanded to non-forest areas in Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste and Indonesia. Savanna fires are currently not taken sufficiently seriously, despite the interest of farmers in good fire management they are not being invited and involved in fire groups.
- Advocacy materials in clear language based on research findings are needed.
- A process of identifying gaps in the existing research is required, particularly as regional fire relates to climate change, and noting how some gaps identification is being undertaken in Timor Leste.
- As a way of overcoming the lack of economic opportunities that lead to poor fire management, the development of both on farm and non-farm opportunities should be considered.
- Further research is required on impact of fire on biodiversity in the region.
- It is vital that women and young people are included in fire management research, policy approaches and implementation.
- Government should be encouraged to work pragmatically given the reality of local peoples inhabiting what are formally government lands, noting there are some useful approaches being employed within Nusa Tenggara Timor.
- Build better capacity and understanding at local community level through education and incentives.
- Building sustainability of capacity building – potentially through use of an organization leading burning activities in interim in command type role.
- Integration with curriculum in, for example, agricultural high schools.
- Integrate within primary school disaster curriculum that already exists.
- Build an informal curriculum for children.

- Educating donors who may otherwise propose damaging strategies.
- Link traditional practice with science to make traditional practice even more sophisticated, including through pilot projects.
- Integrate fire management policy and projects within other government programs, such as the national disaster programs and the agricultural and forestry department programs in Timor Leste. Develop proposals to those institutions.
- Identify pilot programs and find ways to implement them.
- Develop proposals based on recommendations above, including identifying research needs to support such proposals.
- Develop action plans that work with existing institutions/programs.
- Include savannas in national carbon accounting and monitoring systems.

Moving forward

- Workshop participants agreed as a first step to report back on the workshop within their respective organisations and to raise awareness/start of dialogue as to how best to integrate fire management issues within the priorities of their organisations and their daily work.
- Workshop participants agreed to identify a way of continuing the conversation between workshop participants, to ensure this group of people and others continue to advocate for better fire management supporting sustainable livelihoods in the region. Identify who is best placed to do what, and who else needs to be brought into the conversation.
- Timor Leste might consider integrating fire management within the Timor Disaster Management Policy currently in draft.
- Indonesia interested reflecting the role and relevance of savanna landscapes within National Carbon Accounting System and monitoring systems.
- Developing a 'State of Play' document that makes a cost/benefit analysis, identifies knowledge gaps, and explains situation and a way forward clearly and concisely could be helpful. This could be used by stakeholders to discuss with governments what is needed for better fire management, and the benefits of better fire management.
- A detailed action plan would be helpful going forward.
- Further engage with regional corporations would be useful in exploring a possible role of CSR for fire management pilot projects.

M. NEXT STEPS

19. The minutes, participation list, presentations and group photo would be distributed to participants.

20. Ms Catherine Monagle reminded participants that the International Savanna Fire Management Initiative was conducting regional feasibility assessments across the savanna regions of the world, with that for Asia being led by Prof. Jeremy Russell-Smith. The workshop's discussion and presentations will feed into this assessment. Participants would be contacted by the author of that assessment for further detail and insight into the fire management context within the country they represented.
21. Participants were invited to provide any literature and data and experience that might be valuable to the assessment.

L. CLOSING

- Ms Catherine Monagle thanked all the delegates for attending the workshop and participating so actively and sharing of so much expertise and information. She extended special thanks to Mr Dean Yibarbuk for so willingly sharing his expertise, experience and perspective as an Arnhem Land Traditional Owner.
- Ms Monagle further thanked Ms Sarah Hobgen and the team from CIS Timor who had worked tirelessly on translation, travel and accommodation and other logistical arrangements for the workshop.
- Ms Monagle finally thanked the Australian Government, who had made the workshop possible through their generous financial and substantial support.
- The meeting closed at 5pm on the 21st May 2015.

APPENDIX A
PARTICIPANT CONTACT DETAILS

NAME	TITLE	ORGANISATION	EMAIL ADDRESS
AUSTRALIA			
Simon Pollock	Mr	Australian Department of the Environment	simon.pollock@environment.gov.au
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INDONESIA			
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Umbu Djawa	Mr	Indigenous representative - Sumba	Via Umbu Angga
Marthen Sose	Mr	Indigenous representative - Timor	Via CIS Timor
Nikodemus Tanuha	Mr	Indigenous representative - Timor	Via CIS Timor
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UNU			
Catherine Monagle	Ms	United Nations University	monagle@unu.edu
CIS TIMOR			
Sischa R.L. Solokana	Ms	Note Taker, CIS Timor	Orang_timor@yahoo.com
Roby Lay	Mr	CIS Timor	c/o CIS Timor
Dismas Fernando Banu	Mr	Transport, Logistics, Restaurants, CIS Timor	c/o CIS Timor
Gloria Pricillia Rondo	Ms	Translator, CIS Timor	c/o CIS Timor

APPENDIX B

International Savanna Fire Management Initiative Indigenous Perspectives on SFIM Kupang, Indonesia

18th May 2015

AGENDA

- 9.00 Welcome and Opening Remarks (CDU/UNU/CIS)
- 9.20 Participant Introductions
- 9.40 Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Fire Management and Governance around the world, and the International Savanna Fire Management Initiative (UNU)
- Presentation
Questions & Discussion
- 10.20 Indigenous Fire Management and Governance in Australia - Mr Dean Yibarbuk
Wardekken Land Management
- Presentation
Questions & Discussion
- 11.00 COFFEE BREAK
- 11.20 Indigenous Fire Management and Governance in the Arafura Region – Informal Sharing of Experiences
- Presentations
Questions & Discussion
- 12.30 Indigenous Peoples & Fire Management – Facilitated Discussion to Inform Regional Assessments and Recommendations to Initiative
- Discussion
- 13.00 LUNCH
- 14.00 Indigenous Peoples & Fire Management – Facilitated Discussion to Inform Regional Assessments and Recommendations to Initiative (Cont.)
- Discussion
- 15.45 COFFEE BREAK
- 16.00 Summary of Recommendations to Initiative (UNU)
- 17.00 Close
- 19.30 Group Dinner (Arrangements to Be Advised)

APPENDIX C
AGENDA ASIA WORKSHOP

**International Savanna Fire Management Initiative
Asia Workshop, Kupang, Indonesia**

19th – 21st May 2014

AGENDA

DAY 1

9.00 Welcome (UNU/UNDANA/CIS Timor)

9.20 Opening Remarks (Vice Governor of East Nusa Tenggara Province)

9.40 Participant Introductions

10.20 The International Savanna Fire Management Initiative (UNU)

Presentation
Questions & Discussion

11.00 COFFEE BREAK

11.20 The Australian Experience – History, Traditional Knowledge Science & Recognised Methodology
(Dr. Jeremy Russell-Smith/ Mr. Dean Yibarbuk Warddeken Land Management/. Simon Pollock Australian Government Department of the Environment)

Presentation
Questions & Discussion

11.50 Asia Regional Assessment – Process and Preliminary Trends (Dr. Jeremy Russell-Smith)

Presentation
Questions & Discussion

13.00 LUNCH

14.00 The Role of Remote Sensing in Savanna Fire Management (Dr. Rohan Fisher CDU)

Presentation
Questions & Discussion

15.00 COFFEE BREAK

15.15 Country/Regional/Organisation Summaries - Participants allocated 10 minutes to present on specific questions as to be advised. Presentations can be given by country or Institution.

17.00 CLOSE

19.00 Group Dinner (Arrangements to Be Advised)

DAY 2

8.00 Depart Accommodation for Field Visit to Bipolo Village

10.00 Meet with Village head, split into two groups for field visits. Group 1 to talk to swidden farmers on edge of Bipolo Protected Forest. Group 2 to talk to village elders about cultural significance of fire.

13.00 LUNCH

14.00 Groups swap

16.00 Leave Bipolo village

17.30 Arrive Accommodation

DAY 3

9.00
Country/Regional/Organisation Summaries (cont.)

11.00 COFFEE BREAK

11.30 Country/Regional/Organisation Summaries (cont.)

13.00 LUNCH

14.00 Savanna Fire Management in Asia – Trends, Challenges and Opportunities (UNU - Facilitated Discussion with Participants)

15.45 COFFEE BREAK

16.00 Savanna Fire Management in Asia – Wrap Up & Next Steps

17.00 CLOSE