The UNISDR Regional Northeast Asia Wildland Fire Network

**Network Origin**
- The UNISDR Regional Northeast Asia Wildland Fire Network was established in 2004.
- The Foundation meeting of the Regional Northeast Asia Wildland Fire Network was held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, on 6 March 2004. It was hosted by the Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC) and the Korea Forest Research Institute (KRFRI), and supported by the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
- Participating countries: Republic of Korea, China, Russia, and Japan, with Mongolia as a partner from the Central Asia Network. North Korea has been invited to join.

**Mission Statement**
- The Regional Northeast Asia Wildland Fire Network founded in 2004 by representatives of governments and civil society of China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation, and organized under the umbrella of the UNISDR Global Wildland Fire Network, advocates the interests of its members and supporters towards reducing the negative impacts of wildland fires on the environment and on societies.
- The network aims at realizing these goals through enhanced international cooperation in wildland fire management research, development, capacity building, sharing of knowledge and resources, and mutual support. The cooperation is based on the principle of partnership between the participating countries and the international community.

**Tasks of Members**
1. Member countries should share the experience of fire management accumulated in the Northeast Asia states.
2. National and local fire management capacities need to be strengthened, notably through advanced training.
3. Northeast Asian countries should create a mechanism of cooperation in fire management and information exchange.
4. There is a need to standardize definitions and terms related to fire management, especially in the main regional languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Mongolian, Russian).
5. It is expected that after the meetings and discussions participants will have a better understanding of fire situation in Northeast Asia.
6. Participants request assistance and further cooperation from GFMC, UNISDR, FAO and other international organizations and the donor community.

**Network Meeting History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Series</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Major Issues Addressed</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>2004. 3</td>
<td>KOREA</td>
<td>Proposed by the KFS &amp; KFRI in the 3rd NFMC</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>2005. 1</td>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td>Consensus built on establishment of NEA network and exchange of research data</td>
<td>14 (FAO, GFMC, 5 countries)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>2006. 9</td>
<td>RUSSIA</td>
<td>Joint international symposium of NEA Forest Fire Suppression Techniques</td>
<td>6 (FAO, GFMC, 3 countries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>2007. 12</td>
<td>CHINA</td>
<td>Approval of Mission statement of network</td>
<td>31 (GFMC, 5 countries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>2008. 6</td>
<td>MONGOLIA</td>
<td>Holding of the Pan-Asian fire network consultation &amp; conference in Korea</td>
<td>16 (4 countries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>2009. 2</td>
<td>KOREA</td>
<td>Adjustment of GFMC region</td>
<td>24 (* Joint with 1st Central Asia meeting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>2011. 7</td>
<td>KOREA</td>
<td>Regional/National impact of climate change on fire regimes</td>
<td>250 (10 countries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>2013. 10</td>
<td>KOREA</td>
<td>Use of incident command systems in fire management</td>
<td>230 (6 countries)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pan-Asia Wildland Fire Network Activities**
- **International Symposium on Commemorating the Establishment of the Pan-Asia Wildland Fire Network**
  - Date and location: 24 October 2013, Korea Forest Research Institute
- **The 1st Asian Forest Fire Training Program**
  - Date and location: 16-23 September 2014, Korea Forest Research Institute

**Network Website and Link to the Global Wildland Fire Network**
http://www.fire.uni-freiburg.de/GlobalNetworks/globalNet.html

The directions of concrete cooperation:
- Transfer of knowledge, technology and expertise
- Sharing research findings, lessons learned and best practices
- Compatible information and forecast exchange on fire situation
- Enhancing governance for fire risk reduction, for education, training and awareness-raising initiatives and for capacity building
- Financial assistance to improve fire effectiveness of work of existing systems and achieve new levels of capacity building and international cooperation