

PROJECT: SAVANNA FIRE MANAGEMENT and B&NH scenario planning for northern Australia.

Savanna Burning sub-project

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North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance (NAILSMA) Ltd

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Business Cooperative Research Centres Programme





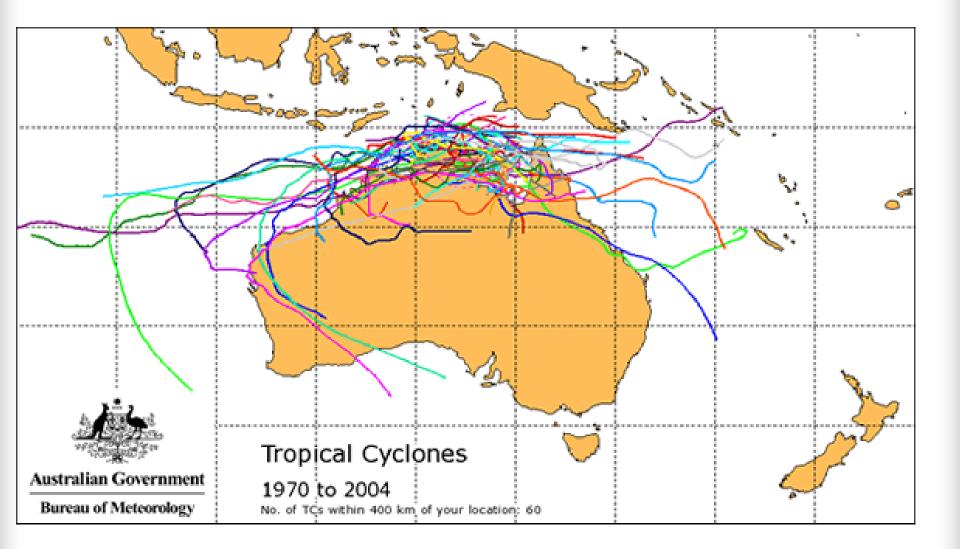


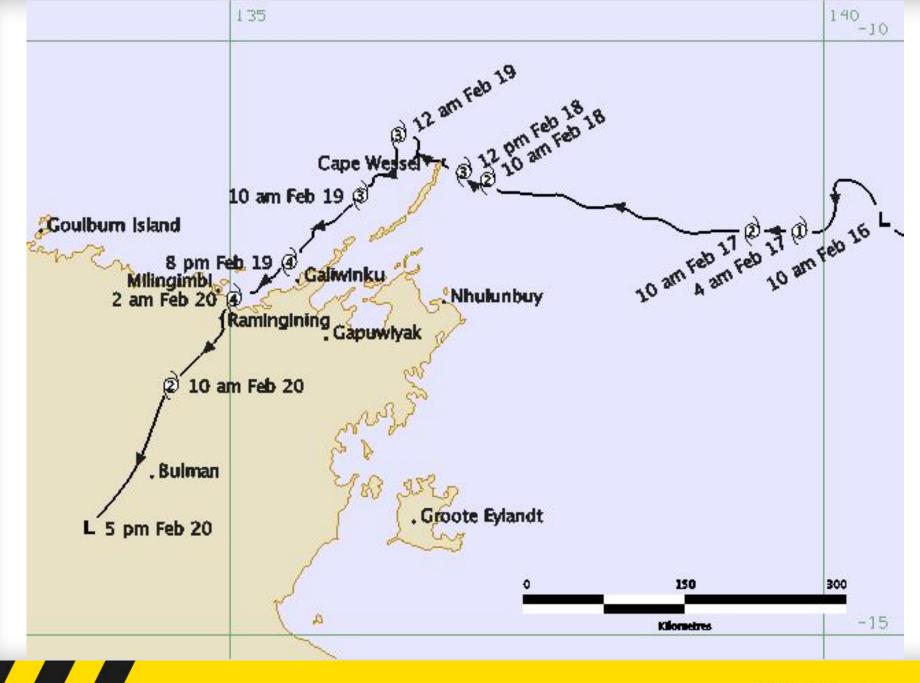
Research Institute for Environment and Livelihoods

Culturally appropriate mapping tools for informing two-way fire management planning in remote indigenous north Australian communities

Outline

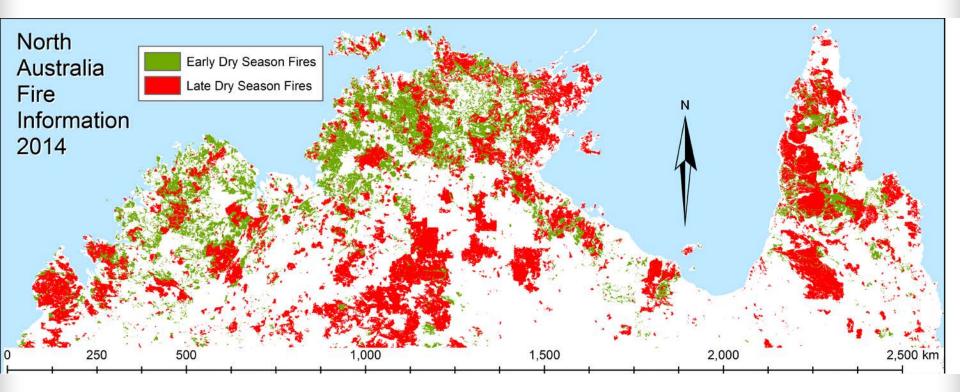
- 1. Context
- 2. Savannas
- 3. Remote Communities: Aboriginal Land tenure
- 4. Spatial data (Fire histories and ancillary data)
- 5. Model development and application
- 6. Benefits to Indigenous Communities
- 7. Study Areas
- 8. ARPNet : Aboriginal Research Practitioners' Network







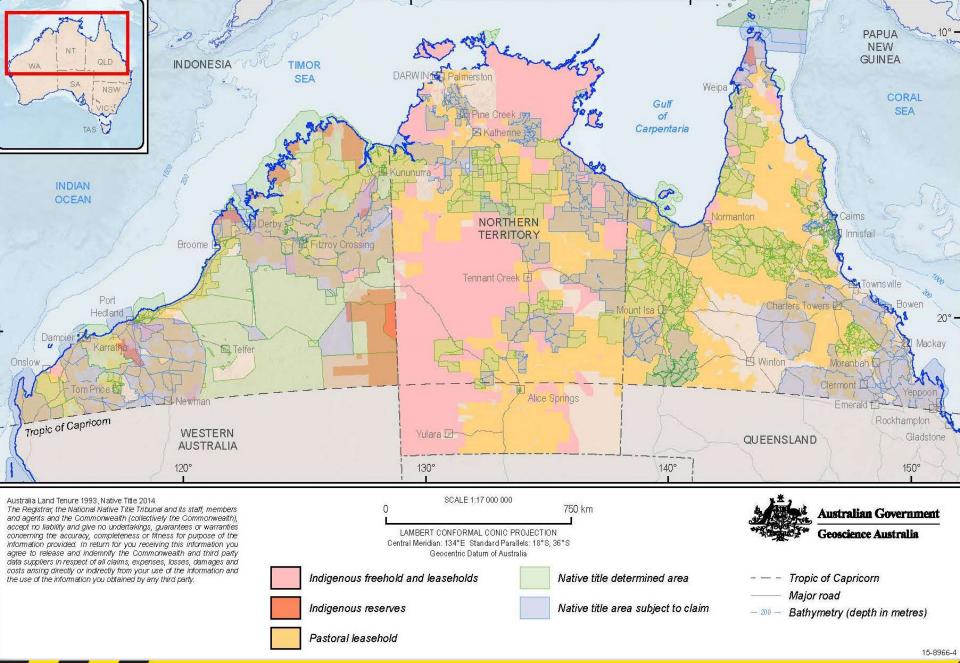




INDIGENOUS OWNED LAND IN THE NORTH

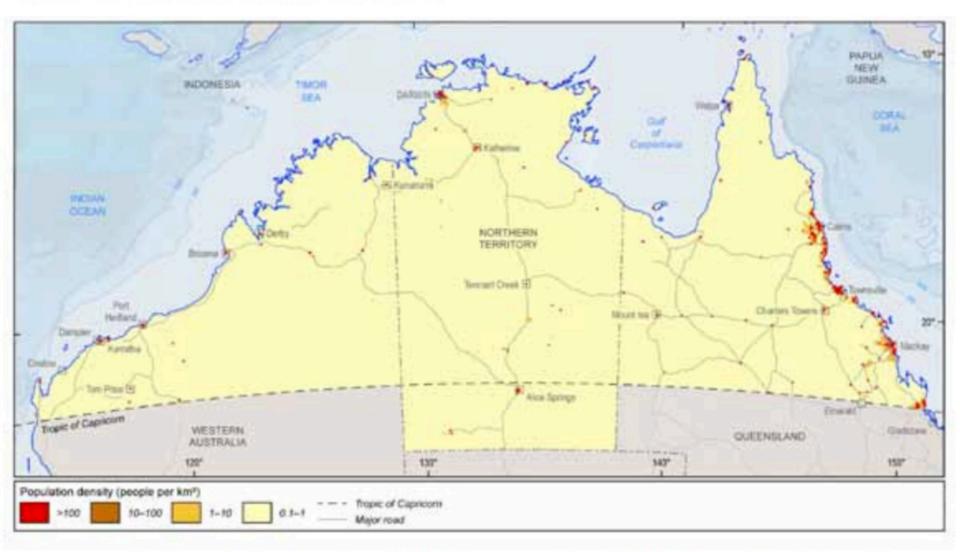
- Generally, Indigenous land is 'inalienable'. This means it cannot be sold and is held in perpetual trust for the communal benefit of Indigenous Australians.
- Approximately 50% the NT (635,000 km²), 5% north Qld (60,000 km²) and 12% of north WA (114,000 km²) is 'inalienable' Aboriginal freehold.





<u>Figure 2: Land Tenure of Northern Australia</u>. from *Our North, Our Future: White Paper on Developing Northern Australia*. Commonwealth of Australia, 2014

Figure 1: Population density of northern Australia (2011)



© Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia) 2014. Data sourced from ABS 2012, *Census of Population and Housing*, 2011, cat. no. 2003.0, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra

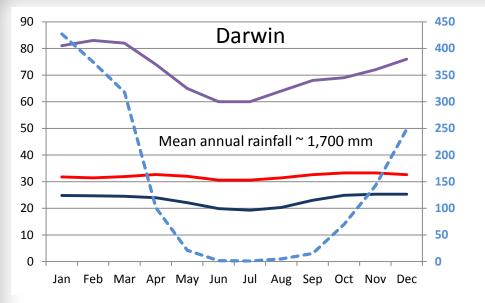


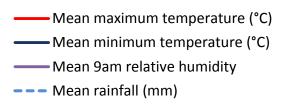
The Plateau, Escarpment & Lowlands

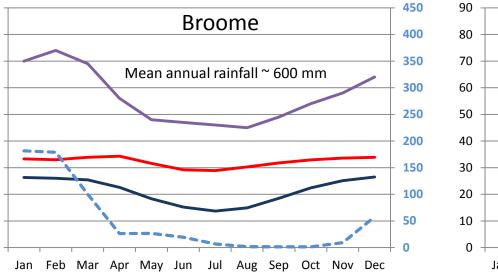


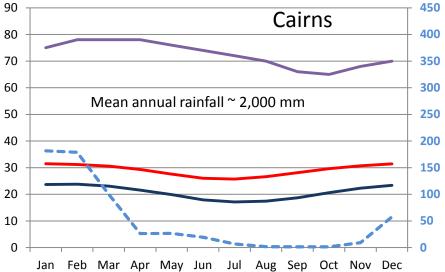














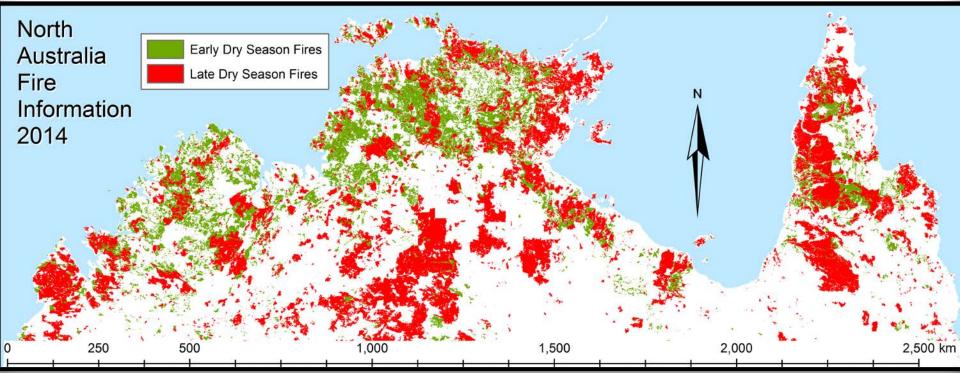




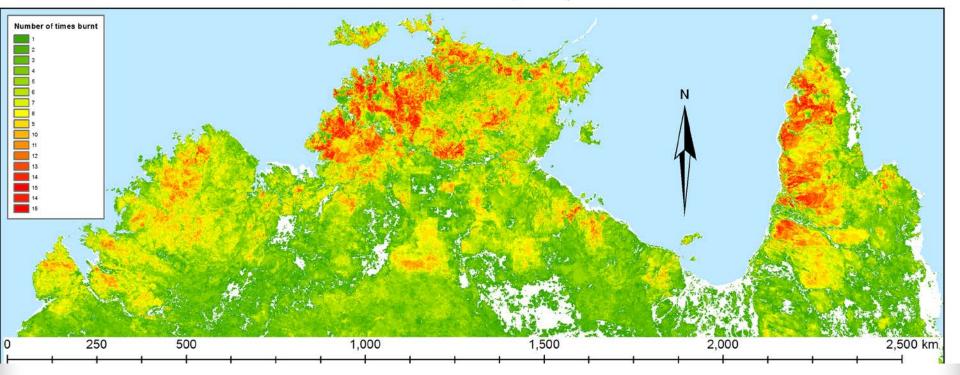




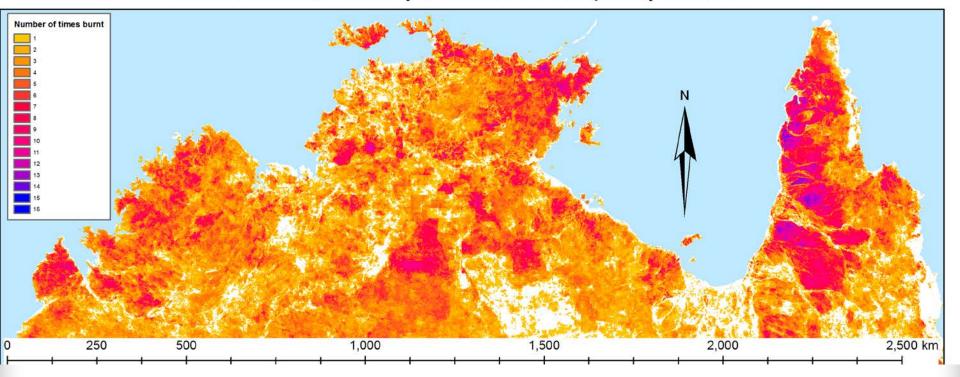
Uses the extensive history of fire mapping derived by NAFI (North Australia Fire Information).



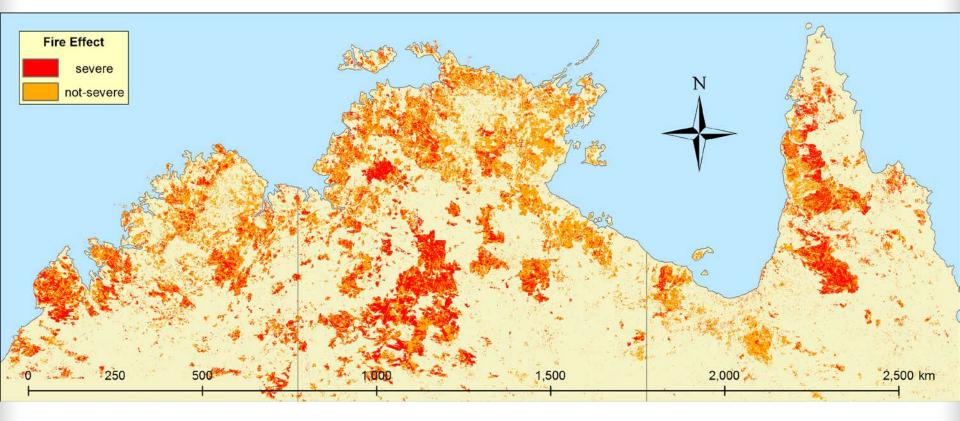
North Australia Fire Frequency 2000-14

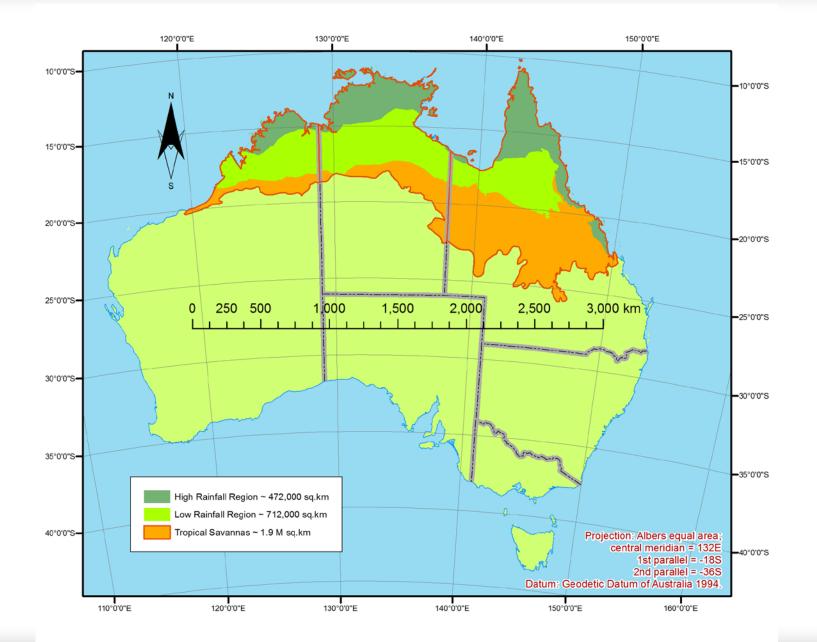


North Australia Late Dry Season Fire Frequency 2000-14



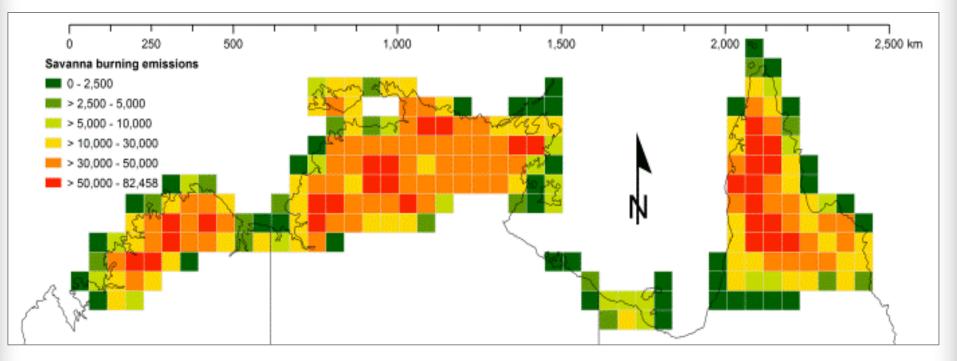
Fire Severity 2014





SAVANNA FIRE MANAGEMENT: MODEL

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (t.CO₂-e.yr⁻¹)



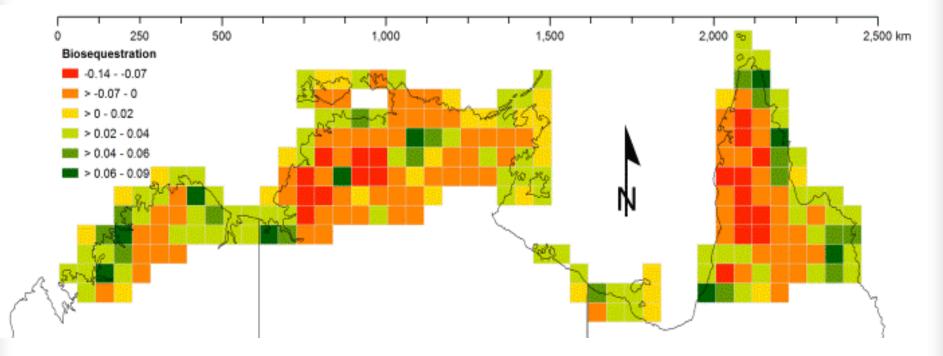
DCCEE (2013) Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) (Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Early Dry Season Savanna Burning—1.1) Methodology Determination 2013. Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) Act 2011. Parliamentary Secretary for Climate Change Industry and Innovation. Australian Government, Canberra, Australia. Federal Register of Legislative Instruments F2013L01165: pp. 41.

Russell-Smith, J., Murphy, B. P., Meyer, C. P., Cook, G. D., Maier, S., Edwards, A. C., Schatz, J. and Brocklehurst, P. (2009) Improving Estimates of Savanna Burning Emissions for Greenhouse Accounting in Northern Australia: Limitations, Challenges, Applications. *International Journal of Wildland Fire* **18** (1), 1-18.



SAVANNA FIRE MANAGEMENT: MODEL

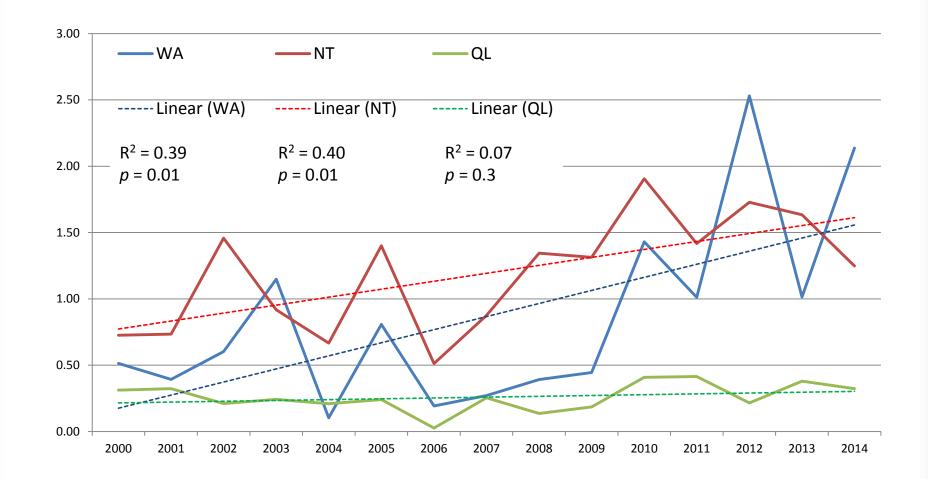
Tree Carbon Sequestration (Mt.C.yr⁻¹)



Murphy, B. P., Russell-Smith, J., Watt, F. A. and Cook, G. D. (2009) Fire Management and Woody Biomass Carbon Stocks in Mesic Savannas - In: Managing Fire Regimes in North Australian Savannas – Ecology, Culture, Economy. Russell-Smith, J. and Whitehead, P. (eds), CSIRO Publishing, Canberra, Australia.

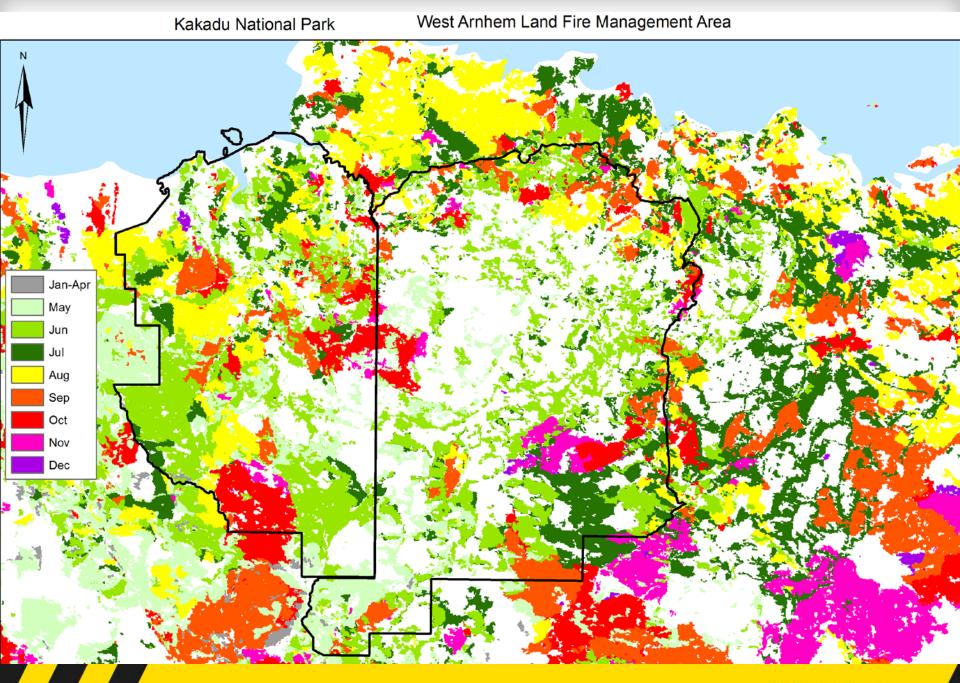
Murphy, B. P., Russell-Smith, J. and Prior, L. D. (2010) Frequent Fires Reduce Tree Growth in Northern Australian Savannas: Implications for Tree Demography and Carbon Sequestration. *Global Change Biology* **16** (1), 331-343.

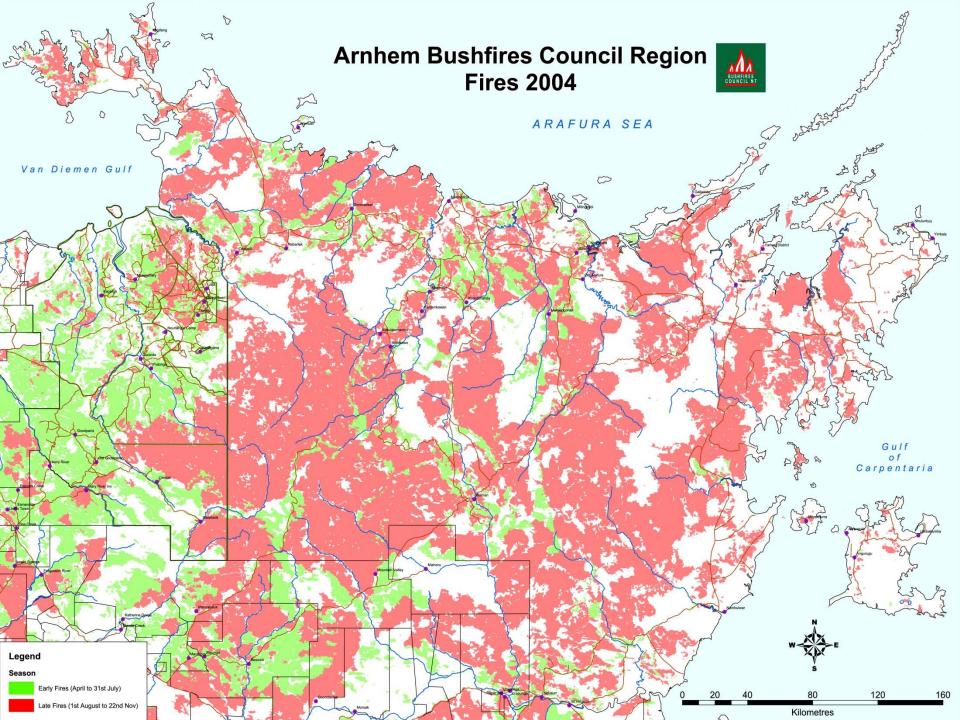




The change in the ratio of Early to Late dry season fires for the 3 High rainfall (> 1,000 mm mean seasonal rainfall) jurisdictions.











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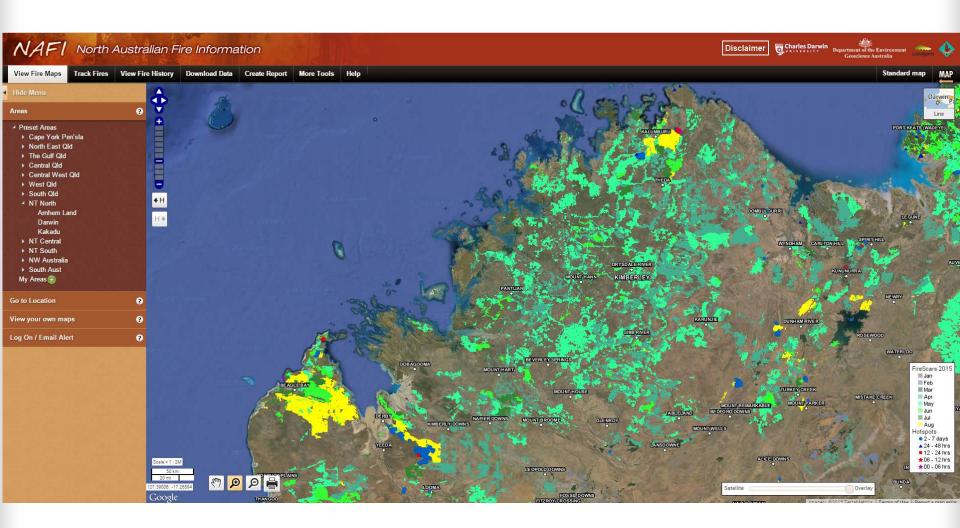
Fully trained and equipped, young Indigenous Rangers prepare for fire suppression



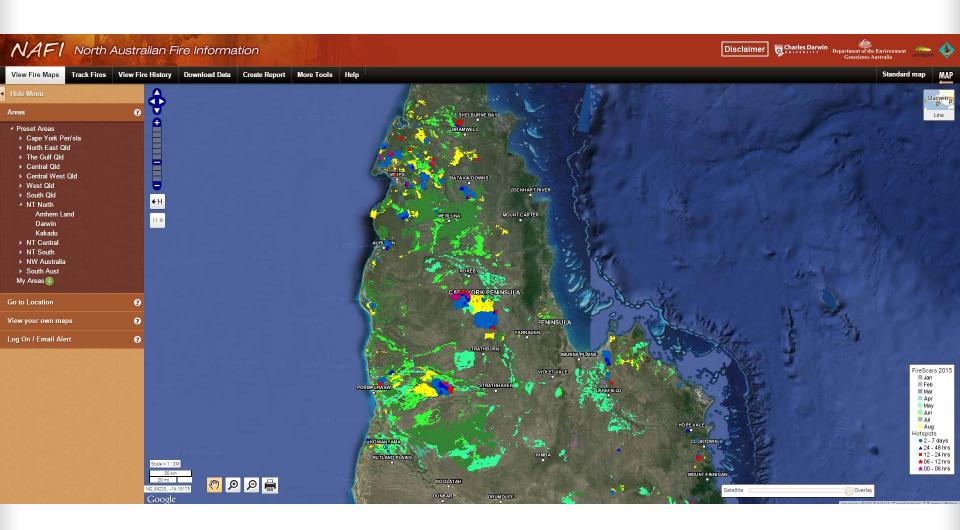


Indigenous Rangers creating a mineral earth fire break to halt an impending wildfire









FINANCIAL BENEFITS OF LAND MANAGEMENT ENGAGEMENT

Payment for Ecosystem Services

- Land owners can improve fire management
- This reduces Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Abatement = the unmanaged less the managed emissions
- A methodology to calculate emissions abatement: <u>http://www.environment.gov.au/climate-change/emissions-</u> <u>reduction-fund/cfi/methodologies/determinations/savanna-</u> <u>burning</u>

"Carbon Farming (Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Early Dry Season Savanna Burning 1.1) Methodology Determination 2013"

All of these benefits are financially empowering
➔ Resilience

- prevent activities like the NTER (the Intervention)

SOCIAL BENEFITS OF LAND MANAGEMENT ENGAGEMENT

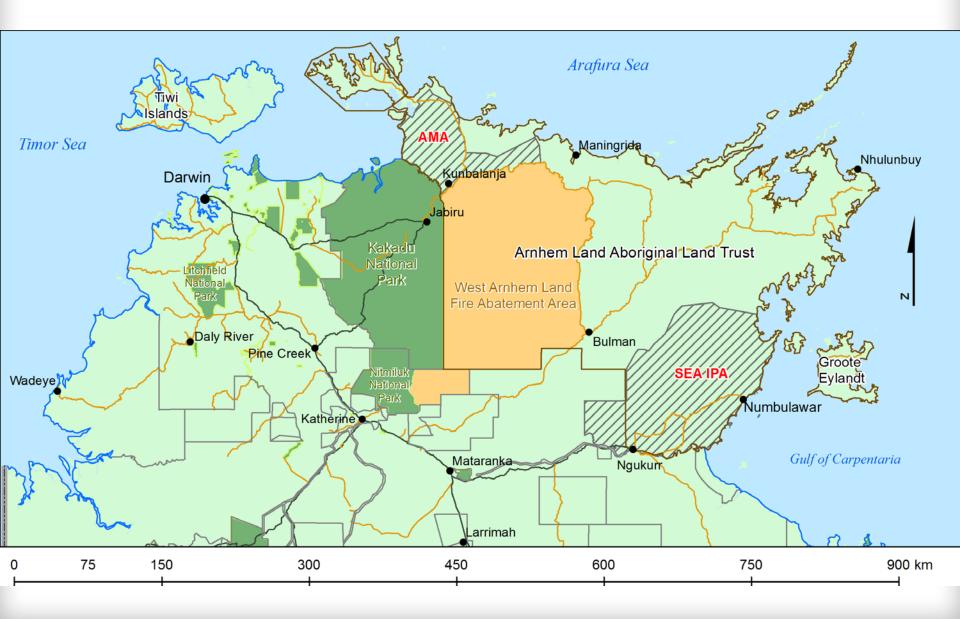
Health

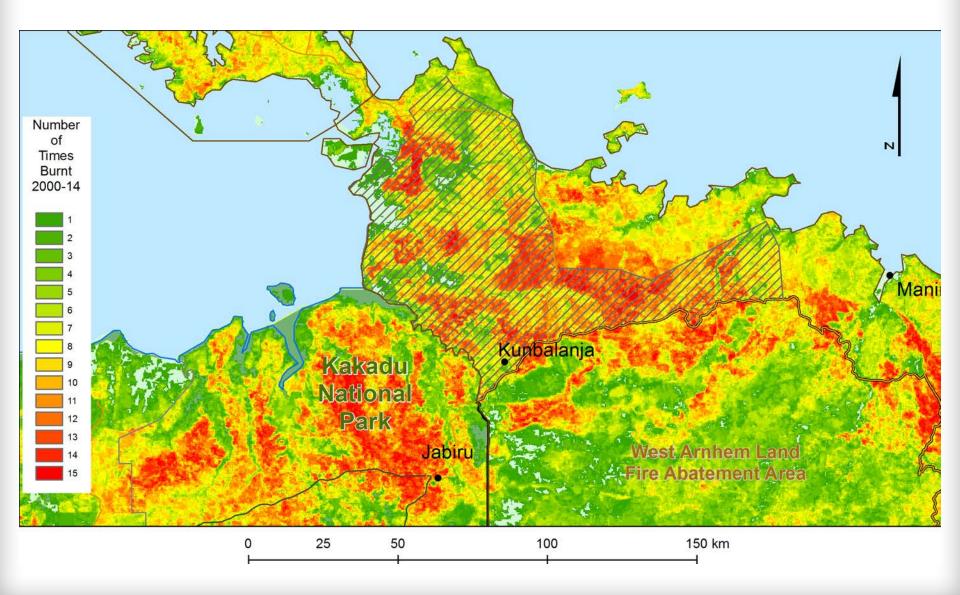
"Research reveals land management health benefits...

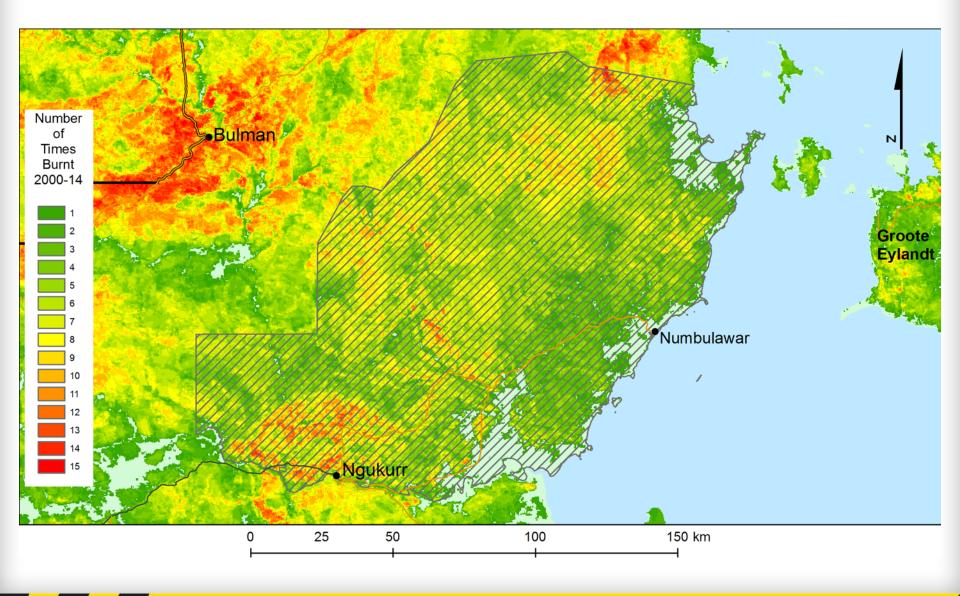
...those on the land had significantly lower rates of renal disease, diabetes and hypertension. The estimated cost savings are \$270,000 a year for a community of 1,200 residents".

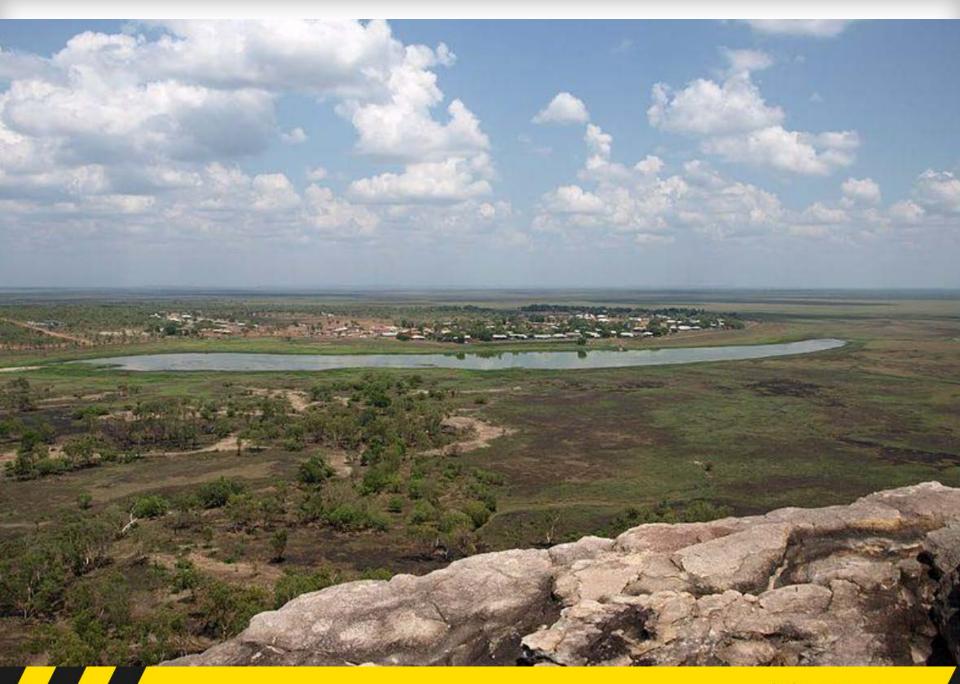
- Perpetuation of traditional knowledge
- Improved school engagement
- Improved physical fitness
- Improved diet

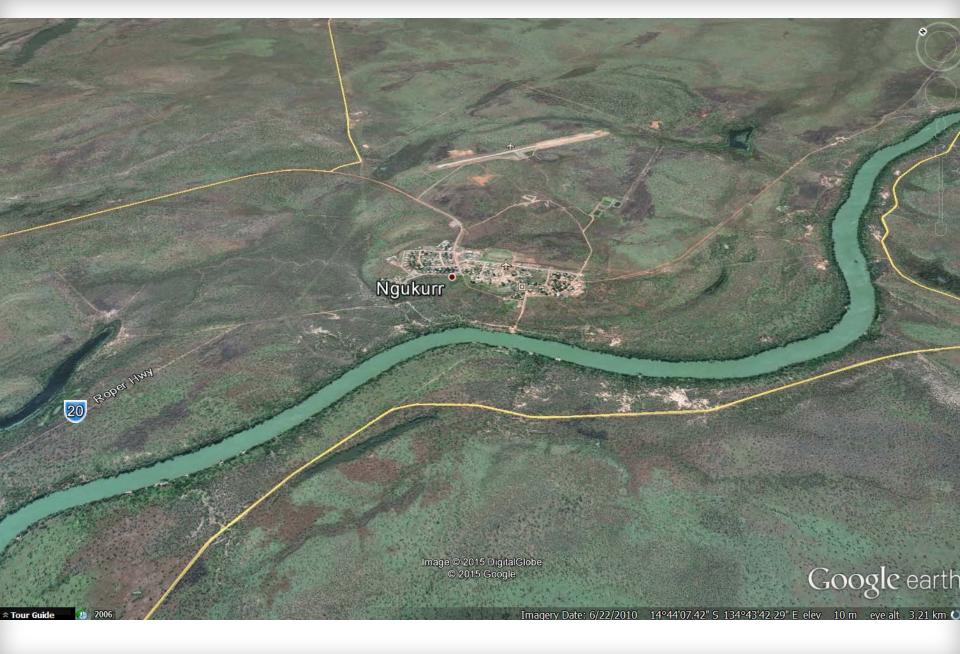
All of these benefits are empowering → Resilience













COMMUNITY BASED RESEARCH Aboriginal Research Practitioner's Network (ARPNet)



"Our North, Our Future: White Paper on Developing Northern Australia"

A new \$75 million Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) for Developing Northern Australia located in the north will provide necessary research and development (R&D), utilising the expertise and experience of northern researchers and business...the focus is on agriculture, food and tropical medicine.

