Draft

CALL TO ACTION FOR INTEGRATED FIRE MANAGEMENT AND WILDFIRE RESILIENCE

In the context of COP30 – Brazil, 2025

Introduction

We, the signatories of this *Call to Action*, representing States, [regional organizations, and international institutions], convened on the occasion of the Thirtieth Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP30), in Belém do Pará, Brazil, reinforce our shared commitment to scaling up Integrated Fire Management (IFM) – understood as a holistic and adaptive approach that combines science, public policy, Indigenous and local knowledge, and modern technologies to address fire across its ecological, social, cultural and economic dimensions. We recognize IFM as a transformative means to reduce wildfire risk, enhance resilience, and support sustainable landscape management.

We recall the commitments of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017–2030, the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement, the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**,** and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and reaffirm the critical need to elevate IFM as a global priority to ensure the resilience of forests and ecosystem services they provide, advance climate adaptation, contribute to mitigation by reducing emissions by protecting carbon stocks and enhancing forest areas.

We recognize that wildfire risk is a transboundary and multifaceted challenge, affecting all regions, and that no country can address it alone. As with climate action more broadly, wildfire resilience calls for a whole-of-society approach — one that integrates the capacities of governments, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, civil society, academia, and the private sector. We acknowledge the scientific consensus that a shift from suppression-centered approaches to prevention-based integrated strategies is necessary for systemic resilience.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE

That wildfires are a rapidly growing global threat, affecting millions of hectares of forest annually, accelerating land degradation, biodiversity loss, and food insecurity, and posing severe risks to health and livelihoods.

That climate change is a major driver of the increasing frequency, intensity, and duration of wildfires, by creating hotter, drier, and more flammable conditions across all continents. It is furthermore shifting geographies and locations, rendering existing IFM plans obsolete and surpassing existing capacities.

That fire, while destructive when uncontrolled, plays a vital ecological and cultural role in many landscapes, and has been used by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as well as smallholders, to shape resilient ecosystems.

That Integrated Fire Management is also central to disaster risk reduction, by preventing new and reducing existing risks, and by helping societies address the increasingly frequent and intense wildfires of a changing climate, thereby protecting lives, livelihoods, ecosystems, and strengthening resilience.

That while this *Call to Action* includes a guiding framework for commitments to enhance Integrated Fire Management, each signatory has unique circumstances and commitments that can be taken on by signatories on a voluntary basis and as relevant in their national contexts.

WE AFFIRM OUR COMMITMENT TO

Advance a Paradigm Shift: promote a global transition from reactive fire suppression toward proactive, prevention-driven, inclusive and ecological fire management strategies that strengthen adaptation and

contribute to mitigation, covering the entire fire cycle (prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and ecological use of fire).

Strengthen International Cooperation: enhance collaboration across borders and institutions, consistent with the UNFCCC's call for the widest possible cooperation, by, where relevant, sharing technologies, expertise, and resources, and by enhancing interoperability, including developing common protocols for emergency coordination, capacity development, and regional fire governance, in line with the nature of fires and responses associated with them.

Empower and Include Local Actors: acknowledge the role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including those of African descent, in nature stewardship, climate leadership, and fire management. Recognize that the increasing amplitude and magnitude of fires, driven by climate change, will disproportionately affect these groups and may be beyond what can be managed at the community level. Commit to supporting community-based fire management (CBFiM) and fostering collaboration across communities, within and across national borders. Acknowledge and enhance the role of volunteers, firefighters, and land managers as first responders and custodians of ecosystems.

Promote Interoperability and Knowledge Systems: promote the development and enhancement of tools and technology, including early warning systems, geospatial technologies, risk classification tools, fire data platforms, and encourage compatibility, interoperability, and exchange across diverse national and regional fire danger rating systems. Facilitate readiness to help each other, and others, including on resource sharing and technical cooperation, to strengthen global capacities for integrated fire management.

Capacity Building: invest in education, technical training, and the development of fire governance strategies that are inclusive and adaptive.

Integrate Long-Term Fire Resilience into Investment Mechanisms: integrate long-term fire resilience into broader development strategies and investment frameworks to maximize synergies of actions that address wildfire resilience and other development and environmental outcomes, including by leveraging multilateral funds, public–private partnerships, and innovative financial instruments such as the Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF), to support integrated fire management, taking into account the specific challenges faced by developing countries.

Promote Post-Fire Restoration: support the restoration of wildfire-affected areas, the regeneration of native vegetation, the recovery of ecosystem services, and the reestablishment of the productive, cultural, and social functions of landscapes, in line with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the UN Strategic Plan for Forests.

Mainstream IFM in Climate, Biodiversity and Desertification Frameworks: integrate IFM into national climate strategies, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and National Action Programmes (NAPs).

Promote and Strengthen Global and Regional Mechanisms: promote and strengthen the Global Fire Management Hub and existing regional fire management networks and centers as voluntary platforms to connect, exchange, and coordinate efforts on data, training, and cooperation, while ensuring complementarity with other relevant initiatives.