

Indigenous Cool Fire Management

Local indigenous rangers conduct controlled burns early in the dry season, preventing bigger, hotter and uncontrolled wildfires later in the season. Controlled burning produces far fewer carbon emissions than uncontrolled wildfires.

PROJECT TYPE

Indigenous Fire Management

CARBON STANDARD

Australian Government Emissions Reductions Fund

UNIT TYPE

ACCU (Australian Carbon Credit Units)

METHODOLOGY

Emissions Abatement through Savanna Fire Management

PROJECT ID

EOP100945 and EOP100947

VINTAGE

2023 (all of our vintages are Climate Active compliant)

Why support this project?

Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory is prone to extreme, devastating wildfires that affect the landscape, people, plants and animals. These projects are owned exclusively by Aboriginal people with custodial responsibility for those parts of Arnhem Land under active bushfire management. Local rangers conduct controlled burns early in the dry season to reduce fuel on the ground and establish a mosaic of natural firebreaks, preventing bigger, hotter and uncontrolled wildfires later in the season.

Community Impact:

The projects provide employment and training opportunities for local rangers while supporting Aboriginal people in returning to, remaining on and managing their country. Communities are supported in the preservation and transfer of knowledge, the maintenance of Aboriginal languages and the wellbeing of traditional custodians.

Real and Lasting Impact:

Permanence: Project activities must represent permanent reductions in GHG emissions. Well-designed savanna fire management activities that are implemented in the early dry season avoid emissions in the late dry season. Avoided emissions are considered permanent.

Additionality: A project is additional if the GHG emissions reductions would not occur without the intervention of the project activities in accordance with the registered project. Savanna fire management activities for the primary purpose of emissions reductions are not required under local, state or law. Further, the application of landscape-scale strategic early dry season fire management is highly resource-intensive, incurring substantial costs. Despite the myriad of benefits that flow from the activities in ALFA (Arnhem Land Fire Abatement Projects) areas, they would not occur in the absence of the registered project. Therefore, the project GHG emissions reductions are additional.

Leakage: In the context of savanna fire management projects, leakage refers to the risk that emissions reductions in the project area will generate increased emissions outside the project area. There are no leakage risks associated with ALFA projects. Conducting savanna fire management

activities in a project area does not increase the risk of high-emissions wildfire in other areas, and/or displace savanna fire management activities in nearby landscapes.

SDGs: The project meets the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals:

