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Annex 1

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Annex 2

Area affected annually by fire according to various sources

Country/territory	FRA 2005 (Ref. year 2000)		Country thematic reports	
	Forest (1 000 ha)	Other wooded land (1 000 ha)	Total area (1 000 ha)	Ref. year
Albania	3	4	1	Ref year 04
Andorra	-	-		
Austria	n.s.	-	0	Ref year 03
Belarus	6	-	44	Ref year 00
Belgium	n.s.	0	0	Ref year 04
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12	3		
Bulgaria	14	5	1	Ref year 04
Channel Islands	-	-		
Croatia	6	11	9	Ref year 04
Czech Republic	1	0	1	(average 98–03)
Denmark	n.s.	0	0	Ref year 04
Estonia	1	-	1	(average 99–03)
Faeroe Islands	-	-		
Finland	n.s.	-	1	Ref year 04
France	22	-	11	Ref year 04
Germany	0	-	1	General average
Gibraltar	-	-		
Greece	13	17	10	Ref year 04
Holy See	-	-		
Hungary	8	-		
Iceland	0	0		
Ireland	n.s.	-		
Isle of Man	-	-		
Italy	46	-	49	Ref year 04
Latvia	n.s.	-		
Liechtenstein	0	-		
Lithuania	n.s.	-	0	Ref year 04
Luxembourg	-	-		
Malta	n.s.	0		
Monaco	-	-		
Netherlands	n.s.	0	0	Ref year 04
Norway	n.s.	n.s.	0	Ref year 04
Poland	6	-	10	(average 99–03)

Country/territory	FRA 2005 (Ref. year 2000)		Country thematic reports	
	Forest (1 000 ha)	Other wooded land (1 000 ha)	Total area (1 000 ha)	Ref. year
Portugal	125	-	121	Ref year 04
Republic of Moldova	-	-	2	Ref year 04
Romania	2	-		
Russian Federation	1 268	-	22 380	Ref year 04
San Marino	-	-		
Serbia and Montenegro	8	-	7	Ref year 04
Slovakia	0	-	1	(average 99–03)
Slovenia	n.s.	n.s.	2	Ref year 03
Spain	45	76	64	Ref year 04
Sweden	1	n.s.	5	Ref year 04
Switzerland	n.s.	-	0	Ref year 04
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3	n.s.		
Ukraine	4	-	2 193	Ref year 00
United Kingdom	1	0		
Total Europe				
Anguilla	-	-		
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-		
Aruba	-	-		
Bahamas	-	-		
Barbados	-	-		
Bermuda	-	-		
British Virgin Islands	-	-		
Cayman Islands	-	-		
Cuba	9	-	5	(average 84–98)
Dominica	-	-		
Dominican Republic	-	-	5	(average 00–03)
Grenada	-	-		
Guadeloupe	-	-		
Haiti	-	-		
Jamaica	0	0		
Martinique	-	-		
Montserrat	-	-		
Netherlands Antilles	-	-		
Puerto Rico	-	-		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-		
Saint Lucia	-	-		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-		
Trinidad and Tobago	4	-	4	(average 87–03)
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-		
United States Virgin Islands	-	-		
Total Caribbean				
Belize	-	-		
Costa Rica	6	-	35	Ref year 04

Country/territory	FRA 2005 (Ref. year 2000)		Country thematic reports	
	Forest (1 000 ha)	Other wooded land (1 000 ha)	Total area (1 000 ha)	Ref. year
El Salvador	1	-	3	Ref year 04
Guatemala	68	-	7	Ref year 04
Honduras	55	-	8	Ref year 04
Nicaragua	-	-	33	Ref year 04
Panama	-	5	8	Ref year 04
Total Central America				
Canada	2 054	-	1 689	(average 00–04)
Greenland	-	-		
Mexico	194	-	82	Ref year 04
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-		
United States of America	2 085	-	2 400	(average 00–04)
Total North America				
American Samoa	0	-		
Australia	-	-	54 500	(average 97–03)
Cook Islands	-	-		
Fiji	-	-		
French Polynesia	-	-		
Guam	-	-		
Kiribati	-	-		
Marshall Islands	-	-		
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-		
Nauru	-	-		
New Caledonia	-	-		
New Zealand	n.s.	3	8	Ref year 04
Niue	-	-		
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-		
Palau	-	-		
Papua New Guinea	-	-		
Pitcairn	-	-		
Samoa	-	-		
Solomon Islands	-	-		
Tokelau	-	-		
Tonga	-	-		
Tuvalu	-	-		
Vanuatu	-	-		
Wallis and Futuna Islands	-	-		
Total Oceania				
Argentina	644	1 146	3 152	Ref year 03
Bolivia	1 907	-	12 749	Ref year 99
Brazil	68	-	42	Ref year 04
Chile	28	12	51	Ref year 04
Colombia	23	22	13	Ref year 04
Ecuador	-	-	265	Ref year 04

Country/territory	FRA 2005 (Ref. year 2000)		Country thematic reports	
	Forest (1 000 ha)	Other wooded land (1 000 ha)	Total area (1 000 ha)	Ref. year
Falkland Islands	-	-		
French Guiana	0	0		
Guyana	-	-		
Paraguay	-	-	60	Ref year 88
Peru	35	-	1	Ref year 04
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	-	-		
Suriname	n.s.	-		
Uruguay	1	-	4	Ref years 03–04
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	14	-	58	Ref year 04
Total South America				
China	51	-	6 238	Ref year 00
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	46	-	46	Ref year 97
Japan	2	-	3	Ref year 02
Mongolia	418	-	2 655	Ref year 00
Republic of Korea	7	-	24	Ref year 00
Total East Asia				
Bangladesh	-	-		
Bhutan	8	-	11	
Brunei Darussalam	-	-		
Cambodia	-	-		
India	3 700	-	3 730	
Indonesia	122	-	35	Ref year 02
Lao People's Democratic Republic	100	-	100	
Malaysia	1	-	1 350	Ref year 02
Maldives	-	-		
Myanmar	6 500	-	6 500	
Nepal	400	-	400	Ref year 00
Pakistan	41	-	45	Ref year 00
Philippines	6	-	3 000	General average
Singapore	0	0		
Sri Lanka	n.s.	-	0	
Thailand	150	-	139	Ref year 02
Timor-Leste	-	-		
Viet Nam	-	-	100	General average
Total South and Southeast Asia				
Afghanistan	-	-		
Armenia	n.s.	-	8	Ref year 00
Azerbaijan	n.s.	-	53	Ref year 00
Bahrain	-	-		
Cyprus	1	2	1	Ref year 04
Georgia	n.s.	-	18	Ref year 00
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6	-	104	Ref year 00

Country/territory	FRA 2005 (Ref. year 2000)		Country thematic reports	
	Forest (1 000 ha)	Other wooded land (1 000 ha)	Total area (1 000 ha)	Ref. year
Iraq	-	-	7	Ref year 00
Israel	2	-	1	Ref year04
Jordan	1	0		
Kazakhstan	180	-	8 162	Ref year 00
Kuwait	-	-		
Kyrgyzstan	n.s.	-	107	Ref year 00
Lebanon	19	-		
Occupied Palestinian Territory	-	-		
Oman	-	-		
Qatar	-	-		
Saudi Arabia	n.s.	n.s.		
Syrian Arab Republic	n.s.	-		
Tajikistan	1	3	45	Ref year 00
Turkey	8	3	5	Ref year 00
Turkmenistan	-	-	23	Ref year 00
United Arab Emirates	0	0		
Uzbekistan	n.s.	-	51	Ref year 00
Yemen	-	-		
Total Western and Central Asia				
Angola	-	-	69	Ref year 00
Botswana	-	-	3 352	Ref year 00
British Indian Ocean Territory	-	-		
Comoros	0	-		
Kenya	3	-	5 765	Ref year 00
Lesotho	-	-	172	Ref year 00
Madagascar	33	839		
Malawi	-	-	549	Ref year 00
Mauritius	n.s.	-		
Mayotte	-	-		
Mozambique	-	-	10 286	Ref year 00
Namibia	438	-	35	Ref year 00
Réunion	n.s.	-		
Seychelles	n.s.	-		
South Africa	-	-	7 367	Ref year 00
Swaziland	-	-	48	Ref year 00
Uganda	-	-	3 139	Ref year 00
United Republic of Tanzania	9	-	12 197	Ref year 00
Zambia	-	-	11 015	Ref year 00
Zimbabwe	-	-	1 751	Ref year 00
Total Eastern and Southern Africa				
Algeria	14	6	56	Ref year 00
Burkina Faso	-	-	16	Ref year 00
Chad	6 159	1 892	8 042	Ref year 00

Country/territory	FRA 2005 (Ref. year 2000)		Country thematic reports	
	Forest (1 000 ha)	Other wooded land (1 000 ha)	Total area (1 000 ha)	Ref. year
Djibouti	-	-	42	Ref year 00
Egypt	-	-		
Eritrea	-	-		
Ethiopia	-	100	13 635	Ref year 00
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-		
Mali	-	-	2 181	Ref year 00
Mauritania	-	-		
Morocco	2	-	2	Ref year 99
Niger	0	599	341	Ref year 00
Somalia	-	-	18 312	Ref year 00
Sudan	-	-	40 475	Ref year 00
Tunisia	1	n.s.		
Western Sahara	-	-		
Total Northern Africa				
Benin	-	-		
Burundi	-	-	72	Ref year 00
Cameroon	-	-	4 993	Ref year 00
Cape Verde	-	-		
Central African Republic	-	-	18 516	Ref year 00
Congo	17	216	581	Ref year 00
Côte d'Ivoire	21	-	2 084	Ref year 00
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	26 091	Ref year 00
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	2	Ref year 00
Gabon	-	-		
Gambia	150	-	81	Ref year 00
Ghana	-	-	5 375	Ref year 00
Guinea	-	-	800	Ref year 00
Guinea-Bissau	30	-		
Liberia	-	-		
Nigeria	-	-	3 190	Ref year 00
Rwanda	4	-	60	Ref year 00
Saint Helena	-	-		
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-		
Senegal	97	145	1 138	Ref year 00
Sierra Leone	200	-	103	Ref year 00
Togo	-	-	642	Ref year 00
Total Western and Central Africa				

Annex 3

Glossary

Note: Selected terms have been taken from the *FAO wildland fire management terminology*, updated jointly with GFMC (FAO and GFMC, 2003).

Backfire

A fire spreading, or set to spread, into or against the wind: (1) As used in fire suppression: A fire set along the inner edge of a control line to consume the fuel in the path of a forest fire and/or change the direction of force of the fire's convection column (Note: doing this on a small scale and with closer control, in order to consume patches of unburned fuel and aid control-line construction (as in mopping-up) is distinguished as "burning out, firing out, clean burning"); (2) As used in prescribed burning: designation of fire movement in relation to wind.

Biomass

(1) The amount of living matter in a given habitat, expressed either as the weight of organisms per unit area or as the volume of organisms per unit volume of habitat. (2) Organic matter that can be converted to fuel and is therefore regarded as a potential energy source. Note: Organisms include plant biomass (phytomass) and animal biomass (zoomass). (3) In fire science the term biomass is often used synonymously with the term "fuel" and includes both living and dead phytomass (necromass); the zoomass is usually excluded.

Community-based fire management (CBFiM)

Fire management approach based on the strategy to include local communities in the proper application of land-use fires (managed beneficial fires for controlling weeds, reducing the impact of pests and diseases, generating income from NWFPs, creating forage and hunting, etc.), wildfire prevention, and in preparedness and suppression of wildfires. CBFiM approaches can play a significant role in fire management, especially in most parts of the world where human-based ignitions are the primary source of wildfires that affect livelihood, health and security of people. The activities and knowledge that communities generally practice are primarily those associated with prevention. They include planning and supervision of activities, joint action for prescribed fire and fire monitoring and response, applying sanctions, and providing support to individuals to enhance their fire management tasks. Communities can be an important, perhaps pivotal, component in large-scale fire suppression, but should not be expected to shoulder the entire burden.

Firebreak

Any natural or constructed discontinuity in a fuelbed utilized to segregate, stop, and control the spread of fire or to provide a control line from which to suppress a fire; characterized by complete lack of combustibles down to mineral soil (as distinguished from fuelbreak).

Fire danger

A general term used to express an assessment of both fixed and variable factors of the fire environment that determine the ease of ignition, rate of spread, difficulty of control, and fire impact; often expressed as an index.

Fire danger rating

A component of a fire management system that integrates the effects of selected fire danger factors into one or more qualitative or numerical indices of current protection needs.

Fire-dependent species

Plant and animal species that require regular fire influence, which triggers or facilitates regeneration mechanisms, or regulates competition. Without the influence of fire these species would become extinct.

Fire ecology

The study of the relationships and interactions between fire, living organisms, and the environment.

Fire frequency

The average number of fires or regularly occurring fire events per unit time in a designated area.

Fire hazard

(1) A fuel complex, defined by volume, type, condition, arrangement, and location, that determines the degree both of ease of ignition and of fire suppression difficulty; (2) a measure of that part of the fire danger contributed by the fuels available for burning. Note: Is worked out from their relative amount, type, and condition, particularly their moisture contents.

Fire information system

An information system designed to support fire management decisions. Advanced fire information systems integrate different sources of information required (e.g. vegetation conditions including fire history, topography, fire weather, fire behaviour models, real- or near-real-time fire detection and monitoring data, fire management resources, infrastructures and presuppression information) on the base of a geographic information system (GIS) and allow real-time distribution or access via telecommunications.

Fire management

All activities required for the protection of burnable forest and other vegetation values from fire, and the use of fire to meet land management goals and objectives. It involves the strategic integration of such factors as a knowledge of fire regimes, probable fire effects, values-at risk, level of forest protection required, cost of fire-related activities, and prescribed fire technology into multiple-use planning, decision-making, and day-to-day activities to accomplish stated resource management objectives. Successful fire management depends on effective fire prevention, detection, and presuppression, having an adequate fire suppression capability, and consideration of fire ecology relationships.

Fire management plan

(1) A statement, for a specific area, of fire policy and prescribed action;
(2) The systematic, technological, and administrative management process of determining the organization, facilities, resources, and procedures required to protect people, property, and forest areas from fire and to use fire to accomplish forest management and other land-use objectives (cf. fire prevention plan or fire campaign, presuppression planning, pre-attack plan, fire suppression plan, end-of-season appraisal).

Fire presuppression

Activities undertaken in advance of fire occurrence to help ensure more effective fire suppression; includes overall planning, recruitment and training of fire personnel, procurement and maintenance of firefighting equipment and supplies, fuel treatment, and creating, maintaining, and improving a system of fuelbreaks, roads, water sources, and control lines.

Fire prevention

All measures in fire management, fuel management, forest management, forest utilization and concerning the land users and the general public, including law enforcement, that may result in the prevention of outbreak of fires or the reduction of fire severity and spread.

Fire protection

All actions taken to limit the adverse environmental, social, political, cultural and economic effects of wildland fire.

Fire regime

The patterns of fire occurrence, size, and severity – and sometimes, vegetation and fire effects as well – in a given area or ecosystem. It integrates various fire characteristics. A natural fire regime is the total pattern of fires over time that is characteristic of a natural region or ecosystem. The classification of fire regimes includes variations in ignition, fire intensity and behaviour, typical fire size, fire return intervals, and ecological effects.

Fire season

(1) Period(s) of the year during which wildland fires are likely to occur and affect resources sufficiently to warrant organized fire management activities; (2) a legally enacted time during which burning activities are regulated by state or local authority.

Fire suppression

All activities concerned with controlling and extinguishing a fire following its detection. (Syn. fire control, firefighting).

Fire trace

A temporary, cleared (often burned), narrow strip from which to counterfire or do prescribed burning.

Fire weather

Weather conditions that influence fire ignition, behaviour, and suppression. Weather parameters are dry-bulb temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction, precipitation, atmospheric stability, winds aloft.

Forest protection

That section of forestry concerned with the management of biotic and non-biotic damage to forests, arising from the action of people (particularly unauthorized use of fire, human-caused wildfires, grazing and browsing, felling), natural wildfires, pests, pathogens, and extreme climatic events (wind, frost, precipitation).

Fragmentation

The process of transforming large continuous vegetation or landscape patterns into smaller patches by disturbance. Natural agents of fragmentation are fire, landslides, windthrow, insects, erosion. Human-induced fragmentations include land use (e.g. agriculture, grazing, forestry), construction of residential areas, roads and other infrastructures. Fragmentation involves change of fire regimes due to alteration and discontinuity of fuels.

Fuel

All combustible organic material in forests and other vegetation types, including agricultural biomass such as grass, branches and wood, infrastructure in urban interface areas; which create heat during the combustion process.

Fuel accumulation

Process or result of build-up of those elements of a vegetation complex that are not subject to biological decay, reduction by fire, animal grazing and browsing, or harvest by people; used in characterizing fuel dynamics between two fires and implications on fire behaviour.

Fuelbreak

Generally wide (20–300 meters) strips of land on which either less flammable native vegetation is maintained and integrated into fire management planning, or vegetation has been permanently modified so that fires burning into them can be more readily controlled (as distinguished from firebreak). In some countries fuelbreaks are integrated elements of agro-silvopastoral systems in which the vegetative cover is intensively treated by crop cultivation or grazing. Some fuelbreaks contain narrow firebreaks, which may be roads or narrower hand-constructed lines. During fires, these firebreaks can quickly be widened either with hand tools or by firing out. Fuelbreaks have the advantages of preventing erosion, offering a safe place for firefighters to work, low maintenance, and a pleasing appearance (cf. control line, agrosilvopastoral system, buffer strip/zone).

Fuel loading

The amount of fuel present expressed quantitatively in terms of weight of fuel per unit area. This may be available fuel (consumable fuel) or total fuel, usually expressed as oven-dry weight.

Fuel management

Act or practice of controlling flammability and reducing resistance to control of wildland fuels through mechanical, chemical, biological, or manual means, or by fire, in support of land management objectives.

Fuel reduction

Manipulation, including combustion, or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition, the potential fire intensity, and/or to lessen potential damage and resistance to control.

Incident Command System (ICS)

A standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.

Integrated Forest Fire Management (IFFM)

Designation of fire management systems that include one or both of the following concepts of integration: (1) Integration of prescribed natural or human-caused wildfires and/or planned application of fire in forestry and other land-use systems in accordance with the objectives of prescribed burning; (2) Integration of the activities and use of the capabilities of rural populations (communities, individual land users), government agencies, NGOs, POs to meet the overall objectives of land management, vegetation (forest) protection, and smoke management, including “community-based fire management” or CBFiM. The term IFFM is common for fire management approaches in less developed regions including forest and non-

forest ecosystems. Note: In case of absence of forests in the area concerned, the term *Integrated Fire Management* (IFM) is used instead (cf. community-based fire management; prescribed burning).

Prescribed burning

Controlled application of fire to vegetation in either their natural or modified state, under specified environmental conditions, which allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and at the same time to produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to attain planned resource management objectives (cf. prescribed fire). Note: this term has replaced the earlier term “controlled burning”.

Prescribed fire

A management-ignited wildland fire or a wildfire that burns within prescription, i.e. the fire is confined to a predetermined area and produces the fire behavior and fire characteristics required to attain planned fire treatment and/or resource management objectives. The act or procedure of setting a prescribed fire is called prescribed burning (cf. prescribed burning). A wildfire burning within prescription may result from a human-caused fire or a natural fire (cf. prescribed natural fire, integrated forest fire management, wildfire).

Restoration

Restoration of biophysical capacity of ecosystems to previous (desired) conditions. Restoration includes rehabilitation measures after fire, or prescribed burning where certain fire effects are desired (cf. rehabilitation, reclamation burning).

Risk

(1) The probability of fire initiation due to the presence and activity of a causative agent. (2) A causative agent.

Slash

Debris (fuels) resulting from natural events (wind/fire) or human activities such as forest harvesting.

Slash disposal

Treatment of slash to reduce fire hazard or for other purposes (cf. fuel management).

Smoke haze

An aggregation (suspension) in the atmosphere of very fine, widely dispersed, solid or liquid particles generated by vegetation fires, giving the air an opalescent appearance.

Urban/wildland interface

The transition zone (1) between cities and wildland (cf. urban, wildland, wildland fire), (2) where structures and other human development meet undeveloped wildland

or vegetative fuels (syn. residential/wildland interface, wildland/urban interface, rural/urban interface).

Wildfire

- (1) Any unplanned and uncontrolled wildland fire that, regardless of ignition source, may require suppression response, or other action according to agency policy.
- (2) Any free-burning wildland fire unaffected by fire suppression measures that meets management objectives (cf. wildland, wildland fire, prescribed natural fire, prescribed fire).

Wildland

Vegetated and non-vegetated land in which development is essentially non-existent, except for roads, railroads, powerlines, and similar transportation facilities; structures, if any, are widely scattered. In fire management terminology this general term includes all burnable vegetation resources including managed forests and forest plantations (cf. residential/wildland interface, wildfire).

Wildland fire

Any fire occurring on wildland regardless of ignition sources, damages or benefits (cf. wildland, wildfire, residential/wildland interface).

Annex 4

Fire Management Working Papers

- Working Paper FPF/1 Guidelines on fire management in temperate and boreal forests. November 2002.
- Working Paper FM/2 International wildland fire management agreements template. T. Frey, R.V. Muñoz. January 2004.
- Working Paper FM/3 Legal frameworks for forest fire management: international agreements and national legislation. F.F. Arriaga, F. St-Martin, T. Frey, R.V. Muñoz. March 2004.
- Working Paper FM/4 Community-based fire management in Spain. R.V. Muñoz. April 2005.
- Working Paper FM/5 Report on fires in the South American Region. M.I. Manta Nolasco. March 2006.
- Working Paper FM/6 Report on fires in the Northeast Asian (NEA) Region. L. Kondrashov. March 2006.
- Working Paper FM/7 Report on fires in the Baltic Region and adjacent countries. I. Vanha-Majamaa. March 2006.
- Working Paper FM/8 Report on fires in the Mediterranean Region. A.P. Dimitrakopoulos and I.D. Mitsopoulos. March 2006.
- Working Paper FM/9 Report on fires in the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) Region. A. Held. March 2006.
- Working Paper FM/10 Report on fires in the Southeast Asian (ASEAN) Region. B.J. Shields, R.W. Smith and D. Ganz. March 2006.
- Working Paper FM/11 Report on fires in the Balkan Region. N. Nikolov. March 2006.
- Working Paper FM/12 Report on fires in the Caribbean and Mesoamerican Regions. A.M.J. Robbins. March 2006.
- Working Paper FM/13 Report on fires in the Australasian Region. P.F. Moore. March 2006.
- Working Paper FM/14 Report on fires in the South Asian Region. A.M. Benndorf and J.G. Goldammer. March 2006.
- Working Paper FM/15 Report on fires in the North American Region. R. Martínez, B.J. Stocks and D. Truesdale. March 2006.
- Working Paper FM/16 Report on fires in the Central Asian Region and adjacent countries. J.G. Goldammer. March 2006.