



Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC)
Wildland Fire Training Center Africa

Training Course for Instructors in Community-Based Fire Management

Nelspruit, South Africa

30 October – 12 November 2004

Forth Announcement

(Issued 23 July 2004)

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PARTICIPATION

Countries and participating INGOs/NGOs on the Training Course are invited to prepare **National Forest Fire Reports** on Community Based Fire Management (CBFiM).

Participants intending to attend the Instructors Training Course are invited to fill in the preliminary registration form set out in Annex I.

COURSE INFORMATION

Further information on the Training Course will be made available shortly in at the FAO fire website: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/foris/webview/forestry2/index.jsp?siteId=4021&langId=1>

CONTACT DETAILS

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INFORMATION on the TRAINING COURSE

Training Course for Instructors in Community Based Forest Fire Management (CBFiM) Nelspruit, South Africa, 30 October - 12 November 2004

COURSE INTRODUCTION

Background

Nearly half of the global area affected by wildland fires burn in sub-Saharan Africa each year and affect approximately 170 million hectares. While some of this burning is ecologically sound and ecologically useful, a large share of this burning is harmful and damaging to the environment.

It is estimated that 95% of all these fires are human in origin whereas the remaining 5% are natural caused e.g. by lightning.

For the sustainability of the forestry environment in Africa there is a need to reduce area of unnecessary or harmful burning.

Due to the fact that 95% of all fires are caused by human activities it is necessary to address the reasons for these fires; rather than only trying to increase the suppression capacity or by tightening fire legislation. Proactive fire management approaches are needed to establish data on the underlying causes these fires; only then is it possible to develop national strategies in the appropriate use of fire as a management tool.

Fortunately, however, long-term fire management programmes in Africa have been able to achieve substantial decrease in the numbers and extent of unnecessary burning. This has been achieved by raising the awareness of local people and providing training to multiple level stakeholders in the proper use of fire as a management tool in rural activities at landscape level. By managing fires at local level, resources, including forestry can be managed sustainably.

The aim of the training course is to collate all information about community based forest fire management (CBFiM) in the region and analyse the experiences gained since the first landscape level projects were started in 1996.

Earlier fire management approaches in Africa (since the 1940s) have been purely conventional (copies of European approaches) in nature and had never involved local population or communities in a participatory manner.

The recent African experiences gained in the involvement of government, local communities (under conventional and traditional leadership), NGOs and other stakeholders in integrated forest fire management approaches need to be highlighted; including the obstacles encountered in the process.

There is also a need to highlight the present legislative and policy constraints in involving and transferring fire management responsibilities from government to local communities, including the need to present positive solutions to these legislative constraints; by highlighting experiences from Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa. There is also a need to reform and focus on policies, mechanisms and institutions that can support sustainable forest management by converting present wildfires into controlled fires.

Equal gender participation is one of the prerequisites for obtaining sustainable results in participatory fire management; means and ways of how this can be achieved need to be elaborated further i.e. by including components of fire management in national Gender Action Plans.

The responsibility of national awareness rising in forest fire management need to be distributed beyond forestry and agriculture to the national network of local schools, health clinics, local communities and NGOs etc. For achieving efficient information dissemination outside forestry, agriculture, education and health, there is a need to expand this capacity by making the awareness rising a task and duty of the national network of local artists; including all the people involved in producing handicrafts of a multitude of forest products, grass, reeds etc. All these co players have a vested interest in the sustainable use of forest resources, including the need to use fire as a management tool for various purposes.

Rationale

Several reasons support the idea for this regional Workshop. Half of the global wildfires are burning annually in Africa; therefore the forestry professionals in this region, need to be looking for solutions to this problem beyond conventional fire management approaches, which only work in private plantations. To achieve sustainable management of fires in areas outside plantation forests, other solutions need to be sought; solutions that transfer the fire management responsibility to local communities and NGOs, women groups etc. There is a need to apply an ecosystem approach wherein all fires; regardless of its purpose (agriculture, land clearing, beekeeping, hunting, cooking, heating) are managed by the local people. With the national forestry departments as lead agency, all use of fire should be coordinated by a community level fire management unit.

The FAO and the Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC) through the Regional Sub Sahara Africa Wildland Fire Network (AFRIFIRENET), which facilitates cooperation of fire management work in Africa, will involve the international community of forest fire scientists, managers, policy makers and NGOs in this workshop. The aim is to develop viable fire management options for the present sociocultural conditions in rural Africa.

Objectives of the Training Course

The overall objectives of the Workshop are to:

1. Provide (a) a forum on CBFiM in Africa, (b) prepare mechanisms for information and resources exchange in forest and other wildland fire management within the region, including the establishment of partnerships for joint activities in fire research, training and policy development, and (c) prepare proposals to governments and international organizations of the region to establish mechanisms for sharing resources in fire management and in large fire emergencies in accordance with existing international procedures.
2. Compile a CBFiM database on regional fire management capabilities in order to support the overall objectives of the Course to facilitate international cooperation and exchange in developing appropriate technologies and knowledge base on CBFiM; transfer of technologies and capacity building by creating an enabling environment.

The Course objectives are in line with the scope of work and recommendations of various international organizations including:

- The ECE/FAO/ILO Team of Specialists on Forest Fire
- The Interagency Task Force for Disaster Reduction of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), its Working Group on Wildland Fire (WG-4) and the newly established UN Wildland Fire Advisory Group
- The Global Wildland Fire Network (GWFN)
- the FAO, in accordance with the recommendations of the fire expert consultations on "Public Policies affecting Forest Fires" (1998) and "International Cooperation in Fire Management" (2001)
- The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA) and its joint UNEP Environment Unit, including the Advisory Group on Environmental Emergencies (AGEE) and the UN-WSSD Type II Partnership on an Integrated Approach to Prevention, Preparedness for and Response to Environmental Emergencies in support of Sustainable Development
- The overall scope of the Global Disaster Information Network (GDIN) International
- The World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- The International Wildland Fire Summit; held in Sydney Australia, 8 October 2003

The Instructors Training Course will deal with concepts at several levels of the learning continuum:

Training; dealing with specific tasks of CBFiM:

Education; dealing with complex sets of attitudes, skills and values: and

Development: dealing with complex sets of tasks and requirements in establishing wildland fire management (with emphasis on CBFiM) which facilitates socio-political, cultural and technological advancement.

Date and Venue

Nelspruit, South Africa
30 October - 12 November 2004

Workshop organization

The Workshop is being organized by FAO and the Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC) through the ISDR Regional Sub-Sahara Wildland Fire Network (AFRIFIRENET) and the GFMC Wildland Fire Training Center, Africa; which facilitates cooperation in fire management in Africa.

Participation

Forest Fire Managers from 10 to 15 African countries; involved in developing participatory fire management policies, legislation, strategies, guidelines and work plans for community participation.

Managers responsible for wildland fire management need to receive special training because their daily duties require skills in: explaining, demonstrating, communicating, delegating, coaching and in training of employees, stakeholders and the general public.

Participant's Learning Objectives (pedagogical objectives) of the training course

After completion of the training course the participant should:

- Be able to recommend to hers/his government/organization about where and how to avail of regional or international assistance in forest fire management;
- Be able to determine the basic requirements for a successful application of CBFiM activities in hers/his country;
- Be able to propose to the government/organization about the necessity for local communities to use fire as a management tool at ecosystem level; and
- Be able to plan and construct fuel breaks in critical areas by applying prescribed fire.

The trained participants will become CBFiM Instructors; they will in their daily duties act as change agents, as facilitators, as enablers, as catalysers, as informal and referral centres, as linkers and as exponents of empowerment.

Training benefits for employer's organizations: (e.g. for Forest Departments, wood industry).

The capacity building of participants on this training course for Instructors in CBFiM leads to: improved delivery of services to their clientele, improved environmental management of resources; which leads to improved working morale, better relations with institutions and the public; increased food security for the local population and better national compliance with international conventions and agreements.

Training benefits for local communities and stakeholders;

The training of local communities and stakeholders in CBFiM implies;

- How people act together to protect their collective interest
- How people mobilize resources for their own livelihood
- How people bid for participation in activities affecting them, their areas, their lives

The training will enable the communities/stakeholders to develop; it will impact their attitudes and behaviour and will increase their capacity to use fire as a management tool in a safe and environmentally acceptable way.

Programme overview

Date: 2004	Time:	Activity:	Comments:
Saturday 30 October	07:00-22:30	Arrival of participants Briefing of arrived participants	The whole day; Organizers
Sunday 31 October	08:30-09:30	Registration	EnviroNET FAO-P. Vuorinen (PV)
	09:00-10:00	Inaugural session	Mike Jurvélius
	10:00-10:20	Keynote address	
	10:20-10:50	Tea Break	
	10:50-12:00	Introduction to the Course and CBFiM from a global perspective	FAO/GFMC Jurvélius/Alex Held
	12:00-13:30	Lunch	
	13:30-14:15	The Global Fire Partnership; CBFiM Activities of IUCN-TNC-WWF	Presentation by; Dr. Ron Meyers (RM)
	14:15-15:00	CBFiM activities by; World Vision, CBNRM and other NGOs working with fire	Presentation by representatives
Monday 1 November	08:15-09:00	Presentation of Country Reports CBFiM; general overviews by participating countries	Country Reports à 15 minutes each
	09:15-10:00	CBFiM; general overviews by participating countries	Country Reports à 15 minutes each
	10:00-10:30	Tea Break	
	10:30-12:00	CBFiM; general overviews by participating countries	Country Reports à 15 minutes each
	12:00-13:30	Lunch	
	13:30-15:00	CBFiM; general overviews by participating countries	Country Reports à 15 minutes each
	15:00-15:30	Tea Break	
	15:30-18:00	CBFiM; general overviews by participating countries or organizations (INGOs, NGOs)	Country Reports à 15 minutes each
Tuesday 2 November	08:15-09:00	Training Cycle Models 1. Problem identification	What is the problem? Mike Jurvélius (MJ)
	09:15-10:00	2. Needs identification	What is it that people cannot do? (MJ)
	10:00-10:30	Tea Break	
	10:30-11:15	3. Performance standard development Fire fighter, Volunteer, Boss	What should the participants be able to do after training? (RM)
	11:15-12:00	4 A. Identification of trainees	Selection of right target group (MJ)
	12:00-13:30	Lunch	
	13:30-14:15	4B. Establishing baseline CBFiM data (Example from Mozambique)	Presentation of the Model of Zambezia
	14:15-15:00	5. Training criteria development Set training standards	Prepare measurable indicators (MJ)
	15:00-15:30	Tea Break	
	15:30-18:00	Group work on defining training standards for CBFiM instructors	(MJ)
Wednesday 3 November	08:15-09:45	Presentation of group work	By groups PV, AH
	09:45-10:15	Tea Break	

	10:15-11:00	Basic Pedagogics "The Coca-cola bottle"	Demonstration of how the human receives and stores information (MJ)
	11:15-12:00	Evaluation of learning by measuring behavioural outcomes	Taxonomies of learning objectives (MJ)
	12:00-13:30	Lunch	
	13:30-14:15	Specific categories which embrace the likely outcomes of instruction: Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor domains	Model developed from Bloom's and Sullivan's taxonomies (MJ)
	14:15-15:00	Specific categories which embrace the likely outcomes of instruction: Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor domains	Model developed from Bloom's and Sullivan's taxonomies (MJ)
	15:00-15:20	Tea Break	
	15:20-16:00	International legal frameworks for Forest Fires: International Agreements and National Legislation	FAO document (PV)
Thursday 4 November	08:15-10:00	Enabling environment for CBFiM activities Fire policies and legislation; Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa	Presentation of National Veld and Forest Fire Act of South Africa; 1998. Dr. Theo.v.D. Merwe
	10:00-10:30	Break	
	10:30-11:15	Measures for streamlining fire legislation; avoiding of criminalising shifting cultivators	Namibia Guidelines (MJ)
	11:15-12:00	Wildland fire management 1. Fire prevention applying IFFM or IFM	Example from Mozambique
	12:00- 13:30	Lunch	
	13:30-14:15	Prevention continuing	Case from Burkina Faso
	14:15-15:00	2. Fire detection	Detection in local communities
	15:00-15:30	Tea Break	
	15:30-16:15	Detection and fire scar mapping The Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC) and GOF-C-GOLD Southern Africa Fire Network (SAFNet)	Detection and monitoring by satellite Dr. Johann Goldammer
Friday 5 November	08:00-16:00	3. Fire suppression Study Tour to nearby forest areas	Presentation by representatives from the RSA wood industry (CA)
Saturday 6 November	08:00-08:45	Introduction to fuel dynamics Fuel classification	Dr. Ron Meyers (RM)
	09:00-09:45	Principles of fire ecology	Dr. Johann Goldammer
	09:45-10:15	Tea Break	
	10:15-11:00	Fuel management	(RM)
	11:15-12:00	Basics on techniques in Prescribed Burning for grazing, fuel reduction or land clearing	Theoretical part (RM) TNC-Guidelines
	12:00-13:30	Lunch	Theoretical part
	13:30-14:15	Continued...	(RM) TNC-Guidelines
	14:15-15:00	Prescribed burning for wildlife management and tick eradication (Africa)	Theory and practice Chris Austin (CA)
	15:00-15:30	Tea Break	
	15:30-16:15	Continuing... (Americas)	(RM)
Sunday 7 November		Free (for participants)	Preparation of teaching practises for participants (MJ + Team)
Monday 8 November	08:00-17:00	Study Tour to demonstration site for practicals in prescribed burning	Field Work; whole day Field Clothing

			CA/RM
Tuesday 9 November	08:00-17:00	Study Tour to demonstration site for practicals in prescribed burning	Field Work; whole day Field Clothing CA/RM
Wednesday 10 November	08:15-09:00	Integrated Forest Fire Management What is it? How to apply it?	(RM)
	09:15-10:00	Group Work on: <i>Community Based Fire Management (CBFiM)</i> Comparison between Conventional and participatory approaches.	(PV)
	10:00-10:30	Tea Break	
	10:30-11:15	Presentation of group work	By groups (PV)
	11:15-12:00	Incident Command System (ICS)	Principles (RM)
	12:00-13:30	Lunch	
	13:30-16:00	Teaching practises by participants	Topics assigned to each participant
Thursday 11 November	08:15-10:00	Teaching practises by participants	Topics assigned to each participant
	10:00-10:30	Tea Break	
	10:30-11:15	Evaluation of teaching practises	(MJ)
	11:15-12:00	Summing up of lessons learned and follow-up	(MJ)
	12:00-13:30	Lunch	
	13:30-14:15	Evaluation of Participant's learning attainment by participants	Taxonomy format
	14:15-15:00	Closing ceremony	
Friday 12 November	07:00-21:00	Departure of participants and training staff	(CA)

Annex 1

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION FORM

FAO; the ISDR Regional Wildland Fire Network AFRIFIRENET, the Wildland Fire Training Center Africa, and the Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC)

Training Course for Instructors on Community Based Forest Fire Management (CBFiM)

If you wish to attend the above Training Course, please complete this form and send one copy to FAO Mr. Jurvelius (see contact details below) before **1 March 2004**.

(Please fill in using CAPITAL LETTERS)

First name _____
Surname _____
Organisation _____
Address _____

Telephone _____
Fax _____
E-mail _____

CONTACT DETAILS

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