

Algerian foresters and their thoughts on fire prevention: results of a SWOT analysis

Annex

Annex 1- Management of wildfires (Mean and Std. Dev.)

Questions	Mean	Std. Dev.
In your opinion, to what extent is the forest sector important from a socio-economic point of view?	8.16	± 1.98
In your opinion, to what extent are wildfires important from a socio-economic point of view?	6.57	±3.14
In your opinion, to what extents are there determining economical factors hindering forest fire prevention?	5.13	±2.59
In your opinion, to what extent do forest policies affect forest fire prevention?	6.57	±2.5
In your opinion, to what extent are there any determining legal factors hindering forest fire prevention?	4.4	±2.93
In your opinion, to what extent are competences and responsibilities of the different agents involved in forest fire prevention defined?	6.19	±2.55
In your opinion, to what extent are the different agents coordinated to prevent forest fires?	5.5	±2.47
In your opinion, to what extent are preventive actions effective?	7.56	±2.38
In your opinion, to what extent does the lack of scientific knowledge hinder forest fire prevention?	6.24	±2.55
In your opinion, to what extent is the involved personnel's training on fire prevention appropriate?	6.63	±2.7
In your opinion, to what extent are there determining technical factors which hinder forest fire prevention?	5.91	±2.4
In your opinion, to what extent are the current awareness and educational campaigns effective to prevent forest fires?	6.67	±2.57
In your opinion, to what extent does the investigation of fire causes improve forest fire prevention?	6.80	±2.94
In your opinion, to what extent do publics at large have a real perception of fire causes?	5,17	±2.64
In your opinion, to what extent are wildfires important from an ecological and environmental impact point of view?	8.31	±2.31
In your opinion, to what extent may forest fuel management reduce the magnitude (occurrence number, affected surface and impact) of large forest?	6.86	±2.5

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Annex 2 -Prevention of forest fires

Statement

	1 + 2	3	4 + 5
Forest fire prevention is more effective than forest fire extinction.	3.93	1.75	93.89
The financial increase on prevention multiplies its effectiveness.	6.55	10.92	82.10
The increase in value of forest activity and products decreases forest fire problem.	20.96	12.23	66.37
Subventions and economic aids to forest owner's suit forest fire prevention.	18.78	13.54	67.25
It is necessary to provide legislation and specific recommendations for fire prevention at wildland-urban interface.	2.62	6.11	90.83
Persuasive measures and police and judicial investigations mean a decrease of forest fires.	32.31	13.54	53.71
A suitable planning of land uses benefits forest fire prevention	4.37	12.66	82.53
The forest fire recurrence requires a change in forestry policies to integrate the use of fire in forest management.	15.72	17.9	65.93
The progress on scientific and technological knowledge can be applied to forest fire prevention management.	5.68	5.24	88.64
The transfer of scientific knowledge to the management of forest fire prevention is suitable.	26.2	25.76	47.60
The research related to forest fire prevention adjusts to management needs.	31.44	22.27	45.85
The training of technical staff responsible for forest fire prevention should incorporate scientific and technological progress.	11.35	7.42	80.78
The training of technical staff is suitable for forest fire prevention.	41.05	14.85	43.67
Public forests are correctly managed for forest fire prevention.	48.47	13.1	37.99
Private forests are correctly managed regarding forest fire prevention.	58.52	23.58	17.47
Public awareness directed to rural population decreases forest fire problem.	3.05	4.37	92.14
Awareness campaigns are correctly directed to the causal agents of forest fires.	38.43	19.21	41.92
The information broadcasted by the media regarding forest fire problems is truthful.	38.86	18.34	42.36

Note: Percentage of experts' opinion in terms of level of agreement or disagreement expressed by the Likert scale: **1** = Strongly disagree, **2** = Disagree; **3** = neither agree nor disagree; **4** = Agree; **5** = Strongly agree

1 **Algerian foresters and their thoughts on fire prevention: results of a SWOT analysis**

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3 **Annex**

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5 Annex 3- Rating of techniques and activities aimed at the prevention of wildfires (average \pm
6 Std.Dev.)

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Techniques and activities	Mean	Std. Dev.
Surveillance and detection systems.	8.16	± 2.67
Fuel breaks.	8.03	± 2.41
Road net and water supply points.	8.60	± 2.08
Controlled grazing.	6.06	± 3.04
Shrub clearing.	7.56	± 2.76
Cleaning thinning and pruning.	8.60	± 2.08
Forest debris removal.	7.29	± 2.74
Fire risk and hazard prediction.	6.81	± 2.68
Meteorological forecasting systems.	7.12	± 2.80
Prescribed fire.	4.86	± 3.11
Restrictions on activities of general public.	6.00	± 2.74

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Annex 4- Possible conflicts

Type of conflict	None at all	Not very much	Quite a lot	A great deal
Conflicts between private forest owners.	25.00	33.33	25.88	15.79
Conflicts between different public administrations.	46.49	28.07	13.16	12.28
Conflicts between residents in the wildland urban interface and public administrations.	18.86	27.63	36.84	16.67
Conflicts between farmers and forest owners (public and private).	23.68	31.58	25.00	19.74
Conflicts between urban and rural populations.	56.58	29.39	9.21	4.82
Conflicts between livestock owners and forest owners (public and private).	22.37	20.61	35.53	21.49

Note: scores from 1 to 4 rate to what degree the following conflicts hinder the management and prevention of forest fires. Being 1 = None at all; 2 = Not very much; 3 = Quite a lot 4 = A great deal.