



ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ
ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ ФОНД ЗА РЕГИОНАЛНО РАЗВИТИЕ
ИНВЕСТИРАМЕ ВЪВ ВАШЕТО БЪДЕЩЕ!



БЪЛГАРСКО ПРАВИТЕЛСТВО



TRAINING MATERIALS

UNDER THE PROGRAMME FOR

EXTRACURRICULAR TRAINING OF STUDENTS AND

TEACHERS

IN CASES OF FOREST FIRES

Montana, 2020

www.interregrobg.eu

I. Legislative requirements for disaster risk prevention and school risk management in the event of forest fires.

The policies, measures and actions for dealing with disasters and accidents in the school education system are regulated in the Disaster Protection Act, adopted in 2006. According to Art. 16, para. 1 of this law "In the system of pre-school and school education and in the system of higher education training is provided for protection in case of disasters and for rendering first pre-medical aid.". In para. 3 of the same article stipulates that "The Minister of Education and Science, in coordination with the Minister of Interior, shall approve requirements for training in disaster protection in the system of pre-school and school education"

In the Regulations for the structure and the activity of the Ministry of Interior, art. 62 the preventive activity regulates, under art. 17, para 2, item 1 of the Law for the Ministry of Interior, which also includes support of the training for protection in case of disasters in the system of the pre-school and school education. According to this article, the Ministry of Interior assists the executive authorities in performing their functions for protection against disasters and offers guidelines for training in protection against fires, disasters and emergencies and participation in the development of training programs, training materials and aids.

The Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy 2014-2020 envisages the inclusion of the basic principles, objectives and activities related to disaster risk reduction in training programs at all possible levels and ensuring equal access. The latter indicates that education and training should acquire a complex character, encompassing the efforts of the competent responsible institutions with guarantees for the acquisition of the necessary knowledge and skills. Significant attention should be paid to the application of modern methods for the transfer of knowledge and skills, encouraging the implementation of risk assessment and disaster preparedness programs in the system of secondary and higher education.

The National Disaster Protection Program 2014-2018 states that the Minister of Education approves training programs, instructions, guidelines and others for kindergartens and schools and standard plans for training and preparation for disaster protection of management staff and teachers in the system of public education. In addition, through its regional units, it controls the training and education of management staff, teachers and support staff for disaster response, in coordination with the relevant regional units of the Ministry of Interior.

According to a draft of the Ministry of Education and Science from 2015 on "Instruction for conducting training for disaster protection and first aid in the public education system", according to the Draft Instruction for conducting training for disaster protection and for providing first to medical care in the system of public education, the education of students is carried out through the possibilities of the educational content determined by the SER, as well as in the form teacher classes.

Another bylaw that establishes the state educational standard in the field of protection in case of disasters, accidents and catastrophes is Ordinance № 13 of 21.09.2016 on civic, health, environmental and intercultural education. In Art. 11, para. 1 of the ordinance, the topic "Protection of the population in case of disasters and accidents and first aid" is included among a total of 9 thematic areas, training in which must be conducted in class. Annex 5 to the Ordinance states that the training on this topic is conducted, as in VIII, IX and X grade 5 hours per year are provided, and in XI and XII grade - 3 hours. According to Ordinance 13, the protection of the population in case of disasters and accidents and first aid is part of civic, health, environmental and intercultural education.

The above provisions regulate the rights and obligations of the participants in the education system to conduct training aimed at providing knowledge and skills for behavior in fires, disasters and emergencies and to apply the necessary protective measures and first pre-medical aid. It is clear from the regulations that in Bulgaria, the training for actions in case of disasters, accidents and catastrophes needs to be carried out in all schools.

II. Available resources, constraints and opportunities for disaster risk prevention and risk management in case of forest fires.

Forest fires.

Essence of forest fires. Elements and types

Forest fire should be understood as all ignitions and burns of grass, bush and wood vegetation, of their waste, of felled wood, wood materials in storage, of collected grass and fodder, of economic and technical facilities and of buildings within the range of forest areas.

The elements that characterize it are:

- Form of forest fire
- Parts and size of the forest fire
- Direction and speed of propagation
- Temperature of the combustible material
- Flame height
- Color of smoke

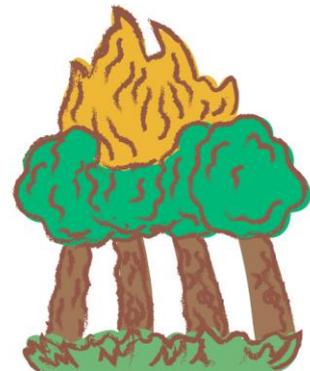
Forest fires can be categorized into the following three groups:

- Ground (lowland, stump). These are fires in which the dead forest cover (leaves, dry grass, cones, cod, bark, dry branches) and the living soil cover (grass and bush vegetation, undergrowth, mosses and lichens) burn. The height of the flame is from 0.1 to 1-2 m, and their speed is 1 km / h and more.

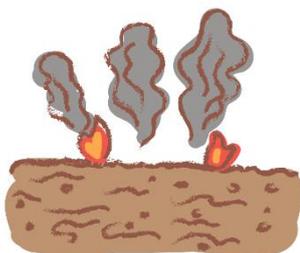


mainly burn trees. Depending on whether the stems or crowns are burning, they are stem and crown, or top. According to their speed, they are runaway and stable. The speed of spread in running fires is from 8 to 25 km / h, and in persistent from 5 to 8 km / h.

- Aboveground, which are stem and crown. Above-ground fires



- Underground - soil or peat. These are fires in which peat, humus layer and partly living soil cover burn. They form orbs of smoke and occasional tongues of fire above the ground. Their speed of spread is small from 2 to 8 km / h, due to the burning of the roots the trees fall or dry out.



Causes for forest fires

According to the nature that cause the fires they are

divided into two groups:

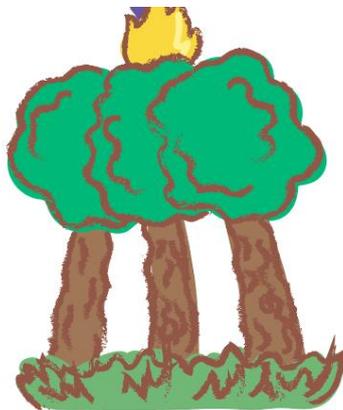
First group caused by man:



- Fires caused by man unknowingly - due to carelessness when using fire on various occasions, due to non-compliance with fire regulations, etc.
- Deliberate fires - they are caused deliberately, most often for profit.



and
fire



Second group caused by natural phenomena related to the emission and spread of fire - lightning thunderbolts or other self-ignition and the spread of by animals seeking refuge from fire.

The analysis of the causes of forest fires in our country shows that 98% of them are due to humans (about 80% inadvertently) and only 2% of natural phenomena.

Danger of fires in forest areas

The fire danger in the forests is different in time, which determines the presence of a fire season. In our country, the fire season is determined by order of the district governors for each district at the proposal of Regional Forests Directorate.

Depending on the fire hazard, the amount of precautionary measures is also determined. For example, in the event of an extremely high fire hazard, the following measures may be taken:

- Prohibition for some time of mass visits to the forest
- Control over the movement of citizens in forest areas
- Declaring a state of emergency, etc.

Particular vigilance should be exercised, regardless of the fire season, between 11 and 15, o' clock when daytime temperatures reach their maximum. Studies show that most fires in forest areas occur in the spring, from March 15 to the end of April and from the end of September to the end of October. The explanation for these facts can be found in the fact that fires during this time are more common, as people consider these months less flammable.

Damages from forest fires

At first glance, we can identify the area affected by the fire, because the type of landscape is deteriorating: the various shapes and colors of vegetation are disappearing and everything is turning into something like a gray desert. People who live nearby lose the landscape from their childhood. However, the effects of forest fires go much further.

Forest areas and forests, i.e. nature are a source of life, health and wealth. This is the place where a large number of different living beings live at the same time: animals, plants, microorganisms. All living organisms that inhabit forests interact and play an important role for each other and for humans (they produce clean air and water, as well as many other necessary things, such as wood, wild mushrooms, honey, and grass for livestock).

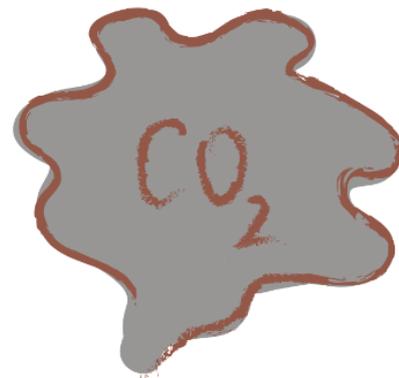
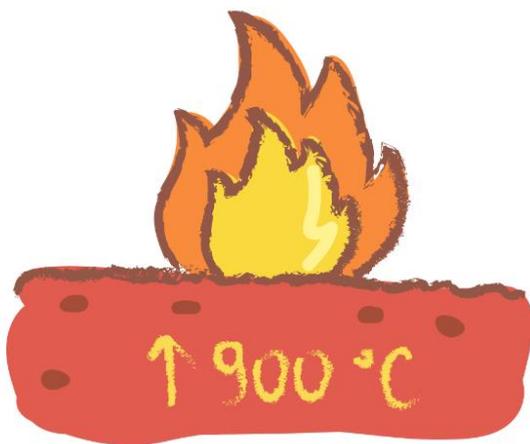
Not only do plants burn in the forest, animals are also affected: they either die or have to move elsewhere because they lose their food and shelter.

In addition, soil quality deteriorates sharply due to high temperatures during a fire: organisms that live underground and decompose organic matter die, thus allowing plants to grow. The soil loses the protection of plants against erosion and after heavy rains the water drags it with it, polluting rivers, dams and sometimes even cities (floods).

The air is polluted not only by smoke, but also by the fact that it stops the absorption of CO₂ from the atmosphere. Fires destroy many resources used by humans, especially in rural areas. Sometimes people who live in the area die, but also die people who put out the fire.

But that's not all. Take forest soils, for example. They are rich in rotting waste and nutrients that support countless life forms and organic activities.

Forest fires raise the soil temperature to over 900 ° C and thus potentially destroy almost all its organic properties.



The impact on watersheds is also important. Burnt organic matter in the soil also deteriorates its quality. This negatively affects the infiltration and seepage, due to which the soil surface begins to repel water. For this reason, rainwater is unable to drain into groundwater, leading to erosion.

Fighting forest fires

The fight against forest fires consists in the complex implementation of legal, forestry and fire-fighting measures. They are carried out purposefully and organized in order to prevent the possibility of occurrence and spread of forest fires and to facilitate the fight against them. This also determines the practical significance of the issue. According to their nature, fire-fighting measures take place:

- I. Precautionary (preventive) fire-fighting measures - are a system of measures to prevent the occurrence and spread of forest fires. These are:

- fire fighting propaganda and education;
 - cleaning of the felling areas from flammable felling waste;
 - construction of fire-fighting clearings and ditches;
 - creation of fire belts;
 - protective fire-fighting measures in old (extinguished) fires;
 - protective fire-fighting measures along railway lines and forest roads with intensive traffic;
 - protective fire-fighting measures during silvi-cultural works;
 - protective fire-fighting measures around the economic, administrative other buildings in the forest territories.
- II. Patrol - monitoring service - the main tasks are to quickly and accurately determine the location of the forest fire, its type, strength and direction of spread in order to properly assess the possibilities for fighting the fire. In practice, the solution of these tasks is achieved through the following activities:
- on the basis of the weather forecast a fire forecast is prepared, which is used for organizing fire-fighting events;
 - fire monitoring and communication group is organized during the fire season for timely detection of fires, for signalling them and giving a fire alarm. Fire surveillance is carried out through fire towers and ground patrols.
- III. Methods for extinguishing forest fires - depend on the means of control, the type of forest fire, the conditions under which they occur and develop:
- Tillage method - based on the extinguishing properties of soil and sand, which limit the access of oxygen to the combustible material and lower the temperature of the combustible. Soil backfilling is efficient and is used in low-grade fires;
 - Water method - it uses the cooling property of water and its restrictive effect on oxygen. It is applied in different cases and forms depending on the type and strength of the fire;
 - Fire method - is a fire fighting against. Two forms of application are known: fire in front of a fire (front fire) and launching a counter-fire. In both cases, the fire must be fired from natural defences such as a river, clearing, highway, etc.;
 - Explosive method - explosives are used to create fire mineralized strips, ditches and clearings before the fire. The main requirement for it is the presence of hard or frozen soil;
 - Chemical method - chemicals are used for fire extinguishing agents;
 - Aviation method - a modern method with a number of advantages and a wide range of action.

Ordinance № 8 of 11 May 2012 on the terms and conditions for protection of forest areas from fires

Forest Protection Organization

Measures and events for protection of forest territories from fires are planned for each forest territorial unit regardless of the ownership of the territory and are mandatory for implementation. The planning of measures and events for protection of forest territories from fires is at the expense of the state budget. The implementation and maintenance of the measures and events for protection of the forest territories from fires shall be organized and carried out by the owners, respectively by the persons, to whom the territory is given for management, at their expense. The conditions and the procedure for

designing the measures and events for protection of the forest territories from fires are determined by Ordinance № 8 of 11 May 20120 on the conditions and the order for protection of the forest territories from fires. The provisions of this regulation:

- apply to all forests and real estate located in or adjacent to forest territories, regardless of their ownership, territorial and functional purpose, as well as to permanent or temporary sites located in or near them;
- are mandatory for all owners or users of forest areas, as well as for persons passing and / or carrying out activities in or near them.

The protection of forest areas from fires is a set of measures and events for fire safety and includes actions, measures and requirements for prevention, detection, limitation and elimination of fires in forest areas. For all forest territories, regardless of their ownership, plans of activities for their protection from fires are prepared, which are at the expense of the state budget and are an integral part of the forest management plans and programs, as well as part of the plans for management of protected areas and protected zones. Measures and events for protection of forest territories from fires are planned, implemented and maintained as a unified system for all forest territories, regardless of their ownership, territorial and functional purpose. The documents regulating the performance of activities in the forest territories or in their immediate vicinity shall also include measures for protection of the forest territories from fires.

The implementation and maintenance of measures and events for protection of forest areas from fires is organized and carried out by:

- The State Enterprises (SOEs) under Art. 163 of the Forest Act (FA) and their territorial subdivisions - state forest holdings (SFH) and state hunting holdings (SHH) - in forest territories - state property, as well as in those provided for their management - at their expense;
- The Ministry of Environment and Water (MoEW) - in the forest territories and the lands from the protected territories - exclusive state property in the sense of the Law for the protected territories, at the expense of its budget;
- Training and experimental forest holdings (TEFH) - in the forest territories managed by them, as well as in those provided for their management - at their expense;
- Municipalities - in forest territories - municipal property, as well as in those provided for their management - at the expense of the municipal budget;
- Owners and users of forests and lands in forest areas.

The bodies of the General Directorate "Fire Safety and Protection of the Population" (GDFSPP) at the Ministry of Interior (MoI) exercise their powers to prevent, detect, limit and eliminate fires in forest areas under the Ministry of Interior (MI) and the Implementing Regulations of the Ministry of Interior.

The Executive Forest Agency (EFA), its structures and specialized territorial units control the implementation of actions, measures and events, as well as compliance with the requirements for protection of forest areas from fires.

The state enterprises through SFH/ SHH and TEFH, MOEW, as well as the municipal and private forest structures organize a system for timely detection of fires in the forest territories, create an organization and participate in their extinguishing.

Annual events for protection of forests from fires

1. By February 15, GDFSPP and EFA shall annually develop an interaction plan.

2. On the basis of the approved plan, joint inspections shall be carried out by an employees of the General Directorate for FSPP and the EFA by 30 March. The inspections check the implementation of the activities for the previous year and the planned activities for the current year on the basis of the prepared annual plans for protection of the forest territories from fires.

Such plans are developed by:

- The territorial divisions of the SE under art. 163 of the Forests Act;
- Municipal forest structures;
- The owners of forest territories - legal entities, individuals and their associations, with a total area of their land properties over 50 ha.

The annual plan for protection of forest areas from fires contains:

- description of the causes of fires in the previous five years and the main factors creating a risk of fires in forest areas;
- description of the existing methods and means for prevention, monitoring and fighting of fires in the forest territories, as well as of the control systems;
- description of specific actions aimed at overcoming the action of the factors creating the danger of fires, including the ways for:
 - (a) elimination of the root causes of fire hazards;
 - (b) improvement of fire prevention and detection systems;
 - (c) improvement of control systems;
- list of specific measures and events for protection of forest territories from fires depending on the fire danger;
- a copy of the map for fire-fighting device of the forests with roads marked on it in red, suitable for movement of fire-fighting and other heavy equipment, fire-fighting depots, water sources, reservoirs, helicopter landing sites;
- lists of the specialized group for extinguishing and of the voluntary formations under art. 15, para. 1, item 3 for the settlements from their territorial scope of activity;
- list of equipment, machines and tools that will be used for firefighting in forest areas;
- a list of the persons responsible for the implementation of the interaction with the bodies of the General Directorate for FSPP;
- description of the order and the ways for providing food, drinking water and other necessary means for the participants in extinguishing fires in the forest territories, as well as a list with the names of the persons responsible for that;
- scheme for timely notification in case of fire;
- protocol of performed joint inspections with the RDG and the bodies of the General Directorate for FSPP;
- list of persons with their telephone numbers, which must be notified in case of forest fire.

The plan is supplemented by the measures for implementation under the envisaged Forest Management Projects or Forest Management Plans / FMP / for the respective year. FMP are prepared for a period of 10 years, for each SFF or SHF, as well as for all private and municipal forests with a total area of over 500 decares. They plan all forestry activities, including type of felling, quantities of harvested wood, afforestation, construction of forest roads, etc. for a period of 10 years. The management of non-state

forests with a total area of less than 500 decares is carried out through a forestry program /FP/, whose validity is also 10 years. For the first three years of the term, fire-fighting measures are set for implementation or maintenance of already implemented ones.

3. Development of a plan of RD FSPP / respectively RB FSPP / for protection of forests from fires.

4. On the basis of the plans for protection of forest territories from fires approved by the Director of RFD, a Regional Program for protection of forest territories from fires shall be developed and submitted for adoption to a commission determined by a joint order of GDFSPP and EFA, which shall be implemented by the owners or users of forest areas.

5. At the proposal of the Director of RFD, on the grounds of art. 137, para. 1 of the Forest Act, the District Governor announces the fire season in the forest areas.

6. Until July 30 of each year, according to the plan for interaction between GDFSPP and EFA, control inspections shall be carried out on the implementation of the measures from the annual plans for protection of the forest territories from fires.

A fire alarm in forest areas is given to the single European emergency number 112.



Fire-fighting measures, events and requirements for protection of forest territories from fires

The fire-fighting device in the forest territories includes the design of a system of silvicultural, forestry and other measures, generally called fire-fighting measures, in order to prevent fires in the forest areas, limit their development and spread and provide conditions for their timely detection

and successful extinguishing.

Fire-lighting sites in forest areas shall be identified in accordance with the plans for fire protection activities, forest management plans and programs, as well as in management plans for protected areas and protected territories, and, if possible, be in close proximity to a water source (dam, river, stream, etc).

- Signs are placed in the places with the text: "Place for lighting a fire".
- The places are round hearths with a diameter not exceeding 1 m, such as:

1. the hearth is surrounded by a wreath of stones with a height of not less than 20 cm or is dug into the ground, as the soil taken out of it is poured on its periphery;

2. the constructed hearth is covered with a



mineralized strip with a width of not less than 1 m;

3. the combustion in the hearth is organized so that the height of the flames does not exceed 0.5 m, and the thickness of the layer of smoldering coals does not exceed half of its height.

Mayors of municipalities:

- organize, coordinate and carry out in coordination with RBFSP and RFD the measures and events for fire safety on the borders of the settlements and in the forest territories - property of the municipality or provided to them for management;
- provide assistance to the employees of GD FSPP, EFA, SE under Art. 163 of the Civil Code, as well as their territorial divisions and the Ministry of Environment and Water, in the performance of their functions, determined by this ordinance;
- create voluntary formations for firefighting in the forest territories by the order of the Disaster Protection Act;
- inform the local population about the obligations and measures for the protection of the forest territories from fires and inform them in due time in case of a forest fire.

Owners and users of forest areas and sites in or near them:

- participate obligatorily in extinguishing fires in the forest territories according to their capabilities during the firefighting;
- plan and implement the necessary measures for protection of the forest territories, as well as of the workers and/or their employees, in case of a forest fire;
- in the event of a forest fire, they call 112 or look for another way to provide assistance when they are unable to provide such assistance in person;
- provide access to the real estate owned /managed by them, on the territory of which the fire has occurred, to the teams and the firefighting equipment;
- provide, upon request by the bodies of FSPP, their own rescue, fire-fighting, communication, transport and other available means, necessary for fire-fighting;
- conduct training and/or instruct their workers, employees, visitors and other persons on fire safety measures and requirements for protection of forest areas from fires;

The persons performing activities in the forest territories or in the immediate vicinity of these shall ensure the implementation of the fire safety measures and the requirements for protection of the forest territories from fires of:

- the territory of the temporary site where the activity is performed;
- the used technological equipment;
- the materials used;
- materials and/or products received or obtained.

III: Good practices in EU countries, opportunities for creating future volunteering among young people.

The basis for reducing the risk of fires is the collection and dissemination of information on good practices in connection with the successful development of full-fledged policies in this area. Awareness of the responsible institutions ensures easy use of good practices in the planning of preventive measures and events, and awareness facilitates their implementation.

Good practices in extinguishing forest fires are preventive measures. Preventive activities reduce the risk of forest fires. Preventive measures:

- Development of an emergency plan for disasters and accidents;
- Training of management bodies and response forces;
- Coordination of the actions of all participants in large fires;
- Preventive activity with adolescents from an early age;
- The next step is the creation of youth volunteer fire brigades;
- Training of volunteers - initially and periodically;
- Ensuring and maintaining in constant readiness the communication and information system, as well as monitoring, analysis and assessment of the situation;
- Determining the obligations and responsibilities of each of the participants in the elimination of forest fires;
- Involvement of forestry employees in the training of volunteers;
- Implementation of certain prescriptions by competent authorities related to on-site inspections;
- Update of the telephony directory of the departments with tasks on protection in case of forest fires;
- Elaboration of standard operating procedures for fire actions;
- Elaboration of instructions - rules for behavior and actions of the population in case of fire;
- Selection of appropriate technical and forestry measures to reduce the risk of forest fires;
- Construction of barrier and silvicultural barriers, mineralized strips, fire protection belt;
- Maintaining in good condition the roads for fire trucks and tank trucks for extinguishing forest fires;
- Organization of observation posts;
- Disposal of waste after felling;
- Placing signs with fire-fighting content ("Do not light a fire in the forest" or "Protect the forest from fire").

ПАЗЕТЕ
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НЕ ПАЛЕТЕ
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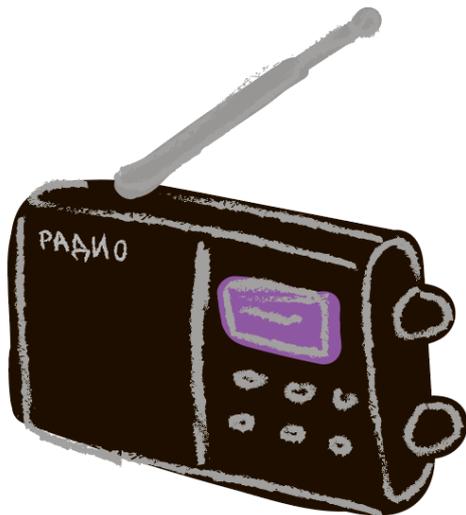
The evacuation plan must include:

- An emergency meeting has been scheduled outside the danger zone. This is of crucial importance to determine who is safely evacuated from the affected area.

- Several different evacuation routes from your home. Exercise frequently on these roads so that everyone in your family is familiar with them in the event of an accident.
- Make an evacuation plan for your pets and large animals such as horses and others.
- Family communication plan. Identify a relative or friend, who does not live in your neighborhood as a point of contact to act as the sole source of communication between family members in the event of separation. (It is easier to call one person and ask them to connect with other family members than to try and call everyone, as telephone and Internet systems can be overloaded or limited during disaster).

Make the following preparations:

- Keep fire extinguishers on hand and teach your family members how use them (check the expiration date regularly).
- Make sure your family members know where the main ones are, shut-off devices for gas, electricity and water and know how to turn them off safely in the event of an accident.
- Provide an emergency medical kit for each person.
- Keep a list of contact numbers and place it near your phone and the emergency kit with the essentials.



- Keep a list of contact numbers and place it near your phone and the emergency kit with the essentials.
- Prepare a portable radio or scanner so that you are aware of the development of the fire.
- Inform your neighbors about your emergency plan.

Emergency kit with the most important things

Everyone should have an easily accessible emergency kit. Backpacks do an excellent job of storing these items (excluding food and water) because you can take them with you quickly. Storing food and water in a wheeled bag makes

them easier to transport. The bag should be light enough so that you can easily carry it to your car.

List of items to put in the emergency kit

- Three-day supply of durable food and three liters of water per person
- Map with at least two marked escape routes
- Prescriptions for special medicines
- Clothes to change
- Additional glasses or contact lenses
- An additional connection car keys, credit cards, cash
- First aid kit
- Flashlight
- Battery-powered radio and spare batteries

- Sanitary and hygienic accessories
- Copies of important documents (birth certificates, passports, etc.)
- Don't forget food and water for your pets!



Opportunity to create a framework for future volunteering among young people.

One in four Europeans (including people over the age of 55) says they volunteer. In countries with less developed volunteering traditions, a higher percentage of people say they have helped or supported other people outside their own household. Such assistance was provided by 36 percent of Europeans over the age of 55.

According to Eurobarometer data, only 12% of Bulgarians regularly participate in voluntary activities, which ranks Bulgaria in the penultimate place in the EU, compared to the EU average of 24%.

Sociologists say that volunteering is a "sense of community" and that it's not just when you help with disasters, accidents and catastrophes. Officially and statistically, volunteers in Bulgaria most often become young people between 15-30 years old, engaged in activities such as cultural and sporting events, environmental protection activities, charity campaigns and others. Why they need legal status. Because such a "movement" will legitimize the knowledge and skills gained during the volunteer events.

Is such a law necessary and why? Yes, definitely. It will recognize, regulate and stimulate volunteering. Now several laws talk about volunteers - in the law of disasters, in the law of youth. According to lawyers, it may turn out that volunteers or the one who organized them somewhere and for some activity are outside the law. It turns out that a draft law on volunteering was drafted in 2006, but it still remains a draft. The lack of such a law determines the low interest and participation in volunteer campaigns and actions of citizens, also creates difficulties for institutions that work with volunteers.

Volunteers do not receive a salary for their activities, but their work (if not work - the activity) should be under favorable conditions - healthy and safe. And more:

- to protect the personal data of volunteers,
- undergo training - in most cases it is necessary,
- be insured against an accident,
- to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with their activities.

The law will provide the legal framework for volunteering and create legal certainty for volunteers and organizations that use volunteers. As a rule, such a law should define what a "volunteer" is. It also determines what organizations can carry out such activity. Naturally, the law obliges these organizations to create conditions for safe



volunteering. Young people who see volunteering as an opportunity for practice, development, learning, a field in which they have been developing skills for years, want to have a booklet, to have proof for themselves of the dynamics of their efforts to develop skills. It has recently become clear that volunteering in Bulgaria already has 3,000

well-prepared and trained men and women who, if necessary, help the employees of the services for fire safety and protection of the population (GDFSPP). All over the world they play an important role in supporting victims disasters, accidents, terrorist attacks, etc.

References and sources:

Disaster Protection Act; Ordinance № 8 of 11 May 2012 on the terms and conditions for protection of forest areas from fires; Training aids on Forest Protection, Forestry and Health and Safety; Rules for conduct and action in case of forest fires of the General Directorate "Fire Safety and Protection of the Population" (GDFSPP) at the Ministry of Interior (Mol); 2006 draft law on volunteering; internet sources.