

Program Logic for Prescribed Burning

CHARTING THE RATIONALE UNPINNING PRESCRIBED BURNING



PRODUCED BY THE NATIONAL BURNING PROJECT

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An Australian Government Initiative





INTRODUCTION

Program logic graphically articulates relationships between inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes. It visually represents steps and processes required, and highlights underpinning assumptions and connections. As a result, program logic is a useful tool for evaluating program design, refining program design and to evaluate if objectives, strategies, programs, system or procedures are authentically aligned (http://evaluationtoolbox.net.au).

This *Program Logic for Prescribed Burning* contains the vision, strategic objectives, goals, inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes that underpin prescribed burning in Australia. It was developed as part of the *Prescribed Burning Performance Measurement Framework* (AFAC 2017) in order to support the development of nationally relevant performance measures for prescribed burning, however, it is presented here as a standalone document for use by prescribed burning practitioners and anyone designing prescribed burning policy, systems and procedures.

This program logic contains:

- Strategic objective and goals which outlines typical strategic planning phase objectives for prescribed burning;
- Inputs The resources that typical prescribed burning programs use;
- Activities Processes and actions undertaken to achieve the program's objectives;
- Outputs The services the program delivers;
- Immediate outcomes The benefits derived at a site and individual burn scale;
- Intermediate outcomes The benefits derived at a landscape scale;
- Final outcomes The results at jurisdictional scale as a result of applying a fire regime in the long term;
- Vision The benefits at national scale as a result of multiple stakeholders applying prescribed burning programs over many years.

For more detailed information see Prescribed Burning Performance Measurement Framework, AFAC 2017.

The logic design presented here is not mandated, and not all elements of the design will be relevant to all organisations or at all times. It is presented as a national model of the rationale behind prescribed burning, and therefore cannot reflect all of the local requirements of an organisation or jurisdiction.

The National Burning Project (NBP) has brought together inter-related aspects of prescribed burning across Australasia to design guiding frameworks and principles for a more holistic and consistent approach to prescribed burning. A number of detailed reports have been produced, each of which stands alone, yet with synergies across all reports that have been drawn together into a number of easy to use synopses:

- Process Map of Prescribed Burning
- Best Practice Principles for Prescribed Burning
- Risk Management Framework for Prescribed Burning
- Objectives, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Prescribed Burning
- Program Logic for Prescribed Burning (this document)

The synopses are designed to facilitate greater utilisation of the prescribed burning principles by land and fire professionals, to improve consistency nationally, and provide orientation to users about the NBP products and how they fit together.

Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia



NATIONAL BURNING PROJECT

The National Burning Project was jointly commissioned by the Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council (AFAC) and the Forest Fire Management Group (FFMG) and has produced a range of products as shown below.



SYNOPSES A great resource summarising the guidelines and frameworks developed by the NOPSES National Burning Project as simple and ready-to-use brochures.



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articulates a nationally agreed position on prescribed burning and establishes principles for the development and implementation of prescribed burning policies and programs.



AN APPROACH TO OBJECTIVES SETTING

A tool for clearer identification of costs and benefits when analysing competing objectives in planning for prescribed burning.

BEST PRACTICE GUIDELINES



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Operations

BEST PRACTICE SYNOPSES

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Strategic

The frameworks and principles identified in these documents will be valuable to practitioners, planners and land managers with an interest in planning or undertaking prescribed burning in the best possible way.

Process map

Step-by-step best

practice guide

for prescribed

burning, from

planning through

implementation.

strategic

to burning

RISK FRAMEWORKS

Best practice principles

Best practice principles

for prescribed burning summarised into a

ready-to-use synopsis

for the benefit of

professionals

prescribed burning



These reports build and present frameworks that can be adopted by practitioners and agencies to facilitate improved approaches and greater appreciation of risks associated with undertaking prescribed burning.

RISK MANAGEMENT SYNOPSIS

TOOLBOX

The National Tool Box is a

support tools that can aid in prescribed burning.

repository of existing decision



into a ready-to-use synopsis for the benefit of prescribed burning professionals.

MEASURING PERFORMANCE

behind prescribed burning.

Performance

measures





TRAINING MANUALS

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These learner resources provide instruction and theory that can be used by students or by instructors for lesson planning.

- Assist with prescribed burning
- Simple prescribed burns Complex prescribed burns

OVERVIEW



This report is a very useful introduction and overview of prescribed burning in Australasia and the evidence base that underpins the use of planned fire

BEST PRACTICE REVIEW



provides a detailed account of the prescribed burning practices that are considered to be examples of best practice.

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SCIENCE REVIEW

Reviewing science, practical and Traditional Owner knowledge around the use of prescribed burning as a land management tool.

CAPABILITY REVIEWS



Training A review of prescribed burn training and resource capability to aid in improving training and resource sharing outcomes



burning against desired objectives. framework for prescribed burning summarised



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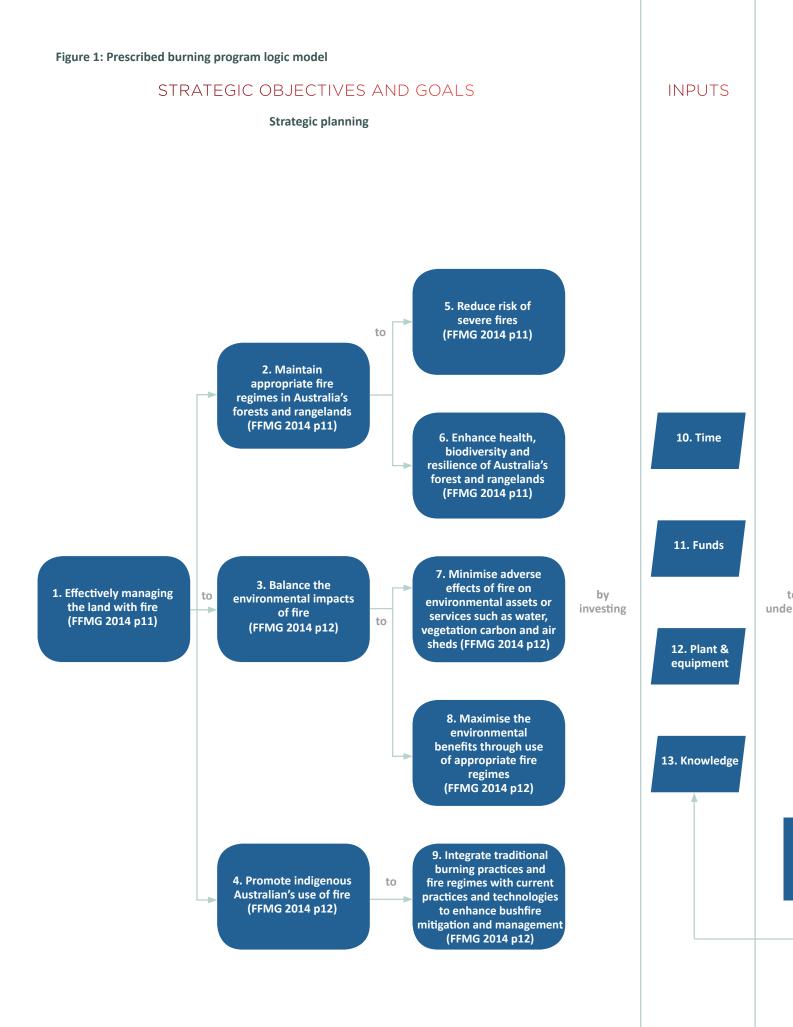
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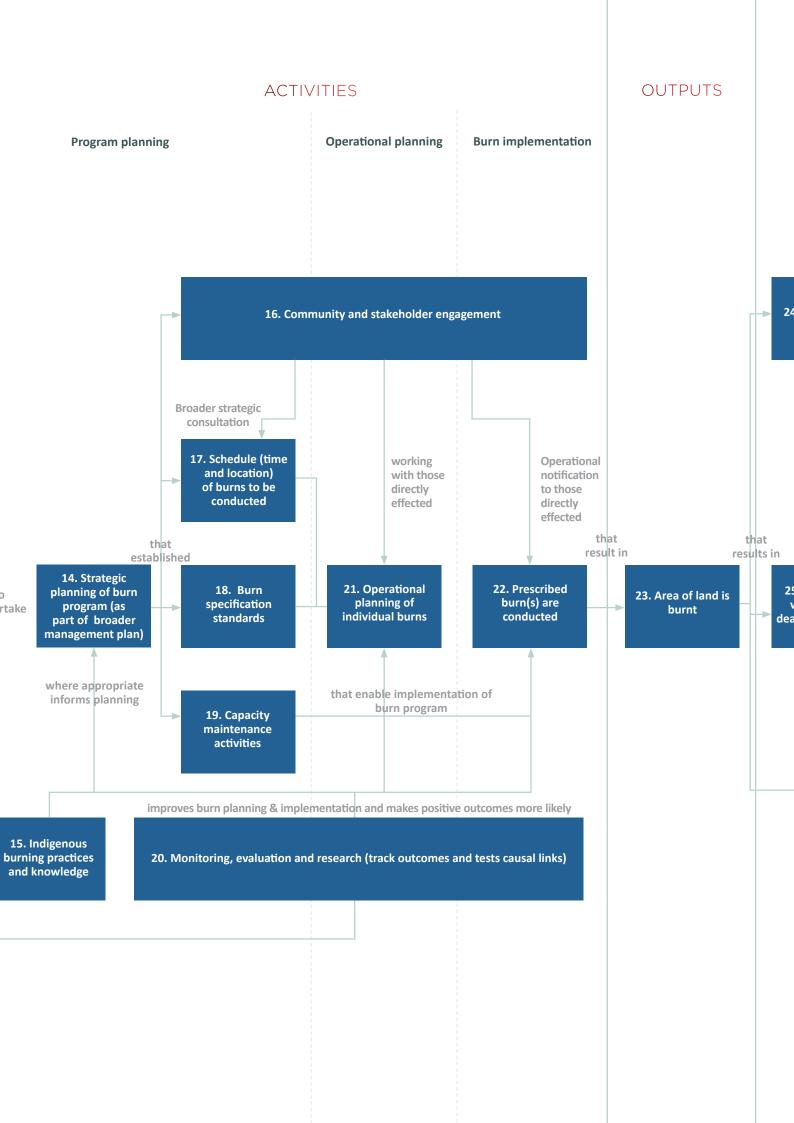
Objectives &

monitoring



PROCEDURAI



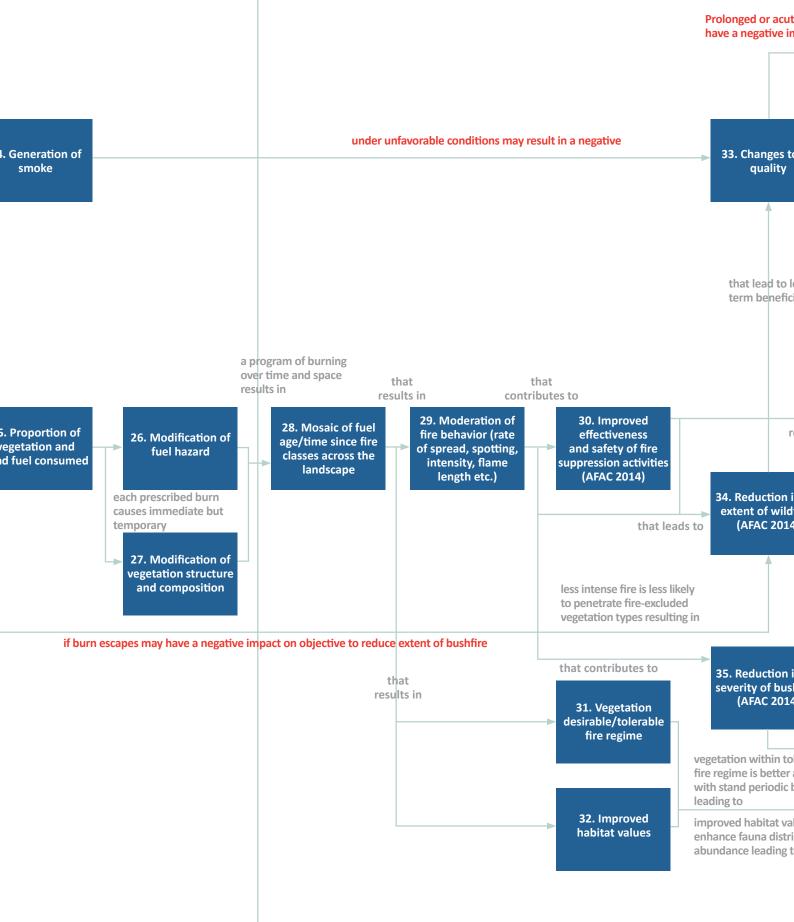


INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

Best considered at landscape scale. Generally result of prescribed burn program over multipl by external factors such as fire weather and other environmental cha

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

Best considered at site and individual burn scale. Generally result of burn implementation.



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fires

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FINAL OUTCOMES

Best considered at jurisdictional scale. Generally result of long term fire regime, and multiple forms of intervention by multiple stakeholders over many years. Best considered at national scale. Generally result of long term fire regime and multiple forms of

VISION

intervention by multiple stakeholders e exposure over many years npact on 36. Impact on reduces loss to the agriculture etc. rural economy prolonged or acute exposure reduced impact on public may have a negative impact on health system reduces an indirect cost 40. Public health that leads to an overall improvement in public health fewer, smaller or less intense fires are more readily controlled leading to 41. Reduction in suppression costs 37. Reduction in 42. Reduction in firefighter injury or loss of human life loss of life reduced losses (AFAC 2014) 48. Fire regimes (AFAC 2014) decrease the esulting in are effectively direct cost managed to maintain to realise a vision of and enhance the protection of human 43. Reduction life and property and 38. Reduction n the 47. Reduction in the health, biodiversity, in property and in risk for at risk tourism, recreation economic loss cost of bushfire values (AFAC 2014) should and production (AFAC 2014) result in benefits derived from Australia's forest and reduced likelihood & rangelands (FFMG severity of bushfire 2014 p9) has longterm benefits impact leads to on climate and reduces frequency of extreme 44. Reduction in weather **GHG** emissions replacement of severe late season bushfire by early season prescribed n the burning leads to hfires 46. Enhancement less intense fire does of environmental less damage to soil, makes ecosystem less health & ecosystem mature trees etc. vulnerable to periodic functioning/services massive disturbance Inc. lerable severe bushfire able to 45. Reduction in oushfire 39. Improved degradation of

lues will bution and 0

ecosystem

resilience

(AFAC 2014)

that contributes more broadly to

environmental

values by fire

(AFAC 2014)

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Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council Limited (ABN 52 060 049 327)

Level 1, 340 Albert Street East Melbourne Victoria 3002

This document has been developed from consultation and research between Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council Limited (AFAC), its members and stakeholders. It is intended to address matters relevant to fire, land management and emergency services across Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Region.

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Figure 1: References

FFMG (2014) National Bushfire Management Policy Statement for Forests and Rangelands. Forest Fire Management Group for Council of Australian Governments. (Canberra, ACT)

AFAC (2014) Review of Best Practice for Prescribed Burning: Report for National Burning Project: Sub-Project 4. Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council. (East Melbourne, Victoria)

BEST PRACTICE PRESCRIBED BURNING SYNOPSES:

- Process Map of Prescribed Burning
- Best Practice Principles for Prescribed Burning
- Risk Management Framework for Prescribed Burning
- Objectives, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework For Prescribed Burning
- Program Logic for Prescribed Burning (this document)

www.afac.com.au/initiative/burning



Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service

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AFAC Limited (ABN 52 060 049 327) Level 1, 340 Albert Street, East Melbourne, Victoria, 3002 Phone: 03 9419 2388 Email: afac@afac.com.au www.afac.com.au







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