

GFMC Tool 8 – Systematic application of outreach work in participatory (community-based) fire management

Brief description of the tool: Approaches in participatory or community-based fire management aim to include local communities in the appropriate application of land-use fires (managed beneficial fires for controlling weeds, reducing the impact of pests and diseases, generating income from non-timber forest products, creating forage and hunting, etc.), wildfire prevention, and in preparedness and suppression of wildfires. Community-based approaches can play a significant role in fire management, especially in most parts of the world where human-caused ignitions are the primary source of wildfires that affect livelihood, health and security of people, and damage or destroy ecosystems. Efforts include planning and supervising activities, joint actions for prescribed burning, volunteer involvement and with special attention paid to gender aspects. The systematic application of participatory principles by GFMC and partners in all continents are documented on a dedicated website and available for sharing at no costs.

Target groups: Local communities and national land management agencies and or policy makers

Tool category:

- Collection and use of information on climate change
- Risk and vulnerability assessment
- Research, models and mapping
- Socio-economic and livelihood assessment
- Project planning
- Project monitoring and evaluation
- Economic evaluations
- Capacity building and Education
- Policy and decision-making
- Participatory approach
- Gender inclusiveness

Links/websites: Community-based Fire Management website of GFMC:

<http://gfmcc.online/manag/cbfim.html>. Example of guidelines: Defence of Villages, Farms and Other Rural Assets against Wildfires: Guidelines for Rural Populations in the Balkan Region (English version): http://gfmcc.online/manag/CBFiM_11.html. CBFiM Gender page: http://gfmcc.online/manag/Gender_main.html

At which scale can this tool be applied?

- Global, by sharing experiences, success and failures of local approaches
- National, by joint development of the top-down (development of a fire management policy) approach with the bottom-up approach, i.e. local testing of applicability and feeding community empowerment into the national policy and legislation, development of incentives and disincentives
- Regional, by sharing experiences, success and failures of local approaches
- Local/Community level: Main focus

Level of effort from 1-5 needed to use the tool (1=least demanding and 5=very demanding)

1 2 3 4 5

Is the tool open-source or do fees apply? Open source, no fees, but costs for project implementation

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