



# Community-based fire management

## Lessons learned from the development and implementation in Cambodia's Tonle Sap



### Objectives

- (1) Identify and characterize the knowledge, attitude and practices of members of the community fisheries (CFi) and other villagers in the study area regarding fire management.
- (2) Evaluate internal and external factors affecting CBFiM in the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve (TSBR) and suggest strategies to offset their impacts and further strengthen positive effects.

### Livelihood distribution

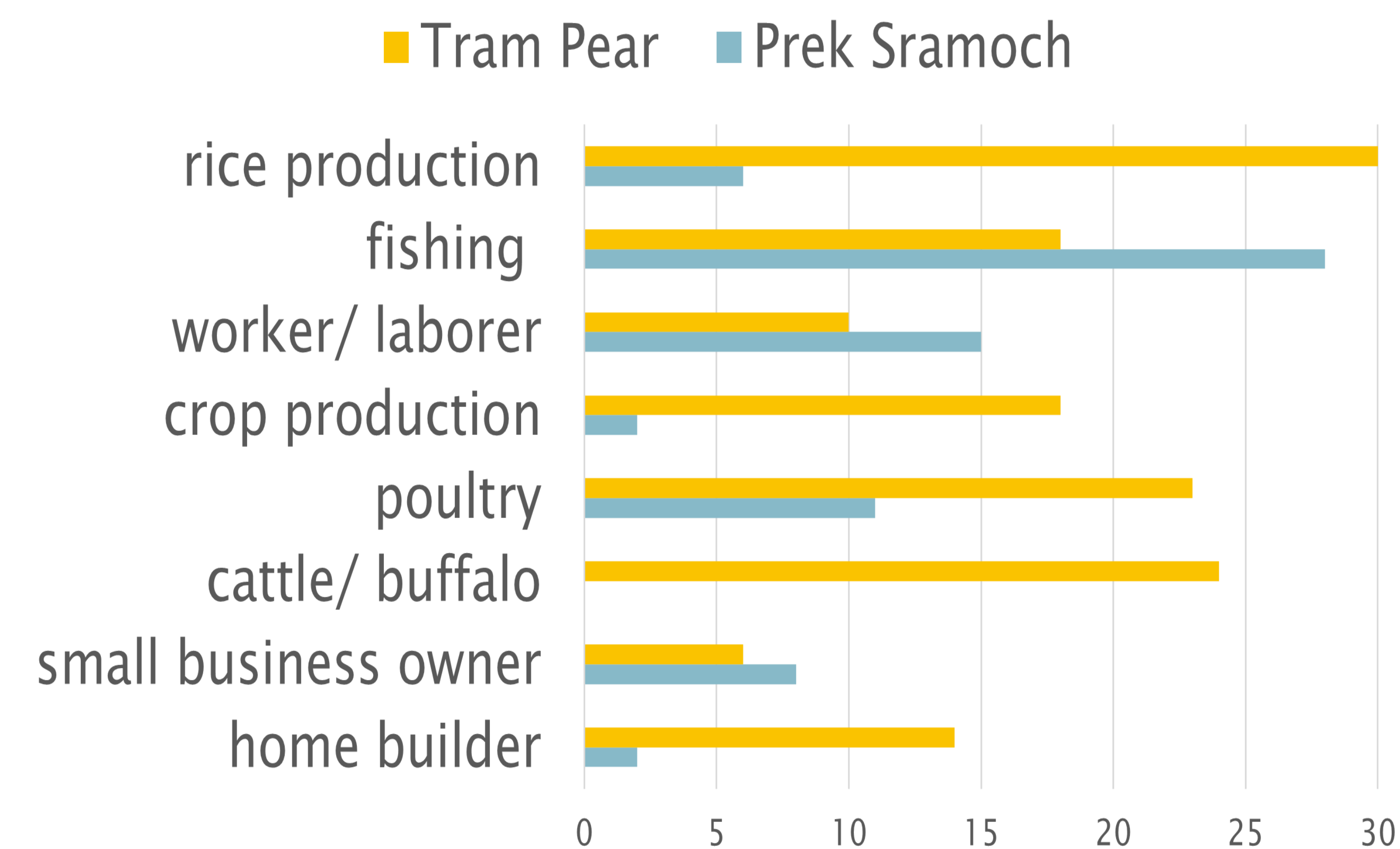


Fig. 1: Livelihood distribution target communities

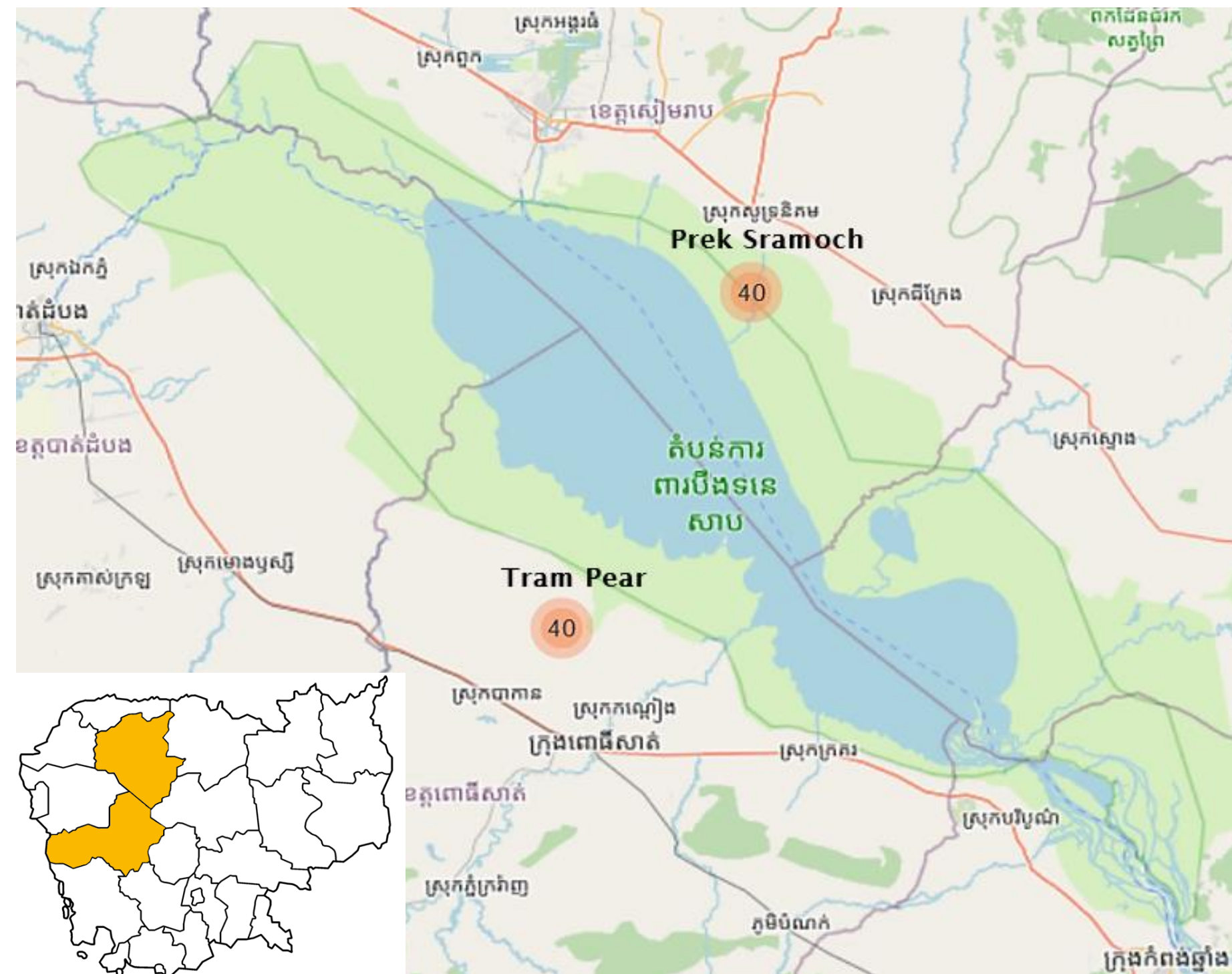


Fig. 2: Map of the research area including CFI for the survey

### Methodology

- 80 household surveys
- 15 key informant interviews
- 5 focus group discussions

### Community-based fire management

- Involving local community in preventing and controlling fires and rehabilitating the forest.

### Results

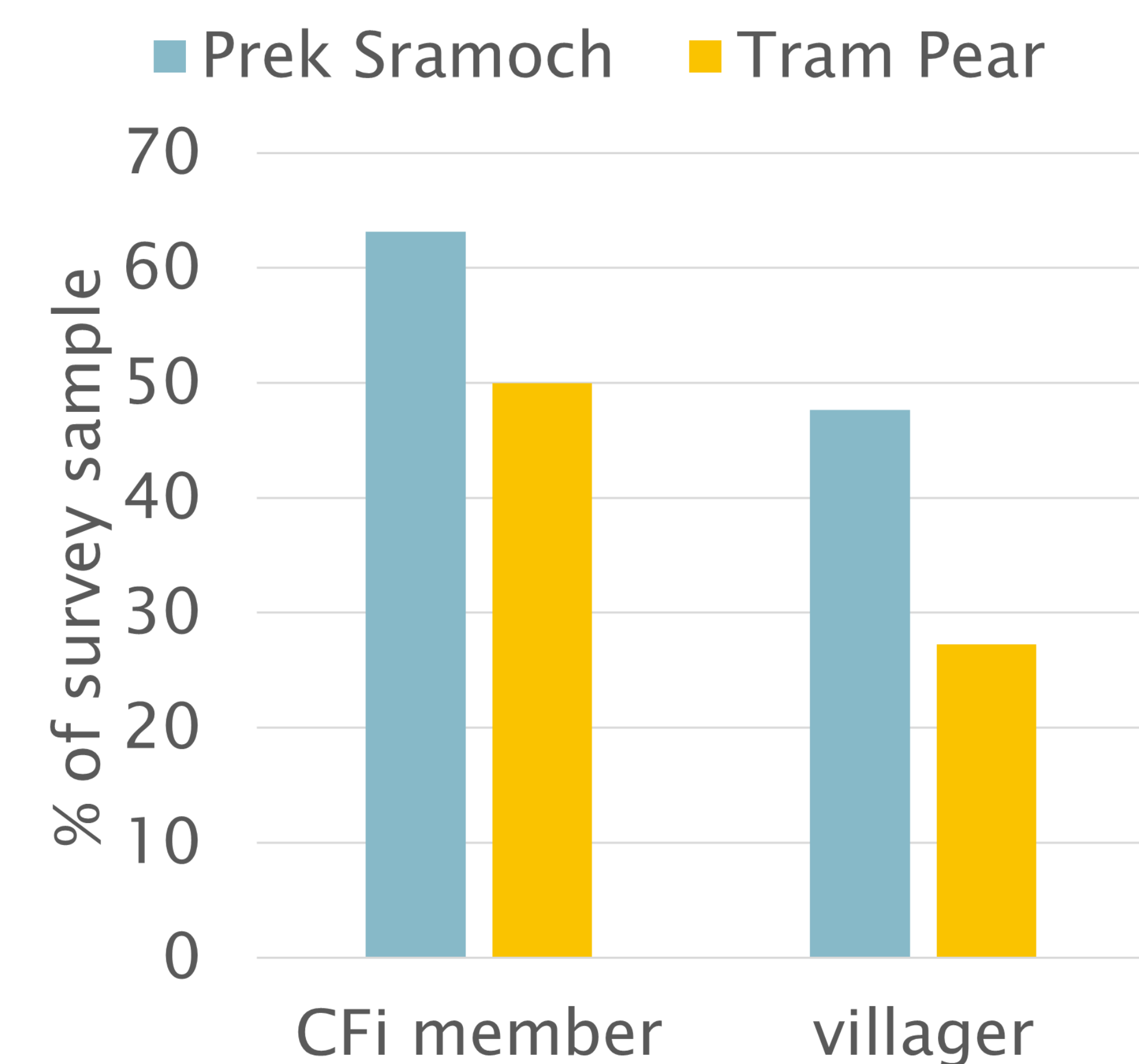


Fig. 3: Familiarity of target population with CBFiM

- 41 % of flooded forest fires connected to livelihood activities
- Favorable attitude towards CBFiM
- No significant effect of CFI membership on knowledge, attitude and practices
- Flooded forest area is frequented due to livelihood activities
- 30 % of the target population lights fires in the flooded forest
- Illegal activities are linked to lack of authority of community committee

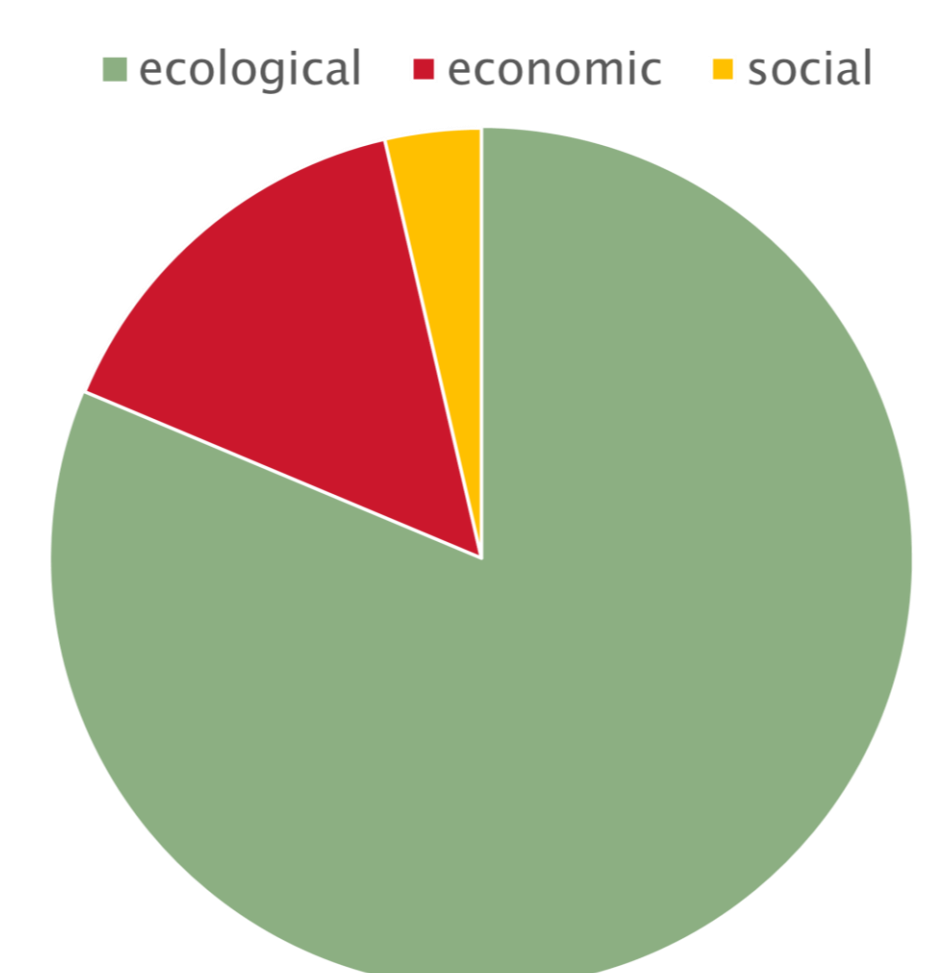


Fig. 4: Perceived impacts of flooded forest fires

### Conclusions

- Limiting factors to CBFiM need to be addressed through dissemination efforts.
- Creating ownership through inclusion of the local population during the development and implementation process.

