



## Deliverable D2.1 Relevant initiatives

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| <b>Abstract</b>             | <p>Relevant wildfire risk management projects at international, national and regional level have been scanned seeking for synergies and existing solutions to be implemented in FIREPRIME. In addition, local initiatives (in SP, SE and AT) have been reviewed and analysed, particularly those concerning WUI community with high potential of being adapted and replicated.</p> <p>As a result, the document contains the evaluation of potential synergies and adaptation of relevant initiatives and projects.</p> |

(1) Draft / Final

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## 1. Introduction and objectives

The current document is part of the FIREPRIME project that aims to develop the knowledge, tools and services needed to build and implement an integral program on risk prevention and preparedness across European WUI communities, with the focus on civil protection. These developments will be implemented and tested in local communities of 3 pilot areas: the province of Barcelona in Spain (Mediterranean Europe), Tyrol in Austria (Central Europe), and Gothenburg in Sweden (Northern Europe).

Therefore, the project seeks to increased wildfire risk knowledge and assessments, by considering specific wildfire risk components and its underlying drivers for a given region/area and to increase evidence-based public risk awareness, education and preparedness among the population for wildfires.

In particular, FIREPRIME will contribute to the achievement of these outcomes by:

- Developing and implementing risk assessment tools and guidelines to be applied at property level (households and infrastructures) and community level in the pilot sites. This will be done in collaboration with the local actors of the pilot municipalities, who are often unaware of simple but effective measures for mitigation.
- Developing and implementing risk awareness and education activities at community level in the pilot sites by producing educational and interactive material for the public, packaged for application beyond the pilot municipalities.

Over the past decade, numerous EU and local/regional projects have developed tools and strategies for assessing and reducing wildfire risks in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) communities. For this reason, rather than creating new tools, this document compiles relevant tools to be implemented and adapted in the project's three pilot locations: Barcelona, Tyrol, and Gothenburg.

## 2. Methodology

In this section, it is outlined the methodology employed in compiling relevant EU and local/regional projects that have developed risk assessment and awareness tools adaptable to the project's pilots. Each partner conducted a review, utilizing a combination of remote interviews with tool developers and public website/documents searches. Other sources of information have been:

- Plana, E., Serra, M., Nebot, S., Smeenk, A., Macri, P., Vendrell, J., Pronto, L., Canaleta, G., Gomes, J., Alfonso, L. (2024). Wildfire risk awareness and communication: Analysis of good practices. Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network.
- CORDIS portal
- Lessons on Fire Powered by Firelogue

The information gathered for each tool includes:

- Strategy name
- Objective
- Description
- Target groups
- Assessment
- Implementation scale
- FIREPRIME stream where the strategy can be framed
- Tentative adaptation strategy to our pilots

This methodology ensures a thorough examination of existing tools and strategies, facilitating the identification of best practices and opportunities for adaptation to the specific contexts of the pilot locations in Barcelona, Tyrol, and Gothenburg. Through this approach, the project aims to harness the collective expertise of stakeholders and projects to develop tailored solutions for enhancing wildfire risk awareness and resilience in WUI communities.

It is important to mention that the tools/initiatives/projects/strategies compilation is not exhaustive and includes only tools with a high potential of being replicated and adapted. For this reason, we value the qualitative data obtained, rather than a quantitative analysis. **ANNEX. Initiatives compilation** provides a summary with the detailed information gathered for each initiative.

### 3. Initiatives description

A total of 42 initiatives and tools aimed at addressing fire safety and resilience have been analysed. Despite being a non-exhaustive list, this section provides a detailed description of the main characteristics of this group of initiatives, highlighting their diversity in terms of implementation scales, target groups, implementers and topics covered.

This exploration offers insights into the efforts and strategies deployed to mitigate wildfire risks. While individual initiatives may vary in scope and approach, the overarching goal is common: to adapt communities and infrastructure from impacts of large wildfires.

#### 3.1. Quantitative description

A total of 42 initiatives have been analysed, from which 33 are fully focused on wildfire risk management, while 8 combine wildfires with other hazards. The compilation offers a snapshot of initiatives and tools designed to combat wildfire risks within WUI communities. While not exhaustive, it provides valuable insights into the diverse strategies employed globally to mitigate the threat of wildfires in areas where urban development interfaces with wildland vegetation.

Initiatives are distributed across several countries, with notable concentrations observed in Spain, the USA, Australia, and Austria (Figure 1). This indicates widespread global recognition and engagement in addressing wildfire risks, although the data also reflects variations in the intensity of efforts across different regions.

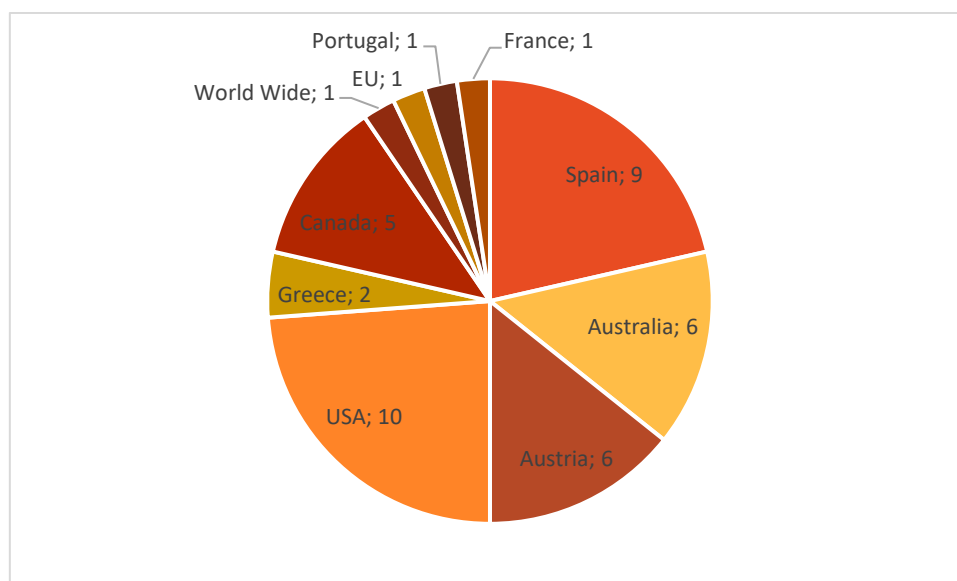


Figure 1. Number of initiatives per country.

Efforts are targeted towards a spectrum of stakeholders, including communities, municipalities, homeowners, schools, forest fire volunteers, and infrastructure managers. While the focus remains broad, there is recognition of the necessity to tailor interventions to specific target groups to achieve maximum effectiveness (Figure 2).

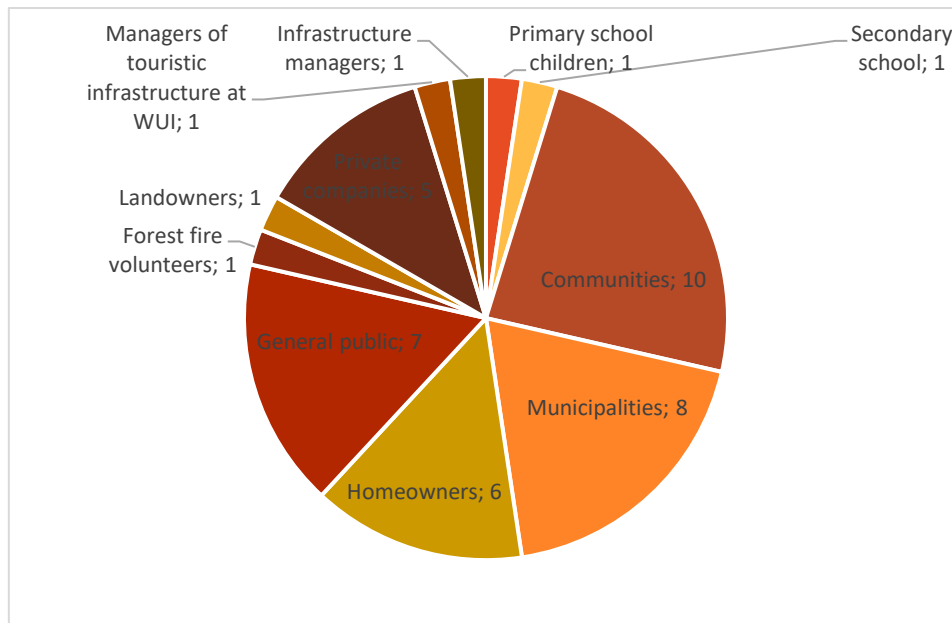


Figure 2. Number of initiatives according the target group.

Implementation is divided by a variety of entities, including non-profits, research organizations, municipalities, private companies, civil protection bodies, and international organizations (Figure 3). This diverse array of partners underscores the collaborative nature of wildfire risk reduction tasks, showcasing the collective commitment towards bolstering community resilience.

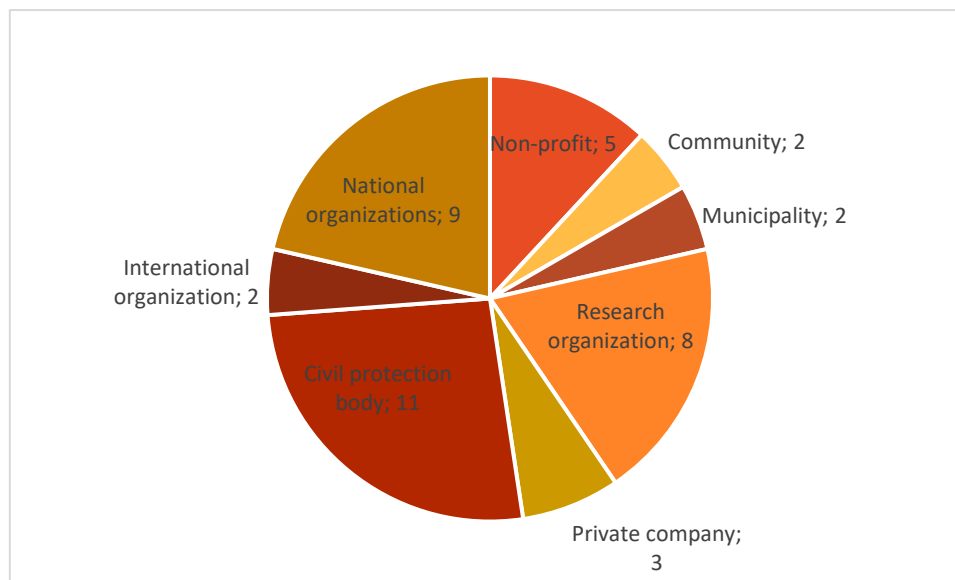


Figure 3. Number of initiatives according the implementer.

Initiatives operate across various scales, ranging from local community-driven projects to regional, national, and even international strategies (Figure 4). While acknowledging the breadth of initiatives, it is clear that wildfire risk reduction is a multi-dimensional challenge that demands interventions at multiple levels of governance and implementation.

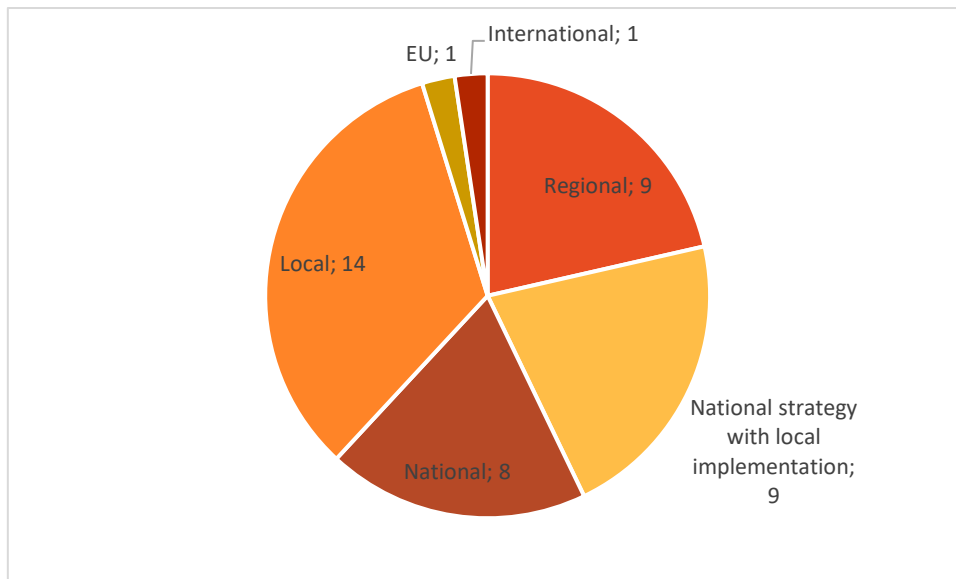


Figure 4. Number of initiatives according to the implementation scale.

The initiatives encompass a wide spectrum of focus areas, with an emphasis on community preparedness and homeowner fire safety (Figure 5). These streams encompass a set of activities aimed at enhancing community resilience, fostering proactive fire safety practices, and empowering individuals and communities to effectively address wildfire risk. Some initiatives targeting risk reduction in infrastructures have also been detected, predominantly guidelines for railroads, chemical industries (including water utility companies) and touristic infrastructure.

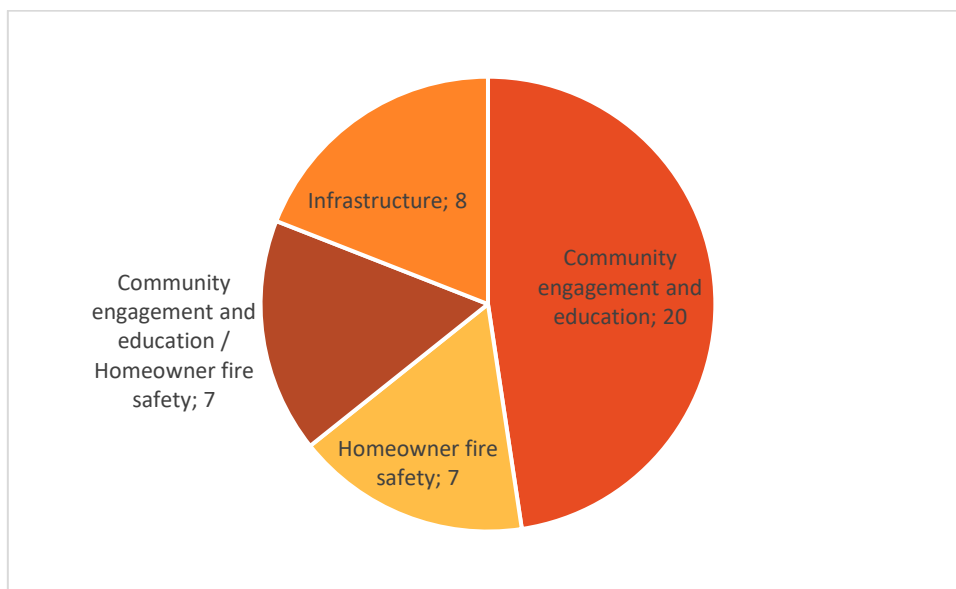


Figure 5. Number of initiatives according to the FIREPRIME stream.



## 3.2. Qualitative description

### 3.2.1. Objectives of the initiatives

This section explores the collective objectives of these initiatives, focusing into key themes such as awareness and education, community capacity building, fire activity information, policy and planning, collaborative partnerships, and tailored interventions and solutions. By examining these objectives, we gain insights into the holistic approach undertaken to mitigate wildfire risks and enhance resilience in WUI communities.

#### ***Awareness and Education***

Initiatives focusing on awareness and education aim to equip communities, individuals, and decision-makers with knowledge about wildfire risks, mitigation strategies, and the importance of preparedness. By conducting educational programs, workshops, and outreach activities, these initiatives raise awareness about the potential impacts of wildfires on lives, property, and ecosystems. They provide information on fire behaviour, evacuation procedures, defensible space maintenance, and other critical safety measures. Moreover, educational initiatives often target specific demographics, such as school children, to promote fire safety practices from a young age, ensuring a culture of preparedness and resilience.

#### ***Capacity Building***

Efforts in capacity building move towards empowering communities, residents and infrastructure managers to effectively prepare for, respond to, and recover from wildfires. These initiatives provide guidelines, training, tools, and resources to enhance resilience and self-reliance. Moreover, capacity building initiatives usually foster partnerships and networks among residents, local authorities, emergency services, and other stakeholders, enabling collaborative action and shared responsibility in wildfire management.

#### ***Fire activity information***

Initiatives leveraging technology and innovation seek to enhance wildfire monitoring, early warning systems, and decision support mechanisms. These initiatives utilize advanced tools such as mobile apps or Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to collect, analyse, and disseminate wildfire-related data in real-time. By providing timely information on fire behaviour, weather conditions, and evacuation routes, technological solutions enable more informed decision-making and proactive response measures. Moreover, innovations in wildfire modelling, simulation, and prediction enhance the accuracy and effectiveness of wildfire risk assessments and management strategies.

#### ***Policy and Planning***

Initiatives focusing on policy and planning aim to influence policy development, planning processes, and governance frameworks related to wildfire management. These initiatives advocate for policy reforms, regulatory measures, and land-use planning strategies that prioritize wildfire risk reduction and resilience building. They promote the integration of wildfire considerations into land-use planning, building codes, emergency response plans, and environmental policies. Moreover, policy advocacy initiatives engage stakeholders, policymakers, and legislators to ensure that wildfire-related policies are evidence-based, inclusive, and responsive to community needs and concerns.

### ***Collaborative Partnerships***

Efforts in collaborative partnerships emphasize the importance of multi-stakeholder engagement and cooperation in addressing wildfire risks. These initiatives bring together diverse stakeholders, including government agencies, non-profit organizations, research institutions, community groups, and private sector entities, to pool resources, share expertise, and coordinate action. Collaborative partnerships facilitate knowledge exchange, capacity-building, and collective decision-making processes.

### ***Tailored Interventions and Solutions***

Initiatives focusing on tailored interventions and solutions recognize the diverse needs and vulnerabilities of WUI communities. These initiatives develop targeted strategies, programs, and resources to address specific challenges faced by different stakeholders. Tailored interventions may include customized training programs, community-led initiatives, technical assistance, and financial support mechanisms. By acknowledging local contexts, cultural differences, and socio-economic factors, these initiatives ensure that wildfire risk reduction measures are contextually appropriate, inclusive, and responsive to community needs and priorities.

#### **3.2.2. Assessment of the initiatives**

The assessment of wildfire risk reduction initiatives in WUI communities shows a set of strengths and weaknesses. This assessment examines the collective performance of various initiatives, highlighting their strengths in community engagement, education, technological innovation, and policy advocacy, while also addressing challenges related to resource constraints, implementation barriers, gaps, and scalability issues.

### ***Strengths***

- **Community engagement and collaboration:** Several initiatives, such as the Adelaide Hills Community Action Bushfire Network (AHCABN) and Firewise projects, emphasize community involvement and collaboration. By harnessing the collective expertise and resources of community members, these initiatives promote knowledge sharing, adaptive strategies, and community ownership, enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of wildfire management efforts.
- **Educational tools and awareness campaigns:** Initiatives like the MeFiTu Educational Program for primary schools and the Stop Disasters Game focus on raising awareness and educating various stakeholders, including school children, homeowners, and decision-makers, about wildfire risks and safety measures. These educational tools facilitate informed decision-making, promote proactive preparedness, and empower individuals to take appropriate actions in the event of wildfires.
- **Technological innovation:** Several initiatives take advantage of technological innovation to enhance wildfire monitoring, early warning systems, and decision support mechanisms, as well as connecting this information to the general public. These technological solutions enable more informed decision-making and proactive response measures, improving overall wildfire management.

- Policy advocacy and planning: Initiatives such as the California Fire Safe Council (targeting communities) and Forest Fire Prevention Guidelines (targeting infrastructure) provide valuable guidance and resources for policy advocacy, planning, and implementation of wildfire risk reduction measures. By advocating for policy reforms, promoting best practices, and providing practical tools, these initiatives contribute to creating supportive environments for wildfire risk reduction and resilience building.

### **Weaknesses**

- Resource constraints: All initiatives face challenges related to resource constraints, including funding limitations, reliance on volunteers, and issues of sustainability. For example, the Towards Community Led Emergency Resilience (TCLER) program relies on external funding, while the AHCABN network faces risks of volunteer burnout due to time constraints and professional commitments. These resource constraints can impede the effectiveness and long-term viability of wildfire risk reduction efforts. For this reason, the implementation of the initiatives must come from a consensus between authorities and communities.
- Limited accessibility and implementation challenges: Some initiatives encounter challenges related to accessibility and implementation. For instance, the Naturgefahren Check initiative faces a lack of motivation among authorities to undertake the assessment, while the implementation of the KATWARN app is hindered by difficulties in location finding and limited user adoption. Addressing these challenges requires proactive measures to enhance accessibility, user-friendliness, and stakeholder engagement.
- Data gaps and validation Issues: Several initiatives, such as REVEAL and PHLoX, rely on expert judgment or limited data for vulnerability assessments and index creation. The absence of empirical data and validation mechanisms poses challenges in accurately assessing vulnerabilities and prioritizing mitigation efforts. Addressing these data gaps and validation issues is crucial for enhancing the reliability and effectiveness of wildfire risk reduction initiatives.
- Scalability and replicability: While some initiatives, such as Firewise and FireSmart Canada, have been successfully replicated in different countries, scalability and replicability remain challenges for many initiatives. Limited scalability may hinder the widespread adoption and impact of effective wildfire risk reduction strategies, highlighting the need for scalable and adaptable approaches that can be tailored to diverse regional contexts.

## 4. Initiatives adaptation and synergies

Adapting existing initiatives to the specific contexts of the FIREPRIME project's pilot areas is essential for maximizing their effectiveness and relevance in addressing wildfire management challenges. This section outlines potential strategies for integrating various initiatives into the pilot regions, including educational programs, community networks and capacity-building efforts. By tailoring these initiatives to local needs, resources, and priorities, the FIREPRIME project aims to enhance community resilience, improve wildfire preparedness, and mitigate the impact of wildfires in WUI areas.

- Education and awareness initiatives:
  - Tailoring educational programs: Designing educational materials that resonate with the cultural, linguistic, and socioeconomic diversity of the pilot areas. This involves not only translating content but also adapting it to local contexts, ensuring relevance and effectiveness.
  - Local wildfire history integration: Incorporating the rich history of wildfires in each pilot area into educational content. This includes exploring past incidents, their causes, impacts, and community responses, fostering a deeper understanding of local wildfire dynamics.
  - Utilizing online platforms: To use existing digital platforms and tools to deliver education and training. Online training sessions, webinars, and interactive modules can reach a wider audience and facilitate ongoing engagement and learning.
- Community engagement and resilience networks:
  - Tailored toolkits: Developing toolkits and resources that address the specific challenges and needs of each pilot community. These resources should empower communities to take proactive measures in wildfire preparedness, response, and recovery.
  - Local networks establishment: Creating platforms for local communities to connect, collaborate, and share resources. These networks can facilitate mutual support during wildfire events, enhance communication channels, and strengthen community cohesion and resilience.
- Home and infrastructure safety and risk assessment tools:
  - Customized risk assessment: Inspired by existing efforts, developing home safety apps and risk assessment tools to consider the unique characteristics and vulnerabilities of each pilot area. This involves incorporating local building practices, environmental factors, and community infrastructure into risk assessment methods and algorithms.
  - Community outreach: Conducting outreach campaigns to raise awareness about home safety measures and encourage residents to undertake risk assessments. Providing resources, guidelines, and incentives to promote actions to reduce wildfire risk at the property level.

- Volunteer and community-based organizations:
  - Collaborative partnerships: Fostering partnerships between volunteer firefighter groups, community organizations, and local authorities to enhance wildfire response capabilities. These partnerships can facilitate joint training exercises, resource sharing, and coordinated response efforts during wildfire events.
  - Training and capacity building: Providing ongoing training and capacity-building programs for local volunteers and community leaders. These programs should cover a range of topics, including fire safety, risk assessment, emergency response protocols, and community resilience strategies.
  
- Government and institutional partnerships:
  - Policy advocacy: Advocating for policy reforms and regulatory changes to support community-driven wildfire risk reduction initiatives. This involves engaging with local, regional, and national government agencies to influence decision-making processes and prioritize wildfire management strategies.
  - Strategic alignment: Aligning the objectives and activities of the FIREPRIME project with broader wildfire management initiatives and policies at the governmental level. This ensures coherence, synergy, and collaboration across different levels of governance.

## 5. Conclusions

From the analysis of the 42 initiatives, we provide a list of final remarks that should be of help to design the FIREPRIME implementation strategy:

- Community engagement strategies that will be implemented in the FIREPRIME pilots have to be tailored to local wildfire contexts.
- Taking advantage of existing opportunities from locals can enhance community engagement, awareness and risk adaptation.
- Promoting community leadership is key to ensure long-term sustainability of risk reduction strategies.
- Community engagement strategies (Firesmart, Firewise, etc) can inspire the creation of similar information portals in FIREPRIME pilot areas, providing valuable risk management information and insights to local communities and authorities.
- Home safety apps and the promotion of existing early warning systems can be discussed in FIREPRIME pilots, empowering homeowners with real-time information and customized wildfire risk assessments to inform their preparedness and response measures.
- . Educational tools serve to raise risk management knowledge among locals and authorities. This is an opportunity for FIREPRIME to create interactive resources to approach different target groups.
- Strategic partnerships between communities and authorities offer valuable frameworks for developing community wildfire protection plans and promoting homeowner preparedness in FIREPRIME pilot areas.
- Incorporating best practices and guidelines from industry-focused initiatives can improve wildfire risk management in industrial sites in FIREPRIME pilot regions.

## 6. ANNEX. Initiatives compilation

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Project</b>                        | MeFiTu Educational Program for primary schools  |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | MeFiTu Educational Program for primary schools  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | To raise wildfire risk awareness among primary school children as well as giving some insight on fire ecology   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | One day educational program consisting in three activities: (1) classroom presentation where topics such as fire ecology and WUI are introduced; (2) Burning of paper trees simulating two forest scenarios (managed and unmanaged forest); (3) field visit adapted to the schools surroundings (recent wildfire, WUI area, mechanical clearings, etc)                      |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Primary school children (8 - 12 years old)  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Pau Costa Foundation in Collaboration with Fire Service and Forest Defence Volunteers   |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Spain   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | Since 2005  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | Regional  |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7-S3tHX52M8&amp;list=PLg9vWkdCUr2IDLeuWczwuqhZIXCNzqXDh&amp;index=1&amp;t=10s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7-S3tHX52M8&amp;list=PLg9vWkdCUr2IDLeuWczwuqhZIXCNzqXDh&amp;index=1&amp;t=10s</a>   |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education  |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | To adapt content to the area and the closest environment.<br>To know the wildfires that occur in the area, the history of the fires, and the causes and consequences.<br>For FirePrime, content should be more focused on preparedness rather than fire ecology.<br>There is a guide explaining how to implement the program. PCF can organize an online training (2-hours) |

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Project</b>              | Adelaide Hills Community Action Bushfire Network (AHCABN)   |
| <b>Tool</b>                 | Adelaide Hills Community Action Bushfire Network (AHCABN)   |
| <b>Objective</b>            | AHCABN aims to support and assist communities with preparation for and recovery from bushfires, drawing upon individual expertise, personal experience and shared vision.   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>       | Bushfire/wildfire specific (in the future, also heatwaves, floods and storms).  |
| <b>Brief description</b>    | The aims of AHCABN are: 1.) Understand the role and the resources which can be provided by a wide range of government and non-government organisations. 2.) Increase connectivity and collaboration between communities, non-government and emergency agencies. 3.) Engage and influence local government disaster planning and responses to a fire event. 4) 4. Assist local township emergency planning and share information learnt from CFS, local organisations, telco providers. 5.) Activate during the recovery phase to help affected local communities. |
| <b>Target group</b>         | Communities residing in the greater Adelaide Hills region.  |
| <b>Implementer</b>          | All members of AHCABN are volunteers, and Adelaide Hills Council provides a secretariat service through the federally funded Towards Community Led Emergency Resilience program.  |
| <b>Testing place</b>        | Australia   |
| <b>Testing period</b>       | Since 2021  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b> | Australia (Adelaide Hills, South Australia). The scale of implementation is local/regional.   |
| <b>Reference</b>            | website   |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>     | Community engagement and education  |



|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Project</b>                        | Towards Community Led Emergency Resilience (TCLER)  |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | procedures and manuals designed to provide clarity during recovery from emergency   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | The Towards Community Led Emergency Resilience (TCLER) Program aims to increase community capacity and preparedness for future bushfires and other disasters. The program is based on community feedback and evaluation from previous bushfire recovery processes in the Adelaide Hills and the Community Readiness and Resilience Pilot program that was completed in June 2022.   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | The TCLER Program has been largely informed by response to and recovery from bushfires, however the program aims to increase resilience to varying emergency events including flood, heatwave, fire caused by arson, pandemic.  |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | TCLER is working to address a range of gaps identified by the community during recovery from previous emergencies, therefore our approach has required a multi-disciplinary team. There are six key arms of the Project: 1) Recovery Ready halls grant program; 2) Development of a Bushfire mitigation landscape strategy; 3) Facilitation of the Adelaide Hills Community Action Bushfire Network (AHCABN); 4) Development of a Recovery, Readiness and Resilience webpage on councils website; 5) Preparedness workshops for people living with disability, children and families, and community groups; 6) Increasing council's effectiveness in preparation, response and recovery through the development of new policies, handbooks and procedures including the Recovery Operations Manual. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | The TCLER program has been developed for community members residing in the Adelaide Hills Council Local Government Area, as well as for internal council staff (through the development of new policies, procedures and manuals designed to provide clarity during recovery from emergency). Adelaide Hills Council has also been approached by and shared with neighbouring councils to inform their own development of these types of internal documents.   |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | The Towards Community led Emergency Resilience project is being implemented by six federally funded positions within Adelaide Hills Council, as part of the newly created Community Resilience Team. These positions are funded by the Australian Government through the Black Summer Bushfire Recovery grant and Preparing Australian Communities Grant, and by the State Government through Wellbeing SA. The project runs until March 2025.  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Australia   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | Year of Implementation for the Towards Community Led Emergency Resilience was 2022.   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | The location of the program is Adelaide Hills, South Australia, Australia. The scale of the program is local (our local government area, with some collaboration and sharing with neighbouring local government areas).   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | website   |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education  |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | To develop a toolkit or parts of a toolkit that are focussed on wildfire recovery.  |

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Project</b>                        | Firedatabase and Fireblog (BOKU)   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Database and Blog  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | For the documentation of forest fires in Austria, the Institute of Silviculture (BOKU) created an information portal. With the support of the AFFRI (Austrian Forest Fire Research Initiative), ALP FFIRS (Alpine Forest Fire Warning System) and FIRIA (Fire Risk and Vulnerability of Austrian Forests under the Impact of Climate Change) projects, a WebGIS-based system was created. The system comprises of a wildfire database and wildfire blog.   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Only wildfire  |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | The firedatabase includes information on wildfires in Austria. In addition to written and telephone surveys of the municipalities, information by the fire brigade has been also included. Metadata on the cause of the fire, location, area size, tree species affected, fire brigades involved, etc. are continuously recorded in a database. A detailed description and localisation are currently available for over 7000 fire incidents in Austria, of which around 5700 are forest fires. The information portal enables interested parties to query forest fire events via an interactive map and to generate statistics or graphics. The results can be presented in different ways (individual events, districts, federal states) and provided with different filters (e.g. by cause or by the size of the fire area). Forest fire incidents can also be reported. The new forest fire portal also bundles information on the current forest fire risk in Austria and Europe and offers quick access to the forest fire blog maintained by the Institute of Silviculture. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Scientists, municipalities, individuals  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Researchers from the Institute of Silviculture (BOKU, Austria)   |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Austria (nationwide)      Scale: national      Year: since 2011  |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | since 2011   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | national   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | Databank: <a href="https://fire.boku.ac.at/firedb/en/">https://fire.boku.ac.at/firedb/en/</a> Blog: <a href="https://fireblog.boku.ac.at/">https://fireblog.boku.ac.at/</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | The initiative could inspire the creation of blogs and adatabases in other countries but also the creation of a local infoportal for specific municipalities   |

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Project</b>                        | Home Safety App   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | App   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | To help homeowners review their property for wildfire safety  |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Only wildfire   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | The Wildfire Home Safety App is an augmented reality app that allows you to review residential structures for fire mitigation tips.   |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Homeowners  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | A private person (Michael Carney)   |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | USA   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | Running   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | local   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.NorthStarSimulations.wildfirehomesafetyapp&amp;hl=en&amp;gl=US">https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.NorthStarSimulations.wildfirehomesafetyapp&amp;hl=en&amp;gl=US</a> |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Homeowner fire safety/Community engagement and education  |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | It could inspire the Home assessment app  |

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Project</b>                        | KATWARN  |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | App  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | To provide early warning for different hazards in real-time through a mobile phone App   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | wildfire and extreme weather   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | KATWARN is a service app for the transmission of hazard and disaster warnings within Austria. The app ensures location-based notifications about hazard reports, such as major fires or extreme weather, and offers the option of always being informed for the current location and also for seven additional, freely selectable locations. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | citizens located in Austria  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Civil protection / Ministry of Interior (Austria)  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Austria (nationwide)   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | running  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | national   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=at.gv.bmi.KATWARN&amp;hl=de_AT">https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=at.gv.bmi.KATWARN&amp;hl=de_AT</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | it could inspire the Home assessment app   |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | Naturgefahren Check   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Methodology   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | The main aim of the initiative is to raise the awareness of municipal decision makers and actors for relevant natural hazards. It identifies existing potentials and preparedness of the municipality, as well as possible needs for action for the four pillars of precaution (spatial, constructive, behavioural and risk-based). This way, the community is better prepared for natural hazards and the challenge of adverse climate change effects.   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Not only wildfire but also: floods, heavy precipitation, landslides, rockfalls, snow avalanches, heatwaves, drought, storms, hail, lightning, snow, pest calamities and invasive species.   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Especially trained auditors prepare a report for the municipality following the identification of relevant hazards for the municipality and a discussion with the authorities. In this document, the findings of the municipality for each natural hazard are summarised, and the results are presented in the form of ring diagrams. In addition, a qualitative description of the current precautionary state is given, as well as recommendations for further steps, especially considering changing climatic conditions. The municipality receives the full report and a confirmation of the successful completion of the precautionary check. The auditors treat the results confidentially. The decision on the publication of the results lies with the mayor. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Municipal authorities   |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Specially trained auditors together with the local municipal authorities  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Austria   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | running   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | national  |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://www.naturgefahrenimklimawandel.at/en/vc-ng-kw-english">https://www.naturgefahrenimklimawandel.at/en/vc-ng-kw-english</a>   |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education  |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | It could inspire workshops, discussions and interviews with stakeholders and local authorities  |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | PANTHEON   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Research Project   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | PANTHEON is a research project that aims at the development of a Community-Based Smart City Digital Twin Platform for Optimised Disaster Risk Management operations and Enhanced Community Disaster Resilience   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Many different natural hazards including wildfire and man-made hazards   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | The PANTHEON consortium will focus on developing a Community-based Digital Ecosystem for Disaster Resilience utilising Smart City Digital Twin (SCDT) technology and other emerging innovations to, advance the existing risk assessment methods, mitigate potential vulnerabilities, build a strong community disaster resilience foundation and to achieve the above improvements, PANTHEON will provide the following: a smart city digital twin environment entailing components suitable for simulations, training and evaluation of the behaviour of sub-systems, threats and the human factor, an early Detection and Situational awareness environment that can assist authorities with being alert about imminent incidents even in remote and hazardous locations, an integrated intelligent subsystem employing collaborative sensing from earth observations and drone technology. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Municipal authorities  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | PaANTHEON Consortium   |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | It will be tested in Athens (Greece) and Vienna (Austria)  |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | Not yet  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | Local  |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://pantheon-project.eu/">https://pantheon-project.eu/</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | Inspiration for the use of technology  |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | PHLoX  |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Research Project   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | The objective of the project was to map Stakeholders in the field of wildfire in Austria and (through a questionnaire) to weight vulnerability indicators for buildings located in the WUI to make a physical vulnerability index.   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Only wildfire  |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | During the PHLOX project, a (preliminary) wildfire vulnerability index for buildings in the WUI was developed based on an extensive literature review and expert judgement. The results (weights of indicators) were validated by a similar parallel study using expert judgement of international researchers. The resulting vulnerability index can be assigned to each building and can be visualised in a map. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Homeowners, local authorities and emergency services   |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | At the moment the initiative is only available for academic purposes by the project partners (BOKU)  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Austria (Cainthia) only for demonstration purposes   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | Project duration (2022-2023)   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | local (municipality)   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | The summary (in German) and the final report (in English) of the project can be found here: <a href="https://startclim.at/projektliste">https://startclim.at/projektliste</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Homewoner fire safety  |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | Indicators and weights can be used for the FIREPRIME Home Assessment App   |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | REVEAL  |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Research Project  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | To use local expert judgement to create a physical vulnerability index for residential buildings, tourist facilities and industry and infrastructure  |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Only wildfire   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | This is a research project by BOKU (IAN: Institute for Mountain Risk Engineering and WB: Institute of Silviculture) with the aim to develop a local vulnerability index for different elements at risk based on the expert judgement of local stakeholders in four case study areas in Austria. Each case study area demonstrates a variety of land and building uses including residential and industrial buildings and infrastructure (tourism, transport etc.) and open spaces (e.g. camping). |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Municipalities, industries, authorities, homeowners   |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | BOKU: Institute for Mountain Risk Engineering (IAN) and Institute of Silviculture (WB)  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | The project will be developed in 4 case studies in Austria  |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | The project is currently in the implementation phase (2023-2025)  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | local (municipality)  |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | There is no website for the project   |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Homeowner fire safety   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | Indicators and weights can be used for the FIREPRIME Home Assessment App  |



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| <b>Project</b>                        | Rotary Wildfire   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | App   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Education of the public and preparedness of buildings   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | only wildfire   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Rotary Wildfire Ready is a community-based project designed to increase wildfire awareness and education, and to help make our front range communities safer from the threat of wildfire. Rotary Wildfire Ready is funded through the Evergreen Rotary Foundation which is a 501(3)(c) Colorado nonprofit and is comprised of a working group that includes Rotary Clubs of Evergreen, Boulder, Conifer and Mountain Foothills, local Fire Department Representatives, Community Leaders in Evergreen, Conifer, Genesee and Bailey, Colorado and Fire Adapted Colorado. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Homeowners  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Rotary Wildfire Ready is a community-based project designed to increase wildfire awareness and education, and to help make our front range communities safer from the threat of wildfire.   |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Colorado, USA   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | running   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | Community   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://www.rotarywildfireready.com/harden-your-home.html">https://www.rotarywildfireready.com/harden-your-home.html</a>   |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education  |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | it can be an inspiration for the App  |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | Stop disasters Game  |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Game   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | To educate pupils, students, and decision-makers at different levels on how to build safer villages and cities against disasters   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | wildfire, earthquake, hurricane and tsunami  |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | This simulation game involves five scenarios, requiring players to save lives by building upon an established community and providing defences and upgraded housing to prepare for an inevitable disaster. Each scenario can be played on easy, medium or hard difficulty levels, and takes between 10 and 20 minutes, depending on the disaster and your skill level. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Pupils, students, the general public   |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | UNISDR   |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Worldwide (the game is available in many languages)  |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | na   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | local  |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://www.stopdisastersgame.org/">https://www.stopdisastersgame.org/</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | It can be used to educate local stateholders and communities or it can inspire a new game made as part of FIREPRIME  |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | WWF Voluntary Firefighters   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Training   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | The initiative aims at empowering volunteers through essential training and the provision of necessary protective and fire-fighting equipment used during the prevention of and while addressing forest fires.   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Only wildfire  |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | This two-year program (2022-2024) includes: (a) The evaluation of Volunteer Forest Firefighter Teams, throughout the country, 50 of which will receive material support and b) the training for forest firefighting and prevention, through specialized workshops. The training program is open to all Volunteer Forest Fire protection organizations that operate in the 13 prefectures of the country. Special emphasis will be given to specific areas that have a long history of forest fires and have a strong presence in volunteer groups. The training workshops have already begun with the active participation of more than 265 representatives and 53 volunteer groups, in Attica, Samos, South Aegean, Western Greece and Peloponnese. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Voluntary firefighter groups   |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | NGOs (WWF, HIGGS, Desmos)  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Greece (nationwide)  |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | 2022-2024 (program duration)   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | national   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://www.desmos.org/new/support-program-for-volunteer-forest-firefighter-teams/">https://www.desmos.org/new/support-program-for-volunteer-forest-firefighter-teams/</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | Inspiration for the communication with voluntary teams in the case study areas.  |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | ZivilSchutzTirol  |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | App   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | To inform the public about actions that need to be taken in case of emergency and checklists  |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfires, earthquake, hazardous chemicals, floods, avalanches, debris flows, radioactivity, Blackout   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | "Civil Defence App" is the official self-protection app of the province of Tyrol, Department of Civil Defence and Disaster Control, which provides you with information on how you can protect yourself from danger and what you can do in an emergency to get help quickly. This app provides users with important information on a wide range of civil defence topics: Threats: all the important information about the threat advice on how to behave in the event of a threat and how you can take precautions. Emergency kit: Information and tips on how to build up an emergency kit for emergencies. Checklists: checklists to tick off for provisions, precautions for power failure, fire protection, securing documents and emergency luggage. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Individuals, homeowners   |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Department of Civil Defence and Disaster Control (Tyrol, Austria)   |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Austria   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | running   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | regional (Tyrol)  |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.m_pulso.zivilschutz&amp;hl=de">https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.m_pulso.zivilschutz&amp;hl=de</a>   |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education  |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | combinaton with the App developed in Fireprime  |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | Art&Fire Initiative  |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Art&Fire Initiative  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Initiative using art to reach the general public to raise social awareness on wildfire risk  |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific  |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Art&Fire presents new formats and strategies to reach a wide audience. In this case, art acts as a vehicle to lead a variety of activities aimed at raising social awareness about the risk of forest fires. In collaboration with artists, scientists, cultural managers, firefighters, and PCF personnel, along with alliances with the Rural Life Museum and artist Josep Serra, activities range from exhibitions at the Rural Life Museum and in virtual format, to traveling exhibitions, art gallery tours, a series of short videos, and an art database. Additionally, a children's workshop is included. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | General public and children, students in general and art students in particular.   |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Pau Costa Foundation in Collaboration with Museum of Rural Life (Tarragona, Spain) and artists.  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Many municipalities in Catalonia.  |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | Since 2019   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | Local  |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2vz8x3gruS8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2vz8x3gruS8</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | There are two types of artistic content: physical and virtual. Virtual exhibition can be easily transferred through link. For the physical exhibition, it is necessary to book a public space to host the exhibition for a given number of days (usually a month). In any case, it is highly recommended to complement the exhibition with a set of risk awareness presentations (taking advantage of the opening and closing events).   |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | Meteoalarm: Ealry warning system   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Meteoalarm   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | MeteoAlarm is an Early Warning Dissemination System that visualises, aggregates, and accessibly provides awareness information from 38 European National Meteorological and Hydrological Services.   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire and other risks   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | <p>MeteoAlarm is purposefully designed to consistently visualise awareness information from the MeteoAlarm Members, following an easily understandable colour code of yellow, orange, and red, to ensure coherent interpretation throughout Europe.</p> <p>MeteoAlarm aggregates and accessibly provides warnings from the MeteoAlarm Members through the MeteoAlarm Feeds, facilitating the dissemination of awareness information through both national and international redistributors, further empowering individuals to take early action.</p> |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | <p>WUI Communities</p> <p>Visitors</p> <p>Public in general</p>  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | EUMETNET, the European Network of National Meteorological Services.  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Currently working and available for everyone.  |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | Currently available  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | European, with regional resolution   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://www.meteoalarm.org/en/live/">https://www.meteoalarm.org/en/live/</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | <p>The link could be shared every day through whatsapp groups of the community. It would be interesting to facilitate a set of recommendations depending on the level of risk.</p> <p>Alternatively, each pilot could take advantage of their national or regional wheather/fire agencies to disseminate daily risk.</p> <p>In addition, it would be interesting to contact EUMETNET to explore potential improvements: increase spatial resolution or link risk levels to specific prevention and preparedness actions.</p>                         |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | Aldeia segura pessoas seguras  |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Aldeia segura pessoas seguras  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | a) establishing structural measures (including places for refuge) for the protection of people and property, especially in the urban-wild interface, and, b) triggering risk awareness actions regarding risky behaviors and self-protection measures, supported by evacuation drills.   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific  |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Actions are organized in 5 different axis: 1- Protection of urbanized areas – actions aimed at managing vegetation in the urban-wildland interface. 2- Prevention of risky behaviors – awareness-raising actions aimed at reducing the number of fires. 3- Public alert systems: actions aimed at communicating the level of fire risk and what should be done to protect oneself if a rural fire approaches. 4- Evacuation of urbanized areas: actions aimed at preparing and carrying out spontaneous or planned evacuation of an urbanized area in case of an approaching rural fire. 5- Shelters and refuge places – selecting and preparing spaces or buildings for on-site refuge when a rural fire passes by. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | General public   |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Civil Protection (National Emergency and Civil Protection Authority (ANEPC), the National Association of Portuguese Municipalities (ANMP) and the National Association of Parishes (ANAFRE))   |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Portugal   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | Since 2018   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | Nacional/Local - The Program is managed by the central government, via the Civil Protection Authority, which establishes general guidelines. However, given the proximity and the multiplier effect of the municipal and civil parish councils, the implementat  |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://aldeiasseguras.pt/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Guia-Apoio-Implementacao-EN-Web_2.pdf">https://aldeiasseguras.pt/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Guia-Apoio-Implementacao-EN-Web_2.pdf</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education/Homeowner fire safety   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | The project serves as a reference. To learn from their experience and adapt it to the contexts of our pilots.<br>To explore FirePrime scalability in Portugal with them.<br>Top-down approach, from a national strategic framework to local implementation. Actions are very defined, an appropriate adaptation could involve giving more flexibility to neighbors to decide risk reduction actions.   |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | Firewise   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Firewise   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | It provides education material for communities to understand risk and organize risk reduction actions.   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific  |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Provides a framework for communities in Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) areas to organize and take measures to improve their understanding of fire risk. Active community participation is promoted through the Preparedness Day, where residents are encouraged to assess their surroundings and create a family evacuation plan. The goal is to empower the community to reduce the risk of wildfires in collaboration with local stakeholders such as firefighters and civil protection authorities. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Regional and local authorities, civil society actors, fire and rescue services, schools, businesses and the general public.  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | National Fire Protection Association (NFPA USA)  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Spain  |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | Since 2018   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | Regional   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4-m0i8nyhzY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4-m0i8nyhzY</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education/Homeowner fire safety   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | The project serves as a reference. To learn from their experience and adapt it to the contexts of our pilots.  |



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| <b>Project</b>                        | Firewise   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Board committee  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Creation of a board committee to foster collaboration between neighbors and authorities  |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific  |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Create a board or committee of volunteers to represent your community, including residents and partners such as local forestry agencies or the fire department. Identify a resident leader who will be the program point of contact. The board or committee defines the boundaries of the site and determines the number of individual single family dwelling units. Community size: Minimum of 8 dwelling units and a maximum of 2,500. Multiple Firewise USA® sites can be located within a city/town or master-planned community/HOA. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Regional and local authorities, civil society actors, fire and rescue services, schools, businesses and the general public.  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | National Fire Protection Association (NFPA USA)  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | USA  |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | nd   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | National framework, but local implementation   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://www.nfpa.org/en/education-and-research/wildfire/firewise-usa/become-a-firewise-usa-site">https://www.nfpa.org/en/education-and-research/wildfire/firewise-usa/become-a-firewise-usa-site</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | It is essential to engage both locals and authorities. Two potential strategies: (1) Starting from initial meeting with locals and authorities to promote the group. (2) To take advantage of existing associations or local groups with social influence.   |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | Firewise  |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Preparedness day  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Organisation of community activities once or twice a year to tackle wildfire risk.  |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Wildfire Community Preparedness Day is a campaign that encourages people and organizations everywhere to come together on a single day to take action to raise awareness and reduce wildfire risks. It is held annually in the United States and Canada on the first Saturday in May. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Regional and local authorities, civil society actors, fire and rescue services, schools, businesses and the general public.   |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | National Fire Protection Association (NFPA USA)   |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | USA   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | nd  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | National framework, but local implementation  |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://www.nfpa.org/events/wildfire-community-preparedness-day">https://www.nfpa.org/events/wildfire-community-preparedness-day</a>   |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education  |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | This phase comes after the creation of the board committee. Need to put together locals and authorities to find appropriate actions to undertake in the community (door-to-door, field visits, workshops, evacuation drills, etc).  |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | Firewise   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Guidelines and assessment questionnaires   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Online and printed materials to assist neighbours in procedures and home assessments.  |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific  |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | There are methods for homeowners to prepare their homes to withstand ember attacks and minimize the likelihood of flames or surface fire touching the home or any attachments. Experiments, models and post-fire studies have shown homes ignite due to the condition of the home and everything around it, up to 200' from the foundation. This is called the Home Ignition Zone (HIZ). |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Regional and local authorities, civil society actors, fire and rescue services, schools, businesses and the general public.  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | National Fire Protection Association (NFPA USA)  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | USA  |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | nd   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | National framework, but local implementation   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://www.nfpa.org/education-and-research/wildfire/preparing-homes-for-wildfire">https://www.nfpa.org/education-and-research/wildfire/preparing-homes-for-wildfire</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education/Homeowner fire safety   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | Adaptation of materials to FirePrime pilots contexts.  |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | FireSmart Canada  |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | FireSmart Canada  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Develop practical, effective, and scientifically-based programs that provide communities and individuals with tools to be better prepared when wildfires occur.   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Research has shown that homes and their surrounding areas are particularly vulnerable to wildfire, which is why FireSmart principles focus on specific actions residents can implement in those areas, also known as the Home Ignition Zone. Everyone (homeowner, resident, business, government, or Indigenous community) can take small steps that will have lasting impacts. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Regional and local authorities, civil society actors, fire and rescue services, schools, businesses and the general public.   |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Center (CIFFC)   |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Canada  |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | For 20 years  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | National framework, but local implementation  |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://firesmartcanada.ca/">https://firesmartcanada.ca/</a>   |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education/Homeowner fire safety  |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | The project serves as a reference. To learn from their experience and adapt it to the contexts of our pilots.   |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | FireSmart Canada   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Website  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | User friendly website to inform society about wildfire risk and mitigation/adaptation measures.  |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific  |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Firesmart provides a user-friendly platform that clearly explains key messages and procedures on wildfire risk management: steps to become a firesmart community, online course, risk assessment surveys, etc. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | People living in wildfire risk areas (WUI).  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Center (CIFFC)  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Canada   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | nd   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | National framework, but local implementation   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://firesmartcanada.ca/">https://firesmartcanada.ca/</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | To create a website as a reference point for society and all stakeholders involved in FirePrime  |

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|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Project</b>                        | FireSmart Canada   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Training online course for neighbors   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Online course for neighbors  |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific  |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | <p>FireSmart Canada has developed a FREE one-hour course for those who are getting started with FireSmart and want to learn more.</p> <p>FireSmart 101:provides an introduction to FireSmart and its principles, helps participants understand the need to protect homes and properties from wildfire, defines the wildland urban interface, outlines the seven FireSmart disciplines, explains the FireSmart the home ignition zone.</p> <p>There's a short quiz at the end to ensure participants understand the material.</p> |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | WUI Communities  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Center (CIFFC)  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Canada   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | nd   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | National framework, but local implementation   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://firesmartcanada.ca/programs/firesmart-101/">https://firesmartcanada.ca/programs/firesmart-101/</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education/Homeowner fire safety   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | Adaptation of the online course to Fireprime pilots context. Possibility to include more topics such as landscape management and fire ecology.   |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | Safer Together Victoria State (Australia)  |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Safer Together Victoria State (Australia)  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Reducing the risk of forest fires on public and private lands, with an integrated approach comprising four key elements: community involvement, collaboration, science and technology, and understanding of risk.  |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific  |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Safer Together approach is to reducing bushfire risk. It emphasises the effectiveness of actions to reduce risk, not just the amount of activity done. Safer Together means a more-integrated approach across public and private land, with fuel management just one of the actions taken to protect lives, homes, jobs and the environment. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | General public   |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Civil Protection, Fire Service   |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Australia  |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | No data  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | National   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ez_5adjCV74">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ez_5adjCV74</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education/Homeowner fire safety   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | The project serves as a reference. To learn from their experience and adapt it to the contexts of our pilots.  |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | Safer Together Victoria State (Australia)   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Community engagement  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Through engaging with communities, our approach ensures that local communities are involved in decision making about bushfire management all year round – taking a place based approach to bushfire planning, this means understanding what communities care about most, recognising the expertise that exists within communities and working to determine local solutions to reduce bushfire risk.   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Fire agencies are tasked with monitoring and predicting fire weather, detecting fires through aerial surveillance and towers, issuing warnings, maintaining infrastructure, managing fuel, and training firefighters. They also collaborate with communities and agencies, conduct research, and facilitate planning. Communities and agencies work together to share information, understand bushfire risks, develop recovery and protection plans, educate residents, and simulate fire scenarios. Individuals are encouraged to create and practice bushfire plans, extinguish campfires properly, stay informed, collaborate on fire planning, participate in recovery, share experiences, connect with emergency services, join community Fire Guard groups, and prepare properties for fire safety. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | General public  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Civil Protection, Fire Service  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Australia   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | nd  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | National strategy, with local implementation  |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://www.safertogether.vic.gov.au/community-engagement">https://www.safertogether.vic.gov.au/community-engagement</a>   |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education  |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | Implementation in EU requires a EU perspective to set the strategic framework, ensuring transfer and adaptability to regional contexts. Overall, adapting the project to Europe would require tailoring its components to the continent's specific environmental, social, and institutional contexts while fostering collaboration across diverse stakeholders to enhance fire management.  |



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| <b>Project</b>                        | Wildfire real time viewer   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Wildfire real time viewer   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | To share real time wildfire location  |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Viewer developed by the Catalan Fire and Rescue Service that shows the location and the most relevant characteristics of the services that are attending in real time, categorized as vegetation fires. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | General public  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Catalan Fire and Rescue Service   |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Catalonia   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | Since 2022  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | Regional  |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://interior.gencat.cat/ca/arees_dactuacio/bombers/actuacions-de-bombers/">https://interior.gencat.cat/ca/arees_dactuacio/bombers/actuacions-de-bombers/</a>                               |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education  |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | To share this information every morning through community communication channels (whatsapp groups).   |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | Bushfire survival plan  |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Bushfire survival plan  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Provide a checklist of what to do and a template for completing a fire safety exam family plan.   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Easy to read document that give to citizens practical information about actions to undertake before and during a wildfire, both in case of confinement or evacuation.   |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Adults  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Civil Protection (ACT Emergency Services Agency)  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Australia   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | nd  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | National  |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://esa.act.gov.au/sites/default/files/wp-content/uploads/bushfire-survival-plan.pdf">https://esa.act.gov.au/sites/default/files/wp-content/uploads/bushfire-survival-plan.pdf</a>                                 |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Homeowner fire safety   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | Translate the document and make any necessary modifications to tailor it to the local context. Communication campaign. In parallel, the document could serve as a reference to undertake face-to-face actions with communities. |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | Burn SMART: A planned burning guide for small landholders   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Burn SMART: A planned burning guide for small landholders   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Guide to inform small landholders how to burn their property according 3 factors: fuel, weather and topography.   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Guide to inform small landholders how to burn their property according 3 factors: fuel, weather and topography. The guide also includes the steps to undertake before, during and after the burn. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Small landholders   |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Bushfire Centre of Excellence, Department of Fire and Emergency Services  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Australia   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | nd  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | Regional  |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://publications.dfes.wa.gov.au/publications/burn-smart-guide-2021">https://publications.dfes.wa.gov.au/publications/burn-smart-guide-2021</a>                                       |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Homeowner fire safety   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | To adapt contents of the guide to Fireprime pilots contexts. Only applicable in countries/regions where private burns are allowed.  |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | The Wildfire Safety Division (WSD)   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | State-level division, facilitating Wildfire Mitigation Plans (WMPs) and risk assessments   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Ensure electric utility companies take effective utility-related wildfire risk reduction actions and balance short-term mitigation initiatives and long-term, systematic risk reduction actions.   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific  |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | The Wildfire Safety Division (WSD) in California was established following legislative measures to address utility-related wildfire risks. Its objective is to ensure electric utilities implement risk-reduction measures - including requiring Wildfire Mitigation Plans (WMPs). |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Electrical Utility Companies   |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | The Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety (OEIS) and The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | USA, California  |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | No data  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | Regional   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://energysafety.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/docs/strategic-roadmap/final_report_wildfiremitigationstrategy_wsd.pdf">https://energysafety.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/docs/strategic-roadmap/final_report_wildfiremitigationstrategy_wsd.pdf</a>                          |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Infrastructure   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | Use the layout and proposed risk-reduction measured from the tested and applied Wildfire Mitigation Plans in for power utility company from pilot site.  |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | Forest fires good practices guideline for industrial installations (2007) in French  |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Guidelines   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Guide provides overview of wildfires, and describes the legislative framework and practical preventive operations measures, which industries can implemented on industrial sites and their surroundings. It also proposes a methodology aiming to assist industrial manufacturers in implementing preventive measures .  |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific  |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | The SPPPI working group “Natural Risks” created this guide. Most forest fire prevention institutional stakeholders and industrial sector representative were involved in the group. Provides a regional wildfire risk map based on vegetation characteristics, explains wildfire spread heat transfer processes, different wildfire spread scenarios and behaviours, and influencing factors on wildfire spread. Explains the legislative frameworks, and each important requirements including: The PPRN (Natural Risk Prevention Plans) governed by the French Environmental Code, a public regulatory file which evaluated risk and outlines mitigation measures. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Industrial installations in PACA region  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Secrétariat Permanent pour les Problèmes de Pollution Industrielle (SPPPI) Provence Alpes Cote D'Azur (PACA)   |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | France   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | No data  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | Regional   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://www.spppi-paca.org/base-documentaire/actions-anterieures/risques-majeurs/risques-naturels--guide-des-bonnes-pratiques--feux-de-foret-pour-les-installations-industrielles-2007">https://www.spppi-paca.org/base-documentaire/actions-anterieures/risques-majeurs/risques-naturels--guide-des-bonnes-pratiques--feux-de-foret-pour-les-installations-industrielles-2007</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Infrastructure   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | Inspire wildfire-risk relevant information guidance for industry   |

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Project</b>                        | Forest Fire Prevention And Suppression Guidelines For Industrial Activities (2001)  |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Guidelines  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Reduce contribution to seasonal forest fire load, empower industrial installations to control and extinguish any fire they cause, and train industrial installators to respond to wildfires that may affect human life and property in their installation.  |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Design to inform relative industry about the required personnel and equipment requirement to monitor and prevent wildfire risk from and to industrial installations, outlines fire prevention plan requirements and methods, and provides a framework to classify wildfire risk and how this can impact industrial operation to reduce ignition risk. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | To industrial activity causing wildfire ignition risk. e.g: land clearing, timber processing, gas or oil well operations, mining, construction, engineering operations, plant harvesting, manufacturing, milling, railroad operations.  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | The Government of the Northwest Territories provides  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Canada, Northwest Territories   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | no data   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | Regional  |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://www.gov.nt.ca/ecc/sites/ecc/files/industrial_guidelines_forest_fire_prevention_suppression.pdf">https://www.gov.nt.ca/ecc/sites/ecc/files/industrial_guidelines_forest_fire_prevention_suppression.pdf</a>   |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Infrastructure  |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | Apply idea of matching wildfire risk status to operational conditions - shut down high vulnerability equipments, reduce heat or fire involving operations, increase monitoring and safety barriers.   |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | Railway Extreme Heat and Fire Risk Mitigation Rules (2021)   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Extreme Weather Fire Risk Mitigation Plan  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Fire mitigation rules measures for railways to increase their capacity to detect, monitor and suppress fires and reduce the risk of wildfires in the context of extreme weather,   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific  |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Each company must develop and adhere to an Extreme Weather Fire Risk Mitigation Plan (EWFRMP) which is in effect during the fire season. EWFRMP must include systems to monitor fire risk levels, detect and report fires, responsibility to manage vegetation, including the removal of combustible materials or debris, and to mitigate fire hazards during line work maintenance activities; e.g., rail cutting, welding, and respond to resulting fires. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Railroads  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Transport Canada   |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Canada   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | no data  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | National   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://www.railcan.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Railway-Extreme-Heat-and-Fire-Risk-Mitigation-Rules-June-15-2022.pdf">https://www.railcan.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Railway-Extreme-Heat-and-Fire-Risk-Mitigation-Rules-June-15-2022.pdf</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Infrastructure   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | Include recommendations for extreme heat and extreme wildfire risk conditions in industry recommendations  |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | Effects of Wildfire on Drinking Water Utilities and Best Practices for Wildfire Risk Reduction and Mitigation   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Review of Sector needs and resulting guidelines   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Data collection, survey, and workshop efforts focused on developing a comprehensive understanding of wildfires, their effects, and effective practices available for mitigating the risks on water utilities. The following sections provide a brief description of each of these efforts.  |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Study was conducted in three stages: 1) a comprehensive literature review on wildfire risk reduction and mitigation, effects of wildfire on watershed and water systems, and post-fire rehabilitation 2) a survey to drinking water utilities at risk of experiencing effects from wildfire; and 3) materials presented and discussion among experts during a workshop. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Drinking water utilities companies  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | funded by the Water Research Foundation (WRF) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | U.S.  |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | 2013  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | International participation   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://allaboutwatersheds.org/library/inbox/effects-of-wildfire-on-drinking-water-utilities-and-best-practices-for-wildfire-risk-reduction-and-mitigation">https://allaboutwatersheds.org/library/inbox/effects-of-wildfire-on-drinking-water-utilities-and-best-practices-for-wildfire-risk-reduction-and-mitigation</a>                                     |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Infrastructure  |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | Inspiration for methodology to involve stakeholders, and disseminate workshop results   |



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|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Project</b>                        | WUIVIEW   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Vulnerability Assessment Tool   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Check-list type of tool for quantitative vulnerability self assessment of dwellings                             |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | This is a tool that is made of a questionnaire linked to an algorithm for quantification of vulnerability       |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Residents at the WUI  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Funded by DG-ECHO   |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Catalunya   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | 2021-2023   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | Home-owner level  |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://doi.org/10.1071/WF22134">https://doi.org/10.1071/WF22134</a>                                   |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Home owner fire safety  |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | Adaptation of the vulnerability model accounting for all pilots' realities and weighting values from BOKU tools |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | WUITIPS   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Vulnerability Assessment Check list   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Check-list type of tool for quantitative vulnerability self assessment of touristic infrastructures   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | This is a tool that is made of a questionnaire linked to an algorithm for quantification of vulnerability   |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Managers of touristic infrastructures at the WUI  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Funded by DG-ECHO   |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | It will be tested in Catalunya and Southern France, and potentially in other EU fire prone countries  |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | 2024  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | Property level  |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://civil-protection-knowledge-network.europa.eu/projects/wuitips">https://civil-protection-knowledge-network.europa.eu/projects/wuitips</a> |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Infrastructure  |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | The tool should be ready to us by September 2024. It could be included and made available through the IT FIREPRIME supporting tool                        |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | WUIVIEW - WUITIPS   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Sheltering assessment tool  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Mathematical models applied to analysis of sheltering capabilities  |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | wildfire and other risks related to toxicity  |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Mathematical models to calculate tenability conditions inside shelters threatened by wildfires or toxic releases  |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Residents at the WUI / Communities  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Funded by DG-ECHO   |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | It is now being tested as a proof of concept in virtual type of buildings   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | 2024  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | Property level  |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://civil-protection-knowledge-network.europa.eu/projects/wuitips">https://civil-protection-knowledge-network.europa.eu/projects/wuitips</a> |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Home owner fire safety  |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | This is a tool that could be used to assess sheltering capabilities in the FIREPRIME pilot communities  |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | WUVIEW   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Performance-Based analysis of vulnerabilities  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Engineering project (through CFD simulations) to detect vulnerabilities to fire in buildings   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | All sorts of fire exposure   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Engineering project (through CFD simulations) to detect vulnerabilities to fire in buildings   |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Infrastructure managers  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Funded by DG-ECHO  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Catalunya and Portugal   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | 2021-2023  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | Property level   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://wuiview.webs.upc.edu/">https://wuiview.webs.upc.edu/</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Infrastructure   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | This is a tool that could be used to analyse vulnerability with a high degree of detail of singular infrastructures of pilots (eg hotels, hospitals, etc.) |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | California Fire Safe Council  |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Community Wildfire Protection Plan guideline  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Step by step guide for the development of community wildfire protection plans   |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | wildfire specific   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | The guideline goes over 8 steps for the development of a community plan. These include also the establishments of recommendation and priorities and the development of an action plan |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | WUI communities   |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | California Fire Safe Council (CFSC) in collaboration with local authorities   |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | California  |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | 2004  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | Community level   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://cafiresafecouncil.org/resources/community-wildfire-protection-plans/">https://cafiresafecouncil.org/resources/community-wildfire-protection-plans/</a>               |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education  |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | This tool could be an inspiration for a community wildfire protection plan in all pilot sites   |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | California Fire Safe Council  |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Evacuation guide  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Informative guide for residents on being prepared, alert and safe when wildfires occur  |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | wildfire specific   |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Explains actions that should be performed before, during and after a wildfire   |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | WUI communities   |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | California Fire Safe Council  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | California  |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | 2021  |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | Property level  |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://cafiresafecouncil.org/resources/evacuation-guide/">https://cafiresafecouncil.org/resources/evacuation-guide/</a> |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Homeowner fire safety   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | It could be an example for simple instructions within the stream of homeowner preparedness  |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | Fire aside   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | Software for defensible space evaluations and fuel removal   |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | Designed for the communication between fire agencies and homeowners during and after property inspections  |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | wildfire specific  |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | Software used by fire agencies as an inspection tool. The homeowner then receives a report with prioritized actions specific to their property. The agency can then see whether properties have resolved their issues, also on a GIS layer |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | WUI homeowners   |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Fire Agencies, Fire Safe Councils  |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | USA  |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | nd   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | Property level   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://www.fireaside.com/">https://www.fireaside.com/</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Homeowner fire safety  |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | It could be used as an example on how to structure the app   |

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| <b>Project</b>                        | Edu Fire Toolkit   |
| <b>Tool</b>                           | EduFire Toolkit  |
| <b>Objective</b>                      | The main objective of the EduFire Toolkit project is developing a set of multidisciplinary teaching resources following a Project-based Learning methodology, together with activities designed to encourage community participation, aimed at secondary school teachers and students (12-16yr) in relation to real and local challenges related to climate change and wildfire risk reduction.  |
| <b>Topics covered</b>                 | Wildfire specific  |
| <b>Brief description</b>              | The project takes a transversal approach with concepts around fire, wildfires and climate change and aims to engage with the curricula of the different disciplines (CETIAM). Thus, it will demonstrate how they are related to each other while promoting participation, structuring the materials in different levels of concreteness according to the level, rhythm and educational needs, considering diversity. The project-based learning methodology will be used, allowing students to acquire knowledge and key skills through developing projects that respond to real-life problems. All the resources and results of the project will be open access, useful as tools to complement the teaching and learning process, and help the educational community to address the problem of climate change, and particularly in relation to highly relevant wildfires. |
| <b>Target group</b>                   | Secondary school children  |
| <b>Implementer</b>                    | Pau Costa Foundation   |
| <b>Testing place</b>                  | Spain, Ireland, Portugal   |
| <b>Testing period</b>                 | 2024   |
| <b>Implementation scale</b>           | School   |
| <b>Reference</b>                      | <a href="https://www.edufiretoolkit.eu/">https://www.edufiretoolkit.eu/</a>  |
| <b>FIREPRIME stream</b>               | Community engagement and education   |
| <b>Tentative application strategy</b> | To contact secondary schools from the pilots in order to introduce and offer EduFire Challenges. Need to make a training for teachers (2 hours) and to follow-up the pilot.  |