

COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE IN EFFORTS TO PREVENT AND CONTROL FOREST AND LAND FIRES IN BATU HAMPAR DISTRICT, ROKAN HILIR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

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The forest and land fire disaster in Batu Hampar District, Rokan Hilir Regency is currently the concern of all parties, each element is trying to work together in collaboration to try to prevent and control forest and land fires, this effort is carried out by involving all parties involved in a partnership, this research uses qualitative methods with a descriptive approach. The key informants in this research were the Regional Disaster Management Agency, PT Sindora Selamat, people who care about fire, and farmers. The results of this research show the collaboration implemented between the Government, the Private Sector, and the Community in preventing and controlling forest and land fires. It has been implemented quite well, but it is still not able to provide significant results in suppressing cases of forest and land fires in Batu Hampar District. This is due to several factors, namely low public awareness in preventing forest fires, extreme weather conditions during the dry season, and lack of facilities and infrastructure. In carrying out collaborations and so on. Until now, Batu Hampar sub-district is still one of the sub-districts with the highest cases of forest and land fires.

1. INTRODUCTION

Batu Hampar District is one of the sub-districts in Rokan Hilir Regency which is one of the sub-districts which has quite a large area of forest and peatland. This opens up opportunities for oil palm plantation businesses in Batu Hampar District which is quite high. The potential for oil palm plantations in Batu District Spacious which is large enough to make plantation companies and communities open and run private coconut plantation businesses rapidly, opening new land without optimal supervision makes companies and communities sporadically open up land without paying attention to the damage caused by excessive land clearing.

Various problems often arise from land clearing and land conversion, one of which is forest fire disasters, conversion of land that was previously covered by wood forests which made the soil conditions damp, is now turning into oil palm plantations where the soil conditions become dry and high potential for forest fires. Quoted from (Bela Safira et al., 2023) Rasyid, 2014:47-48 believes that forest fires are a situation where forests and land are hit by uncontrolled fire, causing forest damage which results in economic and ecological losses. Forest fires have two quite influential impacts, namely the loss of benefits from forest

potential and ecological losses. The losses resulting from forest and land fires can be felt directly and also have very worrying long-term impacts.

Table 1 Cases of Forest and Land Fires in Batu Hampar District, 2020-2023

No	Leadership	2020-2023
1	Sialang River Kep	8.5 Ha
2	Upper Sialang River Kep	14 Ha
3	Bantayan Islands	18 Ha
4	Lower Bantayan Kep	
5	New Bantayan Kep	23.5 Ha
6	Total	62 ha

Source: processed data for 2024

From the data recapitulation of forest and land fire cases in Batu Hampar District, it can be understood that the number of forest and land fires is still quite high, the area of forest and land that has fallen victim to the ferocity of the red rooster, this places Batu Hampar District in the 3 highest sub-districts. Cases of forest and land fires in Roakan Hilir Regency (BPBD Kabupaten Rokan Hilir, 2024). This certainly causes a lot of losses felt by people who depend on their livelihoods as farmers or work as laborers on oil palm plantations. There needs to be real action from the Batu

Hampar District government to immediately resolve the problem of forest and land fires. As we know, forest and land fires do not only cause damage to forest and land areas but have wider social effects on the daily lives of people in Batu Hampar District.

Figure 1 Land Damage Due to Fire in Batu Hampar District



Source: Rokan Hilir Regency BPBD Documentation for 2024

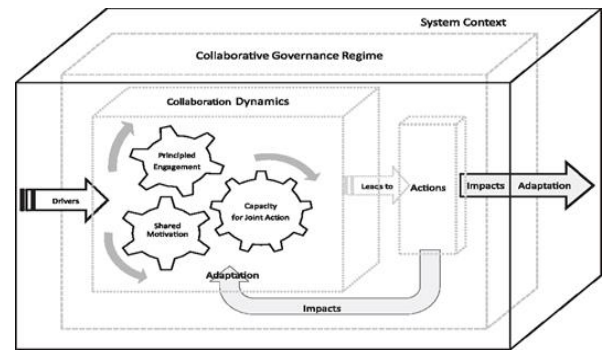
Looking at the phenomenon of forest and land fires in Batu Hampar District, Rokan Hilir Regency in the last few years, the percentage has not decreased, forest and land fires in Batu Hampar District are still quite high, especially during dry weather, of course this needs to be done more. The maximum effort was carried out by the Batu Hampar District Government, Rokan Hilir Regency, to prevent and overcome forest and land fire disasters in Batu Hampar District in Rokan Hilir Regency. Responding to the high number of cases of forest fires and the risk of damage caused by this forest fire disaster, the Batu Hampar District Government, Rokan Hilir Regency, is trying to establish collaboration between the sectors involved, the implementation of which has been regulated in this way by Rokan Hilir Regency Regent Regulation No. 41 of 2017 which covers the technical aspects of implementing fire prevention and control with the concept of collaborative governance or cooperation between partners.

Emerson, Nabatchi, and Balogh (2011) explain that *collaborative governance* is a process and structure in the management and formulation of public policy decisions that constructively involve actors from various levels, both at the government level (public institutions), private institutions, and civil society, to achieve public goals that cannot be achieved if implemented by one party alone. The existence of interdependence between actors and between organizations makes collaboration very necessary. The greater the interdependence, both at an even level and seen from above, the greater the need for collaboration (Karisma 2020).

Many models can be used to implement the concept of *collaborative governance* as a working method for analyzing collaboration between stakeholders. One of them is the *Collaborative Governance Regime* (CGR) model initiated by Kirk Emerson, Tina Nabatchi, and Stephan Balogh (2011). This idea is considered easy and simple but detailed and can provide an in-depth picture of the collaboration process from input, drivers to impacts. Then Emerson, Nabatchi, and Balogh (2012) Kirk Emerson, Tina Nabatchi, and Stephen Balogh formulated that the collaboration process consists of

(1) collaboration dynamics, (2) collaboration actions, and (3) impact and adaptation to the collaboration process. (Nabatchi, 2015).

Figure 1. Collaborative Governance Model Framework



Source: Collaborative Governance Regime (Emerson, Nabatchi, & Balogh, 2012). EVALUATING THE PRODUCTIVITY OF COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE REGIMES: A PERFORMANCE MATRIX

The implementation of collaboration in efforts to prevent and control forest and land fires in Batu Hampar sub-district which applies the concept of *collaborative governance regime* is considered to be by the conditions existing in Batu Hampar sub-district where all actors are involved. It can be seen that the concept of collaborative governance image has been fulfilled in Batu Hampar District.

Based on the description presented by the researcher in the background above, a problem formulation can be drawn, namely (a). What is the process of implementing *collaborative governance* as an effort to prevent and control forest and land fires in Batu Hampar District, Rokan Hilir Regency? (b). What are the factors inhibiting the implementation of *collaborative governance* efforts to prevent and control forest and land fires in Batu Hampar District, Rokan Hilir Regency?

2. METHOD

This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. This qualitative research aims to gain a general understanding of social reality from the participant's perspective. (rahmad, 2009). The locations of this research are the BPBD Service Office, Batu Hampar District Office, and the Pt Sindora Seraya Company. The informants in this research consisted of the Head of the BPBD Office of Rokan Hilir Regency, the Head of Batu Hampar District, the Manager of Pt Sindora Seraya, the Batu Hampar District Task Force, the MPA of all villages in Batu Hampar District and ordinary people. This technique was carried out taking into account the informants who would provide data directly. Maximum. In collecting data, researchers conducted interviews with informants, made observations at the research location, and studied documentation. This research uses data analysis techniques with the Miles and Huberman interactive model. In detail, this model is according to Huberman & Miles, which is quoted from Bruce L. Berg, saying that data analysis is divided into three concurrent streams of action, (lubis, 2018) namely data reduction, data presentation, and stages of concluding. (Kwayuhan & Minggir, 2014)

and horizontal agencies, the PT Sindora Seraya company and the Fire Care Community (MPA) in the village must be able to increase work productivity to achieve a satisfactory result.

Actions have at least three sub-indicators to see the extent of the influence of each actor in their participation in implementing the collaboration, namely first: There is the participation of actors in implementing the program, in this case, each actor must understand their duties, and functions according to their position and always be involved in implementing the program. Which has been mutually agreed upon and has become a common goal.

Figure: 3.1 implementation of the early alert program



Source: BPBD documentation for Rokan downstream district in 2024

Implementation of collaboration in Batu Hampar District regarding the prevention and control of forest and land fires. Each actor has programs, both internal and external programs or which are run together in collaboration, related to programs provided by the Batu Hampar District Government by directions from the Regency BPBD Service. Rokan Hilir has a prevention alert program, early detection control, and human resource strengthening.

Second, there is a goal to improve the way of implementing an activity program, increasing the ability to carry out the program must always be developed jointly by all actors involved so that the resulting impact is in line with the common goal. In improving the quality of existing human resource performance, the Batu Hampar District Government always provides training to the actors involved. This is done so that the resources they have in implementing collaboration can do the work, apart from that, improving facilities and infrastructure should also be carried out by the District Government. Batu Hampar, but this still cannot be done optimally, this is because the sub-district still has a limited budget to provide the facilities and infrastructure needed, the facilities and infrastructure it has are still not optimal, but this will always be attempted by the Batu Hampar Sub-district government.

Third, Commitment to Improving Quality in Implementing Collaboration. In implementing a program, it is very important to consider the quality produced by a program, this also includes implementing collaboration in efforts to prevent and control forest and land fires in Batu Hampar District, to obtain quality results. Every actor involved must commit to always trying to provide the best in implementing collaboration. It is important that in collaboration several factors are met, including that, each actor is committed to jointly improving the quality of human resources in collaboration, good communication, and involvement. In decision making, and involvement in the evaluation process.

3.1.3 IMPACT AND ADAPTATION

The ultimate goal of a collaboration is to get the desired results, a long series of collaborative processes that are carried out give rise to varying impacts, the impacts that arise can be positive or desired impacts or negative or undesirable impacts.

From what was found in the field, the author assesses that the impact felt is still not optimal, there is still a fairly high phenomenon of forest and land fires, at the adaptation stage, the implementation of collaboration in efforts to prevent and control forest and land fires is still relatively slow, this is because the evaluation process carried out is not effective, it should be The evaluation stage can be carried out in stages for each activity or program that has been implemented in the collaborative process related to the prevention and control of forest and land fires, so that the impact felt by the community itself regarding the prevention and control of forest and land fires is not too significant. Because the reality on the ground or the reality of forest and land fires in Batu Hampar District is still experiencing uncertainty, there are no definite indicators regarding success in preventing and controlling forest and land fires. Cases of forest fires are still relatively high.

3.2 Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of Collaborative Governance Efforts to Prevent and Control Forest and Land Fires

According to De Seve, by (Handoko at al, 2022) Yes, he explained that Collaboration failure would be seen from 6 indicators based on this theory, namely *Networked Structure, Commitment to Common Purpose, Trust Among Participants, Governance, Access to Authority, and Access to Resources*. Based on these indicators, researchers carried out an analysis of the factors inhibiting the implementation of collaboration.

Firstly, the principle of *networked structure* can be seen from the socialization process, at the socialization stage it is still not optimal, and the socialization process to the community directly cannot be implemented optimally. The lack of community participation or concern is one of the reasons the socialization stage of the community is still not optimal.

Second, *Commitment to Common Purpose*, the implementation of collaboration is based on the same vision between each stakeholder, this is shown in the commitment of each stakeholder in implementing the collaboration, this commitment to common purpose variable is still a problem in collaboration, especially in community groups that care about fire, this is in caused by the unclear incentives received by fire care community groups in carrying out their duties.

Third, *Trust Between Participants (Trust Among Participants)* In collaboration, there is a need for mutual trust between stakeholders. Based on findings in the field, there are various kinds of problems regarding community trust in implementing collaboration related to efforts to prevent and control forest and land fires in the Batu Empar sub-district. This problem of trust between stakeholders often occurs between the community and the company. This is due to the issue of grabbing community land by the company, this factor makes the relationship between the community and the company become out of sync.

The four aspects of *governance* that the author sees are aspects that hinder the collaboration process. The absence

of SOPs at each stage makes it vulnerable to maladministration and technical maladministration, namely the clarity of the duties and functions of each stakeholder involved in implementing the collaboration has not been clearly stated administratively in the form of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) document, this has happened over some time. A long time that could have been completed in a short time. As of the writing of this paper, there is no SOP that significantly regulates the implementation of collaboration, especially at the sub-district level, both technically and administratively.

Fifth, Access to Authority (*Access to Authority*) Access to obtain information regarding the implementation of collaboration is currently still not optimal, no information center is easily accessible to the public to obtain information regarding the implementation of collaboration. Access to authority holders should be carried out by the BPBD Service by opening a *Call Center service* and a *Website* that contains information regarding the implementation of collaboration, with the openness of this public information can be used to see developments and information regarding socialization-related to preventing and controlling forest fires or making things easier for the community. In reporting if forest and land fires occur through the available call center.

Sixth Access to Resources (*Access to Resources*) In implementing collaboration related to efforts to prevent and control forest and land fires in Batu Hampar District, it is still not optimal, there are still several problems related to the fulfillment of facilities and infrastructure to support the implementation of programs in collaboration, for example in efforts to carry out monitoring and early alert directly to the location. There are still problems, namely that monitoring vehicles are still inadequate and are not able to penetrate the depths of the forest to carry out wider monitoring.

4.1 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, a conclusion can be drawn, that the implementation of collaboration in efforts to prevent and control forest and land fires in Batu Hampar District, Rokan Hilir Regency can be considered to have been carried out quite well but not optimally, this can be seen from three indicators, namely Collaboration Dynamics, Collaborative Actions, and Impact and Adaptation. Based on these indicators, each actor has been able to improve the quality and quantity in implementing collaboration and each actor has carried out their role quite well. BPBD as a determinant of the direction of collaboration implementation policy at the highest level has carried out its function well although there are still several things that are still missing. Needs to be completed again, such as determining standard operational procedures in implementing collaboration. Apart from that, the Batu Hampar District Government has also made efforts to unite each actor so that they play a maximum role in implementing collaboration. The role of the private sector in implementing collaboration can also be said to have gone quite well. The private sector, namely the company PT Sindora Seraya, always provides the best contribution with the programs and facilities provided by the company for implementing collaboration, and the role of the Fire Care Community (MPA).

There are several obstacles in implementing collaboration that must be addressed by the Batu Hampar District government so that implementing collaboration can have maximum impact. This can be seen from several

indicators of obstacles to implementing collaboration put forward by De Save, namely *Networked Structure, Commitment to Common Purpose, Trust Among Participants, Governance, Access to Authority, and Access to Resources*. From these indicators, researchers assess that there are still problems in collaboration that have the potential to hinder the implementation of collaboration so that it cannot provide maximum impact.

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