Sustainable Land Management: Formulation of Policy for Forest and Land Fire Prevention in Ogan Ilir, South Sumatera

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ABSTRACT

Forest and land fires in Ogan Ilir Regency, South Sumatra, are a serious issue that endangers the environment and the well-being of the community. The main causes of forest and land fires are a lack of firefighting equipment, low public awareness, and the practice of land clearing by burning. This research aims to formulate effective policies for handling forest and land fires in Ogan Ilir Regency, with a focus on improving firefighting infrastructure, community education campaigns, and technological empowerment. This research uses a qualitative approach with interview techniques, observation, and document analysis to extract information from relevant stakeholders. The results of the policy formulation concluded that some of the proposed policy alternatives involve improving firefighting infrastructure, community education campaigns, and technological empowerment. The combination of these strategies is expected to create positive changes in handling forest and land fires. Holistic policy implementation, involving the active participation of the community and stakeholders, is key in overcoming forest and land fires in Ogan Ilir Regency. Suggestions for policymakers include strengthening regulations, investing in technology, and financial incentives to support sustainable practices.

Keywords: formulation of policy, forest, and land fires, Ogan Ilir

1. INTRODUCTION

The sustainability of the world's environment has become a major issue in the past decade, with a focus on major problems, one of which is forest and land fires, which have a serious impact on ecosystems and human welfare. (Ramdani & Purnomo, 2022). Amidst the complexity of this challenge, Ogan Ilir Regency, South Sumatra, has emerged as a region that has been substantially impacted by this phenomenon (Utomo et al., 2022). As an ecological entity with biodiversity and diverse ecosystems, Ogan Ilir Regency has experienced significant impacts from forest and land fires (Usmadi, 2023). This phenomenon not only threatens biodiversity but also has a significant impact on the well-being of local communities and economic sustainability (Brad & Hein, 2023). Protection and management efforts are outlined in regulations and policies, so that they can be used as a reference in land management, in accordance with Government Regulation No. 71 of 2014 and PP No. 57 of 2016, where management consists of planning, utilization, control (prevention, mitigation, and recovery), maintenance and supervision. In addition to technical aspects, the implementation of restoration strategies in active communities can help the recovery of degraded land (Syahza et al., 2020).

Furthermore, the problem of forest and land fires is a serious challenge that threatens global ecosystems and environmental balance (Yokelson et al., 2022). This research focuses on Ogan Ilir Regency, South Sumatra, an area that faces significant consequences from forest and land fires. Identifying the factors that cause forest and land fires is a key focus in determining appropriate and sustainable mitigation measures (Hero Saharjo & Uswatun Hasanah, 2023). Ogan Ilir Regency, which is located in South Sumatra Province, is one of the areas that is highly vulnerable to forest and land fires (Nguyen et al., 2022). In an effort to address this risk, the local government has issued Local Regulation No. 6 of 2013 which regulates the Control of Forest and Land Fires (Mubarak & Syahrin, 2023). Although regulative measures have been taken, the challenge of dealing with forest and land fires

remains a major focus in this area (Zakiah et al., 2022). This regulation responds to the conditions of the region, which is one of the districts that experience the most forest fires in South Sumatra (Afni et al., 2022). This regional regulation shows the government's attention to the forest and land fires that occur almost every year, which have a negative impact on the economy, health, agriculture and plantations, environment, forestry, transportation, and others (Hein et al., 2022). Thus, forest and land fires are beyond the provisions issued by the Central Government, which requires support from the Provincial government (Purnomo et al., 2018).

According to data released by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Ogan Ilir Regency, 259 forest and land fires were recorded in the region during 2023. This condition is a serious concern because it covers a total area of more than 1000 hectares of burned land. It is important to note that most of the land affected by the fires was in unproductive or abandoned land areas (Utami et al., 2018). The extent of idle land in Ogan Ilir Regency is not well documented, but based on information from the Ogan Ilir Regency government it is estimated that there are more than 30,000 ha of idle land. The process of utilizing idle land requires a strategic approach that can be scientifically analyzed from a public policy perspective (Picanço Rodrigues & Leonel Caetano, 2023). Ogan Ilir Regency has the potential to be a role model in implementing a policy strategy for handling idle land. An in-depth analysis of the causal factors is the first step to developing a solid understanding of the problem (Horton et al., 2022). While regulations are in place, their implementation needs to be strengthened, and additional measures may be needed to involve more parties, including local communities, in prevention and mitigation efforts (Di Gregorio et al., 2017). Raising awareness of the risks of forest and land fires and collaborative efforts will be key in reducing the negative impacts caused by these events in Ogan Ilir Regency.

This research will systematically describe the factors that trigger forest and land fires, providing a foundation for the formulation of sustainable and effective policies. A key challenge faced by Ogan Ilir Regency is the need for more effective strategies in the prevention and suppression of forest and land fires (Bargali et al., 2024). Policy formulation is a crucial stage in determining the handling of forest and land fire in the Ogan Ilir region (Carrilho et al., 2024). This process includes the identification of problems, the determination of coping strategies, and policy alternatives (De Donà, 2021). Issues that have been raised on the policy agenda are then discussed by policymakers (Linder & Peters, 1990a). The problems are described in detail to find the best solutions. These solutions come from a variety of alternatives or policy options available (Masood & Azfar Nisar, 2021). As with the process when a problem makes it onto the policy agenda, in the policy formulation stage, each alternative competes to become the adopted policy option to solve the problem (Gunn, 2017). At this stage, every stakeholder will be active in submitting proposals for the best solution.

By referring to this definition, it can be concluded that policy formulation is a process in which policymaking actors design solutions to solve existing problems (Howlett & Mukherjee, 2017). The best policy alternative is chosen as the optimal solution from the various alternative solutions available. Using a public administration theory approach, it is hoped that this research can provide new insights to create a resilient and sustainability-oriented mitigation strategy, not only for Ogan Ilir Regency but also as a model for similar regions at the global level. Using a public policy approach, this research seeks to significantly contribute to the current understanding and solutions in mitigating forest and

land fires, particularly in Ogan Ilir Regency. This research aims to formulate effective policies for handling forest and land fires in Ogan Ilir Regency, focusing on improving firefighting infrastructure, community education campaigns, and technological empowerment.

2.   LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Public Policy

The development of public administration perspectives continues to undergo an evolution that is strongly influenced by the dynamics of change in the public administration, public policy, and governance environments, all of which form an interrelated ecosystem (Kassa & Ning, 2023). It is important to note that the term "governance" is not synonymous with "government". Nonetheless, governments at various levels have the potential to act as an integral part of the governance process (Funko et al., 2023). The term "governance" in public administration is often used to describe the relationship between organizations (Yi et al., 2021). The use of this concept not only includes the involvement of public organizations in formulating policies but also involves policy implementation. In general, "governance" is defined as the interconnectedness of various organizations to achieve public goals (Irani et al., 2023).

Public policy refers to a series of measures or decisions taken by the government or public institutions to achieve certain goals in society (Sallán et al., 2012). These policies can involve various aspects of people's lives, such as economic, social, environmental, health, education, and security (Figenschou et al., 2024). Decision-making in public policy involves problem analysis, plan formulation, implementation, and outcome evaluation. Public policy involves decisions taken by governments or public authorities (Monarcha-Matlak, 2021). Public policies always have goals or desired outcomes. These goals can vary, such as improving people's welfare, reducing poverty, protecting the environment, or increasing the level of education (Kassa & Ning, 2023).

Moreover, public policymakin g involves a series of steps, including problem identification, data collection, policy formulation, stakeholder consultation, and decision-making (Wang & You, 2024). Once a policy is created, the next step is implementation, which is putting the policy into action in real life. This involves resource allocation, oversight, and inter-agency coordination. Public policies have an impact on Society, economic, social, cultural, or environmental, depending on the nature of the policy adopted (Madan & Ashok, 2023).

The government recognizes that the challenges in solving public affairs are becoming increasingly complex and require the involvement of more than one entity or sector. Increasing resource constraints, both financial and human, have made the government realize that a collaborative approach involving various parties is a necessity. (Purnomo et al., 2023). Under these conditions, relying on the government alone to tackle every public problem becomes unrealistic. Therefore, the concept of governance that involves active participation and cooperation from the private sector, civil society organizations, and other elements, is considered a more effective and responsive solution to the dynamics of developing public problems (Bawa, 2024). The government's inability to address all aspects of public affairs on its own also reflects a paradigm shift in public administration, which

increasingly recognizes the need for the involvement of various stakeholders to achieve optimal and sustainable results (Adam, 2023).

2.2 Policy Formulation

The public policymaking process has become increasingly crucial in an era of community dynamics and the complexity of the challenges faced by the government. This process is not just a flow of administrative formalities but an important stage that shapes the direction, character, and quality of government services to the public (Bartley Hildreth et al., 2016). Public policy embraces the essence of the state's duty to answer problems and meet the needs of society. Governments can carefully respond to the dynamics of change in various sectors of life, from the economy and education to the environment and health (Chowdhury et al., 2024). This process is the foundation that enables governments to manage resources wisely, prioritize critical issues, and create solutions that positively impact all of society.

In addition, public policy brings a democratizing dimension to governance. Public participation in the policymaking process creates space for a plurality of voices and representation of diverse interests (Jordan & Turnpenny, 2015). It is not just a formal act, but rather a concrete foundation for bridging citizens' expectations and needs with the resulting policies. The importance of this process is also reflected in its ability to reduce social conflict and inequality. By formulating inclusive and equitable policies, the government can maintain a balance between different groups in society, prevent conflicts that may arise, and reduce inequalities that can weaken social structures (Craft & Howlett, 2012).

In a broader view, public policy is not only a tool for managing government, but also an instrument of change towards prosperity (van Noordt & Tangi, 2023). Through the right policies, governments can empower people, improve quality of life, and create an enabling environment for growth and development (Roelfsema et al., 2020). As such, the public policymaking process is not just an administrative routine, but a dynamic stage that creates the foundation for effective, inclusive, and responsive governance.

The stages of public policymaking can involve community participation, transparency, and accountability to ensure that policies reflect the needs and aspirations of the community as a whole (George, 2021). In addition, effective communication with all relevant parties is important to support successful policy implementation. Public policy formulation is the foundation for effective and responsive policies (Linder & Peters, 1990b). This stage ensures that policies are not only relevant to the issues at hand but also based on an in-depth understanding of the social, economic, and political context. In other words, policy formulation is a critical step to creating a solid and structured framework for the entire policymaking process (van Buuren et al., 2020).

Public policy formulation marks the beginning of the entire policymaking process and has an urgency in shaping the foundation of quality policies (Bauer & Becker, 2020). This stage paves the way to clearly define the issues that require government attention. In-depth and informed problem identification at the formulation stage is key to understanding the root causes of problems faced by a particular society or sector (Scupola & Mergel, 2022). Staying focused and setting specific goals are also positive impacts of the policy formulation stage. By setting measurable goals, the government can provide a clear direction to design policies that meet the needs of society. Therefore, policy formulation

plays an important role in ensuring that every action taken by the government has clear and measurable objectives (Lionardo et al., 2024).

In addition, policy formulation allows the government to evaluate various policy alternatives that may be carried out (Haghani et al., 2024). This evaluation process helps in choosing the most appropriate and effective option for achieving the set goals. Therefore, the policy formulation stage avoids making decisions that are impulsive or based on limited understanding. The participatory aspect of policy formulation is also important, as involving the community and stakeholders at an early stage can result in policies that are more responsive to the needs and aspirations of the community (Di Gregorio et al., 2017). Public involvement at the formulation stage creates the legitimacy and support necessary for successful policy implementation in the future.

3. METHODOLOGY

The research methods used in this study were designed to carefully detail the complex issue of forest and land fires in Ogan Ilir Regency, South Sumatra, with a focus on in-depth and holistic understanding. The research adopted a qualitative approach through a case study design, enabling a detailed investigation of the dynamics and interactions between the social, economic, and ecological factors that influence this phenomenon at the local level. To achieve the research objectives, a strategically diversified set of research informants was identified, including the Regent of Ogan Ilir, the Head of the Ogan Ilir Regional Disaster Management Agency, Village Heads, local communities, non-governmental organizations, as well as idle land owners from both the government and private sector. Involving them as key stakeholders is expected to generate richer and more representative data. The research was conducted from December 2023 to February 2024. In this research, there are 3 categories of informants, namely Main Informants, Key Informants and Additional Informants. The main informants were 5 people, key informants were 5 people and additional informants were 5 people. The questions asked to informants regarding the obstacles faced in handling forest and land fires, policy strategies in overcoming disasters and alternative policies that can be carried out in overcoming forest and land fires in Ogan Ilir Regency.

In the data collection process, structured interview techniques were used to gain in-depth insights, while field observations provided a first-hand understanding of the physical and environmental conditions involved. Documentation from relevant policies, reports, and documents were also analyzed to support the empirical findings. This approach ensured a diversity of data sources and enabled the researcher to gain a comprehensive understanding of the impacts of forest and land fires in the Ogan Ilir Regency. Data analysis was conducted through data reduction, collating key findings from interviews, observations, and documents to present relevant information. The results of the analysis are presented in the form of narratives and policy formulations to highlight patterns, trends, and key findings. Conclusions drawn from the data collected will form the basis for developing relevant and practical policy recommendations, creating a foundation for sustainable and effective mitigation measures to address the risk of forest and land fires in Ogan Ilir Regency.

4. DISCUSSION

The research was carried out in Ogan Ilir Regency, South Sumatra. Ogan Ilir Regency is administratively divided into 16 sub-districts, 227 villages, and 14 sub-districts, covering an area of 2,461.37 km2. The largest sub-district is Rambang Kuang, followed by North Indralaya and Muara Kuang, and the smallest is Rantau Panjang. Pemulutan Sub-district has the most villages, with 25, followed by Tanjung Batu Sub-district, which has 19. Ogan Ilir Regency is dominated by swamps, with lowland and tidal swamps accounting for 65% of the district's area. The topography of Ogan Ilir Regency is relatively flat, with slopes ranging from 0 to 5% and elevations ranging from 0 to 50 meters above sea level. The northern part of Ogan Ilir Regency is a vast expanse of swampy lowlands ranging from Pemulutan, West Pemulutan, South Pemulutan, and South Indralaya sub-districts, whereas Tanjung Batu, Payaraman, Lubuk Keliat, Rambang Kuang, and Muara Kuang sub-districts have flat to undulating terrain with heights of up to 14 meters above sea level. Soil acidity ranges from pH 4.0 to pH 6.0. There are approximately 24,488 ha of idle land in Ogan Ilir Regency, most of which is wetland consisting of peatland and swamp. Ogan Ilir Regency has an area of 2,666.07 km^2 or 266,607 ha. Of this area, the potential for rice fields is 69,702 ha, existing rice fields are 52,473.5 ha, other planted 1,864.5 ha and the remaining 15,364 ha is idle land spread across 16 sub-districts.

Based on the general condition of the research location, Ogan Ilir Regency has both positive and negative potential. According to data from the Disaster Management Agency, there were approximately 259 forest and land fire incidents between January and October 15, 2023. The report documented the affected land area, which totaled more than 1,088 hectares. To address the issue, the Ogan Ilir Regency Government has implemented concrete measures to reduce the impact of forest and land fires. However, fires still occurred throughout 2023, therefore we examine more deeply the formulation stage of policy formulation which is the entrance and basic foundation in formulating a policy. The results of interviews with multi-stakeholders obtained information that the policies that have been carried out can be summarized as follows:

1) Decree of the Regent of Ogan Ilir Number: 209/KEP/BPBD/2023 dated February 10, 2023, concerning the Determination of Emergency Alert Status for Smoke Disaster due to Forest and Land Fires in Ogan Ilir Regency.

2) Decree of the Regent of Ogan Ilir Number: 360/KEP/BPBD/2023 dated May 5, 2023, concerning the Emergency Command Post for Smoke Disaster due to Forest and Land Fires in Ogan Ilir Regency.

The stages in policy formulation include 3 main stages, namely problem identification, determination of coping strategies, and policy alternatives. The process of collecting data through observation, interviews, and field documentation methods to multi-stakeholders so that it can produce several findings of the subject matter in the formulation stage. The first stage, namely problem identification, produces several main causal factors for forest and land fires in Ogan Ilir, namely:

1) Limited equipment for handling forest and land fires has hampered the effectiveness of the Fire Service Department and the Fire Care Community (MPA).

2) Low community awareness of appeals and warnings from the Village Head, MPA, and Bhabinkatibmas (Indonesian community security and order-fostering police) is a significant problem.

3) Forest/land burning tends to occur during land clearing because the cost of the burning method is more economical compared to the use of high technology such as excavators, mowers, and chainsaws/woodcutters.

4) The participation of the private sector in environmentally harmful activities, such as land clearing by burning, can be an obstacle to countermeasures.

5) Unproductive and unutilized idle land.

The results of this study reveal a series of in-depth findings on the causes of land fires in Ogan Ilir Regency, South Sumatra. First, the limitations of land and forest fire management equipment, which affect the effectiveness of the Fire Service Department and the Fire Care Community (Indonesian: *Masyarakat Peduli Api* – MPA), are a major concern. In this context, policy measures should be directed at improving capacity and responsiveness through the renewal of more modern equipment (Arshed et al., 2014). Low public awareness of appeals and warnings from the Village Head, MPA, and Bhabinkatibmas (Indonesian community security and order-fostering police) is a serious obstacle that needs special attention in policy formulation. Efforts to improve public awareness through educational campaigns and the active participation of village officials will increase their involvement in fire prevention (George, 2021). In addition, the finding that land burning is more economical during land clearing suggests the need for policies that encourage the use of high technology in agricultural practices, while considering the economic aspects (Khan et al., 2024). The participation of the private sector in environmentally harmful activities points to the need for stricter regulations to ensure sustainable practices. Unutilized idle land is also a serious concern, and effective idle land management strategies need to be implemented to reduce the risk of fire (Pandey et al., 2023). By comprehensively understanding the factors that cause land fires, policy implications can detail more effective and sustainable management strategies, ensuring a positive contribution to theory and practice in the fields of public policy and disaster mitigation.

The second stage is the countermeasure strategy that has been carried out through various technical and non-technical instruments. The countermeasure strategies that have been carried out are:

1) Conduct campaigns and educate the community to avoid clearing agricultural/plantation land by burning.

2) Order the village head to ensure that village/sub-district officials actively supervise and patrol community farming activities to prevent damage and potential hazards to the environment.

3) Invite village heads in their areas to put up banners, distribute edicts, and use other social media to convey the prohibition of clearing plantation/agricultural land by burning.

4) Establishing Emergency Command Posts for Smoke Disaster Emergency Preparedness due to Forest and Land Fires at the village level.

5) Form a Village Task Force / Fire Care Community (MPA) consisting of 6 people per village.

6) Issuing a Village Head Decree on the Structure of the Command Post (Posko) for Emergency Preparedness for Haze Disaster due to Land and Forest Fires at the village level, along with the names of the members of the Village Task Force / Fire Care Community that has been formed.

7) Mapped the region into four main zones, with the following divisions:

- ZONE 1 AND 4: Covers the sub-districts of Indralaya, North Indralaya, Pemulutan, and West Pemulutan.

- ZONE 2: Involves the sub-districts of South Indralaya, Tanjung Batu, and Payaraman.

- ZONE 3: Includes the sub-districts of Tanjung Raja, Sungai Pinang, Kandis, Rantau Panjang, Rantau Alai, and Pemulutan Selatan.

The results of the second formulation stage of the research highlighted the strategies for tackling forest and land fires in Ogan Ilir Regency, based on an in-depth analysis of the results of discussions, observations, and documentation with stakeholders. First, campaigns and education to the community are the main points, prioritizing prevention by avoiding clearing agricultural/plantation land through burning (Astuti & Fatimah, 2024). This approach reflects responsiveness to the root of the problem, namely community awareness. Second, the strategy of ordering the village head to supervise farming/plantation activities creates a strong monitoring mechanism at the local level, strengthening the role of the village government in protecting the environment and preventing potential hazards (Sarah, 2021). Third, the use of social media and banners to disseminate information on the prohibition of land clearing by burning emphasizes the importance of broad and effective communication. This strategy helps shape collective awareness and active participation in prevention efforts. Fourth, the establishment of Emergency Command Posts for Smoke Disaster Emergency Preparedness at the village level, as well as the formation of Village Task Forces/MPA, are proactive steps to improve preparedness in dealing with potential forest and land fire disasters.

The next step is the issuance of a Village Head Decree on the structure of the Command Post and the members of the Village Task Force/Community Fire Awareness Unit. This creates a strong legal basis for organizing and managing suppression activities at the village level (Sarmiasih & Pratama, 2019). Finally, the mapping of the region into four main zones demonstrates a deep understanding of the geography and potential risks of forest and land fires in each area. In terms of theory and practice, the proposed suppression strategy makes a significant contribution to the public policy literature, emphasizing the importance of participatory approaches, effective communication, and coordination between agencies in handling forest and land fires. Meanwhile, a discussion of the limitations of the research recognizes that the successful implementation of this policy can be influenced by varying local factors, so adaptation and customization are required according to the local context (Sundari et al., 2022). Thus, the results of this second phase of research provide a valuable contribution to scientific knowledge, with direct implications for the practice of forest and land fire management in Ogan Ilir Regency, and can serve as a reference for the development of similar policies in other regions with similar challenges.

Based on the findings in the field, in the formulation stage carried out, there are shortcomings in the third stage, namely formulating policy alternatives. Policy alternatives from stakeholders related to the findings in the first two stages can be a solution and

improvement for further policy formulation. The research results lead us to the crucial third stage in the formulation of policies for handling forest and land fires in Ogan Ilir Regency, namely the selection of policy alternatives. Several policy alternatives have been identified to respond to the causes of land fires, which involve limited fire-fighting equipment, low public awareness, and the practice of land clearing by burning. First, a strategy to improve firefighting infrastructure is a crucial solution to increase the responsiveness and effectiveness of the Fire Department in the region. Second, through campaigns and community education, we can change the paradigm and behavior that tends to use burning as a land-clearing method. Meanwhile, the third policy alternative focuses on enforcing the ban on burning by involving village heads and Bhabinkatibmas (Indonesian community security and order-fostering police) in active monitoring and patrols. Fourth, by establishing Emergency Alert Command Posts and Village/Community Fire Care Task Forces, we can improve emergency response and active community participation in forest and land fire management. Fifth, the implementation of zoning regulations can ensure that regulations and strategies are tailored to the characteristics and risks of fire in each region. Finally, the Village Head Decree is a formal instrument to establish the structure of the Command Post and the Village/Community Fire Task Force. This combination of policy alternatives is expected to create a holistic, complementary, and synergized approach to addressing the problem of forest and land fires in Ogan Ilir Regency.

These alternative policies are developmental in nature and are connected to the strategies that have been implemented by stakeholders, especially the Ogan Ilir Regency Government. Comprehensively, there are several alternative policies that can be applied to complete the policy formulation stage. There are several concrete and effective policy alternatives that can be proposed to achieve breakthroughs and reforms in handling forest and land fires. Some of them involve new and innovative approaches, namely:

1. Remote Sensing Technology and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) (Rebelo et al., 2017)

Utilizing remote sensing and GIS technology for real-time monitoring of idle land, so as to detect potential fires early. Integration of these technologies with early warning systems can enhance quick and efficient response.

2. Implementation of Payment for Environmental Services (Management et al., 2022)

Develop financial incentive programs, such as payments for environmental services, to owners of idle land who maintain environmental sustainability and do not use burning methods in land clearing. This can encourage sustainable practices and fire prevention.

3. Involving Advanced Technology in Fire Suppression (Syaufina, 2018)

Applying advanced technologies, such as drones and artificial intelligence algorithms, in fire suppression efforts. These technologies can provide more accurate monitoring and help firefighters identify hotspots and optimize suppression strategies.

4. Partnerships with the Private Sector (Putra et al., 2019)

Promote partnerships with private companies, especially those with activities in the forestry or agriculture sectors, to jointly implement sustainable practices and invest in fire monitoring and prevention systems.

5. Community Extension and Engagement with Participatory Approaches (Oduro Appiah et al., 2021)

Adopt a participatory approach to community outreach and engagement, involving local communities in policy formulation, planning, and implementation of forest and land fire management strategies. This can improve policy sustainability and acceptance at the local level.

6.   Integrated Early Warning System (Linser & Lier, 2020)

Establish an integrated early warning system that involves data from multiple sources, including weather, land conditions, and population density maps. This system should be able to provide timely and accurate warnings to affected communities.

7.   Strengthening Deterrent Laws and Sanctions (Nisa & Suharno, 2020)

Strengthen the legal framework on forest and land fires with strong sanctions and effective detection of violations. This can be a more efficient law enforcement instrument to prevent environmentally harmful burning practices.

A combination of these policy alternatives can form a comprehensive breakthrough and reform in the management of forest and land fires. It is important to involve all stakeholders, including local communities, in designing and implementing these policies to achieve sustainable impacts.

5.   CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In the context of handling forest and land fires in Ogan Ilir Regency, South Sumatra, this research provides an in-depth understanding of the causal factors, mitigation strategies, and alternative policies that can be implemented. Stages of factors causing forest and land fires include limited handling equipment, low public awareness, and the practice of land clearing by burning are the main factors in the occurrence of forest and land fires in Ogan Ilir Regency. Stages of Effective Mitigation Strategies include active community involvement in campaigns and education to change behavior and land-clearing practices. Enforcement of the burning ban with intensive monitoring and patrols is also an effective strategy for reducing the risk of forest and land fires. Stages of Innovative Policy Alternatives include Policy alternatives involving remote sensing technology, financial incentives, advanced technology in suppression, and partnerships with the private sector can be considered as innovative measures that can improve efficiency and effectiveness in handling forest and land fires. In overcoming the forest and land fire disaster in Ogan Ilir District, several steps have been taken by adding technical equipment, mobilizing fire awareness communities and using GIS in monitoring the location of forest and land fires.

Suggestions and recommendations that can be used to support the implementation of forest and land fire management policies in Ogan Ilir Regency through Strengthening Public Awareness, Improving Equipment and Technology, Multi-Party Cooperation, Strict Regulations and Sanctions, Development of Integrated Early Warning Systems, Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation. By implementing some of these things, it is hoped that Ogan Ilir Regency can face the challenges of forest and land fires more effectively, create a sustainable environment, and make a positive contribution to overall national disaster management.

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