

## Implementation of Coordination Policy for Forest and Land Fire Control Task Units in Riau Province

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### Abstract

*Forest and Land Fires in Riau Province are still happening today, this happens because of many factors ranging from natural factors and human factors. The method used in this study uses qualitative research methods. The results showed that the coordination of the Karhutla task force in controlling forest and land fires in Riau Province in 2020 involved many stakeholders, especially local stakeholders, the implementation of coordination policies in forest fire control was not optimal because the coordination process had a long span of control. Then the author offers a combination model of policy implementation with a dynamic coordination model. This dynamic coordination model will make decision making in forest and land fire control more targeted and reduce the long span of control so that the implementation of forest and land fire control in the future will be more optimal.*

### Keywords

implementation;  
coordination; coordination  
model; forest; land fire



## I. Introduction

The damage that occurs in protected forest areas and forest reserves due to forest fires, illegal logging, encroachment, and land tenure is increasing, in protected forest areas and forest reserves the damage that occurs is 103,936.82 Ha and 22,273.65 Ha. Forest damage in limited and permanent production forest area is 551,369.74 Ha and 859,073.78 Ha. In 2013, the total area of forest damage was 1,536,653.99 Ha or about 36.74% of the total forest area of Riau Province. This condition is caused by unclear boundaries of forest areas in the field, because they have been lost and damaged, and weak supervision and law enforcement. On the other hand, the ability to rehabilitate forests and critical lands tends to decrease, because the forests and critical lands to be rehabilitated have been controlled by irresponsible parties. In 2009, the rehabilitation of forests and critical land area of 275.28 thousand hectares decreased to 95 thousand hectares in 2013 (Febrian, 2018).

Riau Province has extensive forest resources such as peatland potential; however, forest resources which are the lifeblood of life have not been managed optimally. Forestry problems in Riau Province have shifted from illegal logging to land tenure by the private sector (Zainal, 2017). Forests have an important role as a protection for life support systems to regulate water systems, prevent flooding, control erosion, prevent seawater intrusion and maintain soil fertility. However, due to weak supervision and law enforcement against forestry crimes such as illegal logging, area encroachment, land occupation, forest fires and encroachment of forest areas, the role of forests is decreasing; this condition is exacerbated by extreme weather changes, as a result of "global warming".

Forestry sector policy certainly cannot be separated from the Spatial and Regional Planning (RTRW). In the context of preparing the Strategic Plan, the Central Government through the Ministry of Forestry must coordinate with the Provincial Government so that

they are able to identify the implications of the spatial structure and pattern plan for the needs of forestry policies, by comparing the spatial plan with existing conditions.

Fires that are already large are very difficult to extinguish even using high-tech extinguishing equipment. The fire only goes out after the fuel (Heikkila et al., 1993). Then (Chandler et al., 1983) also said that knowledge of fire sources is a key factor in increasing the success of forest and land fire prevention. Then (Zainal, 2020) stated that the forest fires that occurred in Riau Province could not be separated from the interests of the business world and the government, especially when granting plantation forest permits to companies. Government is not built to serve its own needs, but aims to serve the needs and interests of the community and create conditions that allow each member of the community to develop their abilities and creativity to achieve common goals (Perdana, 2019).

In general, land area has a direct effect on production, if land area increases, it will automatically increase production. However, at a certain time the planting area and production will not affect directly if there are several factors in it including planting age which directly affects production (Hasibuan et al, 2020). Forest and land fires that occur in Riau Province are cases that are repeated every year with conditions that fluctuate every year. History records that forest and land fires that occurred in 2015 have forced Riau Province to close airports, schools, government office activities are limited, this of course has an impact on public services and the economic condition of the people of Riau Province. (Rauf, Rahyunir et al., 2020) said that forest fires are one of the national security threats and disasters faced by people in Indonesia, especially the people of Riau Province, forest fires in Indonesia have occurred massively and systematically.

Based on the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.32/Menlhk/Setjen/KUM.1/3/2016 dated April 16, 2016 concerning Forest and Land Fire Control, it has been mandated that the Provincial Government must establish a Forest and Land Fire Control Organization with a coordinating function in the form of a Forest and Land Fire Controlling Unit. Provincial Land and Forest Fire Control Tasks.

Then the Riau Provincial government issued the Riau Governor's Decree number: Kpts.634/III/2020 dated March 24, 2020 regarding the Command of the Task Force for Forest and Land Fire Control in Riau Province. From all the problems and research phenomena that the authors have described above, the researchers set the title of this research with "Implementation of Coordination Policy on Forest and Land Fire Control Task Forces in Riau Province". Then the purpose of this study was to analyze the implementation of the coordination policy of the Riau Province Land and Forest Fire Control Task Force.

## **II. Research Methods**

This study uses the post-positivism paradigm, which seeks to reveal social realities that ontologically can never be fully understood due to the limitations of human nature. Therefore, researchers use various data sources (primary and secondary) to be able to understand social reality more. Key informants who become primary data sources also vary. Furthermore, the research methodology will be explained further through the elaboration of the following points: research design, research conceptual framework, required data, informants/respondents and the means of determining them, data collection techniques and instruments, data analysis techniques, research locations and schedules.

(Sugiyono, 2011) emphasizes that in order to produce a research that is academically accountable and refers to the four basic principles of accountable research, namely the

scientific method, data, purpose and use, a researcher needs to develop a research methodology that can provide a description to the researcher and the reader about the steps involved. steps taken in solving the problem.

This study uses a research design with a qualitative approach. According to Moleong, qualitative research is research to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions and others holistically and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context by utilizing various natural method. Qualitative research has other uses for understanding social interactions and understanding the feelings of people who are difficult to understand.

The qualitative approach is conceptually very descriptive, the data collected is more in the form of words, or pictures than numbers because it is very complex, dynamic, requires determination, accuracy, compliance, honesty of informants, and full of meaning so that it is not adequate when examined with a quantitative approach that uses a quantitative approach implemented tend to be more simple, mechanistic, and ignore the unique dynamics of human behavior.

Respondents in qualitative research are called informants. In this study, the informant is a person who is considered to know the true phenomenon that is the object of research so that it can assist the author in digging up the information and data needed in a qualitative approach. In connection with the aim of obtaining data that is as accurate as possible, the informants were selected intentionally (purposive) sampling, namely by determining people who are considered to understand well the research problem being studied. Technically, in the process of determining informants, researchers first conducted field observations and preliminary research at the institutional level and also conducted interviews with related parties. Through these two processes, the researcher was then able to identify the informants needed in this research.

### **III. Results and Discussion**

#### **3.1 Influence of Interest**

In classifying and categorizing stakeholders, categorization analysis is used which classifies stakeholders based on their level of importance and influence. The method used to classify stakeholders uses an interest influence matrix based on the interests or interests and influence of stakeholders (Eden & Eckermann, 2013) on the implementation of the Policy Coordination of the Command of the Task Force for Forest and Land Fire Control in Riau Province. Stakeholders for each category in the policy implementation of the Coordination of the Task Force Command for Forest and Land Fire Control in Riau Province consist of:

- 1) Key player (key player). Stakeholders with a high level of interest and influence; are the Governor of Riau as Commander of the Task Force, and BPBD of Riau Province as Head of the Task Force, Forest and Land Fire Control in Riau Province and the Riau Province Environment and Forestry Service.
- 2) Support (context setter). Stakeholders with low level of interest but high influence; are the Indonesian National Army (TNI), and the Indonesian National Police (Polri) who are involved in controlling forest and land fires in Riau Province.
- 3) Subject (subjects). Stakeholders with a high level of interest but low influence; is a Community Forum, and Indigenous Peoples Affected by Forest and Land Fires in Riau Province.

- 4) Other followers (crowd). Stakeholders with low level of interest and influence; are university academics who are concerned with forest and land fires in Riau Province, private companies, district and city governments in Riau province.

The interests of the actors in the task force for controlling forest and land fires in Riau Province have a major influence in being able to control forest and land fires in areas prone to forest and land fires.

From the data above, it can be seen that the distribution of forest and land fire-prone areas in Riau Province in 2020 is spread throughout the districts and cities. However, the concentration of forest fires distribution is still seen in three regencies, namely, Rokan Hilir Regency, Bengkalis Regency and Indragiri Hilir Regency. Where, of the three regencies forest and land fires are scattered in rural areas.

In the Indicator of Interest, the problem of forest and land fires in Riau Province involves many actors, from the national level to the community who are the first and main beneficiaries of the forest fire problem. This issue was raised by the Governor as Commander of the task force:

"The community hopes that the existing policies can have a direct impact on the community, in the sense of being a solution to the problem of forest and land fires. And in this case, the Riau provincial government has issued a policy to establish a Task Force Command to control forest and land fires in Riau Province. in 2020 which is chaired by myself as the Governor." (Interview with the Governor of Riau).

In a different location, the Regent of Pelalawan also shared his opinion regarding this issue:

"Regarding the policy of establishing a Task Force Command to control forest and land fires in Riau Province in 2020, it has started to run in our area of Pelalawan, and we as the local government through coordination are always involved in the process of preventing forest and land fires in our area, of course what we do is based on the policy of the Governor." (Interview with the Regent of Pelalawan).

Based on the results of interviews with the Governor of Riau and the Regent of Pelalawan, it shows that a coordination line has been formed in terms of preventing forest and land fires with the establishment of the Task Force Command for controlling forest and land fires in Riau Province in 2020.

The problem of forest and land fires in Riau Province involves many actors, from the national level to the community who are the first and main beneficiaries of the forest fire problem. The Task Force Command for controlling forest and land fires in Riau Province in 2020 was formed by involving many stakeholders. Starting from the provincial government through the governor as commander of the task force, provincial forkompinda, provincial government, community elements, as well as elements of environmentalist non-governmental organizations.

Grindle (1975) mentions the type of benefit as one of the indicators in seeing policy implementation; should provide actual benefits not just formal and symbolic. The Type of Benefit dimension was developed to gather information on whether the implementation of the policy of coordinating the command of the forest and land fire control task force in Riau Province is beneficial in controlling forest and land fires in Riau Province. This shows that the policy of coordinating the command of the forest and land fire control task force should have a greater level of benefit to the target of the policy, namely reducing the quantity of forest and land fires compared to the government as the policy implementer.

The policy of coordinating the command of the forest and land fire control task force should have a greater level of benefit to the target of the policy, namely reducing the

quantity of forest and land fires compared to the government as the implementer of the policy. this:

"We don't know what policies the government has made regarding forest and land fire prevention, but what is certain is that we who are here do not feel any benefit because we are no longer able to freely open land and do gardening and our income is reduced because we depend on our lives in the forest" (Interview with Community).

"Many forests and land in our village have been taken over by the company so we can't do much because many of the people don't understand the rules, besides that the government is not serious about solving this problem. This makes people think that the government only benefits the company and the community doesn't pay attention to it." (Interview with Community Leaders).

From the results of the interviews above, it can be analyzed that the establishment of the command task force for preventing forest and land fires has not provided benefits to the community, especially the benefits of justice in law enforcement to perpetrators of land grabbing and land clearing.

The form of benefits from the policy should be the duty of the government to provide understanding to the target group, this is done to maximize the achievement of the objectives of a policy. The existence of a response to ignorance of the use of a policy will cause difficulties in communication factors in the process of developing future policies.

Forest and land fire control is all aspects of forest and land fire management including before, during and after a fire that includes all efforts to prevent, overcome and handle post forest and land fires. The implementation of forest and land fire control in Riau Province is carried out by the Task Force Command (Satgas) for forest and land fire control in Riau Province which has responsibilities: First, to improve forest and land fire control in the area through activities, prevention of forest and land fires, forest and land fire fighting, post fire handling / forest and land restoration. Second, cooperate and coordinate with each other to control forest and land fires starting from the village or sub-district, sub-district, city and provincial districts. Third, increasing the participation of the community and stakeholders for forest and land fire control activities. Fourth, improve law enforcement and provide strict sanctions for communities and or business entities that violate forest and land fires.

Characteristics of natural resources affect human actions, and individual human actions influence and determine the actions of other community groups. Joint action is the result of a coordinated effort by two or more actors. Joint action will be problematic if the attitudes and behavior of individuals or community groups depend on each other, for example if the actions of key players depend on the actions of subjects. The choice of attitudes and behavior that is not free in an interdependent situation is a social dilemma that has the potential to become a conflict of interest. Changes in the attitudes and behavior of individuals or groups in implementing policies are deviations from actions that should be taken to not being done. The similarity of attitudes and behavior of stakeholders (stakeholders) will determine whether or not the policies that have been determined are implemented or not.

According to Merilee S. Grindle (2016:142), the desired degree of change indicator explains that how much change you want or want to achieve through a policy implementation must have a clear scale. A policy is expected to provide good benefits on an ongoing basis. A good implementation will provide good output for a short or long period of time continuously and regularly.

In controlling forest and land fires, the joint target is to reduce the number of forest fires that occur. Forest and land fire control activities are not only carried out in the context of post-fire fire control but also focus on preventing forest and land fires.

The task of the command of the task force for controlling forest and land fires in Riau Province seeks to carry out its duties as well as possible, from the data obtained by the author it can be seen that there has been a decrease in the number of forest and land fires in Riau Province in 2020 by 62% from 2019 which then.

From the data above, it can be seen that the presence of a task force command to control forest and land fires in Riau Province in 2020 managed to reduce the number of forest and land fires in Riau Province by 62%. However, what needs to be observed is that the number of forest fires in Riau Province in 2020 is still one of the areas with a high number of forest and land fires in Indonesia. Forest and land fires in Riau Province, especially in two regencies, namely Indragiri Hilir and Pelalawan Regencies, experienced an increase in the number of fires compared to 2019.

Regarding the data on forest and land fires above, the Riau Provincial BPBD Executor and the Head of the Riau Province Environment and Forestry Service gave their opinions as follows:

"We as the Provincial BPBD are always ready for forest and land fires in Riau, we always coordinate with the district/city BPBD regarding the prevention of forest and land fires, especially in the dry season we always alert regional task forces. Although in Indonesia the rate of forest fires in Riau is still in the high category, this is all because Riau does have a different geographical condition from other regions in Indonesia, in Riau there are many peat areas and also a long dry season". (Interview with the Head of BPBD Riau Province).

"The Riau Provincial Environment and Forestry Service always receives complaints related to environmental damage due to forest and land fires, both complaints from the community, mass organizations, and NGOs. This is always a material for our evaluation and policy in dealing with forest and land fires in Riau." (Interview with the Head of the Environment and Forestry Office of Riau Province).

The control of forest and land fires in Riau Province in 2020 still faces several main obstacles that can change the achievement of the target in controlling forest fires itself. first, the vast area of peatlands in Riau Province which is so wide it reaches 4,962,671 hectares or 55.25%. Second, the location of the fire is difficult to reach and the water sources (canals and reservoirs) are drying up. Third, the lack of facilities (equipment/equipment) and inadequate budget in handling forest and land fires. Fourth, the number of forest and land fire locations for which permits are under the authority of the central government.

### **3.2 Location of Decision Making**

Decision making in a policy has an important role in the implementation of a policy, so in this section it must be explained where the decision making of a policy to be implemented is located. The location of decision making is of course very closely related to the stakeholders where every decision taken in carrying out a policy of a program must be in accordance with existing rules and regulations and decisions taken are of course for the common interest.

Grindle said that the location of the decision maker is the position or position of the policy maker so that it supports the decision making of a policy that will be implemented. The location of the decision maker (site of decision making) is one of the sub-dimensions



that must be described in the implementation of the coordination policy for the command of the forest and land fire control task force in Riau Province in 2020.

In making forest fire control decisions by the task force command, the main responsibility for making decisions is the Governor of Riau as the commander of the task force with the assistance of the Deputy Commander consisting of the Deputy Governor of Riau, the Riau Police Chief, Danrem 031 Wira Bima, and the Commander of Air Force Base Roesmin. Nurjadin and Riau Province BPBD. The decision-making of the Task Force for controlling forest and land fires in Riau Province was also influenced by the support of information, considerations and suggestions by the steering element consisting of the Head of the National BNPB, Chair of the Riau Provincial DPRD, Riau Attorney General's Office, Head of the Regional Intelligence Agency, Regional Secretary, Commander Lanal Riau, Chancellors, Head of the Riau Province Malay Traditional Institute, Ministry of Environment, Environmental Expert and Fire Expert.

An important role in the implementation of a policy, so in this section it must be explained where the decision making of a policy to be implemented, the issue was raised by the Mayor of Dumai and the Head of BPBD of Dumai City:

"In Dumai City itself, in carrying out forest and land fire prevention, we always coordinate with the Governor as the head of the task force, as well as the placement of officers in the field, we coordinate with the Regional Police and Korem 031 Wirabima Riau". (Interview with the Mayor of Dumai).

The results of the above interview show that every decision making in implementing forest and land fire prevention is always through coordination, especially to areas that are very prone to forest and land fires.

The policies carried out by the Riau Provincial government are outlined in the Riau Province's strategic policies in controlling Forest and Land Fires in 2020, namely:

- 1) Re-mapping disaster-prone areas.
- 2) Re-inventory of plantation and forest concession companies operating in Riau Province.
- 3) Involvement of companies in joint patrols which can be monitored directly by the Riau Province's Karhutla task force.
- 4) Provision of agricultural equipment in 12 regencies/cities, to support 99 sub-districts prone to forest and land fires and provide environmentally friendly plants.
- 5) Empowerment of the community around the forest as a buffer zone so as to create eco-tourism, especially in protected forest and conservation forest national park areas and develop endemic peatland plants such as pineapple, gerunggang, etc.
- 6) Involvement of universities in the prevention and control of forest and land fires.
- 7) Joint committee on the prevention and management of forest and land fires between the provincial and district/city governments.
- 8) Information system/early warning application in knowing the location of hotspot points in the field.
- 9) Construction of dams and canal blocking on peatland locations.
- 10) establishment of an integrated team to control illegal oil palm plantations.
- 11) Law enforcement and stipulation of Riau Province regional regulation Number 1 of 2019 concerning Technical Guidelines for Forest and Land Fire Management.
- 12) Prepare volunteer posts for the prevention and control of forest and land fires.
- 13) Determination of the emergency alert status for forest and land fires starting from February 11 to October 31, 2020.

### 3.3 Program Executor

Program implementation is a very important thing in a policy, because the program implementer is the driver or tool to achieve a success that has been determined at the beginning of policy making. It can be said that these implementers are providers and service providers for the community in a policy.

Efforts are also made by the Forestry and Environment Office of Riau Province to carry out tree planting activities, below is a photo documentation of the symbolic handing over of trees to the community at the village level.

The program implementer, in this case the coordination policy by the command of the Riau Province forest and land fire control task force in 2020, was carried out by the Riau Governor as the Task Force Commander with the assistance of the Deputy Commander consisting of the Deputy Governor of Riau, the Riau Police Chief, Danrem 031 Wira Bima, and Commander of Lanud Roesmin Nurjadin and BPBD Riau Province. The decision-making of the Task Force for controlling forest and land fires in Riau Province was also influenced by the support of information, considerations and suggestions by the steering element consisting of the Head of the National BNPB, Chair of the Riau Provincial DPRD, Riau Attorney General's Office, Head of the Regional Intelligence Agency, Regional Secretary, Commander Lanal Riau, Chancellors, Head of the Riau Province Malay Traditional Institute, Ministry of Environment, Environmental Expert and Fire Expert. Then the task force commander in carrying out administrative tasks is also assisted by a secretariat consisting of the chief secretary by the Riau Province BPBD Secretary, the Financial Administration Section, the Data and Reporting Section.

Furthermore, in the technical implementation of forest and land fire control, the task force command also consists of the Division of Prevention and Mitigation, the Field of Ground Operations, the Field of Air Operations, the Division of Law Enforcement, the Division of Logistics and Equipment, the Division of Services and Health, and the Division of Emergency Transition to Recovery.

"Whenever entering the dry season, the Riau Police always prepares personnel to participate in preventing forest and land fires, not only that, we also always enforce the law for those who violate the provisions regarding forest and land fires, both individuals and individuals, whether intentionally or unintentionally. deliberately (Interview with the Riau Police Chief).

"I have received many complaints related to law enforcement in forest and land conservation, the result is that people are always the targets of law enforcement, while companies that participate in burning forests and land are not followed up by law enforcement." (Interview with Religious Leaders of Riau Province).

The results of the interview above show that in serving the community it is not enough just to go to the location of forest and land fires, but also in terms of law enforcement for those who burn forests and land regardless of the status of the perpetrators, both individuals and companies.

In carrying out the tasks of the Task Force Command for controlling forest and land fires in Riau Province in 2020 in accordance with the main tasks and functions that have been stipulated in the Decree of the Governor of Riau Number: Kpts.634/III/2020 concerning the Establishment of the Task Force Command for Forest and Land Fire Control in the Province Riau. The implementation of the coordination policy in controlling forest and land fires in Riau Province by this task force command is responsible for:

- 1) Improve the control of forest and land fires in the area through the following activities:
  - a. Prevention of forest and land fires.
  - b. Fighting forest and land fires.



- c. Post fire handling/ forest and land restoration.
- 2) Cooperating and coordinating with each other to carry out forest and land fire control starting from the Village or Sub-District, District, City and Provincial Districts.
- 3) Increase the participation of the community and stakeholders for forest and land fire control activities. Improving law enforcement and providing strict sanctions for communities and or business entities that violate forest and land fires.

In the emergency situation of land forest fires that occurred in Riau Province in 2020, the task force command has carried out its duties and responsibilities, such as in terms of law enforcement of forest and land fires carried out by the police.

Because program implementers are the movers or tools to achieve a success that has been determined at the beginning of policy making. It can be said that these implementers are providers and service providers for the community in a policy.

### 3.4 Deployed Resources

The condition for running a policy is ownership of resources (resources). Policy implementation must be supported by potential resources so that the policy runs well, in order to realize the vision and mission of the policy implementing organization. The structure of the bureaucracy is very important to know because that is where policies are made and implemented. The main argument that a professional bureaucracy is able to carry out its functions for the State is a sufficient condition (though in fact it is never sufficient) for governance to function.

In the implementation of a policy, it needs to be supported by the existence of resources that can provide a positive and useful influence to the success of the implementation of a policy or program. Adequate resources are certainly very helpful in the implementation of a policy so that it can run well, maximally, effectively and efficiently.

The implementation of the policy will run well and smoothly if in its implementation it is carried out by sufficient and quality Human Resources (HR). In achieving this, of course, requires human resources in accordance with the capabilities and adequacy to carry out a policy.

"Serving the community is one of our duties, and the Korem 031 Wirabima Riau related to forest and land fire prevention has played an active role in sending personnel in the field, going directly to villages that are prone to forest and land fires, and this has become part of the task. we are in helping the community from forest and land fires." (Interview with the Commander of Korem 031 Wirabima Riau).

"The Riau Police clearly already has a special task force to deal with forest and land fires. We have dispatched about thousands of personnel to the hotspots for forest and land fires, and we also always coordinate with the regional government and the Head of Police before sending personnel to the field." (Interview with Riau Police Chief).

The results of the interview above provide an illustration that the availability of forest and land fire management personnel in Riau Province so far has been very maximal considering the large number of them will certainly have an impact on the minimum number of forest and land fires that will occur in the future.

The command of the task force for controlling forest and land fires in Riau Province in 2020 has enough human resources in carrying out the task of controlling forest and land fires in 2020 in Riau Province.

With the existing personnel for handling forest and land fires in Riau Province in 2020, the process of controlling forest and land fires can be handled properly. However, the involvement of more important stakeholders must also be carried out so that forest fire

control in Riau Province can run effectively and efficiently. The forest and land fire control policies that are implemented require very large financial support from the government because they are carried out "top-down" with the obligation to pay attention to the aspirations of the local wisdom community.

Resources in carrying out the activities of implementing forest and land fire control policies must be prepared optimally. Optimal funding, trustworthy and credible apparatus, active community participation, clear instructions are the resources needed in implementing a policy in the community. Financial resources, information resources, natural resources, social resources, physical resources, are the types of resources contained in the process of implementing a policy. One of the physical development efforts in controlling forest and land fires in Riau Province in 2020 is the construction of canals and reservoirs to make it easier for the task force to reach water sources. Distribution of physical development related to forest fire control in Riau Province.

From the table above, it can be seen that the distribution and details of the canal blocks built in Riau Province were built to facilitate the control of forest and land fires for the availability of water for the process of extinguishing forest and land fires. However, the development of the main infrastructure in controlling forest fires must have a plan that can make development more targeted and in accordance with the needs of personnel in the field when the process of extinguishing forest and land fires is carried out.

#### IV. Conclusion

The implementation of the coordination policy of the Task Force (Satgas) for controlling forest and land fires in Riau Province in 2020 can be concluded in several conclusions: due to the determination of the emergency alert status for forest and land fires in Riau Province in 2020. The task force for controlling forest and land fires in Riau Province was formed by involving various stakeholders classified into several stakeholders, namely, key players, supporters, subjects, and other followers involved in the policy, coordination of forest and land fire control in Riau Province.

Then from the aspect of the degree of usefulness, the existence of a task force for controlling forest and land fires provides actual benefits, namely controlling hotspots that are controlled so that they cannot spread and expand forest and land fires that occur. The content aspect of the degree of change is also, in the context of controlling forest fires and land changes that are a common target, namely reducing the number of forest fires that occur. Forest and land fire control activities are not only carried out in the context of post-fire fire control but also focus on preventing forest and land fires.

Then from the aspect of decision-making content in the task force for controlling forest and land fires, problems were found, namely the span of control for decision-making that was too long resulted in the coordination process being long and the decisions taken also had an impact on technical implementers in the field in controlling forest fires. In the content of program implementation, coordination policies also found weaknesses in coordination, especially in law enforcement in cases of forest and land fires which only ensnared individual actors, not corporations. In the resource content of forest fire control infrastructure, it was also found that it was still not on target due to the location of the development of forest fire infrastructure which was far from the hotspots.

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