

South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project

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# SSFFMP

## Summary Report of Results and Achievements

# FIRE PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION



European Union



South Sumatra



Department of Forestry

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# **FIRE PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION**

by

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South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project  
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# Abbreviations

	English	Indonesian
ASEAN	Association of South East Asia Nations	
AWP	Annual Work Plan	Rencana Kerja Tahunan
CD	Community Development	Pemberdayaan Masyarakat
CBFiM	Community based Fire Management	Pengelolaan Kebakaran Berbasis Masyarakat
DAOPS	Operational Area	Daerah Operasional
Dephut	Ministry of Forestry	Departemen Kehutanan R.I.
Dishutbun	Forestry and Plantation Service	Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan,
DPKH	Directorate of Forest Fire Management	Direktorat Pengendalian Kebakaran Hutan
DPRD	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah	Legislative Assembly (Province or District)
EC	European Commission	Komisi Uni Eropa
EU	European Union	Uni Eropa
EUR	Euro	Euro
FA	Financing Agreement	Kesepakatan Pendanaan
FFEWS	Forest Fire Early Warning System	Sistem Peringatan Dini Kebakaran Hutan
FFPCP	Forest Fire Prevention and Control Project (EU)	
FM	Fire Management	Pengendalian Kebakaran
GIS	Geographical Information System	Sistem Informasi Geografis
Gol	Government of Indonesia	Pemerintah Indonesia
GPS	Global Positioning System	Sistem Pemosisi Global
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation Agency	Badan Kerjasama Teknis Jerman
HTI	Industrial Timber Plantation	Hutan Tanaman Industri
ICS	Incident Command System	Sistem Komando Penanganan Bencana
ICC	Incident Command Centre	POSKO Penanganan Bencana
IMT	Impact Monitoring Team	Tim Monitoring Dampak
INPRES	President Instruction	Instruksi Presiden
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization	Organisasi Hutan Tropis Internasional
JICA	Japan International Co-operation Agency	Badan Kerjasama Internasional Jepang)
KADES	Village Head	Kepala Desa
MoF	Ministry of Forestry	Departemen Kehutanan R.I
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding	Memorandum Kesepahaman
MSF	Multi Stakeholder Forum	Forum Multipihak
MUBA	Musi Banyuasin District	Kabupaten Musi Banyuasin
MURA	Musi Rawas District	Kabupaten Musi Rawas
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation	Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat
OKI	Ogan Komering Ilir District	Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ilir
OWP	Overall Work Plan	Rencana Kerja Keseluruhan
PCC	Project Co-ordination Committee	Komite Koordinasi Proyek
PEMDA	Local Government	Pemerintah Daerah
PMU	Project Management Unit	Unit pengelola proyek
POLRI	Indonesian Police	Polisi Republik Indonesia
POSKO	Incident Command Centre	Pos Komando Penanganan Bencana
PPM	Project Planning Matrix	Matrix Perencanaan Proyek
PSC	Project Steering Committee	Komite Pengendali Proyek
RS	Remote Sensing	Penginderaan Jauh
SAAK	Fire Threat Analysis	Sistem Analisa Ancaman Kebakaran
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures	Prosedur Tetap Operasional (PROTAP)
SPBK	Fire Danger Rating System	Sistem Peringkat Bahaya Kebakaran
SSFFMP	South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project (EU)	
TA	Technical Assistant	Asisten Teknis
TNI	Indonesian Army	Tentara Nasional Indonesia
ToT	Training of Trainers	Pelatihan untuk Pelatih

# 1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

## 1.1 Introduction



The Government of Indonesia and the European Union started the Forest Fire Prevention and Control Project in South Sumatra (FFPCP) in 1995. This project was part of the larger European Union's Indonesian Forestry Program. The FFPCP was implemented from 1995 until 2001. As a follow-up to the FFPCP, the new South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project (SSFFMP) started in January 2003 with a planned 5-year implementation period. The SSFFMP is mainly set in a provincial context and in accordance with the Finance Agreement to work with stakeholders in South Sumatra province and selected priority districts.

The overall objective of the SSFFMP is to establish a model for the rational and sustainable management of the country's land and forest resources. The specific objective (project purpose) is to aid and facilitate the establishment of a coordinated system of fire management at province, district and sub district and village level throughout South Sumatra in which all involved stakeholders, including the private sector, work together to reduce the negative impact of fire on the natural and social environment.

Everything has been said and written about fire management in South Sumatra but that is not enough. Now it is high time for action at field level. The best action plan is to have experienced and well trained groups that are able to focus on fire management implementation within the fire prone districts.

Since January 2003, SSFFMP has worked in developing a fire management capacity in several industrial plantations and estate crops of South Sumatra. But this is only one aspect of the capacity building process because fire management issues are not bound by geographic boundaries. Everybody has a role to play.

Therefore, under the authority of the forestry service at province and district levels, there is the need to muster all potential partners from the whole provinces and have joint development of fire protection initiatives. In applying this logic for fire management implementation, SSFFMP has worked as catalyst to form multidisciplinary and multi-ownership action groups that include provincial and local governmental institutions, local communities, private companies and other relevant stakeholders.

## 1.2 Development Content

The Fire Prevention and Suppression Component from SSFFMP is the core technical priority of the project. Therefore fire management activities focus on the training of fire crews and support the local institutions to organize fire management systems - including incident command structures - at province, district, sub-district and village levels. Forest and land fire management implements a range of activities including planning, prevention, crews' members and equipment readiness, detection systems and suppression.

A dual strategy is based on the building of fire crews recruited from local communities, government agencies and private companies at field-level (bottom-up) and on the improvement of both incident command system (ICS) and incident command centres (ICCs) at province, district and sub-district levels (top-down).

The most important transfer of knowledge is to make sure it is clearly recognized that forest and land fire prevention is preferable to later fire control.

## 1.3 Objectives and Expected Results of Fire Prevention and Suppression Component

The objectives and expected results of the Fire Prevention and Suppression Component make relevant stakeholders able to organize and apply effective fire management mechanisms in their area. The capacity building process is split into different activities of fire management and these are:

### **Support government agencies, private companies, local communities and other relevant stakeholders to improve fire management capacity at province and district level (Activity 2.1):**

- Identify the existing fire management organization and the relevant agencies/stakeholders at province and districts levels,
- Assist relevant agencies/stakeholders to conduct fire management assessment and to edit recommendations for the province and the priority districts,
- Assist relevant agencies/stakeholders to improve fire management planning, including cooperative agreements (e.g. access roads, firebreaks, water supplies, standard operating procedures, cooperative agreements),
- Support the development of community-based fire management.

**Train a cadre of fire managers from government agencies and private companies (industrial plantations and estate crops) and local communities in the art and science of fire prevention and fire suppression (Activity 2.2):**

- Identify a cadre of fire managers at provincial level and within the priority districts,
- Improve materials for trainings of fire managers,
- Conduct training for fire managers.

**Train a cadre of trainers and the fire crews from government agencies, private companies, NGOs and local communities in fire prevention, firefighting and rescue (Activity 2.3):**

- Identify a cadre of trainers and the fire crews at provincial level and within the priority districts,
- Improve materials for training of trainers and for training of fire crews in fire prevention, firefighting and rescue,
- Conduct training for trainers and training for fire crews in fire prevention, firefighting and rescue.

**Purchase and distribute to relevant stakeholders locally adapted fire prevention, firefighting and rescue equipment and train the fire crews in its use (Activity 2.4):**

- Identify and support local manufacturers to adapt and product fire equipment,
- Identify adapted and locally made fire equipment and conduct purchasing progressively,
- Select equipment recipients with adapted warehouses and facilitate the establishment of a model warehouse,
- Distribute fire equipment and provide training in its use.

**Support government agencies to improve Incident Command System (ICS) at stakeholder level and to develop Incident Control Centres (ICCs) (Activity 2.5):**

- Identify government agencies in charge of ICS and ICCs at provincial and district levels,
- Support government agencies to improve ICS and develop ICCs at stakeholder level,
- Cooperate with fire management projects / agencies in other provinces and at national and ASEAN levels for cooperative agreements and SOP.

## 2. RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

### 2.1 Main Achievements to Date

**Support government agencies, private companies, local communities and other relevant stakeholders to improve fire management capacity at province and district level (Activity 2.1):**

Government agencies and private companies are required to write and implement fire management plans for the land and to participate in general vegetation fire prevention and suppression programmes in neighboring areas (a task force of forest firefighters must be trained and equipped). Within the decentralization process the villages are required to prepare and implement local regulations that include trained and equipped volunteer fire crews.

2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existing fire management organization identified.</li> <li>- Fire management assessment and recommendations edited for the plantation forest PT. SBA Wood Industries (OKI district).</li> <li>- Development of community-based fire management developed in 2 villages (OKI district).</li> </ul>
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provincial, district and local fire management organizations analyzed and improved.</li> <li>- Relevant agencies/stakeholders assisted to conduct fire management assessments and recommendations.</li> <li>- 93 villages (from 9 districts) supported to prepare and implement local regulations that include community-based fire management.</li> </ul>
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provincial, district, sub-district and village fire management organizations analyzed and improved.</li> <li>- Fire management planning from relevant agencies/stakeholders supported (including evaluation of 100 estate crops).</li> <li>- 177 villages (from 9 districts) and 7 sub-district offices (from 3 priority districts) supported to prepare and implement local regulations that include community-based fire management.</li> </ul>
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provincial, district, sub-district and village fire management organizations improved.</li> <li>- Fire management planning from relevant agencies/stakeholders improved.</li> <li>- 197 villages and 15 sub-district offices (from 3 priority districts), 3 district forestry offices and the provincial forestry office supported to prepare and implement local regulations that include community-based fire management.</li> </ul>
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provincial, district, sub-district and village fire management organizations improved.</li> <li>- Fire management planning from relevant agencies/stakeholders improved (including the national park Sembilang).</li> <li>- Fire management assessment and recommendations edited for the estate crops PT. Golden Blossom Sumatra (Muaraenim District).</li> <li>- 202 villages and 18 sub-district offices (from 3 priority districts), 3 district forestry offices and the provincial forestry office supported to prepare and implement local regulations that include community-based fire management.</li> </ul>

## Number of Villages with a Fire Crew



### Train a cadre of fire managers from government agencies and private companies (industrial plantations and estate crops) and local communities in the art and science of fire prevention and fire suppression (Activity 2.2):

Managerial staff needs more advanced training in fire prevention and fire suppression. The trainees are drawn from government agencies and private companies (industrial plantations and estate crops). Fire management planning, strategic pyramid organization, tactical chain of command, anticipation methods with maps, are concepts to be developed. Discipline is necessary during firefighting campaigns that require numerous personnel for many days. Fire suppression must be conducted with military methods and discipline.

2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fire managers at provincial level and within the priority districts identified.</li> <li>- Materials for training of fire managers improved and standardized (5 modules).</li> <li>- 1 training for fire managers from the province supported (30 participants).</li> </ul>
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fire managers from government agencies identified and involved at province, district and sub-district levels.</li> <li>- Materials for training of fire managers improved.</li> <li>- 1 training for fire managers from 7 priority sub-districts conducted (25 participants).</li> </ul>
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fire managers from government agencies involved at province, district and sub-district levels.</li> <li>- Materials for training of fire managers improved.</li> <li>- 1 training for fire managers from 8 priority sub-districts conducted (30 participants).</li> </ul>
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fire managers from government agencies involved at province, district and sub-district levels.</li> <li>- Materials for training of fire managers improved.</li> <li>- 1 training for fire managers from 3 priority districts and 3 priority sub-districts conducted (25 participants).</li> </ul>
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fire managers from government agencies involved at province, district and sub-district levels.</li> <li>- Materials for training of fire managers improved.</li> <li>- 1 training for fire managers (Indonesian Police officers) from 14 districts conducted (45 participants).</li> </ul>

**Train a cadre of trainers and the fire crews from government agencies, private companies, NGOs and local communities in fire prevention, firefighting and rescue (Activity 2.3):**

The fire crews are the foundation of any system to prevent and control fire. Without them, all the provided high technology is useless. Firefighting depends on well-trained and equipped crews kept in practice with regular theoretical and practical courses. The trainees are mainly drawn from the government agencies (forestry services), but also from private companies, relevant NGOs and local communities. Training of trainers is also of great importance for sustainability. Safety is stressed and a module on rescue included; firefighters must be able to rescue their injured colleagues and wounded civilians in the field.

2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cadre of trainers at provincial level and within the priority districts identified.</li> <li>- Materials for training of trainers improved and standardized.</li> <li>- 1 training for trainers conducted (20 participants).</li> <li>- Fire crews at provincial level and within the priority districts identified.</li> <li>- Materials for training of the fire crews in fire prevention, firefighting and rescue improved and standardized.</li> <li>- 1 training for fire crew from local communities (1 village) conducted in OKI district (30 participants).</li> <li>- 1 training for fire crew from local communities (1 village) cooperating with private company (1 industrial plantation) conducted in OKI district (40 participants).</li> </ul>
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trainers from government agencies, private companies, NGOs and local communities identified and involved at province and districts levels.</li> <li>- Materials for training of trainers improved.</li> <li>- 1 training for trainers conducted (20 participants).</li> <li>- Materials for training of the fire crews improved and edited (1100 manuals).</li> <li>- 30 trainings for fire crews from local communities (91 villages) conducted in 9 districts (1088 participants).</li> </ul>
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trainers from government agencies, private companies, NGOs and local communities involved at province and districts levels.</li> <li>- Materials for training of trainers improved.</li> <li>- 1 training for trainers conducted (45 participants).</li> <li>- Materials for training of the fire crews improved and edited (1200 manuals).</li> <li>- 24 refresher training for existing fire crews from local communities (71 villages) conducted in 3 priority districts (837 participants).</li> <li>- 28 training for new fire crews from local communities (84 villages) conducted in 9 districts (978 participants).</li> <li>- 1 training special gender with ladies from 3 villages (35 participants).</li> </ul>

2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trainers from government agencies, private companies, NGOs and local communities involved at province and districts levels.</li> <li>- Materials for training of trainers improved.</li> <li>- 1 training for trainers conducted (25 participants).</li> <li>- Materials for training of the fire crews improved and edited (1300 manuals).</li> <li>- 22 refresher training for existing fire crews from local communities (128 villages) conducted in 3 priority districts (1200 participants).</li> <li>- 6 training for new fire crews from local communities (20 villages) conducted in 3 priority districts (240 participants).</li> </ul>
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trainers from government agencies, private companies, NGOs and local communities involved at province and districts levels.</li> <li>- Materials for training of trainers improved.</li> <li>- 1 training for trainers conducted (25 participants).</li> <li>- Materials for training of the fire crews improved and edited (1400 manuals).</li> <li>- Materials for training of the fire brigades Manggala Agni improved and edited (400 manuals).</li> <li>- 29 refresher training for existing fire crews from local communities (148 villages) conducted in 3 priority districts (1332 participants).</li> <li>- 4 training for Manggala Agni (4 fire brigades) conducted in 4 DAOPS/districts (240 participants).</li> <li>- 1 training for fire crews from local communities (2 villages) cooperating with private company (1 estate crops) conducted in Muaraenim district (55 participants).</li> <li>- 1 training for fire crews from local communities (3 villages) cooperating with national park Sembilang conducted in Banyuasin district (37 participants).</li> </ul>

**Number of Persons Trained by the Fire Component**



**Purchase and distribute to relevant stakeholders locally adapted fire prevention, firefighting and rescue equipment and train the fire crews in its use (Activity 2.4):**

Field experience has shown the necessity to keep fire equipment simple, compatible and adaptable. For their safety, the firefighters need proper protective gear. Equipment standardization avoids money being wasted on the purchase of equipment that is too complex or slow during use, that is incompatible with other equipment, and that is sometimes hazardous to firefighters. Specific training for equipment use is provided simultaneously with the equipment.

2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fire equipment specifications improved and standardized.</li> <li>- Local manufacturers able to produce adapted fire equipment identified.</li> <li>- Adapted and locally made fire equipment identified.</li> <li>- Limited quantity of hand tools and protective gears purchased.</li> <li>- Equipment recipients with adapted warehouses selected.</li> <li>- 4 sets of equipment distributed to fire crews from local communities with training in OKI District.</li> </ul>
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fire equipment specifications improved.</li> <li>- Local manufacturers able to produce adapted fire equipment.</li> <li>- Limited quantity of adapted and locally made fire equipment produced (hand tools and jet sprayers).</li> <li>- Hand tools and protective gears purchased.</li> <li>- A model warehouse in Palembang established.</li> <li>- Equipment recipients with adapted warehouses selected.</li> <li>- 91 sets of equipment distributed to fire crews from local communities with training in in 9 districts.</li> </ul>
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fire equipment specifications improved.</li> <li>- Local manufacturers able to produce adapted fire equipment.</li> <li>- Adapted and locally made fire equipment produced (hand tools and jet sprayers).</li> <li>- Hand tools and protective gears purchased.</li> <li>- Equipment recipients with adapted warehouses selected.</li> <li>- 84 sets of equipment distributed to fire crews from local communities with training in 9 districts.</li> </ul>
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fire equipment specifications improved.</li> <li>- Local manufacturers able to produce adapted fire equipment.</li> <li>- Adapted and locally made fire equipment produced (hand tools, jet sprayers and high pressure motor pumps).</li> <li>- Hand tools, protective gears and high pressure motor pumps purchased.</li> <li>- Equipment recipients with adapted warehouses selected.</li> <li>- 20 sets of equipment distributed to fire crews from local communities with training in 3 priority districts.</li> </ul>
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fire equipment specifications improved.</li> <li>- Local manufacturers able to produce adapted fire equipment.</li> <li>- Adapted and locally made fire equipment produced (hand tools, jet sprayers and high pressure motor pumps).</li> <li>- Hand tools, protective gears and high pressure motor pumps purchased.</li> <li>- Equipment recipients with adapted warehouses selected.</li> <li>- 5 sets of equipment distributed to fire crews from local communities with training in 2 priority districts.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 set of equipment distributed to fire crew from private company (1 estate crops) with training in Muaraenim district.</li> <li>- 3 sets of equipment distributed to fire crews from national park Sembilang with training in Banyuasin district.</li> <li>- 18 units of high pressure motor pumps distributed to sub-districts ICCs with training in 3 priority districts.</li> </ul>
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**Support government agencies to improve Incident Command System (ICS) at stakeholder level and to develop Incident Control Centres (ICCs) (Activity 2.5):**

Government agencies at provincial and district levels, especially forestry services, are the backbone of the ICS and the ICCs although other relevant stakeholders must also be included. ICS and standard operating procedures must be improved to lead to an effective cooperation of all intervening party. Strategic pyramid organization and tactical chain of command are uninterrupted from top to bottom (provincial ICC, district ICC, sub-district ICC and local post of command). ICCs are in charge of operational objectives, strategies, tactics and priorities for fighting the fires.

2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government agencies in charge of ICS and ICCs at province and district levels identified.</li> </ul>
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government agencies in charge of ICS and ICCs at province and district levels analyzed.</li> <li>- ICS and ICCs from government agencies identified at province, district and sub-district levels.</li> </ul>
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement of ICS and development of ICCs supported at province, district and sub-district levels.</li> <li>- 7 sub-district ICCs created in 3 priority districts.</li> <li>- Readiness drills organized in 2 priority districts.</li> </ul>
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement of ICS supported at province, district and sub-district levels.</li> <li>- 8 new sub-district ICCs created in 3 priority districts.</li> <li>- 7 existing sub-district ICCs improved in 3 priority districts.</li> <li>- 3 priority district ICCs and provincial ICC improved.</li> <li>- National readiness drill organized in South Sumatra.</li> <li>- Cooperative agreements and Standard Operating Procedures analyzed with fire management projects / agencies in other provinces and at national and ASEAN levels.</li> </ul>
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement of ICS supported at province, district and sub-district levels.</li> <li>- Standard Operating Procedures improved at province, district and sub-district levels.</li> <li>- System of cooperative agreements improved between government agencies, private companies and local communities.</li> <li>- ICS tested with simulations at province, district and sub-district levels.</li> <li>- 3 new sub-district ICCs created in 3 priority districts.</li> <li>- 15 existing sub-district ICCs improved.</li> <li>- 3 priority district ICCs and provincial ICC improved.</li> </ul>

## 2.2 Summary and Conclusions

SSFFMP (technical cooperation between European Union, Ministry of Forestry and Government of South Sumatra) assists strengthening the province's fire management capacity. The tangible heritages achieved by the fire prevention and suppression component need to be socialized in order that relevant institutions plan and guarantee the sustainability.

Since 2003, SSFFMP with its fire prevention and suppression component has supported a cadre of 50 trainers from 9 districts forestry offices, provincial forestry office, provincial estate crops office, private companies, NGOs dan local communities.

SSFFMP has trained 202 villages in fire prevention, firefighting and rescue, with a total of 2500 active members within 9 districts of South Sumatra. These districts with fire crews are: OKI (48 villages), MUBA (48 villages), Banyuasin (55 villages), Ogan Ilir (9 villages), Muaraenim (15 villages), MURA (12 villages), OKU (6 villages), Lahat (5 villages) and Pagaralam (4 villages).

As a necessity for sustainability, all the trained and equipped village crews follow a refresher training every year before the dry season. Fire equipment and protective gears has been distributed to each village's crew and that equipment became part of the inventory of the village. Total of distributed equipment to the villages is of: 4242 hand tools, 3030 sets of protective gears, 606 jet sprayers, 404 radio HT and 202 first aid boxes. SSFFMP has also provided 6 small speed boats for the fire patrols to villages without access roads and 1 speed boat for the Manggala Agni fire brigade in OKI district.

In order to manage the 202 village crews, SSFFMP has trained at manager level the government officers from 18 priority sub-districts. Then the 18 sub-district offices have been equipped with an incident command centre able to reach the fire crews under their responsibility. These sub-districts with command centre are: Air Sugihan, Cengal, Mesuji, Mesuji Makmur, Pampangan, Tulung Selapan (OKI district), Babat Toman, Batanghari Leko, Lais, Lalan, Sungai Keruh, Sungai Lilin (MUBA district), Banyuasin III, Betung, Muara Padang, Muara Telang, Rambutan, Talang Kelapa (Banyuasin district). Total equipment provided to the sub-district offices is: 18 radio base stations with 20 meter antenna tower, 36 radio HT, 18 high pressure motor pump units .

In June 2007, the Head of Provincial Forestry Service reported the efforts and measures decided for forest and land fire prevention and suppression in South Sumatra as follows:

1. The coordination meeting with government agencies, Police and Army from the province and district levels of South Sumatra, has established:
  - a. The provincial Incident Command Centre at the Forestry Office of South Sumatra.
  - b. The tactical command centres at the district government offices and at the district Police stations from the whole province.
  - c. The local command centres at sub-districts' level and in the fire-prone villages.

2. Control the readiness of all the fire crews (Manggala Agni, crews from local communities, Army and Police, private sector, etc).
3. Allocate necessary budget for fire prevention and suppression through province and district's governments.
4. Prepare helicopters: 3 from PT. SBA, 1 from the Police, 1 from the Ministry of Forestry.
5. Organise trainings in fire prevention and suppression for fire crews from local communities, private sector, Police, etc).
6. Implementation of the declaration: "South Sumatra without haze and smoke in 2007".
7. Simulation and test of Standard Operating Procedures on 28 June 2007.
8. This year, law enforcement will be stressed by the Police, government agencies and the public prosecutor of South Sumatra with:
  - Police line and Status Quo for the burnt areas,
  - Judicial investigations.
9. A coordination meeting at national level has been directed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia on 14 June 2007.

The new structural organisation needs to become official and well known in order to avoid any confusion during the fires. The Indonesian armed forces (TNI) and national police (POLRI) have an important role to play with law enforcement; some private companies forget to apply the zero burning policy and the Sonor firings from villages in peat areas must be severely limited. In addition, army and police are present everywhere in the field and might bring the necessary discipline for an effective command system.

Government agencies must prepare the necessary budget for forest and land fire management, and the South Sumatra Legislative Assembly (DPRD) must support improvement of the fire management activities. Everybody knows that forest and land fire prevention is preferable to later fire control. However it is reminded that the 2500 fire crews' members from the local communities constitute the best ambassadors for fire prevention in their remote areas. They are the 'treasure' of the province of South Sumatra and they need to be protected with a life insurance for the firefighting missions. They are the people of South Sumatra, the future of South Sumatra and the solution to the fire problem.



## 3. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND ANNEXES

### 3.1 Available Reports and Documents

- *Materi pelatihan pengendalian kebakaran hutan, lahan dan kebun serta P3K tingkat masyarakat desa, tahun 2007.* (Training manual). Nicolas, M., Pansah, H. and Saharjo, B. (2007).
- *Pompa mesin kebakaran dan prinsip hidrolika serta evakuasi korban di daerah operasi tingkat anggota Manggala Agni, tahun 2007.* (Training manual). Nicolas, M., Pansah, H. and Komara, R. (2007).
- *Perencanaan pengendalian kebakaran : Evaluasi dan rekomendasi untuk PT. Golden Blossom Sumatra.* (Report). Pansah, H. (2007).
- *Pelatihan kebakaran dan P3K untuk Manggala Agni Sumatera Selatan : Evaluasi dan rekomendasi.* (Report). Nicolas, M., Pansah, H. and Junaidi (2007).
- *Pelatihan pengendalian kebakaran masyarakat desa tahun 2007 : Evaluasi dan rekomendasi.* (Report). Pansah, H. (2007).
- *Pelatihan pengendalian kebakaran masyarakat desa tahun 2006 : Evaluasi dan rekomendasi.* (Report). Pansah, H. (2006).
- *Analisis pengendalian kebakaran hutan dan rekomendasi penegakan hukum untuk HTI dan perusahaan perkebunan.* (Report). Saharjo, B. (2006).
- *Laporan Kegiatan Bantuan Kemanusiaan Korban Gempa Bumi Jogja-Jateng.* (Report). Pansah, H. (2006).
- *Pengendalian kebakaran hutan tradisional.* (Booklet). Saharjo, B. and Nicolas, M. (2006).
- *Industrial extension for firefighting equipment in South Sumatra.* (Report). Hitzler, G. (2005).
- *Disaster management with a bottom-up approach; with the Ministry of Forestry from fires to tsunami.* (Paper). Nicolas, M. (2005).
- *Training the local communities in fire management, firefighting and rescue in South Sumatra.* (Report). Pansah, H. dan Nicolas, M. (2004).
- *Fire management assessment and recommendations for HTIs and estate crops in South Sumatra.* (Report). Saharjo, B. (2004).
- *Institutional development for integrated fire management in South Sumatra.* (Report). Hoffmann, A. (2004).
- *Industrial extension for firefighting equipment in South Sumatra.* (Report). Hitzler, G. (2004).
- *Development of an autonomous cadre of trainers in fire management at community level in South Sumatra.* (Report). Marbyanto, E. (2004).
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## MAKLUMAT 2007 TENTANG SANKSI PIDANA TERHADAP PEMBAKARAN HUTAN ATAU ALANG-ALANG / SEMAK-SEMAK



DENGAN MEMPERHATIKAN KUHP, UU NO. 23 TAHUN 1997 TENTANG PENGELOLAAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP, UU NO 18 TAHUN 2004 TENTANG PERKEBUNAN DAN UU NO 41 TAHUN 1999 TENTANG KEHUTANAN, DISAMPAIKAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT MAKLUMAT MUSPIDA PROPINSI SUMSEL SEBAGAI BERIKUT :

1. PEMBAKARAN HUTAN ADALAH TINDAK KEJAHATAN KARENA MENIMBULKAN DAMPAK TERHADAP :
  - A. KERUSAKAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP ANTARA LAIN FLORA ( SEGALA TUMBUH - TUMBUHAN) DAN FAUNA (SEGALA JENIS BINATANG);
  - B. GANGGUAN KESEHATAN YANG DIKIBATKAN ASAP ;
  - C. GANGGUAN TERHADAP KEGIATAN MASYARAKAT INTERNASIONAL ANTARA LAIN PENDIDIKAN, TRANSPORTASI DAN PEREKONOMIAN ;
  - D. CITRA BANGSA INDONESIA DI LINGKUNGAN MASYARAKAT INTERNASIONAL YANG MENGANGGAP BANGSA INDONESIA SEBAGAI "BANGSA PEMBAKAR HUTAN".
2. KETENTUAN UNDANG-UNDANG TERSEBUT SEBAGAI BERIKUT :

NO	PASAL	PELANGGARAN	SANKSI PIDANA	
			KURUNGAN	DENDA
a.	KUHP 1) PSL 187 2) PSL 188	APABILA DENGAN SENGAJA MENIMBULKAN KEBAKARAN. APABILA KARENA KEALPAAN (KESALAHAN) MENYEBABKAN KEBAKARAN.	1,2 TAHUN 5 TAHUN	
b.	UU NO. 18 TH. 2004 1). PSL 48 2). PSL 49	APABILA DENGAN SENGAJA MEMBUKA DAN MENGOLAH LAHAN DENGAN CARA PEMBAKARAN YANG BERAKIBAT TERJADINYA PENCEMARAN DAN KERUSAKAN FUNGSI LINGKUNGAN HIDUP. APABILA KARENA KELALAIANNYA MEMBUKA DAN/ATAU MENGOLAH LAHAN DENGAN CARA PEMBAKARAN YANG BERAKIBAT TERJADINYA PENCEMARAN DAN KERUSAKAN FUNGSI LINGKUNGAN.	10 TAHUN 3 TAHUN	Rp. 10 MILYAR Rp. 3 MILYAR
c.	UU. NO. 41 TH. 1999 PSL 78	<u>AYAT 3 :</u> APABILA DENGAN SENGAJA MEMBAKAR HUTAN.	15 TAHUN	Rp. 5 MILYAR
d.	UU. NO. 23 TH. 1997 1). PSL 41  2). PSL 42	<u>AYAT 1 :</u> APABILA DENGAN SENGAJA MELAKUKAN PERBUATAN YANG MENGAKIBATKAN PENCEMARAN DAN/ATAU PERUSAKAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP. <u>AYAT 2 :</u> APABILA MENGAKIBATKAN ORANG MATI ATAU LUKA BERAT.  <u>AYAT 1 :</u> APABILA KARENA KEALPAANNYA MELAKUKAN PERBUATAN YANG MENGAKIBATKAN PENCEMARAN DAN/ATAU PERUSAKAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP. <u>AYAT 2 :</u> APABILA MENGAKIBATKAN ORANG MATI ATAU LUKA BERAT	MAX 10 THN MAX 15 THN MAX 3 THN MAX 5 THN	Rp. 500 JUTA Rp. 750 JUTA Rp. 100 JUTA Rp. 150 JUTA

1. TERHADAP LAHAN YANG DIBAKAR AKAN DIKENAKAN STATUS QUO SEBAGAI BUKTI TERJADINYA KEJAHATAN DAN DILARANG DIMANFAATKAN OLEH SIAPAPUN JUGA SAMPAI ADA KEPUTUSAN HUKUM YANG TETAP.
2. DEMIKIAN MAKLUMAT INI DISAMPAIKAN UNTUK KEAMANAN DAN KETERTIBAN KITA BERSAMA.

GOVERNOR SUMATERA SELATAN

*(Signature)*  
Ir. SYHRIAL GESMAN

KAPOLDA SUMATERA SELATAN

*(Signature)*  
Drs. ITO SUMARDI DS  
INSPEKTUR JENDERAL POLISI

KAJATI SUMATERA SELATAN

*(Signature)*  
DJUHARIA ANWAR, SH, MH

PANGDAM II SRIWIJAYA

*(Signature)*  
SYARIFUDDIN TIPPE  
MAYOR JENDERAL TNI

Figure 1: Criminal sanctions for burning in forest or land/bush (Announcement 2007).

# Regu Kebakaran & P3K di 202 Desa



**OKI**  
48 Desa

Bukit Batu	2003
Simpang Tiga Sakli	2003
Mulya Guna	2004
Kota Raya	2004
Suka Pulih	2004
Muara Bumai I	2004
Pc.Tunggal Benawa	2004
Muara Bumai II	2004
Cahaya Mulya	2004
Sumber Mulya	2004
Catur Tunggal	2004
Surya Adi	2004
Marga Bakti	2004
Jaya Bakti	2004
Perigi	2004
Air Rumbai	2004
Riding	2004
Ujung Tanjung	2004
Lebung Gajah	2004
Simpang Tiga	2004
Tapus	2004
Kuro	2004
Ulak Kemang	2004
Cengal	2004
Lubuk Ketepeng	2005
Tanjung Aur	2005
Talang Cempedak	2005
Deling	2005
Secondang	2005
Jermun	2005
Penangoan Duren	2005
Jerambah Rengas	2005
Lebung Hitam Darat	2005
Sungai Bungin	2005
Darat	2005
Sukaraja	2005
Mukti Karya	2005
Pematang Suka Tani	2005
Surya Karla	2005
Beringin Jaya	2005
Bina Tani	2005
Bina Karsa	2005
Kampung Lian Cengal	2006
Pelimbangan	2006
Talang Rimba	2006
Kerta Mukti	2006
Nusanlara	2006
Banyu Biru	2006



**MUBA**  
48 Desa

Babat Banyuasin	2004
Supat	2004
Tj. Agung Barat	2004
Kaliberau	2004
Bayat Ilir	2004
Mangsang	2004
Lubuk Binfilo	2004
Pangkalan Bulian	2004
Tanjung Raya	2004
Sereka	2004
Ulak Embacang	2004
Tebing Bulang	2004
Rantau Siulang	2004
Tj. Agung Utara	2004
Lokajaya	2004
Tenggaro	2004
Pangkalan Tungkal	2004
Pulai Gading	2004
Muara Medak	2004
Muara Merang	2004
Karang Agung	2004
Suka Makmur	2004
Jaya Agung	2004
Lais	2005
Epil	2005
Tj. Agung Timur	2005
Rukun Rahayu	2005
Mekar Jaya	2005
Talang Mandung	2005
Beruge	2005
Bangun Sari	2005
Sungai Angit	2005
Pinggap	2005
Pengaturan	2005
Lubuk Buah	2005
Muara Bahar	2005
Pangkalan Bayat	2005
Bayung Lencir	2005
Gajah Mali	2005
Tanjung Kerang	2005
Langkap	2005
Purwosari	2006
Teluk Kijing I	2006
Teluk Kijing II	2006
Kertayu	2006
Suko Lali	2006
Pagar Kaya	2006
Pagar Desa	2006



**Banyuasin**  
55 Desa

Kayura Kuning	2004
Regan Agung	2004
Rimba Balai	2004
Lubuk Lancang	2004
Bengkung	2004
Biyuku	2004
Bentayan	2004
Keluang	2004
Teluk Tenggulang	2004
Durian Gadis	2004
Suka Pindah	2004
Pajau	2004
Sungsang II	2004
Teluk Payoh	2004
Sungai Semut	2004
Muara Telang	2004
Terusan Tengah	2004
Talang Lubuk	2004
Upang	2004
Upang Jaya	2004
Upang Karya	2004
Timbul Jaya	2004
Jalur Mulya	2004
Beringin Agung	2004
Sejagung	2005
Tanjung Menang	2005
Sri Jaya	2005
Gelebak Dalam	2005
Sako	2005
Pangkalan Gelebak	2005
Suka Tani	2005
Banyu Urip	2005
Suka Damai	2005
Tirta Mulya	2005
Senda Mukti	2005
Buana Murti	2005
Margo Mulyo	2005
Purwodadi	2005
Sumber Makmur	2005
Tirta Kencana	2005
Pendowo Harjo	2005
Delta Upang	2005
Limbang Jaya	2005
Sako Makmur	2005
Pulau Muning	2005
Sri Mulyo	2006
Sri Katon	2006
Sidoarjo	2006
Projen Jaya	2006
Rimba Jaya	2006
Sido Makmur	2006
Budi Mulyo	2006
Jaitseri	2007
Majurta	2007
Tabala Jaya	2007

**2500 Anggota dari 9 Kabupaten/Kota**



**Ogan Ilir**  
9 Desa

Tanjung Sefeko	2004
Sungai Rambutan	2004
Tanjung Lubuk	2004
Teluk Kecapi	2005
Ibul Besar	2005
Pelabuhan Dalam	2005
Burai	2005
Tanjung Tambak	2005
Sri Bandung	2005



**OKU**  
6 Desa

Merbau	2004
Gunung Meraksa	2004
Bandar Agung	2004
Negeri Sindang	2005
Rantau Kumpai	2005
Tungku Jaya	2005



**Musi Rawas**  
12 Desa

Tagel Sari	2004
Campur Sari	2004
Marga Puspita	2004
Muara Nilau	2004
Suka Raya	2004
Rantau Telang	2004
Ciptodadi	2005
Bangun Rejo	2005
Belihi Jaya	2005
Karang Panggung	2005
Noman	2005
Suka Menang	2005



**Muaraenim**  
15 Desa

Gunung Agung	2004
Segamit	2004
Karya Nyata	2004
Pagar Dewa	2004
Pulak	2004
Gaung Asam	2004
Sukajadi	2004
Sri Tanjung	2005
Rekmai Jaya	2005
Tanjung Tiga	2005
Pagar Agung	2005
Muara Danau	2005
Cahaya Alam	2005
Tanjung Kurung	2007
Prambatan	2007



**Lahat**  
5 Desa

Sari Bungamas	2004
Pagar Agung	2004
Pulau Pinang	2005
Tanjung Raya	2005
Jage Baye	2005



**Pagaralam**  
4 Desa

Mtingklik	2004
Kance Dewe	2005
Lubuk Buntak	2005
Perahu Dipo	2005



**Memang Punya Kita, Punyo Kito, Punye Kite!...**



Design by M. Nicolas, Fire Management, SSSFP-EU

Figure II: 202 villages with a crew for fire and rescue ("Memang punyo kito!").



**Trainings in Fire and Rescue during 3 full days with theory and practice in the field.  
Pelatihan Kebakaran dan P3K selama 3 hari penuh dengan teori dan praktek di lapangan.**



**50 Trainers in Fire Management from Forestry and Estate Crops Services, Private Sector and NGO.  
50 Instruktur Pengendalian Kebakaran dari Dinas Kehutanan, Disbun, Sektor Swasta dan LSM.**

Figure III: Training in fire and rescue during 3 full days with 50 senior trainers.



1700 PERSONS TRAINED IN 2006 AND MORE THAN 1800 PERSONS TRAINED IN 2007

Trainings with all relevant stakeholders: Government, Private Sector, Local Communities.  
 Pelatihan dengan stakeholder terkait : Pemerintah, Sektor Swasta, LSM, Masyarakat Desa.



Trainings at basic level, manager level (Incident Command Centres), refresher trainings.  
 Pelatihan tingkat dasar, tingkat manager (POSKO Kebakaran), pelatihan penyegaran.

Figure IV: Training with all relevant stakeholders at basic level, manager level (Incident Command Centres) and refresher training.

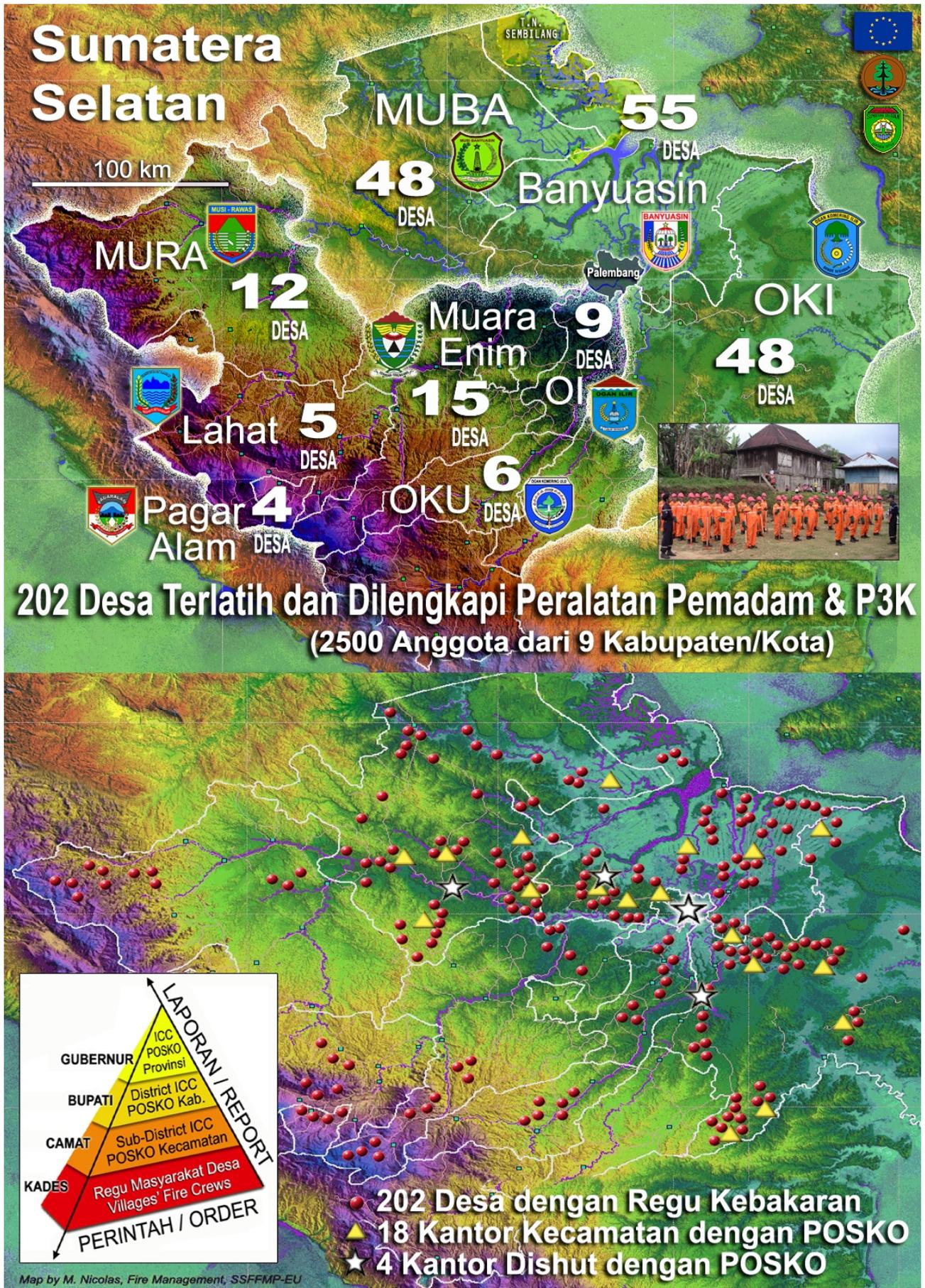


Figure V: 202 fire crews from local communities and 22 Incident Command Centres (ICCs) at sub-district, district and province levels.

**POSKO Provinsi**

**> 3 POSKO Kabupaten**

**> 18 POSKO Kecamatan**

**202 Regu Masyarakat Desa**

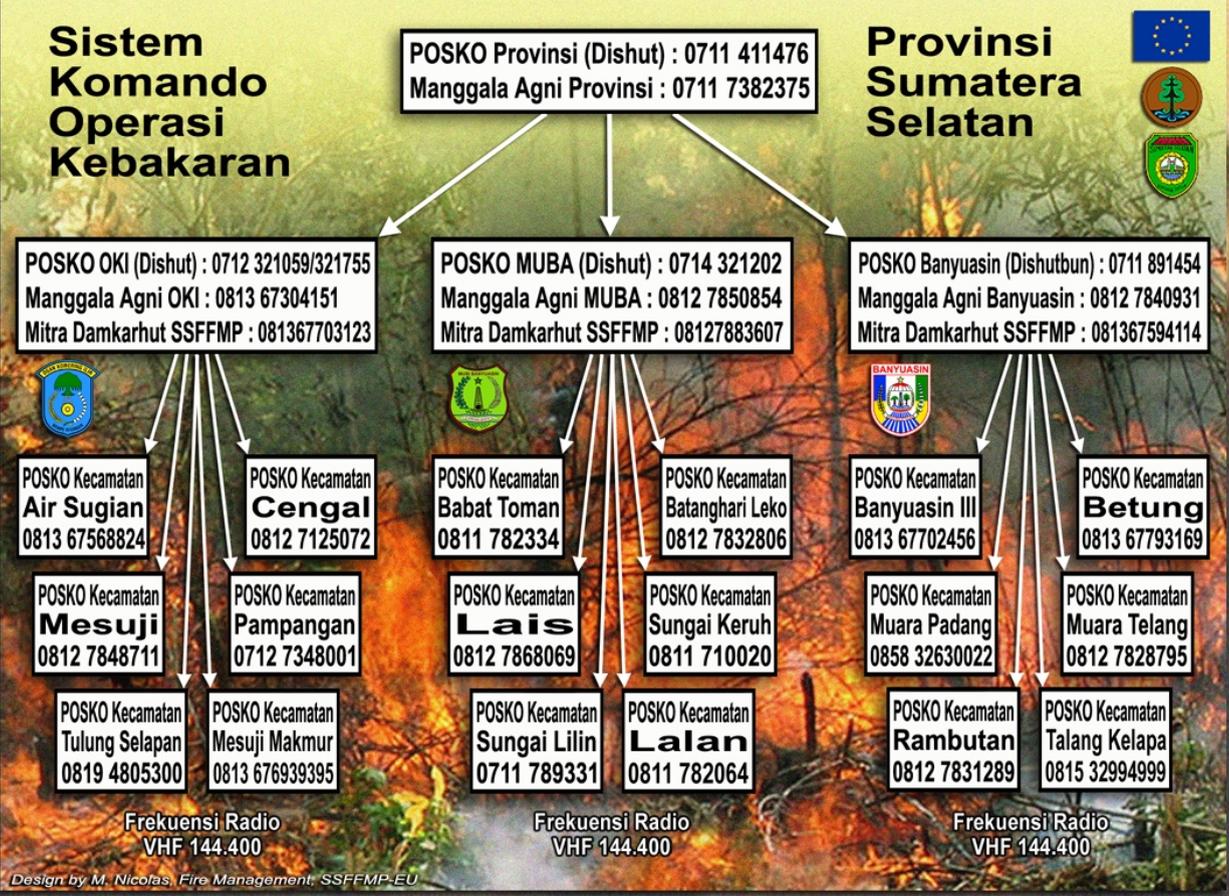
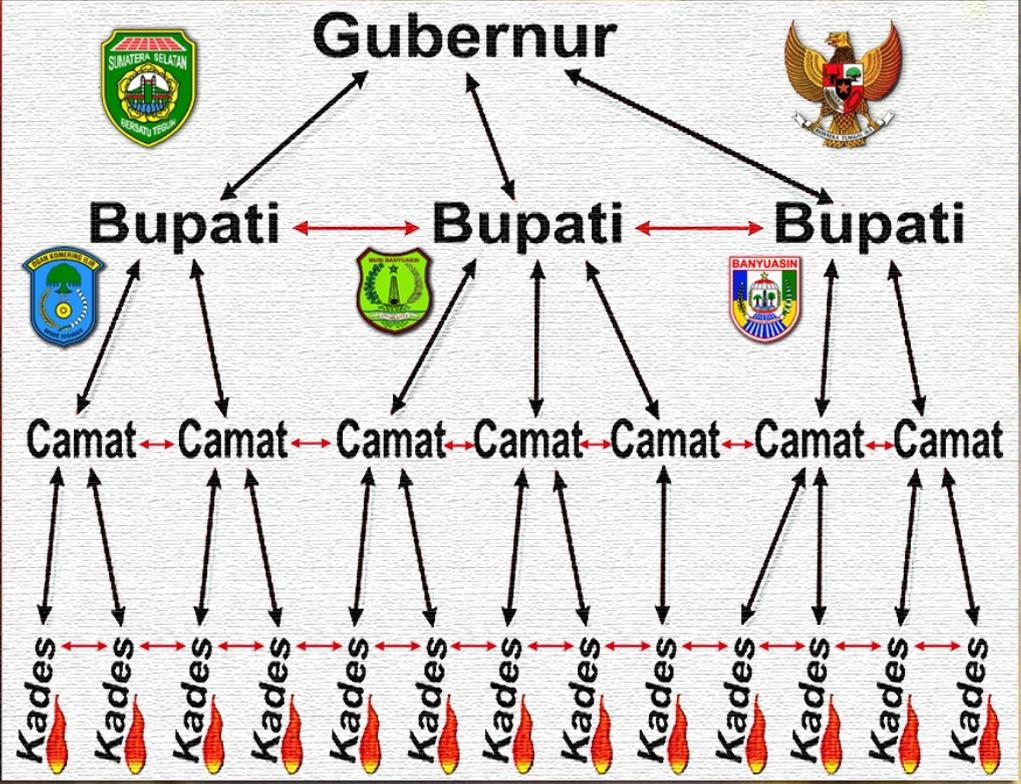


Figure VI: Incident Command System in South Sumatra.

# Evaluasi dan Rekomendasi Pengendalian Kebakaran untuk HTI dan Perusahaan Perkebunan

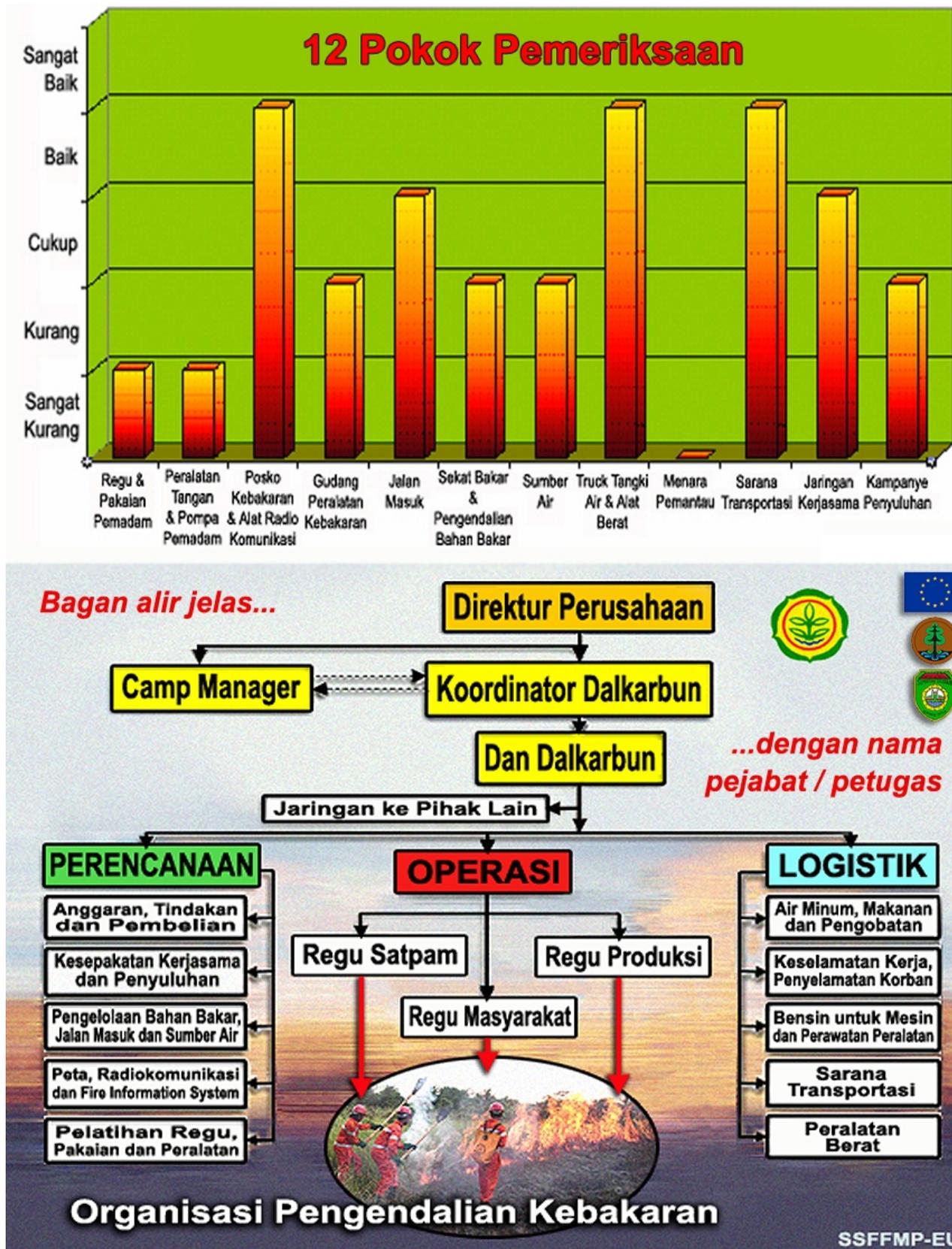


Figure VII: Fire assessment and recommendations for the forest plantations and the estate crops.

# Set untuk 1 Regu Masyarakat Desa / Set for 1 Fire Crew

Jenis Peralatan	Jumlah
Werpak Pelindung Oranye	15
Helm Pelindung Merah	15
Sepatu Boot PDL Asli	15
Sarung Tangan Kulit	15
Kaca Mata Plastik	15
Slayer SAL Merah	15
Kopel Hitam Asli	15
Peples Air Minum Asli	15
Topi Pet	15
Garu Api	7
Cangkul Garu Api	7
Kepyok Pemukul Api	7
Pompa Punggung	3
Radio VHF HT dengan Charger	2
Kotak P3K	1



Figure VIII: Fire equipment and protective gear for 1 fire crew from local communities.

# Set untuk 1 POSKO Kantor Kecamatan / Command Centre



Jenis Peralatan	Jumlah
Radio VHF Base Station	1
Antena dengan Tower 20 Meter	1
Radio VHF HT dengan Charger	2
Unit Pompa Mesin Tekanan Tinggi	1
Kotak P3K	1
Garu Api	3
Cangkul Garu Api	3
Keyyok Pemukul Api	3
Kapak 2 Fungsi	5
Pompa Punggung	2
Werpak Pelindung Biru	7
Helm Pelindung Kuning	7
Sepatu Boot PDL Asli	7
Sarung Tangan Kulit	7
Kaca Mata Plastik	7
Slayer SAL Merah	7
Kopel Hitam Asli	7
Peples Air Minum Asli	7

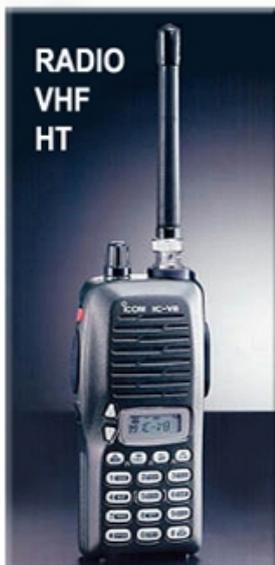
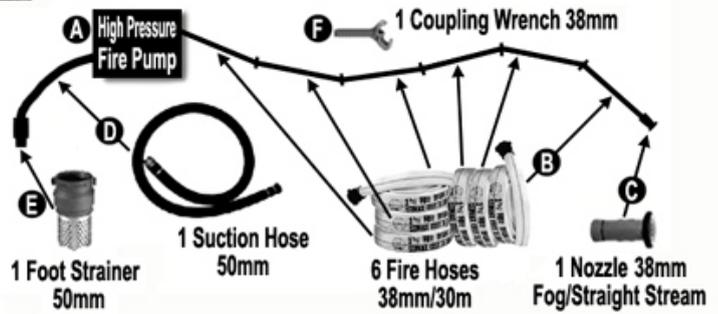


Figure IX: Radio communication equipment, fire equipment and protective gears for 1 sub-district command centre.





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South Sumatra Forest Fire  
Management Project

# SSFFMP

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## Summary Reports of Results and Achievements :

**E1: OVERVIEW / SUMMARY**

**E2: FIRE INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

**E3: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT & AWARENESS**

**E4: LAND USE PLANNING**

**E5: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

**E6: PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION**

**E7: GENDER**

**E8: NGO PARTICIPATION**

**E9: IMPACT MONITORING**

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