

Abstract

Peatland fires in Indonesia have generated significant losses economically and environmentally but mitigation efforts to decrease these effects have been limited. This study aims to analyze the types of fire catastrophe mitigation carried out by neighborhood agencies and pick out the constraints of land fireplace mitigation. This lookup is qualitative learning with in depth interviews with fire care neighborhood groups, firefighting corps and landowners in areas regularly affected by the fires in South Kalimantan, Indonesia. The consequences confirmed that the neighborhood and landowners had been dedicated to defending peatland from fires. The area extinguished flames by way of the usage of boreholes and firefighting facilities. Landowners commit to preserving their productive agricultural land; however, they overlook the unmanaged or deserted property. Mitigation is minimal due to a shortage of water sources and technological know-how limitations, which regularly failed to overcome peatland fires. Utilizing deserted land inclined to hearth into productive land is beneficial for preserving land from burning to keep monetary and ecological sustainability.

Keywords: Community, mitigation, fires, peatlands, ecology, economic