

ABSTRACT

Peatland fires are a serious problem that often occurs in Jambi Province, especially in Muaro Jambi Regency as the area with the largest peatland area in Jambi Province. The Jambi Provincial Government through the Regional Peatland Restoration Team (TRGD) has made various restoration efforts to reduce the risk of peatland fires. This study aims to determine and analyze the role of the Regional Peatland Restoration Team (TRGD) of Jambi Province in efforts to reduce the risk of peatland fires in Muaro Jambi Regency. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach, and data collection techniques through interviews, observations, and documentation. The theory used is the role theory of Stephen R. Covey, with three main indicators, namely pathfinding, aligning, and empowering. The results of the study indicate that the TRGD of Jambi Province plays a role in reducing the risk of peatland fires through the implementation of the 3R strategy (Rewetting, Revegetation, Revitalization) and contributes to reducing the area of forest and land fires. As a result, the area of land fires decreased from 45,037 hectares in 2015 to 1,097.32 hectares in 2024, indicating the success of the restoration program. TRGD also improves land hydrological conditions, which reduces vulnerability to fire, and contributes to carbon and biodiversity protection. In addition, increasing community participation through the formation of community groups and educational programs in schools are key factors in the success of this program. However, there are obstacles such as the lack of strong cooperation between parties and overlapping authorities in managing concession land. In addition, there are differences in objectives between the government, which wants to maintain peat moisture, and the community, which wants dry land for agriculture. The availability of specific data on peatland fires is also still limited and does not distinguish between forest and peatland fires.

Keywords: *Peatland restoration, TRGD, peatland fire, role, community participation.*

INTISARI

Kebakaran lahan gambut merupakan permasalahan serius yang sering terjadi di Provinsi Jambi, khususnya di Kabupaten Muaro Jambi sebagai daerah dengan luas lahan gambut terbesar di Provinsi Jambi. Pemerintah Provinsi Jambi melalui Tim Restorasi Gambut Daerah (TRGD) telah melakukan berbagai upaya restorasi guna mengurangi risiko kebakaran lahan gambut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis peran Tim Restorasi Gambut Daerah (TRGD) Provinsi Jambi dalam upaya mengurangi risiko kebakaran lahan gambut di Kabupaten Muaro Jambi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif, dan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori peran dari Stephen R. Covey, dengan tiga indikator utama, yakni *pathfinding* (pencarian alur), *aligning* (penyelaras), dan *empowering* (pemberdayaan). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa TRGD Provinsi Jambi berperan dalam mengurangi risiko kebakaran lahan gambut melalui implementasi strategi 3R (*Rewetting*, Revegetasi, Revitalisasi) dan berkontribusi terhadap pengurangan luas kebakaran hutan dan lahan. Hasilnya, luas kebakaran lahan menurun dari 45.037 hektar pada 2015 menjadi 1.097,32 hektar pada 2024, menunjukkan keberhasilan program restorasi. TRGD juga meningkatkan kondisi hidrologi lahan, yang mengurangi kerentanan terhadap kebakaran, serta berkontribusi pada perlindungan karbon dan keanekaragaman hayati. Selain itu, peningkatan partisipasi masyarakat melalui pembentukan kelompok masyarakat dan program edukasi di sekolah menjadi faktor kunci dalam keberhasilan program ini. Namun, terdapat kendala seperti kurangnya kerja sama yang kuat antar pihak dan tumpang tindih kewenangan dalam pengelolaan lahan konsesi. Selain itu, terdapat perbedaan tujuan antara pemerintah yang ingin menjaga kelembapan gambut dan masyarakat yang menginginkan lahan kering untuk pertanian. Ketersediaan data spesifik mengenai kebakaran lahan gambut juga masih terbatas dan tidak memisahkan antara kebakaran hutan dan lahan gambut.

Kata Kunci: Restorasi gambut, TRGD, kebakaran lahan gambut, peran, partisipasi masyarakat.