Living With(out) Fires
Livelihood strategies and adaption after fire disturbance in the countryside of KalTeng, Indonesia
-A case study-

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Introduction

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Research Questions: Original

How does landscape burning influences livelihoods and in turn how do livelihoods influence fires?

• What is the meaning of fires to respondents?
• Good - bad fires, ignition – non ignition
• How are fires used?
• How did the use change over the years?
• What influences the use of fires?
Research Questions: Adapted

How did the landscape burning of the year 2015 influence livelihood strategies?

How were the fires of 2015 perceived by the community?

How do locals adapt livelihood strategies after the “no burning policy?"

Who has an interest in the area related to fires?
Methods

Qualitative Methods:
• Participant Observation
• Interviews
• Partizipatory Methods

Quantitative Methods:
• Questionnaires (HH level: Economic survey, perceptions, experience during the 2015 fires)
Preliminary Results

- Business/Investors
  - Swallow Houses
  - Palm Oil

- Community Development/Conservation
  - Local/International NGOs
  - Landscape Burning

- Conservationists
  - National Park
  - Conservation Area

- Government
  - Local Government
  - National Government

- "Community"
  - Outsiders (fishing mania)
  - Permanent members vs. newcomers
  - Elites & patron client ties
  - In- & Out migration

- Land Status
- Livelihood Strategies
Preliminary Results - Example

Oilpalm Plantations

Introduction

Research Design

Prel. Findings

Discussion
Preliminary Results- Oil Palm
Preliminary Results- Oil Palm

Introduction

Research Design

Prel. Findings

Discussion
Preliminary Results

[Diagram showing interactions between various stakeholders such as business/investors, community development/conservation, conservationists, landscape burning, government, and livelihood strategies.]

Introduction  Research Design  Prel. Findings  Discussion
Reconstructing: “Community”
Indonesia's fires labelled a 'crime against humanity' as 500,000 suffer

Haze has caused havoc, with schools in neighbouring Singapore and Malaysia shut down, flights grounded and events cancelled.
Effects on public daily lives:

- Schools, Shops and Airports were closed
- More than 500,000 cases of sicknesses of the respiratory system

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Reconstructing: Disaster
Discussion/ Conclusion

Effects on livelihoods that should be considered for conservation:

• How to deal with the loss of land
• Loss of rice and vegetables (min. 6 Mio Rph/ year)
• Reconsider terms as “disaster” and “community”
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