

Hotspots Highlight

- There were no signs of hotspots decreasing in this period (August 15th-21st). Hotspots in Central Kalimantan even increased sharply. Similar to the last period, West Kalimantan and Riau are still at the highest rank in terms of provinces with the most occurrences of hotspots.
- 817 hotspots were recorded in Riau, occurring inside industrial timber plantation (HTI) concessions (36.84%), oil palm plantation concessions (31.46%), areas under both HTI and oil palm concessions (3.06%), and other land uses (34.76%). Based on type of soil, hotspots detected on peat land were 62.79% and on others 37.21%.
- In West Kalimantan, 3,033 hotspots were recorded. These occurred inside HTI concessions (7.78%), logging (HPH) concessions (7.58%), estate crop concessions (0.43%) and other land uses (84.21%). Based on type of soil, hotspots detected on peat land were 6.79% and on others 93.21%.

Titik Panas Utama

- Pada minggu ketiga Agustus (15-21), belum ada penurunan jumlah titik panas yang signifikan, bahkan jumlah titik panas di Kalimantan Tengah meningkat tajam. Sementara Kalimantan Barat dan Riau masih merupakan provinsi dengan jumlah titik panas terbanyak.
- Di Riau tercatat 817 titik panas, yang terindikasi di konsesi HTI (36,84%), konsesi perkebunan sawit (31,46%), overlap konsesi HTI dengan perkebunan (3,06%), dan penggunaan lahan lainnya (34,76%). Berdasarkan tipe tanahnya, titik panas yang terdeteksi di lahan gambut 62,79% dan di lahan bukan gambut 37,21%.
- Di Kalimantan Barat tercatat sebanyak 3.033 titik panas, yang terindikasi di kawasan konsesi HTI (7,78%), konsesi HPH (7,58%), konsesi perkebunan (0,43%) dan penggunaan lahan lainnya (84,21%). Berdasarkan tipe tanahnya, titik panas yang terdeteksi di lahan gambut 6,79% dan di lahan bukan gambut 93,21%.

Current Weather Situation

- The weather in Sumatra and Kalimantan were still generally dry and warm. However, rains occurred in few areas, for instance in parts of West Kalimantan province, with low intensity and followed with dry condition on the following days.
- Due to the on-going hot and dry season, the Ministry of Forestry began to consider using water bombing as one of fire suppression methods. This method will be carried out in Riau and Jambi Province, which are still experiencing a long dry season.

Keadaan Cuaca

- Kondisi cuaca di Sumatera dan Kalimantan pada umumnya masih kering dan panas. Meskipun demikian, di beberapa lokasi terjadi hujan, seperti di sebagian wilayah Provinsi Kalimantan Barat, namun intensitasnya masih rendah dan hari-hari berikutnya kembali kering.
- Melihat kondisi cuaca yang masih panas dan kering, maka Departemen Kehutanan mulai memikirkan cara pemadaman kebakaran menggunakan bom air. Cara ini akan dilakukan di Provinsi Riau dan Jambi, yang sampai saat ini masih dilanda kemarau panjang.

Current Fire Activity

- In the third week of August 2006, the highest number of hotspots was recorded on August 15th, reaching 3,460. This correlates with the occurrence of fires in several provinces. Fire monitoring on the ground in the outskirts of Palangkaraya (Central Kalimantan) showed extensive peat-land fires occurring on community land.

Kejadian Kebakaran

- Pada minggu ketiga Agustus 2006, jumlah titik panas terbanyak terjadi pada tanggal 15 Agustus, yang mencapai 3.460. Sebanding dengan jumlah titik panas yang terdeteksi, kebakaran masih banyak terjadi di beberapa provinsi. Pengamatan lapangan di pinggiran Kota Pangkajene (Kalimantan Tengah, antara lain menunjukkan banyaknya kebakaran gambut di lahan masyarakat.

This Fire Information Bulletin was prepared and analysed using information collected from websites, satellites and field findings by WWF-Indonesia. This publication is financially supported by WWF-Netherlands.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Riau province of Sumatra, fires have occurred in conservation areas, particularly in Tesso Nilo National Park (NP). Areas burnt reached up to 2,500 hectares or equal to 31.25% of fires occurring in Riau. The burning in Tesso Nilo adds to the list of protected area that had suffered from burning previously, such as Bukit Tiga Puluh National Park and Mahato protection forest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sementara di Riau, kebakaran sudah melanda kawasan konservasi, seperti yang terjadi di TN Tesso Nilo. Sampai Jumat (18/08) luas areal yang terbakar mencapai 2.500 ha, atau 31,25% dari luas kebakaran di Riau. Terbakarnya TN Tesso Nilo menambah daftar kawasan lindung di Riau yang pernah terbakar sebelumnya, seperti TN Bukit Tiga Puluh dan Hutan Lindung Mahato.
<p>Social and Seasonal Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of forest and land fires were caused from land burning. There are several factors causing land burning, including land preparation (land clearing using fires) for cultivation, land speculation and/or process in claiming lands and encroachment in forest areas. • Burning for land clearing was usually done by local communities, individuals or companies prior to the land being cultivated in the rainy season (it is predicted in October for this year). • Burning for claiming over lands was generally done by local communities to reclaim their rights over lands. Burning for encroachment/ land speculation, was generally carried out by groups or individuals backed up by some middle-men attached to logging or plantation industry. Burning in Tesso Nilo can be categorised as the latter and judged as criminal acts. 	<p>Faktor Sosial dan Musim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kebakaran hutan dan lahan pada umumnya disebabkan oleh pembakaran lahan. Ada beberapa tujuan dari praktek pembakaran lahan ini, antara lain penyiapan lahan untuk budidaya, penanda kepemilikan lahan, dan perambahan lahan hutan. • Pembakaran untuk penyiapan lahan dan penanda kepemilikan biasanya dilakukan oleh masyarakat setempat sebelum lahan itu dibudidayakan pada musim hujan (tahun ini diprediksikan pada bulan Oktober). • Pembakaran lahan dengan tujuan perambahan hutan pada umumnya dilakukan kelompok atau individu yang tamak dan dibekingi oleh cukong/pengusaha. Praktek seperti ini sudah termasuk dalam tindak kriminal, sebagaimana yang terjadi di kawasan TN Tesso Nilo.
<p>Current Haze Situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The haze situation in West Kalimantan was still at an alarming level and has affected Pontianak again - after the city enjoying a short period of free haze on Saturday and Sunday (20/08), thanks to rains showering some parts of the province. An immediate impact of this haze was the closing of schools awaiting for the air to be clear again. • Haze also affected other areas e.g. the Musi River, Palembang (South Sumatra), although there was no traffic disturbances reported in the area. In Jambi province, haze has affected parts of the province on Friday (18/08). The haze affected Muaro Jambi district and eight of other districts. 	<p>Situasi Kabut Asap</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Di Kalimantan Barat, kabut asap kembali menutupi Pontianak, setelah sempat terbebas dari kabut asap Sabtu hingga Minggu (20/8), berkat hujan yang mengguyur sebagian provinsi tersebut, termasuk Pontianak. Salah satu dampak dari asap ini, sekolah-sekolah diliburkan sampai udara kembali bersih. • Kabut asap juga menyelimuti wilayah udara sekitar Sungai Musi, Palembang (Sumatera selatan), meskipun belum sampai mengganggu kelancaran lalu lintas perairan. Tak jauh dari Sumatera Selatan, sebagian wilayah Provinsi Jambi, pada hari Jumat (18/08) diselumuti asap tebal. Asap ini antara lain menyelimuti Kabupaten Muaro Jambi, serta delapan kabupaten lainnya.
<p>Related Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Tesso Nilo NP, Riau province, efforts done to control fire were not limited to only fire suppression. The province also started to legally process forest fire doers or land burners. Until Tuesday (22/08) the joint team of Natural Resources Conservation Office (BKSDA) and the police have arrested 24 suspected land burners. 	<p>Kegiatan Terkait</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terkait dengan kebakaran di hutan di Riau, khususnya TN Tesso Nilo, upaya yang dilakukan tidak sebatas pemadaman, tetapi juga menindak tegas para pelaku pembakar hutan dan lahan. Sampai Selasa (22/08) sudah 24 pelaku pembakaran hutan dan lahan telah ditangkap dari berbagai kabupaten dan kota di Riau oleh Tim Gabungan dari BKSDA dan Kepolisian.

- The Provincial Government of Central Kalimantan, through its BPLHD/Environmental Impact Management Office, planned to make a declaration/agreement among provinces and districts/municipalities, to mitigate forest and land fires. In Riau, the Vice Governor pledged for the urgency of inter-provincial agreement to prevent forest and land fires.

- Pemerintah Kalimantan Tengah, melalui BPLHD/Bapedalda merencanakan membuat deklarasi atau kesepakatan antara pemerintah provinsi dengan pemerintah kabupaten dan kota tentang penanggulangan kebakaran hutan dan lahan. Sementara Wakil Gubernur Riau merasakan perlunya dibuat kesepakatan lintas provinsi untuk pencegahan kebakaran hutan dan lahan yang menimbulkan kabut asap.

Media Activity

- **Kompas**, 19-22/08/06, The last two weeks until Friday (Aug 18th) 2,500 hectares of Tesso Nilo National Park area were burned. Some groups and individuals were accused to be behind this burning. Until Monday (21/08) five persons had been in custody, because they were caught red-handed triggering fire in Tesso Nilo. The imprisonment of these people has completed the number of land burners arrested up to. 22 persons.
- **The Jakarta Post**, 18/08/06, While millions of people celebrated the country's 61st Independent Day on Thursday, fire-fighters were busy battling flames in Central Kalimantan. Fire-fighters have been battling the blaze, which have ravaged some 25 hectares of peat-land on the outskirts of Palangkaraya, since Monday.
- **Media Indonesia on Line**, 22/08/06, As many as six forest fire doers in Tesso Nilo (TN) National Park were caught by the team consisting of BKSDA Riau and the Pelalawan Police. Among those six doers, was non-local individual employed by some middlemen to do encroachment and to clear land for oil palm plantation inside Tesso Nilo. "They are working in a location belongs to Aseng, an Indonesian-Chinese living in Pekanbaru. He (Aseng) has trusted the execution on field to Sinaga, a non-local individual from North Sumatra" said Alhamra, an activist of WWF-Indonesia in Riau.

Kegiatan Media

- **Kompas**, 19-22/08/06, Dua pekan terakhir hingga Jumat (18/8) kawasan hutan Taman Nasional Tesso Nilo seluas 2.500 hektar terbakar habis. Kebakaran disinyalir dilakukan oleh masyarakat, tetapi dimodali oleh pihak-pihak tertentu. Sampai dengan Senin (21/08) sudah 5 orang yang ditahan karena tertangkap tangan menyulut api di kawasan TN Teso Nilo. Penangkapan itu melengkapi jumlah pembakar lahan yang telah ditahan, yaitu 22 orang
- **The Jakarta Post**, 18/08/06, Sementara jutaan orang merayakan Hari Kemerdekaan yang ke 61 pada hari Selasa, para pemadam kebakaran sibuk sibuk berjuang melawan api di Kalimantan Tengah. Para pemadam telah berjuang melawan kobaran api, yang melanda areal seluas 25 hektar lahan gambut di pinggiran Kota Palangkaraya, sejak Senin.
- **Media Indonesia on Line**, 22/08/06, Sebanyak enam orang pelaku pembakar kawasan hutan di TN Tesso Nilo (TNTN) ditangkap tim terpadu dari BKSDA Riau dan jajaran Polres Pelalawan. Dari keenam pelaku itu terdapat warga pendatang yang dipekerjakan oleh pemilik lahan dikawasan konservasi itu untuk membersihkan areal hutan dan akan dijadikan perkebunan sawit. "Mereka ini bekerja dilokasi milik Aseng seorang warga keturunan yang bermukim di Pekanbaru. Aseng mempercayakan pelaksanaan lapangan pada Sinaga seorang warga pendatang dari Sumatera Utara," ujar Alhamra seorang aktivis WWF Riau.

Hotspots Analysis

- Riau (23.55% in lowland forests, 63.26% in swamp areas, 13.19% in unproductive dry lands) ;
- Jambi (39.71% in lowland forests, 20.58% in swamp areas, 39.71% in unproductive dry lands) ;
- South Sumatra (18.60% in lowland forests, 10.04% in swamp areas, 71.36% in unproductive dry lands) ;
- Lampung (17.72% in lowland forests, 82.28% in unproductive dry lands);

Analisa Titik Panas

- Riau (23.55% di hutan dataran rendah, 63.26% di daerah rawa, 13.19% di lahan kering tidak produktif);
- Jambi (39.71% di hutan dataran rendah, 20.58% di daerah rawa, 39.71% di lahan kering tidak produktif);
- Sumatera Selatan (18.60% di hutan dataran rendah, 10.04% di daerah rawa, 71.36% di lahan kering tidak produktif);
- Lampung (17.72% di hutan dataran rendah, 82.28% di lahan kering tidak produktif);

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Kalimantan (35.67% in lowland forest, 0.18% in mangrove areas, 12.87% in swamp areas, 1.48% in unproductive wetlands, 34.34% in unproductive dry lands, 2.34% in plantations, 13.15% in agriculture lands) ; • Central Kalimantan (63.36% in lowland forest, 3.99% in swamp areas, 1.48% in unproductive wetlands, 16.03% in unproductive dry lands, 0.45% in plantation, 14.68% agriculture lands) ; • South Kalimantan (1.35 in lowland forests, 2.70% in mangrove areas, 9.45% in swamp areas, 6.76 % in unproductive dry lands, 48.65% in unproductive dry lands, 16.22% in plantation, 14.86% in agriculture lands) ; • East Kalimantan (57.56% in lowland forest, 1.54% in highland forest, 4.63% in mangrove areas, 5.40% in swamp areas, 10.80% in unproductive wetlands, 12.50% in unproductive dry lands, 7.56% in agriculture lands). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kalimantan Barat (35.67% di hutan dataran rendah, 0.18% di hutan bakau, 12.87% di daerah rawa, 1.48% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 34.34% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 2.34% di perkebunan, 13.15% di pertanian) ; • Kalimantan Tengah (63.36% di hutan dataran rendah, 3.99% di daerah rawa, 1.48% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 16.03% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 0.45% di perkebunan, 14.68% di pertanian) ; • Kalimantan Selatan (1.35% di hutan dataran rendah, 2.70% di hutan bakau, 9.45% di daerah rawa, 6.76 di lahan basah tidak produktif, 48.65% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 16.22% di perkebunan, 14.86% di pertanian) ; • Kalimantan Timur (57.56% di hutan dataran rendah, 1.54% di hutan dataran tinggi, 4.63% di hutan bakau, 5.40% di daerah rawa, 10.80% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 12.50% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 7.56% di pertanian).
<p>Fire Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land burning, which mostly is the main cause of forest and land fires, occurred extensively in many areas and can already be categorised as a criminal act. This happens due to the fact that most burning targeting the conversion of forests to plantation. • Fires not only occur in people's land, plantation or production forests, but also can occur inside conservation areas and protection forests. 	<p>Analisa Kebakaran</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pembakaran lahan yang merupakan penyebab utama kebakaran hutan, banyak terjadi di berbagai tempat, bahkan tindakannya sudah dikategorikan kriminal. Hal ini karena tindak pembakaran sudah bertujuan untuk merambah dan mengkonversi areal hutan menjadi lahan perkebunan. • Kebakaran tidak hanya melanda lahan masyarakat, lahan perkebunan, ataupun hutan produksi, tetapi kini sudah melanda hutan konservasi.

1 "Hotspots" indicated that the area is generating heat that exceeds a level set for satellite sensors to be registered as "hot". Not all hotspots are fires and satellites do not registered all fires occurred. Many fires are deliberate and may not be damaging.

1 "Titik Panas" menunjukkan bahwa daerah tersebut mengeluarkan panas melebihi ambang batas panas yang sudah ditentukan sehingga alat sensor panas pada satelit membacanya sebagai daerah yang dianggap "panas". Tidak semua titik panas adalah kebakaran dan satelit tidak mencatat semua kebakaran yang terjadi. Beberapa kebakaran memang sengaja dibuat dan kemungkinan tidak berbahaya/merusak.

Source : National Environment Agency, Singapore ; ASEAN Haze Action Online; Geophysics and Meteorological Agency (BMG – Indonesia); Direktorat of Forest Fire Control, Ministry of Forestry RI (SiPongi); and field findings. Please check further info on forest and land fires in Riau at <http://www.eyesontheforest.or.id>

Sumber: National Environment Agency, Singapore; ASEAN Haze Action Online; Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika – Indonesia; Direktorat Pengendalian Kebakaran Hutan, Departemen Kehutanan (SiPongi); dan temuan di lapangan. Lihat lebih lanjut peta kebakaran hutan dan lahan di Riau di <http://www.eyesontheforest.or.id>

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