

Hotspots Highlight

- In this period (the end of August to the early of September), the highest number of hotspots distribution occurred in Kalimantan. Between August 29th-September 4th, NOAA 12 satellite recorded 3,721 hotspots in Central Kalimantan, 2,271 hotspots in West Kalimantan, and 1,206 hotspots in South Sumatra. There were only 231 hotspots recorded in Riau in the same period. The highest number of hotspots occurred on September 1st, i.e. 1,790.
- On the other hand, the MODIS satellite data recorded 897 hotspots in West Kalimantan. These occurred inside industrial timber plantation (HTI) concessions (17.61%), logging (HPH) concessions (2.90%), oil palm plantation concessions (9.81%), and other land uses (69.68%). Based on the type of soil, hotspots detected on peat land were 17.28% and on others 82.72%.

Titik Panas Utama

- Dalam akhir Agustus sampai awal September, secara nasional, penyebaran titik panas terbanyak berada di Kalimantan. Pada tanggal 29 Agustus-4 September, satelit NOAA 12 mencatat 3.721 titik panas di Kalimantan Tengah, 2.271 titik panas di Kalimantan Barat, dan 1.206 titik panas di Sumatera Selatan. Pada periode ini di Riau hanya terdapat 231 titik panas. Berdasarkan harinya, titik panas terbanyak terjadi pada tanggal 1 September, yakni 1.790 titik panas.
- Sementara data satelit MODIS mencatat 897 titik panas di Kalimantan Barat, yang terindikasi di konsesi HTI (17,61%), konsesi HPH (2,90%), konsesi perkebunan sawit (9,81%), dan penggunaan lahan lainnya (69,68%). Berdasarkan tipe tanahnya, titik panas yang terdeteksi di lahan gambut 17,28% dan di lahan bukan gambut 82,72%.

Current Weather Situation

- In the early of September, rain has fallen especially in most parts of Riau. Added with the artificial rain, this somehow has suppressed the fire intensity in the province.
- Different situation happened in most parts of Kalimantan. Dry weather returned and rain even had yet to fall in Central Kalimantan. This has increased the level of forest and land fires intensity.

Keadaan Cuaca

- Awal September, hujan sudah mulai turun di sebagian besar wilayah Riau. Ditambah dengan bantuan hujan buatan, kondisi ini mampu mengurangi tingkat kebakaran di Riau.
- Kondisi yang berbeda terjadi di sebagian besar wilayah Kalimantan. Kondisi kering kembali melanda wilayah tersebut, bahkan di Kalimantan Tengah belum terjadi hujan. Hal ini membuat intensitas kebakaran hutan dan lahan di Kalimantan Tengah semakin meningkat.

Current Fire Activity

- As indicated by the number of hotspots, forest and land fires mostly occurred in Kalimantan. In Central Kalimantan, the majority of fires occurred on peat-land – in the outskirts of Palangkaraya and Pulang Pisau districts. In West Kalimantan, fires mostly occurred in estate crops concessions and community lands prepared for plantations.
- The areas in Sumatra showed the increase in fire intensity, especially in South Sumatra. The fires also occurred in Jambi, particularly in production forest areas.
- Based on the Ministry of Forestry, from June-August 2006, 8,476.5 ha of lands were reported to have been burned.

Kejadian Kebakaran

- Seperti diindikasikan oleh jumlah titik panas, kebakaran hutan dan lahan sebagian besar terjadi di wilayah Kalimantan. Di Kalimantan Tengah kebakaran banyak terjadi di lahan gambut di sekitar Kota Palangkaraya dan Kabupaten Pulang Pisau. Sementara di Kalimantan Barat, kebakaran banyak terjadi di lahan perkebunan dan di lahan masyarakat yang akan dijadikan kebun.
- Wilayah Sumatera yang menunjukkan peningkatan intensitas kebakaran terdapat di Sumatera Selatan. Kebakaran juga terjadi di Jambi, khususnya pada areal hutan produksi.
- Berdasarkan data Departemen Kehutanan, dari Juni-Agustus 2006, 8.476,5 ha kawasan yang terbakar.

Social Factors

- When fires occur annually, the method and motives of land preparation using fires have been gradually questioned. Traditional community used to apply this method through out generations, but due to the increase in the number of population and demand for land, most land preparation using fires merely comes from economic/ financial motives.
- Considering the cheaper costs in using fires, burning is generally undertaken by both communities and companies. The aim is at preparing land for forest or crop plantations. Another aspect of land fires is the use of the land for land-speculation. The more land burned, the greater income obtained, hence burning reaches a greater scale and mostly uncontrolled.

Faktor Sosial dan Musim

- Di saat kejadian kebakaran hutan dan lahan terjadi setiap tahun, maka metode pembakaran lahan mulai dipertanyakan motivasinya. Masyarakat tradisional mengenalnya sebagai budaya yang turun temurun, tetapi dengan semakin pesatnya pertumbuhan penduduk dan peningkatan kebutuhan lahan, maka pembakaran lahan lebih didasarkan untuk mendapatkan keuntungan ekonomi.
- Dengan adanya motif ekonomi, pembakaran lahan dapat dilakukan oleh anggota masyarakat ataupun perusahaan. Tujuan kedua belah pihak tersebut adalah mendapatkan lahan untuk budidaya tanaman kehutanan atau perkebunan. Ada juga tujuan lainnya yakni jual beli lahan yang sudah dibakar tersebut. Semakin luas lahan yang dibakar, semakin besar keuntungan ekonomi yang didapat, sehingga pembakaran lahan berlangsung dalam skala yang luas dan tak terkendali.

Current Haze Situation

- Haze was thicker in Palangkaraya. The haze resulted from massive land burning in Central Kalimantan. In Pontianak, West Kalimantan, haze still affected the area. In both of provinces, those suffering from the respiratory health problems increased.
- In Pekanbaru, Riau, haze has gradually disappeared together with decline in fire. However, different situation happened in Palembang (South Sumatra) and Jambi, whereby haze has increased. This related with the increase in fire intensity in both of provinces.

Situasi Kabut Asap

- Kabut asap semakin pekat di Kota Palangkaraya. Hal ini akibat dari semakin banyaknya lahan yang terbakar di Kalimantan Tengah. Di Pontianak, Kalimantan Barat, masih diselimuti kabut asap. Di kedua provinsi penderita infeksi saluran pernafasan akut (ISPA) semakin meningkat.
- Di Pekanbaru, Riau, kabut asap sudah mulai berangsur hilang seiring berkurangnya kebakaran di provinsi tersebut. Namun, tidak demikian halnya dengan Palembang (Sumatera Selatan) dan Jambi, kabut asap semakin meningkat. Hal ini terkait dengan peningkatan intensitas kebakaran di di kedua provinsi tersebut.

Related Activities

- Law enforcement efforts against land burners (community and company) were being carried out by the government. The Ministry of Environment reported 697 companies as suspects in forest and land fires in Sumatra and Kalimantan. In Riau, the Pelawan police resort investigated 11 persons and 2 companies, in which the areas burned were in adjacent to Tesso Nilo National Park. Meanwhile, in West Kalimantan, three of six oil palm companies will be brought to the court.
- The use of artificial rains in suppressing forest and land fires suppression has been undertaken in Sumatra and Kalimantan. In Riau, the artificial rain contributed to fire suppression, as well as natural rains occurred before.

Kegiatan Terkait

- Upaya penegakan hukum terhadap para pembakar lahan (masyarakat dan perusahaan) tengah dilakukan oleh pemerintah. Kementerian LH mengumumkan 697 perusahaan yang terindikasi membakar hutan dan lahan di Sumatera dan Kalimantan. Di Riau, Kepolisian Resort Pelalawan tengah mengusut 11 orang dan 2 perusahaan yang areal konsesinya yang terbakar berbatasan dengan TN Tesso Nilo. Sementara di Kalimantan Barat, tiga dari enam perusahaan perkebunan sawit akan diadili.
- Pemadaman kebakaran hutan dan lahan dengan bantuan hujan buatan telah dilakukan di Sumatera dan Kalimantan. Di Riau hujan buatan ini membantu meredakan kejadian kebakaran, selain hujan alami yang telah turun beberapa hari sebelumnya.

Media Activity

- **Kompas**, 31/08/06 – 04/09/06, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono was concerned because Indonesia, in particular Kalimantan and Sumatra, still exported haze to neighbouring countries as a result of forest and land fires. Related to this problem, Governor Zulkifli Nurdin of Jambi stated that he would revoke oil palm companies licence if found burned for land clearing. Meanwhile, in West Kalimantan, the Head of environmental impact Agency, said that three crops estate companies will be brought the court.
- **Media Indonesia on Line**, 31/08/06 – 04/09/06, The Indonesian Police would take action against 178 companies indicated as land burner in Riau, Jambi, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, South Sumatra, and North Sumatra. This statement was conveyed by Deputy of Police Head, Operational Section, Inspector General FX Sunarno after he received Walhi's report, Wednesday (30/8). Meanwhile, the Ministry of Forestry stated that MoF would do cross checking in relation to Walhi's report on the suspected involvement of HPH involving in land burning.
- **The JakartaPost**, 04/09/06, It is taking so long for Indonesia to ratify ASEAN Haze Transboundary Agreement, which would allow us to get support to combat ground and forest fires. Ministry for Environment said " I am a bit concerned about the fate of this agreement. Especially if a common regional agreement like this is opposed by certain parties just because they want to change its editorial content. I have insisted that it should be ratified soon to allow us to amend it and submit an article about illegal logging into the agreement, which was demanded by some parties here. We can't amend it if we don't ratify it."

Kegiatan Media

- **Kompas**, 31/08/06 – 04/09/06, Presiden SBY menyampaikan keprihatinannya karena hingga saat ini Indonesia khususnya Kalimantan dan Sumatera masih mengirimkan asap ke negara tetangga akibat pembakaran hutan dan lahan. Terkait dengan masalah ini, Gubernur Jambi Zulkifli Nurdin menyatakan akan mencabut izin perusahaan perkebunan kelapa sawit yang melakukan pembakaran untuk membuka lahan. Sementara di Kalimantan Barat, Kepala Bapedalda menyatakan tiga perusahaan perkebunan akan diadili.
- **Media Indonesia on Line**, 31/08/06 – 04/09/06, Mabes Polri akan menindak tegas 178 perusahaan yang diduga sebagai pelaku pembakaran hutan di Provinsi Riau, Jambi, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Sumatra Selatan, dan Sumatra Utara. Penegasan itu dikemukakan Deputi Kapolri Bidang Operasi Irjen FX Sunarno usai menerima laporan dari Walhi, Rabu (30/8). Sedangkan Menteri Kehutanan mengatakan pihak kehutanan akan melakukan pengecekan silang ke lapangan menanggapi laporan dari Walhi mengenai kemungkinan keterlibatan pemegang HPH dalam kebakaran hutan.
- **The JakartaPost**, 04/09/06, Indonesia memerlukan waktu yang lama untuk meratifikasi Perjanjian ASEAN tentang Polusi Asap Lintas Batas, yang akan mendukung penanggulangan kebakaran hutan dan lahan. Menteri Lingkungan Hidup mengatakan, "Saya sedikit prihatin dengan nasib perjanjian ini. Khususnya, jika perjanjian umum regional ini ditentang oleh pihak-pihak tertentu, hanya karena mereka ingin mengubah isi perjanjian. Saya telah mendesak untuk segera meratifikasi perjanjian tersebut, sehingga kita dapat mengamandemen dan memasukan klausul tentang pembalakan liar, seperti yang dimana beberapa pihak. Kita tidak bisa mengamandemen perjanjian tersebut jika kita tidak meratifikasinya."

Hotspots Analysis

- Riau (15.14% % % in lowland forests, 65.60% in swamp areas, 19.26% in unproductive dry lands);
- Jambi (33.77% in lowland forests, 1.75% in swamp areas, 64.47% in unproductive dry lands);
- South Sumatra (12.07% in lowland forests, 1.66% in mangrove areas, 14.00% in swamp areas, 72.26% in unproductive dry lands);
- Lampung (12.68% in lowland forests, 0.75% in mangrove areas, 4.10% in swamp areas, 82.46% in unproductive dry lands);

Analisa Titik Panas

- Riau (15,14% di hutan dataran rendah, 65,60% di daerah rawa, 19,26% di lahan kering tidak produktif);
- Jambi (33,77% di hutan dataran rendah, 1,75% di daerah rawa, 64,47% di lahan kering tidak produktif);
- Sumatera Selatan (12,07% di hutan dataran rendah, 1,66% di hutan bakau, 14,00% di daerah rawa, 72,26% di lahan kering tidak produktif);
- Lampung (12,68% di hutan dataran rendah, 0,75% di hutan bakau, 4,10% di daerah rawa, 82,46% di lahan kering tidak produktif);

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Kalimantan (30.56% in lowland forest, 0.48% in mangrove areas, 19.76% in swamp areas, 5.03% in unproductive wetlands, 26.98% in unproductive dry lands, 0.22% in plantations, 16.96% in agriculture lands); • Central Kalimantan (59.89% in lowland forest, 10.94% in swamp areas, 1.61% in unproductive wetlands, 18.23% in unproductive dry lands, 0.48% in plantation, 8.84% agriculture lands); • South Kalimantan (20.00% in lowland forests, 0.83% in highland forests, 0.83% in mangrove areas, 4.58% in swamp areas, 14.89% in unproductive dry lands, 52.08% in unproductive dry lands, 5.42% in plantation, 11.66% in agriculture lands); • East Kalimantan (56.35% in lowland forest, 7.65% in mangrove areas, 11.48% in swamp areas, 3.30% in unproductive wetlands, 16.69% in unproductive dry lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kalimantan Barat (30,56% di hutan dataran rendah, 0,48% di hutan bakau, 19,76% di daerah rawa, 5,03% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 26,98% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 0,22% di perkebunan, 16,96% di pertanian) ; • Kalimantan Tengah (59,89% di hutan dataran rendah, 10,94% di daerah rawa, 1,61% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 18,23% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 0,48% di perkebunan, 8,84% di pertanian) ; • Kalimantan Selatan (20,00% di hutan dataran rendah, 0,83% di hutan dataran tinggi, 0,83% di hutan bakau, 4,58% di daerah rawa, 14,89% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 52,08% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 5,42% di perkebunan, 11,66% di pertanian) ; • Kalimantan Timur (56,35% di hutan dataran rendah, 7,65% di hutan bakau, 11,48% di daerah rawa, 3,30% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 16,69% di lahan kering tidak produktif).
<h3>Fire Analysis</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest and land fires have not fully abated, even in Central Kalimantan, the intensity of fire was inclined to go up. • Considering the effort undertaken, fire suppression is most depend on natural factor. Fires in Riau has already gone down, because of rainfall. Meanwhile, in Kalimantan, where rain has not fallen yet (low intensity of rain), the fires have not been able to suppress yet. 	<h3>Analisa Kebakaran</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kebakaran hutan dan lahan belum sepenuhnya mereda, bahkan di Kalimantan Tengah intensitasnya cenderung meningkat. • Melihat upaya yang telah dilakukan, pemadaman kebakaran hutan sangat bergantung pada faktor alam. Kebakaran di Riau sudah mulai berkurang karena adanya hujan. Sedangkan di Kalimantan, di mana belum terjadi hujan (intensitas hujan yang kecil), kebakaran belum mampu dipadamkan.

Notes:

"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 ("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).

"Unproductive lands" mean that the areas have been cleared cut but abandoned and usually were mostly covered with *Imperata cylindrica* ("Lahan tidak produktif" adalah lahan yang terlantar yang tidak digarap biasanya hanya ditumbuhi semak belukar atau alang-alang).

Source/Sumber: National Environment Agency, Singapore ; ASEAN Haze Action Online; Geophysics and Meteorological Agency (Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika/BMG – Indonesia Indonesia); Directorate of Forest Fire Control, Ministry of Forestry RI (Direktorat Pengendalian Kebakaran Hutan, Departmen Kehutanan – SiPongi); and field findings (dan temuan di lapangan). Please check further info and maps on forest and land fires in Riau at (lihat lebih lanjut peta kebakaran hutan dan lahan di Riau di <http://www.eyesontheforest.or.id> also check available forest and land fires info and maps at (dan juga lihat info dan peta lebih lanjut tentang kebakaran hutan dan lahan di) <http://www.wwf.or.id/fire>

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