

Hotspots Highlight

- The majority of hotspots (August 22nd – 28th) spread out in several provinces in Sumatra and Kalimantan, especially in Riau, South Sumatra, Jambi, West Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan. In this period, hotspots were also detected in Central Java.
- NOAA Satellite recorded 517 hotspots in West Kalimantan, 459 hotspots in Central Kalimantan, and 15 hotspots in Central Java.
- In Riau, 667 hotspots were recorded. These occurred inside industrial timber plantation (HTI) concessions (47.98%), oil palm plantation concessions (32.83%), areas under both HTI and oil palm plantations (5.25%), and other land uses (24.44%). Based on type of soil, hotspots detected on peat land were 80.36% and on others 19.64%.

Titik Panas Utama

- Titik panas utama pada 22-28 Agustus, menyebar di beberapa provinsi di Sumatera dan Kalimantan, seperti Riau, Sumatera Selatan, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat dan Kalimantan Tengah. Bahkan titik api juga terdeteksi di Jawa Tengah.
- Data satelit NOAA mencatat 517 titik panas di Kalimantan Barat, 459 titik panas di Kalimantan Tengah, dan 15 titik panas di Jawa Tengah.
- Di Riau tercatat 667 titik panas, yang terindikasi di konsesi HTI (47,98%), konsesi perkebunan sawit (32,83%), overlap konsesi HTI dengan perkebunan (5,25%), dan penggunaan lahan lainnya (24,44%). Berdasarkan tipe tanahnya, titik panas yang terdeteksi di lahan gambut 80,36% dan di lahan bukan gambut 19,64%.

Current Weather Situation

- In this 4th week of August, rain began to fall in parts of Jambi and Riau. However, this has not indicated the beginning of rainy season due to the occurrence of rains that only occurred for several days. Meanwhile, in Kalimantan, rains only occurred in Pontianak in very short period, and the weather came back to be very dry.
- The occurrence of rain had yet to suppress forest and land fires, and this made the government to suppress fire by using methods of water bombing using a helicopter and artificial rain.

Keadaan Cuaca

- Pada minggu keempat Agustus, hujan mulai turun di sebagian Provinsi Jambi dan Riau. Meski demikian, hal tersebut belum pertanda musim hujan, karena hujan turun hanya beberapa hari. Sementara di Kalimantan, hujan hanya pernah terjadi di Pontianak, dan selanjutnya kembali pada kondisi yang kering.
- Hujan yang belum sepenuhnya dapat memadamkan kebakaran hutan dan lahan, mendorong pemerintah untuk melakukan pemadaman menggunakan helicopter (pengeboman air) dan hujan buatan.

Current Fire Activity

- In the fourth week of August 2006, the highest number of hotspots was recorded on August 27th.
- According to the latest data from WWF-Indonesia in Riau, fires in Tesso Nilo NP and its proposed extension had reached 6,382 ha. Fires occurred not only in the current NP area, but also in HPH the surrounding concessions and areas.
- In addition, forest and land fires also occurred in Central Java. About 396.5 ha of the protected forest on top and slope of Merbabu were burned yesterday on the 30th of August.

Kejadian Kebakaran

- Kebakaran hutan terbesar pada minggu keempat ini terjadi pada tanggal 27 Agustus, yang terindikasi dari jumlah titik panas terbanyak pada hari itu.
- Data terakhir dari WWF-Indonesia di Riau, kebakaran di TN Tesso Nilo dan rencana perluasannya sudah mencapai 6.382 ha. Kebakaran tidak hanya melanda kawasan Tesso Nilo yang ada sekarang, tapi terjadi juga di konsesi-konsesi HPH yang ada di sekitarnya.
- Selain terjadi di Sumatera dan Kalimantan, yang merupakan kejadian rutin, kebakaran hutan terjadi juga di Jawa Tengah. Sekitar 396,5 ha hutan lindung di puncak dan lereng Merbabu kemarin terbakar.

Social and Seasonal Factors

- Uncontrolled land burning is still one of the main causes of forest and land fires. The pattern of land burning initially is undertaken within land preparation for cultivation. But, this pattern is gradually changed and becomes modernised incorporated both by communities and forestry or estate crops companies. The overall land needed in this modern day activities for communities and companies is usually at large scale, hence the conventional method of land burning is not suitable and appropriate, due to the fact that fires will be uncontrollable and result in massive forest and land fires.
- Therefore, good agricultural practices and methods need to be disseminated down to communities' level, including zero-burning agriculture method or adopting appropriate local wisdom. The Dayak traditional community, for example, has a wisdom in land preparation using burning, i.e. by establishing a fire break zone collaboratively and starting the burning period in the end of the dry season.

Faktor Sosial dan Musim

- Pembakaran lahan yang tidak terkendali selama ini menjadi penyebab utama terjadinya kebakaran hutan dan lahan. Pola pembakaran lahan pada awalnya dilakukan oleh masyarakat tradisional dalam pembukaan dan pembersihan lahan untuk kegiatan budidaya. Namun saat ini pola tersebut diadopsi oleh masyarakat "modern" dan perusahaan bidang kehutanan atau perkebunan. Lahan yang dibutuhkan oleh masyarakat "modern" dan perusahaan biasanya mempunyai luasan yang besar, sehingga pola pembakaran lahan tidak cocok dilakukan, karena akan sulit dikendalikan dan mendatangkan bencana kebakaran yang masif.
- Berkaitan dengan faktor sosial dalam pola pembakaran lahan, perlu disosialisasikan metode pertanian yang baik, berupa pertanian yang tidak menggunakan cara bakar dan lewat kearifan tradisional. Masyarakat tradisional Dayak, misalnya, mempunyai kearifan sendiri dalam pembakaran lahan, yakni dengan menerapkan sekat bakar gotong royong dan waktu pembakaran di akhir musim kemarau.

Current Haze Situation

- Haze has affected Jambi and South Sumatra. The haze in Jambi has caused air traffic disturbance, meanwhile in South Sumatra it has caused an accident of motor boat on Musi River. Whereas, in Riau the haze began to decrease due to the coming of rain.
- The haze in West Sumatra, particularly in Pontianak, was becoming worst. The haze has also affected Palangkaraya, the capital city of Central Kalimantan.

Situasi Kabut Asap

- Kabut asap menyelimuti Jambi dan Sumatera Selatan. Kabut asap di Jambi menyebabkan terganggunya lalu lintas penerbangan, sementara di Sumatera Selatan kabut asap menyebabkan kecelakaan perahu motor (jukung) di Sungai Musi. Sedangkan di Riau kabut asap mulai berkurang karena adanya hujan.
- Kabut asap di Kalimantan Barat, khususnya Kota Pontianak, semakin memburuk. Kabut asap juga sudah mulai menyelimuti Palangkaraya, ibu kota Kalimantan Tengah.

Related Activities

- Due to the increase in law enforcement efforts against the land burner, 58 were processed as suspects, and 3 persons were been convicted. In Riau and Kalimantan, 34 companies would be investigated further in their relation with forest and land fires. This number may increase in the near future.
- In Pontianak, the Provincial Police of West Kalimantan investigated six estate crop/ plantation companies suspected to have their lands burned. The Police would ask expert opinion from the Ministry of the Environment to support this case.

Kegiatan Terkait

- Dalam upaya penegakan hukum terhadap pembakar lahan, di Riau telah ditetapkan 58 orang sebagai tersangka, dan 3 orang sudah divonis. Selain itu terdapat 34 perusahaan di Riau dan Kalimantan Barat yang akan diusut karena indikasi keterlibatan dalam pembakaran lahan. Tidak menutup kemungkinan jumlah perusahaan dan perorangan yang diusut akan bertambah.
- Di Pontianak, Polda Kalimantan Barat memeriksa enam perusahaan perkebunan yang diduga membakar lahan. Polda Kalbar akan meminta saksi ahli dari Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup untuk membantu penyidikan.

Media Activity

- **Kompas**, 25/08/06, the Vice President Jusuf Kalla said that 20 suspects of land and fire burners in Riau have been arrested. The VP instructed hard punishment for those found guilty. He said that the governor, the head of Riau Police and the territorial military commander promised to deal with this and arrest whoever found to have burnt lands. "Until now, 20 persons were arrested, and if needed even the police can arrest up to 100 persons if found guilty or communities reported them", he added.
- **The Jakarta Post**, 24/08/06, Forest fires in Riau province are worsening, marked by the increasing number of hot spots across the province, Riau Deputy Governor Wan Abubakar said Wednesday. He said the National Oceanic Atmospheric and Administration's satellites were monitoring a total of 160 hot spots Tuesday from 22 the previous day. President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on Wednesday expressed concern about the failure of regions in Sumatra and Kalimantan to deal with the fires, saying it was a problem not only for Indonesia but also neighboring countries.
- **Haze on Line**, 22-24/08/06, The haze, which has been hanging in the air like a dreary blanket for many long weeks now, is a suffocating reminder that the authorities are still quite powerless to address the root of this persistent transboundary problem. Indonesia has been under pressure from its neighbours to deal with recurring forest fires in Sumatra and Borneo that emit billowing smoke, or haze as it's known in the region, which deters tourists and causes health problems.

Kegiatan Media

- **Kompas**, 25/08/06, Wakil Presiden (Wapres) Jusuf Kalla mengatakan, sebanyak 20 pelaku pembakaran hutan dan lahan di Provinsi Riau sudah ditangkap. Wapres meminta agar mereka yang sudah ditangkap jangan dikeluarkan dan harus diberikan hukuman yang keras. Dia mengatakan bahwa gubernur, kapolda dan pangdam berjanji untuk mengatasi masalah itu dan menangkap siapapun yang bersalah. "Sekarang sudah 20 orang dan saya bilang tangkap saja sampai 100 orang pun kalau ada yang bersalah tangkap terus karena masyarakat akan melaporkan itu," tambahnya.
- **The Jakarta Post**, 24/08/06, Kebakaran hutan di Provinsi Riau semakin memburuk, yang ditandai dengan peningkatan jumlah titik panas di provinsi tersebut, demikian dikatakan Wakil Gubernur Riau Wan abu Bakar, hari Rabu. Dia mengatakan satelit NOAA mendeteksi sebanyak 160 titik panas pada hari Selasa, dari 22 titik pada hari sebelumnya. Presiden Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono pada hari Rabu mengemukakan komitmennya terhadap kebakaran di Sumatera dan Kalimantan, dikatakannya hal itu bukan hanya masalah bagi Indonesia, tetapi juga negara-negara tetangga.
- **Haze on Line**, 22-24/08/06, Kabut asap yang menggantung di langit seperti mendung yang menyelimuti selama beberapa minggu, memberi peringatan bahwa pemerintah masih perlu memperhatikan akar permasalahan lintas batas. Indonesia telah didesak oleh negara tetangganya untuk berkomitmen terhadap kebakaran hutan yang terus berulang di Sumatera dan Kalimantan, yang menimbulkan gumpalan asap atau dikenal kabut di wilayah tersebut, yang mengganggu pariwisata dan menimbulkan masalah kesehatan.

Hotspots Analysis

- Riau (5.53% % in lowland forests, 82.66% in swamp areas, 11.81% in unproductive dry lands);
- Jambi (20.09% in lowland forests, 62.10% in swamp areas, 17.81% in unproductive dry lands);
- South Sumatra (23.18% in lowland forests, 0.15% in mangrove areas, 21.02% in swamp areas, 55.64% in unproductive dry lands);
- Lampung (4.08% in lowland forests, 6.12% in swamp areas, 89.79% in unproductive dry lands);

Analisa Titik Panas

- Riau (5,53% di hutan dataran rendah 82,66% di daerah rawa, 11,81% di lahan kering tidak produktif);
- Jambi (20,09% di hutan dataran rendah, 62,10% di daerah rawa, 17,81% di lahan kering tidak produktif);
- Sumatera Selatan (23,18% di hutan dataran rendah, 0,15% di hutan bakau, 21,02% di daerah rawa, 55,64% di lahan kering tidak produktif);
- Lampung (4,08% di hutan dataran rendah, 6,12% di daerah rawa, 89,79% di lahan kering tidak produktif);

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Kalimantan (28.83% in lowland forest, 0.04% in mangrove areas, 25.87% in swamp areas, 3.59% in unproductive wetlands, 27.96% in unproductive dry lands, 0.67% in plantations, 13.03% in agriculture lands); • Central Kalimantan (60.62% in lowland forest, 16.37% in swamp areas, 1.46% in unproductive wetlands, 14.04% in unproductive dry lands, 0.30% in plantation, 7.19% agriculture lands); • South Kalimantan (1.35 in lowland forests, 6.38% in mangrove areas, 14.89% in unproductive dry lands, 48.94% in unproductive dry lands, 10.64% in agriculture lands); • East Kalimantan (63.75% in lowland forest, 16.25% in mangrove areas, 7.50% in unproductive wetlands, 12.50% in unproductive dry lands). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kalimantan Barat (28,83% di hutan dataran rendah, 0,04% di hutan bakau, 25,87% di daerah rawa, 3,59% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 27,96% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 0,67% di perkebunan, 13,03% di pertanian) • Kalimantan Tengah (60,62% di hutan dataran rendah, 16,37% di daerah rawa, 1,46% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 14,04% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 0,30% di perkebunan, 7,19% di pertanian); • Kalimantan Selatan (19,15% di hutan dataran rendah, 6,38% di hutan bakau, 14,89% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 48,94% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 10,64% di pertanian); • Kalimantan Timur (63,75% di hutan dataran rendah, 16,25% di hutan bakau, 7,50% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 12,50% di lahan kering tidak produktif). |
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Fire Analysis

- Government's aims at stopping annual forest and land fires will not be successful if the law enforcement is still weak and discriminative.
- Forest and land fires in Sumatra is entering a transition period, from a high intensity to a lower level, along with the beginning of rainfall in this area.

Analisa Kebakaran

- Tekad pemerintah untuk menghentikan kebakaran hutan dan lahan yang terjadi setiap tahun tidak akan tercapai kalau penegakan hukum masih lemah dan pandang bulu.
- Kebakaran hutan dan lahan di Sumatera sedang memasuki masa transisi, dari intensitas yang tinggi ke intensitas yang lebih rendah seiring dengan mulainya turun hujan di wilayah tersebut.

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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