FIRE BULLETIN

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This Fire Information Bulletin was prepared and analysed using information collected from websites, satellites and field findings by WWF-Indonesia.
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Hotspots Highlight

- In this period of September 5th-11th, the number of hotspots decreased nationally (from 9,719 to 6,136). In Sumatra, hotspots decreased from 2,500 to 2,353. On the other hand, the number increased in Kalimantan, from 6,811 to 8,266 (NOAA 12 Satellite Data) In the same period, the highest number of hotspots occurred on September 5th (2,392).
- In Kalimantan, the highest number occurred in Central (5,097) and East Kalimantan (1,556), while decreasing in West Kalimantan. In Sumatra, the highest number of hotspot occurred in South Sumatra (1,251) and Jambi (482). Hotspots in Riau were just 164 in this week.
- Although decreasing in Riau, WWF-Indonesia still analysed these hotspots based on the MODIS satellite data. In Riau, hotspots were indicated to occur inside industrial timber plantation (HTI) concessions (51.16%), oil palm plantation concessions (39.07%), areas under both HTI and oil palm plantation concessions (15.81%), and other land uses (25.58%). Based on type of soil, hotspots detected on peat land were 50.23% and on others 49.77%.

Titik Panas Utama

- Pada periode 5-11 September 2006, jumlah titik panas secara nasional mulai menurun (dari 9.719 menjadi 6.136 titik panas). Di Sumatera terjadi penurunan jumlah titik panas dari 2.500 menjadi 2.353, namun sebaliknya di Kalimantan justru terjadi peningkatan jumlah titik panas dari 6.811 menjadi 8.226 (berdasarkan data satelit NOAA 12). Dalam periode yang sama, jumlah titik panas terbanyak terjadi pada 5 September, sebanyak 2.392.
- Di Kalimantan, jumlah titik panas terbanyak berada di Kalimantan Tengah (5.097) dan Kalimantan Timur (1.556), sedangkan di Kalimantan Barat terjadi penurunan jumlah titik panas. Sementara di Sumatera, titik panas terbanyak berada di Sumatera Selatan (1.251) dan Jambi (482). Jumlah titik panas di Riau dalam seminggu ini hanya 164.
- Sementara itu, meskipun jumlah titik panas di Riau menurun, WWF Indonesia tetap menganalisis titik panas berdasarkan data satelit MODIS. Di Riau tercatat yang terindikasi mempunyai titik panas ada di konsesi HTI (51,16%), konsesi perkebunan sawit (39,07%), overlap HTI dengan konsesi perkebunan (15,81%), dan penggunaan lahan lainnya (25,58%). Berdasarkan tipe tanahnya, titik panas yang terdeteksi di lahan gambut 50,23% dan di lahan bukan gambut 49,77%.

Current Weather Situation

- Rain began to fall again in West Kalimantan. In Riau rain has contributed to flooding in Rokan Hulu district. The rain has caused the decrease in hotspots number in both provinces.
- In the same period, dry season still affected Central, East, and South Kalimantan. The dry season also affected South Sumatra, Jambi, and Lampung. These areas mentioned were still indicated to have a great number of hotspots.

Keadaan Cuaca

- Hujan sudah mulai turun di Kalimantan Barat, bahkan hujan di Riau menyebabkan banjir di Kabupaten Rokan Hulu. Adanya hujan ini menyebabkan turunnya jumlah titik panas di kedua provinsi tersebut.
- Sementara itu, kemarau masih berlangsung di Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, dan Kalimantan Selatan. Kemarau juga masih terjadi di Sumatera Selatan, Jambi, dan Lampung. Wilayah-wilayah tersebut terindikasi memiliki jumlah titik panas yang besar.

Current Fire Activity

- Fires still occurred in several area indicated to have a significant number of hotspots. In Central Kalimantan, the high intensity of fires was alkso indicated with the number of hotspots reaching 1,365 (Sep 5th). In South Kalimantan, hotspots were indicated in several industrial timber plantation concessions.

Kejadian Kebakaran

- Kebakaran masih terjadi di wilayah-wilayah yang memiliki jumlah titik panas yang besar. Di Kalimantan Tengah, titik panas sempat mencapai 1.365 (5/9), yang mengindikasikan besarnya intensitas kebakaran di wilayah tersebut. Di Kalimantan Selatan, titik panas terindikasi di beberapa konsesi HTI.

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- Fires also occurred in South Sumatra and Jambi. Some part of the lands burned in South Sumatra were peat, meanwhile fires in Jambi mostly occurred in estate crops concessions areas.
- Although decreasing in West Kalimantan, but fires still occurred in oil palm concession areas. One suspected company to have burnt the land was PT. W, in Landak District.

- Kebakaran juga masih terjadi di Sumatera Selatan dan Jambi. Lahan yang terbakar di Sumatera Selatan sebagian berupa lahan gambut, sementara kebakaran di Jambi banyak terjadi di areal konsesi perkebunan.
- Meskipun titik panas sudah mulai berkurang di Kalimantan Barat, namun masih ditemukan kebakaran lahan di konsesi perkebunan sawit. Lahan yang diduga terbakar tersebut terdapat di PT. W, Kabupaten Landak.

Social Factors

- Forest and land fires were predominantly caused by human behavior. Burning is still perceived as the easiest and cheapest way to prepare land for multi purposes, e.g. small-scale cultivation or estate land preparation. These activities can both be undertaken by community (farmers) and companies. There is also a suspicion that some local groups were used to open forest and burn the areas by few companies.
- One of the most effective efforts to overcome fire is dealing with the causes of fires, for instance, engaging communities directly on the ground. This approach can be carried out by empowering community to implement good agricultural practices that minimise burning for land preparation. A different approach, i.e. strong law enforcement, needs to be undertaken to companies and communities having particular motives in land burning.

Faktor Sosial dan Musim

- Dibandingkan dengan faktor alam, kebakaran hutan dan lahan lebih dominan disebabkan oleh perilaku manusia. Membakar adalah cara yang paling mudah dan murah untuk membuka lahan bagi bermacam tujuan, antara lain berladang atau menyiapkan lahan perkebunan. Kegiatan ini dapat dilakukan oleh masyarakat (peladang) dan perusahaan, atau ada juga kecurigaan terhadap sekelompok masyarakat yang dimanfaatkan oleh perusahaan untuk membuka lahan hutan.
- Salah satu upaya yang efektif untuk mengatasi permasalahan kebakaran menanggulangi penyebab kebakaran, yaitu dengan pendekatan masyarakat di lapangan. Pendekatan tersebut antara lain penguatan masyarakat untuk menerapkan metode pertanian yang meminimalkan praktek pembakaran lahan. Pendekatan yang berbeda, yakni penegakkan hukum yang tegas, harus dilakukan terhadap perusahaan dan masyarakat yang mempunyai motif tertentu dalam membakar lahan.

Current Haze Situation

- In several areas, which rain has fallen, haze appeared to decrease. In this period, there was a decline in the intensity of haze in Pontianak (West Kalimantan) and Pekanbaru (Riau).
- In other areas, haze became thicker in Palangkaraya, Banjarmasin, Palembang, and Jambi. The haze affecting Jambi has increased the level of respirotary health problem suffering local people. In Palangkaraya and Jambi, people began to use mask to prevent them from haze.

Situasi Kabut Asap

- Di wilayah-wilayah yang sudah mulai turun hujan, kabut asap cenderung berkurang. Dalam seminggu ini kabut asap mulai berkurang di Pontianak (Kalimantan Barat) dan Pekanbaru (Riau).
- Sebaliknya, kabut asap semakin tebal di Palangkaraya, Banjarmasin, Palembang, dan Jambi. Kabut asap yang melanda Jambi menyebabkan peningkatan masalah pernapasan (ISPA) bagi penduduk setempat. Di Palangkaraya dan Jambi, penduduk mulai menggunakn masker untuk mencegah gangguan asap.

Related Activities

- In West Kalimantan, modification of weather or known as artificial rain was continued to be used to suppress fires for the coming ten days. The artificial rain will commence until September 19th.

Kegiatan Terkait

- Di Kalimantan Barat, modifikasi cuaca atau yang dikenal dengan nama hujan buatan dilanjutkan hingga 10 hari mendatang. Hujan buatan ini akan dilakukan hingga tanggal 19 September.

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- WWF-Indonesia has undertaken some field monitoring to areas covered with fires. On September 8th-9th, field monitoring was conducted in West Kalimantan Province, in oil palm concession areas, in Landak district. In the previous week, field monitoring was conducted in Riau Province, in Tesso Nilo National Park, and in several logging (HPH) and oil palm concessions. The selection of areas for this field monitoring was based on previous hotspot data.

- WWF Indonesia telah melakukan monitoring lapangan terhadap lokasi yang dilanda kebakaran. Pada tanggal 8-9 September, pengecekan dilakukan di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat, tepatnya di areal perkebunan sawit, Kabupaten Landak. Sebelumnya, tanggal 30 Agustus-1 September, cek lapangan dilakukan di Provinsi Riau, yakni di areal TN Tesso Nilo, areal HPH, dan areal perkebunan sawit. Pengecekan lapangan didasarkan pada data titik panas yang terindikasi pada lokasi-lokasi tersebut.

Media Activity

- **The JakartaPost**, 06/09/06, The police have declared more than 200 people suspects in the massive forest fires in Sumatra and Kalimantan that have caused choking haze in parts of the country and neighboring nations. National Police chief Gen. Sutanto said in a hearing with House Commission III on law and legislation here Monday. House Commission deputy chairman Azis Syamsuddin said the police must take a hard-line approach against all those involved in the practice to prevent it becoming a perennial occurrence.

- **Kompas**, 06/09/06, Land burning cases in this dry season still occurred. On Tuesday (5/9), in Central Kalimantan, South Sumatra, and Jambi, a significant number of hotspots was still found, hence the air quality became worsen and the visibility was limited. Related to this land burning, the Forestry Office of South Kalimantan warned several companies, in particular industrial timber plantation companies (HTI). The warning was conveyed due to the emergence of hotspots in these HTI areas.

- **Suara Pembaruan**, 06/09/06, Save Our Borneo (SOB) investigation found four oil palm plantation companies in Central Kalimantan suspected to burn their lands. These companies were PT HSEM, PT STP, PT KSI Estate III, and PT AB. Financial support of these companies was suspected to come from Malaysia. Therefore, the Malaysian Government must have the responsibility to sanction this Malaysian-owned companies suspected to have burnt their areas.

Kegiatan Media

- **The JakartaPost**, 06/09/06, Kepolisian telah mengumumkan lebih dari 200 orang yang diduga terlibat dalam kebakaran hutan di Sumatera dan Kalimantan yang menyebabkan kabut asap di sebagian wilayah negara ini dan negara tetangga. Seperti dikatakan Kapolri Jenderal (Pol) Sutanto dalam dengar pendapat dengan Komisi III DPR bidang hokum dan perundan-undangan, Senin ini. Wakil Ketua Komisi III DPR Azis Syamsuddin mengatakan bahwa polisi harus mengambil pendekatan yang tegas melawan semua pihak yang terlibat untuk mencegah praktek tersebut menjadi kejadian setiap tahun.

- **Kompas**, 06/09/06, Kasus pembakaran lahan di musim kemarau ini belum juga teratasi. Hari Selasa (5/9) kemarin, di Kalimantan Tengah, Sumatera Selatan, dan Jambi masih banyak ditemukan titik api sehingga kualitas udara memburuk dan jarak pandang menjadi terbatas. Berkaitan dengan pembakaran lahan itu, Dinas Kehutanan Kalsel memperingatkan sejumlah pengusaha, terutama perusahaan hutan tanaman industri (HTI). Peringatan tersebut disampaikan karena titik-titik api masih bermunculan dalam kawasan HTI.

- **Suara Pembaruan**, 06/09/06 Save Our Borneo (SOB) dalam investigasinya menemukan sebanyak empat perusahaan perkebunan kelapa sawit di Kalimantan Tengah (Kalteng) melakukan pembakaran lahan, yakni PT HSEM, PT STP, PT KSI Estate III, dan PT AB. Pemodal bagi perusahaan-perusahaan tersebut diduga berasal dari Malaysia. Dengan demikian, Pemerintah Malaysia juga siminta bertanggung jawab untuk menertibkan dan memberikan sanksi kepada pemodal asal negaranya yang membakar lahan.

Hotspots Analysis

- Jambi (42.60% in lowland forests, 57.40% 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)

Analisa Titik Panas

- Jambi (42,60% di hutan dataran rendah, 57,40% 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)

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- Lampung (19.71% in lowland forests, 0.48%in mangrove areas, 0.96% in swamp areas, 77.88% in unproductive dry lands)
- West Kalimantan (22.93% in lowland forest, 0.47% in mangrove areas, 24.94% in swamp areas, 8.04% in unproductive wetlands, 30.73% in unproductive dry lands, 0.35% in plantations, 12.53% in agriculture lands)
- Central Kalimantan (54.72% in lowland forest, 12.11% in swamp areas, 1.21% in unproductive wetlands, 24.18% in unproductive dry lands, 1.06% in plantation, 9.53% agriculture lands)
- East Kalimantan (36.88% in lowland forest, 1.10% in highland forests, 5.77% in mangrove areas, 5.57% in swamp areas, 5.06% in unproductive wetlands, 36.10% in unproductive dry lands, 9.53% in agriculture lands)

- Lampung (19,71% di hutan dataran rendah, 0,48% di hutan bakau, 0,96% di daerah rawa, 77,88% di lahan kering tidak produktif)
- Kalimantan Barat (22,93% di hutan dataran rendah, 0,47% di hutan bakau, 24,94% di daerah rawa, 8,04% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 30,73% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 0,35% di perkebunan, 12,53% di pertanian)
- Kalimantan Tengah (54,72% di hutan dataran rendah, 12,11% di daerah rawa, 1,21% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 24,18% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 1,06% di perkebunan, 9,53% di pertanian)
- Kalimantan Timur (36,88% di hutan dataran rendah, 1,10% di hutan dataran tinggi, 5,77% di hutan bakau, 5,57% di daerah rawa, 5,06% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 36,10% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 9,53% di pertanian)

Fire Analysis

- Forest and land fires have begun to decrease in several areas, such as in Riau and West Kalimantan. This was indicated by the decline in the hotspots number in both areas. Where in other areas, the trend of hotspots appeared to have increase, such as in Central and East Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, South Sumatra, and Jambi.
- The decrease in hotspots and fires have been the results of a natural factor, i.e. rain. The suppression efforts done manually have not been able to overcome fires at large scale.

Analisa Kebakaran

- Kebakaran hutan dan lahan sudah mulai berkurang di beberapa wilayah, seperti Riau dan Kalimantan Barat. Hal ini diindikasikan oleh penurunan jumlah titik panas di kedua wilayah tersebut. Sedangkan wilayah lainnya menunjukkan peningkatan, seperti di Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Selatan, Sumatera Selatan dan Jambi.
- Berkurangnya jumlah titik panas dan kebakaran lebih disebabkan oleh faktor alam, yakni turunnya hujan. Sementara upaya-upaya pemadaman secara manual, belum sepenuhnya dapat mengatasi kebakaran dalam skala luas.

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 no registered all fires occured. 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 cylindraca* (*"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 availble 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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