

Hotspots Highlight and Analysis

- In August 2008 the number of hotspots in Indonesia increased significantly, they reached 7,021. Up to this day, it is the highest in this year compared to the previous months. Most hotspots were detected in West Kalimantan (1,708), Riau (1,507), Jambi (987) and South Sumatra (833) provinces. They were also on Java, i.e. East Java (115), Central Java (88), and West Java (41) provinces. Based on daily data, the peak hotspot period happened on 4, 5 and 6 August, in which there were 689, 640 and 556 hotspots respectively. (*Source: NOAA-18, Sipongi, Ministry of Forestry*).
- Within the month (August 2008), the hotspots occurred in other parts of ASEAN countries as well, such as Malaysia (Malaysia Peninsula 97, Sabah & Sarawak 611), and Thailand (161). (*Source: NOAA-18, Sipongi, Ministry of Forestry*).
- The analysis of Sumatra's hotspot pattern for August 2008 period shows the following facts:

Based on its land use, the hotspots were distributed in oil palm plantations (13.01%), forest concessions (17.96%), and other land uses—including community lands (69.03%).

- Meanwhile, Hotspots in Kalimantan has been analyzed as follows:
- Based on its land use, the hotspots were distributed in oil palm plantations (16.55%), forest concessions (9.94%), and other land uses—including community lands (73.51%).

Note: the hotspot analysis was based on MODIS Web Fire Mapper data.

Titik Panas Utama dan Analisis

- Pada bulan Agustus 2008 jumlah titik panas di Indonesia naik secara signifikan, yakni mencapai 7.021. Sampai saat ini jumlah titik panas tersebut merupakan yang tertinggi dibandingkan bulan-bulan sebelumnya. Titik panas utama terdeteksi di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat (1.708), Riau (1.507), Jambi (987), dan Sumatera Selatan (833). Titik panas juga terdeteksi di wilayah Jawa, yakni Jawa Timur (115), Jawa Tengah (88), dan Jawa Barat (41). Berdasarkan data harian, jumlah titik panas tertinggi terjadi pada awal bulan, yaitu tanggal 4, 5 dan 6 Agustus, masing-masing sebesar 689, 640 dan 556 titik panas. (*Sumber: NOAA-18, Sipongi, Departemen Kehutanan*).
 - Pada periode yang sama (Agustus 2008), negara-negara ASEAN yang terindikasi memiliki titik panas adalah Malaysia (Semenanjung Malaysia 97; Sabah dan Sarawak 611), dan Thailand (161). (*Sumber: NOAA-18, Sipongi, Departemen Kehutanan*).
 - Analisis titik panas di Sumatera pada bulan Agustus 2008 menunjukkan data sebagai berikut:
- Berdasarkan areal konsesinya, titik panas terdistribusi pada perkebunan kelapa sawit (13,01%), konsesi hutan (17,96%), dan areal lainnya—termasuk lahan masyarakat (69,03%).
- Sementara analisis titik panas di Kalimantan menunjukkan data sebagai berikut:
- Berdasarkan areal konsesinya, titik panas terdistribusi pada perkebunan kelapa sawit (16,55%), konsesi hutan (9,94%), dan areal lainnya—termasuk lahan masyarakat (73,51%).

Catatan: analisis titik panas berdasarkan data MODIS Web Fire Mapper

Current Weather Situation

- The hot dry season happened in the early of August 2008, meanwhile in the end of the month the rainfall began in several location in Sumatra and Kalimantan.
- Although there were rainfall in several location, but they have not indicated yet the end of dry season. The dry season was predicted to last until September.

Current Weather Situation

- Musim kemarau yang kering terjadi pada awal bulan Agustus 2008, sementara pada akhir bulan Agustus sudah mulai turun hujan di beberapa lokasi di Sumatera dan Kalimantan.
- Meskipun sudah ada hujan di beberapa lokasi, namun hal ini belum mengindikasikan musim kemarau sudah berakhir. Musim kemarau diprediksi masih akan berlangsung di bulan September.

Current Fire Activity

- The increasing number of hotspots in August 2008 is correlated with the increasing fire intensity in several location, such as Sumatra, Kalimantan and Java.
- In Riau Province, fire mostly occurred on community lands, especially those allocated for palm oil plantation. Fires also took place in ex logging concession and in land adjacent to plantation area. The fire locations were scattered in several districts, such as Kampar, Bengkalis, Indragiri Hilir, Indragiri Hulu, Pelalawan, Rokan Hilir and Rokan Hulu.
- In Jambi, some fires were occurred do to burning practices such as in in Muaro Jambi, Sarolangun, Merangin, and Tanjung Jabung Timur Districts. Meanwhile, fires in South Sumatra Province mostly occurred in community land allocated for palm oil plantations (in Musi Rawas and Ogan Komering Ilir Districts). Fires also took place in peatlands located in Musi Banyuasin and Muara Enim Districts.
- In West Kalimantan, fires occurred in community land around Pontianak City and the districts of Ketapang, Sanggau and Kapuas Hulu.
- Forest fires still occurred in Java, either in protected areas and the state-owned Perhutani's forest concession. In protected areas, fires occurred in the forests of Mt. Ciremai (West Java), Mt. Merapi (Central Java) and Mt. Welirang (East Java). Meanwhile, within Perhutani concession, forest fires occurred in the areas of KPH Madiun and Probolinggo (East Java) .

Kejadian Kebakaran

- Meningkatnya jumlah titik panas secara signifikan di bulan Agustus 2008 berkorelasi dengan peningkatan intensitas kebakaran di beberapa lokasi, seperti di Sumatera, Kalimantan, dan Jawa.
- Di Provinsi Riau kebakaran sebagian besar terjadi di lahan masyarakat, terutama lahan yang diperuntukan untuk perkebunan sawit. Kebakaran juga terjadi di areal ex HPH yang terlantar dan lahan yang berbatasan dengan areal perkebunan. Lokasi kebakaran tersebar di beberapa kabupaten, antara lain Kampar, Bengkalis, Indragiri Hilir, Indragiri Hulu, Pelalawan, Rokan Hilir, dan Rokan Hulu.
- Di Provinsi Jambi, kebakaran terjadi akibat pembakaran yang berlokasi di Kabupaten Muaro Jambi, Sarolangun, Merangin, dan Tanjung Jabung Timur. Sementara di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan kebakaran banyak terjadi di lahan masyarakat yang dibuka untuk perkebunan sawit (di Kabupaten Musi Rawas dan Ogan Komering Ilir). Kebakaran juga terjadi di lahan gambut yang berlokasi di Kabupaten Musi Banyuasin dan Muara Enim.
- Di Kalimantan Barat kebakaran terjadi di lahan masyarakat sekitar Kota Pontianak, Ketapang, Sanggau, dan Kapuas Hulu.
- Kebakaran hutan juga masih terjadi di Jawa, baik yang termasuk kawasan lindung maupun areal konsesi Perum Perhutani. Di kawasan lindung, kebakaran melanda hutan di Gunung Ciremai (Jawa Barat), hutan di Gunung Merapi (Jawa Tengah), dan hutan di lereng Gunung Welirang (Jawa Timur). Sementara di areal konsesi Perhutani, kebakaran melanda hutan di KPH Madiun dan KPH Probolinggo (Jawa Timur).

Fire Cause

- Land fires were mostly caused by burning practice for land clearing, both on community land and on plantation concession.
- Forest fires mostly occurred on abandoned land forests (ex forest concession) that were burned by people to convert into plantation land (Sumatra and Kalimantan). The fires also could be caused by fire spreading from plantation and community lands. For several cases in Java there were some man-made forest fires aimed for distracting the relevant authorities' attention of some illegal logging practices.

Penyebab Kebakaran

- Kebakaran lahan banyak terjadi karena praktek pembakaran dalam proses pembersihan lahan, baik di lahan pertanian masyarakat maupun konsesi perkebunan.
- Kebakaran hutan pada umumnya terjadi karena praktek pembakaran di lahan hutan terlantar (eks HPH/HTI) untuk dijadikan lahan garapan/perkebunan (di Sumatera dan Kalimantan). Kebakaran juga dapat terjadi karena rembetan api dari areal perkebunan dan lahan masyarakat. Pada beberapa kasus di Jawa ada juga praktek pembakaran hutan untuk mengalihkan perhatian dari tujuan pencurian kayu.

Current Haze Situation

- Due to the recent forest and land fires, haze has affected areas several provinces, such as Pekanbaru (Riau), Jambi (Jambi), Palembang (South Sumatra) and Pontianak (West Kalimantan).
- On the peak of fires, haze situation worsened, so it caused health problem for local community and flight activities disruption (in Pekanbaru). Moreover, the haze threatened the nearest neighboring countries, such as Singapore and Malaysia, if the wind blows to the north. The threat of haze to Malaysia could also come from fires in Sarawak and Sabah.

Situasi Kabut Asap

- Akibat kebakaran lahan dan hutan kabut asap menyelimuti daerah-daerah di beberapa provinsi, seperti Pekanbaru (Riau), Jambi (Jambi), Palembang (Sumatera Barat), dan Pontianak (Kalimantan Barat).
- Pada puncak terjadinya kebakaran, kondisi kabut asap semakin parah, sehingga mengganggu kesehatan masyarakat dan aktivitas penerbangan, seperti terjadi di Pekanbaru. Selain itu, kabut asap tersebut mengancam negara tetangga terdekat, seperti Singapura dan Malaysia, akibat dorongan angin ke arah utara. Ancaman kabut asap terhadap Malaysia dapat juga berasal dari kebakaran yang berasal dari Negara Bagian Sarawak dan Sabah.

Related Activities

- The technical unit of Forest and Land Fires of East Kalimantan in cooperation with WWF-Indonesia and GTZ organized Expert Team Meeting to examine draft of local government regulation-related forest and land fires control. The meeting was aimed to get input from law and fire experts from various backgrounds: university, NGOs, and other parties to give valuable inputs to improve the draft before it is submitted to local parliaments. The event was held in Samarinda (East Kalimantan) on 21 August 2008.
- South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project (SSFFMP) organized workshop on Capacity Building at Plantation Private Sector in Dealing with Fire. The workshop was held in Palembang (South Sumatra) on 27 August 2008. The objective of the workshop was formulating framework for forest and land fires control in plantation concession. WWF-Indonesia was one of resource persons for the workshop, presenting "RSPO Principle and Criteria related to Environment and Fires aspects".

Kegiatan Terkait

- UPTD Pengendalian Kebakaran Hutan dan Lahan Kalimantan Timur bekerjasama dengan WWF-Indonesia dan GTZ menyelenggarakan Pertemuan Tim Pakar untuk mengkaji Rancangan Peraturan Daerah Kalimantan Timur tentang Pengendalian Kebakaran Hutan dan Lahan. Pertemuan ini bertujuan untuk mencari masukan dari para pakar yang berasal dari akademisi, LSM, pihak lainnya untuk memperbaiki dan menyempurnakan draft Perda, sebelum disampaikan (submit) kepada pihak DPRD. Acara ini diadakan di Samarinda (Kalimantan Timur) pada tanggal 21 Agustus 2008.
- South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project (SSFFMP) menyelenggarakan workshop Pengembangan Kapasitas Sektor Perkebunan di Dalam Pengendalian Kebakaran. Acara ini diadakan di Palembang (Sumatera Selatan) pada tanggal 27 Agustus 2008. Tujuan dari workshop ini adalah merumuskan sebuah kerangka kerjasama untuk program pengendalian kebakaran hutan dan lahan di kawasan konsesi perkebunan. Dalam acara ini, WWF-Indonesia menjadi salah satu narasumber yang menyajikan materi Prinsip dan Kriteria RSPO terkait Masalah Lingkungan dan Kebakaran Lahan.

Media Activity

- **Jurnal Nasional**, 06/08/08, The haze came from fires in several locations in Riau since four days later began to threaten neighboring countries, Singapore and Malaysia. Based on Meteorological and Geophysics Office of Pekanbaru, the haze was predicted to move from eastern to northern.

Kegiatan Media

- **Jurnal Nasional**, 06/08/08, KABUT asap yang bersumber dari berbagai titik kebakaran hutan dan lahan di sejumlah daerah di Riau sejak empat hari terakhir mulai mengancam negara tetangga, Singapura dan Malaysia. Berdasarkan analisis Badan Meteorologi Geofisika (BMG) Stasiun Pekanbaru, kabut asap yang berasal dari kebakaran hutan dan lahan itu, diprediksi akan bergerak dari arah timur ke utara.

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

- **Kompas.com**, 04/08/08, The President of the Republic of Indonesia doesn't want forest fire to occur repeatedly, because the haze will disturb local people and those in Singapore and Malaysia. In the Presidential Palace, Jakarta, Monday (4/8) he reminded Minister of Forestry to do necessary actions to combat fires in Sumatra's forests.

- **Kompas.com**, 04/08/08, Presiden tidak ingin kebakaran hutan yang membuat asapnya mengganggu warga sekitar dan warga Singapura serta Malaysia terulang lagi. Presiden di Ruang Kerja Kantor Presiden, Jakarta, Senin (4/8) mengingatkan Menteri Kehutanan untuk mengatasi masalah asap di hutan-hutan Sumatera. Menteri Kehutanan lantas menyatakan kesiapannya.

Fire Analysis

- Within Agustus 2008, the intensity of forest and land fires increased significantly. It was due to hot dry season and exacerbated by many land burning practices. The number of hotspots in August was the highest until now within this year.
- Compared to last year, the number of hotspots in August 2007 was 7,159. The number is near to August 2008' hotspot, reaching 7,021. However, within January-August 2007 period, the number of hotspots reached 10,140. Meanwhile, in the same period in 2008 (January-August), the number of hotspots reached 13,242. Thus, the number of hotspots in 2008 is predicted expected to be much higher than 2007's hotspots in the same period of January-August..
- Based on recent forecast of Meteorological and Geophysics Office, August 2008 is one of the peaks of the dry season. Although rainfalls were happened in the end of August, but the dry season has not ended up yet, so in the next months the hotspot (fires) will remain to occur.

Analisis Kebakaran

- Selama bulan Agustus 2008 terjadi peningkatan intensitas kebakaran lahan dan hutan yang signifikan. Hal ini karena dukungan faktor musim kemarau yang sangat kering, di mana banyak terjadi praktek pembakaran lahan. Sejauh ini jumlah titik panas pada bulan Agustus merupakan jumlah titik panas yang terbesar.
- Sebagai perbandingan, jumlah titik panas pada bulan Agustus 2007 mencapai 7.159. Jumlah tersebut tidak jauh berbeda dengan jumlah titik panas bulan Agustus 2008, yaitu 7.021. Meskipun demikian, jumlah titik panas periode Januari-Agustus 2007 hanya mencapai 10.140, sedangkan jumlah titik panas tahun 2008 pada periode yang sama mencapai 13.242. Dengan demikian, sejauh ini jumlah titik panas tahun 2008 masih lebih besar dari pada tahun 2007 pada periode yang sama (Januari-Agustus).
- Berdasarkan perkiraan Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika, di bulan Agustus 2008 merupakan salah satu puncak musim kemarau. Meskipun pada akhir bulan terjadi hujan, tapi musim kemarau belum berakhir, sehingga bulan-bulan ke depan masih akan muncul titik panas (terjadi kebakaran).

Notes:

Source/Sumber: 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*); MODIS Rapid Response System (NASA-UMD), mass media, and field findings (*dan temuan di lapangan*).

Please check further info and maps on forest and land fires in (*lihat lebih lanjut peta kebakaran hutan dan lahan di* <http://www.wwf.or.id/fire>)

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