

A Real Efforts to Avoid Smoke Claim to Indonesia From the Neighborhood Countries

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ABSTRACT

Its difficult to argue that the Province of West Kalimantan (WK) is one of the areas that exist in producing smoke in the event of drought. Combustion is not only done on the farm, but also in residential areas. Environmental clean-up activities done by the people in the dry season, is always followed by combustion activities, ranging from household waste burn to grass or bush burn. Thus simultaneously, make smoke become a problem not only for the people of West Kalimantan, but also for people in neighboring countries. But then, the plantation and forestry sector is considered as the main culprit of the onset of the smoke and be prolonged paradox. Not only WK who became industrial smoke in the Southeast Asian region. There are still as many as 13 provinces were equally strong existence with WKr in producing smoke. There are NAD, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Riau, Riau Islands, Bangka Belitung, Jambi, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan. Existence smog, was not only due to the absence of local regulations on the prohibition of burning, but also not touching the interests of farmers in developing palm oil that owned by the people. When the government issued prohibit burn policy, the industrial estates will obey that regulation, but not for the people. When the local regulation is not accommodating the interests of farmers, the burning activity is become a smart choice to reduce the production costs and this phenomenon will be occurs along time and never be ending. In the local level, it turns out there are people who do not apply the fires in their plantation activities. There is a custom concept successfully applied on an ongoing basis into the plantation business by a local group in West Kalimantan. Apparently, it could be put as the good practices of local communities, can be developed to initiate Indonesia without smog in the next drought.

Keywords: (1) *The paradox haze*, (2) *land burn ban regulations*, (3) *accommodation of interests of farmers*, and (4) *initiation of countermeasures fog models*

INTRODUCTION

The Government of West Kalimantan Province has set haze and flooding as a kind of local disaster since a decade later. Two forms of above disaster routinely occur in West Kalimantan. Among the two forms of the disaster, the haze is an annual disaster that happens every year and impact of that haze is appearing the smoke that sent to the neighboring countries, Malaysia, Brunei and Singapore. Because of the haze, the Government of Indonesia got several difficulties. Local governments busy with the effort to fight the burned area, and also negotiated to people to engage in one action: not burn again. But, that effort seem endless only in temporary time and will be begin again and again.

While the central government, through the National Agency for Disaster (BNPB) involve to cooperation with foreign countries, which is often called as **the**

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Bomba Forces (Firefighters of Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei), also engage to fighting lands burned.

Although WK in the rain season, but "drought status" is expected until last September 2014 and the Regional Disaster Management Agency (Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah/BPBD) continually effort to reduce the land haze, especially in fight fire on the forest and land in order the fire was not enlarged and caused smog on the air. This paper was written after the event "fly with the help of BPBD's WK" to conduct air monitoring to the burnt areas in West Kalimantan. From the air monitoring, the district worst affected by fire is Mempawah and Sambas district, especially in the production of forest land, dry land farming and nearby plantations complex.

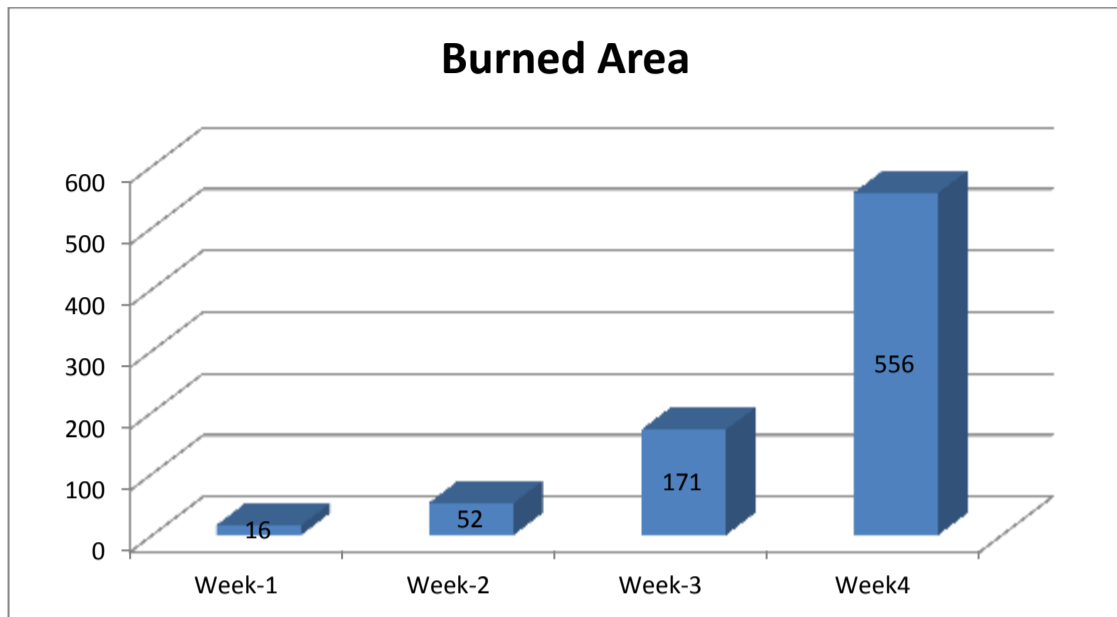
While urban areas (Kota Pontianak and Kota Singkawang) burned area dominated by hot spots of burning trash in the housing complex. Almost all clean-up activities in the residential neighborhood in the urban areas of West Kalimantan, followed by combustion activities, so that the "clean-up without fuel" like "vegetables without salt". Apparently, the effort is still needed awareness to educate the people not to burn in each clean-up activities.

I'm a little proudly, because I found the hot spot from Bengkayang and Landak showed a decrease, whereas before, the two districts were predicted contribute highest hot spot for West Kalimantan. Hopefully, this condition is as a consequence of the existence of BPBDs. This institution educate the people not to burn on the land clearing activities. Secondly, if the conditions are like in the District of Bengkayang and Landak can be maintained, it is apparent that there is that smog reduction efforts through BPBDs is effective; so it can be a strong reason for the Provincial Government to urge that the district has not yet BPBDs (Sambas District) to immediately establish this body.

This paper also look at the dominant factors caused land fires in the area that is calling as "no man's land" in two districts, namely District Mempawah and District Sambas. I said as no man's land because that area is no have community activities, exceptly the illegal working as "cut saw" the wood (*penggeserek kayu*).

MAPPING THE FACTOR OF LAND FIRE IN WEST KALIMANTAN

Information from the pilot of BNPB helicopter's, named Mr. Tri Yanto (52 years) --the man who has more experience in flying with anykinds of plane, more than 30 years-- told us that the expansion of the areas burnt in no man's area is very fast. Within a week, the area burnt was originally only circling along the 16 miles, then expanded to reach 29 NC (*notical miles*) or an area of 52.2 km. From this information, the burnt areas on the third week increased by 3.3 times from the previous week position in just one week and expands to 555.6 ha in the forth week. So, actually there is no reason to ignore the burnt areas. From that information, I describes the square of land burnet like follow figure.



Grafic 1. Increased Area Burned Prediction without Real Action on the “no man land”
Sources: Pilot Tri Yanto, 2014.

From the “fly with BPBDs of WK”, we map the fires factor on unclaimed land in West Kalimantan into the following three factors.

First, Activity of illegal worker in the dept-forest. Burning area will appear and caused by their cooking activity along the cutting and sawing the wood in the dept-forest. We found a few spots of smoke from the activity that done by many people who work in the forests for working wood into boards or wood raw material. Activity was carried out in the middle of the forest, ranging from cutting, sawing and splitting wood; to be brought to the collection point. One of the activities that can not be avoided is the cooking, its done by wood workers in the forest. They work for a period of 4 to 7 days at one place and will move to another location where the wood is cut down and worked; and so on endlessly until tree can be used as a board in the forests depleted.

From low-flying with helicopters of BNPB, we find a lot of hot spots in the forest. come from the residual activity of cooking.

Although there are no workers over there, but the fire stil alive on and It is enough to concluded that its is as one of the most potent causes of fires on the forest in West Kalimantan.

Cooperation between many stakeholder still very necessary for pressing the people with not burn on their plantation. Since the Law on Autonomy base on the National Regulation No. 22, 1999 that start from Januari 1, 2001 untill 2005, before that regulation changed with No. 34/2004, the utilization of forest products euforia on timber production undertaken by community as a groups through the Forest Rights Management (HPHHs) 100 Ha is still increasing. However, after that, there was a concomitant decrease in the tightening of HPHH. Now, that activity begin decrease,

but our government can not stop totally that activities. Activities undertaken individually communities in forest logging "no flage" is still ongoing (for this case, see Alqadrie et al, 2005).

It is recognized that the community activities on forest logging will be continued if they have no income. From this illegal logging, I want to say that people burning the land because they have anykind sources income for covering the needs. Alternatively, the government must facilitated work field and effort to remove they attention on forest through agricultur or entreprenour activities. Indeed, the work illegal logging is the last alternative after there is no more work can be done again (Erdi et al, 2003).

Secondly, land clearing undertaken by the community on land that they have. In Mempawah district, we saw the burning bush among palm trees that belong by the people and spreadly to a lot of places on people plantation. Similarly in Sambas district, showed the same phenomenon. Land clearing activity on the oil palm plantations or other plant always followed by trush burning. Cumulatively, these activities will be contribute significantly to the smoke in the air.

Third, the people who trend to change the commodity. This phenomenon can be found in the Production Forest (PF) in Sebusus and Matang Segantar in Sambas District. The region when burned, while the range of the apparatus is still limited, there will be delivery to Malaysia because of the haze of burnt areas is a border area between Indonesia and Malaysia. Most of the area burned was also a coconut tree in which are not productive, burned or singed by the owner of the land is the same because it still raises significant smog. The area burned is burned or accidentally allegedly prepared the land for new plantations (replanting /revitalization) for palm oil, pepper, rubber, cocoa and others. Similarly, the third most potent factor can be mapped from the air with helicopters of BNPB in West Kalimantan.

REAL EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE THE FIRE ON FOREST AND LAND

It takes real effort, not only in the form of enforcement of rules to reduce smog. Early prevention is also required which is then connected to the massiv community engagement program, both in the field of agriculture, plantations and settlements. Some of them are as follows (See Erdi, 2014).

First, suggest to the Regent and the Mayor to build informal organisation that membered all people in the unit of settelment. I named that institution as Masyarakat Peduli Adap (community cares smoke) instruction to smoke or abrevation with MPA). This will found on the smallest residential unit which is then followed by developing a program that can be realized in the MPA. The goal of the MPA is the involvement of Ketua RT and its citizens in monitoring the activities of burning residual clean-up result in the respective neighborhoods. This MPA will be effective if they have any program that came from local government. We can distribute anykind of CSR program, competition for healthy enviroment and other program that all will ber implemented mole scale on their settelment.

Secondly, the involvement of non-government parties like environmental activists, environmental care and student volunteers to participate in the socialization

of the dangers of fire and smoke are conducted periodically and continuously up to the MPA. One of the party that has done that is Camat Rasau Raya, District of Kubu Raya with students from Faculty of The Social and Political Science University of Tanjungpura when they conduct field work activity (Kuliah Kerja Mahasiswa). Every semester, my faculty send about 200 student to the village for work along 40 days.

Along the activity in the village, student involve to socialization the Government program not to burn the land when the people begin their activity. My student then made and spread the pamphlets that read "Yo, wes, ojo mbakar lahan meneh yo" (Let's we not burn land again). That pamphlet made about 150 unit and spread in 150 points in the District Rasau Jaya. Pamphlet was, quite effective as fitted by involving local communities, like the preacher who suggest to remind himself and also others (the people).

Third, support for the governor of Wesr Kalimantan to immediately Board of Director of the plantation and forestry companies that they were involved in building the commoitmen with their community around the area of the plantation. One of the form is to make "statement" to free the burning land, at least within a radius of 1 km from their concessions. Through a statement like this, the board of director of the company have a moral and legal responsibility to provide guidance to their community and also give authority to the Governor to take legal action for the company who know have fires that occurred within a radius of 1 Km from the company's concession area. This model as well as to prove that is not the case of cooperation between companies and communities in plantation expansion. Some companies have done it, such as PT. Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN) XIII and PT. Gudang Garam is willing to be responsible for burning the land within a radius of 1 km from their concessions. Supposedly, other companies also need to follow this practice in order to create a sense of togetherness in achieving justice and smokeless in West Kalimantan.

Fourth, put the company's CSR fund from plantation, agriculture and forestry, between 15 - 25% for support sustainable program around their plantations; while other companies are not engaged in the plantation, agriculture and forestry joined CSR provides funding allocated to support activities such as MPA in the first recommendation above.

Fifth, the University found the study center for reducing impact of disaster, when the Province, Distric and City have formed BPBD, then it becomes complete when in university study center was also established. So that, between universities and local governments have a relationship that is not only solid, but also complementary. Tthe Study Center formation above has be done by several universities, such as Gadjah Mada University; Khairun University, Ternate; Diponegoro University, Semarang; Malikussaleh University, Lhoksumawe; University of North Sumatra, Medan; Syaiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, certainly not exceptional is Tanungpura University, Pontianak and others.

From contact and many discussion with many stakeholder, the board of BPBDs on the Provincial and Distric and City level, also communication with several Director of Study Center of Disaster in many universities that exist above, between university and government can make agreements to synergized with BNPB and

BPBD Program, but also with other parties who have been involved in the handling disaster.

LESSON LERANED AND RECOMENDATION

Research theme about "disaster " that conducted by the university can be means as an effort to find out the real problem about disaster. The academic engage to reduce the risk of disanter, starting from anticipation, alertness, preparedness, mitigation until recovery. Also, the relationship between the government and universities to be real relation, like the relationship between theory and practice is never separate from each other (Lipman and Lipman, 2006).

Fifth action above is quite small and local scale, but predicted to reduce the quantity of smoke that has always be a phenomenon in the dry season. When there is no real action in reducing the intensity of the burning land, this country will always be claimed by the neighborhood countries like Singapura, Malaysia dan Brunei Darussalam, as a country who export the smoke every year. Dignity of this nation also be mortgaged because the government is weak, only caused by the government is not able to control the action of their people as easily as not burn land.

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