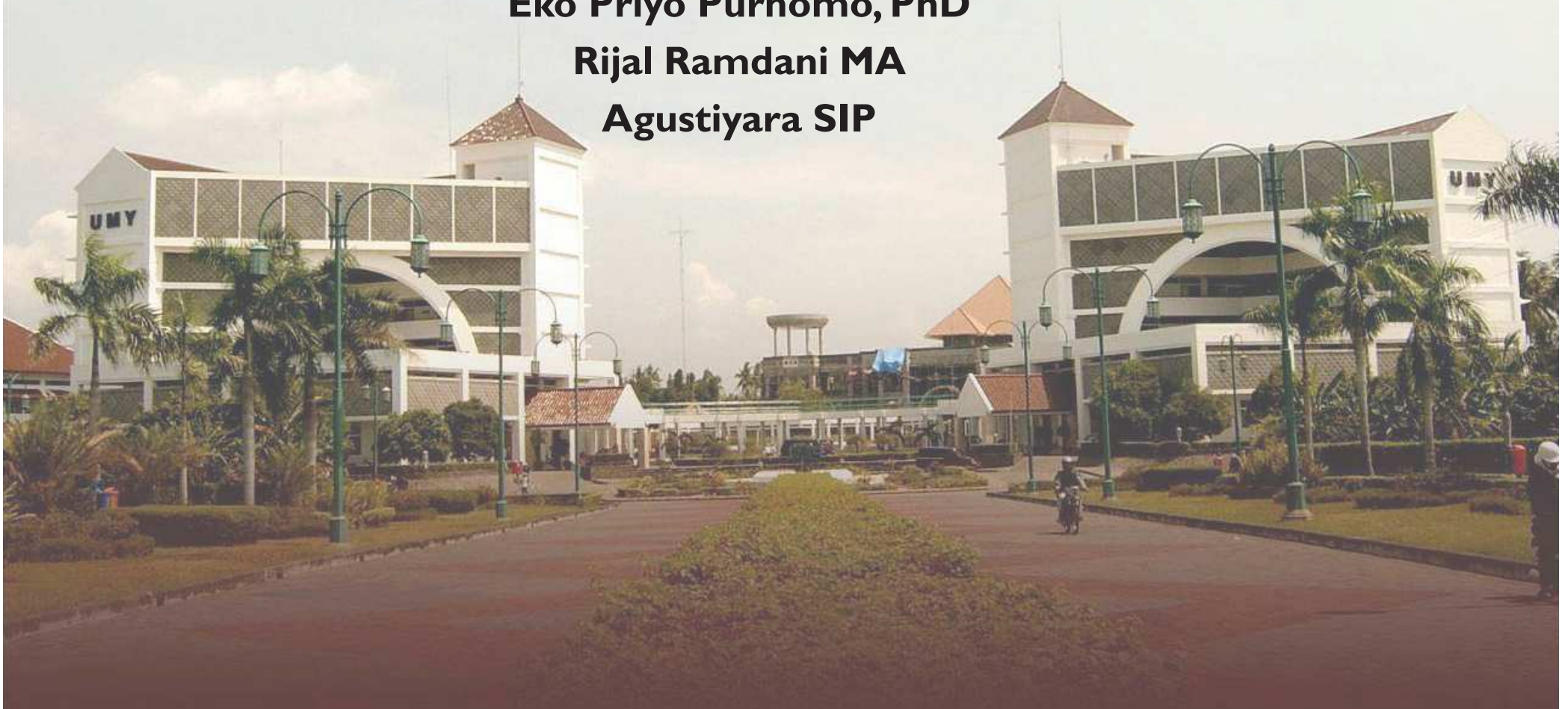


Forest Fire and Palm Oil Plantation in Riau Province Indonesia

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Outline

A. Introduction

B. Research Goals

D. Data Description

E. Remarks

Introduction

- 1. Forest Fires increase every year; in 1997 there were 9,755,000 ha of burned areas while in 2015 it was 2.089.911 ha (cnnindonesia, 2015)**
- 2. in 1997, lost 12 billion rupiah/ and affected from Papua-New Guinea, north Australia, East Afrika, North India, Vietnam to Cambodia.**
- 3. 2015 effected directly to Malaysia, Singapore, southern Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia and the Philippines.**

Introduction

- 3. Produces CO₂ 16 million Metric ton per day and it is bigger than the US in a day.**
- 4. 0,5 million get ISPA and 43 million people gets the haze (World Resources Institute, 2015).**
- 5. Lost USD 16.1 billion as same as to 1.9 percent of 2015 Indonesian GDP (World Bank, 2015)**

Assumption

- Forest Fire comes from the exaptation of big scale of palm oil industry (Harrison, 2009; Hooijer, 2011, Miettinen et al., 2012, Green Pace, 2014, Walhi, 2015)

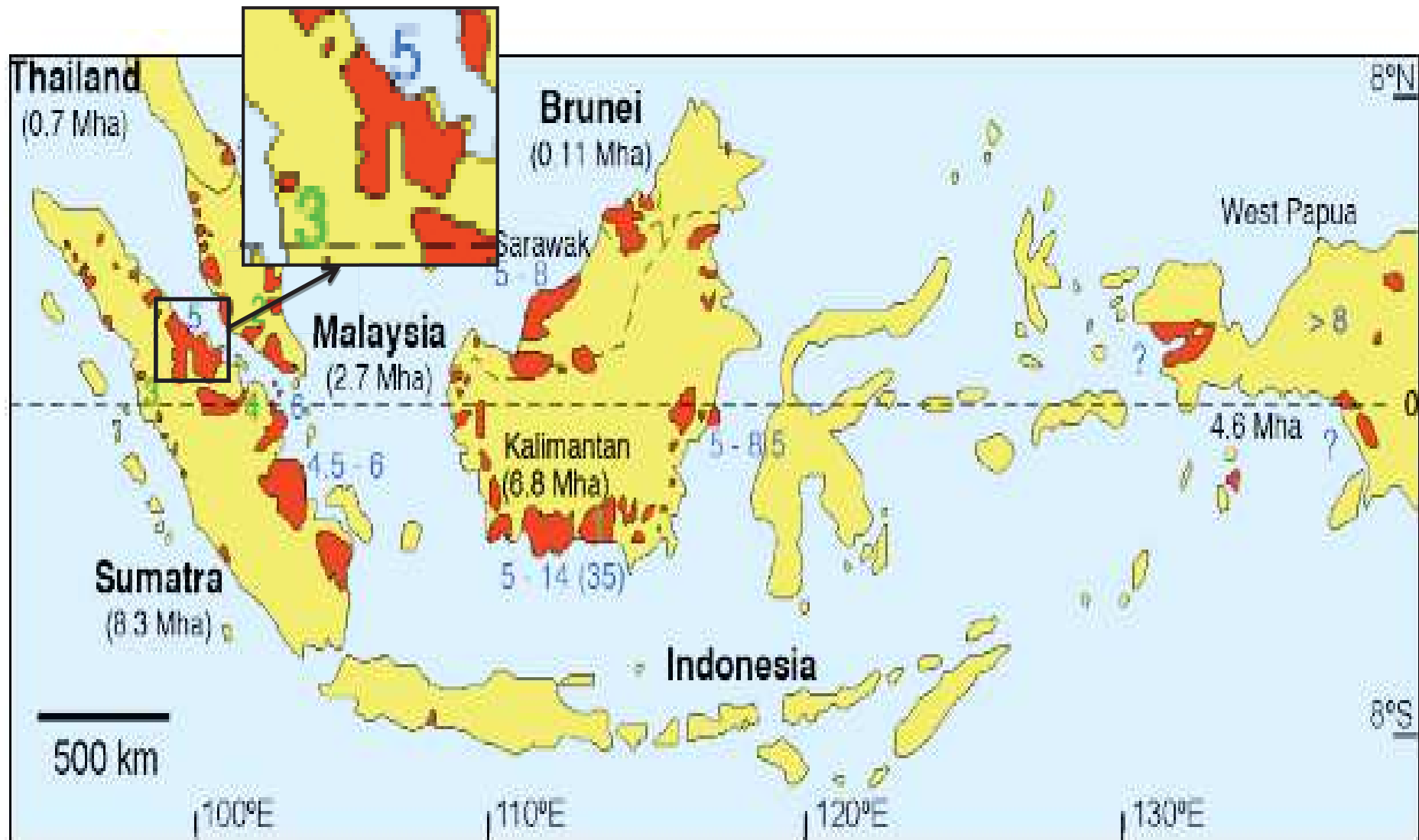
Hypothesis

- Forest Fire is caused by a slash and burn mechanism for cultivating by small scale farmers of timber
- The palm oil mainly owned by local elites
- The inertia of bureaucracy cause of lack of responding on forest fires issues

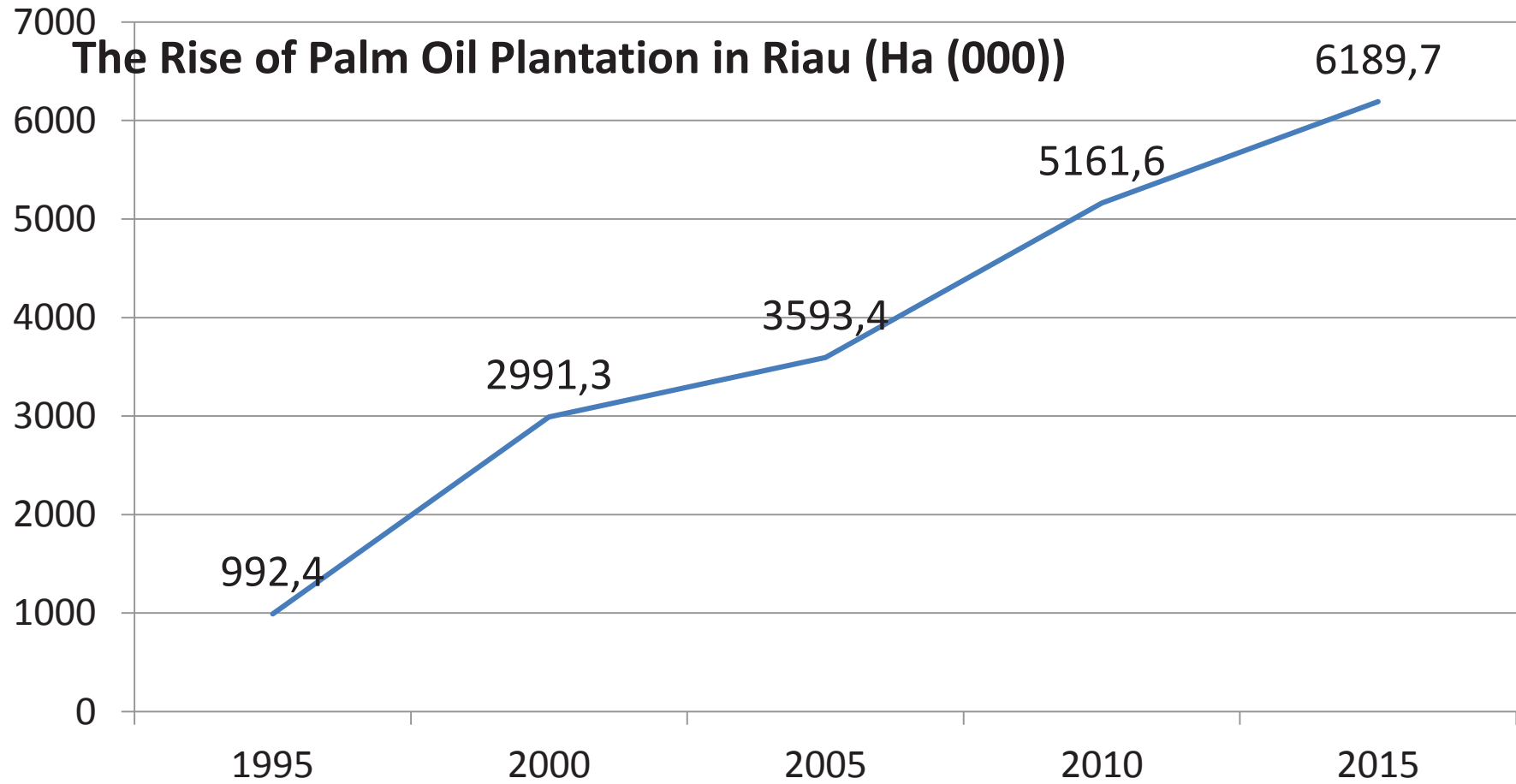
Goals of Research

- To find the factors of forest fires
- To elaborate the land tenure of local elites in the burned area
- To describe the cross-sector collaboration among government agencies, NGOs and Civil Society Organizations how to deal with the mitigation of forest fires.

Research's field: Bengkalis, Riau Province

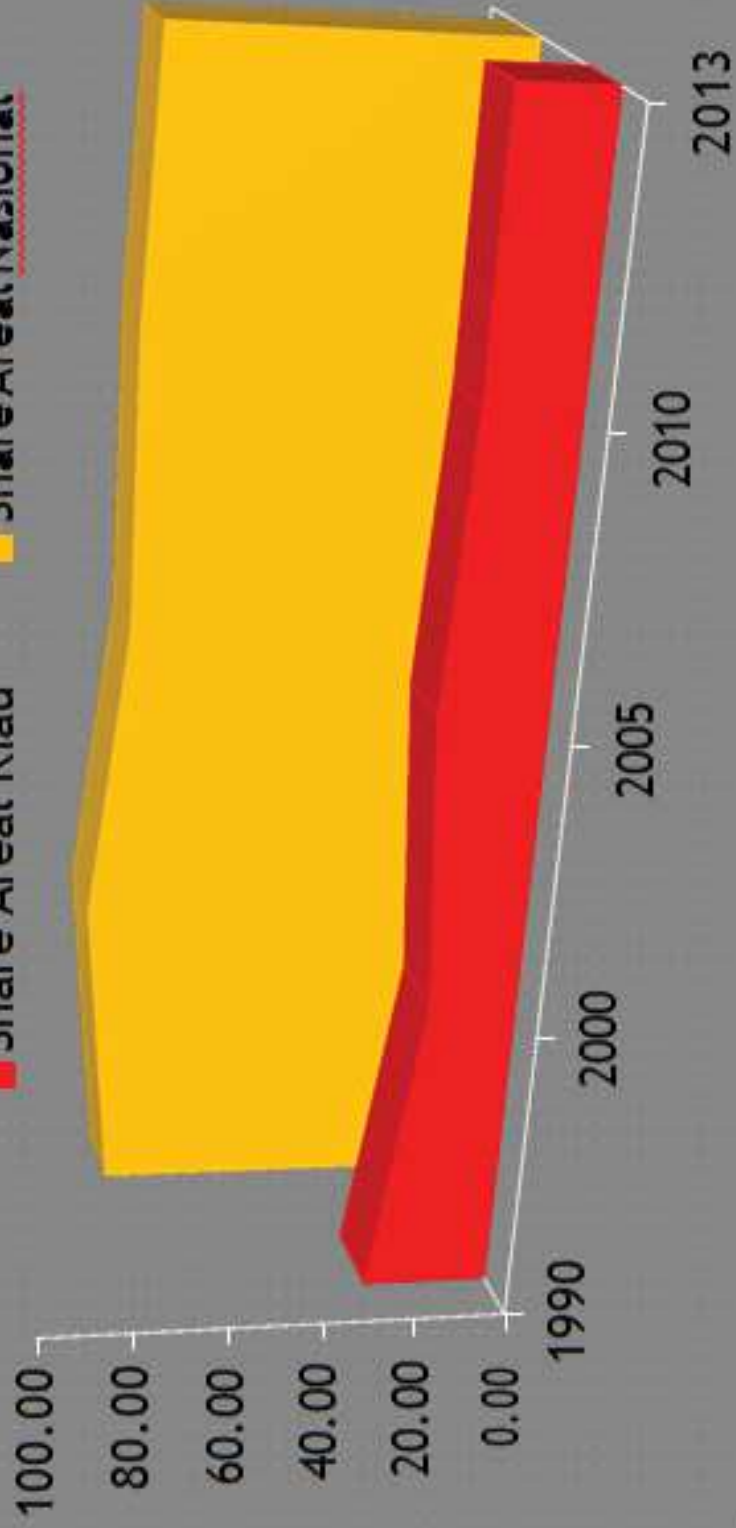


Why Riau?

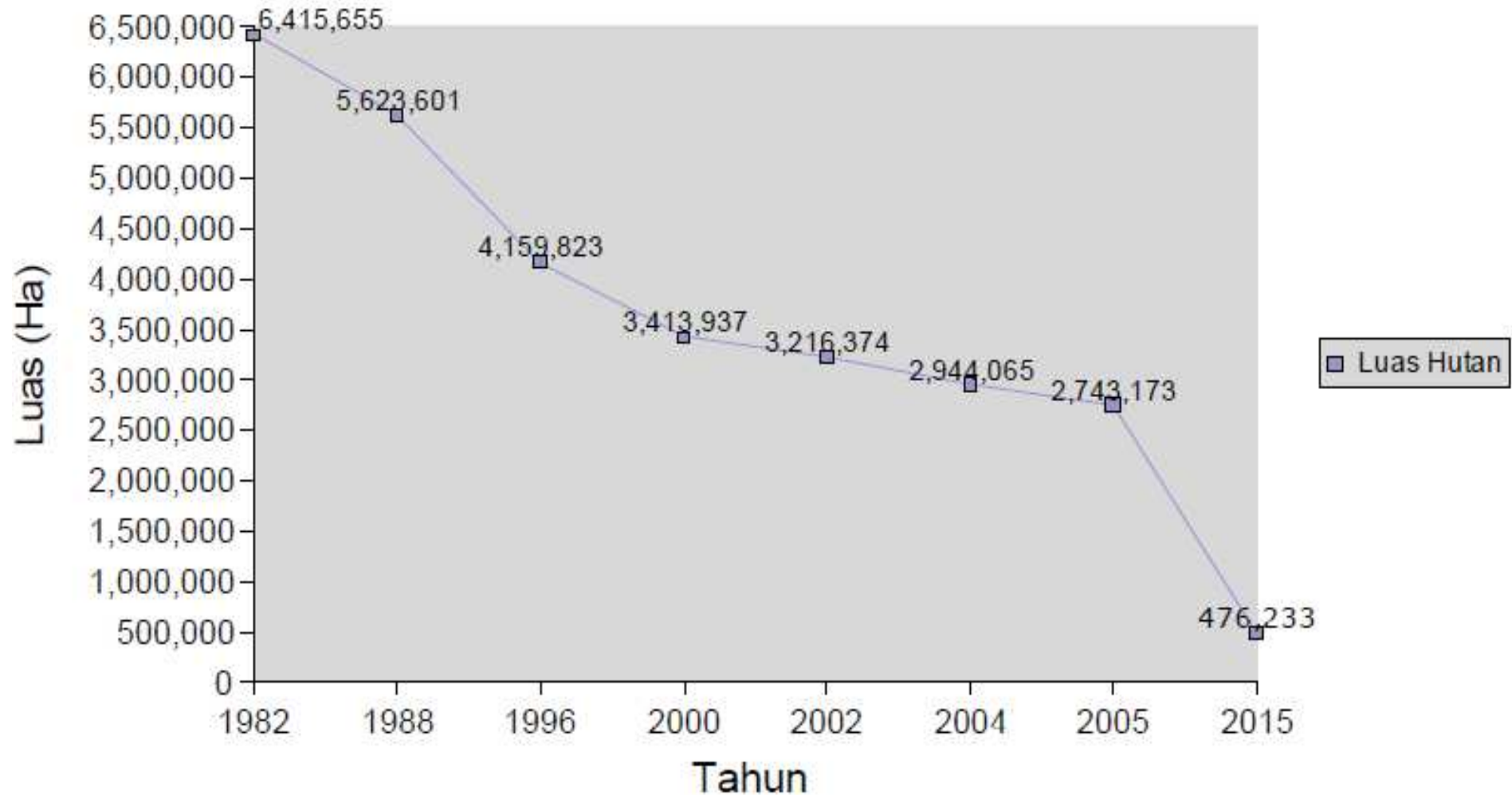


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Deforestation Rate in Riau



FACTORS OF FOREST FIRES

