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STATISTICS OF INDONESIA*

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Publikasi Statistik Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (SLHI) 2006/2007 merupakan edisi publikasi keduapuluhan lima yang pernah diterbitkan oleh Badan Pusat Statistik sejak tahun 1982. Data dan informasi yang disajikan dalam publikasi ini berasal dari sumber data primer dan sekunder. Data primer diperoleh dari hasil-hasil survei dan sensus yang dilakukan oleh Badan Pusat Statistik, sedangkan data sekunder diperoleh dari laporan tahunan instansi terkait pengelolaan lingkungan, baik di pusat maupun di daerah.

Berbeda dengan beberapa tahun sebelumnya, sejak tahun 1998 Publikasi SLHI 2006/2007 mengacu kepada Undang-Undang Nomor 23 tahun 1997 tentang Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup dan *United Nation Framework Development on Environment Statistics* tahun 1998 yang disesuaikan dengan kondisi lingkungan di Indonesia. Berdasarkan kedua rujukan tersebut publikasi ini disajikan dalam tiga kategori yaitu: Lingkungan Alam, Lingkungan Buatan, dan Lingkungan Sosial, dan masing-masing kategori diuraikan dalam tiga dimensi, yaitu: tekanan (*pressure*), keadaan/dampak (*state/impact*), dan upaya antisipasi (*response*). Disamping kedua rujukan tersebut, Publikasi SLHI 2006/2007 juga telah mengakomodasi data dan informasi lingkungan sebagaimana dibutuhkan dalam Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah (RPJM) 2004 – 2009 dan Tujuan Ketujuh Pembangunan Millenium (MDGs).

Publikasi ini diharapkan dapat bermanfaat bagi semua pengguna data statistik lingkungan hidup, terutama pemerintah pusat dan daerah dalam perencanaan dan evaluasi kebijakan dan program-program pembangunan terkait masalah lingkungan.

Disadari sepenuhnya bahwa publikasi ini masih belum sempurna, karena informasi lingkungan yang tersaji dalam publikasi ini masih memiliki beberapa keterbatasan yang diantaranya disebabkan belum optimalnya sistem pencatatan aktifitas yang berkaitan dengan lingkungan di berbagai instansi terkait. Oleh karena itu, saran dan masukan untuk perbaikan publikasi selanjutnya sangat diharapkan.

Akhirnya, kepada semua pihak yang telah berpartisipasi dalam mempersiapkan publikasi ini, saya menyampaikan banyak terima kasih.

Jakarta, Desember 2007
Kepala Badan Pusat Statistik

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FOREWORD

The 2006/2007 Environment Statistics of Indonesia is the 25th publications undertaken by BPS since 1982. The data and information presented in this publication are collected from primary and secondary sources. The primary sources are the results of surveys and censuses conducted by BPS, while the secondary sources are from annual reports of related central and regional institutions.

Different with several years before, since 1998 this publication referred to two references, they are: the Act Number 23 of 1997 on Environment Management and the 1982 United Nation Framework Development on Environment Statistics. Based on these two references, the data presentation is grouped into three categories: Natural Environment, Man-Made Environment, and Social Environment; and each of which is looked from three point of views: pressure, state or impact, and response. In addition to these two references, the present publication also considers the needs for data and information in the 2004-2009 Mid-Term Development Program and the seventh goal of Millennium Development Goals.

This publication is expected to give a clear portrait of environment issues to all users of environmental data, particularly the central and regional government in planning and evaluating the policies and programs on environment issues.

As has been fully aware that this publication is not fully sufficient. One of the limitations is caused by the imperfect data collection system in the related institutions. Therefore, any comments and suggestions to improve the quality of this publication are always welcome.

Finally, to all who had participated in preparing this publication, I would like to express my high appreciation and grateful.

*Jakarta, December 2007
BPS-Statistics Indonesia*

*Dr. Rusman Heriawan
Director General*

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PENJELASAN UMUM/EXPLANATORY NOTES

TANDA-TANDA/ SYMBOLOS:

| | |
|---|-------|
| Data belum tersedia/ <i>Data not yet available</i> | : ... |
| Data tidak tersedia atau dapat diabaikan/ <i>Data not available or negligible</i> | : - |
| Data kurang dari setengah satuan yang digunakan/ <i>Data less than half of the unit used</i> | : 0 |
| Data/angka sementara/ <i>Preliminary figures</i> | : x) |
| Data/angka sangat sementara/ <i>Very preliminary figures</i> | : xx) |
| Data/angka diperbaiki/ <i>Revised figures</i> | : r) |
| Data/angka perkiraan/ <i>Estimation figures</i> | : e) |
| Tidak Terdeteksi/ <i>Undetected</i> | : tt |
| Tidak Terpantau/ <i>Not Monitored</i> | : tp |

SATUAN/UNITS:

| | |
|--|--|
| Liter (untuk beras)/ <i>Litre (for rice)</i> | : 0,80 kg. |
| <i>B a r r e l</i> | : 158,99 litre = 1/6,2898 m ³ . |
| <i>m s c f</i> | : 1/35,3 m ³ . |
| <i>Long ton</i> | : 1.016,50 kg. |
| <i>Metric ton (m. ton)</i> | : 0,98421 long ton = 1.000 kg. |

SINGKATAN/*LIST OF ABRIVIATION*

| | |
|-----------|---|
| BBM | : Bahan Bakar Minyak/ <i>Fuel</i> |
| BSCF | : Miliar Kaki Kubik/ <i>Billion Standard Cubic Feet</i> |
| KB | : Kebun Binatang/ <i>Zoo</i> |
| LNG | : <i>Liquid Natural Gas</i> |
| LPG | : <i>Liquid Petroleum Gas</i> |
| MMSCF | : 10^6 <i>Standard Cubic Feet</i> |
| MSTB | : Minyak Setara Barel/ <i>Oil Measurement Equal to Barrel</i> |
| Pertamina | : Perusahaan Pertambangan Minyak dan Gas Bumi Negara/ <i>Government Oil Company</i> |
| SWS | : Satuan Wilayah Sungai/ <i>River Region Unit</i> |
| T | : Taman/ <i>Park</i> |
| TM | : Taman Margasatwa/ <i>Wild Life Park</i> |
| TMII | : Taman Mini Indonesia Indah/ <i>Indonesia Miniature Park</i> |
| TPA | : Tempat Penampungan Akhir/ <i>Examined Final Concentrated Trash</i> |
| TPS | : Tempat Penampungan Sementara/ <i>Temporary Concentrated Trash</i> |
| TW | : Taman Wisata/ <i>Recreational Park</i> |
| WIB | : Waktu Indonesia Barat/ <i>Western Indonesian Time</i> |
| Lon | : <i>Longitudinal</i> , bujur untuk letak/lokasi stasiun cuaca BMG dan dalam satuan derajat. Misalnya $106,431^\circ$ Bujur Timur |
| LaT | : <i>Latitude</i> , lintang untuk letak/lokasi stasiun cuaca BMG dan dalam satuan derajat. Jika dia berada di belahan bumi utara maka nilainya positif, jika berada di belahan selatan bernilai negatif. Misalnya +6,342 artinya 6,342 LU -6,342 artinya 6,342 LS |
| Elev | : <i>Elevasi</i> , tinggi/ketinggian letak/lokasi stasiun cuaca BMG dari atas permukaan laut dan satuannya meter. Misalnya 40m dpl artinya 40 meter di atas permukaan laut. Semakin tinggi suatu tempat, maka suhunya akan semakin rendah. Setiap naik 100 m maka suhu akan turun 0.5°C |

Min/Averg/Max of VIS (View in Sight): Jarak pandang minimum, jarak pandang rata-rata dan jarak pandang maksimum (dalam satuan meter)/*Minimum View in Sight, Average View in Sight, Maximum View in Sight.*

Min/Averg/Max of DP (Dew Point): Titik Embun minimum/, jarak pandang rata-rata dan jarak pandang maksimum (dalam satuan °C)/*Minimum Dew Point, Average Dew Point, Maximum Dew Point*

Min/Averg/Max mb (milli bar): Tekanan Udara, adalah maksimum/rata-rata/minimum untuk tekanan udara dengan satuan mb/*Air Pressure is Maximim/Average/Minimum of air pressure with milli bar.*

Min/Averg/Max arah angin: Arah Angin, adalah maksimum/rata-rata/minimum dari arah angin dan satuannya adalah derajat. Misalnya 0° /360°= Utara, 90°= Timur, 180°= Selatan, 270°= Barat/*Wind Direction is Maximim/Average/Minimum of wind direction with degree unit.*

Min/Averg/Max of RH (Relative Humanity): maksimum/rata-rata/minimum dari kelembaban relatif dan satuannya % (persen)

Metode Morh: digunakan untuk menggolongkan bulan, apakah bulan kering, bulan lembab dan bulan basah digunakan metode Mohr. Mohr membagi tiga bulan kelembaban sepanjang tahun, ketiga bulan tersebut adalah/*Mohr method using for classify month, dry month, humid month, and wet month. Mohr Method is divided by three humanity:*

- 1). Bulan Basah: Curah hujan dalam 1 bulan > 100 mm/*Wet Month: Rainfall in 1 month > 100 mm*
- 2). Bulan Lembab: Curah hujan dalam 1 bulan antara 60 - 100 mm/*Humid Month: Rainfall in 1 month bethween 60-100*
- 3). Bulan Kering: Curah hujan dalam 1 bulan < 60 mm/*Dry Month: Rainfall in 1 month < 60 mm*

Min/Average/Max of Temperature in °C: maksimum/rata-rata/minimum dari Temperatur (suhu) dan satuannya dalam °C (Derajat Celsius).

CWMO (*Code World Meteorological Organization*), CWMO is different around the world: Kode nomor stasiun cuaca BMG dari organisasi meteorologi dunia, dan tidak ada yang sama di seluruh dunia.

PCP (*precipitation/endapan*) hujan dari suatu wilayah yang dicatat sesuai waktu tertentu dan satuannya mm (*milli meter*). 1 mm berarti luasan tertentu dengan ketinggian genangan air 1 mm dengan arti bahwa hujan tersebut tidak ada yang mengalir, meresap dan menguap/*Rain of Region is calculated by mm unit. 1 mm is area of high water stagnant. 1 mm, it means the rain do not flow throught, infiltrate, and evaporate.*

BAB I

PENDAHULUAN

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

BAB I

PENDAHULUAN

1.1. Latar Belakang

Pesatnya laju pembangunan di segala sektor dan bergesernya arah pembangunan dari sektor pertanian ke sektor industri, telah membawa konsekuensi terhadap penurunan kualitas lingkungan hidup. Dalam Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) 2004–2009, lingkungan hidup menempati posisi yang sangat strategis dan meliputi hampir di seluruh sektor pembangunan nasional baik di pusat maupun daerah. Ditekankan pula bahwa pembangunan lingkungan hidup bertujuan untuk memanfaatkan sumberdaya alam secara berkelanjutan, merehabilitasi kerusakan lingkungan, dan mengendalikan kualitas lingkungan.

Sementara itu, pertumbuhan penduduk yang masih relatif tinggi, persebarannya yang tidak merata terutama antara Jawa dan luar Jawa serta antara perkotaan dan pedesaan, kualitas sumberdaya manusia yang masih rendah, perubahan perilaku konsumtif sebagai dampak dari peningkatan kesejahteraan

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Declining quality of environment is caused by rapid growth of development process in all sectors and changes the direction of development focusing in agricultural into industrial perspective. In Mid Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2004-2009, the environment has strategic position and mostly cover in all government level whether national or local level. It has emphasized that the development environment has aim to exploit sustained natural resources, rehabilitation obliterate environment and manage quality of environment.

Meanwhile, the high growth population in Indonesia, unbalance population distribution between Jawa Island and others, urban and rural areas, low quality of human resource, change of consumer behavior because of enhancing welfare and globalization information tend to discontinue

dan globalisasi informasi, dan kemiskinan, cenderung akan memberikan tekanan yang lebih berat terhadap lingkungan di masa yang akan datang.

Program-program dalam rencana pembangunan jangka menengah dijalankan berdasarkan pada prinsip bahwa untuk mencapai kualitas manusia seutuhnya, masyarakat harus menjaga keseimbangan dengan pencipta, sesama manusia, dan alam. Berarti segala aktivitas pembangunan harus mempertimbangkan kelesetarian ekosistem yang sehat, sebagai hasil pembangunan, tidak hanya dirasakan oleh generasi sekarang akan tetapi juga oleh generasi mendatang.

Dewasa ini, aktifitas pembangunan yang dilakukan telah mengganggu atau mengubah kondisi lingkungan hidup ke arah yang tidak lestari. Alam diciptakan untuk dimanfaatkan sebesar-besarnya bagi kemakmuran manusia. Namun bukan berarti alam boleh dieksplorasi secara semena-mena tanpa memperhatikan kemampuan alam untuk memulihkan diri dan keterbatasan potensinya yang pada akhirnya akan merugikan kehidupan

environment in the future.

Mid Term National Development Plan programs are conducted based on principal to take account for the development human resource by maintaining relation between creature, human and nature. That means all development activities should consider to maintain ecosystem not only for present life but also for future life.

Nowadays, development activities tends to annoy or change the environment. Environment is created for human welfare however it is not a reason to exploit it for no reason without considering to the natural recovery and its limitation. Finally human live will be threatened not only for present live but also for future live. Some efforts have been done by government in order to maintain, protect, and rehabilitate environment even costly. Those efforts

manusia pada masa sekarang maupun masa yang akan datang. Berbagai usaha untuk menjaga, mempertahankan, dan merehabilitasi kerusakan yang terjadi pada lingkungan, telah dilakukan oleh pemerintah dengan tenaga dan biaya yang besar. Misalnya pengukuran terhadap kualitas lingkungan, perbaikan lingkungan yang terdegradasi, penyuluhan, dan penambahan kurikulum lingkungan hidup di sekolah-sekolah.

Data yang tercakup dalam publikasi SLHI 2006 bersumber dari survei yang dilaksanakan oleh BPS dan instansi atau unit yang terkait baik di pusat maupun di daerah. Pada dasarnya kerangka pikir penyajian SLHI tahun ini sudah semakin baik dibanding penyajian tahun sebelumnya. Kerangka pikir menggunakan konsep IFDES yaitu gabungan UNFDES, OECD, dan UU No. 23 tahun 1997 dengan melihat RPJMN, MDGs, dan Renstra dari Instansi terkait.

Cakupan data dan informasi, dikelompokkan menjadi tiga kategori yaitu lingkungan alam, buatan, dan sosial. Masing-masing kategori diuraikan ke dalam empat perspektif yaitu:

are measuring the environment quality, repairing of degradation environment, educate society, and additional curriculum of environment for students.

The data reported in this publication is collected by BPS-Statistics Indonesia and other related institutions whether in national, provincial, regency and municipal level. Basically the framework of this publication has been improved than prior publications. This publication considers using UNFDES, OECD concept, Law Number 23, 1997, RPJMN, MDGs program, Strategyc Planning of related to Departement.

Data and information presented is categorized by three categories, they are natural environment, man made environment and social environment. Each category is descrebed into four perspectives;

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aktifitas sosial ekonomi dan bencana alam yang berkaitan dan berpengaruh terhadap lingkungan; 2. Dampak atau akibat dari aktivitas sosial ekonomi terhadap lingkungan; 3. Upaya atau respon yang dilakukan oleh berbagai pihak baik pemerintah maupun masyarakat dalam menjaga dan melestarikan lingkungan; 4. Informasi hal-hal yang dapat melatar belakangi atau memicu terjadinya masalah lingkungan dan serta mengenai tersedianya stok lingkungan. 5. Penyajian lebih diperluas dengan menambahkan isu persampahan yang menjadi permasalahan di kota-kota besar. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Socio-Economic Activities and Natural Disaster related to environment</i> 2. <i>Affect from socio-economic activities into environment</i> 3. <i>Effort and response of all actor either government or society in order to maintain environment.</i> 4. <i>Provide information related to environment problems and environment stock.</i> 5. <i>Explanation will be expand to the garbage issue which concerning by the municipalities</i> |
|--|--|

Sejalan dengan itu, kepedulian akan perlunya informasi lingkungan hidup yang akurat dan aktual juga meningkat. Kebijakan lingkungan memerlukan data dan informasi sebagai dasar penentuan kebijakan dan programnya. Sebagai instansi yang bertugas mengumpulkan data dan melakukan koordinasi di bidang statistik, BPS telah menyusun Statistik

Moreover, consciousness of accurate and actual information related to environment increases. Environment policy needs data and information as foundation in making decision and programs. BPS-Statistics Indonesia is an institution which has responsible in collecting data and statistical coordinating. BPS Statistics Indonesia has published Statistical Environment of

Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (SLHI) secara periodik sejak tahun 1982. Pada tahun 2006 ini, BPS menyajikan SLHI yang bernuansa kepada tujuan pembangunan nasional dan kepentingan stakeholders, yaitu melestarikan lingkungan yang berpijak pada pembangunan berkelanjutan (*Sustainable Development*).

1.2. Tujuan

- a. Menyajikan data dan informasi tentang perkembangan keadaan dan kondisi lingkungan hidup di Indonesia
- b. Menyajikan data kerusakan lingkungan alam, buatan dan sosial
- c. Menyajikan data persediaan alam yang dimiliki Indonesia
- d. Menyajikan data potensi laut dan pesisir
- e. Menyajikan data upaya pemerintah dalam menanggulangi kerusakan lingkungan
- f. Menyajikan data dan informasi lingkungan hidup untuk pengambil kebijakan

has published Statistical Environment of Indonesia since 1982. In 2005, the Statistical Environment of Indonesia Publication provides the data and information related to national development aims and stakeholder interests in taking account into maintain environment base on sustainable development.

1.2 Objectives

- a. *Provide data and information concerning situation and condition of Indonesia environment*
- b. *Provide data concerning to the natural stock in Indonesia*
- c. *Provide data concerning to sea and coastal areas*
- d. *Provide data concerning to obliterate natural, artificial, and social environment*
- e. *Provide data concerning to government efforts in order to maintain obliterate environment.*
- f. *Provide data and information for making decision process.*

1.3. Ruang Lingkup

- a. Data bersumber dari survei yang dilakukan oleh BPS dan instansi yang terkait, baik di pusat maupun daerah.
- b. Cakupan data dari tahun 2002 sampai dengan 2006.
- c. Penyajian dalam skala nasional dan provinsi serta isu sampah yang menjadi permasalahan pemerintah kota.

1.3 Coverage

- a. Data are collected by BPS-Statistics Indonesia and Related Institutions either provincial or regency level.*
- b. Data coverage from 2001 to 2005*
- c. Providing data from national level through provincial level*

BAB II

KERANGKA KERJA

2.1. Periode 1982 – 1992.

Sejak publikasi tahunan perdana sampai dengan tahun 1992, kerangka kerja publikasi statistik lingkungan hidup dikembangkan sesuai dengan kondisi Indonesia berdasarkan Undang-Undang RI No.4 tahun 1982 tentang Ketentuan-ketentuan Pokok Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup. Pembagian bab dalam publikasi tersebut terdiri dari geografi dan iklim, pertanian, pertambangan, listrik, gas dan air minum, industri, konstruksi, transportasi dan komunikasi, kesehatan, penduduk, keluarga berencana dan tenaga kerja, pendidikan, agama dan kebudayaan, hewan dan tumbuhan dan bab terakhir lain-lain. Pada publikasi periode tersebut selain data kuantitatif yang terbagi menjadi beberapa sektor, juga disajikan data kualitatif seperti nama-nama sungai, danau, gunung, binatang, museum, tumbuhan yang dilindungi. Selain data di atas juga disajikan permasalahan pokok lingkungan hidup pada masing-masing tahun terbitan sesuai dengan isu nasional yang

CHAPTER II

FRAME WORK

2.1. Period 1982-1992

Since the first annual publication to 1992, the frame work of environmental statistics publication was developed according to Indonesian condition based on Indonesian Decree No 4 year 1982 about The Main Stipulation of Environment Management. The division of those publication consisted of geographic and weather, agriculture, mining, electricity, gas and water, industry, construction, transportation and communication, health, population, family planning and employment, education, religion and culture, animal and plants and others. On this publication, alongside the quantitative data that divided into sectors, the qualitative data was also presented such as the name of river, lake, mountain, animal, museum and protected plant. Instead of those data, the main environment problem was also presented in each publication year depend on the issues that has been emerged such as garbage management, natural disaster, flooding, air pollution, noise and others.

¹ Studi in Methods: Concepts and Methods of Environment Statistics, Statistics of The Natural

berkembang saat itu seperti persampahan, bencana alam, bencana banjir, polusi udara, kebisingan dan sebagainya.

2.2. Periode 1992 – 1997. UN-FDES Framework

Periode ini merupakan era Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Tahap Kedua (PJP II) dengan perhatian Pemerintah dan masyarakat terhadap masalah lingkungan hidup semakin meningkat. BPS sebagai instansi sumber data resmi pemerintah dituntut mampu menyajikan data kondisi lingkungan hidup Indonesia yang memadai sehingga mampu memberikan informasi guna menyusun rencana dan program kerja bagi pengambil kebijakan berbagai sektor terkait.

Dalam upaya untuk lebih mempermudah dalam mencermati masalah pembangunan dan lingkungan (*development and environment problem*) dalam strategi pembangunan yang berkelanjutan, data dalam publikasi periode ini mengalami perubahan tata penyajian. Penyajian pada periode ini terutama didasarkan atas rekomendasi yang dianjurkan oleh Program

2.2. Period 1992-1997 UN-FDES Framework

This period was decade of The Second Stage of Long Term Development (PJP II) with an increasing attention of government and community regarding environment. Statistics Indonesia as government official data source institution was demanded to be able to present sufficient Indonesian environment data, so enable them to give information, which was used in arranging planning and program, to decision maker in related sectors.

In order to ease and to pay close attention to development and environment problem in sustainable development strategy, the data in this publication has changed in presentation. The publication in this period was mainly based on recommendation of United Nation Environment Programmed –UNEP after matching with the Indonesian environment data,

Lingkungan Hidup PBB yaitu United Nation Environment Programme-UNEP sesudah disesuaikan dengan kondisi data lingkungan hidup yang ada di Indonesia, yang dikenal dengan *A Framework for the development of environment statistics* (FDES). Pada tahun itu juga Indonesia bersama dengan lima Negara Asia Pasifik (Bangladesh, China, Nepal dan Thailand) telah mengadopsi di dalam publikasinya berdasarkan hasil *Development and Improvement of Environmental Statistics Project of ESCAP*.

Dalam penerbitan ini penyajian diarahkan pada penyediaan informasi komponen lingkungan hidup (flora, fauna, atmosfir, air, tanah/lahan dan permukiman – *human settlements*) menurut kategori informasi yang merefleksikan fakta bahwa masalah lingkungan hidup merupakan hasil – akibat-olah manusia dan kejadian alam. Dengan demikian dalam klasifikasi ini lingkungan hidup dikelompokkan menjadi lingkungan alami (*natural environment*) dan lingkungan buatan (*human settlement environment*). Akan tetapi pada perkembangannya, penyajian statistik lingkungan hidup menghadapi kesulitan dalam memisahkan data

which well known as A Framework for the development of environment statistics (FDES). By this year Indonesia with five others Asia Pacific Countries (Bangladesh, China, Nepal and Thailand) adopted the result of the Development and Improvement of Environmental Statistics Project of ESCAP in their publication.

In this publication, the presentation was focused on providing information on environment components (flora, fauna, atmosphere, water, land/cultivated land and human settlements) by category which reflected that environment problem was result-impact-activity of human and natural incidence. Hence, in this classification environment was grouped as natural environment and human settlement environment. However, in the future development, the presentation of environment statistics faced a problem in dividing environment statistics and human settlement such as an overlapping between variables or unclear category of variable. For

statistik lingkungan alam dan *human settlement*. Misalnya terjadinya overlap antar variabel atau ketidakjelasan suatu variabel masuk pada kategori mana. Sebagai contoh, bangunan Dam atau tanggul yang berfungsi sebagai penahan banjir, bisa dikategorikan sebagai variabel respon lingkungan terhadap dampak dari statistik lingkungan alam dan dapat juga diklasifikasikan sebagai aktivitas ekonomi dari *human settlement*. Jadi pada akhirnya mengkombinasikan dua subyek (*natural* dan *human settlement environmental*) dalam publikasi SLHI secara terpadu. Untuk jelasnya kerangka kerja periode publikasi ini sebagaimana yang dianjurkan oleh Komisi Statistik-UN¹ digambarkan pada Tabel 2.

Aktivitas manusia dan kejadian alam memberikan dampak pada lingkungan hidup, yang kemudian menimbulkan respon sosial dan individual untuk menghindari atau mengurangi dampak tersebut. Rangkaian aksi, dampak dan reaksi inilah yang mendasari pengkategorian informasi dari masing-masing komponen lingkungan hidup tersebut, ditambah informasi mengenai cadangan, inventaris

example: dam or dike that used to restrain flood could be categorized as a variable response of environment to impact of natural environment statistics as well as economic activity of human settlements. Therefore those two subjects (natural and human settlement environmental) were integrated in SLHI publication. For clear explanation, the frame work of publication in this period as recommended by Statistic Commission UN was presented on Table 2.

Human activities and natural incidence has an impact on environment that then caused social and individual response to avoid or reduce such impact. This comprehensive action, impact and reaction are going on the basis of information categorizing of each environment component, adding by information regarding reservoir, inventory and background of happened condition.

dan latar belakang kondisi yang terjadi.

Di dalam penyajian publikasi periode ini, dipilih menurut empat bagian besar yaitu;

- a. Aktivitas sosial-ekonomi dan kejadian alam
- b. Dampak aktivitas dan kejadian alam pada lingkungan
- c. Respon terhadap dampak lingkungan
- d. Stok/cadangan, inventori sumber daya alam dan lingkungan dan kondisi latar belakang
- e. Aktivitas manusia dan kejadian alam

a. Aktivitas sosial-ekonomi dan kejadian alam

Kategori *aktivitas manusia dan kejadian alam* adalah segala sesuatu yang mempunyai dampak langsung pada komponen-komponen lingkungan hidup. Aktivitas manusia tidak hanya dari produksi dan konsumsi barang dan jasa tetapi juga termasuk aktivitas manusia yang bertujuan non ekonomi. Hasil aktivitas manusia tersebut berdampak pada lingkungan dengan menghasilkan polusi udara (emisi), limbah padat (pencemaran tanah) dan limbah cair (pencemaran badan air). Demikian juga kejadian alam akibat ulah manusia dan bencana alam murni juga termasuk

The publication in this period was chosen based on four major parts such as:

- a. *Social economics activity and natural incidence*
- b. *Activity and natural incidence impact on environment.*
- c. *Response to environment impact*
- d. *Stock, inventory of natural resources and environment and the background condition.*
- e. *Human activity and natural incidence.*

a. *Social economics activity and natural incidence*

Social economics activity and natural incidence Human activity and natural incidence was everything that has a direct impact on environment components. Human activity was not only from production and consumption of goods and services but also including non economy human activity. The results of human activity give an impact on environment, which produces air pollution (emission), soil pollution, and water pollution. In line with, natural incidence due to human activity as well as natural disasters was including in this group that sometimes was happened due

dalam kategori ini dan tidak jarang ditemui akibat dari kontribusi aktivitas manusia yang berlebihan menimbulkan bencana yang berakibat pada sekuruh komponen lingkungan.

b. Dampak aktivitas dan kejadian alam pada lingkungan

Tema pokok dalam pembahasan sub-bab ini yaitu kategori informasi dampak dari aktivitas sosial-ekonomi dan kejadian alam. Akibat dari dampak lingkungan juga mempengaruhi lingkungan dan pada akhirnya terhadap kesejahteraan rakyat. Dampak terhadap lingkungan bisa menurunkan kualitas lingkungan dan juga penemuan baru sumber daya alam, perubahan konsentrasi zat pencemar dan memburuk atau membaiknya kondisi permukiman sehingga bisa bermanfaat atau membahayakan.

c. Respon terhadap dampak lingkungan

Secara individu, kelompok sosial, organisasi non pemerintah dan masyarakat mempunyai berbagai cara yang berbeda dalam merespon dampak terhadap lingkungan. Respon tersebut diharapkan menjadi kontrol dan bahan pertimbangan untuk meminimalkan

to the contribution of excessive human activity that caused a disasters for all environment components.

b. Activity and natural incidence impact on environment.

The main topic on the discussion of this sub-chapter was information on impact of social-economic activity and natural incidence. The consequence of environment impact was also influence the environment and people welfare. Environment impact could reduce environment quality, and also a discovery of new natural resources, the change of pollution concentration, and a deterioration or improvement of settlement condition that could be useful or dangerous.

c. Response to environment impact

Individual, social group, non government organization, and community have different methods in responding environment impact. Those responses were expected to be a control and decision substance in order to minimize the negative impact of such

dampak negatif yang ditimbulkan oleh dampak aktivitas di atas. Kebijakan dan program-program pembangunan pada akhirnya didesain untuk memantau dan kontrol terhadap polutan, pembangunan dengan teknologi yang digunakan, perubahan dalam produksi dan konsumsi masyarakat, mengatur dan menggunakan sumber daya alam secara berkelanjutan, pencegahan dan mitigasi akibat dari bencana alam dan perbaikan kondisi permukiman penduduk.

d. Stok/cadangan, inventori sumber daya alam

Topik Statistik di dalam kategori ini adalah dimaksudkan untuk memberikan ukuran data standar dan untuk menggambarkan hubungan antar kategori di dalam framework sehingga dimungkinkan melakukan analisis statistik yang lebih komprehensif. Termasuk dalam kategori ini yaitu kondisi sumber daya alam, perumahan dan permukiman yang merujuk pada inventori lingkungan hidup, ekonomi, demografi, dan meteorologi.

activity. Finally, policy and development program was designed to monitor and control pollution matter, development and their technology used, the change on people production and consumption; to arrange and use sustainable natural resources, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters and renovation human settlement condition.

d. Stock/inventory of natural resources

The main topic in this category was used to measure standard data and to picture the relationship between category in the frame work so it possible to do more comprehensive statistics analysis. Including in this category was natural resources condition, housing and settlement that refer to inventory of environment, economics, demographic and meteorology.

Tabel 1: Format Kerangka Kerja Pengembangan Statistik Lingkungan Hidup

Table 1: Framework Format of the Development Environment Statistics

| Komponen Lingkungan Hidup/ <i>Component Environment</i> | Kategori Informasi/ <i>Information category</i> | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| | Aktivitas Sosial-ekonomi dan Kejadian Alam/ <i>Social Economy Activity and Natural Incidence</i> | Dampak Lingkungan dari Aktivitas dan Kejadian Alam/ <i>Environment Impact of Activities and Natural Incidence</i> | Respon Terhadap Dampak Lingkungan/ <i>Response to Environment Impact</i> | Stok, Inventori dan Kondisi Latar Belakang/ <i>Stock, Inventory and Background Situation</i> |
| Flora/ <i>Flora</i> | | | | |
| Fauna/ <i>Fauna</i> | | | | |
| Atmosfer/ <i>Atmosphere</i> | | | | |
| Air/water (a). Air Bersih/ <i>Clean Water</i> (b). Air Laut/ <i>Sea Water</i> | | | | |
| Lahan/Tanah/ <i>Land</i> (a). Permukaan/ <i>Surface</i> (b). Sub Permukaan <i>Subsurface</i> | | | | |
| Permukiman/ <i>Settlement</i> | | | | |

2.3. Periode 1997-1999

Dalam periode ini, SLHI disusun berdasarkan kerangka sektor ekonomi. Disamping itu data dikumpulkan ketersediaan data yang dianggap ada kaitannya dengan lingkungan hidup. Data sekunder di BPS dan Instansi/Unit lain dikumpulkan kemudian dilakukan pengolahan mengikuti table yang sudah ada pada publikasi setahun sebelumnya

2.3. Period of 1997-1999

In this period, SLHI was compiled based on economic sector frame. Besides, data was collected based on their availability and their correlation to environment. In order to keep the continuation data series, secondary data that was collected from BPS and other institution was processed followed last year publication. In this period,

untuk menjaga kelangsungan seri datanya. Pada masa ini penyusunan SLHI dapat dikatakan tidak mempunyai arah atau tujuan yang jelas. Ketidakmenentuan ini mengakibatkan jumlah halaman publikasi SLHI bertambah banyak.

2.4. Periode 1999 – sekarang. *Indonesia Framework of Development of Environment Statistics (IFDES)*

Banyak permasalahan timbul di dalam implementasi framework dengan empat aspek di atas (aktivitas, dampak, respon dan stok) terutama cakupan variabel yang luas dan lebar. Dengan pedoman (*guidance*) yang kurang aplikatif, framework ini menjadi cukup rumit dan sulit terimplementasikan. Selain itu, para pengguna data lingkungan hidup banyak mengeluh bahwa struktur penyajiannya tidak *user-friendly*.

Sebagai contoh bila pengguna ingin memerlukan data kehutanan, maka yang dicari adalah heading “hutan” sedangkan data hutan dan kehutanan ada pada tiga aspek yaitu aktivitas, dampak dan respon.. Oleh karena itu pedoman yang sederhana dalam definisi dan metode pengukuran dan bagaimana

compilation of SLHI tended not to have clear purpose and direction therefore the number of pages of SLHI publication increase.

2.4. Period of 1999 – recently. *Indonesia Framework of Development of Environment Statistics (IFDES)*

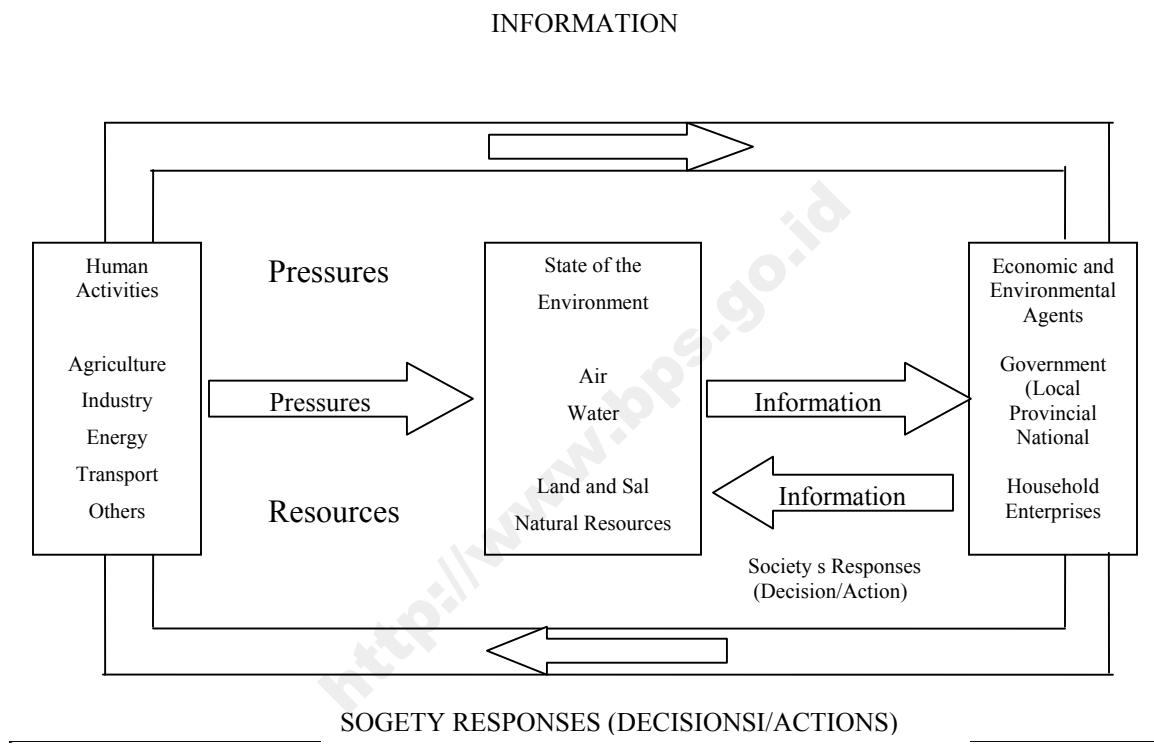
There are many problem appear in implementing those four aspects (activity, impact, response and stock) especially due to the wide range of scope of variables. With unapplicable guidance, this framework became complex and hard to be implemented. Besides, the user has to complain that the publication structure was not user friendly.

If the user did not understand the framework in detail and see them as a whole, they will have a difficulty in finding environment data information (air, water cultivated land or forest). For example if the user need forestry data they will find the data with heading “forest”, while forestry data

melihat atau menginterpretasikan variabel sangat dibutuhkan.

was appear in three aspects that were activity, impact and response. Therefore, simple guidance regarding definition and measurements methods and how to see and interpret variable was needed.

Gambar 1: Kerangka Kerja Tekanan - Dampak - Respon dari OECD
Picture 1: Pressure – Impact – Response Framework from OECD



Source : OECD

(BAPEDAL), BPS, Kementerian LH, dan ADB, mengembangkan kerangka kerja Statistik Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (*Indonesian Framework for the Development of Environment Statistic – IFDES*) mengacu pada apa yang sudah digariskan oleh PBB (*United Nation-*

BAPEDAL (in English?) , Statistics Indonesia, Environment Ministry, and ADB has developed Indonesian Framework for the Development of Environment Statistic – IFDES which refer to (United Nation-Framework for the Development of Environment Statistic – UNFDES), and

Framework for the Development og Environment Statistic – UNFDES), dan mengakomodasi UU No. 23 tahun 1997 tentang Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup, yaitu;

- a. Aktivitas Sosial Ekonomi dan Kejadian Alam (Tekanan – Pressure)
 - b. Dampak Aktivitas (Keadaan – State)
 - c. Upaya yang dilakukan untuk menanggulangi dampak (Response)
 - d. Aktivitas Sosial ekonomi dan alam merupakan berbagai kegiatan yang menekan (*pressure*) terhadap lingkungan alam, lingkungan buatan, maupun lingkungan Sosial.
- Pada lingkungan alam, aktivitas yang dilakukan pada hutan, adalah jumlah dan luas hutan alam yang berubah. Aktivitas pada lingkungan buatan yang menyebabkan tekanan terhadap lingkungan alam, misalnya pencemaran di perairan umum, kegiatan pertanian di hutan alam.
 - Pada lingkungan buatan, dengan bertambahnya perumahan, maka semakin banyak lahan alam yang berubah fungsi, jumlah resapan air semakin berkurang, namun karena kebutuhan perumahan terus meningkat, maka pembangunan

accommodated UU No. 23 tahun 1997 regarding Environment that are:

- a. *Social Economic Activity and Natural Incidence (Pressure)*
 - b. *Activity Impact (State)*
 - c. *The effort to prevent impact (Response)*
- d Social Economic Activity and natural was any activity that put any pressure on natural environment, man made environment or social environment.*
- *On natural environment, the activity that was given to forest was the number and area of forest that was changed. The man made environment that caused any pressure on natural environment was pollution in open water, agriculture activity in natural forest.*
 - *On man made environment,*

perumahan terus dilakukan.

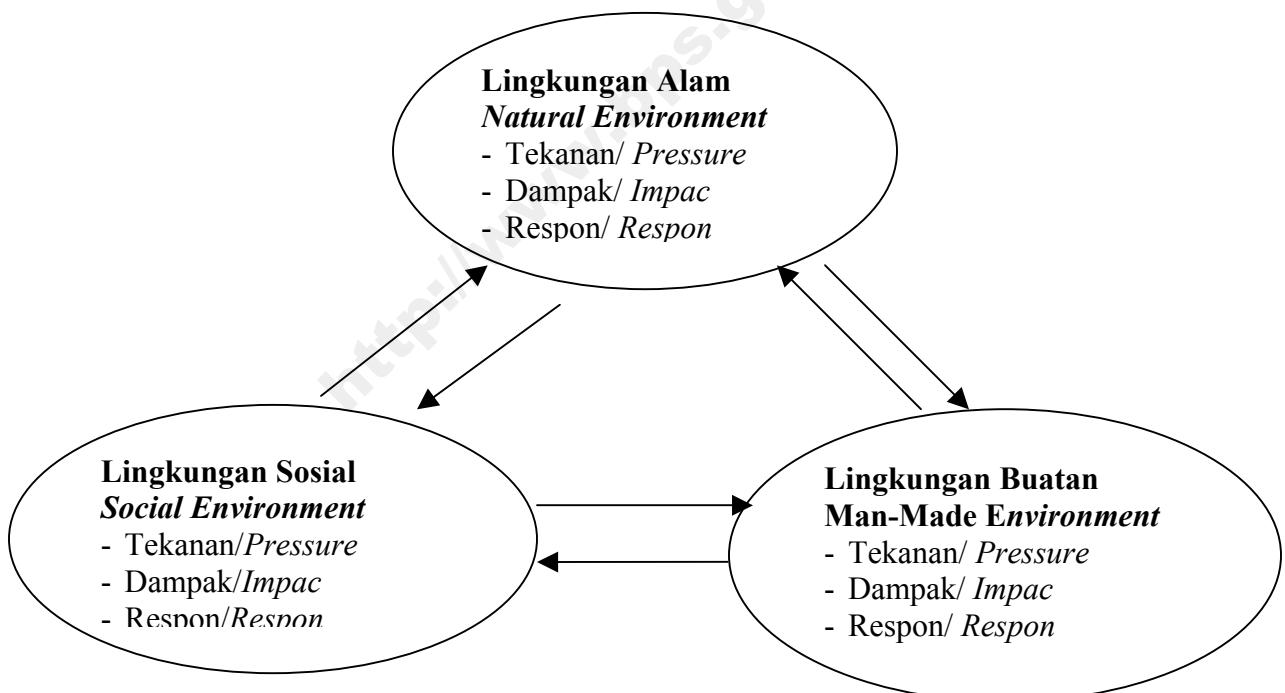
- Pada lingkungan sosial, kegiatan sosial ekonomi akibat interaksi antamanusia berakibat pada jumlah penduduk, kepadatan penduduk, partisipasi sekolah, juga Tingkat Partisipasi Ankatan Kerja (TPAK).
- Dampak Aktivitas (*State*) adalah pengaruh perubahan dari aktivitas yang dilakukan pada lingkungan alam, lingkungan buatan, serta lingkungan sosial, baik dari segi kualitas maupun kuantitas.
- Pada lingkungan alam, antara lain adalah data hutan yang mencakup luas kawasan hutan berdasarkan fungsi hutan, perkembangan kawasan konversi, baik konversi daratan maupun lautan, data flora dan fauna yang dilindungi, jumlah species yang dilindungi di taman-taman margasatwa di seluruh Indonesia.
- Pada Lingkungan buatan, meliputi antara lain pengaruh-pengaruh yang ditimbulkan akibat pembangunan perumahan dan pemukiman serta infrastruktur lainnya yang berhubungan dengan kerusakan , kecelakaan, akses terhadap insfrastruktur dan pelayanan, serta
- *social economic activity caused by human interaction has an impact on number of population, population density, school participation rate, labor force participation rate.*
- *Activity Impact (State) was the influence of activity change that was given to natural environment, man made environment and social environment either in quality or quantity aspects.*
- *On natural environment, for example was forestry data that cover forest area based on forest function, trend of conversion area either land conversion or sea conversion, protected flora and fauna, protected species in Wildlife Conservation are in Indonesia*
- *On Man made Environment including impacts caused by the development of housing, settlement and other infrastructure that related to deterioration, accident, access to infrastructure and services, and environment disaster or development disaster. For*

bencana lingkungan atau bencana pembangunan. Misalnya berubahnya pemakaian bahan baku rumah, beban pencemaran udara akibat debu SO₂, CO₂, dsb.

- Pada lingkungan Sosial, meliputi pengaruh-pengaruh akibat pembangunan kependudukan, pendidikan, kesehatan, ketenagakerjaan , kamtibmas, perumahan, kemiskinan dsb, misalnya dalam kependudukan (tingkat Moralitas, TFR), pendidikan (Tingkat pendidikan yang ditamatkan, persentase buta huruf) dalam ketenagakerjaan (Status pekerjaan, jumlah jam kerja)dsb.
- Upaya yang dilakukan (*Response*) mencakup beberapa komponen yang berkaitan dengan upaya penyelamatan, penjagaan, maupun rehabilitasi pada ketiga jenis lingkungan. Namun demikian luasnya cakupan permasalahan, berakibar pada sulitnya mengumpulkan data responden.
- Pada lingkungan alam, meliputi misalnya penataan batas kawasan hutan, manajemen dan konversi lingkungan, penelitian lingkungan alam, rehabilitasi hutan, dsb
- *example the change of housing material, water pollution due to SO₂, CO₂ etc.*
- *On Social Environment including the impact due to development of demographic, education, health, labor force, security, housing, poverty etc. For example in demographic (mortality rate, TFR), education (attainment education level, illiteracy rate), labor force (main job status, the number of working hour) etc.*
- *Effort that was done (Response) including some component that related to the effort of saving, preventing, caring and rehabilitating on those type of environment. However, the wide range of coverage caused the difficulty in data collection.*
- *On natural environment including structuring of border of forest area, management and conservation of environment, natural environment research,*

- Pada lingkungan buatan, meliputi program dan kebijaksanaan terhadap lingkungan buatan, program dan kebijaksanaan terhadap sarana dan prasarana yang ada, fasilitas pengawasan polusi.
 - On man made environment including program and policy regarding man made environment, program and policy on infrastructure and pollution monitoring facility.
- Pada lingkungan sosial, meliputi misalnya program transmigrasi, pelatihan pendidikan, dsb.
- On social environment including transmigration, education training etc.

Gambar 2: Framework Statistik Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia
Picture2: Indonesian Environment Framework Indonesia



BAB III

METODOLOGI

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

BAB III

METODOLOGI

3.1. Metode Pengumpulan Data dan Informasi

Pengumpulan data dan informasi lingkungan hidup yang disajikan data publikasi ini sebagian besar diperoleh dari kompilasi laporan atau publikasi instansi terkait dan hasil survei atau sensus yang dilakukan oleh BPS.

- a. Pengumpulan data sekunder dari instansi terkait, baik di pusat maupun di daerah. Sebelum melakukan pengumpulan data, dibuat rencana kerja (*dummy table*) terlebih dahulu sesuai dengan kerangka kerja yang sudah ada.
- b. Mekanisme pengumpulan data ke instansi terkait di pusat mulai dilaksanakan sekitar bulan April, sedangkan di daerah sekitar bulan Juni. Hal ini dimaksudkan agar instansi yang dikunjungi sudah mempunyai data yang dibutuhkan, sehingga mengurangi beban kunjungan dari petugas.

Data sekunder di BPS Pusat

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1. Data and Information Collection Method

The collection of data and information of environment that was presented in this book mostly was obtained from compiled report or publication of related institution and result of the survey or census that was conducted by Statistics Indonesia.

- a. *Secondary data collection from related institution either in central office or province. Before data collection was done, Liker planning (*dummy table*) based on existing frame work was made.*
- b. *Data collection mechanism to relate institution in Central office was conducted on April while in province was about June. It was purposed to reduce the work load of officer because the needed data has already available in such institution.*

Secondary data in STATISTICS INDONESIA (Central office)

3.2. Sumber data dan Informasi/Sources of the Data and Information

| No (1) | Jenis Data (2) | Instansi (3) |
|--|--|--|
| a. Lingkungan Alam/ Natural Resources | | |
| 1 | Iklim (Suhu, Kelembaban, Kecepatan Angin, curah hujan, tekanan atmosfer, penyinaran matahari)/ <i>Weather (Temperature, Humidity, Wind Velocity, Precipitation, Atmospheric Pressure, Sun illumination)</i> | BMG / <i>Meteorological and Geophysical Board</i> |
| 2 | Kualitas Udara (kandungan air hujan, partikel terlarut di udara, konsentrasi gas SO2, NO2)/ <i>Air Quality (rainfall contents, suspended particulate matter, concentration of SO2, NO2)</i> | BMG / <i>Meteorological and Geophysical Board</i> |
| 3 | Penggunaan lahan / <i>Land Use</i> | BPN / <i>National Land Agency</i> |
| 4 | Lahan Kritis / <i>Critical Land</i> | Dept. Kehutanan / <i>Ministry of Forestry</i> |
| 5 | Luas Hutan menurut jenisnya / <i>Forest area by type</i> | Dept. Kehutanan / <i>Ministry of Forestry</i> |
| 6 | Luas kebakaran hutan / <i>Fired Forest Area</i> | Dept. Kehutanan / <i>Ministry of Forestry</i> |
| 7 | Daerah pengaliran sungai (debit, besarnya aliran, tinggi aliran, volume aliran) / <i>River 's Water Debit (debit, water flow, depth of water flow, volume of water flow)</i> | Kimpraswil/PU / |
| 8 | Tingkat pemanfaat ikan / <i>Production Level of Fish</i> | DKP / <i>Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries</i> |
| 9 | Produksi ikan (Sungai, Danau, Waduk, Rawa, Laut) / <i>Open Water Fishery Production (River, Lake, Reservoir, Swamp, Sea)</i> | DKP / <i>Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries</i> |
| 10 | Satwa yang dilindungi / <i>Protected species of fauna</i> | Dept. Kehutanan / <i>Ministry of Forestry</i> |
| 11 | Tumbuhan yang dilindungi / <i>Protected species of flora</i> | Dept. Kehutanan / <i>Ministry of Forestry</i> |
| 12 | Species yang berada di taman margawasta / <i>Number of Species in Wildlife Park</i> | Dept. Kehutanan / <i>Ministry of Forestry</i> |
| 13 | Jumlah dan luas cagar alam, suakamargasatwa, taman wisata, taman buru, taman konservasi / <i>Number and area of natural conservation, wildlife Conservation, Recreation Park, Hunting Park and National Park</i> | Dept. Kehutanan / <i>Ministry of Forestry</i> |
| 14 | Produksi dan penjualan bahan galian / <i>Production and sales of Mineral</i> | ESDM / <i>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</i> |
| 15 | Minyak mentah yang diolah / <i>Processed Crude Oil</i> | ESDM / <i>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</i> |

| No | Jenis Data (2) | Instansi (3) |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| 16 | Pemakaian energi / <i>Energy Use</i> | ESDM / <i>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</i> |
| 17 | Penjualan gas / <i>Sales of Gas</i> | ESDM / <i>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</i> |
| 18 | Jumlah impor serta ekspor minyak mentah / <i>Exploration, exploitation, Production, Process, Export and Import of Crude Oil</i> | ESDM / <i>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</i> |
| 19 | Jumlah sumur BOR / <i>BOR Number of Drilling well</i> | ESDM / <i>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</i> |
| 20 | Eksplorasi, eksplorasi, produksi, pengolahan, ekspor dan impor minyak / <i>Exploration, exploitation, Production, Process, Export and Import of Crude Oil</i> | ESDM / <i>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</i> |
| 21 | Gempa yang terjadi di Indonesia / <i>Earthquake in Indonesia</i> | BMG / |
| | | |
| b. Lingkungan Buatan | | |
| 1 | Pemakaian pupuk, pestisida / <i>The use of fertilizer and pesticide</i> | DKP / <i>Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries</i> |
| 2 | Banyaknya perahu/kapal / <i>The number of ships/boat</i> | DKP / <i>Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries</i> |
| 3 | Produksi Kayu Gergajian, kayu olahan, kayu lapis / <i>Production of Sawn Timber, Processed Wood, Plywood</i> | Dept. Kehutanan / <i>Ministry of Forestry</i> |
| 4 | Luas kawasan hutan yang direhabilitasi / <i>The area of rehabilitated forest</i> | Dept. Kehutanan / <i>Ministry of Forestry</i> |
| 5 | Pembuatan DAM, Kebun bibit / <i>Development of Check DAM, Villager Nursery.</i> | Dept. Kehutanan / <i>Ministry of Forestry</i> |
| 6 | Produksi sampah, kendaraan sampah, TPS / <i>Production of Garbage, Garbage Car, Disposal</i> | Dinas kebersihan / |
| 7 | Rumah tangga menurut cara pembuangan sampah / <i>Household by the type of garbage disposal</i> | BPS/susenas / <i>National Statistics Agency</i> |
| 8 | Rumah tangga yang terganggu polusi / <i>Polluted Household</i> | BPS / <i>National Statistics Agency</i> |
| 9 | Produksi dan nilai barang yang mengandung B3 / <i>Production and Value of Goods contaminated hazardous material</i> | BPS / <i>National Statistics Agency</i> |
| 10 | Import barang yang merusak Ozon / <i>Imported goods that Ozone</i> | BPS / <i>National Statistics Agency</i> |
| 11 | Import Bahan Beracun Berbahaya / <i>Imported fertilizer</i> | BPS / <i>National Statistics Agency</i> |
| 12 | Banyaknya pesawat dan kendaraan bermotor / <i>The number of aircraft and motorized vehicles</i> | BPS, Mabes Polri / <i>National Statistics Agency, Indonesia National Police</i> |

| No | Jenis Data (2) | Instansi (3) |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 13 | Konsumsi BBM / <i>Consumption of fuel</i> | ESDM / <i>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</i> |
| 14 | Rumah tangga yang tinggal di wilayah marginal / <i>Household living in marginal area</i> | BPS/Podes / <i>National Statistics Agency</i> |
| 15 | Fasilitas perumahan (dinding, atap, lantai, penampungan akhir, sumber air minum, jenis bahan bakar / <i>Housing facilities (wall, roof, floor, water sources, fuel)</i>) | BPS/Susenas / <i>National Statistics Agency</i> |
| 16 | Rumah tangga yang menggunakan B3 / <i>Household using hazardous material</i> | BPS / <i>National Statistics Agency</i> |
| 17 | Rumah yang dibangun oleh Perumnas / <i>Housing built by Perumnas</i> | Perumnas / <i>Perumnas</i> |
| | | |
| c. Lingkungan Sosial | | |
| 1 | Jumlah anak terlantar / <i>The number of children negleted</i> | BPS / <i>National Statistics Agency</i> |
| 2 | TPAK, Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka / <i>Labor Force Participation Rate, Unemployment rate</i> | BPS / <i>National Statistics Agency</i> |
| 3 | Jumlah pasien DBD, malaria, HIV, Diare / <i>The number of dengue patient, malaria patient, HIV patient and diarrhea patient</i> | Depkes / <i>Ministry of Health</i> |
| 4 | Jumlah pelayalhgunaan napza / <i>The number of Drug Users</i> | Depkes / <i>Ministry of Health</i> |
| 5 | Jumlah korban akibat Bencana / <i>The number of disasters and victims</i> | Depsos / <i>Ministry of Social Affairs</i> |
| 6 | Jumlah pengunjung taman wisata, taman nasional / <i>The number of recreation parks visitor,</i> | Dept kehutanan / <i>Ministry of Forestry</i> |

3.3. Metode Pengolahan Data

Pengolahan data dilakukan dengan kompilasi data sekunder. Data yang sudah dikumpulkan dan sesuai dengan tabel yang dibutuhkan langsung dientri, sedangkan yang tidak sesuai dilakukan pengolahan kembali. Penambahan tabel dapat dilakukan kalau ada data yang memang dianggap

3.3. Data Processing Methods

Data processing was done by compiling secondary data. Collected data that match the requirement was entry, while un-match data was reprocessed. Tables could be added if there are data that was assumed to be useful for stakeholders.

dapat bermanfaat dan berguna bagi *steak holders*.

3.4. Metode Penyajian Data

1. Data yang sudah diolah disajikan sesuai dengan kerangka pikir penyajian data yaitu Lingkungan Alam (LA), Lingkungan Buatan (LB), dan Lingkungan Sosial (LS). Setiap lingkungan dilihat dari 3 dimensi yaitu tekanan-dampak-respon.
2. Aktifitas sosial ekonomi dan bencana alam yang berkaitan dan berpengaruh terhadap lingkungan;
3. Dampak atau akibat dari aktivitas sosial ekonomi terhadap lingkungan;
4. Upaya atau respon yang dilakukan oleh berbagai pihak baik pemerintah maupun masyarakat dalam menjaga dan melestarikan lingkungan;
5. Masing-masing lingkungan LA, LB, dan LS didahului oleh ulasan ringkas yang dilengkapi dengan gambar, sebelum masuk ke tabel-tabel.
6. Disajikan dalam 2 bahasa, Inggris dan Indonesia
7. Format penyajian SLHI dalam 2 kolom, kolom sebelah kiri bahasa

3.4. Data Presentation Methods

1. *Processed data was presented according to data presentation frame work which is Natural Environment (LA), Man-Made Environment (LB), and Social Environment (LS). Each environment was shown from 3 dimensions such as pressure-impact-response.*
2. *Socio-economic activity and disaster that related and influence the environment;*
3. *Impact or caused of socio-economic activity to environment.*
4. *Effort or response conducted by several party either government or community in order to keep and preserve the environment.*
5. *Each environment LA, LB and LS was preceded by review that was supplemented by figures before enter to tables.*
6. *Presents in two languages: English and Bahasa.*
7. *Publication of SLHI was formatted into two columns, left side column*

Indonesia dan kolom sebelah kanan bahasa Inggris

was in Bahasa and right side column was in English.

3.5. Konsep dan Definisi

1. Umum

- a. Lingkungan hidup adalah kesatuan ruang dengan semua benda, daya, keadaan, dan makhluk hidup, termasuk manusia dan perilakunya, yang mempengaruhi kelangsungan perikehidupan dan kesejahteraan manusia serta makhluk hidup lain
- b. Pengelolaan lingkungan hidup adalah upaya terpadu untuk melestarikan fungsi lingkungan hidup yang meliputi kebijaksanaan penataan, pemanfaatan, pengembangan, pemeliharaan, pemulihan, pengawasan, dan pengendalian lingkungan hidup
- c. Pembangunan berkelanjutan yang berwawasan lingkungan hidup adalah upaya sadar dan terencana, yang memadukan lingkungan hidup, termasuk sumber daya, ke dalam proses pembangunan untuk menjamin kemampuan, kesejahteraan, dan mutu hidup generasi masa kini dan generasi masa depan

3.5 Concept and Definition

1. General

- a. Environment is a dimension unity between all thing, energy, situation and living creature including man and their attitude that influences the continuation of human-being and welfare of human other living creature.*
- b. Environmental management is a comprehensive effort to conserve environmental function that includes policy on environmental structuring, exploitation, development, preservation, rehabilitation, inspection and controlling.*
- c. Sustainable development which concerned to environment is an aware and structural effort that combines environment including resources into development process that guarantee the capability, welfare and living standards of recent generation and future generation.*

- d. Ekosistem adalah tatanan unsur lingkungan hidup yang merupakan kesatuan utuh menyeluruh dan saling mempengaruhi dalam membentuk keseimbangan, stabilitas, dan produktivitas lingkungan hidup
 - d. *Ecosystem is an environment element order that was a comprehensive unity and mutually influences in forming harmony, stability and environment productivity.*
- e. Pelestarian fungsi lingkungan hidup adalah rangkaian upaya untuk memelihara kelangsungan daya dukung dan daya tampung lingkungan hidup
 - e. *Conservation environmental function is a series of effort to preserve the sustainability of environmental supporting power and environmental capacity power.*
- f. Daya dukung lingkungan hidup adalah kemampuan lingkungan hidup untuk mendukung perikehidupan manusia dan makhluk hidup lain
 - f. *Environmental supporting power is the ability of environment to support human being and other living creature.*
- g. Pelestarian daya dukung lingkungan hidup adalah rangkaian upaya untuk melindungi kemampuan lingkungan hidup terhadap tekanan perubahan dan/atau dampak negatif yang ditimbulkan oleh suatu kegiatan, agar tetap mampu mendukung perikehidupan manusia dan makhluk hidup lain
 - g. *Conservation of environmental supporting power is a series of effort to protect the ability of environment from pressure of the change and/or negative effect of an activity, in order to keep it supports to human being and other living creature.*
- h. Daya tampung lingkungan hidup adalah kemampuan lingkungan
 - h. *Environmental capacity power is an ability of environment to absorb at,*

hidup untuk menyerap zat, energi, dan/atau komponen lain yang masuk atau dimasukkan ke dalamnya

- i. Pelestarian daya tampung lingkungan hidup adalah rangkaian upaya untuk melindungi kemampuan lingkungan hidup untuk menyerap zat, energi, dan/atau komponen lain yang dibuang ke dalamnya
- j. Sumber daya adalah unsur lingkungan hidup yang terdiri atas sumber daya manusia, sumber daya alam, baik hayati maupun nonhayati, dan sumber daya buatan
- k. Baku mutu lingkungan hidup adalah ukuran batas atau kadar makhluk hidup, zat, energi, atau komponen yang ada atau harus ada dan/atau unsur pencemar yang ditenggang keberadaannya dalam suatu sumber daya tertentu sebagai unsur lingkungan hidup
- l. Kriteria baku kerusakan lingkungan hidup adalah ukuran batas perubahan sifat fisik dan/atau hayati lingkungan hidup yang dapat ditenggang

energy, and/or other component that come in or insert into them.

- i. *Environmental capacity power conservation is a series of effort that protect the ability of environment to absorb at, energy and/or other component that was thrown into them.*
- j. *Resources are environment element which consists of human resources, natural resources either biological or non-biological and man-made resources.*
- k. *Environmental standard quality is a limit measurement or degree of living creature, at, energy or other component that must be exist and/or polluted element that allowed entering certain resource as element of environment.*
- l. *Standard criterion of environmental devastation is a measurement of limit of physical change and/or tolerated biological environment.*

- m. Perusakan lingkungan hidup adalah tindakan yang menimbulkan perubahan langsung atau tidak langsung terhadap sifat fisik dan/atau hayatinya yang mengakibatkan lingkungan hidup tidak berfungsi lagi dalam menunjang pembangunan berkelanjutan
- n. Konservasi sumber daya alam adalah pengelolaan sumber daya alam tak terbaharui untuk menjamin pemanfaatannya secara bijaksana dan sumber daya alam yang terbaharui untuk menjamin kesinambungan ketersediaannya dengan tetap memelihara dan meningkatkan kualitas nilai serta keanekaragamannya
- o. Limbah adalah sisa suatu usaha dan/atau kegiatan
- p. Bahan berbahaya dan beracun adalah setiap bahan yang karena sifat atau konsentrasi, jumlahnya, baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung, dapat mencemarkan dan/atau merusakkan lingkungan hidup, kesehatan, kelangsungan hidup manusia serta makhluk hidup lain
- m. Environmental devastation is an action that lead to direct or indirect change into physical and/or biological side of environment that caused the function of environment to support sustainable development do not worked again.*
- n. Natural resources conservation is management of un-renewable natural resources to guarantee the use of them wisely, as well as renewable natural resources to guarantee the continuation of the availability of them by keep preserving and improving their value quality and diversity.*
- o. Waste is a residue of a business or activity.*
- p. Hazardous and toxic material is a material that due to its characteristic or concentrate, or quantity could either direct or indirect pollute and/or destruct environment, health, and sustainability of human being and other living creature.*

- q. Limbah bahan berbahaya dan beracun adalah sisa suatu usaha dan/atau kegiatan yang mengandung bahan berbahaya dan/atau beracun yang karena sifat dan/atau konsentrasi dan/atau jumlahnya, baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung, dapat mencemarkan dan/atau merusakkan lingkungan hidup, dan/atau dapat membahayakan lingkungan hidup, kesehatan, kelangsungan hidup manusia serta makhluk hidup lain
- r. Sengketa lingkungan hidup adalah perselisihan antara dua pihak atau lebih yang ditimbulkan oleh adanya atau diduga adanya pencemaran dan/atau perusakan lingkungan hidup
- s. Dampak lingkungan hidup adalah pengaruh perubahan pada lingkungan hidup yang diakibatkan oleh suatu usaha dan atau kegiatan
- t. Analisis mengenai dampak lingkungan hidup adalah kajian mengenai dampak besar dan penting suatu usaha dan/atau kegiatan yang direncanakan pada lingkungan hidup yang diperlukan
- q. *Hazardous and toxic waste are residue of a business and/or activity that contaminate hazardous and/or toxic material that due to its characteristic or concentrate, or quantity either direct or indirect could pollute and/or destruct environment, health, and sustainability of human and other living creature.*
- r. *Environment disagreement is a conflict between two parties or more which was caused by or was predicted due to pollution and/or environment destruction.*
- s. *Environment impact is an impact of environmental change due to a business or activity.*
- t. *Environment impact analysis is a study regarding big and important impact of a business/activity, which was planned on environment that was needed for decision making process of an implementation of business /activity.*

bagi proses pengambilan keputusan tentang penyelenggaraan usaha dan/atau kegiatan

- u. Organisasi lingkungan hidup adalah kelompok orang yang terbentuk atas kehendak dan keinginan sendiri di tengah masyarakat yang tujuan dan kegiatannya di bidang lingkungan hidup
- v. Audit lingkungan hidup adalah suatu proses evaluasi yang dilakukan oleh penanggung jawab usaha dan/atau kegiatan untuk menilai tingkat ketiaatan terhadap persyaratan hukum yang berlaku dan/atau kebijaksanaan dan standar yang ditetapkan oleh penanggung jawab usaha dan/atau kegiatan yang bersangkutan
- w. Lingkungan alam didefinisikan sebagai lingkungan alam murni yang keberadaannya bukan disebabkan oleh manusia. Lingkungan ini diciptakan oleh Sang Maha Pencipta.
- x. Unit Lingkungan alam adalah alam itu sendiri, sedangkan komponen atau media lingkungan alam mencakup hutan, lahan, air, flora-
- u. *Environment organization is a group of people among community, which was formed as their own will and desire, where environment was their purpose and activity.*
- v. *Environmental audit is an evaluation process conducted by the authority of business and/or activity to value the level of obedient to prevail law regulation and/or other policy/standard that made by the authority of related business/ activity.*
- w. *Natural environment was defined as indigenous environment where its existence is not created by human being. Natural environment is created by God.*
- x. *The unit of natural environment is the nature itself while the components or natural environment media includes forest, land, water, flora-fauna,*

fauna, mineral, dan udara.

- y. Lingkungan buatan adalah lingkungan yang terbentuk atas upaya manusia mengembangkan teknologi dengan memanfaatkan sumber daya untuk memfasilitasi aktivitasnya, baik di bidang social maupun ekonomi. Contoh lingkungan buatan di antaranya adalah pemukiman, pabrik, sarana dan prasarana berupa bangunan, jalan, serta sarana fisik lain yang dibangun oleh manusia untuk melaksanakan aktivitas ekonomi dan social-budidaya, termasuk juga hutan yang telah diubah menjadi hutan produksi.
- z. Lingkungan sosial adalah lingkungan non fisik yang merupakan hasil interaksi antara manusia dengan manusia, manusia dengan masyarakat atau komunitasnya, yang muncul dalam berbagai fenomena seperti demografi, kesehatan, nilai-nilai social budaya, kelompok social, ketenagakerjaan, aktivitas social, serta kriminalitas.
- aa. Tekanan adalah semua aktivitas kegiatan sosial ekonomi dan alam

mineral and air.

- y. *Man-made environment is an environment formed by a human effort to develop technology by utilizing natural resources to facilitate their activity either in social or economic. For example are housing, fabrics, infrastructures such as building, roads, and other infrastructure which are developed for socio-economic activity including forest that was converted to production forest*
- z. *Social environment is non physical environment, which was resulted from interaction between human and human, human and its community that appears in many phenomenons such as demography, health, socio culture value, social group, labor force, social activity and crime.*

aa. Pressure is all socio-economic and natural activity which press natural

menekan terhadap lingkungan alam, lingkungan buatan, maupun lingkungan sosial.

bb. Dampak aktivitas adalah pengaruh perubahan dari aktivitas yang dilakukan pada lingkungan alam, lingkungan buatan, serta lingkungan social, baik dari segi kualitas maupun kuantitas

cc. Respon adalah upaya yang dilakukan mencakup beberapa komponen yang berkaitan dengan upaya penyelamatan, penjagaan, maupun rehabilitasi pada ketiga jenis lingkungan. Namun demikian luasnya cakupan permasalahan, berakibar pada sulitnya mengumpulkan dara responden.

dd. Pembangunan berkelanjutan adalah pembangunan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan sekarang tanpa mengurangi kemampuan generasi yang akan datang untuk memenuhi kebutuhannya. Kebutuhan yang dimaksud adalah kebutuhan untuk kelangsungan hidup hayati dan kebutuhan untuk kehidupan manusiawi. Pembangunan berkelanjutan adalah pembangunan

environment, man-made environment and social environment.

bb. Activity impact is an impact of the change of activity that was threaten to natural environment, man-made environment and social environment in either quality or quantity aspect.

cc. Response is an effort which was done including several components regarding effort on rescuing, securing and rehabilitating of three types of environment. However, since the scope of environment is wide, it is difficult to compile the related data.

dd. Sustainable development is a development to fulfill recent need without reduces the ability of future generation to meet their need. The respective needs are the need of persistence of biological life and the need for human live. Sustainable development is a development that cares to environmental preservation i.e. natural resources and human resources.

yang peduli terhadap kelestarian lingkungan dalam hal sumber daya alam dan sumber daya manusia.

2. Lahan

- a. Lahan sawah adalah lahan pertanian yang berpetak-petak dan dibatasi oleh pematang (galengan), saluran untuk menahan/menyalurkan air, biasanya ditanami padi sawah, termasuk lahan rawa tanpa memandang dari mana diperoleh atau status tanah tersebut. Termasuk disini lahan yang terdaftar di Pajak Hasil Bumi, Iuran Pembangunan Daerah, lahan bengkok, lahan serobotan, lahan rawa yang ditanami padi dan lahan-lahan bukaan baru (transmigrasi dsb). Lahan Sawah dibagi menjadi dua yaitu lahan berpengairan (irigasi) dan lahan sawah tidak beririgasi.
- b. Padang rumput adalah lahan yang dipergunakan untuk penggembalaan ternak.
- c. Kolam/Tebat/Empang adalah lahan yang dipergunakan untuk pemeliharaan atau pemberian ikan dan lain-lain.

2. Land

- a. *Rice field is an agriculture land with partition area is limited by dike rice field, dam of water canal, planted rice field only, including swamp land without look at derived of land status. These included the listed taxable land, land contribution to village head ("Bengkok" land), and land occupied illegally. Rice field are divided into two park, i.e: irrigation rice field and non irrigation rice field.*
- b. *Grass land is a land use for animal tanding.*
- c. *Pond is a piece of land use for fish cultivation not incluided fish cultivision in salty water near the sea.*

3. Pertambangan

- a. Kontrak Karya adalah persetujuan kerjasama antara pemerintah dengan pihak swasta asing atau joint venture asing Indonesia untuk mengusahakan pertambangan non migas yang managemen dan risiko operasi ditanggung oleh kontraktor.
- b. Kontrak Bagi Hasil adalah persetujuan kerjasama antara Pertamina/ Pemerintah dengan kontraktor minyak asing untuk mengusahakan pengelolaan pertambangan minyak dan gas dimana managemen ditangan Pertamina, sedangkan risiko operasi ditanggung oleh kontraktor minyak dan gas asing.

4. Hutan

- a. Hutan adalah suatu lapangan tempat tumbuhnya pohon-pohon yang secara keseluruhan merupakan persekutuan hidup alam hayati beserta alam lingkungannya yang ditetapkan oleh pemerintah sebagai hutan (UU Ketentuan Pokok Kehutanan, Pasal 1).

3. Mining

- a. *Job contract is an agreement between Indonesian government and foreign private or joint venture between Indonesian government and foreign private for non oil-gas mining where operation risk and management are under responsibility of the contractor.*
- b. *Product sharing contract is an agreement of oil and gas mining between Pertamina (the government of Indonesia oil company) and foreign oil contractor where the management is under Pertamina responsibility and operation risk is under foreign contractor*

4. Forest

- a. *Forest is land where plant grow and generally is a natural biology unity with the environment and pointed as forest by government through the Act of Forest Certainty, article I)*
- b. *Biological natural Resource*

b.Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati adalah pengolahan sumber daya alam hayati yang pemanfaatannya dilakukan secara bijaksana untuk menjamin kesinambungan persediaan-nya dengan tetap memelihara dan meningkatkan kualitas keanekaragaman dan nilainya.

c. Hutan Suaka Alam adalah kawasan hutan yang karena sifatnya khas diperuntukkan secara khusus untuk perlindungan alam hayati dan atau manfaat-manfaat lainnya.

Hutan suaka alam terdiri atas:

- 1). Cagar Alam adalah kawasan suaka yang karena keadaan alamnya mempunyai kekhasan tumbuhan, satwa dan ekosistemnya atau ekosistem tertentu yang perlu dilindungi
- 2). Suaka Margasatwa adalah kawasan suaka alam yang mempunyai ciri khas berupa keanekaragaman dan atau keunikan jenis satwa yang untuk kelangsungan hidupnya dapat dilakukan pembinaan terhadap habitatnya.

d.Hutan Wisata adalah kawasan hutan

Conservation is a management of biological natural resources to ensure that the utilization of the existing system. The conservation area included land conservation and watery conservation.

c. *Natural Conservation Forest is a forest specifically used to protect biological resources and ecological balance. Natural Conservation*

Natural Conservation Forest :

- 1). *Natural conservation is conservation flora and fauna and maintain naturally*
- 2). *Wildlife preserve is conservation area which have unique fauna to be conserved. The maintenance of the fauna is done by human being.*

d. *Recreation forest is a forest*

yang diperuntukkan secara khas untuk dibina dan dipelihara guna kepentingan pariwisata dan atau wisata baru.

Hutan wisata terdiri atas:

- 1). Taman Wisata adalah hutan wisata yang memiliki keindahan alam baik keindahan nabati, keindahan hewani, maupun keindahan alamnya sendiri yang mempunyai corak khas untuk dimanfaatkan bagi kepentingan rekreasi dan kebudayaan.
- 2). Taman Buru adalah hutan wisata yang didalamnya terdapat satwa buru yang memungkinkan diselenggarakan pemburuan yang teratur bagi kepentingan rekreasi.
- 3). Taman Laut adalah kawasan lepas pantai atau laut yang masih dalam batas laut Indonesia, yang didalamnya mengandung batu-batuannya kosong dan biota di mana terdapat ekosistem dan atau keindahan khusus yang keadaan alamnya secara fisik

specifically arranged for recreation area

Recreation forest :

1). Recreation park is a recreation forest which have beautiful natural view, flora, and fauna ,and used for recreational purpose.

2) Hunting park is a recreational forest where people allow to hunt

3) Marine is an off-shore area or sea but located in Indonesian marine boundary which posses natural marine park

tidak mengalami perubahan oleh manusia dengan tujuan pemanfaatannya

- e. Kawasan Hutan adalah wilayah-wilayah tertentu yang oleh Menteri Kehutanan ditempatkan untuk dipertahankan sebagai hutan tetap

5. Kekuatan Gempa:

- a. Bencana Alam adalah bencana yang ditimbulkan oleh alam, misalnya gempa bumi, gunung meletus dan lain-lain
- b. Bukan Bencana Alam adalah bencana yang ditimbulkan bukan oleh alam, misalnya kebakaran.
- c. Intensitas gempa

I = Getaran tidak dirasakan kecuali dalam keadaan luar biasa oleh beberapa orang.

II=Getaran dirasakan oleh beberapa orang, benda-benda ringan yang digantung bergoyang.

III= Getaran dirasakan nyata dalam rumah, terasa getran seakan akan ada truk berlalu.

e. Forest area is area under the resolution of Ministry of Forestry pointed as forest area

5. Natural Disaster

a. Natural disasters are disasters caused by natural change or natural activity such as earthquake, landslide, storm etc

b. Non-natural disasters are disasters caused by faulty system or human being carelessness such as house fire

c. Earthquakes Intensities

I= Shocking is not felt by everybody, except for some people, for special conditions

II = Many people can feel the shock; some hanging light things are shaky

III=Shocking can be felt significantly in the house, as if there is a truck passing

IV= Pada siang hari dirasakan oleh orang banyak dalam rumah, diluar oleh beberapa orang terbangun. Gerabah pecah , jendela/pintu gemerincing dan dinding berbunyi.

V = Getaran dirasakan oleh hampir semua penduduk, orang banyak terbangun, gerabah pecah, jendela dan sebagainya pecah, barang-barang terpelanting, tiang-tiang dan lain-lain barang besar tampak bergoyang, bandul lonceng dapat berhenti.

VI = Getaran dirasakan oleh hampir semua penduduk kebanyakan semua terkejut dan lari keluar, lester dinding jatuh dan cerobong asap pada pabrik rusak, kerusakan ringan.

VII = Tiap-tiap orang keluar rumah. Kerusakan ringan pada rumah-rumah dengan bangunan dan konstruksi yang baik sedangkan pada bangunan dengan konstruksi kurang baik terjadi retak-retak kemudian

IV = At day time, shocking can be felt by many people in the house. China are broken, windows, doors, and walls are shaky

V = Almost all people can feel the shock, china and windows are broken; things are become mess; big pillars are shaky, pendulums can stop

VI = All people can feel the shock, they are shocked and run away ; walls cracked, chimneys broken, little disasters.

VII = Peoples run away. weak houses are broken, while driving vehicles, people can feel the shock.

cerobong asap pecah. Terasa oleh orang yang naik kendaraan.

VIII = Kerusakan ringan pada bangunan dengan konstruksi yang kuat. Retak-retak pada bangunan yang kuat, dinding dapat lepas dari rangka rumah, cerobong asap dari pabrik-pabrik dan monumen-monumen roboh, air menjadi keruh.

IX = Kerusakan pada bangunan yang kuat rangka-rangka rumah menjadi tidak lurus banyak retak-retak pada bangunan yang kuat. Rumah tanpa agak berpindah dari pondamennya. Pipa-pipa dalam rumah putus.

X = Bangunan dari kayu yang kuat rusak, rangka-rangka rumah lepas dari pondamennya, tanah terbelah, rel melengkung, tanah longsor di tiap-tiap sungai dan di tanah-tanah yang curam.

XI = bangunan-bangunan hanya sedikit yang tetap berdiri. Jembatan rusak, terjadi

VIII = Strong houses/buildings monuments are broken; water become muddy

IX = Badly damages on strong buildings; pillars are bent, pipe network in houses are broken

X = Land cracked; railways bent, landslides in deep slope areas, and rivers

XI = Only a view buildings still standing up, bridges damage; network of inner pipes are badly

lembah. Pipa dalamtanah tidak dapat dipakai sama sekali.

XII = Hancur sama sekali. Gelombang tampak tenang pada permukaan tanah. Pemandangan menjadi gelap. Benda-benda terlempar ke udara.

6. Perhubungan

a. Kendaraan bermotor adalah setiap kendaraan yang digerakkan oleh peralatan teknik yang ada pada kendaraan itu biasanya digunakan untuk angkutan orang atau barang di jalan selain daripada kendaraan yang berjalan di atas rel.

Mobil Penumpang adalah setiap kendaraan bermotor yang dilengkapi dengan tempat duduk untuk sebanyak banyaknya delapan orang tidak termasuk tempat duduk pengemudi, baik dilengkapi atau tidak dilengkapi dengan bagasi.

b. Mobil Bis adalah setiap kendaraan bermotor yang dilengkapi dengan tempat duduk untuk lebih dari delapan orang, tidak termasuk tempat pengemudi, baik

damage; railways bent badly

XII = Totally damage; and become dark; waves are occurs in the land surface; Things are thrown away to the air.

6. *Transportation.*

a. Motorized vehicle is vehicle move by technical and motorized machine in its body and usually use for passenger or goods transportation.

Passenger car is a motorized vehicle completed by sitting place for maximum 8 persons excluding driver seat.

b. Bus is a motorized vehicle completed by sitting place for more than 8 persons.

dilengkapi/tidak dilengkapi dengan bagasi.

- c. Mobil Gerobak/Truk adalah setiap kendaraan bermotor yang digunakan untuk angkutan barang, selain dari mobil penumpang, mobil bus dan kendaraan bermotor roda dua.
- d. Sepeda motor adalah setiap kendaraan bermotor roda dua.

7. Pertanian

- a. Luas tanaman yang dipanen berhasil adalah luas tanaman yang dipungut hasilnya setelah tanaman tersebut cukup umur, dan hasilnya paling sedikit sebelas persen dari keadaan normal. Mencabut bibit tidak termasuk sebagai memungut hasil.
- b. Budi daya ikan/ biota perairan lainnya dikolam adalah pemeliharaan ikan/ biota perairan lainnya yang dilakukan dikolam air tawar yang airnya relatif tenang.
- c. Perahu/Kapal tanpa motor adalah perahu yang tidak menggunakan mesin sebagai tenaga penggerak, tetapi menggunakan layar atau dayung.

c. *Truck is a motorized vehicle and usually use for transporting goods.*

d. *Motorcycle is a motorized vehicle which have two wheels.*

7. Agriculture

- a. *Succeeded planting area that need to be harvested is planting area where it crops is ready to be harvested.*
- b. *Fish/other watery biota culture in pond is fish culture in fresh water, rice field or in river by using bamboo net.*
- c. *Un-motorized boat is a boat which do not use machine for its moving energy, usually it uses sail or scull*

- d. Perahu/Kapal motor tempel adalah perahu/ jukung yang menggunakan tenaga penggerak tempel, baik yang dipasang pada sebelah luar buritan maupun bagian sisi atas lambung perahu atau jukung.
- e. Perahu/Kapal motor adalah perahu/ kapal yang menggnakan motor sebagai tenaga penggerak dan dipasang secara permanen didalam kapal.

8. Air

- a. Perusahaan Air Minum adalah perusahaan yang kegiatannya mengumpulkan, membersihkan dan menjual/menyalurkan air kerumah tangga, Perusahaan, Lembaga sosial dan sebagainya.
- b. Kapasitas Produksi Efektif adalah kekuatan berproduksi suatu perusahaan yang dicapai dalam tahun bersangkutan.
- c. Sumber Air yang dipakai adalah sumber air yang berasal dari sungai danau, waduk, rawa, mata air, sumber artesis, dan lainnya.
- d. Banyaknya air minum yang disalurkan adalah keterangan tentang banyak dan nilai air minum

d. Motorized boat is a boat which use permanent machine for moving

e. Boat cling with machine is a boat which provided by cling machine whether outside or inside the boat.

8. Watering

- a. Drinking water company is a company dealing with clean water supply to various customers such as household, industry or social institution*
- b. Effective production capacity is a company production capacity in one year*
- c. Water source is a water source use for the production for example from river ,swamp or lake*
- d. Number of water supplied is the number and value of water supplied by the company*

yang disalurkan kepada pelangan. Pelangan meliputi rumah tempat tinggal, Hotel/obyek pariwisata, badan-badan sosial, rumah sakit, tempat peribadatan, tempat umum, perusahaan instansi pemerintah dan lainnya.

9. Polusi

- a. Pencemaran lingkungan hidup adalah masuknya atau dimasukkannya makhluk hidup, zat, energi, dan/atau komponen lain ke dalam lingkungan hidup oleh kegiatan manusia sehingga kualitasnya turun sampai ke tingkat tertentu yang menyebabkan lingkungan hidup tidak dapat berfungsi sesuai dengan peruntukannya.
- b. Baku Mutu Emisi Sumber Tidak Bergerak adalah batas maksimum emisi yang diperbolehkan dimasukkan kedalam lingkungan.
- c. Emisi adalah makhluk hidup, Zat, Energi, dan atau komponen lain yang dihasilkan dari kegiatan yang masuk atau dimasukkan keudara ambien.

9. Polution

- a. *Environmental pollution is entering or entered living creature, at, energy, or other components into environment, so its quality go down to some level, which caused environment can not be functioning such as its function.*
- b. *Ambient is a maximum emission allowed to enter the environment*
- c. *Emission is a living creature, at, energy or other components from various activities that enter to environment media such as land, water and air*

- d. Desa adalah suatu wilayah yang ditempati oleh sejumlah penduduk sebagai satu kesatuan masyarakat termasuk didalamnya kesatuan masyarakat hukum yang mempunyai organisasi pemerintahan terendah dan langsung dibawah camat serta berhak menyelenggarakan rumah tangganya sendiri dalam ikatan Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia.
- e. pH atau Konsentrasi Hidrogen- Ion adalah intensitas keasaman atau alkalinitas dari suatu cairan encer, dan mewakili konsentrasi hidrogen ionnya.
- f. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) adalah banyaknya Oksigen dalam ppm atau miligram/liter yang dibutuhkan dalam kondisi khusus untuk menguraikan benda organik secara kimiawi.
- g. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) adalah banyaknya oksigen dalam ppm atau mil gram/liter yang diperlukan untuk menguraikan benda organik oleh bakteri, sehingga limbah tersebut menjadi jernih kembali.
- d. *Village is a unit area inhabitant by a number of population as one community unit including a community law unity with the lowest government organization and directly commanded by sub-district head (camat) and have the right to regulate their own domestic arrangement in (Act No 5, 1978 about Village regulation).*
- e. *pH or Hydrogen-ion concentration is an acid intensity or alkalinity of liquid and representing its hydrogen ion.*
- f. *Chemical Oxygen Demand is the number of oxygen in PPM or mg/l needed in special condition to fracture organic matter (to purify waste) chemically*
- g. *Biochemical Oxygen Demand is the number of oxygen in PPM or mg/l needed to fracture organic matter by bacteria*

- h. Demand Oxygen (DO) atau Oksigen terlarut adalah banyaknya oksigen yang terkandung dalam air dan diukur dalam satuan mil gram/liter. Oksigen yang terlarut ini dipergunakan sebagai tanda derajat pengotoran limbah yang ada, semakin besar oksigen yang terlarut maka menunjukkan derajat pengotoran yang relatif kecil.
- i. Total Suspended Solid (TSS) adalah jumlah berat dalam mg/lt kering lumpur yang ada di dalam air limbah setelah mengalami penyaringan dengan membran berukuran 0.45 mikron.
- j. Debu (Partikulat) adalah terdiri dari zat pencemar yang berbentuk padat dan cair, yang mempunyai ukuran berkisar dari mulai 0.001mm sampai dengan 500 mm. Partikel dalam ukuran tersebut memiliki waktu tinggal antara beberapa detik saja bahkan dapat mencapai beberapa bulan di udara. Partikel memasuki tubuh manusia melalui alat pernafasan dan dapat merusakkan tanaman.
- k. SO₂ (Sulfur dioksida) adalah merupakan zat pencemar primer.
- h. *Demand Oxygen (DO) or dissolved oxygen is a number of oxygen dissolved in water and measured in mg/l. This dissolved oxygen is used to measure the level of waste soiled. The more oxygen dissolved the least waste soiled level.*
- i. *Total Suspended Solid is the amount of mud in liquid waste (in mg/l) after filtered by membrane 0,45 micron.*
- j. *Dust (particulate) is a pollutant both in solid or liquid form and having 0.001 micron to 500 micron. Particle in that size may stay in particular seconds or may be several months in the air*
- k. *Sulfur Dioxide is considered as primary pollutant*

- l. Tingkat Kebisingan adalah jika intensitas bunyi telah melampaui 50 desibel.
- m. Pool Gerobok adalah tempat kumpulan dari beberapa gerobak sampah yang berisi/memuat sampah yang ditempatkan di lokasi tertentu yang mudah dijangkau oleh truk sampah.
- n. Pool Kontainer (Transito) adalah tempat penempatan beberapa kontener yang masing-masing berkapasitas 1 sampai dengan 10 m³, dilokasi khusus dan dilengkapi landasan konstruksi aspal dan terletak dipinggir jalan yang dapat dilalui kendaraan truk.
- o. Bak Sampah adalah tempat pengumpulan sampah yang terbuat dari bata/beton.
- p. Dipo adalah lokasi dan bangunan untuk penampungan sementara minimal satu buah truk setiap Kelurahan dengan luas berkisar antara 200 sampai dengan 300 m², dilengkapi dengan alat seperlunya.

10. Penduduk

- a. Penduduk adalah orang yang

- l. Noise pollution is a pollution due to noise with noise intensity above 50 decibel*
- m. Garbage wagon pool is a place for keeping garbage wagon which filled by garbage. Truck will pick up those garbage from the pool and send it to the landfill.*
- n. Container transit is a place for placing containers with each having capacity about 1 to 10 m³. The place is provided by asphalt construction runway and located in a location where truck can passed*
- o. Public bridge is bridge used by both surroundings dweller or other people*
- p. Dipo is location and building to place a minimum one truck in each village and with the area about 200 to 300 m² area*

10. Population

- a. Population is defined as people who*

bertempat tinggal di Indonesia yang lebih dari 6 bulan atau tinggal dari 6 bulan tetapi berniat menetap.

- b. Kepadatan Penduduk adalah jumlah penduduk per Km²
- c. Pertumbuhan Penduduk adalah tingkat pertambahan penduduk setiap tahun.
- d. Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja adalah Persentase angkatan kerja per jumlah penduduk yang berumur 10 tahun keatas.
- e. Angkatan Kerja adalah penduduk yang berumur 10 tahun keatas yang sedang bekerja atau mencari pekerjaan.
- f. Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka adalah persentase angkatan kerja yang sedang mencari kerja dibagi dengan jumlah angkatan kerja.
- g. Pengangguran adalah orang yang bekerja dan sedang mencari pekerjaan.
- h. Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial (PMKS), adalah seseorang, keluarga atau kelompok masyarakat yang karena suatu hambatan, kesulitan atau

has stayed in Indonesia for more than six months or has stayed for less than six months but has an intention to stay

- b. *Population density is defined as a number of people per km square*
- c. *Population growth is a figure stated population additional rate per year in certain period.*
- d. *Labor force participation rate is a percentage of labor force per population above 10 years old*
- e. *Labor force is population above 10 years old who work or looking for work*
- f. *Open unemployment rate is a percentage of labor force where looking for job to the total labor force*
- g. *Unemployment is a person who have no job and looking for job.*
- h. *People with Social Welfare Problem re people, family or group of community that due to some handicap, problem or obstacle can not perform their social function*

gangguan, tidak dapat melaksanakan fungsi sosialnya, sehingga tidak dapat terpenuhi kebutuhan hidupnya (jasmani, rohani dan sosial) secara memadai dan wajar.

- i. Anak Balita Telantar, adalah anak yang berusia 0 – 4 tahun yang karena sebab tertentu, orang tuanya tidak dapat melakukan kewajibannya (karena beberapa kemungkinan seperti miskin atau tidak mampu, salah seorang dari orangtuanya atau kedua-duanya sakit, salah seorang atau kedua-duanya meninggal, anak balita sakit) sehingga terganggu kelangsungan hidup, pertumbuhan, dan perkembangannya, baik secara jasmani, rohani maupun sosial.
- j. Anak Telantar, adalah anak yang berusia 5 – 18 tahun yang karena sebab tertentu, orang tuanya tidak dapat melakukan kewajibannya (karena beberapa kemungkinan seperti miskin atau tidak mampu, salah seorang dari orangtuanya atau kedua-duanya sakit, salah seorang atau kedua-duanya meninggal, keluarga tidak

therefore they can not fulfill their need (physical, spiritual and social) sufficiently and normally.

- i. *Neglected under five children are children between 0 to 4 years old that due to some cause their parents can not accomplish their obligation (due to several causes such as poor, one or both parents are ill, one or both parents death, the respective children are ill), therefore their physical, spiritual and social growth was disturbed.*
- j. *Neglected children are children between 5 to 18 years old that due to some cause their parents can not accomplish their obligation (due to several causes such as poor, one or both parents are ill, one or both parents death, broken home family, no guardian), therefore their physical, spiritual and social basic needs can not be fulfilled normally.*

harmonis, tidak ada pengasuh/pengampu) sehingga tidak dapat terpenuhi kebutuhan dasarnya dengan wajar baik secara jasmani, rohani maupun sosial

- k. Korban Bencana Alam, adalah perorangan, keluarga atau kelompok masyarakat yang menderita baik secara fisik, mental maupun sosial ekonomi sebagai akibat dari terjadinya bencana alam yang menyebabkan mereka mengalami hambatan dalam melaksanakan tugas-tugas kehidupannya. Termasuk dalam korban bencana alam adalah korban bencana gempa bumi tektonik, letusan gunung berapi, tanah longsor, banjir, gelombang pasang atau tsunami, angin kencang, kekeringan, dan kebakaran hutan atau lahan, kebakaran permukiman, kecelakaan pesawat terbang, kereta api, perahu dan musibah industri (kecelakaan kerja).
- l. Penyandang HIV/AIDS, adalah seseorang yang dengan rekomendasi profesional (dokter) atau petugas laboratorium terbukti
- k. *Natural Disaster Victim is an individual, family, or group of community physical, spiritual, Natural Disaster Victim is personally, family or group of society suffering not only physically, mentally, but also the socio-economically as the consequence of natural disaster that caused they experience of resistance in executing their duties of life. Included in victim of natural disaster is victim of disaster of earthquake tektonik, eruption of mount have fire, landslide, floods, wave install or tsunami, high wind, dryness, and forest fire or farm, fire permukiman, plane accident, train, industrial accident and boat (accident work).*
- l. *The victim of HIV/AIDS, is somebody who is with professional recommendation (doctor) or worker of laboratory proven contagious of virus*

tertular virus HIV sehingga mengalami sindrom penurunan daya tahan tubuh (AIDS) dan hidup telantar.

HIV so that experience of syndrome of degradation of body endurance and (AIDS) neglected life.

BAB IV
LINGKUNGAN ALAM

CHAPTER IV
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

BAB IV

LINGKUNGAN ALAM

Lingkungan alam merupakan lingkungan yang bukan dibuat oleh manusia, akan tetapi sudah ada sebelum manusia diciptakan. Lingkungan alam ini terdiri dari hutan beserta isinya yaitu flora dan fauna, lahan, air beserta isinya, mineral, udara dan sebagainya. Orang lebih mengenal lingkungan alam ini sebagai sumber daya alam.

Sumber daya alam yang ada dimuka bumi telah disediakan oleh Tuhan untuk dimanfaatkan yang sebaik-baiknya oleh manusia. Tetapi manusia sendiri didalam memanfaatkannya sering melupakan bahwa sumber daya alam tersebut tidak hanya dikonsumsi untuk diri sendiri, mereka lupa bahwa anak cucu kita masih ada dan masih memerlukannya.

Sumber daya alam tersebut digunakan untuk pembangunan yang akan meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat, tetapi kadang kala pemerintah atau para pelaku pembangunan sering melupakan akibat negatif dari pembangunan terhadap lingkungan.

Lingkungan alam yang sudah ada campur tangan manusia maka sudah bukan

CHAPTER IV

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Natural environment is the environment which not made by human, but it is already exist before human is creatured. Natural environment consists of forest with flora and fauna inside of it, land, water with all of its contain, mineral, air, etc. People usually known natural environment as natural resources.

Natural resources should be well-exploited by human. Otherwise, human itself used to forget about what are their grandchildren needs for the future and they usually consume the natural resources for their own.

Natural resources is used to make a development to increase welfare, but sometimes government do not think about the bad effects from the development of environment.

Natural environment which already touched by human can not called

lingkungan alam lagi tetapi sudah termasuk lingkungan buatan. Mengingat eratnya kaitan antara lingkungan alam dan lingkungan buatan, maka tidak mudah memisahkan keduanya secara jelas. Dalam hal ini tumpang tindih antara keduanya dalam beberapa hal memang dimungkinkan. Sebagai contoh ketika memunculkan isu tentang kerusakan hutan (yang diakibatkan tangan manusia), apabila kerusakan itu terjadi pada hutan alam maka diklasifikasikan ke dalam lingkungan alam, sedangkan bila kerusakan terjadi pada hutan produksi maka diklasifikasikan ke dalam lingkungan buatan.

4.1 Iklim dan Kualitas Udara

Lingkungan alam yang dirasakan secara nyata oleh manusia adalah iklim dan kualitas udara. Di Indonesia, intansi yang meghitung atau mengukur iklim adalah Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika (BMG). Kualitas udara belum dapat dideteksi secara sempurna di beberapa kota di Indonesia, karena keterbatasan alat pengukur yang dimiliki oleh BMG provinsi, sehingga kualitas udara di setiap kota belum dapat disajikan secara lengkap.

as natural anymore but it is included into man-made environment. Indeed, it is difficult to distinguish between natural and man-made environment since these two types of environment has close relation to each other. Nevertheless, in this case, overlapping between these two is allowed. For instance, when there is a respond on forest devastation that, of course, is human effort and using human technology, if this activity is applied on natural forest then it is classified as natural environment, and if it is applied on industrial forest then it is classified as man-made environment.

4.1 Climate and Quality of Air

Natural environment can be seen clearly through air and climate felt by human being. Climate in Indonesia can be identified under the Meteorology and Geophysics Board (MGB), though the result not yet perfect in order that often generate very wide social and economic impact and harmful for society and government. The quality of air not yet earned to be detected perfectly in some town in Indonesia, because the limitation of grader which is owned by MGB in every province, so that the quality of air can not be presented completely.

Tabel 4.1. menyajikan keadaan iklim di Indonesia di beberapa stasiun pengamatan, pemantauan dilakukan di 33 stasiun pengamatan oleh BMG berdasarkan ketinggian di atas permukaan laut. Dari seluruh stasiun pengamatan tersebut, kota yang memiliki temperatur rata-rata tertinggi pada tahun 2006 adalah Japura Rengat di Sumatera Utara dengan suhu rata-rata 27,8 °C dengan kecepatan angin maksimal sebesar 8 km/jam. Tampak pula banyaknya curah hujan yang terjadi pada tahun 2005 dan 2006. Jumlah curah hujan terbanyak pada tahun 2005 ada di Fatmawati Sukarno-Bengkulu (3.576 mm) dengan jumlah hari hujan 226 hari dan pada tahun 2006 ada di Kayumutu-Sulawesi Utara (2.891 mm) dengan jumlah hari hujan 192 hari.

Akhir-akhir ini dengan adanya pemanasan global kualitas udara terutama di kota-kota besar sangat rendah/jelek. Hal ini disebabkan dari berbagai macam polusi yang ditimbulkan oleh aktivitas manusia seperti, asap kendaraan bermotor, asap pabrik, dan luas lahan hijau juga sangat sempit.

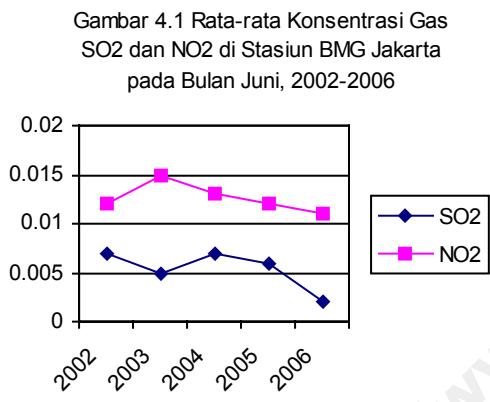
Tabel 4.2. menyajikan kualitas air hujan pada beberapa kota dan analisis kimia air hujan seperti daya hantar listrik, kesadahan, yang merupakan indikator utama kualitas pencemaran air. Analisis kimia air hujan yang diteliti meliputi; Derajat

Tables 4.1 shown the situation of climate in Indonesia in some observation station which was monitored by 33 observation station of Meteorology and Geophysics Board based on the height above sea level. From entire observation station, Japura Rengat in North Sumatera have a highest average temperature with temperature 27.8°C, that speed of maximal wind equal to 8 km/hour. Presented rainfall that happened in the year 2005 and 2006. The big amount of rainfall in 2005 was in Fatmawati Sukarno-Bengkulu (3.476 mm), with amount of rain day 226 day and 2006 was in Kayumutu-Sulawesi Utara (2.891 mm), with amount of rain day 192 day.

The quality of air today is very bad in big cities. It is because of the pollution that comes from human activities, such as exhaust fumes, smoke from factories, and the limited of green land area.

Tabel 4.2. presenting the quality of rainwater at some cities and chemical analysis of rainwater such as energy pass electrics, acidity ,which representing especial main indicator of quality of water contamination. The Chemical

Keasaman, Daya Hantar Listrik (DHL), Kalsium (Ca), Magnesium (Mg), Natrium (Na), Kalium (K), Amonium (NH₄), Klorida (Cl), Sulphat (SO₄), dan Nitrat (NO₃). Pengukuran yang disajikan yaitu nilai maksimum dan nilai minimum bulanan dari masing-masing indikator kimianya, sehingga bisa dilihat nilai ekstrim data selama satu tahun.



Dari Tabel 4.3 – 4.4 memperlihatkan bahwa ada beberapa kota yang kualitas udaranya sangat buruk (kandungan partikel terlarut), yaitu telah melampaui ambang batas, seperti di Jakarta, Semarang dan Tangerang. Sedangkan untuk kandungan SO₂ dan NO₂ belum melampaui ambang batas.

analysis of rainwater cover; Degree Of Acidity, Energy Pass Electrics, Calcium (Ca), Magnesium (Mg), Natrium (Na), Potassium (K), Amonium (NH₄), Chloride (Cl), Sulphat (SO₄), and Nitrate (NO₃). Measurement presented by monthly maximum and minimum value from each chemical indicator, so that can be seen the extreme value data during one year.

Picture 4.1 Average SO₂ and NO₂ Concentrate in BMG Station Jakarta, on June, 2002-2006

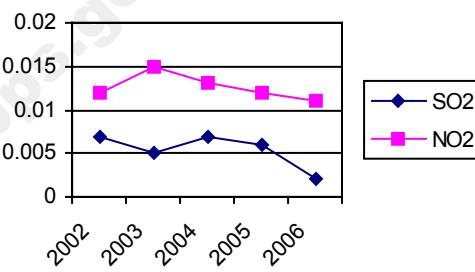


Table 4.3 - 4.4 shows that there are some cities that have very bad quality of air (soluble particle contained), which reach over the limit, such as Jakarta, Semarang and Tangerang. While SO₂ and NO₂ do not reach over the limit yet.

4.2. Lahan

Data terakhir menunjukkan sekitar 10 juta ha lahan kritis bertambah dari tahun 2000-2004. Berkurangnya lahan kritis berdampak pula pada debit air Daerah Aliran Kritis (DAS) yang semakin berkurang, sehingga jumlah DAS super prioritas menjadi bertambah. Disisi lain, konservasi lahan pertanian ke non pertanian menjadi permasalahan tersendiri. Konversi lahan sawah seluas 563.159 ha dalam kurun waktu empat tahun (1999-2004) dapat mengurangi fungsi penyangga lingkungan alam yaitu air.

4.2. Land

Last data showed about 10 million acre of critical farm has increased from the period of 2000-2004. The increased of critical farm affects the reduction of water debit from Critical Stream Area (DAS), so that the area of super priority DAS become enhanced. Additionally, the conservation of agriculture farm to non agriculture has problem of its own. Rice field conservation for the area of 563,159 acre, in a range of four years time (1999-2004), can

Data mengenai sumber daya lahan sangat dibutuhkan untuk berbagai kepentingan terutama untuk perencanaan dan berbagai hal yang menyangkut pengukuhan legal dari lahan dalam upaya pengembangan konservasinya. Penjagaan keseimbangan fungsi lahan perlu dilakukan demi menjaga keseimbangan ekosistem secara keseluruhan. Pemanfaatan lahan yang tidak mengindahkan aspek penjagaan lingkungan dapat menjadi pendorong terjadinya berbagai bencana yang akan melipatgandakan kerusakan.

Gambaran tentang penggunaan tanah dapat dilihat pada Tabel 4.5. yang memperlihatkan penggunaan tanah pada awal tahun masing-masing provinsi keadaan

Information on land resources is required for many purposes especially for planning and developing its conservation. The balance in land function is required in order to keep maintain the balance of whole ecosystem. Land use that does not pay any attention to environment preservation can urge various disasters, which in turn doubled the damage.

Figure on land use can be seen on Table 4.5, which presents land use for most provinces in Indonesia for the period of 1994 up to 2004, based on the main land use

tahun 1994 sampai dengan 2004, untuk jenis penggunaan lahan utama menurut klasifikasi dari Badan Pertanahan Nasional.

Dampak dari aktivitas pemanfaatan lahan untuk pemenuhan kebutuhan hidup penduduk, diantaranya adalah terjadinya perubahan pemanfaatan lahan. Perubahan pemanfaatan lahan terkait erat dengan perubahan jumlah penduduk dan peningkatan kebutuhan hidup baik secara kualitas maupun kuantitas. Tabel 4.6 – 4.8 memperlihatkan gambaran tentang terjadinya perubahan pemanfaatan lahan (sawah, tegalan/ladang/huma/kebun/tambak/kolam/tebat/empang,hutan) pada tahun 2002 (Podes 2003).

Apabila tidak dikelola secara benar, perubahan pemanfaatan lahan juga memungkinkan terjadinya kerusakan lingkungan. Selain itu akibat yang lebih parah dapat terjadi karena perilaku cara bercocok tanam dari peladang berpindah yang kurang berhati-hati yaitu dengan membuka lahan (hutan) dengan cara menebang dan membakar areal pepohonan. Ketika ladang tersebut sudah tidak produktif lagi mereka berpindah dan membuka lahan baru. Lahan yang tidak produktif tersebut mereka tinggalkan dengan harapan secara alami akan pulih kembali. Aktivitas ini berpotensi merusak lahan dan menciptakan

classification used by National Board for Land Affair.

Impacts of many activities on land use to fulfill the needs for population's life; among others is land use change. The change in land use is related to population change and increase of the needs either quality or quantity. Table 4.6 – 4.9 shows the figure on land use change from 2000 up to 2003 (PODES 2003).

Furthermore, if the changes in land use are not properly managed, it will lead to environmental damage. More critical impacts may occur in areas where shifting cultivations are there, i.e. opening agriculture land by clearing forest by felling and burning the trees. When that land is not productive anymore, they cleared the new land and left that un-productive land without rehabilitation. This activity has the tendency to destroy the land and create deforested hills. Besides, it also destroys the quality and fertility of the land, and lead to the creation of critical land.

bukit-bukit gundul. Selain itu kualitas tanah dapat menjadi rusak dan kehilangan sifat asli dan kesuburnanya, maka terbentuklah lahan-lahan kritis.

4.3. Hutan

Penurunan jumlah luas hutan di Indonsia diperkirakan sekitar 1,6 juta ha/tahun. Dalam 10 tahun terakhir diperkirakan sekitar 43 juta ha hutan yang rusak. Penurunan ini dapat disebabkan dari pembukaan hutan untuk permukiman, perkebunan, hutan tanaman industri dan kegiatan lain yaitu pertambangan, pembalakan dan kebakaran hutan. Pembukaan hutan yang diperuntukkan sebagai pertambangan menggunakan bahan-bahan kimia yang akan mencemarkan lingkungan, dan setelah pertambangan selesai tidak ada proses reboisasi hutan. Untuk megurangi kegiatan pertambangan dikawasan hutran lindung diperlukan peraturan yang ketat.

4.3. Forest

Decreasing rate of forest land size is predicted about 1.6 million Hectare per year. The last decade, it is about 43 million Hectar tens to be demage. This decreasing is more affected by the increasing of forest lang for housing, plantation, industrial plants, etc. The use of chemical substanch for mining activity by rural people also supports the quality of the land and finally will demage the forest. Ther should be a regulation fer minimize the mining activity, those are by committing under the low of forets land usage.

Indonesia memiliki luas hutan terbesar ketiga di dunia, dan hutan ini merupakan sumber daya yang sangat penting karena melingkupi sebagian besar wilayah daratan Indonesia dan menjadi paru-paru dunia. Hutan di Indonesia memiliki fungsi yang beragam baik dari segi ekonomi maupun dari segi lingkungan. Hutan

Forest plays an important role in Indonesia, since forest covers a large part of Indonesian area and becomes the world lung. In Indonesia, forest also has multi-purpose utilization, either economically or environmentally. It is a habitat for many Indonesian flora and fauna and it is known that Indonesia is well known for its large

merupakan habitat bagi berbagai jenis flora dan fauna karena hutan-hutan di Indonesia terkenal memiliki keanekaragaman hayati yang sangat besar. Selain itu hutan yang luas tersebut merupakan benteng pencegah bencana alam. Sebagai wahana penyimpan air misalnya, hutan-hutan di Indonesia menjadi tanggul alam pencegahan banjir dan erosi. Demikian pula dalam fungsinya sebagai penahan laju angin (*windbreaks*), hutan-hutan tersebut mencegah terjadinya badai. Dengan demikian hutan dapat mempengaruhi keadaan cuaca dan iklim global.

Dalam hubungannya dengan perubahan iklim global, Indonesia mempunyai peranan strategis dalam struktur iklim geografi dunia, karena sebagai negara tropis ekuator yang mempunyai hutan tropis basah terbesar kedua di dunia dan negara kepulauan yang memiliki laut terluas di dunia, mempunyai fungsi sebagai penyerap emisi gas-gas rumah kaca yang menyebabkan terjadinya pemanasan global, sebagai salah satu penyebab terjadinya perubahan iklim global. Dari luas daratan Indonesia yang lebih dari 191 juta hektar, lebih dari 58 persennya berupa hutan.

Perubahan luas hutan alam terjadi sebagai akibat dari berbagai kebutuhan, baik oleh pemerintah maupun oleh rakyat, atau

variety of biological diversity. Besides, the large area of forest can prevent natural disaster. As water reserve, forest can be natural embankments, which prevent water flood and erosion. As well, in its function as windbreaks, forest can prevent the windstorm. Thus, forest can affect global weather and climate indirectly.

In relation with global climate change, Indonesia plays an important role in the world geographical climate structure, because of its tropical equator country, which has the second largest tropical rainforest in the world, and as an archipelago which has the largest sea, having the function in absorbing green house gases as the cause of global warming, which leads to the global climate change. More than 58 percent of total land of Indonesia, which is more than 191 million hectares, is forest.

The deterioration of natural forest in recent years is a result of many interests either government or people to fulfill their

karena terjadinya bencana. Untuk menjaga kelestarian besaran hutan, pemerintah telah menetapkan luas hutan menurut berbagai fungsinya, sehingga hanya hutan yang dapat dikonversi saja yang dapat dimanfaatkan untuk fungsi hutan lain atau penggunaan lain.

Perluasan hutan produksi dari hutan-hutan alam merupakan konsekuensi logis dari aspek ekonomi pengusahaan hutan di Indonesia yang juga merupakan salah satu sumber devisa negara. Kebutuhan akan berbagai hasil hutan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan rumah tangga domestik, seperti membuat rumah, mebel, dan peralatan rumah tangga lainnya juga merupakan penyebab tingginya permintaan akan hasil hutan.

Dampak aktivitas terhadap lingkungan alam, yaitu perubahan yang diantaranya diakibatkan oleh aktivitas yang dilakukan manusia pada lingkungan alam, merupakan faktor penekan lingkungan, yang menyebabkan semakin menurunnya kualitas lingkungan, termasuk kualitas hutan.

Departemen Kehutanan khususnya Direktorat Planologi Kehutanan, melalui pola pembagian Rencana Pengukuhan dan Penatagunaan Hutan (RPPH), membagi kawasan hutan menjadi hutan tetap, hutan produksi yang dapat dikonversi, serta areal penggunaan lain.

needs. In order to maintain the area of natural forest, government has determined the forest area in accordance with its function. Therefore, forest area that can be changed or used for other function is merely the conversion forest.

Expansion of production forest, which usually comes from natural forest, is a logical consequence of forest management from economic point of view, which is one of the Indonesia foreign exchange resources. The needs for forest products, especially for household, such for building a house, furniture, and other household furnishing is also increases the demand of forest products.

There are many activities includes natural disaster that occurred in natural forest, for instance shifting cultivation, mining, and forest fire, caused deterioration on natural forest.

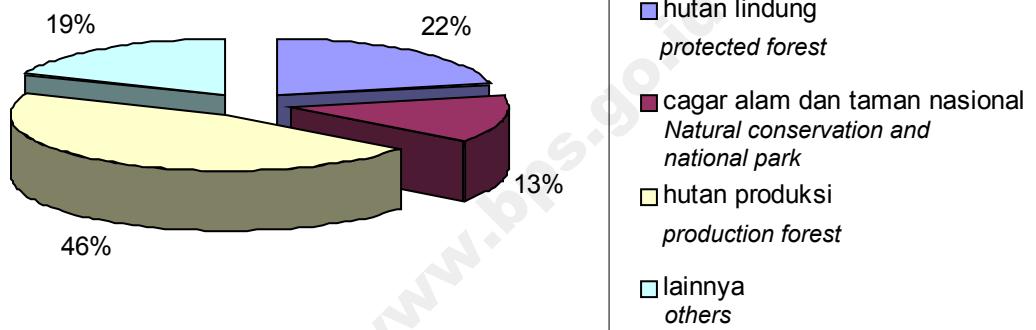
The Department of Forestry, particularly Directorate General of Forest Inventory, categorizes forest area based on Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP), into inconvertible forest, convertible production forest and other used area.

More than a half part of Indonesia is

Lebih dari separuh luas Indonesia masih berupa hutan, walaupun kenyataannya banyak hutan yang mengalami kerusakan. Hutan yang paling luas adalah hutan tetap yaitu sekitar 59 persen dari luas wilayah Indonesia.

forest, although in fact there are still many forest destruction happened. The largest forest in Indonesia which is about 59 percent of Indonesia's area is inconvertible forest.

Gambar 4.2 Penggunaan lahan hutan di Indonesia, 2003
Picture 4.2 Usage of Land Forest in Indonesia, 2003



Pada tahun 2000 – 2006 kerusakan hutan di Indonesia masih cukup tinggi yaitu sekitar 1,19 juta hektar pertahun, bahkan pada masa krisis moneter yaitu tahun 1997-2000 penurunannya sangat tinggi yaitu mencapai 2,83 juta hektar per tahun. Penurunan lahan hutan tersebut mengindikasikan terjadinya kerusakan hutan dan sekaligus kerusakan lahan. Penyebab kerusakan hutan tersebut antara lain adalah perambah hutan, perladangan berpindah dan penebangan liar.

There are still large number of forest destruction in Indonesia, and it's about 1,19 million hectar per year in 2000 – 2006, moreover when monetary crisis around 1997 – 2000, its decreased until 2,83 million hectar per year. The land of forest decreasing indicates that the destruction is not only happened in forest but also in land. The caused of forest destruction is clearing away the forest, nomaden cultivation and illegal logging.

penebangan liar.

4.4. Air

Pada umumnya kota-kota besar mempunyai tata ruang yang tidak sesuai dengan peruntukannya menimbulkan banjir dan kualitas air tidak sehat. Air sungai tercemar oleh limbah industri maupun rumah tangga dan air tanah tercemar oleh bakteri coli. Untuk itu, pemerintah telah mengeluarkan Kepmenkes No 907/Menkes/SK/VII/2002 tentang Syarat dan Pengawasan Kualitas Air Minum. "Syarat air minum sesuai Permenkes itu harus bebas dari bahan-bahan anorganik dan organik. Kualitas air minum harus bebas bakteri, zat kimia, racun, limbah berbahaya dan lain sebagainya,". Parameter kualitas air minum yang berhubungan langsung dengan kesehatan sesuai Permenkes tersebut adalah berhubungan dengan mikrobiologi, seperti bakteri E.Coli dan total koliform, sedangkan yang berhubungan dengan kimia organik berupa arsenik, flourida, kromium, kadmium, nitrit, sianida dan selenium. Untuk parameter yang tidak langsung berhubungan dengan kesehatan, antara lain berupa bau, warna, jumlah zat padat terlarut (TDS), kekeruhan, rasa, dan suhu dan untuk parameter kimiawi berupa aluminium, besi, khlorida, mangan, pH, seng, sulfat, tembaga, sisa khlor dan amonia

4.4. Water

Generally, metropolis has planology which is inconsistent with its allotment. This incompatible can generate floods and dispose the quality of water. Rivers are polluted by industrial and home disposal, whereas ground water is also contaminated by bacterium coli. For that, Government has released Ministry of Health Decree No.907/Menkes/SK/VII/2002 regarding The Condition and Observation of Drinking Water Quality. "Condition of drinking water according to Permenkes has to be free from organic and inorganic substances. The quality of drinking water has to be free from bacterium, poisonous chemical substances, dangerous disposals and other toxic wastes". The parameter of drinking water quality which correspond to health, according to Permenkes, is related to microbiology, such as E. Coli and chloroforms; whereas the parameter that correspond to organic chemical is related to arsenic, fluoride, chromium, cadmium, nitrate, cyanide, and selenium. For the parameter indirectly related to health, drinking water quality can be seen in the form of odor, color, amount of dissolve solid molecule (TDS), clarity, taste, and temperature. Lastly, the chemical parameter for measuring the quality of drinking water consists of

Letak geografis Indonesia sebagai negara tropis ekuator, tingginya curah hujan, dan keadaan topografinya yang bergunung-gunung serta luasnya sumber daya hutan, menyebabkan Indonesia kaya akan sumber daya air. Hampir seluruh wilayah Indonesia kaya akan sumber daya air. Apabila sumber daya air yang ada ditangani dengan bijaksana dan berbagai aktivitas pembangunan dilakukan dengan memperhatikan aspek kebersihan lingkungan, sebenarnya Indonesia tidak dimungkinkan kekurangan air bersih.

Walaupun sesungguhnya air di dunia ini jumlahnya tetap, namun karena terjadinya perubahan lingkungan menyebabkan perputaran air semakin hari semakin berubah, sehingga terjadi ketidakmerataan penyebaran stok air. Ketidakseimbangan tata guna air ini sangat rawan, karena dapat menyebabkan terjadinya berbagai bencana alam. Pada musim penghujan misalnya di beberapa daerah terjadi banjir, sedangkan pada musim kemarau terjadi kekeringan. Hal ini memang tidak terjadi dengan sendirinya. Penyimpangan pembangunan dari perencanaan tata ruang dan tata wilayah dan berkurangnya penahan air seperti hutan

The strategic of geographic location accompanied by high rain fall, mountainous topography as well as large forest resources are led Indonesia to be rich in water resources. Thus, if water resources are properly and wisely managed and various development activities are carried out by paying into account to the environmental cleanliness, Indonesia will not face to lack of pure water.

Although water volume is remaining fix in the earth planet, however, due to environment change, it may lead to influence water circulation, which causes uneven distribution of water supply, especially as sources of drinking water. This imbalance of water supply is a serious problem because it leads to the number of natural disaster. In rainy season, for example, flooding occur in some areas, while drought occur in dry season. Indeed, these phenomena do not occur automatically. The less number of water resistances such as forest and trees can cause bald land as one reason. When the bald land unable to absorb rainwater, the

dan pepohonan, menyebabkan aliran air (tata air) dan tanah-tanah gundul di berbagai

fall of rainwater will run off to the land surface which directly flows to the sea.

tempat. Tanah-tanah gundul ini tidak lagi mampu menyerap air hujan, akibatnya air hujan yang jatuh ke permukaan tanah akan langsung mengalir di atas permukaan tanah, meluapkan sumber-sumber air dan menggenangi permukiman dan perumahan dulu sebelum mengalir ke laut.

Curah hujan yang tinggi serta kondisi topografi yang mendukung, menyebabkan Indonesia juga kaya akan perairan darat, terutama sungai yang merupakan wahana penyimpan air permukaan. Beban kelebihan curahan air hujan juga akan melimpah ke sungai-sungai tersebut. Maka fungsi sungai menjadi sangat penting sebagai pemasok air, sekaligus tumpuan pelimpahan kelebihan air hujan dari daerah pengaliran sungai yang bersangkutan. Oleh sebab itu data karakteristik sungai, terutama sungai-sungai yang mempunyai daerah pengaliran sungai (DPS) menjadi sangat penting.

Data debit sungai yang diukur adalah data debit harian, namun karena keterbatasan tempat, maka yang disajikan keadaan debit maksimum dan minimum pada sungai yang memiliki luas daerah pengaliran lebih dari 1.000 Km². Data debit sungai di beberapa sungai di wilayah Indonesia pada tahun 2005

The high rainfall and the condition of topographic system also cause Indonesia to be rich with fresh water, especially river as water storage. Since rainwater always flows to the river, river has pivotal function as water supplied as well as rainwater reservoir. Therefore, information on rivers characteristic especially rivers that have large River Basin Area (RBA) are very important.

Data on river's water discharge are based on daily measurement. Due to the limitation of data sources, data on river's water discharge are presented for maximum and minimum only. Table 4.12 and Table 4.13

dapat dilihat pada Tabel 4.12 dan Tabel 4.13.

4.5. Ikan di Perairan Umum

Indonesia merupakan negara kepulauan yang dikelilingi oleh laut. Kekayaan akan daerah perairan ditunjukkan oleh panjangnya garis pantai yang mencapai sekitar 81 ribu kilometer. Ini berarti bahwa Indonesia juga kaya dengan sumber daya ikan alam yaitu ikan laut. Namun ironisnya, selama lebih dari 60 tahun potensi perikanan ini belum dimanfaatkan secara optimal. Armada laut yang ada, baik untuk angkutan maupun nelayan, masih jauh dari memadai untuk mengolah dan memanfaatkan sumber daya kelautan yang begitu melimpah.

Sumber daya ikan diklasifikasikan menjadi dua sektor yaitu sektor perikanan laut dan sektor perikanan darat. Kedua sektor perikanan tersebut (laut dan darat), jika dilihat dari cara produksinya, dibedakan menjadi dua yaitu subsektor penangkapan dan subsektor budidaya. Dilihat dari kelompok ikan, maka sumber daya ikan laut di Indonesia dibagi menjadi 3 kelompok besar yaitu, sumber daya ikan perairan dasar atau demersal, ikan permukaan atau pelagis serta ikan karang. Sementara untuk perairan umum, data yang disajikan pada bab ini hanyalah subsektor penangkapan, sedangkan

4.5. Freshwater Fish

Indonesia is an archipelago country which is surrounded by ocean. The prosperous of ocean region is pointed out by around 81 thousands kilometer of coastal line. Therefore, Indonesia is rich of either freshwater or ocean fish. However, during fifty years, Indonesia is very weak in handling the sector of ocean and fishery. Indonesian marine fleet either for transportation or fisherman is very far from adequate to manage and utilize the rich of sea resources.

Fish resources are classified into ocean fish sector and freshwater fish sector. From the production side point of view, both sectors are classified as catching sub sector, and breeding sub sector. For ocean fish sector, data presented here are only for catching sub sector. There are three main categories of ocean fish resources in Indonesia i.e. demersal, pelagic and coral fish. For freshwater fish data presented here are for catching sub sector, while data for breeding sub sector are presented in the part of man-made environment.

subsektor budidaya disajikan pada bab lingkungan buatan.

Daerah perairan baik laut maupun perairan darat kaya akan berbagai macam jenis ikan. Apabila ikan-ikan tersebut dimanfaatkan secara maksimal, maka akan memberikan keuntungan yang besar. Selain mendatangkan devisa, ikan ini juga merupakan sumber makanan berprotein tinggi.

Di sisi lain kegiatan penangkapan ikan di laut lepas berpotensi mencemari laut, misalnya sebagai akibat kebocoran bahan bakar angkutan laut dan pembuangan limbah kegiatan penangkapan ikan, yang biasanya meliputi bahan-bahan yang tidak mudah diurai oleh mikroorganisme menjadi bahan zat yang tidak berbahaya (*non-biodegradable*), seperti plastik atau kaleng. Belum lagi kurangnya kesadaran dan pengetahuan awak penangkap ikan yang tidak mengindahkan dan tidak memahami sistem penangkapan ikan yang aman bagi kelestarian ikan yang tertinggal.

Bila potensi lestari dibandingkan dengan produksi suatu jenis ikan tertentu, maka akan didapat tingkat pemanfaatannya. Angka ini menunjukkan persentase ikan yang termanfaatkan pada daerah perairan selama satu tahun. Tabel 4.17 menunjukkan tingkat pemanfaatan beberapa jenis ikan

Either ocean or freshwater have many kinds of fishes that provide great advantages if these fish product are optimally used. Beside as a good commodity to foreign exchange resource, fish is also high protein food source.

However, fish catching lead to contaminate the sea itself. Fuel leakage and waste disposal of fish catching, for instance, is usually non-biodegradable things, such as plastics and cans, which pollute the seawater. Even the crewman of fish catching has little awareness to the proper way of catching system in response to fish conservation.

Maximum sustainable yield of fish is the allowed number of fish catching without disturbing its sustainability. It will give the level of exploitation, which shows the percentage of utilized fish in a certain territory in one year. Table 4.17 presents data on exploitation level of several fishes

yang diteliti. Bila dilihat dari daerah perairan pada tahun 2004 dan 2005, tampak di semua perairan tereksplorasi cukup tinggi dan sebagian besar mengalami penurunan. Dengan demikian bila jenis ikan tersebut tidak termanfaatkan secara optimal maka ikan tersebut akan mati secara alami tanpa mampu dimanfaatkan.

Pada Tabel 4.19 masih membicarakan tingkat pemanfaatan beberapa jenis ikan menurut daerah perairan. Ikan mayung dan peperek adalah ikan yang tidak terlalu dieksplorasi, sedangkan jenis ikan yang lain eksplorasinya cukup tinggi.

under study. From the ocean territory point of view in 2004 and 2005, all exploitation territories, which already high exploited and mostly lost. While in other territories, fish potential have not been exploited optimally; therefore this fish will die naturally without being utilized.

Still related to fish exploitation, Table 4.19 presents several fish exploitation level in some ocean territories. Red snappers and Yellow tail fish are highly exploited

4.6. Keanekaragaman Hayati

Eksplorasi keanekaragaman hayati, perburuan satwa liar dapat menyebabkan terancamnya kehidupan hayati. Indonesia merupakan negara dengan tingkat keterancaman tertinggi keanekaragaman ekositem dan kepunahan species satwa. Dari dunia Flora diperkirakan 240 spesies tanaman dinyatakan langka termasuk tanaman budidaya seperti anggrek hitam. Fauna yang dipastikan akan punah adalah harimau jawa, penyu, burung maleo, burung kakak tua, dan burung cendrawasi akibat eksploitasi yang berlebihan.

4.6. Biodiversity

The exploitation of biodiversity, such as wild animal hunting, can threaten its life cycle. Indonesia has the highest threatening biodiversity destruction and the extinction of animal species. In the variety of plant, it is estimated 240 crops has been stated as rare species, including home growing plant, such as black orchid. Animal species which will be totally disappeared because of the abundant exploitation are Javanese tiger, turtle, maleo bird, parrot, and cendrawasih bird

Hutan yang sangat luas yang dimiliki oleh Indonesia memiliki keanekaragaman hayati yang cukup melimpah. Keanekaragaman hayati ini merupakan keunggulan yang tidak dimiliki oleh negara lain. Hal ini merupakan modal dara pembangunan yang harus dijaga keberadaan dan manfaatnya secara seimbang.

Eksplorasi keanekaragaman hayati, penebangan liar, pemburuan, perdagangan satwa liar, konversi hutan menjadi areal lain merupakan ancaman kepunahan berbagai macam kehidupan yang berada di hutan tersebut.

Tabel 4.20 dan Tabel 4.23 memperlihatkan perkembangan dari spesies satwa dan tumbuhan yang dilindungi serta jumlahnya, baik yang hidup bebas di hutan, maupun di taman margasatwa

Large forest of Indonesia has rich of biodiversity. Biodiversity itself is one of uniqueness from Indonesia which could not found in another country. It would become the capital to develop the country that its existence should be maintained and should be used properly.

The exploitation of biodiversity, illegal logging, hunting, wild animal trades, forest converting into another different area can threatened to the extinct of all kinds of life on forest.

Tables 4.20 - 4.23 showing growth of animal species and plant protected either both in wildlife reserve or in animal sanctuary. Nothing changes happened during last ten years

4.7. Konservasi

Kerusakan hutan yang terjadi, tidak hanya di kawasan hutan produksi, melainkan juga sudah merambah ke kawasan konservasi seperti cagar alam, suaka margasatwa, dan tanaman wisata alam. Beberapa kawasan taman yang sangat mendapat tekanan kerusakan antara lain taman nasional Gunung Palung, Gunung Leuser, Kutai, dan tamana nasional Danau Sentarum Indonesia mempunyai 62 konservasi keanekaragaman hayati di Sumatera dan 18 kawasan diidentifikasi sebagai kandidat konservasi.

Untuk mengatasi kerusakan lingkungan pada lahan pertanian, dikembangkan konservasi di 21

propinsi dengan tujuan meningkatkan ekonomi masyarakat dengan pengelolaan lahan yang sesuai kaidah konservasi tanah dan air. Oleh karena itu pemerintah mencanangkan revitalisasi pertanian pada tanggal 11 Juni 2005 agar Indonesia mempunyai ketahanan pangan yang mantap. Muatannya adalah penetapan lahan pertanian abadi seluas 30 juta ha yang terdiri dari 15 juta ha lahan sawah dan 15 juta ha lahan kering.

4.7. Conservation

Forest damage that has happened, not only took place on production forest, but also on conservation forest, such as natural conservation, wildlife conservation, and nature garden. Some of the garden areas that got damage pressure are national park of Mount Palung, Mount Leuser, Kutai, and Lake Sentarum. Indonesia has 62 biodiversity conservations in Sumatra and 18 of those are identified as conservation candidate.

To overcome environmental damage on agricultural farm, government developed conservations in 21 provinces. The purpose of these conservations is to improve people's economy with farm management in accordance with land and water conservations. Therefore, government prepared agriculture revitalization in June 11, 2005 in order to have resilience food supply. The workload of this preparation is an endless 30 million acres of agriculture farm which consist of 15 million acres of rice field and 15 million acres of dry farming

Kerusakan hutan yang terjadi tidak hanya pada hutan produksi atau hutan produksi yang dikonversi, tetapi juga hutan yang sudah dilindungi oleh pemerintah seperti hutan lindung, hutan cagar alam, suaka margawatwa, taman wisata dan lainnya.

Pemerintah melalui Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan telah menetapkan kawasan hutan dan perairan, untuk menjaga kelestarian alam. Selain itu pemerintah juga menetapkan daerah konservasi daratan dan

Forest destruction is not only happened on production forest or convertible production forest, but also the forest under government protection, such as protected forest, natural conservation, wildlife conservation, recreation park, etc.

Division of forest according to Decree of Forestry Ministry divided forest area and territorial water as represent governmental effort to take care of natural preservation. Besides that government also

laut. Kawasan konservasi ini terdiri dari cagar alam, suaka margasatwa, taman wisata, taman buru, taman laut serta taman nasional yang sangat diperlukan untuk melindungi sumber daya alam yang beragam, serta menjaga kelestariannya.

Perkembangan jumlah dari cagar alam, suaka margasatwa, taman wisata, dan taman buru pada kawasan konservasi daratan dalam tiga tahun terakhir mengalami kenaikan cukup tinggi, tetapi luasnya mengalami penurunan. Sebagai contoh, jumlah cagar alam pada tahun 1993/1994 sebanyak 174 lokasi dengan luas total 6,78 Ha menjadi 241 lokasi dengan luas 4,3 juta Ha. Hal ini dimungkinkan perubahan fungsi kawasan hutan atau akibat lain. Sedangkan untuk perkembangan kawasan konservasi daratan lainnya dapat dilihat Tabel 4.21 - Tabel 4.26 Peningkatan jumlah kawasan konservasi daratan maupun lautan tersebut merupakan upaya untuk memperbaiki dan mengurangi kerusakan lingkungan.

4.8. Mineral

Indonesia kaya akan bahan-bahan mineral seperti minyak bumi, gas alam, batubara, bauksit, timah dan emas, yang

specify continent conservation area and sea. This conservation area consist of natural conservation (cagar alam), wildlife coservation, recreation park (taman wisata), hunting parks (taman buru), marine park (taman laut) and also national parks which is very needed to protect immeasurable natural resources, and also take care of its continuity.

The growth and amount of natural conservation, wildlife coservation, recreation park, and hunting parks in those conservation area increase in the last five years. For example, natural conservation in the year 2000 was 166 location with 2,4 million Ha total area become 219 location with total area 4,3 million Ha. As well as the growth of other continent conservation area (see Tables 4.21 and Tables of 4.26). The growth of amount and size of conservation area is one of the effort to repair and lessen damage of environment.

4.8. Mineral

Indonesia is rich in mineral, such as oil, natural gas, coal, bauxite, tin and gold which is very demanded by the world market.

sangat diminati oleh pasar dunia. Mengingat sumber daya mineral ini merupakan sumber daya alam yang tidak dapat diperbarui maka pemanfaatannya harus mempertimbangkan terjaminnya kelestarian pembangunan.

Karena sumber daya mineral merupakan sumberdaya yang tidak dapat diperbaharui maka pemerintah melalui Departemen Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral, mencari tempat/lokasi untuk menemukan sumber mineral baru. Pada tahun 2005 Departemen Energi dan Sumberdaya Mineral telah menginventaris pulau-pulau yang berpotensi mengandung mineral. Pulau di Sulawesi Utara diindikasikan mengandung emas yang cukup luas.

Cadangan minyak bumi dari tahun 1990 semakin menurun, ini diakibatkan pengeboran yang tinggi dan penemuan lokasi baru hanya sedikit, sedangkan untuk gas bumi dari tahun 1990 sampai sekarang semakin banyak, hal ini berarti pengeboran lebih sedikit dibandingkan penemuannya.

Minyak bumi yang dihasilkan dari pertambangan harus diolah terlebih dahulu sebelum dipasarkan. Pengolahan minyak bumi terdapat di 9 tempat, yaitu di Cilacap, Cepu, Pangkalan Brandan, Dumai, S. Pakning, Musi, Balikpapan, Kasim, dan Balongan. Dari sembilan tempat kilang

Regarding the fact that mineral is natural resources, which is non-renewable; therefore its exploitation should consider ensuring sustainable development.

Considering that mineral is non-renewable resources, the Department of Energy and Mineral Resources has explored another new places to get another new mineral sources. In 2005, the Department of Energy and Mineral Resources has listed which islands that potentially has mineral sources. Large area of North Sulawesi island is indicated containing gold.

Petroleum reserve from 1990 is decreasing. It is because of much drilling and only some of new places explored, meanwhile natural gas is increasing from 1990 which means that it is less drilling than the exploration itself.

Petroleum, which is produced from mining works, should be processed first before it is marketed. There are 9 (nine) places for petroleum refining process i.e. Cilacap, Cepu, Pangkalan Brandan, Dumai, Sungai Pakning, Musi, Balikpapan, Kasim, and Balongan. The largest refinery

minyak tersebut, pengolahan minyak mentah yang terbesar dihasilkan oleh kilang minyak Cilacap yang meliputi 51,2 persen, dari seluruh total pengolahan minyak mentah Indonesia. Terbesar kedua adalah Balikpapan, yang sebesar 39,8 persen minyak mentah dari keseluruhan olahan pada tahun 2006. Perkembangan produksi minyak mentah dari beberapa tempat kilang di Indonesia dari tahun 2004 sampai 2006 secara umum mengalami kenaikan. (Tabel 4.31).

Penjualan dan Konsumsi BBM dalam negeri, dalam kurun waktu 1990 – 2006, dapat dilihat pada Tabel 4.33 – Tabel 4.35. Dari tabel tersebut dapat dilihat bahwa Solar dan Premium merupakan bahan bakar yang jumlah penjualannya paling tinggi. Kedua bahan bakar tersebut merupakan bahan bakar untuk alat transportasi dan juga untuk kegiatan industri.

Minyak mentah yang diolah tidak hanya berasal dari pertambangan dalam negeri, namun juga berasal dari pembelian luar negeri. Impor minyak mentah ke Indonesia pada tahun 2002-2006 secara umum mengalami penurunan sedangkan untuk bahan bakar minyak menunjukkan peningkatan. (Lihat Tabel 4.35).

Selain mengimpor minyak mentah dan bahan bakar minyak, Indonesia juga

production is Cilacap, which constitute 51.2 per cent of total crude oil processing in Indonesia. The second largest is Balikpapan, which covers 39.8 percent of total production of 2006. For the period of 2004-2006, in general, crude oil production is increasing (Table 4.311).

Selling and consuming of domestic fuel in period of 1990 – 2006 can be seen on Table 4.33 – Table 4.35. From that table we can see that diesel fuel and premium is the highest selling number fuel. Both fuel is used to transportation and industry activities.

Processed crude oils are not only come from domestic mining, but also come from overseas. There is a decrease in import of crude oil to Indonesia during 2002-2006, while for fuel, there is an increasing (see Table 4.35).

Besides imports crude oil and fuel, Indonesia also exports it to some countries

melakukan ekspor ke beberapa negara dapat dilihat pada Tabel 4.36. Hal ini dilakukan untuk mengimbangi impor minyak mentah dan bahan bakar minyak. Produk pengolahan minyak yang di ekspor adalah pengolahan minyak produk kilang, LNG dan LPG. Negara-negara yang terbesar menerima ekspor pengolahan minyak produk kilang Indonesia pada tahun 2006 adalah Jepang dan Thailand. Selainnya ekspor ditujukan ke negara-negara Korea, Singapura, Taiwan, Australia, Malaysia, China, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Perancis, dan Selandia Baru. Sedangkan negara-negara yang menjadi tujuan utama ekspor LNG Indonesia adalah Jepang, Amerika, Korea, Singapura, Taiwan, Malaysia, Australia, China, dan Selandia Baru. Dan negara tujuan ekspor LPG Indonesia pada tahun 2006 adalah Jepang, Korea, Australia, China, Philipina dan Vietnam

Untuk memenuhi kebutuhan minyak yang selalu meningkat, dan untuk mengurangi impor, pemerintah terus melakukan kegiatan eksplorasi dan pengeboran sumur-sumur minyak dan gas bumi. Tampak dalam Tabel 4.37 bahwa, pembuatan sumur bor berlokasi terutama dilakukan di daratan dan lepas pantai dengan empat jenis pengelolaan yaitu Pertamina, secara Kontrak Bagi Hasil, Pertamina-TAC,

and see Tabl 4.36. It is to come to balance trade. Exported refining products are fuel, LNG and LPG. In 2006 the most destination countries are Japan and Thailand, other destination countries are Korea, United States, Singapore, Taiwan, Australia, Malaysia, Cina, Vietnam, Bangladesh, France, and New Zealand. For LNG, the most destination countries are Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, Malaysia, Australia, China, Philippine, and Vietnam, while for LPG, in 2002 are Japan Korea, and Taiwan, while in 2001 are Japan Singapore, Taiwan, Australia, Malaysia, China, Hong Kong, Philippine, and Vietnam.

In order to fulfill oil requirements and moreover in lessening import of oils, the government of Indonesia maintains the exploration and drilling activities for oil and natural gas wells. See Table 3.37 at the drilling wells are developed especially in the offshore, with 4 types of management, i.e. Pertamina, Sharing Contract, Pertamina-TAC, and Pertamina-JOB.

dan Pertamina-JOB.

Kegiatan ini dapat memberikan masukan ekonomi, namun sesungguhnya bagi alam sendiri, merupakan tekanan yang dapat merusak keaslian alam. Bila kegiatan tersebut dilakukan dengan tidak bijaksana, maka kerusakan yang diakibatkan dapat saja justru lebih besar dari keuntungan yang diperolehnya, terutama untuk jangka panjang. Kegiatan rehabilitasi yang dilakukan belum tentu dapat memperbaiki kerusakan yang terjadi.

Bahan tambang dan galian tersebar di seluruh provinsi di Indonesia. Walaupun bahan-bahan ini mempunyai nilai ekonomi yang cukup tinggi namun sebagai sumber daya tak terbarui, pemanfaatannya harus mengindahkan kelestariannya. Selain itu usaha penambangan dan penggalian yang dilakukan seringkali tidak mengindahkan aspek penjagaan dan penyelamatan lingkungan sehingga sangat potensial sebagai penyebab kerusakan lingkungan alam.

Kerusakan alam yang diakibatkan oleh penambangan akan berdampak pada berkurangnya jumlah tumbuh-tumbuhan. Mengingat tumbuh-tumbuhan berfungsi sebagai penyimpan air, maka hal ini secara tidak langsung akan mempengaruhi cadangan air yang berada di suatu daerah.

Indeed, this activity is economically profitable, however for the nature itself, this activity can damage its indigenous. If the activity is not carried out wisely, the impact of the damage is greater than the advantage obtained, especially in the future. The rehabilitation programs cannot ensure yet in damage recovery.

Mining and quarrying resources are spread out in almost all provinces in Indonesia. Although these resources have high economic value, but as non-renewable resources, its usage have to pay attention on its conservation. In addition, mining and quarrying that is carried out often do not pay any attention on environmental safety. Therefore, this activity has potential to damage the natural environment.

Natural damage caused by quarrying activity will lessen the number of plantations. Since the plantation has an important role in keeping water, it will indirectly influence water reserve.

4.9 Bencana Alam

Indonesia mempunyai letak geografis yang berpotensi terjadi bencana alam yang tinggi yang meliputi gempa bumi, tsunami, gunung meletus, longsor, dan angin puting beliung. Berdasarkan data BMG bahwa ratusan bahkan ribuan gempa bumi terjadi di Indonesia setiap tahun. Hampir semua wilayah di Indonesia pernah terjadi gempa. Wilayah yang berpotensi gempa adalah perairan disekitar Mentawai, Padang, Bengkulu, Lampung, Sulawesi Selatan, dan Sulawesi Tenggara.

BMG juga mencatat bahwa pada tahun 2004, terjadi 11 gunung merapi aktif, sedangkan pada tahun 2005 terjadi 9 gunung merapi yg aktif berpotensi meletus, akibatnya lebih dari 175 ribu penduduk menjadi korban. Pada tahun 2006, wilayah Indonesia diguncang gempa dengan magnitude lebih besar dari 4 R sebanyak 912 kejadian. Sebagian besar terjadi di laut dan frekuensi terbesar terjadi pada bulan Juli 2006 yakni sebanyak 181 kejadian yang menimbulkan tsunami di Pangandaran, Jawa Barat. Disamping bencana alam, Indonesia juga dilanda berbagai bencana penyakit antara lain, demam berdarah, flu burung, dan malaria.

4.9 Natural Disaster

The geographical position of Indonesia made it possible to experienced many kind of natural disasters, such as earthquake, tsunami, mount eruption, landslide, and cyclone. According to BMG, hundreds, even thousands, of earthquakes is occurred in Indonesia every year. Most regions in Indonesia have suffered by the earthquakes. Regions that have earthquake potential are territorial water around Mentawai, Padang, Bengkulu, Lampung, South and South-East of Sulawesi.

BMG also recorded that in the year of 2004, 11 active volcanoes have occurred; whereas in the year of 2005, 9 active mountains have the potential to erupt. As a result, more than 175 thousand residents become victim. In the year of 2006, Indonesia experienced a large magnitude of earthquake. The magnitude that was more than 4 Ritcher-scale occurred 912 times, mostly took place in the sea. The largest frequency, as much as 181, occurred on July 2006 and generated tsunami in Pangandaran, West Java. Beside natural disaster, Indonesia is also knocked over by various diseases, such as blood fever, bird flu, and malaria.

Gempa bumi bisa terjadi karena kegiatan gempa vulkanik (aktivitas gunung berapi) dan gempa tektonik. Rangkaian dari gempa bumi jika gempa terjadi di lautan mengakibatkan gelombang pasang atau dikenal dengan gelombang pasang Tsunami. Di Indonesia gelombang Tsunami pernah terjadi yaitu pada tahun 2004 di Provinsi Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam dan Nias, tahun 2006 di Pangandaran Jawa Barat dan pada tahun 2000 di Provinsi Bengkulu.

Selama tahun 2006 telah terjadi beberapa gempa di beberapa daerah di Indonesia. Kekuatan gempa yang disajikan di sini yang mempunyai kekuatan 5,0 skala richter ke atas. Kekuatan gempa yang mencapai lebih dari 7 skala richter pernah terjadi di beberapa daerah tahun 2006 yaitu di Tual-Maluku Utara, Makassar-Sulawesi Selatan, Saumlaki-Ambon dan Sorong-Papua Barat

Gempa yang berkekuatan besar belum tentu menimbulkan kerusakan yang besar pula, hal ini tergantung dari pusat gempanya. Dari beberapa lokasi gempa yang berkekuatan diatas 7 skala richter, ternyata kerusakan tidak separah bila dibandingkan dengan gempa yang terjadi di Bantul-Yogyakarta yang hanya berkekuatan

Earthquake can be caused either by volcanic or tectonic activities. If the volcanic eruption or earth movement takes place in the submarine, it will produce a great sea wave or tidal wave which called Tsunami. In 2004, Tsunami took place in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province and Nias, in 2006 it took place in Pangandaran West Java and 2000 in Bengkulu.

During 2006 there are several earthquakes in Indonesia with magnitude of more than 5.0 Richter scale. In 2006 earthquake with magnitude of 7 Richter scale even occur in several provinces in Indonesia i.e. earthquake in Padang Panjang. Table 4.39 shows that in 2006, the Nabire is the most frequent province having earthquake, i.e. in Tual-Nort Maluku, Makasar-South Sulawesi, Saumlaki-Ambon and Sorong-West Papua.

The earthquakes with big magnitude is not always brought very bad damage, it depends on the center of the earthquakes itself. In fact, some places which have the magnitude over 7 Richter scale did not get the damage as bad as some places with 5.7 Richter scale of earthquakes magnitude, such as Bantul-Yogyakarta.

5,7 skala richter.

Gempa yang dialami diwilayah Indonesia ternyata dari tahun 2002 sampai dengan 2006 semakin meningkat. Peningkatan ini terjadi hampir disemua daerah, kecuali pulau Kalimantan, karena pulau ini jarang sekali mengalami gempa.

The earthquakes that happened in Indonesia during 2002 – 2006 is increasing. And these increasing happened in almost provinces, excluding Kalimantan island because the earthquakes happens rarely in this island

Tabel 4.1 Keadaan Iklim Indonesia di Stasiun Pengamatan, 2005 - 2006**4.1 Indonesia Climate in Monitoring Station, 2005 - 2006****Table**

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Stasiun <i>Station</i> | Suhu Udara <i>Temperature (°C)</i> | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | | Min | | Max | | Rata-rata | |
| | | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| N Aceh Darussalam | Blang Bintang | - | 34.9 | - | 19.4 | 26.7 | 26.7 |
| Sumatera Utara | Japura Rengat | 23.6 | 34.6 | 32.7 | 23.0 | 27.0 | 27.8 |
| Sumatera Barat | Tabing | 23.0 | 33.0 | 31.2 | 19.4 | 25.9 | 26.1 |
| Riau | Meteorologi | 21.3 | 35.2 | 34.6 | 23.8 | 26.9 | 27.7 |
| Jambi | Klimatologi Sungai Duren | 22.6 | 32.0 | 31.9 | 22.8 | 26.8 | 26.8 |
| Sumatera Selatan | Sultan Mahmud Badaruddir | 24.0 | 35.0 | 32.6 | 18.8 | 27.1 | 27.1 |
| Bengkulu | Fatmawati Soekarno | 23.4 | 33.1 | 30.9 | 18.6 | 25.7 | 26.1 |
| Lampung | Raden Inten II | - | 34.6 | - | 20.8 | - | 26.2 |
| Bangka Belitung | Meteorologi | 23.9 | 34.0 | 31.6 | 20.4 | 27.3 | 27.3 |
| Kepulauan Riau | Kijang | 26.8 | 32.6 | 33.3 | 22.2 | 21.5 | 25.4 |
| DKI Jakarta | Maritim Tanjung Priok | 36.7 | 35.6 | 23.2 | 23.0 | 28.5 | 28.5 |
| Jawa Barat | Geofisika | 31.2 | 31.0 | 16.0 | 18.4 | 23.4 | 23.4 |
| Jawa Tengah | Maritim | 37.2 | 34.0 | 22.0 | 21.8 | 27.9 | 27.2 |
| DI Yogyakarta | Meteorologi | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Timur | Perak | 36.8 | 37.4 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 29.2 | 28.7 |
| Banten | Meteorologi | 33.0 | 34.1 | 22.2 | 21.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 |
| Bali | Ngurah Rai | 27.0 | 32.3 | 32.9 | 19.0 | 20.8 | 26.7 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | M. Salahuddin | 27.8 | 33.6 | 36.8 | 20.2 | 18.8 | 26.8 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | El Tari | 27.2 | - | 35.0 | - | 21.2 | - |
| Kalimantan Barat | Supadio | 35.2 | 35.2 | 21.6 | 20.8 | 26.5 | 26.9 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | Tjilik Riwut | 35.3 | 35.6 | 21.4 | 19.3 | 27.0 | 27.2 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | Meteorologi | 33 | 35.7 | 22.9 | 21.6 | 26.93 | 27.3 |
| Kalimantan Timur | Meteorologi | 31.5 | - | 23.7 | - | 27.23 | - |
| Sulawesi Utara | Kayuwatu | 33.7 | 35.0 | 21.2 | 19.7 | 26.6 | 26.2 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | Lalos | 34.2 | 32.8 | 20.0 | 20.9 | 26.7 | 26.6 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | Klimatologi Panakukang | 36.3 | 35.4 | 20.0 | 19.8 | 27.0 | 27.0 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | Meteorologi | 35.2 | 33.4 | 20.6 | 18.2 | 27.3 | 25.7 |
| Gorontalo | Jalaluddin | 34.5 | 35.0 | 22.9 | 18.9 | 26.8 | 26.9 |
| Sulawesi Barat | Meteorologi | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku | Meteorologi | 32.4 | 34.5 | 20.4 | 20.1 | 27.1 | 26.2 |
| Maluku Utara | Babullah | 33.0 | 33.0 | 21.6 | 19.0 | 26.9 | 26.8 |
| Papua Barat | Meteorologi | 33.8 | 32.8 | 23.0 | 22.2 | 28.1 | 27.5 |
| Papua | Meteorologi | 32.0 | 32.1 | 21.5 | 20.2 | 26.9 | 27.1 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.1*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Stasiun <i>Station</i> | Kelembaban <i>Humidity (%)</i> | | Kecepatan Angin <i>Wind Velvity (mls)</i> | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|--|------|
| | | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N Aceh Darussalam | Blang Bintang | 80.4 | 80.8 | 3.4 | 2.4 |
| Sumatera Utara | Japura Rengat | 83.8 | 81.0 | 5.7 | 8.0 |
| Sumatera Barat | Tabing | 79.0 | 78.0 | 6.0 | 5.5 |
| Riau | Meteorologi | 83.7 | 79.6 | 5.1 | 4.3 |
| Jambi | Klimatologi Sungai Duren | 84.8 | 85.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Sumatera Selatan | Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II | 82.5 | 80.0 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| Bengkulu | Fatmawati Soekarno | 84.3 | 83.3 | 2.8 | 4.3 |
| Lampung | Raden Inten II | - | 74.6 | - | 2.8 |
| Bangka Belitung | Meteorologi | 82.7 | 78.9 | 2.7 | 3.9 |
| Kepulauan Riau | Kijang | 84.3 | 82.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| DKI Jakarta | Maritim Tanjung Priok | 75.5 | 70.7 | 5.5 | 3.0 |
| Jawa Barat | Geofisika | 83.2 | 84.2 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| Jawa Tengah | Maritim | 76.2 | 77.8 | 3.0 | 3.6 |
| DI Yogyakarta | Meteorologi | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Timur | Perak | 73.7 | 72.6 | 3.2 | 4.1 |
| Banten | Meteorologi | 85.0 | 81.4 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| Bali | Ngurah Rai | 80.8 | 80.0 | 5.6 | 7.3 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | M. Salahuddin | 74.7 | 84.5 | 4.8 | 2.4 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | El Tari | 75.8 | - | 6.6 | - |
| Kalimantan Barat | Supadio | 87.6 | 85.3 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | Tjilik Riwut | 84.2 | 82.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | Meteorologi | 83.6 | 76.2 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Kalimantan Timur | Meteorologi | 83.3 | - | 7.5 | - |
| Sulawesi Utara | Kayuwatu | 84.4 | 83.4 | 4.1 | 2.7 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | Lalos | 84.1 | 85.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | Klimatologi Panakukang | 79.9 | 77.0 | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | Meteorologi | 78.0 | 74.0 | 3.2 | 4.9 |
| Gorontalo | Jalaluddin | 82.3 | 80.6 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Sulawesi Barat | Meteorologi | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku | Meteorologi | 76.4 | 81.6 | 7.2 | 4.5 |
| Maluku Utara | Babullah | 81.3 | 80.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Papua Barat | Meteorologi | 79.9 | 80.9 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| Papua | Meteorologi | 87.6 | 86.2 | 2.8 | 4.1 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.1*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Stasiun <i>Station</i> | Jumlah Curah Hujan <i>Rainfall</i> (mm) | | Jumlah Hari Hujan (hari/day) | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 |
| | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| N Aceh Darussalam | Blang Bintang | 963.7 | 506.7 | 83.0 | 61.0 |
| Sumatera Utara | Japura Rengat | 776.7 | 222.5 | 93.0 | 19.0 |
| Sumatera Barat | Tabing | 1,533.6 | 776.0 | 51.0 | 40.0 |
| Riau | Meteorologi | 407.4 | 537.6 | 15.0 | 33.0 |
| Jambi | Klimatologi Sungai Duren | 1,137.0 | 424.7 | 78.0 | 34.0 |
| Sumatera Selatan | Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II | 1,356.9 | 1,442.0 | 90.0 | 93.0 |
| Bengkulu | Fatmawati Soekarno | 3,575.7 | 2,313.8 | 226.0 | 143.0 |
| Lampung | Raden Inten II | - | 560.3 | - | 54.0 |
| Bangka Belitung | Meteorologi | 2,381.1 | 1,172.3 | 187.0 | 91.0 |
| Kepulauan Riau | Kijang | 751.2 | 491.2 | 54.0 | 25.0 |
| DKI Jakarta | Maritim Tanjung Priok | 1,283.3 | 527.1 | 102.0 | 39.4 |
| Jawa Barat | Geofisika | 1,796.3 | 1,368.0 | 185.0 | 123.0 |
| Jawa Tengah | Maritim | 1,145.5 | 1,142.0 | 115.0 | 39.9 |
| DI Yogyakarta | Meteorologi | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Timur | Perak | 2,260.8 | 446.2 | 124.0 | 70.0 |
| Banten | Meteorologi | 192.0 | 563.0 | 18.0 | 68.0 |
| Bali | Ngurah Rai | 1,415.1 | 1,096.9 | 128.0 | 74.0 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | M. Salahuddin | 104.7 | 236.1 | 36.0 | 25.0 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | El Tari | 476.3 | - | 30.0 | - |
| Kalimantan Barat | Supadio | 2,787.7 | 1,528.2 | 186.0 | 93.0 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | Tjilik Riwut | 1,291.9 | 539.7 | 113.0 | 62.0 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | Meteorologi | 1,450.8 | 749.7 | 151.0 | 72.0 |
| Kalimantan Timur | Meteorologi | 1,386.8 | - | 118.0 | - |
| Sulawesi Utara | Kayuwatu | 1,538.0 | 2,890.9 | 90.0 | 192.0 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | Lalos | 1,204.8 | 1,178.0 | 128.0 | 119.0 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | Klimatologi Panakukang | 1,197.0 | 2,195.0 | 83.0 | 88.0 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | Meteorologi | 239.0 | 1.5 | 19.0 | 2.0 |
| Gorontalo | Jalaluddin | 465.0 | 677.0 | 78.0 | 77.0 |
| Sulawesi Barat | Meteorologi | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku | Meteorologi | 143.4 | 2,130.7 | 27.0 | 117.0 |
| Maluku Utara | Babullah | 1,454.0 | 1,115.0 | 132.0 | 75.0 |
| Papua Barat | Meteorologi | 142.5 | 45.1 | 27.0 | 18.0 |
| Papua | Meteorologi | 948.5 | 708.4 | 94.3 | 25.0 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.1*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Stasiun <i>Station</i> | Tekanan Atmosferi <i>Atmospheric Pressure (mb)</i> | | Penyinaran Matahari <i>Duration of Sun Shine (%)</i> | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------|---|------|
| | | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N.Aceh Darussalam | Blang Bintang | 1,009.1 | 1,009.5 | 40.6 | 54.4 |
| Sumatera Utara | Japura Rengat | 1,010.0 | 1,009.1 | 45.7 | 4.8 |
| Sumatera Barat | Tabing | 1,010.8 | 1,010.5 | 59.0 | 53.5 |
| Riau | Meteorologi | 1,009.7 | 1,009.6 | 49.0 | 47.0 |
| Jambi | Klimatologi Sungai Duren | - | - | 50.6 | 48.5 |
| Sumatera Selatan | Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II | 1,011.4 | 1,010.7 | 58.4 | 54.5 |
| Bengkulu | Fatmawati Soekarno | 1,008.8 | 1,008.8 | 59.0 | 67.1 |
| Lampung | Raden Inten II | - | 1,012.0 | - | 69.2 |
| Bangka Belitung | Meteorologi | 1,010.5 | 1,010.7 | 41.8 | 44.4 |
| Kepulauan Riau | Kijang | 1,011.2 | 1,011.0 | 51.5 | 46.0 |
| DKI Jakarta | Maritim Tanjung Priok | 1,010.7 | 1,011.5 | 55.1 | 72.4 |
| Jawa Barat | Geofisika | 922.2 | 921.4 | 58.8 | 54.6 |
| Jawa Tengah | Maritim | 1,011.0 | 1,010.3 | 70.3 | 54.1 |
| DI Yogyakarta | Meteorologi | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Timur | Perak | 1,011.8 | 1,011.1 | 77.3 | 80.5 |
| Banten | Meteorologi | 1,009.2 | 1,008.8 | 58.0 | 64.2 |
| Bali | Ngurah Rai | 1,009.8 | 1,009.7 | 82.1 | 76.2 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | M. Salahuddin | 1,011.9 | 1,010.6 | 84.2 | 73.0 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | El Tari | 1,010.4 | - | 72.0 | - |
| Kalimantan Barat | Supadio | 1,010.2 | 1,009.2 | 64.1 | 60.1 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | Tjilik Riwut | 1,013.1 | 1,013.4 | 58.0 | 52.3 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | Meteorologi | 1,011.6 | 1,012.0 | 54.5 | 65.4 |
| Kalimantan Timur | Meteorologi | 1,010.8 | - | 51.2 | - |
| Sulawesi Utara | Kayuwatu | 1,001.2 | 999.9 | 46.6 | 44.6 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | Lalos | 1,010.3 | 1,010.1 | 64.1 | 63.9 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | Klimatologi Panakukang | 1,012.5 | 1,012.0 | 73.6 | 68.9 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | Meteorologi | 1,013.3 | 1,015.1 | 74.0 | 85.0 |
| Gorontalo | Jalaluddin | 1,010.0 | 1,009.9 | 58.0 | 62.3 |
| Sulawesi Barat | Meteorologi | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku | Meteorologi | 1,013.4 | 1,011.1 | 86.1 | 58.5 |
| Maluku Utara | Babullah | 1,011.3 | 1,011.0 | 59.1 | 62.4 |
| Papua Barat | Meteorologi | 1,006.6 | 1,008.5 | 34.5 | 35.0 |
| Papua | Meteorologi | 1,009.1 | 1,007.6 | 49.8 | 55.3 |

Sumber / : Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika

Source Meteorological and Geophysical Board

Tabel 4.2 Analisis Air Hujan di Beberapa Kota di Indonesia, 2005-2006
Result of Rainfall Analysis in Several Cities in Indonesia, 2005 - 2006

Table

| Kota/Stasiun City/Station | Tahun Year | Derajat Keasaman Acidity Ph | | Daya Hantar Conductivity Mho/cm | | Kalsium Calcium Ca Mg/l | |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| | | Max (3) | Min (4) | Max (5) | Min (6) | Max (7) | Min (8) |
| (1) | (2) | | | | | | |
| Jayapura/Angkasa Pura | 2005 | 4.91 | 4.43 | 14.47 | 7.34 | 0.65 | 0.14 |
| | 2006 | 5.13 | 4.56 | 13.84 | 4.53 | 0.75 | 0.13 |
| Bandung | 2005 | 4.94 | 4.21 | 50.44 | 14.44 | 4.56 | 0.60 |
| | 2006 | 4.53 | 4.27 | 41.85 | 21.00 | 2.50 | 0.72 |
| Banjarmasin/Banjar Baru | 2005 | 5.30 | 4.94 | 26.89 | 11.80 | 1.64 | 1.07 |
| | 2006 | 4.95 | 4.63 | 10.68 | 7.85 | 0.35 | 0.22 |
| Beto Ambari | 2005 | 5.60 | 5.48 | 41.83 | 18.82 | 15.67 | 5.09 |
| | 2006 | 5.14 | 4.67 | 20.30 | 9.06 | 2.03 | 0.42 |
| Jakarta/BMG | 2005 | 4.48 | 4.17 | 60.79 | 28.85 | 1.81 | 0.29 |
| | 2006 | 4.70 | 4.34 | 42.71 | 21.47 | 1.87 | 0.30 |
| Citeko | 2005 | 5.05 | 4.85 | 18.47 | 15.76 | 0.55 | 0.39 |
| | 2006 | 4.93 | 4.64 | 37.73 | 36.47 | 1.92 | 1.29 |
| Kupang/Eltari | 2005 | 5.41 | 4.99 | 22.97 | 22.13 | 2.38 | 2.03 |
| | 2006 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| GAW | 2005 | 4.86 | 4.57 | 9.66 | 6.59 | 0.21 | 0.10 |
| | 2006 | 4.87 | 4.60 | 10.98 | 7.48 | 5.07 | 3.02 |
| Palembang/Kenten | 2005 | 5.30 | 4.39 | 28.43 | 6.94 | 4.46 | 0.31 |
| | 2006 | 5.13 | 4.65 | 38.63 | 17.77 | 1.59 | 0.41 |
| Denpasar/Ngurahrai | 2005 | 5.13 | 4.90 | 35.97 | 7.38 | 1.97 | 1.01 |
| | 2006 | 5.16 | 4.85 | 45.10 | 28.45 | 8.81 | 2.46 |
| Makasar/Panakukang | 2005 | 5.32 | 4.75 | 15.28 | 4.18 | 0.88 | 0.17 |
| | 2006 | 5.27 | 4.85 | 14.30 | 3.90 | 1.84 | 0.20 |
| Bengkulu/Pulau Baai | 2005 | 5.34 | 4.45 | 25.90 | 6.28 | 1.09 | 0.13 |
| | 2006 | 5.33 | 5.01 | 30.15 | 24.49 | 3.31 | 1.20 |
| Medan/Sampali | 2005 | 5.09 | 4.97 | 62.75 | 46.85 | 7.94 | 5.40 |
| | 2006 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manado/Samratulangi | 2005 | 5.14 | 4.67 | 30.48 | 8.71 | 0.57 | 0.18 |
| | 2006 | 5.68 | 4.87 | 34.94 | 23.96 | 5.92 | 2.15 |
| Mataram/Selaparang | 2005 | 5.05 | 4.84 | 16.57 | 13.27 | 0.33 | 0.25 |
| | 2006 | 4.86 | 4.43 | 18.65 | 8.55 | 0.73 | 0.34 |
| Siantan | 2005 | 5.12 | 4.92 | 16.59 | 10.50 | 1.62 | 0.92 |
| | 2006 | 5.41 | 5.02 | 26.37 | 19.68 | 3.95 | 0.93 |
| Manado/Winangun | 2005 | 5.18 | 4.69 | 14.43 | 4.33 | 0.53 | 0.12 |
| | 2006 | 5.06 | 4.50 | 12.32 | 3.42 | 0.38 | 0.11 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.2*

| Kota/Stasiun <i>City/Station</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Magnesium | | Natrium | | Kalium | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | <i>Magnesium</i> | | <i>Natrium</i> | | <i>Kalium</i> | |
| | | <i>Mg</i> | <i>Mg/l</i> | <i>Na</i> | <i>Na Mg/l</i> | <i>Ca</i> | <i>K Mg/l</i> |
| (1) | (2) | (9) | (10) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| Jayapura/Angkasa Pura | 2005 | 0.17 | 0.04 | 1.05 | 0.26 | 0.65 | 0.09 |
| | 2006 | 0.19 | 0.02 | 0.79 | 0.17 | 0.36 | 0.10 |
| Bandung | 2005 | 0.36 | 0.04 | 1.14 | 0.09 | 0.75 | 0.08 |
| | 2006 | 0.16 | 0.04 | 1.81 | 0.09 | 0.27 | 0.09 |
| Banjarmasin/Banjar Baru | 2005 | 0.24 | 0.11 | 0.88 | 0.25 | 0.39 | 0.12 |
| | 2006 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.32 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.05 |
| Beto Ambari | 2005 | 0.45 | 0.09 | 1.98 | 0.37 | 0.49 | 0.05 |
| | 2006 | 0.18 | 0.06 | 1.18 | 0.35 | 0.15 | 0.08 |
| Jakarta/BMG | 2005 | 0.26 | 0.04 | 0.96 | 0.21 | 0.61 | 0.10 |
| | 2006 | 0.95 | 0.04 | 4.70 | 4.34 | 42.71 | 21.47 |
| Citeko | 2005 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.56 | 0.29 | 0.45 | 0.21 |
| | 2006 | 0.55 | 0.21 | 0.59 | 0.46 | 1.65 | 1.41 |
| Kupang/Eltari | 2005 | 0.20 | 0.15 | 1.28 | 0.85 | 0.33 | 0.33 |
| | 2006 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| GAW | 2005 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.30 | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.08 |
| | 2006 | 0.25 | 0.04 | 11.08 | 1.71 | 0.80 | 0.16 |
| Palembang/Kenten | 2005 | 0.63 | 0.04 | 1.32 | 0.29 | 2.02 | 0.16 |
| | 2006 | 1.14 | 0.06 | 1.83 | 0.21 | 3.54 | 0.34 |
| Denpasar/Ngurahrai | 2005 | 0.69 | 0.24 | 7.14 | 1.29 | 0.56 | 0.20 |
| | 2006 | 2.14 | 0.74 | 28.32 | 8.53 | 0.79 | 0.29 |
| Makasar/Panakukang | 2005 | 0.15 | 0.02 | 1.16 | 0.12 | 0.24 | 0.04 |
| | 2006 | 0.11 | 0.02 | 0.66 | 0.16 | 1.29 | 0.10 |
| Bengkulu/Pulau Baai | 2005 | 0.47 | 0.05 | 3.60 | 0.41 | 0.53 | 0.08 |
| | 2006 | 0.80 | 0.27 | 2.90 | 1.04 | 0.94 | 0.41 |
| Medan/Sampali | 2005 | 0.50 | 0.34 | 6.18 | 2.04 | 1.36 | 0.73 |
| | 2006 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manado/Samratulangi | 2005 | 0.27 | 0.07 | 1.73 | 0.42 | 0.91 | 0.19 |
| | 2006 | 2.76 | 0.33 | 2.21 | 0.35 | 2.33 | 0.65 |
| Mataram/Selaparang | 2005 | 0.14 | 0.09 | 1.09 | 0.75 | 0.28 | 0.12 |
| | 2006 | 0.21 | 0.09 | 0.74 | 0.41 | 0.23 | 0.08 |
| Siantan | 2005 | 0.31 | 0.12 | 1.71 | 0.66 | 0.44 | 0.20 |
| | 2006 | 2.19 | 0.22 | 8.39 | 0.83 | 1.12 | 0.31 |
| Manado/Winangun | 2005 | 0.22 | 0.03 | 1.12 | 0.13 | 0.23 | 0.05 |
| | 2006 | 0.09 | 0.02 | 0.36 | 0.12 | 0.52 | 0.07 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.2*

| Kota/Stasiun <i>City/Station</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Amonium <i>Amonium</i> | | Klorida <i>Chloride</i> | | Sulphat <i>SO4 Mg/l</i> | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | | NH4 Mg/l | | Cl Mg/l | | | |
| | | Max (14) | Min (15) | Max (16) | Min (17) | Max (18) | Min (19) |
| (1) | (2) | | | | | | |
| Jayapura/Angkasa Pura | 2005 | 0.20 | 0.05 | 2.03 | 0.61 | 1.61 | 0.60 |
| | 2006 | 0.22 | 0.04 | 2.00 | 0.45 | 1.23 | 0.28 |
| Bandung | 2005 | 0.87 | 0.05 | 2.65 | 0.24 | 5.02 | 1.45 |
| | 2006 | 0.29 | 0.02 | 1.05 | 0.25 | 4.68 | 2.14 |
| Banjarmasin/Banjar Baru | 2005 | 0.69 | 0.13 | 1.77 | 0.63 | 2.63 | 1.10 |
| | 2006 | 0.36 | 0.18 | 1.89 | 0.30 | 1.08 | 0.64 |
| Beto Ambari | 2005 | 0.38 | 0.00 | 4.43 | 0.65 | 4.74 | 0.54 |
| | 2006 | 0.13 | 0.02 | 2.76 | 0.87 | 1.90 | 0.29 |
| Jakarta/BMG | 2005 | 0.53 | 0.20 | 3.19 | 0.50 | 7.62 | 3.31 |
| | 2006 | 1.87 | 0.30 | 0.95 | 0.04 | 4.70 | 4.34 |
| Citeko | 2005 | 1.19 | 0.94 | 1.45 | 0.59 | 2.51 | 2.30 |
| | 2006 | 1.57 | 1.11 | 2.11 | 1.71 | 6.44 | 5.78 |
| Kupang/Eltari | 2005 | 0.93 | 0.31 | 2.70 | 2.04 | 1.62 | 1.42 |
| | 2006 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| GAW | 2005 | 0.27 | 0.09 | 0.35 | 0.22 | 0.66 | 0.30 |
| | 2006 | 0.16 | 0.09 | 0.37 | 0.22 | 0.91 | 0.51 |
| Palembang/Kenten | 2005 | 2.98 | 0.68 | 5.95 | 0.62 | 2.48 | 0.91 |
| | 2006 | 3.28 | 0.62 | 14.88 | 1.08 | 3.26 | 2.17 |
| Denpasar/Ngurahrai | 2005 | 0.80 | 0.08 | 11.69 | 2.87 | 3.47 | 1.27 |
| | 2006 | 0.52 | 0.09 | 10.87 | 6.18 | 2.75 | 1.75 |
| Makasar/Panakukang | 2005 | 0.40 | 0.08 | 2.24 | 0.29 | 1.62 | 0.31 |
| | 2006 | 0.38 | 0.05 | 1.47 | 0.25 | 1.31 | 0.21 |
| Bengkulu/Pulau Baai | 2005 | 1.00 | 0.10 | 3.76 | 0.68 | 4.61 | 0.45 |
| | 2006 | 1.29 | 0.48 | 12.53 | 4.45 | 6.90 | 2.01 |
| Medan/Sampali | 2005 | 0.56 | 0.36 | 4.30 | 2.14 | 8.97 | 5.44 |
| | 2006 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manado/Samratulangi | 2005 | 1.05 | 0.11 | 3.43 | 0.89 | 2.99 | 0.64 |
| | 2006 | 1.13 | 0.16 | 4.48 | 1.75 | 3.63 | 1.13 |
| Mataram/Selaparang | 2005 | 0.40 | 0.21 | 1.36 | 0.96 | 1.07 | 0.85 |
| | 2006 | 0.88 | 0.17 | 1.79 | 0.96 | 1.38 | 0.49 |
| Siantan | 2005 | 0.60 | 0.19 | 2.82 | 1.12 | 1.11 | 0.55 |
| | 2006 | 2.57 | 0.19 | 13.58 | 1.20 | 7.20 | 0.87 |
| Manado/Winangun | 2005 | 0.29 | 0.06 | 1.69 | 0.32 | 1.11 | 0.28 |
| | 2006 | 0.30 | 0.03 | 1.22 | 0.29 | 1.00 | 0.17 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.2*

| Kota/Stasiun <i>City/Station</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Nitrat NO ₃ Mg/l | | Kesadahan Total <i>Total Hardness</i> Mg/l | | Keasaman <i>Acidity</i> (μeg/l) | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------|--|------|---|-------|
| | | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min |
| | | (1) | (2) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) |
| Jayapura/Angkasa Pura | 2005 | 0.10 | 0.02 | 0.79 | 0.18 | 24.82 | 7.19 |
| | 2006 | 0.23 | 0.02 | 0.94 | 0.16 | 17.24 | 4.31 |
| Bandung | 2005 | 11.39 | 1.32 | 3.57 | 0.50 | 44.15 | 20.10 |
| | 2006 | 7.78 | 3.02 | 2.62 | 0.59 | 54.02 | 29.86 |
| Banjarmasin/Banjar Baru | 2005 | 1.44 | 0.50 | 1.95 | 1.20 | 19.16 | 4.64 |
| | 2006 | 1.28 | 0.69 | 0.29 | 0.20 | 22.38 | 10.51 |
| Beto Ambari | 2005 | 2.82 | 0.07 | 16.09 | 5.19 | 0.58 | 0.18 |
| | 2006 | 0.11 | 0.01 | 2.20 | 0.49 | 26.63 | 5.62 |
| Jakarta/BMG | 2005 | 10.68 | 2.37 | 2.63 | 0.35 | 61.80 | 45.10 |
| | 2006 | 42.71 | 21.47 | 1.87 | 0.30 | 0.95 | 0.04 |
| Citeko | 2005 | 1.88 | 1.62 | 0.64 | 0.40 | 37.74 | 13.59 |
| | 2006 | 2.48 | 2.04 | 1.45 | 0.50 | 15.44 | 6.13 |
| Kupang/Eltari | 2005 | 0.93 | 0.54 | 445.48 | 2.18 | 18.60 | 1.26 |
| | 2006 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| GAW | 2005 | 0.27 | 0.01 | 0.25 | 0.12 | 25.30 | 16.18 |
| | 2006 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 5.30 | 3.11 | 18.27 | 6.31 |
| Palembang/Kenten | 2005 | 3.46 | 0.46 | 5.10 | 0.37 | 20.20 | 0.24 |
| | 2006 | 1.89 | 0.11 | 6.55 | 0.42 | 24.54 | 11.19 |
| Denpasar/Ngurahrai | 2005 | 0.52 | 0.14 | 3.18 | 1.29 | 30.07 | 12.09 |
| | 2006 | 0.93 | 0.77 | 10.98 | 3.20 | 8.60 | 4.74 |
| Makasar/Panakukang | 2005 | 0.58 | 0.09 | 1.01 | 0.20 | 24.29 | 7.34 |
| | 2006 | 0.68 | 0.16 | 2.76 | 0.25 | 9.78 | 2.96 |
| Bengkulu/Pulau Baai | 2005 | 1.70 | 0.05 | 1.55 | 0.16 | 20.54 | 6.00 |
| | 2006 | 3.12 | 0.61 | 4.10 | 1.48 | 12.96 | 4.86 |
| Medan/Sampali | 2005 | 4.62 | 4.21 | 8.44 | 5.74 | 6.70 | 0.00 |
| | 2006 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manado/Samratulangi | 2005 | 0.90 | 0.09 | 0.82 | 0.26 | 27.26 | 10.14 |
| | 2006 | 1.59 | 0.32 | 8.67 | 2.48 | 12.91 | 2.81 |
| Mataram/Selaparang | 2005 | 1.74 | 0.74 | 0.47 | 0.34 | 27.27 | 15.95 |
| | 2006 | 1.52 | 0.36 | 0.94 | 0.43 | 12.13 | 2.75 |
| Siantan | 2005 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 1.64 | 1.12 | 33.34 | 13.93 |
| | 2006 | 1.79 | 0.35 | 6.12 | 1.14 | 17.92 | 6.53 |
| Manado/Winangun | 2005 | 0.33 | 0.04 | 1.18 | 0.15 | 38.48 | 10.44 |
| | 2006 | 0.31 | 0.05 | 0.46 | 0.13 | 14.62 | 5.28 |

Sumber / : Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika

Source Meteorological and Geophysical Board

Tabel 4.3 Rata-rata Bulanan Konsentrasi Partikel Terlarut di Udara Beberapa Kota menurut Bulan dan Kota (mgr/m³), 2005-2006
Table 4.3 Monthly Average of Suspended Particulate Matter in Several Cities by Month and Cities (mgr/m³), 2005-2006

| Bulan Month | Tahun Year | Palembang/ Kenten | Bengkulu/ P. Baai | Lampung/ Branti | Jakarta/ Ancol | Jakarta/ Angkasa Pura | Jakarta/ BMG |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Januari <i>January</i> | 2005 | 55.45 | 32.09 | - | 111.65 | 51.49 | 131.84 |
| | 2006 | 40.37 | 31.58 | - | 142.79 | 42.55 | 78.19 |
| Pebruari <i>February</i> | 2005 | 66.57 | 35.56 | 58.19 | 106.33 | 50.20 | 66.94 |
| | 2006 | 49.98 | 45.49 | - | 149.02 | 45.72 | 114.79 |
| Maret <i>March</i> | 2005 | 52.70 | 34.62 | - | 171.91 | 28.80 | 160.03 |
| | 2006 | 53.05 | 42.65 | - | 285.04 # | 59.43 | 111.48 |
| April <i>April</i> | 2005 | 63.33 | 39.20 | - | 186.86 | 100.68 | 178.58 |
| | 2006 | 72.29 | 38.32 | - | 221.04 | 61.35 | 149.40 |
| Mei <i>May</i> | 2005 | 64.46 | 48.30 | - | 235.24 | - | 315.89 # |
| | 2006 | 61.49 | 68.51 | 30.79 | 256.52 | 66.74 | 124.53 |
| Juni <i>June</i> | 2005 | 59.46 | 56.69 | - | 230.47 | - | 230.98 |
| | 2006 | 95.85 | 46.04 | 51.70 | 381.51 # | 58.83 | 195.76 |
| July <i>July</i> | 2005 | - | 43.86 | 106.86 | 278.59 | 42.34 | 163.31 |
| | 2006 | 72.41 | 74.51 | 37.35 | 347.84 # | 69.99 | 161.81 |
| Agustus <i>August</i> | 2005 | 29.71 | 45.95 | 125.12 | 343.74 # | 40.57 | 141.69 |
| | 2006 | 119.85 | - | 72.42 | 355.49 # | - | 245.34 |
| September <i>September</i> | 2005 | - | 40.45 | 107.28 | 256.07 | 56.34 | 209.76 |
| | 2006 | 191.68 | 90.11 | 98.63 | 436.15 # | 148.24 | 306.66 # |
| Okttober <i>October</i> | 2005 | - | 30.30 | 83.33 | 237.22 | 102.84 | 137.00 |
| | 2006 | 509.75 # | 79.35 | 61.99 | 293.99 # | - | 226.75 |
| Nopember <i>November</i> | 2005 | - | 36.65 | 83.33 | 230.08 | 45.35 | 127.89 |
| | 2006 | 50.98 | 64.78 | 84.39 | 335.83 # | - | 267.01 # |
| Desember <i>December</i> | 2005 | 67.15 | 42.21 | - | 191.55 | - | 106.07 |
| | 2006 | 73.00 | 22.35 | 25.89 | 92.91 | 19.69 | 263.38 # |

Lanjutan Tabel / Continued Table 4.3

| Bulan <i>Month</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Jakarta/ Monas | Jakarta/ Glodok | Bandung | Citeko | Cibeureum | Delta |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| Januari | 2005 | 91.83 | 327.11 | - | 29.00 | - | - |
| <i>January</i> | 2006 | 77.19 | 230.24 | 25.84 | | 24.73 | 564.96 |
| Pebruari | 2005 | 118.97 | 218.98 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>February</i> | 2006 | 125.80 | 309.15 | 24.66 | | 26.94 | 725.63 |
| Maret | 2005 | 105.15 | 361.00 | 86.48 | 44.81 | - | - |
| <i>March</i> | 2006 | 91.33 | 291.49 | 44.08 | | 30.31 | 592.89 |
| April | 2005 | 129.45 | 324.71 | 83.76 | 70.33 | - | - |
| <i>April</i> | 2006 | 106.11 | 360.52 | 29.62 | | 19.99 | 521.84 |
| Mei | 2005 | 135.03 | 333.75 | 91.51 | - | - | - |
| <i>May</i> | 2006 | 145.53 | 532.95 | 36.15 | | 32.49 | 532.48 |
| Juni | 2005 | 152.02 | 415.07 | 110.31 | 102.84 | - | - |
| <i>June</i> | 2006 | 151.45 | 761.00 | 105.98 | | 95.80 | 575.91 |
| Juli | 2005 | 148.37 | 525.36 | 148.62 | 100.87 | - | - |
| <i>July</i> | 2006 | 140.63 | 391.31 | | | 94.27 | 510.00 |
| Agustus | 2005 | 190.23 | 568.27 | 202.10 | 248.37 | - | - |
| <i>August</i> | 2006 | 165.07 | 569.54 | | | | 622.31 |
| September | 2005 | 153.28 | 449.37 | 145.70 | 112.71 | - | - |
| <i>September</i> | 2006 | 187.24 | 416.50 | 153.78 | | 155.02 | 616.47 |
| Oktober | 2005 | 145.46 | 427.55 | 157.44 | 113.90 | - | - |
| <i>October</i> | 2006 | 103.84 | 434.09 | 181.84 | 85.19 | - | - |
| Nopember | 2005 | 112.49 | 361.60 | 44.00 | 65.30 | - | - |
| <i>November</i> | 2006 | 145.43 | 333.76 | | 58.08 | - | - |
| Desember | 2005 | 134.04 | 358.32 | 43.90 | 45.24 | - | - |
| <i>December</i> | 2006 | 142.67 | 192.31 | 68.97 | 34.42 | - | - |

Lanjutan Tabel / Continued Table 4.3

| Bulan <i>Month</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Tangerang | Semarang | Cilacap | Sampali | Maros | Temindung |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-----------|
| (1) | (2) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) |
| Januari | 2005 | 120.81 | - | 35.35 | - | - | - |
| <i>January</i> | 2006 | 13.50 | 38.20 | 40.17 | 106.77 | 41.48 | - |
| Pebruari | 2005 | 180.12 | - | 33.54 | - | - | - |
| <i>February</i> | 2006 | 174.23 | 73.98 | 45.55 | 126.06 | 68.85 | - |
| Maret | 2005 | 117.07 | - | 35.44 | - | - | - |
| <i>March</i> | 2006 | 154.10 | 146.52 | 78.77 | 109.29 | 108.50 | - |
| April | 2005 | - | - | 34.18 | - | - | - |
| <i>April</i> | 2006 | 157.65 | 152.94 | 31.64 | 30.27 | 73.70 | 63.22 |
| Mei | 2005 | 112.21 | - | 35.78 | - | - | - |
| <i>May</i> | 2006 | 236.00 | 249.49 | 32.29 | 74.76 | 66.23 | 85.45 |
| Juni | 2005 | 163.06 | - | 42.24 | - | - | - |
| <i>June</i> | 2006 | 323.44 # | 428.22 # | 33.99 | 87.54 | 87.21 | 71.03 |
| Juli | 2005 | 244.48 | - | 37.79 | - | - | - |
| <i>July</i> | 2006 | 263.45 | - | - | - | 182.85 | 91.42 |
| Agustus | 2005 | - | - | 49.78 | - | - | - |
| <i>August</i> | 2006 | - | - | - | - | - | 125.57 |
| September | 2005 | - | - | 60.33 | - | - | - |
| <i>September</i> | 2006 | - | - | 102.42 | 120.57 | 231.02 | 109.38 |
| Oktober | 2005 | 214.33 | - | 42.84 | - | - | - |
| <i>October</i> | 2006 | 263.07 | - | 26.22 | 108.27 | 126.56 | 141.32 |
| Nopember | 2005 | 238.08 | - | 36.15 | - | - | - |
| <i>November</i> | 2006 | - | - | - | - | - | 104.34 |
| Desember | 2005 | 137.77 | - | 41.80 | - | - | - |
| <i>December</i> | 2006 | 161.77 | - | - | - | - | 95.58 |

Lanjutan Tabel / Continued Table 4.3

| Bulan Month | Tahun Year | Denpasar | Mataram/ Selaparang | Mokmer | Banjarbaru | Samratulangi | Winangun |
|------------------|---------------|----------|------------------------|--------|------------|--------------|----------|
| (1) | (2) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) |
| Januari | 2005 | 131.46 | 92.67 | 16.18 | - | - | - |
| <i>January</i> | 2006 | 39.39 | - | 10.62 | 14.55 | 12.31 | 30.42 |
| Pebruari | 2005 | - | 60.04 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>February</i> | 2006 | 61.08 | - | 9.54 | 28.35 | 10.67 | 31.43 |
| Maret | 2005 | - | 75.12 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>March</i> | 2006 | 56.56 | - | 11.57 | 19.23 | 18.28 | 54.64 |
| April | 2005 | 60.13 | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>April</i> | 2006 | 68.02 | - | 10.93 | 14.55 | 22.46 | 81.29 |
| Mei | 2005 | 57.07 | 99.10 | 12.66 | - | - | - |
| <i>May</i> | 2006 | 45.47 | - | 15.60 | 25.96 | 20.94 | 71.07 |
| Juni | 2005 | 71.90 | 83.90 | 31.57 | - | - | - |
| <i>June</i> | 2006 | 62.37 | - | 15.14 | - | 20.25 | 202.74 |
| Juli | 2005 | 50.57 | 95.12 | 20.49 | - | - | - |
| <i>July</i> | 2006 | - | - | 12.20 | 37.35 | 21.30 | 88.50 |
| Agustus | 2005 | 66.89 | 92.29 | 25.53 | - | - | - |
| <i>August</i> | 2006 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| September | 2005 | 75.81 | 70.49 | 12.49 | - | - | - |
| <i>September</i> | 2006 | - | - | 13.02 | 76.24 | 25.95 | 88.19 |
| Okttober | 2005 | 73.62 | 88.30 | 29.54 | - | - | - |
| <i>October</i> | 2006 | - | - | 14.44 | 198.95 | 26.81 | 58.67 |
| Nopember | 2005 | 82.78 | 71.97 | 18.04 | - | - | - |
| <i>November</i> | 2006 | - | 57.46 | 11.84 | - | - | 47.53 |
| Desember | 2005 | - | 78.89 | 17.72 | - | - | - |
| <i>December</i> | 2006 | - | - | 14.35 | 61.87 | - | 44.10 |

Sumber/
Source : Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika
Keterangan/
Note : Nilai ambang batas/*Threshold value* = 260 $\mu\text{gr}/\text{m}^3$
^{#)} Melewati Ambang Batas/*Over Threshold*

Tabel 4.4 Rata-rata Bulanan Hasil Pengukuran Konsentrasi Gas SO₂ dan NO₂ di Stasiun BMG Jakarta

(ppm/24 jam), 2002-2006

Table 4.4 Monthly Average of SO₂ and NO₂ Concentration in Jakarta (ppm/24 jam), 2002-2006

| Bulan/ Month | 2002 | | 2003 | | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | SO ₂ | NO ₂ |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| Januari/January | 0.005 | 0.007 | 0.003 | 0.014 | 0.001 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.014 | 0.007 | 0.005 |
| Pebruari/February | 0.006 | 0.014 | 0.004 | 0.010 | 0.001 | 0.007 | 0.004 | 0.021 | 0.007 | 0.013 |
| Maret/March | 0.007 | 0.015 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.009 | 0.047 | 0.004 | 0.021 | 0.006 | 0.008 |
| April/April | 0.006 | 0.011 | 0.006 | 0.012 | 0.004 | 0.066 | 0.004 | 0.017 | 0.004 | 0.007 |
| M e i / M a y | 0.007 | 0.012 | 0.008 | 0.015 | 0.007 | 0.065 | 0.004 | 0.019 | 0.005 | 0.000 |
| J u n i / J u n e | 0.007 | 0.012 | 0.005 | 0.016 | 0.007 | 0.013 | 0.006 | 0.012 | 0.002 | 0.011 |
| J u l i / J u l y | 0.007 | 0.013 | 0.007 | 0.023 | 0.006 | 0.014 | 0.006 | 0.014 | 0.005 | 0.019 |
| Agustus/August | 0.006 | 0.020 | 0.006 | 0.040 | 0.010 | 0.017 | 0.004 | 0.009 | 0.006 | 0.012 |
| September/September | 0.003 | 0.016 | 0.006 | 0.029 | 0.010 | 0.025 | 0.002 | 0.025 | 0.005 | 0.001 |
| Okttober/October | 0.006 | 0.017 | 0.009 | 0.036 | 0.005 | 0.015 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.001 |
| Nopember/November | 0.007 | 0.015 | 0.013 | 0.030 | 0.007 | 0.017 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0.002 |
| Desember/December | 0.004 | 0.014 | 0.004 | 0.007 | - | - | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.003 |

Sumber/ : Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika

Source Meteorological and Geophysical Board

Keterangan/ : Nilai ambang batas/Threshold value:

Note SO₂ = 0,10 ppm/24 jam

0.10 ppm/24 hours

NO₂ = 0,05 ppm/24 jam

0.05 ppm/24 hours

= Melewati ambang batas/Over Threshold

Tabel Penggunaan Lahan menurut Provinsi, 1994 - 2004**4.5 Land Use by Province, 1994 - 2004****Table**

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Budidaya Non Pertanian <i>Non Agriculture Culture</i> | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1994 (1) | 1998 (2) | 2002 (3) | 2004 (4) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 92,410 | 168,540 | 168,855 | 168,855 |
| Sumatera Utara | 307,040 | 321,150 | 328,268 | 328,268 |
| Sumatera Barat | 87,760 | 136,280 | 143,834 | 143,834 |
| Riau | 113,920 | 117,830 | 119,778 | 121,474 |
| Jambi | 33,180 | 35,360 | 38,166 | 38,166 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 104,210 | 129,310 | 110,123 | 123,404 |
| Bengkulu | 33,180 | 40,040 | 42,836 | 43,639 |
| Lampung | 157,280 | 174,950 | 248,889 | 216,565 |
| DKI Jakarta | 53,350 | 53,960 | 52,150 | 52,150 |
| Jawa Barat | 416,830 | 438,930 | 442,663 | 442,710 |
| Jawa Tengah | 550,870 | 638,340 | 640,813 | 640,813 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 19,250 | 20,046 | 20,829 | 20,829 |
| Jawa Timur | 538,190 | 620,180 | 620,951 | 621,035 |
| Bali | 30,540 | 31,120 | 41,744 | 41,744 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 23,940 | 25,160 | 27,270 | 27,270 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 44,310 | 52,420 | 68,483 | 68,483 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 113,260 | 128,025 | 129,778 | 129,778 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 49,890 | 74,500 | 78,199 | 78,199 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 49,990 | 55,720 | 99,804 | 99,804 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 50,330 | 52,570 | 59,305 | 59,305 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 36,180 | 40,230 | 36,117 | 36,117 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 81,780 | 87,230 | 87,624 | 87,624 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 104,380 | 110,840 | 108,443 | 108,443 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 50,300 | 51,450 | 125,704 | 125,704 |
| Maluku | 39,440 | 48,880 | 48,880 | 48,880 |
| Paupa | 116,930 | 157,130 | 444,611 | 444,611 |
| INDONESIA | 3,298,740 | 3,810,191 | 4,334,117 | 4,317,704 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.5*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Sawah <i>Wet Land</i> | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1994 (1) | 1998 (6) | 2002 (7) | 2004 (8) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 269,840 | 280,590 | 289,358 | 289,358 |
| Sumatera Utara | 533,650 | 536,640 | 542,744 | 542,744 |
| Sumatera Barat | 90,170 | 130,690 | 130,690 | 130,690 |
| R i a u | 236,310 | 265,990 | 286,218 | 285,294 |
| J a m b i | 217,880 | 197,880 | 200,848 | 200,848 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 495,370 | 612,030 | 729,916 | 739,488 |
| Bengkulu | 84,620 | 84,990 | 98,170 | 103,237 |
| Lampung | 188,100 | 220,100 | 284,664 | 284,664 |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Barat | 1,142,270 | 1,126,670 | 1,125,932 | 1,125,194 |
| Jawa Tengah | 999,210 | 1,004,890 | 1,003,852 | 1,003,852 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 61,410 | 60,860 | 60,593 | 60,593 |
| Jawa Timur | 1,249,530 | 1,248,100 | 1,247,405 | 1,246,710 |
| Bali | 105,120 | 101,500 | 84,393 | 84,393 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 227,540 | 227,130 | 231,065 | 231,065 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 44,710 | 76,410 | 82,642 | 82,642 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 577,780 | 456,070 | 465,095 | 465,095 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 147,600 | 189,210 | 193,981 | 193,981 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 391,350 | 399,590 | 418,319 | 416,319 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 55,120 | 60,620 | 65,662 | 65,662 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 47,770 | 47,640 | 55,540 | 55,540 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 103,340 | 107,180 | 270,449 | 270,449 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 641,410 | 639,160 | 603,052 | 603,052 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 31,860 | 31,860 | 45,576 | 45,576 |
| M a l u k u | 8,370 | 6,500 | 6,500 | 6,500 |
| P a p u a | 23,380 | 24,880 | 43,202 | 43,202 |
| INDONESIA | 7,973,710 | 8,137,180 | 8,565,866 | 8,576,148 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.5*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Lahan Kering <i>Dry Land</i> | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1994 | 1998 | 2002 | 2004 |
| (1) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 216,350 | 366,200 | 347,495 | 347,495 |
| Sumatera Utara | 635,860 | 693,870 | 771,091 | 771,091 |
| Sumatera Barat | 207,490 | 360,910 | 263,530 | 263,530 |
| R i a u | 184,050 | 272,960 | 259,507 | 257,356 |
| J a m b i | 223,080 | 235,320 | 238,163 | 238,163 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 347,050 | 465,520 | 624,799 | 667,172 |
| Bengkulu | 79,410 | 117,800 | 105,503 | 114,800 |
| Lampung | 483,480 | 619,390 | 1,002,946 | 1,002,946 |
| DKI Jakarta | 7,070 | 3,750 | 2,513 | 2,513 |
| Jawa Barat | 1,245,200 | 1,389,430 | 1,387,405 | 1,387,405 |
| Jawa Tengah | 880,440 | 806,670 | 807,480 | 807,480 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 190,080 | 162,890 | 162,762 | 162,762 |
| Jawa Timur | 1,225,110 | 1,146,190 | 1,146,098 | 1,150,098 |
| Bali | 149,420 | 131,390 | 145,981 | 160,572 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 215,310 | 217,240 | 221,899 | 221,899 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 630,550 | 632,050 | 637,398 | 637,398 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 654,130 | 674,020 | 709,219 | 709,219 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 412,430 | 578,040 | 689,120 | 689,120 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 183,930 | 191,350 | 237,389 | 237,389 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 471,960 | 478,870 | 321,659 | 321,659 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 231,640 | 230,910 | 302,458 | 302,458 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 291,330 | 292,490 | 293,561 | 293,561 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 698,390 | 698,230 | 890,317 | 890,317 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 197,480 | 226,680 | 235,008 | 235,008 |
| M a l u k u | 478,400 | 474,510 | 474,510 | 474,510 |
| P a p u a | 2,422,070 | 2,755,430 | 2,890,765 | 2,890,765 |
| INDONESIA | 12,961,710 | 14,222,110 | 15,168,576 | 15,236,686 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.5*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Perkebunan <i>Plantation</i> | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1994 (1) | 1998 (14) | 2002 (15) | 2004 (16) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 175,180 | 485,840 | 516,110 | 516,110 |
| Sumatera Utara | 1,548,460 | 1,576,880 | 1,858,938 | 1,858,938 |
| Sumatera Barat | 1,795,710 | 2,069,710 | 2,486,020 | 2,486,020 |
| R i a u | 278,520 | 565,100 | 554,220 | 555,139 |
| J a m b i | 1,539,930 | 1,539,930 | 1,781,810 | 1,781,810 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 1,683,690 | 2,460,030 | 2,631,856 | 2,997,560 |
| Bengkulu | 196,850 | 369,710 | 369,029 | 377,108 |
| Lampung | 656,890 | 696,080 | 703,945 | 703,945 |
| DKI Jakarta | 980 | - | - | - |
| Jawa Barat | 349,660 | 292,960 | 294,224 | 292,904 |
| Jawa Tengah | 72,220 | 74,220 | 75,280 | 75,280 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 470 | 470 | 470 | 470 |
| Jawa Timur | 151,780 | 151,840 | 151,840 | 154,040 |
| Bali | 109,960 | 136,070 | 148,177 | 160,284 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 45,880 | 46,220 | 48,487 | 48,487 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 57,380 | 56,270 | 44,748 | 44,748 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 999,880 | 1,325,390 | 1,516,610 | 1,516,610 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 358,660 | 380,830 | 388,408 | 388,408 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 258,640 | 274,460 | 432,846 | 432,846 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 158,440 | 207,780 | 252,720 | 252,720 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 388,350 | 406,400 | 367,249 | 367,249 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 303,330 | 309,220 | 357,544 | 357,544 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 303,110 | 351,490 | 368,831 | 368,831 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 114,490 | 176,900 | 246,638 | 246,638 |
| M a l u k u | 515,390 | 511,780 | 511,780 | 511,780 |
| P a p u a | 125,740 | 197,880 | 208,303 | 208,303 |
| INDONESIA | 12,189,590 | 14,663,460 | 16,316,083 | 16,703,772 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.5*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Hutan <i>Forest</i> | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1994 (18) | 1998 (19) | 2002 (20) | 2004 (21) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 4,546,830 | 3,651,090 | 3,946,075 | 3,946,075 |
| Sumatera Utara | 3,037,060 | 2,187,210 | 2,411,610 | 2,411,610 |
| Sumatera Barat | 6,942,450 | 6,589,690 | 6,246,656 | 6,246,656 |
| Riau | 3,109,740 | 2,702,530 | 2,660,028 | 2,659,029 |
| Jambi | 2,881,850 | 2,863,820 | 2,728,410 | 2,728,410 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 6,775,990 | 6,043,440 | 5,586,318 | 5,104,900 |
| Bengkulu | 1,527,550 | 1,298,170 | 1,331,526 | 1,296,861 |
| Lampung | 1,095,800 | 1,134,080 | 871,974 | 871,974 |
| DKI Jakarta | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| Jawa Barat/Banten | 921,480 | 831,280 | 823,386 | 823,379 |
| Jawa Tengah | 565,420 | 537,640 | 537,350 | 537,350 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 17,610 | 17,610 | 17,610 | 17,610 |
| Jawa Timur | 1,224,610 | 1,213,120 | 1,213,120 | 1,209,120 |
| Bali | 123,500 | 125,150 | 112,004 | 98,858 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 1,269,520 | 1,263,060 | 1,252,012 | 1,252,012 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 1,857,140 | 1,829,300 | 1,843,098 | 1,843,098 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 9,457,130 | 9,361,580 | 6,623,371 | 6,623,371 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 12,281,500 | 12,010,970 | 11,059,926 | 11,059,926 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 2,258,650 | 1,778,370 | 1,620,208 | 1,620,208 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 17,345,770 | 17,306,040 | 17,306,040 | 17,306,040 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 1,872,721 | 1,874,020 | 1,869,447 | 1,869,447 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 5,044,700 | 4,299,770 | 4,135,634 | 4,135,634 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 3,865,250 | 3,482,620 | 3,449,392 | 3,449,392 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 3,042,260 | 2,940,060 | 2,837,947 | 2,837,947 |
| Maluku | 7,133,210 | 7,118,230 | 7,118,230 | 7,118,230 |
| Papua | 34,189,910 | 33,499,350 | 33,084,926 | 33,084,926 |
| INDONESIA | 132,387,765 | 125,958,314 | 120,686,412 | 120,152,177 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.5*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Lain-Lain <i>Others</i> | | | | Luas Wilayah <i>Area</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1994 (1) | 1998 (22) | 2002 (23) | 2004 (25) | |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 435,950 | 484,300 | 468,667 | 468,667 | 5,736,560 |
| Sumatera Utara | 1,106,000 | 1,852,320 | 1,255,419 | 1,255,419 | 7,168,070 |
| Sumatera Barat | 332,580 | 168,880 | 185,430 | 185,430 | 9,456,160 |
| R i a u | 307,190 | 305,320 | 349,979 | 351,438 | 4,229,730 |
| J a m b i | 204,080 | 227,690 | 112,603 | 112,603 | 5,100,000 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 962,490 | 658,470 | 685,788 | 736,276 | 10,368,800 |
| Bengkulu | 57,260 | 68,160 | 31,806 | 43,225 | 1,978,870 |
| Lampung | 719,990 | 456,750 | 189,122 | 221,446 | 3,301,540 |
| DKI Jakarta | 6,586 | 10,276 | 13,323 | 13,323 | 68,100 |
| Jawa Barat | 360,260 | 356,430 | 362,090 | 364,108 | 4,435,700 |
| Jawa Tengah | 189,350 | 195,750 | 192,735 | 192,735 | 3,257,510 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 29,760 | 56,704 | 56,316 | 56,316 | 318,580 |
| Jawa Timur | 305,000 | 314,790 | 314,806 | 313,217 | 4,694,220 |
| Bali | 44,720 | 38,030 | 30,961 | 17,409 | 563,260 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 233,130 | 236,510 | 234,587 | 234,587 | 2,015,320 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 2,100,910 | 2,088,550 | 2,058,631 | 2,058,631 | 4,735,000 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 2,878,520 | 2,735,615 | 5,236,627 | 5,236,627 | 14,680,700 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 2,105,920 | 2,122,450 | 2,946,366 | 2,946,366 | 15,356,000 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 610,510 | 1,053,580 | 946,504 | 946,504 | 3,753,070 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 1,957,880 | 1,935,620 | 2,034,114 | 2,034,114 | 20,039,500 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 171,999 | 149,460 | 117,849 | 117,849 | 2,748,660 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 978,820 | 1,707,410 | 1,658,468 | 1,658,468 | 6,803,300 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 635,710 | 965,910 | 828,215 | 828,215 | 6,248,250 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 377,610 | 387,050 | 323,127 | 323,127 | 3,814,000 |
| M a l u k u | 399,990 | 412,900 | 412,900 | 412,900 | 8,572,800 |
| P a p u a | 4,601,970 | 4,845,330 | 4,808,193 | 4,808,193 | 41,480,000 |
| INDONESIA | 22,114,185 | 23,834,255 | 25,854,626 | 25,937,193 | 190,923,700 |

Sumber : Badan Pertanahan Nasional

Source National Land Board

Tabel 4.6 Hasil Penafsiran Citra Satelit pada Kawasan Hutan Tetap dan Luar Kawasa Hutan menurut Provinsi s/d Tahun 2005, (000 Ha)
Table 4.6 Satellite Image Interpretation of Permanent Forest Area by Provinces Up to 2005 Year, (000 Ha)

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Kawasan Suaka Alam <i>Nature Concervation</i> | Hutan Lindung <i>Protection Area</i> | Hutan Produksi Terbatas <i>Limited Production</i> | Hutan Produksi <i>Production</i> Forest Non Forest |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 734.31 | 1,570.16 | 19.19 | 396.52 |
| Sumatera Utara | 237.63 | 725.10 | 632.07 | 237.59 |
| Sumatera Barat | 608.45 | 556.88 | 136.60 | 274.89 |
| Riau | 325.18 | 254.23 | 1,284.10 | 1,160.46 |
| Jambi | 418.41 | 121.52 | 181.12 | 465.55 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 361.75 | 215.98 | 35.68 | 333.48 |
| Bengkulu | 399.80 | 173.59 | 103.57 | 20.52 |
| Lampung | 140.72 | 44.35 | 5.00 | 8.25 |
| Bangka Belitung | 0.00 | 73.65 | 0.00 | 117.90 |
| DKI Jakarta | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Jawa Barat | 98.63 | 164.67 | 85.98 | 100.89 |
| Jawa Tengah | 2.69 | 47.10 | 68.25 | 331.04 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 0.33 | 1.24 | 0.00 | 8.78 |
| Jawa Timur | 191.37 | 300.26 | 0.00 | 647.45 |
| Banten | 61.64 | 18.21 | 31.29 | 10.39 |
| Bali | 17.07 | 48.60 | 2.24 | 0.09 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 48.42 | 261.20 | 156.97 | 83.54 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 132.41 | 358.23 | 120.59 | 169.35 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 1,164.37 | 1,843.60 | 1,504.71 | 864.90 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 496.61 | 797.11 | 2,973.89 | 3,290.40 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 85.74 | 367.85 | 90.79 | 401.63 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 1,286.30 | 2,329.59 | 4,019.05 | 2,260.82 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 201.74 | 95.59 | 140.24 | 34.20 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 495.77 | 1,143.15 | 1,190.08 | 315.86 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 97.39 | 704.80 | 244.03 | 30.52 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 129.33 | 701.92 | 314.58 | 222.43 |
| Gorontalo | 170.77 | 139.01 | 285.69 | 61.55 |
| Sulawesi Barat | 0.00 | 512.92 | 275.73 | 42.71 |
| Maluku | 245.57 | 380.96 | 604.90 | 323.97 |
| Maluku Utara | 32.85 | 551.28 | 468.35 | 323.36 |
| Papua | 6,179.71 | 7,598.92 | 3,205.54 | 8,085.29 |
| INDONESIA | 14,365.05 | 22,101.75 | 18,180.23 | 20,624.34 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Kehutanan 2005

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2005 Forestry Statistics

Tabel 4.7 Luas Kawasan Hutan dan Perairan Berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan Tentang Penunjukan Kawasan Hutan dan Perairan serta Tata Guna Hutan Kesepakatan (Ha), 2005
Table 4.7 Forest and Water Areas Based on Decree of Minister of Forestry and Forest Land Use by Consensus (Ha), 2005

| Provinsi Province | HL | HPT | HP | HPK | Kawasan Hutan dan Perairan <i>Forest and Water Area</i> |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 1,844,500 | 37,300 | 601,280 | - | 3,549,813 |
| Sumatera Utara | 1,297,330 | 879,270 | 1,035,690 | 52,760 | 3,742,120 |
| Sumatera Barat | 910,533 | 246,383 | 407,849 | 189,346 | 2,600,286 |
| R i a u | 397,150 | 1,971,553 | 1,866,132 | 4,770,085 | 9,456,160 |
| J a m b i | 191,130 | 340,700 | 971,490 | - | 2,179,440 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 760,523 | 217,370 | 2,293,083 | 431,445 | 4,416,837 |
| Bengkulu | 252,042 | 182,210 | 34,965 | - | 920,964 |
| Lampung | 317,615 | 33,358 | 191,732 | - | 1,004,735 |
| Bangka Belitung | 156,730 | - | 466,090 | - | 657,510 |
| Kepulauan Riau | - | - | - | - | - |
| DKI Jakarta | 45 | - | 158 | - | 108,475 |
| Jawa Barat | 291,306 | 190,152 | 202,965 | - | 816,603 |
| Jawa Tengah | 84,430 | 183,930 | 396,751 | - | 757,250 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 2,058 | - | 13,851 | - | 16,820 |
| Jawa Timur | 315,505 | - | 811,583 | - | 1,357,337 |
| Banten | 12,359 | 49,439 | 26,998 | - | 253,254 |
| B a l i | 95,766 | 6,719 | 1,907 | - | 130,687 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 421,451 | 334,409 | 126,278 | - | 1,021,566 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 731,220 | 197,250 | 428,360 | 101,830 | 1,808,990 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 2,307,045 | 2,445,985 | 2,265,800 | 514,350 | 9,178,760 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 800,000 | 3,400,000 | 6,068,000 | 4,302,581 | 15,300,000 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 554,139 | 155,268 | 688,884 | 265,638 | 1,839,494 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 2,751,702 | 4,612,965 | 5,121,688 | - | 14,651,553 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 341,447 | 552,573 | 168,108 | 34,812 | 1,615,070 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 1,489,923 | 1,476,316 | 500,589 | 251,856 | 4,394,932 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 1,944,416 | 855,730 | 188,486 | 102,073 | 3,879,771 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 1,061,270 | 419,244 | 633,431 | 212,123 | 2,600,137 |
| Gorontalo | - | - | - | - | - |
| M a l u k u | 1,809,634 | 1,653,625 | 1,053,171 | 2,304,932 | 7,264,707 |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | - | - | - |
| P a p u a | 10,619,090 | 2,054,110 | 10,585,210 | 9,262,130 | 42,224,840 |
| Papua Barat | - | - | - | - | - |
| INDONESIA | 31,760,359 | 22,495,859 | 37,150,530 | 22,795,961 | 137,748,111 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Badan Planologi Kehutanan 2005

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2005 Forestry Planning Agency Statistics

Keterangan/*Note*: HL : Hutan Lindung/*Protected Forest*
 HP : Hutan Produksi/*Production Forest*

HPT: Hutan Produksi Terbatas/*Limited Production Forest*
 HPK : Hutan Produksi yang dapat Dikeonversi/
Convertible Production Forest

Tabel 4.8 Potensi Mangrove di Hutan Lindung dan Non Hutan Lindung menurut Provinsi (Ha), 2005
Table 4.8 Potency of Mangrove in Protected Forest and Non Protected Forest by Province (Ha), 2005

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Luas <i>Area</i> | Kawasan Hutan Lindung <i>Protected Forest</i> | Kawasan Non Hutan Lindung <i>Non Protected Forest</i> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| N Aceh Darussalam | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Sumatera Utara | 14,389.13 | 6,755.74 | 7,633.46 |
| Sumatera Barat | 15,133.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| R i a u | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| J a m b i | 43,863.23 | 4,126.60 | 39,736.63 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Bengkulu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lampung | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Bangka Belitung | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| DKI Jakarta | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Jawa Barat | 32,667.10 | 22,153.64 | 17,607.25 |
| Jawa Tengah | 4,482.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 20.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Jawa Timur | 251.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Banten | 199.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| B a l i | 4,106.61 | 2,747.61 | 1,359.00 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 13,571.06 | 3,820.81 | 9,750.25 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 491.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 60,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 499.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 101,384.75 | 69,750.00 | 4,167.75 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 448,079.36 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 451.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 221.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 33,637.92 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| M a l u k u | 4,400,253.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Maluku Utara | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Papua | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| INDONESIA | 5,173,701.55 | 109,354.40 | 80,254.34 |

Sumber/Source : Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

Tabel 4.9 Kerusakan Hutan menurut Jenis Kerusakan sampai dengan Tahun 2005
Table Forest Damage by Kind up to 2005

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Perambah Hutan <i>Encroachment</i> (Ha) | Perlادangan Berpindah <i>Shifting</i> <i>Cultivation</i> (Ha) | Penebangan Liar <i>Illegal Logging</i> | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|------------------|
| | | | Batang <i>Seedling</i> | (M3) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.0 | 24.3 |
| Sumatera Utara | 2,807.4 | 2,460.0 | 0.0 | 732.6 |
| Sumatera Barat | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2,899.0 | 6,899.0 |
| R i a u | 0.0 | 0.0 | 885,366.0 | 58,699.4 |
| J a m b i | 500.0 | 5.5 | 143,490.0 | 45,353.3 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 724.5 | 671.5 | 1,721.0 | 242.9 |
| Bengkulu | 9.2 | 0.0 | 166.0 | 33.6 |
| Lampung | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5,265.0 | 623.0 |
| DKI Jakarta | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23,936.6 |
| Jawa Barat | 3,165.4 | 2,775.0 | 289.0 | 757.9 |
| Jawa Tengah | 0.7 | 0.7 | 500.0 | 1,500.0 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 0.0 | 436.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Jawa Timur | 1,945.8 | 1,950.8 | 2,546.0 | 14,872.9 |
| Banten | 0.0 | 428.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| B a l i | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 0.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 507.0 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 4,453.9 | 89.6 | 0.0 | 13.4 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 0.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 63,068.3 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11,241.0 | 44,149.4 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 18.5 | 18.5 | 6,459.0 | 9,609.1 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 119.0 | 119.0 | 4,919.0 | 21,222.5 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 2,363.5 | 4,324.2 | 0.0 | 7.0 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 172.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,013.0 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 20.0 | 518.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 495.0 |
| Gorontalo | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| M a l u k u | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 256.0 |
| Maluku Utara | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| P a p u a | 107.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 406,563.7 |
| Papua Barat | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| INDONESIA | 16,410.6 | 13,824.6 | 1,064,861.0 | 700,555.5 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Kehutanan Indonesia, 2005

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2005 Indonesia Forest Statistics

Tabel 4.10 Luas Lahan Kritis menurut Provinsi dan Tingkat Kekritisannya sampai dengan tahun 2004 (Ha)
Table Extent of Critical by Provinsi and Level of Critical Land Up to 2004 (Ha)

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Sangat Kritis Very <i>Critical</i> | Kritis <i>Critical</i> | Agak Kritis <i>Slight Critical</i> | Jumlah <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | - | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Utara | 7,655,290 | - | - | 7,655,290 |
| Sumatera Barat | - | - | - | - |
| R i a u | 108,401 | 2,308,524 | 4,719,603 | 7,136,528 |
| J a m b i | - | - | - | ... |
| Sumatera Selatan | 1,142,555 | 2,825,646 | 2,287,336 | 6,255,537 |
| Bengkulu | 162,392 | 542,910 | 705,768 | 1,411,070 |
| Lampung | 188,311 | 339,038 | 1,199,852 | 1,727,201 |
| Bangka Belitung | - | - | - | - |
| Kepulauan Riau | - | - | - | - |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Barat | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Tengah | 9,340 | 147,581 | 665,320 | 822,241 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 18,552 | 153,985 | 339,941 | 512,478 |
| Jawa Timur | 104,273 | 247,551 | 357,948 | 709,772 |
| Banten | - | - | - | - |
| B a l i | 4,365 | 51,750 | 114,245 | 170,359 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 47,525 | 127,967 | 332,287 | 507,778 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 985,316 | 2,233,077 | 1,171,977 | 4,390,370 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 16,131 | 1,840,220 | 8,202,005 | 10,058,356 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 1,276,199 | 1,954,227 | 2,971,536 | 6,201,961 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 55,905 | 500,078 | 1,540,112 | 2,096,095 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 38,074 | 1,027,307 | 8,543,495 | 9,608,876 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 28,039 | 228,962 | 485,909 | 742,910 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 302,922 | 179,291 | 162,066 | 644,279 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 363,427 | 922,335 | 1,501,961 | 2,787,723 |
| Gorontalo | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | - |
| M a l u k u | 415,777 | 748,597 | 1,241,900 | 2,406,274 |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | - | - |
| P a p u a | 574,656 | 3,698,140 | 3,894,568 | 8,167,364 |
| Papua Barat | - | - | - | - |
| INDONESIA | 13,497,449 | 20,077,185 | 40,437,829 | 74,012,463 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Kehutanan Indonesia 2005

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2005 Forestry Statistics of Indonesia

Tabel 4.11 Jumlah, Luas Danau (D) dan Waduk (W) di Indonsia, 2006**Number, Lake Area in Indonesia, 2006****Table**

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Nama Waduk dan Danau <i>Name of Lake</i> | Luas <i>Area</i> (Ha) |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | Laut Tawar (D) | 7,000 |
| | Toba (D) | 112,000 |
| | Maninjau (D) | 9,950 |
| | Singkarak (D) | 10,780 |
| | Diatas (D) | 3,600 |
| | Dibawah (D) | 1,200 |
| J a m b i | Kerinci (D) | 6,000 |
| Sumatera Selatan | ranau (D) | 12,590 |
| Lampung | Way Jpara (D) | 324 |
| | Way Rapam (D) | 1,600 |
| Jawa Barat | Jatiluhur (W) | 7,780 |
| | Cirata (W) | 620 |
| | Darma (W) | 397 |
| | Lido (W) | 30 |
| | Saguling (W) | 4,869 |
| Jawa Tengah | Kdung Ombo (W) | 4,600 |
| | Gajah Mungkur (W) | 9,000 |
| | Sudirman (W) | 7,400 |
| | Wadas Lintang (W) | 1,460 |
| | Sempor (W) | 250 |
| | Cacaban (W) | 300 |
| Jawa Timur | Karangkates (W) | 1,500 |
| | Bening (W) | 570 |
| | Selorejo (W) | 400 |
| | Prijetan (W) | 220 |
| | Pacal (W) | 450 |
| | Lahor (W) | 260 |
| | Wlingi (W) | 380 |
| | Wonorejo (W) | 380 |
| B a l i | Batur (D) | 1,605 |
| | Buyan (D) | 367 |
| | Barata (D) | 385 |
| | Tambling (D) | 115 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | Batuaji (D) | 890 |
| Kalimantan Barat | Luar (D) | 15,000 |
| | Genali (D) | 18,000 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | Sembuluh (D) | 7,600 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.11*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Stasiun <i>Station</i> | Luas <i>Area</i> (Ha) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Kalimantan Selatan | Riam Kanan (W) | 9,200 |
| Kalimantan Timur | Ngayau (D) | 1,900 |
| | Mulupan (D) | 750 |
| | Siran (D) | 750 |
| | Melintang (D) | 750 |
| | Semayang (D) | 11,000 |
| | Ubis (D) | 13,000 |
| | Karang (D) | 750 |
| | Merambi (D) | 750 |
| | Puan Rabuk (D) | 350 |
| | Loa Kang (D) | 350 |
| | Jempang (D) | 450 |
| | Peraian (D) | 15,000 |
| | Tempatung (D) | 750 |
| | Batu Bambu (D) | 1,300 |
| | Skajo (D) | 100 |
| | Tanah Liat (D) | 454 |
| Sulawesi Utara | Tondano (D) | 6,000 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | Poso (D) | 32,300 |
| | Lindu (D) | 3,150 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | Tempe (D) | 10,000 |
| | Towuti (D) | 50,000 |
| | Matana (D) | 1,650 |
| Gorontalo | Limboto (D) | 3,500 |
| Papua Barat | Ayamaru (D) | 6,300 |
| | Yamur (D) | 3,750 |
| P a p u a | Sentani (D) | 9,000 |
| | Paniani (D) | 3,500 |
| | Tigi (D) | 3,000 |
| | Tage (D) | 2,400 |

Sumber : Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan, Daerah Dalam Angka, 2006

Source *Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, 2006 Fisheries Figure*

Tabel 4.12 Luas Daerah Pengaliran dan Debit dari beberapa Sungai, yang Daerah Pengalirannya Lebih dari 1000 Km², 2005
Table 4.12 River's Basin Area and River's Water Debit of Several River's,with River Basin Area More Than 1000 Km², 2005

| Provinsi Induk Sungai <i>Province Main River</i> | Lokasi Desa Kecamatan, Kabupaten <i>Place of Village, Subdistrict, District</i> | Luas Daerah Pengaliran Sungai <i>River Basin Area (Km²)</i> | Debit (m ³ /det) <i>Debit (m³/sec)</i> | |
|---|--|---|---|----------------------------|
| | | | Terbesar <i>Maximum</i> | Terkecil <i>Minimum</i> |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Sumatera Utara | | | | |
| S. Gambus | Pulo Tagor, Galang, Deli Serdang | 1,012.50 | 112.26 | 0.13 |
| S.Bingei | Binjai, Langkat | 1,621.30 | 80.49 | 8.55 |
| S. Langkat | Stabat, Langkat | 3,808.00 | - | 114.10 |
| | Pahlawan | | | |
| S. Asahan | Asahan, Air Batu, Kisran Naga | 1,046.30 | 242.03 | 27.56 |
| R i a u | | | | |
| S. Rokan | Lubuk Bendahara, Kampar Kampar | 4,848.00 | 597.50 | 10.29 |
| S. Rokan | Kampar, Rambah Ujung Gurap | 1,304.00 | 256.51 | 7.78 |
| S. Siak | Pantai Cermin, Siak Hulu Kampar | 1,716.00 | 177.01 | 13.74 |
| Batang Kampar | Bingkuang, Air Tiris, Kampar | 4,000.00 | 873.49 | 90.61 |
| Batang Kampar | Lipat Kain, Kampar Kampar | 3,431.00 | 458.90 | 27.13 |
| Batang Kuantan | Lbk Ambacang, Kuantan Kuantan | 7,464.00 | 1,024.81 | 37.07 |
| Batang Kuantan | Lbk Bangko, Siberida Indragiri | 1,009.00 | - | 7.73 |
| J a m b i | | | | |
| S. Batanghari | Muara Inum, Saoloa Sarko | 1,455.00 | - | 19.89 |
| S. Batanghari | Muara Kilis Muara Bungo | 7,824.00 | 2,615.42 | 340.05 |
| S. Batanghari | Tembesi | 5,984.00 | 3,809.45 | 264.60 |
| S. Batanghari | Sarko, Sarko | 1,258.00 | 420.93 | 2.07 |
| S. Batanghari | Bangko, Sarko | 3,645.00 | 1,633.39 | 31.87 |
| S. Batanghari | Rantau Panjang, Sarko | 1,046.00 | 312.69 | 1.63 |
| S. Batanghari | Pulau Rengas, Bangko Sarko | 2,916.00 | 781.74 | 38.04 |
| Sumatera Selatan | | | | |
| S. Musi | Sungai Rotan, Gelumpang Muara Enim | 6,990.00 | - | 170.80 |
| S. Musi | Lebak Budi, Merapi Lahat | 2,040.00 | 407.00 | 40.36 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.12*

| Provinsi Induk Sungai <i>Province Main River</i> | Lokasi Desa Kecamatan, Kabupaten <i>Place of Village, Subdistrict, District</i> | Luas Daerah Pengaliran Sungai <i>River Basin Area (Km²)</i> | Debit (m ³ /det) <i>Debit (m³/sec)</i> | |
|--|---|--|---|----------------------------|
| | | | Terbesar <i>Maximum</i> | Terkecil <i>Minimum</i> |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Sumatera Selatan | | | | |
| S. Musi | Kikim, Lahat | 3,676.00 | - | 5.93 |
| S. Musi | Tanjungraja, OKI | 6,314.00 | - | 134.09 |
| S. Musi | Lubuk Kumbang | 1,828.00 | - | 97.27 |
| | Musi Rawas | | | |
| Lampung | | | | |
| Way Semangka | Kuncoro, Lampung Selatan | 1,413.00 | 494.58 | 173.79 |
| Way Seputih | Buyut Udik, Lampung Tengah | 1,648.00 | 191.79 | 0.88 |
| Way Sekampung | Pujo Rahayu, Gedong Tataan, Lampung Selatan | 1,696.00 | 261.77 | 11.72 |
| Jawa Barat | | | | |
| S. Cisadane | Sukasari, Babakan, Tangerang | 1,146.00 | 385.23 | 51.72 |
| S. Citarum | Dayeuh Kolot, Dayeuh Kolot, Bandung | 1,035.00 | 616.48 | 107.80 |
| S. Cimanuk | Tomo, Tomo, Sumedang | 1,966.30 | 239.60 | 0.90 |
| S. Citanduy | Pataruman, Banjar, Ciamis | 1,416.20 | 861.05 | 57.75 |
| S. Cibuni | Cisadap, Segaranten | | | |
| | Sukabumi | 1,080.00 | 244.00 | 17.09 |
| S. Cimanuk | D62 Monjot, Cibeureum, Majalengka | 2,788.00 | 611.81 | 0.52 |
| S.Cimanuk | Kertasemaya, Kertasemaya, Indramayu | 3,305.00 | 1,530.01 | 51.23 |
| Jawa Tengah | | | | |
| S. Pemali | Wanacala, Jati Barang Brebes | 1,111.00 | - | 0.01 |
| S. Pemali | Brebes, Brebes | 1,250.00 | 200.96 | 0.15 |
| S. B. Solo | Jebres, Jebres Surakarta | 3,206.70 | 470.09 | 5.23 |
| S. Serayu | Kedunguter, Banyumas, Banyumas | 2,631.30 | 610.99 | 25.57 |
| D I Yogyakarta | | | | |
| S. Progo | Duwet, Kalibawang Kulon Progo | 1,712.30 | 90.47 | 0.39 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.12*

| Provinsi Induk Sungai <i>Province</i> <i>Main River</i> | Lokasi Desa Kecamatan, Kabupaten <i>Place of Village,</i> <i>Subdistrict, District</i> | Luas Daerah Pengaliran Sunga <i>River Basin Area</i> (Km ²) | Debit (m ³ /det) | |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | <i>Debit (m³ /sec)</i> | |
| | | | Terbesar <i>Maximum</i> | Terkecil <i>Minimum</i> |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Jawa Timur | | | | |
| B. Solo | Napel, Ngawi, Ngawi | 10,095.00 | 2,525.00 | 1.97 |
| B. Solo | Kuaman, Widodaren, Ngawi | 5,195.60 | 807.65 | 10.09 |
| B. Solo | Ngawi, Ngawi | 4,202.00 | 539.04 | 4.32 |
| B. Solo | Nambangan, Madiun, Madiun | 2,126.00 | 27.25 | - |
| S. Brantas | Pundensari, Sutojayan Tulungagung | 4,093.00 | 525.67 | 22.53 |
| Banten | | | | |
| S. Ciujung | Kragilan, Kragilan, Serang | 1,562.70 | 1,813.41 | 1.60 |
| S. Ciujung | Cidoro Lebak, Rangkasbitung, Lebak | 1,363.90 | - | 2.92 |
| S. Ciujung | Kedung Cinde, Bojongloa, Serang | 1,622.50 | - | 47.98 |
| Kalimantan Barat | | | | |
| S. Kapuas | Kembayan, Kembayan, Sanggau | 2,290.00 | - | 25.03 |
| S. Kapuas | Nanga Taman, Nanga, Sanggau | 1,410.00 | 67.02 | 3.59 |
| S. Kapuas | Mentunai, Kayan Hilir, Sintang | 2,710.00 | - | 0.25 |
| S. Kapuas | Kota Baru, Tanah Pinoh, Sintang | 3,710.00 | - | 47.62 |
| Kalimantan Timur | | | | |
| S. Mahakam | Bangun, Bangu, Tenggarong | 6,600.00 | 4,625.33 | 1,832.01 |
| S. Mahakam | Melak Hulu, Kutai | 5,000.00 | 4,977.54 | 433.39 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | | | | |
| S. Rongkong | Ampana,. Sadang, Luwu | 1,030.00 | 160.08 | 15.16 |
| S. Cinrancae | Madukeling, Sengkang, Wajo | 6,437.00 | 75.57 | 19.80 |
| S. Cinrancae | Mong, Mario Riwano, Soppeng | 2,680.00 | 337.03 | 4.07 |
| S. Cinrancae | Ujung Lamuru, Lapariana, Bone | 1,625.00 | 331.25 | 2.00 |
| S. Sadang | Kabere, Cendana, Enrekang | 5,760.00 | 404.85 | 27.83 |
| S. Mapili | Bulo, Buyo, Wonomulyo Pol Mas | 1,390.00 | 760.81 | 26.48 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Permukiman dan Prasarana Wilayah, Data Tahunan Debit Sungai 2005

Source *Ministry of Settlements and Regional Infrastructure, 2005 Annual Data of River Flow*

Tabel 4.13 Rata-rata Harian Aliran Sungai, Tinggi Aliran dan Volume Air di Beberapa Sungai, yang Daerah Pengalirannya Lebih dari 1000 Km², 2005
Average Water Flow, Depth and Volume of Water from Several Rivers, with River Basin Area More Than 1000 Km², 2005

| Provinsi Induk Sungai <i>Province Main River</i> | Lokasi Desa, Kecamatan, Kabupaten <i>Villages Location, Subdistricts, District</i> | Rata-Rata Besarnya Aliran <i>Average of Water Flow</i> (m ³ /dt) (m ³ /sec) | Rata-rata Aliran <i>Average of Flow</i> (l/det)Km ² (l/sec)Km ² | Tinggi Aliran <i>Depth of Water</i> (mm) | Volume Air <i>Water Volume</i> (10 ⁶ m ³) |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Sumatera Utara | | | | | |
| S. Gambus | Pulo Tagor, Galang, Deli Serdang | 235.52 | 61.84 | 161.04 | 613.36 |
| S.Bingei | Binjai, Langkat | 15.27 | 9.42 | 24.80 | 40.30 |
| S. Langkat | Stabat, Langkat | 32.59 | 32.19 | 84.50 | 85.56 |
| S. Asahan | Pahlawan | 70.01 | 66.91 | 169.77 | 177.64 |
| | Asahan, Air Batu, Kisran Naga | | | | |
| R i a u | S. Rokan | Lubuk Bendahara, Kampar Kampar | 84.97 | 17.53 | 46.09 |
| | S. Rokan | Kampar, Rambah Ujung Gurap | 42.61 | 33.51 | 112.32 |
| | S. Siak | Pantai Cermin, Siak Hulu Kampar | 61.26 | 35.70 | 93.74 |
| | Batang Kampar | Bingkuang, Air Tiris, Kampar | 153.56 | 38.39 | 311.95 |
| | Batang Kampar | Lipat Kain, Kampar Kampar | 115.32 | 33.61 | 303.59 |
| | Batang Kuantan | Lbk Ambacang, Kuantan Kuantan | 170.91 | 22.89 | 450.46 |
| | Batang Kuantan | Lbk Bangko, Siberida Indragiri | 29.95 | 29.68 | 69.29 |
| J a m b i | | | | | |
| S. Batanghari | Muara Inum, Saoloa Sarko | 72.51 | 49.83 | 129.45 | 188.35 |
| S. Batanghari | Muara Kilis Muara Bungo | 1,120.58 | 143.22 | 376.58 | 2,946.27 |
| S. Batanghari | Tembesi | 1,251.81 | 209.18 | 550.40 | 3,293.82 |
| S. Batanghari | Sarko, Sarko | 181.83 | 144.53 | 379.05 | 476.84 |
| S. Batanghari | Bangko, Sarko | 181.82 | 49.88 | 130.82 | 476.85 |
| S. Batanghari | Rantau Panjang, Sarko | 35.95 | 34.37 | 89.64 | 93.77 |
| S. Batanghari | Pulau Rengas, Bangko Sarko | 126.87 | 43.49 | 114.57 | 334.04 |
| Sumatera Selatan | | | | | |
| S. Musi | Sungai Rotan, Gelumpang Muara Enim | 302.97 | 43.33 | 114.59 | 800.96 |
| S. Musi | Lebak Budi, Merapi Lahat | 116.69 | 57.20 | 151.06 | 308.17 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.13*

| Provinsi Induk Sungai <i>Province</i> <i>Main River</i> | Lokasi Desa, Kecamatan, Kabupaten <i>Place of Village,</i> <i>Subdistrict, Distric</i> | Rata-Rata Besarnya Aliran <i>Average of</i> <i>Water Flow</i> (m ³ /dt) (m ³ /sec) | Rata-rata Aliran <i>Average of</i> <i>Flow</i> (l/det)Km ² (l/sec)Km ² | Tinggi Aliran <i>Depth of</i> <i>Water</i> (mm) | Volume Air <i>Water</i> <i>Volume</i> (10 ⁶ m ³) |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| S. Musi | Kikim, Lahat | 89.46 | 24.34 | 64.05 | 235.43 |
| S. Musi | Tanjungraja, OKI | 539.81 | 88.74 | 209.28 | 1,321.37 |
| S. Musi | Lubuk Kumbang | 218.36 | 119.45 | 307.72 | 562.52 |
| | Musi Rawas | | | | |
| Lampung | | | | | |
| Way Semangka | Kuncoro, Lampung Selatan | 30.33 | 18.41 | 47.98 | 79.07 |
| Way Seputih | Buyut Uzik, Lampung Tengah | 62.43 | 36.81 | 96.24 | 163.22 |
| Way Sekampung | Pujo Rahayu, Gedong Tataan, Lampung Selatan | 274.62 | 194.34 | 510.52 | 721.37 |
| Jawa Barat | | | | | |
| S. Cisadane | Sukasari, Babakan, Tangerang | 110.61 | 88.89 | 253.59 | 290.61 |
| S. Citarum | Dayeuh Kolot, Dayeuh Kolot, Bandung | 232.01 | 228.33 | 587.86 | 608.44 |
| S. Cimanuk | Tomo, Tomo, Sumedang | 32.29 | 19.99 | 52.13 | 102.52 |
| S. Citanduy | Pataruman, Banjar, Ciamis | 127.38 | 89.94 | 236.47 | 334.91 |
| S. Cibuni | Cisadap, Segaranten Sukabumi | 47.46 | 43.91 | 115.33 | 124.64 |
| S. Cimanuk | D62 Monjot, Cibeureum, Majalengka | 22.25 | 7.98 | 20.41 | 57.99 |
| S. Cimanuk | Kertasemaya, Kertasemaya, Indramayu | 231.17 | 69.95 | 182.93 | 604.57 |
| Jawa Tengah | | | | | |
| S. Pemali | Wanacala, Jati Barang Brebes | 30.79 | 27.72 | 72.47 | 80.51 |
| S. Pemali | Brebes, Brebes | 10.45 | 8.36 | 263.73 | 329.66 |
| S. B. Solo | Jebres, Jebres Surakarta | 62.62 | 19.53 | 51.12 | 163.92 |
| S. Serayu | Kedunguter, Banyumas, Banyumas | 129.77 | 49.31 | 129.53 | 340.83 |
| D I Yogyakarta | | | | | |
| S. Progo | Duwet, Kalibawang | 69.31 | 41.36 | 107.97 | 180.96 |
| S. Progo | Kulon Progo | 27.78 | 16.22 | 42.19 | 72.24 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.13*

| Provinsi Induk Sungai <i>Province Main River</i> | Lokasi Desa, Kecamatan, Kabupaten <i>Place of Village, Subdistrict, District</i> | Rata-Rata Besarnya Aliran <i>Average of Water Flow</i> (m ³ /dt) (m ³ /sec) | Rata-rata Aliran <i>Average of Flow</i> (l/det)Km ² (l/sec)Km ² | Tinggi Aliran <i>Depth of Water</i> (mm) | Volume Air <i>Water Volume</i> (10 ⁶ m ³) |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Jawa Timur | | | | | |
| B. Solo | Napel, Ngawi, Ngawi | 348.06 | 34.48 | 1006.90 | 10164.48 |
| B. Solo | Kuaman, Widodaren, Ngawi | 94.69 | 18.23 | 530.66 | 2757.10 |
| B. Solo | Ngawi, Ngawi | 77.56 | 18.46 | 48.07 | 202.00 |
| B. Solo | Nambangan, Madiun, Madiun | 0.56 | 0.26 | 8.34 | 17.74 |
| S. Brantas | Pundensari, Sutojayan Tulungagung | 338.64 | 82.74 | 2609.20 | 106.79 |
| Banten | | | | | |
| S. Ciujung | | 106.24 | 68.24 | 178.56 | 279.04 |
| S. Ciujung | Kragilan, Kragilan, Serang Cidoro Lebak, Rangkasbitung, | 96.41 | 70.69 | 2,229.20 | 3,040.40 |
| S. Ciujung | Lebak Kedung Cinde, Bojongloa, Serang | 165.89 | ... | ... | 430.88 |
| Kalimantan Barat | | | | | |
| S. Kapuas | | 220.75 | 96.40 | 254.71 | 583.28 |
| S. Kapuas | Kembayan, Kembayan, Sanggau | 21.80 | 15.46 | 40.43 | 57.00 |
| S. Kapuas | Nanga Taman, Nanga, Sanggau | 248.03 | 89.87 | 220.60 | 610.23 |
| S. Kapuas | Mentunai, Kayan Hilir, Sintang | 258.89 | 95.53 | 232.81 | 630.92 |
| S. Kapuas | Kota Baru, Tanah Pinoh, Sintang | 386.88 | 104.28 | 268.57 | 996.20 |
| Kalimantan Timur | | | | | |
| S. Mahakam | Bangun, Bangu, Tenggarong | 2,808.95 | 462.00 | 1,116.17 | 7,403.07 |
| S. Mahakam | Melak Hulu, Kutai | 2,350.95 | 503.55 | 1,269.98 | 6,184.07 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | | | | | |
| S. Rongkong | Ampana, Sadang, Luwu | 44.91 | 43.60 | 1,262.00 | 12,998.00 |
| S. Cinrancae | Madukeling, Sengkang, Wajo | 35,994.00 | 5.59 | 137.69 | 886.32 |
| S. Cinrancae | Mong, Mario Riwano, Soppeng | 57.58 | ... | ... | 143.72 |
| S. Cinrancae | Ujung Lamuru, Lapariana, Bone | 25.56 | 15.73 | 41.74 | 67.83 |
| S. Sadang | Kabere, Cendana, Enrekang | 112.15 | 19.47 | 50.14 | 288.83 |
| S. Mapili | Bulo, Buyo, Wonomulyo Pol Mas | 109.30 | 78.63 | 187.75 | 260.97 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Permukiman dan Prasarana Wilayah, Data Tahunan Debit Sungai 2005
Source Ministry of Settlements and Regional Infrastructure, 2005 Annual Data of River Flow

Tabel 4.14 Produksi Perikanan Perairan Umum menurut Provinsi dan Jenis Perairan (Ton), 2002 - 2004
Table Open Water Fishery Production by Province and Type of Waters (Ton), 2002 - 2004

| Provinsi Province | S u n g a i R i v e r | | | D a n a u L a k e | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 439 | 381 | 617 | 367 | 328 | 330 |
| Sumatera Utara | 4,616 | 4,371 | 4,476 | 3,843 | 3,885 | 3687 |
| Sumatera Barat | 2,549 | 4,957 | 4,991 | 1,282 | 1,475 | 1259 |
| R i a u | 14,286 | 14,570 | 14,714 | - | - | - |
| J a m b i | 4,678 | 3,513 | 5,134 | 609 | 871 | - |
| Sumatera Selatan | 28,353 | 32,150 | 24,543 | 2,755 | 5,645 | 4097 |
| Bengkulu | 2,926 | 3,209 | 2,890 | 484 | 593 | 521 |
| Lampung | 4,432 | 5,014 | 4,649 | 160 | 168 | 190 |
| Bangka Belitung | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Barat | 4,712 | 3,749 | 5,535 | 1,116 | 1,059 | 1131 |
| Jawa Tengah | 9,816 | 8,815 | 9,500 | 564 | 284 | 395 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 1,084 | 1,128 | 1,118 | 47 | - | - |
| Jawa Timur | 8,643 | 8,670 | 7,834 | 784 | 581 | 641 |
| Banten | 483 | 170 | 224 | - | 106 | 107 |
| B a l i | 656 | 600 | 629 | - | - | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 161 | 2,834 | 2,512 | 284 | - | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 410 | 41 | 20 | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Barat | 7,457 | 11,914 | 10,046 | 5,656 | - | - |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 18,501 | 11,140 | 10,655 | 6,012 | 8,766 | 8680 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 32,674 | 31,275 | 25,780 | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Timur | 26,829 | 28,124 | 32,320 | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Utara | 351 | 304 | 263 | 728 | 863 | 644 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 31 | 30 | 33 | 52 | 69 | 78 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 1,741 | 2,103 | 1,674 | 14,785 | 14,252 | 12563 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 2,580 | 2,345 | 906 | - | - | - |
| Gorontalo | - | - | - | 810 | 870 | 822 |
| M a l u k u | - | 6 | 58 | - | - | - |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| P a p u a | - | 1,706 | 2,930 | 3,097 | 1,520 | 1724 |
| INDONESIA | 178,408 | 183,119 | 174,051 | 43,435 | 41,335 | 36,869 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.14*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Waduk <i>Reservoir</i> | | | Rawa <i>Swamp</i> | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | - | - | - | 217 | 254 | - |
| Sumatera Utara | 2,985 | 208 | 216 | 201 | 3,030 | - |
| Sumatera Barat | - | - | - | 430 | 1,110 | 284 |
| R i a u | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| J a m b i | - | - | - | 156 | 990 | - |
| Sumatera Selatan | 294 | 275 | 276 | 10,866 | 19,626 | - |
| Bengkulu | 111 | 113 | 288 | 49 | 50 | - |
| Lampung | 1,120 | 1,152 | 1412 | 2,663 | 1,958 | - |
| Bangka Belitung | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Barat | 1,220 | 343 | 999 | 542 | 634 | - |
| Jawa Tengah | 8,922 | 4,072 | 5207 | 1,270 | 1,163 | - |
| DI Yogyakarta | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Timur | 3,705 | 4,036 | 2606 | 4,156 | 4,336 | - |
| Banten | 6 | 6 | 8 | 332 | 168 | - |
| B a l i | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 1,249 | - | - | 78 | - | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Tengah | - | - | - | 11,863 | 9,454 | - |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 385 | 432 | 478 | 22,796 | 22,856 | 16 |
| Kalimantan Timur | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Utara | 8 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Tengah | - | - | - | 12 | 19 | - |
| Sulawesi Selatan | - | - | 265 | 5,732 | 6,057 | 100 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | - | - | - | 1,778 | 2,077 | - |
| Gorontalo | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| M a l u k u | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| P a p u a | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| INDONESIA | 20,005 | 10,637 | 11,755 | 63,141 | 73,782 | 400 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan, Statistik Perikanan Tangkap Indonesia 2002-2004

Source Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, 2002-2004 Statistics of Capture Fisheries of Indonesia

Tabel 4.15 Produksi Perikanan Laut menurut Jenis Ikan (Ton), 2000 - 2004
Table 4.15 Marine Fishery Production by Type of Fish (Ton), 2000-2004

| Ikan Fishes | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Manyung/Sea cat fishes | 74,443 | 70,627 | 74,803 | 74,772 | 69,136 |
| Cendro/needle fish | - | - | - | - | 2,035 |
| Ikan Sebelah/Indian Halibut | 11,373 | 12,838 | 16,244 | 14,809 | 14,857 |
| Ekor Kuning/Yellow tail | 38,312 | 36,593 | 41,248 | 39,406 | 45,180 |
| Lolosi biru/Blue & gold fusilier | - | - | - | - | 2,041 |
| Selar/Trevalies | 132,998 | 149,193 | 154,866 | 138,923 | 143,105 |
| Kuve/Jack Trevalies | 37,988 | 40,235 | 41,170 | 41,351 | 46,781 |
| Ikan Layang/Scads | 258,393 | 301,115 | 297,937 | 325,187 | 290,609 |
| Sunglir/Rainbow runner | 9,959 | 6,091 | 10,457 | 10,102 | 10,546 |
| Tetengkek/Hard tail scads | 21,596 | 19,896 | 22,629 | 20,744 | 26,796 |
| Bawal Hitam/Black pomfret | 43,685 | 49,153 | 44,706 | 45,076 | 49,966 |
| Bawal Putih/Silver pomfret | 30,285 | 31,574 | 30,090 | 36,059 | 33,468 |
| Daun Bambu/Queen fishes | 17,285 | 15,548 | 16,226 | 14,774 | 12,995 |
| Bentong/Oxeye scad, Bigeye scad | - | - | - | - | 5,132 |
| Kakap putih Barranudi/Giant sea perch | 63,485 | 66,642 | 66,279 | 55,915 | 67,937 |
| Golok-golok/Wolf herrings | 29,797 | 35,746 | 41,832 | 30,025 | 30,912 |
| Selangan/Chacunda gizard shad | - | - | - | - | 1,237 |
| Siro/Spotted sardinella | - | - | - | - | 1,301 |
| Japuh/Rainbow sardine | 20,401 | 18,674 | 19,199 | 20,618 | 27,145 |
| Tembang/Fringescale sardinella | 185,912 | 182,026 | 153,771 | 145,428 | 177,302 |
| Lemuru/Indian oil sardinella | 103,710 | 132,170 | 136,436 | 103,361 | 96,994 |
| Terubuk/Tolishad | 5,257 | 3,413 | 6,059 | 5,353 | 5,138 |
| Lemadang/Common dolphin fish | - | - | - | - | 2,178 |
| Beloso/Buntut kerbo/Greater lizardfish | 11,954 | 11,910 | 22,046 | 16,803 | 18,378 |
| Ikan Lidah/Flat Fishes | 6,750 | 6,375 | 6,609 | 7,623 | 6,646 |
| Teri/Anchovies | 190,182 | 168,959 | 161,141 | 154,811 | 151,926 |
| Ikan Terbang/Flying fishes | 16,467 | 11,857 | 17,366 | 17,802 | 13,546 |
| Julung-julung/Needle fishes | 27,320 | 27,031 | 22,035 | 23,190 | 25,702 |
| Ikan Gerot-gerot/Grunters | 17,547 | 15,736 | 17,510 | 17,588 | 15,741 |
| Ikan Gaji/Sweetlips | - | - | - | - | 47 |
| Ikan Nomei/Lomei/Bombay duck | 8,201 | 7,372 | 6,717 | 5,312 | 4,300 |
| Ikan Layaran/Indo-pacific sailfish | - | - | - | - | 2,054 |
| Setuhuk hitam/Black marlin | - | - | - | - | 1,834 |
| Setuhuk biru/Indo-pacific blue marlin | - | - | - | - | 1,426 |
| Setuhuk loreng/Stripped marlin | - | - | - | - | 185 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.15*

| Ikan <i>Fishes</i> | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Ikan pedang/ <i>Swordfish</i> | - | - | - | - | 2,559 |
| Ikan napoleon/ <i>Napoleon wrasse</i> | - | - | - | - | 144 |
| Kapas-kapas/ <i>Fals trevally</i> | - | - | - | - | 3,100 |
| Peperek / <i>Pony fishes</i> | 87,757 | 89,936 | 92,838 | 90,859 | 88,665 |
| Lencam/ <i>Emperors</i> | 29,575 | 30,000 | 31,368 | 22,551 | 25,093 |
| Kakap Merah/Bambangan/ <i>Red snappers</i> | 67,773 | 62,303 | 74,233 | 91,339 | 97,044 |
| Pinjalo/ <i>Goldenbanded, jobfish</i> | - | - | - | - | 290 |
| Belanak/ <i>Mangrove Mullets</i> | 33,595 | 36,098 | 35,600 | 33,794 | 35,765 |
| Biji nangka karang/ <i>Indan goatfish</i> | - | - | - | - | 2,383 |
| Kuniran/ <i>Sulphur goatfish</i> | - | - | - | - | 5,493 |
| Biji Nangka/ <i>Yellow-stripe goatfish</i> | 28,660 | 30,565 | 34,052 | 28,496 | 26,681 |
| Kurisi/ <i>Omate treadtin bream</i> | 37,179 | 39,566 | 44,958 | 52,237 | 55,262 |
| Kurau/ <i>Four finger threadfin</i> | - | - | - | - | 6,966 |
| Kuro/Senangin/ <i>Theadfins</i> | 35,363 | 32,896 | 39,468 | 37,766 | 36,463 |
| Swanggi/Mata besar/ <i>Big eyes</i> | 5,344 | 9,591 | 10,743 | 13,075 | 16,440 |
| Serinding tembakau/ <i>Red bigeye</i> | - | - | - | - | 258 |
| Gulamah/Tigajaya/ <i>Croackers</i> | 49,647 | 60,161 | 55,896 | 57,553 | 60,177 |
| Lisong/ <i>Bullet tuna</i> | - | - | - | - | 17 |
| Tongkol krai/ <i>Frigate tuna</i> | - | - | - | - | 130,181 |
| Tongkol komo/ <i>Eastern little tunas</i> | 233,051 | 266,955 | 267,339 | 133,000 | 86,459 |
| Cakalang/ <i>Skipjack tuna</i> | 214,077 | 203,102 | 208,626 | 233,319 | 252,232 |
| Kembung/ <i>Short-bodied mackerel</i> | 214,387 | 221,634 | 194,427 | 201,882 | 222,032 |
| Banyar/ <i>Indian mackerel</i> | - | - | - | - | 10,073 |
| Kenyar/ <i>Stripped bonito</i> | - | - | - | - | 18 |
| Slengseng/ <i>Spotted chup mackerel</i> | - | - | - | - | 179 |
| Tenggiri/ <i>Norrow barred king mackerel</i> | 83,522 | 88,435 | 100,242 | 116,014 | 131,225 |
| Tenggiri Papan/ <i>Indo pasific king mackerel</i> | 25,056 | 23,554 | 27,204 | 26,220 | 22,903 |
| Albakora/ <i>Albacore</i> | - | - | - | - | 33,790 |
| Madidihang/ <i>yellowfin tuna</i> | 153,110 | 148,439 | 151,926 | 94,904 | 105,003 |
| Tuna sirip biru selatan/ <i>Sourtern bluefin tuna</i> | - | - | - | 665 | 1,831 |
| Tuna mata besar/ <i>Bigeye tuna</i> | - | - | - | 52,292 | 42,520 |
| Tongkol abu-abu/ <i>Longtail tuna</i> | - | - | - | 107,438 | 93,119 |
| Kerapu karang/ <i>Blue llined seabass</i> | 48,516 | 48,400 | 53,743 | 14,392 | 28,577 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.15*

| Ikan <i>Fishes</i> | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Kerapu karang/ <i>Blue lined seabass</i> | 48,516 | 48,400 | 53,743 | 14,392 | 28,577 |
| Kerapu bebek/ <i>Humpback hind</i> | - | - | - | 5,807 | 6,076 |
| Kerapu balong/ <i>Honeycomb grouper</i> | - | - | - | 2,182 | 2,537 |
| Kerapu sunu/ <i>Leopard coralgrouper</i> | - | - | - | 19,162 | 8,666 |
| Baronang lingkis/ <i>white-spotted spinefoot</i> | - | - | - | 265 | 1,337 |
| Ikan baronang/ <i>Barbed spinefoot</i> | - | - | - | 3,181 | 4,782 |
| Baronang kuning/ <i>Orange-spotted spinefoot</i> | - | - | - | 274 | 461 |
| Rejung/ <i>Silver sillago</i> | - | - | - | 160 | 175 |
| Alu-alu/Manggilala/Pucul/ <i>Great barracuda</i> | 19,070 | 16,775 | 11,089 | 4,344 | 5,120 |
| Senuk/ <i>Pickhandle barracuda</i> | - | - | - | 61 | 44 |
| Kerong-kerong/ <i>Jarbung terapon</i> | - | - | - | 1,282 | 2,047 |
| Layur/ <i>Hard tail/Cutlass fishes</i> | 38,502 | 44,674 | 44,248 | 35,061 | 38,793 |
| Cucut tikus/cucut monyet/ <i>Thresher sharks</i> | 65,860 | 56,906 | 58,100 | 50,717 | 13,274 |
| Cucut lanyam/ <i>Requiem sharks</i> | - | - | - | - | 12,971 |
| Mako/ <i>Sharpnose sharks</i> | - | - | - | 250 | 272 |
| Cucut martil/Capingan/ <i>Winghead</i> | - | - | - | - | 253 |
| Cucut botol/ <i>Dogfish sharks</i> | - | - | - | - | 16,536 |
| Pari kembang/Pari macan/ <i>stingrays</i> | 44,451 | 49,492 | 59,459 | 57,977 | 26,944 |
| Pari kelelawar/ <i>Devilarays, Mantarays</i> | - | - | - | - | 200 |
| Pari burung/ <i>Eaglerays</i> | - | - | - | - | 975 |
| Pari hidung sekop/ <i>Shovelnose rays</i> | - | - | - | - | 120 |
| Pari kekeh/ <i>Whitespotted wedgefishes</i> | - | - | - | - | 28,492 |
| Lainnya/ <i>Others</i> | 568,594 | 528,604 | 762,421 | 734,230 | 794,377 |
| JUMLAH/TOTAL | 784,993 | 744,851 | 989,060 | 929,345 | 993,029 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan, Statistik Perikanan Tangkap Indonesia 2001-2005

Source Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, 2001-2005 Statistics of Capture Fisheries of Indonesia

Tabel 4.16 Produksi Perikanan Laut menurut Jenis Ikan dan Daerah Perairan, 2003 - 2005
Table 4.16 Marine Fishery Production by Type of Fish and Sea Area, 2003 - 2005

| Ikan Fishes | Barat Sumatera Western Sumatera | | Selatan Jawa Southern Java | | Utara Jawa Northern Java | |
|--|------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Manyung/ <i>Sea cat fishes</i> | 2,669 | 2,450 | 1,657 | 2,152 | 16,562 | 17,140 |
| Cendro/ <i>Needle Fish</i> | - | 318 | - | - | - | 717 |
| Ikan Sebelah/ <i>Indian Halibut</i> | 1,546 | 1,893 | 550 | 776 | 988 | 1,059 |
| Ekor Kuning/ <i>Yellow tail</i> | 3,909 | 2,687 | 166 | 308 | 8,971 | 17,008 |
| Lolosi Biru/ <i>Blue and Gold Fusilier</i> | - | 12 | - | - | - | - |
| Selar/ <i>Trevalies</i> | 9,946 | 10,268 | 1,742 | 1,729 | 26,009 | 21,871 |
| Kuve/ <i>Jack Trevalies</i> | 4,934 | 5,017 | 877 | 654 | 1,397 | 2,947 |
| Ikan Layang/ <i>Scads</i> | 8,297 | 9,471 | 11,868 | 5,069 | 114,125 | 72,626 |
| Sunglir/ <i>Rainbow runner</i> | 1,038 | 1,538 | 585 | 560 | 794 | 739 |
| Tetengkek/ <i>Hard tail scads</i> | 3,678 | 4,149 | 357 | 650 | 541 | 619 |
| Bawal Hitam/ <i>Black pomfret</i> | 2,244 | 2,263 | 752 | 681 | 6,100 | 7,310 |
| Bawal Putih/ <i>Silver pomfret</i> | 2,076 | 1,992 | 525 | 240 | 4,236 | 3,656 |
| Daun Bambu/ <i>Queen fishes</i> | 1,488 | 1,980 | 14 | 6 | 726 | 544 |
| Bentong/ <i>Oxeye Scad</i> | - | 20 | - | - | - | 4,608 |
| Kakap Barranudi/ <i>Giant sea perch</i> | 4,495 | 3,528 | 853 | 780 | 3,329 | 3,896 |
| Golok-golok/ <i>Wolf herrings</i> | 1,554 | 1,719 | 92 | 91 | 291 | 4,568 |
| Japuh/ <i>Rainbow sardine</i> | 2,254 | 2,291 | 200 | 344 | 5,092 | 13,130 |
| Tembang/ <i>Fringescale sardinella</i> | 5,537 | 5,934 | 3,123 | 2,519 | 45,288 | 54,635 |
| Lemuru/ <i>Indian oil sardinella</i> | 5,120 | 3,702 | 23,636 | 19,286 | 31,978 | 29,321 |
| Terubuk/ <i>Tolishad</i> | 214 | 433 | 17 | 4 | 424 | 399 |
| Lemadang/ <i>Common Dolphin Fish</i> | - | 129 | - | 98 | - | 948 |
| Beloso/ <i>Lizard fishes</i> | 2,858 | 3,270 | - | 89 | 8,120 | 9,174 |
| Ikan Lidah/ <i>Flat Fishes</i> | 999 | 1,100 | 595 | 388 | 374 | 805 |
| Teri/ <i>Anchovies</i> | 14,184 | 14,001 | 1,839 | 2,079 | 26,096 | 19,196 |
| Ikan Terbang/ <i>Flying fishes</i> | 2,341 | 2,857 | 49 | 43 | 168 | 269 |
| Julung-julung/ <i>Needle fishes</i> | 981 | 1,248 | 1,398 | 1,304 | 622 | 900 |
| Ikan Gerot gerot/ <i>Grunters</i> | 2,116 | 1,156 | 40 | 104 | 308 | 585 |
| Ikan Nomei/ <i>Bombay duck</i> | 948 | 1,088 | 112 | 106 | 4 | 4 |
| Ikan Layaran/ <i>Indo-Pacific Sailfish</i> | - | 60 | - | 234 | - | 484 |
| Setuhuk/ <i>Marlin</i> | - | 280 | - | 104 | - | 1,829 |
| Ikan Pedang/ <i>Swordfish</i> | - | 155 | - | 155 | - | 1,321 |
| Ikan Napoleon/ <i>Napoleon Wrassa</i> | - | 89 | - | - | - | - |
| Kapas-kapas/ <i>Fals Trevally</i> | - | 1,099 | - | - | - | 968 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.16*

| Ikan <i>Fishes</i> | Barat Sumatera <i>Western Sumatera</i> | | Selatan Jawa <i>Southern Java</i> | | Utara Jawa <i>Northern Java</i> | |
|--|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Peperek / <i>Pony fishes</i> | 4,271 | 4,035 | 3,662 | 3,720 | 47,721 | 48,871 |
| Lencam/ <i>Emperors</i> | 2,366 | 2,830 | 85 | 85 | 565 | 681 |
| Kakap Merah/ <i>Red snappers</i> | 4,562 | 5129 | 1,231 | 932 | 13,102 | 12,343 |
| Pinjalo/ <i>Goldenbanded Jobfish</i> | - | 25 | - | - | - | - |
| Belanak/ <i>Mullets</i> | 1,762 | 1739 | 121 | 121 | 5,196 | 5,492 |
| Biji Nangka Karang/ <i>Indian Goatfish</i> | 32 | 184 | - | - | - | 493 |
| Kuniran/ <i>Sulphur Goatfish</i> | - | 84 | - | 11 | - | 4,419 |
| Biji Nangka/ <i>Yellow Stripe Goatfishes</i> | - | 3,140 | - | 1,275 | - | 577 |
| Kurisi/ <i>Treadtins breams</i> | 2,228 | 2,669 | 1,239 | 1,802 | 6,456 | 6,149 |
| Kurauf/ <i>Theadfins</i> | 2,339 | 11 | 57 | - | 2,035 | 520 |
| Kuro/ <i>Senangin Threadfin</i> | - | 2,291 | - | 191 | - | 1,699 |
| Swanggi/ <i>Big eyes</i> | 3,693 | 3,364 | - | 73 | 173 | 4,813 |
| Gulamah/ <i>Croackers/Drums</i> | 1,768 | 1,896 | 1,923 | 2,057 | 12,217 | 13,083 |
| Tongkol Krai/ <i>Frigate Tuna</i> | - | 3,929 | - | 6,912 | - | 24,454 |
| Tongkol Komo/ <i>Eastern little tunas</i> | 9,963 | 15,038 | 6,068 | 2,108 | 12,484 | 469 |
| Cakalang/ <i>Skipjack tuna</i> | 15,662 | 15,128 | 9,453 | 8,743 | 3,055 | 4,958 |
| Kembung/ <i>Indian mackerels</i> | - | 15,731 | - | 3,701 | 0 | 39,694 |
| Banyar/ <i>Indian Mackerel</i> | - | 828 | - | 7 | - | 3,862 |
| Tenggiri/ <i>Norrow barred king mackerel</i> | 4,555 | 4,456 | 2,737 | 2,358 | 21,374 | 22,384 |
| Tenggiri Papan/ <i>Indo pasific king mackerel</i> | 3,480 | 2,992 | 1 | 36 | 737 | 1,888 |
| Albakora/ <i>Albacore</i> | - | 64 | - | 277 | - | 859 |
| Tuna/ <i>Tunas</i> | - | 6,852 | - | 6,398 | 0 | 32,509 |
| Tongkol Abu-abu/ <i>Longtail Tuna</i> | - | 3,057 | - | 1,685 | - | 26,942 |
| Kerapu/ <i>Grouppers</i> | - | 4,901 | - | 267 | 0 | 5,557 |
| Baronang/ <i>Spinefoot</i> | - | 251 | - | - | - | 63 |
| Alu-alu/ <i>Barracudas</i> | 733 | 789 | - | 32 | 75 | 97 |
| Layout/ <i>Hard tail/Cutlas fishes</i> | 3,777 | 3,289 | 5,029 | 4,735 | 10,118 | 9,631 |
| Cucut/ <i>Sharks</i> | 6,015 | 4,449 | 2,469 | 2,500 | 11,933 | 10,701 |
| Pari/ <i>Rays</i> | 2,784 | 2,556 | 3,096 | 2,815 | 20,093 | 20,304 |
| Lainnya/ <i>Others</i> | 57,088 | 62,670 | 5,295 | 7,483 | 93,879 | 90,915 |
| JUMLAH / TOTAL | 129,082 | 176,382 | 44,470 | 62,329 | 263,217 | 396,432 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.16*

| Ikan <i>Fishes</i> | Bali-Nusa Tenggara <i>Bali-Nusa Tenggara</i> | | Timur Sumatera <i>Eastern Sumatera</i> | | Selat Malaka <i>Malaka Strait</i> | |
|--|---|--------|---|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 |
| (1) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| Manyung/ <i>Sea cat fishes</i> | 837 | 80 | 14,808 | 12,251 | 5,561 | 4,273 |
| Cendro/ <i>Needle Fish</i> | - | 26 | - | - | - | 211 |
| Ikan Sebelah/ <i>Indian Halibut</i> | 268 | 185 | 3,966 | 3,394 | 4,441 | 4,035 |
| Ekor Kuning/ <i>Yellow tail</i> | 1792 | 2,223 | 7,929 | 4,825 | 584 | 306 |
| Lolosi Biru/ <i>Blue and Gold Fusilier</i> | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Selar/ <i>Trevalies</i> | 5655 | 15,603 | 20,142 | 17,539 | 13,898 | 12,237 |
| Kuve/ <i>Jack Trevalies</i> | 2145 | 3,133 | 7,017 | 6,967 | 637 | 860 |
| Ikan Layang/ <i>Scads</i> | 9386 | 12,271 | 7,478 | 6,801 | 8,313 | 7,473 |
| Sunglir/ <i>Rainbow runner</i> | 1382 | 1,144 | - | - | 706 | 399 |
| Tetengkek/ <i>Hard tail scads</i> | 623 | 848 | 2,710 | 4,324 | 2,058 | 4,257 |
| Bawal Hitam/ <i>Black pomfret</i> | 944 | 418 | 10,342 | 9,475 | 4,053 | 4,649 |
| Bawal Putih/ <i>Silver pomfret</i> | 919 | 558 | 9,411 | 8,072 | 3,931 | 2,904 |
| Daun Bambu/ <i>Queen fishes</i> | 306 | 108 | 3,255 | 1,859 | 737 | 1,469 |
| Bentong/ <i>Oxeye Scad</i> | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Kakap Barranudi/ <i>Giant sea perch</i> | 4218 | 4,465 | 9,096 | 5,376 | 4,012 | 3,562 |
| Golok-golok/ <i>Wolf herrings</i> | 240 | 806 | 17,178 | 16,963 | 5,237 | 3,519 |
| Selanget/ <i>Chacunda Gizard Shad</i> | - | - | - | 192 | - | 687 |
| Siro/ <i>Spotted Sardinella</i> | - | - | - | - | - | 414 |
| Japuh/ <i>Rainbow sardine</i> | 491 | 666 | 4,133 | 3,141 | 808 | 653 |
| Tembang/ <i>Fringescale sardinella</i> | 20883 | 31,942 | 13,923 | 12,747 | 4,913 | 4,660 |
| Lemuru/ <i>Indian oil sardinella</i> | 20557 | 20,937 | 6,532 | 7,950 | 2,019 | 2,309 |
| Terubuk/ <i>Tolishad</i> | 556 | 304 | 4 | 4 | 547 | 205 |
| Lemadang/ <i>Common Dolphin Fish</i> | - | 409 | - | - | - | 197 |
| Beloso/ <i>Lizard fishes</i> | 474 | 110 | 9 | 121 | 308 | 230 |
| Ikan Lidah/ <i>Flat Fishes</i> | 36 | 2 | 677 | 146 | 4,342 | 3,582 |
| Teri/ <i>Anchovies</i> | 10592 | 8,364 | 24,155 | 24,992 | 18,719 | 14,418 |
| Ikan Terbang/ <i>Flying fishes</i> | 7129 | 2,588 | - | - | 1,169 | 26 |
| Julung-julung/ <i>Needle fishes</i> | 5374 | 5,974 | 1,009 | 1,393 | 567 | 73 |
| Ikan Gerot gerot/ <i>Grunters</i> | 804 | 657 | 3,501 | 1,972 | 1,926 | 1,741 |
| Ikan Nomei/ <i>Bombay duck</i> | 257 | - | 1,104 | 1,074 | 2,157 | 1,549 |
| Ikan Layaran/ <i>Indo-Pacific Sailfish</i> | - | 100 | - | - | - | 498 |
| Setuhuk/ <i>Marlin</i> | - | 962 | - | - | - | 100 |
| Ikan Pedang/ <i>Swordfish</i> | - | 827 | - | - | - | 38 |
| Ikan Napoleon/ <i>Napoleon Wrassa</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kapas-kapas/ <i>Fals Trevally</i> | - | - | - | - | - | 24 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.16*

| Ikan <i>Fishes</i> | Bali-Nusa Tenggara <i>Bali-Nusa Tenggara</i> | | Timur Sumatera <i>Eastern Sumatera</i> | | Selat Malaka <i>Malaka Strait</i> | |
|---|---|----------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 |
| (1) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| Peperek /Pony fishes | 4611 | 2,818 | 7,390 | 4,255 | 4,878 | 4,466 |
| Lencam/Emperors | 2481 | 4,348 | 234 | 245 | 1,053 | 835 |
| Kakap Merah/Red snappers | 3791 | 2,151 | 5,352 | 4,778 | 3,433 | 3,081 |
| Pinjalo/Goldenbanded Jobfish | - | - | - | - | - | 265 |
| Belanak/Mullets | 1085 | 1,408 | 6,007 | 4,585 | 6,349 | 6,331 |
| Biji Nangka Karang/Indian Goatfish | 39 | 52 | - | - | - | 271 |
| Kuniran/Sulphur Goatfish | - | - | - | - | - | 634 |
| Biji Nangka/ Yellow Stripe Goatfishes | - | 1,305 | - | 1,681 | - | 7,634 |
| Kurisi/Treadtins breams | 2116 | 2,993 | 16,376 | 13,603 | 1,308 | 1,402 |
| Kurau/Theadfins | 344 | - | 5,638 | 5,038 | 9,815 | 539 |
| Kuro/Senangin Threadfin | - | 4 | - | 3,176 | - | 9,172 |
| Swanggi/Big eyes | 561 | 319 | 6,293 | 5,292 | 659 | 420 |
| Gulamah/Croackers/Drums | 561 | 310 | 8,457 | 9,193 | 15,458 | 14,846 |
| Tongkol Krai/Frigate Tuna | - | 26,017 | - | 7,260 | - | 3,419 |
| Tongkol Komo/Eastern little tunas | 14,264 | 2,204 | 14,165 | 13,673 | 14,236 | 12,479 |
| Cakalang/Skipjack tuna | 20,144 | 16,275 | 85 | 261 | 2,862 | 3,303 |
| Kembung/Indian mackerels | 0 | 12,807 | - | 20,287 | - | 30,220 |
| Banyar/Indian Mackerel | - | 3 | - | 277 | - | 5 |
| Tenggiri/ Narrow barred king mackerel | 4,577 | 4,414 | 29,425 | 26,275 | 7,625 | 8,923 |
| Tenggiri Papan/ Indo pasific king mackerel | 370 | 130 | 2,379 | 1,454 | 5,755 | 4,922 |
| Albakora/Albacore | - | 9,700 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Tuna/Tunas | 0 | 26,846 | - | 279 | - | 2,636 |
| Tongkol Abu-abu/Longtail Tuna | - | 2,764 | - | 7,152 | - | 3,874 |
| Kerapu/Groupers | 0 | 2,566 | - | 2,608 | - | 3,607 |
| Baronang/Spinefoot | - | 1,388 | - | 323 | - | - |
| Alu-alu/Barracudas | 419 | 795 | 997 | 359 | 65 | 172 |
| Kerong-kerong/Largescale Terapon | - | - | - | 620 | - | 646 |
| Layur/Hard tail/Cutlas fishes | 2,853 | 8,373 | 2,849 | 2,030 | 3,758 | 3,345 |
| Cucut/Sharks | 3,470 | 2,452 | 4,919 | 4,797 | 4,155 | 3,012 |
| Pari/Rays | 1,348 | 937 | 12,733 | 12,828 | 7,199 | 5,213 |
| Lainnya/Others | 14,966 | 23,166 | 64,416 | 59,111 | 55,662 | 46,073 |
| JUMLAH / TOTAL | 80,004 | 158,550 | 189,719 | 213,445 | 146,274 | 183,752 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.16*

| Ikan Fishes | Selatan/Barat Kalimantan <i>Southern/Western Kalimantan</i> | | Timur Kalimantan <i>Eastern Kalimantan</i> | | Selatan Sulawesi <i>Southern Sulawesi</i> | |
|--|--|--------|---|-------|--|--------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 |
| | (1) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) |
| Manyung/ <i>Sea cat fishes</i> | 12,046 | 8,772 | 4,092 | 2,851 | 1,618 | 1,765 |
| Cendro/ <i>Needle Fish</i> | - | - | - | 24 | - | 240 |
| Ikan Sebelah/ <i>Indian Halibut</i> | 1,455 | 1,906 | 703 | 667 | 628 | 643 |
| Ekor Kuning/ <i>Yellow tail</i> | 225 | 467 | 1,297 | 1,163 | 4,266 | 4,732 |
| Selar/ <i>Trevalies</i> | 6,246 | 8,276 | 5,696 | 2,320 | 20,760 | 22,572 |
| Kuve/ <i>Jack Trevalies</i> | 3,993 | 4,617 | 1,395 | 1,692 | 12,063 | 13,242 |
| Ikan Layang/ <i>Scads</i> | 14,954 | 15,548 | 7,138 | 7,796 | 42,447 | 43,041 |
| Sunglir/ <i>Rainbow runner</i> | - | - | 130 | 270 | 2,855 | 2,996 |
| Tetengkek/ <i>Hard tail scads</i> | 658 | 582 | 234 | 473 | 4,238 | 4,807 |
| Bawal Hitam/ <i>Black pomfret</i> | 2,714 | 3,834 | 1,624 | 3,880 | 1,785 | 1,813 |
| Bawal Putih/ <i>Silver pomfret</i> | 2,133 | 1,361 | 2,045 | 2,430 | 1,993 | 2,022 |
| Daun Bambu/ <i>Queen fishes</i> | 2,337 | 2,430 | 702 | 676 | 926 | 1,025 |
| Bentong/ <i>Oxeye Scad</i> | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Kakap Barranudi/ <i>Giant sea perch</i> | 2,449 | 3,123 | 1,965 | 2,367 | 3,275 | 3,864 |
| Golok-golok/ <i>Wolf herrings</i> | 603 | 300 | 2,652 | 470 | 971 | 1,147 |
| Selanget/ <i>Chacunda Gizard Shad</i> | - | 234 | - | 114 | - | - |
| Siro/ <i>Spotted Sardinella</i> | - | - | - | 18 | - | 13 |
| Japuh/ <i>Rainbow sardine</i> | 336 | 357 | 643 | 561 | 3,609 | 3,589 |
| Tembang/ <i>Fringescale sardinella</i> | 1,702 | 7,255 | 4,724 | 7,958 | 28,537 | 30,444 |
| Lemuru/ <i>Indian oil sardinella</i> | - | - | 1,144 | 500 | 8,545 | 8,217 |
| Terubuk/ <i>Tolishad</i> | 33 | - | 100 | 179 | 2,893 | 2,902 |
| Lemadang/ <i>Common Dolphin Fish</i> | - | - | - | - | - | 81 |
| Belooso/ <i>Lizard fishes</i> | - | - | - | 181 | 953 | 1,066 |
| Ikan Lidah/ <i>Flat Fishes</i> | 270 | 15 | 83 | 160 | 118 | 124 |
| Teri/ <i>Anchovies</i> | 1,957 | 5,623 | 4,331 | 5,998 | 20,415 | 22,514 |
| Ikan Terbang/ <i>Flying fishes</i> | - | - | - | - | 3,469 | 3,186 |
| Julung-julung/ <i>Needle fishes</i> | 2 | 3 | 309 | 62 | 3,741 | 4,154 |
| Ikan Gerot gerot/ <i>Grunters</i> | 120 | 99 | 2,082 | 1,465 | 2,772 | 3,743 |
| Ikan Nomei/ <i>Bombay duck</i> | 37 | 6 | 245 | 161 | 236 | 239 |
| Ikan Layaran/ <i>Indo-Pacific Sailfish</i> | - | 3 | - | - | - | 429 |
| Setuhuk/ <i>Marlin</i> | - | - | - | 100 | - | 32 |
| Ikan Pedang/ <i>Swordfish</i> | - | - | - | - | - | 54 |
| Ikan Napoleon/ <i>Napoleon Wrassa</i> | - | - | - | 3 | - | 11 |
| Kapas-kapas/ <i>Fals Trevally</i> | - | 64 | - | 215 | - | 140 |
| Peperek / <i>Pony fishes</i> | 2,674 | 7,952 | 4,613 | 1,271 | 8,574 | 8,895 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.16*

| Ikan <i>Fishes</i> | Selatan/Barat Kalimantan <i>Southern/Western Kalimantan</i> | | Timur Kalimantan <i>Eastern Kalimantan</i> | | Selatan Sulawesi <i>Southern Sulawesi</i> | |
|--|--|----------------|---|---------------|--|----------------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 |
| (1) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) |
| Lencam/ <i>Emperors</i> | 186 | 190 | 150 | 21 | 7,795 | 8,231 |
| Kakap Merah/ <i>Red snappers</i> | 4,232 | 7,441 | 4,093 | 3,999 | 10,028 | 11,647 |
| Pinjalo/ <i>Goldenbanded Jobfish</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belanak/ <i>Mullets</i> | 1,905 | 2,709 | 2,269 | 1,840 | 5,505 | 6,493 |
| Biji Nangka Karang/ <i>Indian Goatfish</i> | - | - | - | 135 | 718 | 503 |
| Kuniran/ <i>Sulphur Goatfish</i> | - | - | - | 169 | - | 168 |
| Biji Nangka/ | - | 530 | - | 2,685 | - | 4,122 |
| <i>Yellow Stripe Goatfishes</i> | | | | | | |
| Kurisi/ <i>Treadtins breams</i> | 6,549 | 6,406 | 436 | 4,004 | 4,720 | 5,201 |
| Kurau/ <i>Theadfins</i> | 3,189 | 43 | 1,984 | 11 | 1,125 | 658 |
| Kuro/ <i>Senangin Threadfin</i> | - | 3,572 | - | 1,713 | - | 845 |
| Swanggi/ <i>Big eyes</i> | 39 | 267 | 176 | 370 | 296 | 182 |
| Gulamah/ <i>Croackers/Drums</i> | 7,429 | 7,986 | 3,224 | 2,052 | 921 | 953 |
| Tongkol Krai/ <i>Frigate Tuna</i> | - | 35,716 | - | 2,662 | - | 8,739 |
| Tongkol Komo/ <i>Eastern little tunas</i> | 3,440 | 3,632 | 5,678 | 7,386 | 14,461 | 12,906 |
| Cakalang/ <i>Skipjack tuna</i> | 141 | 843 | 1,471 | 1,960 | 48,749 | 48,321 |
| Kembung/ <i>Indian mackerels</i> | - | 8,596 | - | 9,152 | - | 25,223 |
| Banyar/ <i>Indian Mackerel</i> | - | - | - | 161 | - | 4,930 |
| Tenggiri/ | 18,724 | 23,938 | 5,435 | 11,054 | 8,486 | 6,503 |
| <i>Narrow barred king mackerel</i> | | | | | | |
| Tenggiri Papan/ | 3,304 | 6,780 | 4,906 | 1,589 | 3,254 | 1,225 |
| <i>Indo pasific king mackerel</i> | | | | | | |
| Albakora/ <i>Albacore</i> | - | - | - | - | - | 3,410 |
| Tuna/ <i>Tunas</i> | - | - | - | 136 | - | 10,084 |
| Tongkol Abu-abu/ <i>Longtail Tuna</i> | - | 5,586 | - | 372 | - | 5,847 |
| Kerapu/ <i>Groupers</i> | - | 3,002 | - | 1,461 | - | 10,342 |
| Baronang/ <i>Spinefoot</i> | - | 526 | - | 148 | - | 1,830 |
| Alu-alu/ <i>Barracudas</i> | 85 | 220 | 412 | 517 | 980 | 1,447 |
| Kerong-kerong/ <i>Largescale Terapon</i> | - | 6 | - | 12 | - | 444 |
| Layur/ <i>Hard tail/Cutlas fishes</i> | 1,795 | 1,720 | 2 | 144 | 1,509 | 1,512 |
| Cucut/ <i>Sharks</i> | 4,649 | 2,973 | 1,806 | 867 | 3,419 | 3,634 |
| Pari/ <i>Rays</i> | 5,119 | 5,306 | 951 | 1,496 | 3,354 | 3,659 |
| Lainnya/ <i>Others</i> | 28,591 | 33,094 | 17,413 | 9,149 | 80,790 | 119,831 |
| JUMLAH / TOTAL | 91,381 | 163,087 | 52,410 | 67,270 | 196,110 | 308,890 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.16*

| Ikan <i>Fishes</i> | Utara Sulawesi <i>Northern Sulawesi</i> | | Maluku & Papua <i>Maluku & Papua</i> | | Indonesia | |
|--|--|--------|---|--------|-----------|---------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 |
| (1) | (18) | (19) | (33) | (34) | (36) | (37) |
| Manyung/ <i>Sea cat fishes</i> | 80 | 69 | 14,842 | 17,369 | 74,772 | 69,136 |
| Cendro/ <i>Needle Fish</i> | - | 309 | - | 190 | - | 2,035 |
| Ikan Sebelah/ <i>Indian Halibut</i> | 75 | 77 | 189 | 222 | 14,809 | 14,857 |
| Ekor Kuning/ <i>Yellow tail</i> | 3,326 | 3,313 | 7,841 | 8,148 | 39,046 | 45,180 |
| Lolosi Biru/ <i>Blue and Gold Fusilier</i> | - | 57 | - | 1,969 | - | 2,041 |
| Selar/ <i>Trevalies</i> | 14,162 | 14,636 | 13,867 | 16,054 | 138,923 | 143,105 |
| Kuve/ <i>Jack Trevalies</i> | 1,937 | 2,066 | 4,956 | 5,586 | 41,351 | 46,781 |
| Ikan Layang/ <i>Scads</i> | 64,706 | 65,086 | 36,475 | 44,941 | 325,187 | 290,609 |
| Sunglir/ <i>Rainbow runner</i> | 999 | 916 | 1,613 | 1,984 | 10,102 | 10,546 |
| Tetengkek/ <i>Hard tail scads</i> | 438 | 284 | 5,203 | 5,803 | 20,744 | 26,796 |
| Bawal Hitam/ <i>Black pomfret</i> | 1,658 | 1,667 | 12,860 | 13,976 | 45,076 | 49,966 |
| Bawal Putih/ <i>Silver pomfret</i> | 245 | 272 | 8,545 | 9,961 | 36,059 | 33,468 |
| Daun Bambu/ <i>Queen fishes</i> | 866 | 914 | 3,417 | 1,984 | 14,774 | 12,995 |
| Bentong/ <i>Oxeye Scad</i> | - | - | - | 502 | - | 5,132 |
| Kakap Barranudi/ <i>Giant sea perch</i> | 1,535 | 1,494 | 20,688 | 35,572 | 55,915 | 67,937 |
| Golok-golok/ <i>Wolf herrings</i> | 170 | 159 | 1,033 | 1,170 | 30,025 | 30,912 |
| Selanget/ <i>Chacunda Gizard Shad</i> | - | - | - | 10 | - | 1,237 |
| Siro/ <i>Spotted Sardinella</i> | - | - | - | 856 | - | 1,301 |
| Japuh/ <i>Rainbow sardine</i> | 336 | 53 | 643 | 2,360 | 3,609 | 27,145 |
| Tembang/ <i>Fringescale sardinella</i> | 1,702 | 2,971 | 4,724 | 16,237 | 28,537 | 177,302 |
| Lemuru/ <i>Indian oil sardinella</i> | - | 2,065 | 1,144 | 2,707 | 8,545 | 96,994 |
| Terubuk/ <i>Tolishad</i> | 138 | 146 | 427 | 562 | 5,353 | 5,138 |
| Lemadang/ <i>Common Dolphin Fish</i> | - | 190 | - | 126 | - | 2,178 |
| Beloso/ <i>Lizard fishes</i> | 45 | 26 | 3,972 | 4,111 | 16,803 | 18,378 |
| Ikan Lidah/ <i>Flat Fishes</i> | - | - | - | 294 | - | 6,616 |
| Teri/ <i>Anchovies</i> | 9,454 | 9,639 | 23,069 | 25,102 | 154,811 | 151,926 |
| Ikan Terbang/ <i>Flying fishes</i> | 679 | 966 | 2,798 | 3,611 | 17,802 | 13,546 |
| Julung-julung/ <i>Needle fishes</i> | 3,234 | 3,393 | 5,953 | 7,198 | 23,190 | 25,702 |
| Ikan Gerot gerot/ <i>Grunters</i> | 470 | 663 | 3,449 | 3,556 | 17,588 | 15,741 |
| Ikan Nomei/ <i>Bombay duck</i> | 15 | 15 | 197 | 58 | 5,312 | 4,300 |
| Ikan Layaran/ <i>Indo-Pacific Sailfish</i> | - | 175 | - | 71 | - | 2,054 |
| Setuhuk/ <i>Marlin</i> | - | 6 | - | 32 | - | 3,445 |
| Ikan Pedang/ <i>Swordfish</i> | - | - | - | 9 | - | 2,559 |
| Ikan Napoleon/ <i>Napoleon Wrassa</i> | - | 3 | - | 38 | - | 144 |
| Kapas-kapas/ <i>Fals Trevally</i> | - | - | - | 590 | - | 3,100 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.16*

| Ikan <i>Fishes</i> | Utara Sulawesi <i>Northern Sulawesi</i> | | Maluku & Papua <i>Maluku & Papua</i> | | Indonesia | |
|--|--|----------------|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 |
| | (1) | (18) | (19) | (33) | (34) | (36) |
| Peperek / <i>Pony fishes</i> | 565 | 643 | 1,900 | 1,739 | 90,859 | 88,665 |
| Lencam/ <i>Emperors</i> | 2,048 | 2,001 | 5,588 | 5,626 | 22,521 | 25,093 |
| Kakap Merah/ <i>Red snappers</i> | 2,657 | 2,633 | 38,858 | 42,910 | 91,339 | 97,044 |
| Pinjalo/ <i>Goldenbanded Jobfish</i> | - | - | - | - | - | 290 |
| Belanak/ <i>Mullets</i> | 1,220 | 1,188 | 2,375 | 2,861 | 33,794 | 35,765 |
| Biji Nangka Karang/ <i>Indian Goatfish</i> | 175 | 146 | 611 | 599 | 1,575 | 2,383 |
| Kuniran/ <i>Sulphur Goatfish</i> | - | - | - | 8 | - | 5,493 |
| Biji Nangka/ | - | 512 | - | 3,120 | - | 26,681 |
| <i>Yellow Stripe Goatfishes</i> | | | | | | |
| Kurisi/ <i>Treadtins breams</i> | 332 | 305 | 10,477 | 10,728 | 52,237 | 55,262 |
| Kurau/ <i>Theadfins</i> | 107 | - | 11,133 | 146 | 37,766 | 6,966 |
| Kuro/ <i>Senangin Threadfin</i> | - | 108 | - | 13,692 | - | 36,463 |
| Swanggi/ <i>Big eyes</i> | 154 | 168 | 1,031 | 1,172 | 13,075 | 16,440 |
| Gulamah/ <i>Croackers/Drums</i> | 103 | 103 | 5,492 | 7,698 | 57,553 | 60,177 |
| Tongkol Krai/ <i>Frigate Tuna</i> | - | 4,220 | - | 6,853 | - | 130,181 |
| Tongkol Komo/ <i>Eastern little tunas</i> | 24,608 | 4,102 | 13,633 | 12,462 | 133,000 | 86,459 |
| Cakalang/ <i>Skipjack tuna</i> | 72,261 | 76,530 | 59,436 | 75,910 | 233,319 | 252,232 |
| Kembung/ <i>Indian mackerels</i> | - | 6,625 | - | 39,996 | - | 222,032 |
| Banyar/ <i>Indian Mackerel</i> | - | - | - | - | - | 10,073 |
| Tenggiri/ | 1,108 | 1,486 | 11,968 | 19,434 | 116,014 | 131,225 |
| <i>Norrow barred king mackerel</i> | | | | | | |
| Tenggiri Papan/ <i>Indo pasific king mackerel</i> | 354 | 367 | 1,680 | 1,520 | 26,220 | 22,903 |
| Albakora/ <i>Albacore</i> | - | 17,943 | - | 1,535 | - | 33,790 |
| Tuna/ <i>Tunas</i> | - | 38,692 | - | 24,922 | - | 149,354 |
| Tongkol Abu-abu/ <i>Longtail Tuna</i> | - | 35,252 | - | 588 | - | 93,119 |
| Kerapu/ <i>Groupers</i> | - | 3,576 | - | 3,793 | - | 45,836 |
| Baronang/ <i>Spinefoot</i> | - | 320 | - | 3,480 | - | 6,580 |
| Alu-alu/ <i>Barracudas</i> | 177 | 165 | 401 | 527 | 4,344 | 5,120 |
| Kerong-kerong/ <i>Largescale Terapon</i> | - | 11 | - | 308 | - | 2,047 |
| Layur/ <i>Hard tail/Cutlas fishes</i> | 88 | 56 | 3,753 | 3,958 | 35,601 | 38,793 |
| Cucut/ <i>Sharks</i> | 1,254 | 1,035 | 6,628 | 6,624 | 50,717 | 43,034 |
| Pari/ <i>Rays</i> | 103 | 97 | 1,197 | 1,520 | 57,977 | 56,731 |
| Lainnya/ <i>Others</i> | 7,359 | 5,876 | 308,771 | 338,009 | 734,230 | 794,377 |
| JUMLAH / TOTAL | 114,673 | 204,160 | 486,936 | 633,743 | 1,794,145 | 2,582,613 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan, Statistik Perikanan Tangkap Indonesia 2001-2005

Source Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, 2001-2005 Statistics of Capture Fisheries of Indonesia

Tabel 4.17 Tingkat Pemanfaatan beberapa Jenis Ikan di Perairan Indonesia (%), 2004 - 2005
Table 4.17 Production Level of Several Types of Fish in Sea Areas Indonesia (%), 2004 - 2005

| Daerah Perairan <i>Territorial</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Tuna Besar <i>Tunas</i> | Cakalang <i>Skipjack</i> <i>Tuna</i> | Tongkol <i>Eastern</i> <i>Little</i> <i>Tuna</i> | Tenggiri <i>Norrow</i> <i>Barreal King</i> <i>Makarel</i> | Ikan Pedang, Layaran, Cucut <i>Sharks</i> ¹⁾ | Setuhuk, |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------|--|---|--|---|----------|
| | | | | | | | (1) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Barat Sumatera <i>Western Sumatera</i> | 2004 | 431 | 1,712 | 1,089 | 498 | - | 288 |
| | 2005 | 223 | 1,653 | 1,643 | 487 | - | 283 |
| Selatan Jawa <i>Southern Java</i> | 2004 | 510 | 2,430 | 1,560 | 704 | 17 | 171 |
| | 2005 | 381 | 2,248 | 542 | 606 | 370 | 141 |
| Selat Bali & Nusa Tenggara <i>Bali & Nusa Tenggara Strait</i> | 2004 | 1,952 | 4,128 | 2,923 | 938 | 11 | 146 |
| | 2005 | 1,588 | 3,335 | 452 | 905 | 829 | 175 |
| Laut Jawa <i>Java Sea</i> | 2004 | - | - | 3,121 | 5,344 | - | 273 |
| | 2005 | - | - | 117 | 5,596 | - | 361 |
| Selat Makasar & Laut Flores <i>Makasar Strait & Flores Sea</i> | 2004 | 343 | 8,058 | 2,390 | 1,403 | 75 | 109 |
| | 2005 | 231 | 7,987 | 2,133 | 1,075 | 85 | 105 |
| Laut Arafuru <i>Arafuru Sea</i> | 2004 | 1,768 | 135 | 139 | 70 | 31 | 407 |
| | 2005 | 315 | 173 | 29 | 113 | 3,916 | 276 |

Sumber/ Source : 1. Dihitung berdasarkan Petunjuk Teknis Pemanfaatan dan Pengelolaan Beberapa Spesies Sumber Daya Ikan Demersal Ekonomi Penting dalam Seri Pengembangan Hasil Penelitian Perikanan No. PHP/KAN/16/91, Puslitbang, Balitbang, Departemen Pertanian
 2. Diolah dari Statistik Perikanan Tangkap Indonesia 2003 & 2004

Processed from 2003 & 2004 Statistics of Capture Fisheries of Indonesia

Keterangan/: 1) Data yang tersedia hanya jenis ikan cucut/*Type of Sharks*

Note

Tabel 4.18 Tingkat Pemanfaatan Beberapa Jenis Ikan Menurut Daerah Perairan (%), 2004 - 2005
Table 4.18 Production Level of Several Types of Fish by Sea Areas (%), 2004 - 2005

| Daerah Perairan <i>Territorial</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Kakap Merah <i>Red Snappers</i> | Bawal Putih <i>Silver Pomtret</i> | Manyung Giant Catfish | Peperek Black Tipped Ponfish | Ekor Kuning Yellow Tail Fish | Udang Barong Panulirid Spiny Lobster |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Barat Sumatera <i>Western Sumatera</i> | 2004 | 101 | 109 | 109 | 41 | 672 | 144 |
| | 2005 | 114 | 105 | - | 39 | 600 | 156 |
| Selatan Jawa <i>Southern Java</i> | 2004 | 82 | 40 | 49 | 23 | 29 | 186 |
| | 2005 | 62 | 18 | - | 24 | 54 | 113 |
| Selat Malaka <i>Malaka Strait</i> | 2004 | 73 | 131 | 96 | 46 | 25 | 123 |
| | 2005 | 66 | 97 | - | 42 | 13 | 22 |
| Timur Sumatera <i>Eastern Sumatera</i> | 2004 | 124 | 627 | 91 | 26 | 526 | 17 |
| | 2005 | 111 | 538 | - | 15 | 320 | 547 |
| Utara Jawa <i>Northern Java</i> | 2004 | 89 | 85 | 106 | 49 | 463 | 24 |
| | 2005 | 84 | 73 | - | 50 | 878 | 117 |
| Selat Bali & Nusa Tenggara <i>Bali & Nusa Tenggara Strait</i> | 2004 | 165 | 184 | 70 | 51 | 171 | 147 |
| | 2005 | 94 | 112 | - | 31 | 213 | 266 |
| Selatan/Barat Kalimantan <i>Southern/Western Kalimantan</i> | 2004 | 137 | 69 | 58 | - | - | - |
| | 2005 | 240 | 44 | - | 8 | - | 65 |
| Timur Kalimantan <i>Eastern Kalimantan</i> | 2004 | 152 | 93 | 39 | 15 | 447 | 231 |
| | 2005 | 148 | 110 | - | 4 | 401 | 94 |
| Selatan Sulawesi <i>Southern Sulawesi</i> | 2004 | 143 | 166 | 39 | 54 | 181 | 228 |
| | 2005 | 166 | 169 | - | 56 | 201 | 142 |
| Utara Sulawesi <i>Northern Sulawesi</i> | 2004 | 21 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 183 | 95 |
| | 2005 | 21 | 16 | - | 6 | 182 | 94 |
| Maluku/Irian Jaya <i>Maluku/Irian Jaya</i> | 2004 | 457 | 237 | 291 | 37 | 514 | 102 |
| | 2005 | 505 | 277 | - | 34 | 534 | 135 |
| INDONESIA | 2004 | 138 | 144 | 87 | 27 | 878 | 39 |
| | 2005 | 147 | 134 | 0 | 27 | 1006 | 48 |

Sumber/ : 1. Dihitung berdasarkan Petunjuk Teknis Pemanfaatan dan Pengelolaan Beberapa Spesies

Source Sumber Daya Ikan Demersal Ekonomi Penting dalam Seri Pengembangan Hasil Penelitian

Perikanan No. PHP/KAN/16/91, Puslitbang, Balitbang, Departemen Pertanian

2. Diolah dari Statistik Perikanan Tangkap Indonesia 2004 & 2005

Processed from 2004 & 2005 Statistics of Capture Fisheries of Indonesia

Tabel 4.19 Spesies Satwa yang Dilindungi Undang-Undang , 1990/1991 - 2005
Table 4.19 Protected Species of Fauna, 1990/1991 - 2005

| Tahun Year | Mamalia <i>Mammals</i> | Aves | Reptilia | Pisces | Insecta | Crustacea | Molusca | Anthozoa | Bivalvia |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------|----------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1990/1991 | 95 | 372 | 28 | 6 | 20 | - | 15 | - | - |
| 1991/1992 | 95 | 372 | 28 | 6 | 20 | - | 15 | - | - |
| 1992/1993 | 95 | 372 | 30 | 6 | 20 | - | 15 | - | - |
| 1993/1994 | 95 | 379 | 30 | 6 | 20 | 3 | 13 | - | - |
| 1994/1995 | 95 | 379 | 30 | 6 | 20 | 3 | 13 | - | - |
| 1995/1996 | 95 | 379 | 30 | 6 | 20 | 3 | 12 | - | - |
| 1996/1997 | 95 | 379 | 30 | 6 | 20 | 3 | 12 | - | - |
| 1997/1998 | 95 | 379 | 30 | 6 | 20 | 3 | 12 | - | - |
| 1998/1999 ^{r)} | 126 | 382 | 31 | 8 | 20 | 3 | 12 | - | - |
| 1999/2000 ^{r)} | 127 | 382 | 31 | 8 | 20 | 2 | - | 1 | 12 |
| 2000 ^{r)} | 127 | 382 | 31 | 9 | 20 | 2 | - | 1 | 12 |
| 2001 ^{r)} | 127 | 382 | 31 | 9 | 20 | 2 | - | 1 | 12 |
| 2002 ^{r)} | 127 | 382 | 31 | 9 | 20 | 2 | - | 1 | 12 |
| 2003 ^{r)} | 127 | 382 | 31 | 9 | 20 | 2 | - | 1 | 12 |
| 2004 | 127 | 382 | 31 | 9 | 20 | 2 | - | 1 | 12 |
| 2005 | 127 | 382 | 31 | 8 | 20 | 2 | - | 1 | 12 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Data Strategis Kehutanan 2006

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2006 Strategic Data of Forestry

Tabel 4.20 Perkembangan Spesies Tumbuhan yang Dilindungi Undang-Undang, 1991/1992 - 2005
Table 4.20 Trend of Protected Species of Flora, 1991/1992 - 2005

| Tahun Year | Palmae | Raffles- siacea | Orchida- ceae | Nephentaceae | Dipterocar- paceae | Araceae | Parasite Plant | Apocy- naceae |
|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1991/1992 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1992/1993 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1993/1994 | 10 | - | 27 | - | - | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 1994/1995 | 10 | - | 27 | - | - | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 1995/1996 ^{r)} | 10 | - | 27 | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| 1996/1997 ^{r)} | 10 | - | 27 | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| 1997/1998 ^{r)} | 10 | - | 27 | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| 1998/1999 ^{r)} | 12 | 11 | 29 | 8 | 13 | 2 | - | - |
| 1999/2000 ^{r)} | 12 | 11 | 29 | 8 | 13 | 2 | - | - |
| 2000 ^{r)} | 12 | 11 | 29 | 8 | 13 | 2 | - | - |
| 2001 ^{r)} | 12 | 11 | 29 | 8 | 13 | 2 | - | - |
| 2002 ^{r)} | 12 | 11 | 29 | 8 | 13 | 2 | - | - |
| 2003 ^{r)} | 12 | 11 | 29 | 8 | 13 | 2 | - | - |
| 2004 | 12 | 11 | 29 | 8 | 13 | 2 | - | - |
| 2005 | 12 | 11 | 29 | 8 | 13 | 2 | - | - |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Data Strategis Kehutanan 2006

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2006 Strategic Data of Forestry

Tabel 4.21 Perkembangan Kawasan Konservasi Daratan dan Konservasi Laut, 1983/1984 - 2005
Table 4.21 Number and Area of Land Conservation and Marine Conservation, 1983/1984 - 2005

| Tahun Year | Cagar Alam <i>Natural Conservation</i> | | Suaka Margasatwa <i>Wildlife Conservation</i> | | Taman Wisata <i>Recreation Parks</i> | |
|---------------|---|----------------------|--|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| | Jumlah Number (Unit) | Luas Area (Ha) | Jumlah Number (Unit) | Luas Area (Ha) | Jumlah Number (Unit) | Luas Area (Ha) |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1983/1984 | 174 | 6,784,150 | 67 | 4,913,223 | 54 | 173,592 |
| 1984/1985 | 177 | 6,827,780 | 67 | 4,913,223 | 55 | 175,592 |
| 1985/1986 | 180 | 6,908,480 | 69 | 5,009,977 | 55 | 178,730 |
| 1986/1987 | 184 | 6,778,604 | 72 | 5,045,833 | 63 | 195,705 |
| 1987/1988 | 177 | 5,913,357 | 70 | 5,698,519 | 60 | 260,018 |
| 1988/1989 | 184 | 6,851,697 | 73 | 5,823,369 | 65 | 263,480 |
| 1989/1990 | 190 | 8,307,840 | 73 | 5,823,369 | 63 | 263,329 |
| 1990/1991 | 164 | 5,394,498 | 45 | 2,716,488 ¹⁾ | 56 | 203,480 |
| 1991/1992 | 162 | 5,978,646 | 43 | 2,499,940 ¹⁾ | 62 | 208,766 |
| 1992/1993 | 172 | 6,351,152 | 51 | 3,601,241 | 68 | 231,957 |
| 1993/1994 | 172 | 6,365,052 | 51 | 3,701,241 | 76 | 272,455 |
| 1994/1995 | 164 | 6,111,272 | 47 | 3,635,121 | 76 | 272,455 |
| 1995/1996 | 178 | 6,086,664 | 48 | 3,356,571 | 83 | 706,095 |
| 1996/1997 | 178 | 2,605,200 | 51 | 3,483,841 | 88 | 883,413 |
| 1997/1998 | 173 | 2,346,642 | 45 | 3,401,341 | 88 | 879,229 |
| 1998/1999 | 170 | 2,478,531 | 48 | 3,519,669 | 76 | 282,911 |
| 1999/2000 | 167 | 2,467,767 | 47 | 3,550,085 | 79 | 293,682 |
| 2000 | 173 | 2,673,503 | 50 | 3,615,305 | 93 | 973,064 |
| 2001 | 183 | 2,565,621 | 50 | 3,582,767 | 95 | 950,155 |
| 2002 | 177 | 2,892,953 | 55 | 3,591,563 | 102 | 1,047,848 |
| 2003 | 228 | 4,456,489 | 70 | 5,083,708 | 119 | 1,065,912 |
| 2004 | 228 | 4,456,489 | 70 | 5,083,708 | 119 | 1,065,912 |
| 2005 | 241 | 4,524,849 | 71 | 5,004,630 | 105 | 271,225 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.21*

| T a h u n <i>Y e a r</i> | Taman Buru <i>Hunting Parks</i> | | Taman Laut <i>Marine Parks</i> | | Taman Nasional <i>National Parks</i> | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | Jumlah <i>Number</i> | Luas <i>Area</i> (Ha) | Jumlah <i>Number</i> | Luas <i>Area</i> (Ha) | Jumlah <i>Number</i> | Luas <i>Area</i> (Ha) |
| | (1) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| 1983/1984 | 10 | 326,291 | 5 | 8,600 | 16 | 4,406,671 |
| 1984/1985 | 10 | 326,291 | 5 | 8,600 | 19 | 4,665,326 |
| 1985/1986 | 10 | 326,291 | 5 | 8,600 | 19 | 4,665,326 |
| 1986/1987 | 12 | 364,541 | 6 | 14,600 | 19 | 4,665,326 |
| 1987/1988 | 13 | 327,507 | 7 | 72,930 | 19 | 4,630,766 |
| 1988/1989 | 13 | 327,907 | 7 | 72,930 | 20 | 4,842,922 |
| 1989/1990 | 13 | 327,907 | 8 | 72,930 | 24 | 6,725,665 |
| 1990/1991 | 13 | 233,637 | 7 | 72,930 | 24 | 6,725,665 |
| 1991/1992 | 13 | 233,637 | 7 | 72,930 | 30 | 7,688,640 |
| 1992/1993 | 14 | 235,199 | 12 | 151,569 | 31 | 7,902,392 |
| 1993/1994 | 14 | 235,199 | 12 | 151,569 | 31 | 8,155,706 |
| 1994/1995 | 14 | 235,199 | 10 | 120,002 | 31 | 8,188,350 |
| 1995/1996 | 12 ¹⁾ | 226,043 | - | - | 33 | 8,717,471 |
| 1996/1997 | 13 | 234,393 | - | - | 5 ²⁾ | 2,292,955 |
| 1997/1998 | 13 | 234,393 | - | - | 36 | 14,472,668 |
| 1998/1999 | 15 | 247,393 | - | - | 33 | 11,070,221 |
| 1999/2000 | 15 | 247,393 | - | - | 33 | 11,070,221 |
| 2000 | 15 | 247,393 | - | - | 40 | 14,733,698 |
| 2001 | 15 | 247,393 | - | - | 40 | 14,750,830 |
| 2002 | 14 | 225,993 | - | - | 41 | 14,972,730 |
| 2003 | 15 | 219,392 | 8 | 4,218,349 | 42 | 12,165,845 |
| 2004 | 15 | 219,392 | 8 | 4,218,349 | 42 | 12,165,845 |
| 2005 | 14 | 224,816 | ... | ... | ... | 12,330,205 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Kehutanan Indonesia 1998/1999 - 2005

Source Ministry of Forestry, 1998/1999 - 2005 Forestry Statistics of Indonesia

Keterangan/ : 1) Sejak 1995/1996 tidak termasuk Suaka Margasatwa Laut

Note Since 1995/1996 Excluding Marine Wildlife Preserve

2) Tidak termasuk Taman Nasional DaratExcluding Land National Park

Tabel 4.22 Jumlah dan Luas Cagar Alam Kawasan Konservasi Daratan menurut Provinsi, 2001 - 2004
Number and Natural Conservation Area of Land Conservation by Province, 2002 - 2004

Table

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Jumlah Number (Unit) | | | | Luas/Area (Ha) | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8,300 | 8,300 | 8,300 | 8,300 |
| Sumatera Utara | 9 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 12,468 | 12,468 | 16,618 | 16,553 |
| Sumatera Barat | 6 | 6 | 16 | 16 | 52,540 | 52,540 | 286,765 | 361,506 |
| R i a u | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 21,100 | 20,500 |
| J a m b i | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 6,616 | 6,616 | 6,943 | 6,943 |
| Sumatera Selatan | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Bengkulu | 8 | 8 | 20 | 21 | 1,782 | 1,782 | 15,179 | 14,392 |
| Lampung | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2,535 |
| Bangka Belitung | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2,591 | 34,690 |
| Kepulauan Riau | - | - | - | 2 | | | | 600 |
| DKI Jakarta | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Jawa Barat | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 45,098 | 45,098 | 44,911 | 46,087 |
| Jawa Tengah | 25 | 25 | 28 | 30 | 3,019 | 3,019 | 3,028 | 2,823 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 286 | 286 | 3 | 3 |
| Jawa Timur | 16 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 11,000 | 11,000 | 1,100 | 11,667 |
| Banten | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4,230 | 4,230 | 4,231 | 4,230 |
| B a l i | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,763 | 1,763 | 1,763 | 1,763 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 544 | 544 | 36,852 | 47,831 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 4 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 13,746 | 13,746 | 26,746 | 27,935 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 185,708 | 185,708 | 335,708 | 335,835 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 246,916 | 246,916 | 246,916 | 246,916 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 67,158 | 67,158 | 67,158 | 89,634 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 114,401 | 114,401 | 176,301 | 186,500 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 16,346 | 16,346 | 16,233 | 16,233 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 321,201 | 321,201 | 340,791 | 366,758 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 97,877 | 97,877 | 91,187 | 90,187 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 644 | 644 | 1,454 | 1,456 |
| Gorontalo | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 45,735 | 45,735 | 48,848 | 48,848 |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| M a l u k u | 9 | 9 | 10 | 14 | 29,841 | 29,841 | 158,727 | 118,014 |
| Maluku Utara | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 25,965 | 25,965 | 36,958 | 37,008 |
| P a p u a | 13 | 13 | 19 | 26 | 1,369,599 | 1,369,599 | 2,325,931 | 2,379,115 |
| Papua Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| INDONESIA | 169 | 169 | 219 | 241 | 2,683,898 | 2,683,898 | 4,322,359 | 4,524,879 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Data Strategis Kehutanan 2006

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2006 Strategic Data of Forestry

Tabel 4.23 Jumlah dan Luas Suaka Margasatwa Kawasan Konservasi Daratan menurut Provinsi, 2002 - 2005
Table 4.23 Number and Wildlife Conservation Area of Land Conservation by Province, 2002 - 2005

| Provinsi Province | Jumlah/Number (Unit) | | | | Luas/Area (Ha) | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 102,500 | 102,500 | 102,500 | 102,500 |
| Sumatera Utara | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 85,552 | 85,552 | 85,552 | 85,552 |
| Sumatera Barat | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| R i a u | 5 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 177,192 | 177,192 | 370,387 | 370,387 |
| J a m b i | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Selatan | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 255,975 | 255,975 | 223,579 | 223,579 |
| Bengkulu | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lampung | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bangka Belitung | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kepulauan Riau | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DKI Jakarta | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| Jawa Barat | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 13,618 | 13,618 | 13,618 | 13,618 |
| Jawa Tengah | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 104 | 104 |
| DI Yogyakarta | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 616 | 616 |
| Jawa Timur | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 17,977 | 17,977 | 18,009 | 18,009 |
| Banten | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| B a l i | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 21,675 | 21,675 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 8,060 | 8,060 | 8,060 | 13,978 |
| Kalimantan Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 76,110 | 76,110 | 76,110 | 76,110 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6,085 | 6,085 | 9,439 | 9,439 |
| Kalimantan Timur | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Utara | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 31,169 | 31,169 | 31,169 | 31,169 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 20,747 | 20,747 | 22,250 | 22,250 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9,390 | 9,390 | 2,972 | 2,972 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 124,621 | 124,621 | 153,302 | 153,302 |
| Gorontalo | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 31,215 | 31,215 | 31,215 | 31,215 |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| M a l u k u | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 14,000 | 14,000 | 140,429 | 140,429 |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| P a p u a | 4 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 2,552,018 | 2,552,018 | 3,657,568 | 3,681,613 |
| Papua Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| INDONESIA | 52 | 52 | 69 | 71 | 3,526,343 | 3,526,343 | 4,974,667 | 5,004,630 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Kehutanan Indonesia 2002 - 2005

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2003 - 2005 Forestry Statistics of Indonesia

Tabel 4.24 Jumlah dan Luas Taman Wisata Kawasan Konservasi Daratan menurut Provinsi, 2002 - 2005
Table Number and Recreation parks Area of Land Conservation by Province, 2002 - 2005

| Provinsi Province | Jumlah/Number (Unit) | | | | Luas/Area (Ha) | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Utara | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3,506 | 3,506 | 3,506 | 3,474 |
| Sumatera Barat | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 610 | 610 | 610 | 610 |
| R i a u | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2,066 | 4,066 | 6,787 | 4,722 |
| J a m b i | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 300 | 1,300 | 1,426 | 1,426 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 260 | 260 | 260 |
| Bengkulu | 2 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 13,496 | 14,858 | 14,855 | 15,291 |
| Lampung | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bangka Belitung | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kepulauan Riau | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2,066 |
| DKI Jakarta | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Jawa Barat | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 3,537 | 24,699 | 3,452 | 3,437 |
| Jawa Tengah | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 254 | 254 | 247 | 254 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 0 |
| Jawa Timur | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 298 | 298 | 298 | 299 |
| Banten | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1,323 | 1,323 | 1,323 | 623 |
| B a l i | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15,846 | 15,846 | 16,212 | 1,890 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 5 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 3,665 | 7,303 | 7,303 | 7,715 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 5 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 43,101 | 48,901 | 48,901 | 55,869 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 2 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 835 | 16,656 | 9,851 | 26,462 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2,533 | 2,533 | 2,533 | 2,533 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1,560 | 1,579 | 1,579 | 1,560 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 1 | 1 | - | - | 61,250 | 61,250 | - | - |
| Sulawesi Utara | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1,250 | 1,260 | 1,250 | 1,250 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 5,250 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 105,408 | 108,908 | 155,390 | 104,389 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5,700 | 5,700 | 5,700 | 5,688 |
| Gorontalo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| M a l u k u | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 734 | 734 | 734 | 734 |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| P a p u a | 6 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 14,283 | 15,718 | 14,983 | 25,324 |
| Papua Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| INDONESIA | 84 | 104 | 100 | 105 | 282,086 | 338,042 | 297,682 | 271,225 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Kehutanan Indonesia 2002 - 2005

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2002 - 2005 Forestry Statistics of Indonesia

Tabel 4.25 Jumlah dan Luas Taman Buru Kawasan Konservasi Daratan menurut Provinsi, 2002 - 2005
Table 4.25 Number and Hunting Parks Area of Land Conservation by Province, 2002 - 2005

| Provinsi Province | Jumlah/Number (Unit) | | | | Luas/Area (Ha) | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 80,000 | 80,000 | 80,000 | 80,000 |
| Sumatera Utara | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8,350 | 8,350 | 8,350 | 8,350 |
| Sumatera Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Riau | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| Jambi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Selatan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bengkulu | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 25,300 | 25,300 | 25,300 | 25,300 |
| Lampung | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bangka Belitung | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Barat | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12,421 | 12,421 | 12,421 | 12,421 |
| Jawa Tengah | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DI Yogyakarta | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Timur | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Banten | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bali | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 52,250 | 52,250 | 52,250 | 52,250 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 14,062 | 14,062 | 14,062 | 3,563 |
| Kalimantan Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Tengah | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Selatan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Timur | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Utara | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4,610 | 4,610 | 4,610 | 13,933 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| Gorontalo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Papua | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Papua Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| INDONESIA | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 225,993 | 225,993 | 225,993 | 224,816 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Kehutanan Indonesia 2002 - 2005

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2002 - 2005 Forestry Statistics of Indonesia

Tabel 4.26 Jumlah dan Luas Kawasan Konservasi Laut menurut Provinsi, 2004-2005
Table 4.26 Number and Area of Marine Conservation by Province, 2004-2005

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Cagar Alam <i>Natural Conservation</i> | | | | Suaka Margasatwa <i>Wildlife Conservation</i> | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------|----------------|--|-------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Jumlah/Number (Unit) | | Luas/Area (Ha) | | Jumlah/Number (Unit) | | Luas/Area (Ha) | |
| | 2004 (1) | 2005 (2) | 2004 (4) | 2005 (5) | 2004 (6) | 2005 (7) | 2004 (8) | 2005 (9) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Utara | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Riau | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jambi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Selatan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bengkulu | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lampung | 1 | 1 | 13,735 | 11,200 | - | - | - | - |
| Bangka Belitung | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Barat | 2 | 2 | 1,620 | 1,620 | 1 | - | 90 | - |
| Jawa Tengah | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DI Yogyakarta | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Timur | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Banten | 1 | - | 700 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bali | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 1 | 1 | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Barat | 1 | 1 | 77,000 | 210,100 | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Tengah | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Selatan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Timur | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 220 | 220 |
| Sulawesi Utara | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Tengah | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Selatan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gorontalo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku | 2 | 2 | 116,500 | 116,500 | 1 | 1 | 2,000 | 900 |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Papua | 1 | 1 | 5,000 | 62,660 | 4 | 3 | 340,630 | 336,630 |
| INDONESIA | 9 | 8 | 216,555 | 404,080 | 7 | 5 | 342,940 | 337,750 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.26*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Taman Wisata <i>Recreation Parks</i> | | | | Taman Nasional <i>National Park</i> | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------|-------------------|----------------|--|----------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Jumlah/Number (Unit) | | Luas/Area (Ha) | | Jumlah/Number (Unit) | | Luas/Area (Ha) | |
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 |
| (1) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 2 | 2 | 231,400 | 231,400 | - | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Utara | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Barat | 1 | 1 | 39,900 | 39,900 | - | - | - | - |
| R i a u | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| J a m b i | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Selatan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bengkulu | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lampung | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bangka Belitung | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 107,489 | 107,489 |
| Jawa Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Tengah | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 111,625 | 111,625 |
| DI Yogyakarta | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Timur | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Banten | - | 1 | - | 720 | - | - | - | - |
| B a l i | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 3 | 3 | 11,554 | 11,554 | - | - | - | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 3 | 3 | 119,350 | 122,350 | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Tengah | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Selatan | - | 1 | - | 19 | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Timur | 1 | 1 | 280 | 280 | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Utara | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 89,065 | 89,065 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 362,605 | 362,605 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 1 | 1 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 1 | 1 | 530765 | 530765 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 2 | 2 | 117,800 | 117,800 | 1 | 1 | 1,390,000 | 1,390,000 |
| Gorontalo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| M a l u k u | 3 | 3 | 13,098 | 13,098 | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| P a p u a | 1 | 1 | 183,000 | 183,000 | 1 | 1 | 1,453,500 | 1,453,500 |
| INDONESIA | 17 | 19 | 766,382 | 770,121 | 7 | 7 | 4,045,049 | 4,045,049 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Kehutanan Indonesia 2004 & 2005

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2004 & 2005 Forestry Statistics of Indonesia

Tabel 4.27 Pulau Kecil yang berpotensi mengandung mineral menurut Provinsi dan Jenis Potensi, 2005
Table 4.27 Potency of Mineral on Several Small Islands by Province and Type Potential, 2005

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Nama Pulau <i>Name of Island</i> | Luas Pulau <i>Area of Island</i> (Ha) | Potensi Mineral <i>Potency of Mineral</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| R i a u | Karimun | 13.488,1 | Granit, timah |
| | Kundur | 40,41 | Timah |
| | Bintan | 116,3 | Bauksit |
| | Singkep | 76,76 | Timah |
| | Natuna | 10,53 | Emas, Timah |
| | Amambas | 15,125 | Timah |
| Kalimantan Selatan | Moreres | < 3 | Batubara, Nikel, Besi |
| Kalimantan Timur | Tarakan | 25 | Batubara |
| | Bunyu | 11,3 | Batubara |
| Sulawesi Utara | Sangihe | 54,58 | Emas, Tembaga |
| | Talaud | 79,57 | Emas, Tembaga |
| | Lembeh | 6.107 | Emas |
| | Bangka | 3.691 | Emas |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | Bahulu | 3.659 | Nikel |
| | Wowoni | 69,05 | Nikel |
| | Maniang | 531 | Nikel |
| | Kabaina | 88,24 | Nikel |
| Maluku | Haruku | 17,55 | Emas |
| | Damar | 2 | Belerang |
| Maluku Utara | Bacan | 184,6 | Emas, Tembaga |
| | Doi | 3.584 | Mangan |
| | Gebe | 14,36 | Nikel |
| Irian Jaya | Gag | 6.342 | Nikel |
| | Waigeo | 6 | Nikel, Besi, Tembaga |

Sumber / Source : Data UPIPWP dan Direktorat Inventarisasi Sumber Daya Mineral
Dirjen Geologi Sumber Daya Mineral

Tabel 4.28 Cadangan Minyak Bumi dan Gas Bumi per 1 Januari, 1990 - 2006
Table Oil and Gas Stock per 1 January, 1990 - 2006

| Tahun | Minyak Bumi/Oil (Miliar Barel) | | | Gas Bumi/Gas (Triliun Kaki Kubik) | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | Terbukti | Potensial | Jumlah | Terbukti | Potensial | Jumlah |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1990 | 5.10 | 5.80 | 10.90 | 67.50 | 27.70 | 95.20 |
| 1991 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 11.00 | 65.30 | 39.00 | 104.30 |
| 1992 | 5.80 | 5.50 | 11.30 | 64.40 | 37.30 | 101.70 |
| 1993 | 5.60 | 4.80 | 10.40 | 67.50 | 46.70 | 114.20 |
| 1994 | 5.20 | 4.30 | 9.50 | 78.90 | 45.90 | 124.80 |
| 1995 | 4.98 | 4.12 | 9.10 | 72.26 | 51.31 | 123.57 |
| 1996 | 4.73 | 4.25 | 8.98 | 77.19 | 58.73 | 135.92 |
| 1997 | 4.87 | 4.22 | 9.09 | 76.17 | 61.62 | 137.79 |
| 1998 | 5.10 | 4.59 | 9.69 | 77.06 | 59.39 | 136.45 |
| 1999 | 5.20 | 4.62 | 9.82 | 92.48 | 65.78 | 158.26 |
| 2000 | 5.12 | 4.49 | 9.61 | 94.75 | 75.56 | 170.31 |
| 2001 | 5.10 | 4.65 | 9.75 | 92.10 | 76.05 | 168.15 |
| 2002 | 4.72 | 5.03 | 9.75 | 90.30 | 86.29 | 176.59 |
| 2003 | 4.73 | 4.40 | 9.13 | 91.17 | 86.96 | 178.13 |
| 2004 | 4.30 | 4.31 | 8.61 | 97.81 | 90.53 | 188.34 |
| 2005 | 4.19 | 4.44 | 8.63 | 97.26 | 88.54 | 185.80 |
| 2006 | 4.39 | 4.32 | 8.71 | - | - | - |

Sumber/ : Departemen Energi & Sumber Daya Mineral

Source Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources

Tabel 4.29 Hasil Kegiatan Pertambangan Bahan Bakar Minyak Dalam Negeri menurut Jenis Kegiatan, 2003 - 2006
Table Product of Domestic Fuel Mining Activities by Activities 2003 - 2006

| Kegiatan <i>Activities</i> | Satuan <i>Unit</i> | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| I. Eksplorasi/Exploration | | | | | |
| Seismik/Seismic | 000 Km | 13,366 | 11,455 | ... | 14,963 |
| Pemboran/Drilling | Sumur/Well | 36 | 68 | ... | 35 |
| II. Eksplorasi dan Produksi/ Exploitation and Production | | | | | |
| Pemboran/Drilling | Sumur/Well | 28,166 | 10,433 | ... | 48 |
| Produksi Minyak Mentah dan Kondensat/Crude Oil and Condensate | 000 Barrel | 369,851 | 347,356 | 1,062,064 | 367,049 |
| Produksi Gas Bumi <i>Natural Gas Production</i> | MMSCF | 3,041,873 | 3,155,243 | 3,030,132 | 2,985,340,958 |
| Pemanfaatan Gas Bumi <i>Natural Gas Utilization</i> | MMSCF | 3,006,152 | 2,678,791 | 2,291,007 | 310,579,574 |
| Produksi/Production of LNG | 000 MMBTU | 1,347,349 | 1,303,917 | 1,223,139 | 1,159,770 |
| Produksi/Production of LPG | M T | 1,922,214 | 2,016,001 | 1,818,900 | 14,344,882 |
| III. Pengolahan/Processing | | | | | |
| Minyak Mentah yang diolah <i>Crude Oil Processed</i> | 000 Barrel | 370,506 | 375,560 | 357,655 | 349,863 |
| IV. Pembekalan Dalam Negeri/ Domestic Used | | | | | |
| 1.Penjualan Produk Kilang/Trade | | | | | |
| BBM/Fuel | 000 Kiloliter | ... | ... | ... | 3,147 |
| 2.Konsumsi BBM/Consumption | | | | | |
| Transportasi/Transportation | 000 Barrel | 60,291 | 26,820 | 32,693 | 130,426 |
| Industri/Industry | 000 Barrel | 11,197 | 6,556 | 11,750 | 47,272 |
| Rumah Tangga/Household | 000 Barrel | 11,704 | 9,846 | 11,294 | 44,432 |
| Listrik/Electricity | 000 Barrel | 7,852 | 6,914 | 9,003 | 42,572 |
| V. Ekspor/Export | | | | | |
| Minyak Mentah/Crude Oil | 000 Barrel | 166,529,269 | ... | 133,997,751 | 115,755 |
| Kondensat/Condensate | 000 Barrel | 31,831,076 | ... | 25,455,076 | 19,433 |
| Produk Kilang/Refinery P. | 000 Barrel | ... | ... | 43,041,287 | ... |
| LNG | 000 MMBTU | ... | ... | 1,217,829,190 | 1,176,288 |
| LPG | M T | ... | ... | 101,536,571 | 289,698 |
| VI. Impor/Import | | | | | |
| Minyak Mentah/Crude Oil | 000 Barrel | ... | ... | 118,302,859 | 118,303 |
| BBM/Fuel | 000 Barrel | ... | ... | 158,625,334 | 158,625 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Energi & Sumber Daya Mineral, Statistik Minyak dan Gas Bumi 2003 - 2006

Source Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources, 2003 - 2006 Indonesia Oil and Gas Statistics

Tabel 4.30 Produksi Minyak Bumi menurut Jenis BBM, 2002 - 2006
Table *Production Oil by Type of Fuel, 2002 - 2006*

| Komoditi <i>Comodities</i> | Satuan <i>Unit</i> | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Produksi/Production | | | | | | |
| BBM | | | | | | |
| Gasoline | Ribu Kl | 11,653 | 11,559 | 11,969.0 | 11,630 | 11,354 |
| Avtur | Ribu Kl | 1,482 | 1,701 | 1,783.0 | 1,699 | 1,693 |
| Avgas | Ribu Kl | 522 | 510 | 513 | 538 | 414 |
| Minyak Tanah | Ribu Kl | 8,952 | 9,310 | 9,034 | 8,542 | 8,546 |
| ADO (Minyak Solar) | Ribu Kl | 14,944 | 15,035 | 15,685 | 15,047 | 14,376 |
| IDO (Minyak Diesel) | Ribu Kl | 1,340 | 1,239 | 1,622 | 1,361 | 573 |
| FO (Minyak Bakar) | Ribu Kl | 5,931 | 5,386 | 4,923 | 4,413 | 3,841 |
| Jumlah | | 44,824 | 44,740 | 45,529 | 43,230 | 40,797 |
| BBM Sekunder | | | | | | |
| Naphtha | Ribu Barel | 16,230 | 18,306 | 18,737 | 21,216 | 25,405 |
| HOMC | Ribu Barel | - | - | - | - | - |
| LOMC | Ribu Barel | - | - | - | - | - |
| LSWR | Ribu Barel | 28,363 | 32,050 | 29,189 | 28,965 | 31,070 |
| Jumlah | | 44,593 | 50,356 | 47,926 | 50,181 | 56,475 |
| Non BBM Lainnya | Ribu Barel | 7,796 | 11,402.0 | 9,284 | 9,634 | 11,160 |
| Pelumas | Ribu Barel | 2,252 | 2,867 | 2,823 | 2,404 | 2,734 |
| LPG | Ribu Barel | 8,199 | 8,702 | 9,380 | 8,457 | 9,196 |

Sumber/ : Ditjen Migas (Dalam Statistik Ekonomi Energi 2006) Departemen Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral.

Source Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources, 2006 Stastic Economic & Energy Indonesia.

Tabel 4.31 Minyak Mentah yang Diolah di Kilang Dalam Negeri menurut Jenis Minyak Mentah (Barrel), 2004 - 2006
Crude Oil Processed in Indonesia Refineries by Location of Refinery and Type of Crude Oil (Barrel), 2004 - 2006

| Kilang Refinery | Tahun Year | Minyak Mentah/Crude Oil | | | Kondensat Condensate | Lainnya Others |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Non Import/ Non Import | Impor/ Import | (5) | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | |
| Pangkalan | 2004 | 838,101 | - | - | - | - |
| Brandan | 2005 | 896,968 | - | - | - | - |
| | 2006 | 695,462 | - | - | - | - |
| D u m a i | 2004 | 44,634,244 | - | - | 1,949,925 | |
| | 2005 | 42,087,325 | - | - | 2,231,558 | |
| | 2006 | 42,720,178 | | | 3,581,093 | |
| S. Pakning | 2004 | 16,730,454 | 999,732 | - | - | - |
| | 2005 | 17,888,344 | - | - | - | - |
| | 2006 | 14,107,827 | | | | |
| M u s i | 2004 | 39,456,857 | - | - | 25,310 | |
| | 2005 | 36,399,526 | - | - | 621,683 | |
| | 2006 | 34,127,772 | - | 93,165 | | |
| Cilacap | 2004 | 28,233,500 | 91,059,311 | 2,322,641 | 2,540,424 | |
| | 2005 | 24,095,051 | 85,372,983 | 1,090,363 | 4,666,019 | |
| | 2006 | 35,931,822 | 74,570,493 | 458,322 | 6,752,285 | |
| Balikpapan | 2004 | 41,008,511 | 54,213,989 | - | 1,897,926 | |
| | 2005 | 45,785,148 | 42,030,249 | 2,406,955 | 4,480,869 | |
| | 2006 | 47,519,642 | 38,344,674 | 1,882,628 | 5,132,468 | |
| Balongan | 2004 | 41,796,766 | 755,153 | - | 3,113,909 | |
| | 2005 | 41,795,668 | 193,838 | - | 1,865,877 | |
| | 2006 | 39,470,407 | 1,843,206 | - | 1,258,287 | |
| Kasim | 2004 | 3,160,968 | - | - | - | - |
| | 2005 | 2,843,291 | - | - | - | - |
| | 2006 | 556,638 | - | - | 2,651 | |
| C e p u | 2004 | 822,665 | - | - | - | - |
| | 2005 | 903,962 | - | - | - | - |
| | 2006 | 813,903 | - | - | - | - |
| JUMLAH TOTAL | 2004 | 216,682,066 | 147,028,185 | 2,322,641 | 9,527,494 | |
| | 2005 | 212,695,283 | 127,597,070 | 3,497,318 | 13,866,006 | |
| | 2006 | 215,943,651 | 114,758,373 | 2,434,115 | 16,726,784 | |

Sumber/ : Departemen Energi & Sumber Daya Mineral, Statistik Minyak dan Gas Bumi 2004 - 2006

Source Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources, 2004 - 2006 Indonesia Oil and Gas Statistics

Tabel Jumlah Bahan Bakar yang Dijual menurut Jenisnya (Kilo liter), 1990 - 2006**4.32 Total of Fuel Sale by Type (Kilo liter), 1990-2006****Table**

| Tahun Year | Avgas | Avtur | Premium | Kilo liter | | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Minyak Tanah | Minyak Solar | Minyak Diesel | Minyak Bakar |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1990 | 9,347 | 731,280 | 6,357,474 | 7,852,795 | 11,579,404 | 1,701,744 | 4,325,941 |
| 1991 | 9,270 | 1,124,135 | 6,828,069 | 8,075,162 | 12,947,608 | 1,724,819 | 4,862,914 |
| 1992 | 9,836 | 1,283,600 | 7,204,409 | 8,562,715 | 14,646,871 | 1,804,965 | 4,943,609 |
| 1993 | 8,270 | 1,481,770 | 7,440,545 | 8,652,374 | 16,564,978 | 1,835,276 | 5,125,969 |
| 1994 | 7,992 | 1,619,993 | 8,342,022 | 8,921,881 | 16,016,872 | 1,776,747 | 4,047,720 |
| 1995 | 8,155 | 1,744,309 | 9,190,417 | 9,252,484 | 16,975,012 | 1,601,222 | 4,061,430 |
| 1996 | 8,347 | 2,014,725 | 10,081,399 | 9,781,930 | 18,827,523 | 1,380,605 | 4,281,652 |
| 1997 | 7719 | 2,093,372 | 10,830,921 | 9,967,398 | 21,852,715 | 1,415,796 | 5,380,904 |
| 1998 | 5,760 | 1,270,919 | 10,971,725 | 10,144,515 | 19,714,129 | 1,272,127 | 5,233,604 |
| 1999 | 5,704 | 1,119,253 | 11,515,474 | 11,926,810 | 20,297,537 | 1,520,591 | 5,422,096 |
| 2000 | 4,670 | 1,348,664 | 12,429,291 | 12,457,776 | 22,072,256 | 1,472,168 | 6,076,212 |
| 2001 | 5,788 | 1,384,970 | 13,095,986 | 12,283,033 | 23,359,617 | 1,426,877 | 6,162,485 |
| 2002 | 3,488 | 1,597,291 | 13,732,388 | 11,678,439 | 24,212,847 | 1,360,379 | 6,260,273 |
| 2003 | 3,556 | 1,929,351 | 14,647,489 | 11,753,109 | 24,064,458 | 1,183,478 | 6,215,566 |
| 2004 | 3,416 | 2,437,923 | 16,418,016 | 11,846,119 | 26,487,751 | 1,093,414 | 5,754,509 |
| 2005 | 3,068 | 2,322,635 | 17,480,327 | 11,385,584 | 27,056,409 | 889,548 | 4,734,052 |
| 2006 | 3,390 | 2,428,078 | 17,566,356 | 10,031,517 | 24,901,226 | 570,863 | 4,988,100 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Energi & Sumber Daya Mineral, Statistik Gas dan Minyak Bumi, 1990-2006

Source Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources, 1990-2006 Indonesia Oil and Gas Statistics

Tabel 4.33 Pemakaian Energi menurut Jenis Bahan Bakar (Ribu SBM), 1990 - 2005
Table 4.33 Energy Used by Kind Fuel (Ribu SBM), 1990 - 2005

| Tahun Year | Batubara <i>Coal</i> | BBM <i>Fuel</i> | Gas Bumi <i>Gas</i> | Listrik <i>Electricity</i> | LPG | Biomasa |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|---------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1990 | 9,412 | 173,136 | 43,936 | 18,788 | 2,706 | 231,512 |
| 1991 | 11,058 | 184,874 | 43,492 | 21,168 | 3,082 | 236,055 |
| 1992 | 12,266 | 201,746 | 46,191 | 24,261 | 3,528 | 240,238 |
| 1993 | 13,941 | 218,905 | 48,165 | 26,132 | 4,134 | 244,398 |
| 1994 | 14,420 | 227,550 | 49,469 | 27,055 | 4,984 | 248,020 |
| 1995 | 16,924 | 245,233 | 52,563 | 30,366 | 5,862 | 250,698 |
| 1996 | 15,786 | 261,441 | 55,158 | 34,826 | 6,774 | 253,029 |
| 1997 | 16,395 | 275,273 | 61,008 | 39,022 | 6,977 | 258,147 |
| 1998 | 18,215 | 271,926 | 55,217 | 40,540 | 6,966 | 261,951 |
| 1999 | 27,425 | 290,415 | 75,420 | 43,764 | 7,517 | 264,752 |
| 2000 | 36,950 | 307,581 | 84,005 | 49,570 | 8,128 | 269,042 |
| 2001 | 38,270 | 320,551 | 89,628 | 51,841 | 8,280 | 268,707 |
| 2002 | 39,589 | 329,838 | 93,986 | 53,418 | 8,745 | 269,741 |
| 2003 | 40,954 | 331,102 | 90,735 | 55,473 | 8,910 | 271,306 |
| 2004 | 56,437 | 350,724 | 98,178 | 61,353 | 9,159 | 270,933 |
| 2005 | 72,641 | 347,289 | 99,058 | 65,645 | 8,995 | 270,122 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Energi & Sumber Daya Mineral, Statistik Ekonomi Energi 2006
Source Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources, 2005 Economic Statistic of Energi

Tabel 4.34 Pemakaian Energi di Sektor Transportasi menurut Jenis Bahan Bakar, (Ribu SBM)
Table 4.34 Energy Used in Transportation Sector by Kind Fuel (Ribu SBM), 1990 - 2005

| Tahun Year | Jumlah Total | Pertumbuhan Growth | FO | Minyak Diesel IDO | Solar ADO | Minyak Tanah Kerosene |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1990 | 76,183 | | 1,450 | 1,460 | 29,492 | 10 |
| 1991 | 82,586 | 8.40 | 760 | 1,342 | 33,161 | 10 |
| 1992 | 91,209 | 10.44 | 730 | 1,117 | 35,793 | 11 |
| 1993 | 96,713 | 6.04 | 762 | 1,167 | 38,269 | 11 |
| 1994 | 98,187 | 1.52 | 890 | 1,255 | 41,134 | 12 |
| 1995 | 105,867 | 7.82 | 1,200 | 1,089 | 43,457 | 12 |
| 1996 | 116,189 | 9.75 | 2,009 | 730 | 47,094 | 13 |
| 1997 | 122,833 | 5.72 | 2,573 | 751 | 4,895 | 13 |
| 1998 | 123,558 | 0.59 | 3,641 | 710 | 50,428 | 13 |
| 1999 | 128,834 | 4.27 | 1,719 | 741 | 55,213 | 13 |
| 2000 | 137,440 | 6.68 | 1,541 | 922 | 57,262 | 13 |
| 2001 | 144,997 | 5.50 | 2,217 | 577 | 59,146 | 13 |
| 2002 | 150,921 | 4.09 | 1,996 | 699 | 59,855 | 14 |
| 2003 | 158,092 | 4.75 | 1,865 | 567 | 60,708 | 14 |
| 2004 | 170,299 | 7.72 | 1,629 | 344 | 61,037 | 14 |
| 2005 | 175,540 | 3.08 | 1,399 | 475 | 61,371 | 14 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.34*

| Tahun <i>Year</i> | Premium | Gas | Avgas | Avtur | Listrik <i>Electricity</i> |
|----------------------|---------|-----|-------|--------|-------------------------------|
| (1) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| 1990 | 34,968 | 3 | 44 | 8,746 | 10 |
| 1991 | 37,498 | 18 | 48 | 9,739 | 10 |
| 1992 | 39,565 | 20 | 66 | 13,896 | 10 |
| 1993 | 40,333 | 40 | 73 | 16,047 | 10 |
| 1994 | 45,235 | 63 | 44 | 9,543 | 10 |
| 1995 | 49,702 | 74 | 45 | 10,275 | 12 |
| 1996 | 54,324 | 89 | 46 | 11,868 | 16 |
| 1997 | 58,504 | 103 | 43 | 12,331 | 20 |
| 1998 | 61,086 | 140 | 32 | 7,487 | 23 |
| 1999 | 64,352 | 147 | 32 | 6,593 | 25 |
| 2000 | 69,567 | 138 | 26 | 7,945 | 27 |
| 2001 | 73,341 | 111 | 32 | 9,531 | 30 |
| 2002 | 76,938 | 99 | 7 | 11,281 | 33 |
| 2003 | 82,158 | 97 | 20 | 12,630 | 33 |
| 2004 | 92,321 | 74 | 19 | 14,828 | 34 |
| 2005 | 98,513 | 37 | 17 | 13,682 | 34 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Energi & Sumber Daya Mineral, Statistik Ekonomi Energi Indonesia 2006
Source *Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources, 2006 Economic Statistic of Energi Indonesia*

**Tabel 4.35 Jumlah Impor Minyak Mentah dan Bahan Bakar Minyak (Barel),
2002, 2004 & 2006**
Table 4.35 Number and Value Import of Crude Oil and Fuel (Barel), 2002, 2004 & 2006

| Jenis <i>Type</i> | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (5) |
| A. Minyak Mentah/ Crude Oil | 108,314,253 | 75,870,926 | 67,144,847 |
| ALC | 34,472,549 | 37,879,588 | 39,370,973 |
| ILC/BLC | 3,889,780 | - | - |
| Bach Ho | 3,548,095 | 7,510,042 | 3,631,646 |
| Badin | 1,505,789 | - | - |
| Miri | 1,746,697 | - | - |
| Benchamas | 4,182,342 | 8,596,294 | 5,476,107 |
| Forcados | - | - | - |
| Nanhai | 6,682,148 | - | 579,618 |
| Nile Blend | - | 4,463,593 | - |
| Saharan | 5,492,300 | 3,588,033 | 993,838 |
| Bonny Light | 7,786,978 | 5,681,711 | 7,699,300 |
| Odudu | 9,446,665 | - | - |
| Tapis | - | 7,134,055 | 9,393,365 |
| BBT | 649,803 | - | - |
| QIB | 15,307,383 | - | - |
| XIJ | 1,169,666 | - | - |
| LBN | 5,203,485 | - | - |
| Brass River | 6,568,639 | 1,017,610 | - |
| Var | - | - | - |
| Lege | 661,934 | - | - |
| B. Bahan Bakar Minyak/ Fuel Oil | 105,686,498 | 74,602,051 | 154,512,701 |
| Fuel oil | - | 11,927,051 | - |
| Gas Oil | 60,609,566 | 7604755 | 90,817,486 |
| Kerosene | 17,100,258 | 18,258,343 | 16,378,352 |
| HOMC | 19,838,936 | 36,504,200 | 38,936,818 |
| IFO | - | - | - |
| Pygas | 387,731 | 307,702 | - |
| Fuel Oil | 7,750,007 | - | 8,380,045 |
| HSFO | - | - | - |
| JUMLAH/TOTAL | 214,000,751 | 150,472,977 | 221,657,548 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Energi & Sumber Daya Mineral, Statistik Gas dan Minyak Bumi, 2002- 2006

Source Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources, 2002 - 2006 Indonesia Oil and Gas Statistics

Tabel 4.36 Banyaknya Ekspor Produk Pengolahan Minyak menurut Negara Tujuan dan Jenis Produk, 2005 & 2006
Table 4.36 Export of Oil Product by destination Country and Type of Product, 2005 & 2006

| Negara Tujuan <i>Destination Country</i> | Minyak Mentah <i>Crude Oil</i> (Barrel) | | LNG (MMBTU) | | LPG (MT) | |
|--|---|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Jepang | 1,903,431 | 6,092,200 | 738,645 | 35,998,099 | 865,646 | 22,864,780 |
| Amerika | 293,362 | - | - | 6,751,188 | - | - |
| Korea | 1,348,599 | 2,862,181 | 292,921 | 18,408,346 | - | 40,248,622 |
| Singapura | 211,143 | 83,687 | - | 3,003,348 | - | - |
| Taiwan | 124,939 | 1,303,943 | 186,264 | 7,173,083 | 8,813 | - |
| Australia | 993,817 | 186,023 | - | 17,373,643 | - | 3,205,169 |
| Thailand | 300,992 | 4,525,050 | - | 8,174,673 | - | - |
| Malaysia | 74,488 | 2,219,025 | - | 4,079,246 | 18,191 | - |
| China | 1439298.53 | 1,156,906 | - | 13,509,619 | 85,578 | 55,059,378 |
| Philipina | - | - | - | - | 42,705 | 2,849,672 |
| Vietnam | - | 16,480 | - | - | 1,758 | 735,859 |
| Bangladesh | - | 14,015 | - | - | - | - |
| Perancis | - | 124,860 | - | - | - | - |
| Selandia Baru | 107,395 | 63,252 | - | 1284143 | - | - |
| Guam | - | - | - | - | 1,010 | 555,096 |
| Jumlah/Total | 6,797,464 | 18,647,622 | 1,217,829 | 115,755,388 | 1,023,700 | 125,518,575 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Energi & Sumber Daya Mineral, Statistik Minyak dan Gas Bumi 2001 - 2002

Source Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources, 2001 - 2002 Indonesia Oil and Gas Statistics

Tabel 4.37 Hasil Kegiatan Pertambangan Bahan Bakar Minyak Dalam Negeri menurut Jenis Kegiatan, 2003 - 2006
Table Product of Domestic Fuel Mining Activities by Activities 2003 - 2006

| Kegiatan <i>Activities</i> | Satuan <i>Unit</i> | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| I. Eksplorasi/Exploration | | | | | |
| Seismik/Seismic | 000 Km | 13,366 | 11,455 | ... | 14,963 |
| Pemboran/Drilling | Sumur/Well | 36 | 68 | ... | 35 |
| II. Eksploitasi dan Produksi | | | | | |
| <i>Exploitation and Production</i> | | | | | |
| Pemboran/Drilling | Sumur/Well | 28,166 | 10,433 | ... | 48 |
| Produksi Minyak Mentah dan Kondensat/Crude Oil and Condensate | 000 Barrel | 369,851 | 347,356 | 1,062,064 | 367,049 |
| Produksi Gas Bumi <i>Natural Gas Production</i> | MMSCF | 3,041,873 | 3,155,243 | 3,030,132 | 2,985,341 |
| Pemanfaatan Gas Bumi <i>Natural Gas Utilization</i> | MMSCF | 3,006,152 | 2,678,791 | 2,291,007 | 310,579,574 |
| Produksi/Production of LNG | 000 MMBTU | 1,347,349 | 1,303,917 | 1,223,139 | 1,159,770 |
| Produksi/Production of LPG | M T | 1,922,214 | 2,016,001 | 1,818,900 | 14,344,882 |
| III. Pengolahan/Processing | | | | | |
| Minyak Mentah yang diolah <i>Crude Oil Processed</i> | 000 Barrel | 370,506 | 375,560 | 357,655 | 349,863 |
| IV. Pembekalan Dalam Negeri | | | | | |
| <i>Domestic Used</i> | | | | | |
| 1.Penjualan Produk Kilang/ <i>Trade</i> | | | | | |
| BBM/Fuel | 000 Kiloliter | ... | ... | ... | 3,147 |
| 2.Konsumsi BBM/ <i>Consumption</i> | | | | | |
| Transportasi/Transportation | 000 Barrel | 60,291 | 26,820 | 32,693 | 130,426 |
| Industri/Industry | 000 Barrel | 11,197 | 6,556 | 11,750 | 47,272 |
| Rumah Tangga/Household | 000 Barrel | 11,704 | 9,846 | 11,294 | 44,432 |
| Listrik/Electricity | 000 Barrel | 7,852 | 6,914 | 9,003 | 42,572 |
| V. Ekspor/Export | | | | | |
| Minyak Mentah/Crude Oil | 000 Barrel | 166,529,269 | ... | 133,997,751 | 115,755 |
| Kondensat/Condensate | 000 Barrel | 31,831,076 | ... | 25,455,076 | 19,433 |
| Produk Kilang/Refinery P. | 000 Barrel | ... | ... | 43,041,287 | ... |
| LNG | 000 MMBTU | ... | ... | 1,217,829,190 | 1,176,288 |
| LPG | M T | ... | ... | 101,536,571 | 289,698 |
| VI. Impor/Import | | | | | |
| Minyak Mentah/Crude Oil | 000 Barrel | ... | ... | 118,302,859 | 118,303 |
| BBM/Fuel | 000 Barrel | ... | ... | 158,625,334 | 158,625 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Energi & Sumber Daya Mineral, Statistik Minyak dan Gas Bumi 2001 - 2005

Source Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources, 2001 - 2005 Indonesia Oil and Gas Statistics

Tabel
4.38

Gempa yang Dirasakan dan Berkekuatan di Atas 5.0 Skala Richter, 2005
Earthquakes With Feeling and Magnitude 5.0 Richter and Over, 2005

Table

| Tempat <i>Remarks</i> <i>Location</i> | Intensitas <i>Intensities</i> (MMI) | Tanggal <i>Date</i> | Waktu <i>Time</i> WIB | Pusat Gempa <i>Epicenter</i> | Kedalaman <i>Depth</i> (Km) | Kekuatan <i>Gempa</i> <i>Magnitude</i> (R) |
|---|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| NAD | | | | | | |
| Banda Aceh | I - II | 2/15/2006 | 08:17:50.1 | 4.5 LU- 94.2 BT | 33 | 5.0 |
| | | 4/20/2006 | 03:36:46.0 | 2.88 LU- 93.19 BT | 33 | 5.9 |
| | | 8/3/2006 | 01:13:58.0 | 3.96 LU- 95.9 BT | 35 | 5.4 |
| | | 8/12/2006 | 03:54:14.0 | 2.45 LU- 96.37 BT | 18 | 5.8 |
| | II - III | 2/27/2006 | 04:32:50.0 | 5.9 LU- 94.7 BT | 33 | 5.5 |
| | | 1/1/2006 | 15:47:11.0 | 4.7 LU- 95.1 BT | 33 | 5.8 |
| | | 8/4/2006 | 17:47:40.0 | 5.58 LU- 94.45 BT | 16 | 5.0 |
| | | 8/13/2006 | 15:46:41.0 | 5.62 LU- 94.68 BT | 20 | 5.5 |
| | | 10/12/2006 | 12:30:37.0 | 4.93 LU- 95.05 BT | 36 | 5.4 |
| | | 12/1/2006 | 10:58:21.0 | 3.48 LU- 99.2 BT | 200 | 6.3 |
| | | 12/9/2006 | 16:24:49.0 | 5.01 LU- 94.76 BT | 43 | 5.4 |
| | | 12/6/2006 | 19:06:39.0 | 4.73 LU- 96.21 BT | 14 | 5.3 |
| | | 12/13/2006 | 12:21:40.0 | 5.07 LU- 95.27 BT | 20 | 5.0 |
| | III | 3/16/2006 | 22:12:17.0 | 5.3 LU- 94.9 BT | 33 | 5.5 |
| | | 9/16/2006 | 13:17:47.0 | 5.11 LU- 94.78 BT | 50 | 5.6 |
| | | 9/16/2006 | 13:17:47.0 | 5.11 LU- 94.78 BT | 50 | 5.6 |
| | MMI | 3/19/2006 | 11:24:31.0 | 4 LU- 96 BT | 33 | 5.7 |
| | | 5/13/2006 | 10:11:41.0 | 5.56 LU- 94.42 BT | 47 | 5.9 |
| | | 5/16/2006 | 22:28:26.0 | 0.1 LU- 97.06 BT | 16 | 6.4 |
| | | 11/18/2006 | 20:55:24.0 | 5.08 LU- 94.94 BT | 52 | 5.6 |
| | | 12/18/2006 | 04:10:37.0 | 4.16 LU- 95.53 BT | 128 | 5.8 |
| Meulaboh | II - III | 1/1/2006 | 15:47:11.0 | 4.7 LU- 95.1 BT | 33 | 5.8 |
| | | 1/1/2006 | 15:47:11.0 | 4.7 LU- 95.1 BT | 33 | 5.8 |
| | | 5/8/2006 | 08:43:41.0 | 2.94 LU- 97.21 BT | 33 | 5.5 |
| | MMI | 4/26/2006 | 23:38:51.0 | 4.45 LU- 95.96 BT | 88 | 5.7 |
| | | 12/1/2006 | 10:58:21.0 | 3.48 LU- 99.2 BT | 200 | 6.3 |
| | IV - V | 3/19/2006 | 11:24:31.0 | 4 LU- 96 BT | 33 | 5.7 |
| Sinabang | MMI | 2/13/2006 | 16:32:12.0 | 3.1 LU- 95.7 BT | 33 | 5.1 |
| (P. Simeulue) | | 2/13/2006 | 19:05:44.0 | 2.2 LU- 96.4 BT | 33 | 5.1 |
| Sinabang | II | 8/12/2006 | 13:15:34.7 | 2.27 LU- 96.92 BT | 33 | 5.2 |
| | II - III | 4/2/2006 | 15:30:33.0 | 3.09 LU- 96.41 BT | 33 | 5.4 |
| | IV | 8/12/2006 | 03:54:14.0 | 2.45 LU- 96.37 BT | 18 | 5.8 |
| Simeulue | II - III | 4/20/2006 | 03:36:46.0 | 2.88 LU- 93.19 BT | 33 | 5.9 |
| Takengon | II - III | 12/6/2006 | 19:06:39.0 | 4.73 LU- 96.21 BT | 14 | 5.3 |
| | III - IV | 3/19/2006 | 11:24:31.0 | 4 LU- 96 BT | 33 | 5.7 |
| Calang | I-II | 8/1/2006 | 00:26:42.0 | 4.75 LU- 96.1 BT | 33 | 5.0 |
| | III-IV | 8/2/2006 | 00:26:43.0 | 4.75 LU- 96.08 BT | 33 | 5.2 |
| | | 12/18/2006 | 04:10:37.0 | 4.16 LU- 95.53 BT | 128 | 5.8 |
| Sigli | I-II | 11/18/2006 | 20:55:24.0 | 5.08 LU- 94.94 BT | 52 | 5.6 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table* 4.38

| Tempat <i>Remarks</i> <i>Location</i> | Intensitas <i>Intensities</i> (MMI) | Tanggal <i>Date</i> | Waktu <i>Time</i> WIB | Pusat Gempa <i>Epicenter</i> | Kedalaman <i>Depth</i> (Km) | Kekuatan <i>Gempa</i> <i>Magnitude</i> (R) |
|---|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| NAD | | | | | | |
| Lhokseumawe | II - III | 12/6/2006 | 19:06:39.0 | 4.73 LU- 96.21 BT | 14 | 5.3 |
| Sidikalang | II-III | 12/19/2006 | 19:48:18.0 | 2.42 LU- 98.08 BT | 102 | 5.5 |
| | | 12/19/2006 | 19:48:19.0 | 2.42 LU- 98.08 BT | 102 | 5.5 |
| Singkil | III | 12/19/2006 | 19:48:18.0 | 2.42 LU- 98.08 BT | 102 | 5.5 |
| | | 12/19/2006 | 19:48:19.0 | 2.42 LU- 98.08 BT | 102 | 5.5 |
| Sumatera Utara | | | | | | |
| Medan | I - II | 4/2/2006 | 15:30:33.0 | 3.09 LU- 96.41 BT | 33 | 5.4 |
| | II-III | 8/12/2006 | 03:54:14.0 | 2.45 LU- 96.37 BT | 18 | 5.8 |
| | | 12/1/2006 | 10:58:21.0 | 3.48 LU- 99.2 BT | 200 | 6.3 |
| Sibolga | I - II | 6/17/2006 | 17:44:06.0 | 1.91 LU- 97.75 BT | 44 | 5.1 |
| | | 9/9/2006 | 12:05:53.0 | 1.25 LU- 99.34 BT | 44 | 5.2 |
| | II | 10/6/2006 | 21:49:02.0 | 1.3 LU- 97.14 BT | 13 | 5.6 |
| | II - III | 6/29/2006 | 00:44:11.0 | 0.87 LU- 98.4 BT | 66 | 5.3 |
| | | 10/4/2006 | 20:33:35.0 | 1.02 LU- 97.19 BT | 21 | 5.2 |
| | | 9/3/2006 | 23:20:37.0 | 0.36 LU- 97.33 BT | 32 | 5.6 |
| | III-IV | 7/27/2006 | 18:16:38.5 | 1.79 LU- 96.98 BT | 33 | 6.1 |
| | IV - V | 5/16/2006 | 22:28:26.0 | 0.1 LU- 97.06 BT | 16 | 6.4 |
| Toli-toli | II-III | 7/31/2006 | 13:16:45.0 | 0.7 LU- 119.74 BT | 82 | 5.1 |
| Tapak Tuan | III-IV | 12/1/2006 | 10:58:21.0 | 3.48 LU- 99.2 BT | 200 | 6.3 |
| Penang | II-III | 12/1/2006 | 10:58:21.0 | 3.48 LU- 99.2 BT | 200 | 6.3 |
| Payakumbuh | III - IV | 12/18/2006 | 04:39:20.0 | 0.82 LU- 99.88 BT | 53 | 5.7 |
| Air Bangis | III | 12/18/2006 | 04:39:20.0 | 0.82 LU- 99.88 BT | 53 | 5.7 |
| Aek Godang | III - IV | 12/18/2006 | 04:39:20.0 | 0.82 LU- 99.88 BT | 53 | 5.7 |
| Mandailing Natal | II-III | 12/18/2006 | 04:39:20.0 | 0.82 LU- 99.88 BT | 53 | 5.7 |
| Kota Novan | II-III | 12/18/2006 | 04:39:20.0 | 0.82 LU- 99.88 BT | 53 | 5.7 |
| Sumatera Barat | | | | | | |
| Padang | I-II | 7/27/2006 | 18:16:38.5 | 1.79 LU- 96.98 BT | 33 | 6.1 |
| | | 12/18/2006 | 04:39:20.0 | 0.82 LU- 99.88 BT | 53 | 5.3 |
| | II-III | 10/26/2006 | 22:08:25.0 | 1.98 LS- 100.02 BT | 59 | 5.2 |
| | III | 4/10/2006 | 09:36:47.0 | 0.58 LS- 99.85 BT | 110 | 5.2 |
| | III - IV | 5/16/2006 | 22:28:26.0 | 0.1 LU- 97.06 BT | 16 | 6.4 |
| Padang- | III - IV | 9/9/2006 | 12:05:53.0 | 1.25 LU- 99.34 BT | 44 | 5.5 |
| Sidempuan | | 9/9/2006 | 12:05:53.0 | 1.25 LU- 99.34 BT | 44 | 5.2 |
| PadangPanjang | II-III | 12/18/2006 | 04:39:20.0 | 0.82 LU- 99.88 BT | 53 | 5.7 |
| Gunung Sitoli | I-II | 5/16/2006 | 23:19:37.0 | 0.12 LU- 97.14 BT | 33 | 5.4 |
| | | 11/2/2006 | 16:25:10.6 | 0.86 LU- 97.2 BT | 33 | 5.0 |
| | | 11/2/2006 | 16:25:12.0 | 0.79 LU- 97.84 BT | 33 | 5.3 |
| | II - III | 4/26/2006 | 01:26:18.0 | 1.98 LU- 96.96 BT | 32 | 5.9 |
| | | 8/12/2006 | 03:54:14.0 | 2.45 LU- 96.37 BT | 18 | 5.8 |
| | | 11/9/2006 | 22:55:05.0 | 1.09 LU- 97.29 BT | 36 | 5.2 |
| | | 12/1/2006 | 10:58:21.0 | 3.48 LU- 99.2 BT | 200 | 6.3 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table* 4.38

| Tempat <i>Remarks</i> <i>Location</i> | Intensitas <i>Intensities</i> (MMI) | Tanggal <i>Date</i> | Waktu <i>Time</i> WIB | Pusat Gempa <i>Epicenter</i> | Kedalaman <i>Depth</i> (Km) | Kekuatan <i>Gempa</i> <i>Magnitude</i> (R) |
|---|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Sumatera Barat | | | | | | |
| Gunung Sitoli | III | 10/25/2006 | 12:06:02.0 | 1.39 LU- 97.56 BT | 17 | 5.2 |
| | III - IV | 10/4/2006 | 20:33:35.0 | 1.02 LU- 97.19 BT | 21 | 5.2 |
| | | 10/6/2006 | 21:49:02.0 | 1.3 LU- 97.14 BT | 13 | 5.6 |
| | IV-V | 7/27/2006 | 18:16:38.5 | 1.79 LU- 96.98 BT | 33 | 6.1 |
| | | 7/30/2006 | 08:28:13.0 | 1.48 LU- 97.14 BT | 18 | 5.6 |
| | V - VI | 5/16/2006 | 22:28:26.0 | 0.1 LU- 97.06 BT | 16 | 6.4 |
| Porsea | II-III | 7/27/2006 | 18:16:38.5 | 1.79 LU- 96.98 BT | 33 | 6.1 |
| Kec.Lahewa | V-VI | 7/30/2006 | 08:28:13.0 | 1.48 LU- 97.14 BT | 18 | 5.6 |
| Air Bangis | II - III | 9/9/2006 | 12:05:53.0 | 1.25 LU- 99.34 BT | 44 | 5.5 |
| Kisaran | I-II | 9/9/2006 | 12:05:53.0 | 1.25 LU- 99.34 BT | 44 | 5.2 |
| Painan | II-III | 10/26/2006 | 22:08:25.0 | 1.98 LS- 100.02 BT | 59 | 5.2 |
| Mentawai | II-III | 10/26/2006 | 22:08:25.0 | 1.98 LS- 100.02 BT | 59 | 5.2 |
| Muarasipongi | V-VI | 12/18/2006 | 04:39:20.0 | 0.82 LU- 99.88 BT | 53 | 5.7 |
| Riau | | | | | | |
| Pekanbaru | II-III | 12/18/2006 | 04:39:20.0 | 0.82 LU- 99.88 BT | 53 | 5.7 |
| Bengkulu | | | | | | |
| Bengkulu | I - II | 3/6/2006 | 03:46:58.0 | 4.6 LS- 101.3 BT | 33 | 5.1 |
| | | 3/6/2006 | 04:16:10.0 | 4.6 LS- 101.3 BT | 33 | 5.1 |
| | | 6/25/2006 | 22:09:48.0 | 5.12 LS- 101.6 BT | 23 | 5.2 |
| | II - III | 5/8/2006 | 16:16:58.0 | 4.92 LS- 101.97 BT | 46 | 5.4 |
| | | 7/22/2006 | 23:42:55.0 | 4.83 LS- 101.88 BT | 58 | 5.4 |
| | | 7/28/2006 | 14:17:04.0 | 4.91 LS- 101.44 BT | 23 | 5.6 |
| | III-IV | 11/20/2006 | 18:23:10.0 | 4.35 LS- 102.33 BT | 76 | 6.0 |
| Kepahiang | I - II | 5/8/2006 | 16:16:58.0 | 4.92 LS- 101.97 BT | 46 | 5.4 |
| | II - III | 1/27/2006 | 06:57:59.0 | 5.1 LS- 102.6 BT | 33 | 5.7 |
| | | 11/20/2006 | 18:23:10.0 | 4.35 LS- 102.33 BT | 76 | 6.0 |
| Krui | II-III | 5/6/2006 | 17:16:51.0 | 5.95 LS- 104.03 BT | 71 | 5.0 |
| | III | 4/8/2006 | 16:56:55.0 | 5.19 LS- 103.41 BT | 55 | 5.3 |
| Liwa | III | 4/8/2006 | 16:56:55.0 | 5.19 LS- 103.41 BT | 55 | 5.3 |
| Manna | II-III | 6/25/2006 | 22:09:48.0 | 5.12 LS- 101.6 BT | 23 | 5.2 |
| Lampung | | | | | | |
| Bandar Lampung | IV - V | 5/12/2006 | 15:16:58.0 | 5.95 LS- 105.39 BT | 14 | 5.6 |
| Kota Bumi | II - III | 5/12/2006 | 15:16:58.0 | 5.95 LS- 105.39 BT | 14 | 5.6 |
| | III | 7/25/2006 | 12:46:13.3 | 4.46 LS- 104.2 BT | 10 | 5.3 |
| Bakauheni | IV - V | 5/12/2006 | 15:16:58.0 | 5.95 LS- 105.39 BT | 14 | 5.6 |
| Merak (Bakauheni) | III-IV | 7/19/2006 | 17:57:38.0 | 6.68 LS- 105.12 BT | 48 | 6.2 |
| Tanjungkarang | II-III | 6/12/2006 | 06:43:43.0 | 5.57 LS- 105.6 BT | 210 | 5.9 |
| DKI Jakarta | | | | | | |
| Jakarta | II - III | 5/12/2006 | 15:16:58.0 | 5.95 LS- 105.39 BT | 14 | 5.6 |
| | | 7/17/2006 | 16:05:20.0 | 9.85 LS- 107.8 BT | 33 | 5.5 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.38*

| Tempat <i>Remarks</i> <i>Location</i> | Intensitas <i>Intensities</i> (MMI) | Tanggal <i>Date</i> | Waktu <i>Time</i> WIB | Pusat Gempa <i>Epicenter</i> | Kedalaman <i>Depth</i> (Km) | Kekuatan <i>Gempa</i> <i>Magnitude</i> (R) |
|---|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Jakarta | II - III | 12/24/2006 | 05:59:43.0 | 6.92 LS- 105.48 BT | 63 | 5.6 |
| | III - IV | 7/17/2006 | 15:19:22.0 | 9.46 LS- 107.19 BT | 33 | 6.8 |
| | | 7/19/2006 | 17:57:38.0 | 6.68 LS- 105.12 BT | 48 | 6.2 |
| Jawa Barat | | | | | | |
| Bandung | I-II | 11/28/2006 | 20:54:14.0 | 7.61 LS- 107.94 BT | 98 | 5.0 |
| | II-III | 3/10/2006 | 16:25:58.0 | 8.2 LS- 107.2 BT | 33 | 5.2 |
| | | 3/16/2006 | 12:43:17.0 | 7.4 LS- 106.75 BT | 33 | 5.4 |
| | III | 7/17/2006 | 16:05:20.0 | 9.85 LS- 107.8 BT | 33 | 5.5 |
| | | 7/17/2006 | 16:13:04.0 | 9.14 LS- 107.71 BT | 33 | 6.1 |
| Tasikmalaya | III - IV | 7/17/2006 | 15:19:22.0 | 9.46 LS- 107.19 BT | 33 | 6.8 |
| | II-III | 3/10/2006 | 16:25:58.0 | 8.2 LS- 107.2 BT | 33 | 5.2 |
| | | 9/19/2006 | 20:58:57.0 | 9.98 LS- 107.33 BT | 15 | 5.7 |
| | | 11/28/2006 | 20:54:14.0 | 7.61 LS- 107.94 BT | 98 | 5.0 |
| | III - IV | 7/17/2006 | 15:19:22.0 | 9.46 LS- 107.19 BT | 33 | 6.8 |
| Pangandaran | | 7/19/2006 | 14:25:05.0 | 9.67 LS- 107.24 BT | 33 | 5.5 |
| | I-II | 7/25/2006 | 19:35:07.0 | 9.06 LS- 108.49 BT | 55 | 5.4 |
| | | 11/28/2006 | 20:54:14.0 | 7.61 LS- 107.94 BT | 98 | 5.0 |
| | II - III | 8/16/2006 | 16:15:35.0 | 8.04 LS- 106.83 BT | 58 | 5.0 |
| | | 10/14/2006 | 00:31:21.0 | 7.91 LS- 108.89 BT | 104 | 5.3 |
| | | 7/24/2006 | 21:36:43.0 | 9.38 LS- 107.66 BT | 33 | 5.1 |
| | III - IV | 7/17/2006 | 16:05:20.0 | 9.85 LS- 107.8 BT | 33 | 5.5 |
| | | 9/19/2006 | 20:58:57.0 | 9.98 LS- 107.33 BT | 15 | 5.7 |
| | | 9/22/2006 | 01:54:49.0 | 9.34 LS- 110.39 BT | 33 | 5.7 |
| | IV | 7/17/2006 | 15:19:22.0 | 9.46 LS- 107.19 BT | 33 | 6.8 |
| Cianjur | | 8/13/2006 | 21:14:55.0 | 7.98 LS- 107.9 BT | 58 | 5.1 |
| | III | 7/17/2006 | 15:19:22.0 | 9.46 LS- 107.19 BT | 33 | 6.8 |
| | II | 7/26/2006 | 10:43:45.0 | 9.42 LS- 108.52 BT | 69 | 5.0 |
| Sukabumi | II-III | 7/19/2006 | 14:25:05.0 | 9.67 LS- 107.24 BT | 33 | 5.5 |
| | | 12/24/2006 | 05:59:43.0 | 6.92 LS- 105.48 BT | 63 | 5.6 |
| | | | | | | |
| Bogor | I - II | 7/19/2006 | 17:57:38.0 | 6.68 LS- 105.12 BT | 48 | 6.2 |
| Depok | I-II | 7/19/2006 | 17:57:38.0 | 6.68 LS- 105.12 BT | 48 | 6.2 |
| Anyer | IV-V | 7/19/2006 | 17:57:38.0 | 6.68 LS- 105.12 BT | 48 | 6.2 |
| Cijulang | II-III | 8/13/2006 | 21:14:55.0 | 7.98 LS- 107.9 BT | 58 | 5.1 |
| Pameungpeuk | II-III | 8/13/2006 | 21:14:55.0 | 7.98 LS- 107.9 BT | 58 | 5.1 |
| Garut | I - II | 8/13/2006 | 21:14:55.0 | 7.98 LS- 107.9 BT | 58 | 5.1 |
| Ciamis | I - II | 8/13/2006 | 21:14:55.0 | 7.98 LS- 107.9 BT | 58 | 5.1 |
| | II-III | 11/28/2006 | 20:54:14.0 | 7.61 LS- 107.94 BT | 98 | 5.0 |
| Sindangbarang | II - III | 8/16/2006 | 16:15:35.0 | 8.04 LS- 106.83 BT | 58 | 5.0 |
| Jawa Barat | | | | | | |
| Cirende | II - III | 12/24/2006 | 05:59:43.0 | 6.92 LS- 105.48 BT | 63 | 5.6 |
| Cisarua | II - III | 12/24/2006 | 05:59:43.0 | 6.92 LS- 105.48 BT | 63 | 5.6 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table* 4.38

| Tempat <i>Remarks</i> <i>Location</i> | Intensitas <i>Intensities</i> (MMI) | Tanggal <i>Date</i> | Waktu <i>Time</i> WIB | Pusat Gempa <i>Epicenter</i> | Kedalaman <i>Depth</i> (Km) | Kekuatan <i>Gempa</i> <i>Magnitude</i> (R) |
|---|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Jawa Tengah | | | | | | |
| Solo | IV - V | 5/27/2006 | 05:54:00.0 | 8 LS- 110.31 BT | 11.8 | 5.9 |
| Klaten | VI-VII | 5/27/2006 | 05:54:00.0 | 8 LS- 110.31 BT | 11.8 | 5.9 |
| Semarang | II - III | 5/27/2006 | 05:54:00.0 | 8 LS- 110.31 BT | 11.8 | 5.9 |
| Kebumen | II-III | 7/25/2006 | 19:35:07.0 | 9.06 LS- 108.49 BT | 55 | 5.4 |
| Cilacap | II-III | 8/13/2006 | 21:14:55.0 | 7.98 LS- 107.9 BT | 58 | 5.1 |
| | | 9/30/2006 | 12:50:24.0 | 10.25 LS- 105.97 BT | 33 | 5.2 |
| | III-IV | 9/22/2006 | 01:54:49.0 | 9.34 LS- 110.39 BT | 33 | 5.7 |
| | | 10/14/2006 | 00:31:21.0 | 7.91 LS- 108.89 BT | 104 | 5.3 |
| Wonogiri | IV-V | 9/22/2006 | 01:54:49.0 | 9.34 LS- 110.39 BT | 33 | 5.7 |
| DI.Yogyakarta | | | | | | |
| Yogyakarta | | | | | | |
| | II - III | 5/27/2006 | 08:07:43.0 | 8.4 LS- 109.9 BT | 33 | 5.2 |
| | | 7/17/2006 | 15:19:22.0 | 9.46 LS- 107.19 BT | 33 | 6.8 |
| | III-IV | 9/22/2006 | 01:54:49.0 | 9.34 LS- 110.39 BT | 33 | 5.7 |
| | | 5/27/2006 | 05:54:00.0 | 8 LS- 110.31 BT | 11.8 | 5.9 |
| Bantul | III-IV | 9/22/2006 | 01:54:49.0 | 9.34 LS- 110.39 BT | 33 | 5.7 |
| Jawa Timur | | | | | | |
| Surabaya | II - III | 5/27/2006 | 05:54:00.0 | 8 LS- 110.31 BT | 11.8 | 5.9 |
| Pacitan | I-II | 9/19/2006 | 20:58:57.0 | 9.98 LS- 107.33 BT | 15 | 5.7 |
| | II-III | 11/6/2006 | 19:58:48.0 | 8.24 LS- 110.98 BT | 110 | 5.1 |
| | IV-V | 9/22/2006 | 01:54:49.0 | 9.34 LS- 110.39 BT | 33 | 5.7 |
| Parigi | II | 11/6/2006 | 19:58:48.0 | 8.24 LS- 110.98 BT | 110 | 5.1 |
| Trenggalek | II-III | 11/6/2006 | 19:58:48.0 | 8.24 LS- 110.98 BT | 110 | 5.1 |
| Karang Kates | II | 7/17/2006 | 22:45:56.0 | 9.43 LS- 108.14 BT | 33 | 5.9 |
| | | 11/6/2006 | 19:58:48.0 | 8.24 LS- 110.98 BT | 110 | 5.1 |
| | III - IV | 5/27/2006 | 05:54:00.0 | 8 LS- 110.31 BT | 11.8 | 5.9 |
| Sawahan-Karangkates | I - II | 7/17/2006 | 15:19:22.0 | 9.46 LS- 107.19 BT | 33 | 6.8 |
| Banten | | | | | | |
| Tangerang | I-II | 3/16/2006 | 12:43:17.0 | 7.4 LS- 106.75 BT | 33 | 5.4 |
| Serang | II - III | 12/24/2006 | 05:59:43.0 | 6.92 LS- 105.48 BT | 63 | 5.6 |
| | III - IV | 5/12/2006 | 15:16:58.0 | 5.95 LS- 105.39 BT | 14 | 5.6 |
| Panjang | IV - V | 5/12/2006 | 15:16:58.0 | 5.95 LS- 105.39 BT | 14 | 5.6 |
| Pandeglang | II - III | 12/24/2006 | 05:59:43.0 | 6.92 LS- 105.48 BT | 63 | 5.6 |
| Bali | | | | | | |
| Nusa Dua | II - III | 4/29/2006 | 11:06:12.0 | 11.45 LS- 118.26 BT | 18 | 5.9 |
| Denpasar | II-III | 6/10/2006 | 05:53:34.0 | 7.45 LS- 122.86 BT | 603 | 5.3 |
| | | 8/2/2006 | 21:45:02.0 | 11.45 LS- 116.71 BT | 33 | 6.1 |
| | | 9/9/2006 | 11:13:11.0 | 7.29 LS- 120.16 BT | 573 | 6.6 |
| | | 9/23/2006 | 10:53:37.0 | 9.68 LS- 118.9 BT | 70 | 5.4 |
| Ubud | II-III | 8/2/2006 | 21:45:02.0 | 11.45 LS- 116.71 BT | 33 | 6.1 |
| Gianyar | II-III | 8/2/2006 | 21:45:02.0 | 11.45 LS- 116.71 BT | 33 | 6.1 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 4.38*

| Tempat <i>Remarks</i> <i>Location</i> | Intensitas <i>Intensities</i> (MMI) | Tanggal <i>Date</i> | Waktu <i>Time</i> WIB | Pusat Gempa <i>Epicenter</i> | Kedalaman <i>Depth</i> (Km) | Kekuatan <i>Gempa</i> <i>Magnitude</i> (R) |
|---|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | | | | | | |
| Mataram | I-II | 12/1/2006 | 21:01:50.0 | 8.38 LS- 118.8 BT | 57 | 5.8 |
| | II - III | 4/29/2006 | 11:06:12.0 | 11.45 LS- 118.26 BT | 18 | 5.9 |
| Sumbawa Besar | I-II | 4/29/2006 | 11:06:12.0 | 11.45 LS- 118.26 BT | 18 | 5.9 |
| | II-III | 6/10/2006 | 05:53:34.0 | 7.45 LS- 122.86 BT | 603 | 5.3 |
| | | 8/2/2006 | 21:45:02.0 | 11.45 LS- 116.71 BT | 33 | 6.1 |
| | | 8/31/2006 | 20:22:32.0 | 11.51 LS- 118.32 BT | 33 | 5.1 |
| | III - IV | 9/9/2006 | 11:13:11.0 | 7.29 LS- 120.16 BT | 573 | 6.6 |
| Ampenan | III-IV | 8/2/2006 | 21:45:02.0 | 11.45 LS- 116.71 BT | 33 | 6.1 |
| Bima | I-II | 8/2/2006 | 21:45:02.0 | 11.45 LS- 116.71 BT | 33 | 6.1 |
| | | 5/10/2006 | 08:18:04.0 | 9.43 LS- 120.28 BT | 88 | 5.1 |
| Raba | IV-V | 12/1/2006 | 21:01:50.0 | 8.38 LS- 118.8 BT | 57 | 5.8 |
| | II-III | 12/3/2006 | 09:07:57.0 | 8.77 LS- 118.82 BT | 33 | 5.3 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | | | | | | |
| Waingapu | I-II | 4/24/2006 | 20:32:41.0 | 8.57 LS- 119.63 BT | 184 | 5.6 |
| | | 4/29/2006 | 11:06:12.0 | 11.45 LS- 118.26 BT | 18 | 5.9 |
| | | 9/23/2006 | 10:53:37.0 | 9.68 LS- 118.9 BT | 70 | 5.4 |
| | II-III | 2/9/2006 | 07:05:08.0 | 7.6 LS- 121.8 BT | 340 | 5.8 |
| | | 5/10/2006 | 08:18:04.0 | 9.43 LS- 120.28 BT | 88 | 5.1 |
| Kupang | III-IV | 1/15/2006 | 18:58:27.0 | 7.99 LS- 122.5 BT | 300 | 6.3 |
| | | 1/27/2006 | 23:58:51.0 | 5.51 LS- 128.18 BT | 400 | 7.3 |
| Labuan Baju | I-II | 5/10/2006 | 08:18:04.0 | 9.43 LS- 120.28 BT | 88 | 5.1 |
| Ruteng | III-IV | 9/23/2006 | 10:53:37.0 | 9.68 LS- 118.9 BT | 70 | 5.4 |
| Maumere | II-III | 9/23/2006 | 10:53:37.0 | 9.68 LS- 118.9 BT | 70 | 5.4 |
| Sulawesi Utara | | | | | | |
| Manado | I | 8/31/2006 | 15:08:30.0 | 0.14 LS- 125.36 BT | 78 | 6.0 |
| | I-II | 6/6/2006 | 01:56:33.0 | 1.64 LU- 125.18 BT | 172 | 5.5 |
| | | 6/15/2006 | 11:28:06.0 | 1.56 LU- 126.43 BT | 52 | 5.6 |
| | | 8/16/2006 | 21:47:04.0 | 0.52 LU- 125.58 BT | 77 | 5.0 |
| | | 12/27/2006 | 05:56:38.0 | 2.87 LU- 125.93 BT | 59 | 5.6 |
| | II | 4/24/2006 | 20:55:43.1 | 0.14 LS- 124.27 BT | 35 | 5.2 |
| | II-III | 5/19/2006 | 21:44:27.0 | 0.22 LS- 125.01 BT | 70 | 6.0 |
| | | 11/29/2006 | 08:32:23.0 | 2.58 LU- 128.32 BT | 72 | 6.2 |
| | III-IV | 8/22/2006 | 20:48:04.0 | 0.64 LU- 125.32 BT | 18 | 5.1 |
| | II - III | 8/16/2006 | 21:47:04.0 | 0.52 LU- 125.58 BT | 77 | 5.0 |
| Bitung | | 6/15/2006 | 11:28:06.0 | 1.56 LU- 126.43 BT | 52 | 5.6 |
| | IV | 8/22/2006 | 20:48:04.0 | 0.64 LU- 125.32 BT | 18 | 5.1 |
| Bolaang Mangondow | III-IV | 8/31/2006 | 15:08:30.0 | 0.14 LS- 125.36 BT | 78 | 6.0 |
| Naha | I-II | 9/28/2006 | 17:23:55.0 | 2.62 LU- 126.29 BT | 79 | 5.1 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table* 4.38

| Tempat <i>Remarks</i> <i>Location</i> | Intensitas <i>Intensities</i> (MMI) | Tanggal <i>Date</i> | Waktu <i>Time</i> WIB | Pusat Gempa <i>Epicenter</i> | Kedalaman <i>Depth</i> (Km) | Kekuatan <i>Gempa</i> <i>Magnitude</i> (R) |
|---|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Tahuna | II-III | 10/4/2006 | 10:53:49.0 | 3.94 LU- 126.4 BT | 95 | 5.3 |
| Sangihe | II - III | 10/24/2006 | 10:03:54.0 | 4.65 LU- 125.3 BT | 51 | 5.6 |
| Kep Sangihe | I-II | 12/27/2006 | 05:56:38.0 | 2.87 LU- 125.93 BT | 59 | 5.6 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | | | | | | |
| Palu | I-II | 6/25/2006 | 04:15:06.0 | 0.3 LS- 123.47 BT | 72 | 5.8 |
| | III | 2/4/2006 | 06:28:01.0 | 0.7 LS- 121 BT | 33 | 5.1 |
| Poso | II-III | 6/25/2006 | 04:15:06.0 | 0.3 LS- 123.47 BT | 72 | 5.8 |
| | IV | 2/4/2006 | 06:28:01.0 | 0.7 LS- 121 BT | 33 | 5.1 |
| Luwuk | I - II | 11/19/2006 | 17:28:07.0 | 0.18 LU- 123.81 BT | 134 | 5.1 |
| | | 7/23/2006 | 19:06:01.0 | 0.28 LS- 123.32 BT | 84 | 5.1 |
| | II-III | 6/25/2006 | 04:15:06.0 | 0.3 LS- 123.47 BT | 72 | 5.8 |
| | | 7/23/2006 | 15:22:09.0 | 0.25 LS- 123.41 BT | 33 | 6.6 |
| | III - IV | 6/26/2006 | 05:39:17.0 | 0.14 LS- 123.71 BT | 97 | 5.0 |
| Ampana | II - III | 12/13/2006 | 21:46:40.0 | 0.64 LS- 121.88 BT | 90 | 5.1 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | | | | | | |
| Makassar | II-III | 12/1/2006 | 21:01:50.0 | 8.38 LS- 118.8 BT | 57 | 5.8 |
| | | 11/24/2006 | 13:33:37.0 | 4.08 LS- 118.58 BT | 104 | 5.2 |
| | III | 1/27/2006 | 23:58:51.0 | 5.51 LS- 128.18 BT | 400 | 7.3 |
| Sulawesi Barat | | | | | | |
| Majene | III-IV | 11/24/2006 | 13:33:37.0 | 4.08 LS- 118.58 BT | 104 | 5.2 |
| Pinrang | III-IV | 11/24/2006 | 13:33:37.0 | 4.08 LS- 118.58 BT | 104 | 5.2 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | | | | | | |
| Kolaka | II-III | 11/19/2006 | 07:20:43.0 | 4.02 LS- 121.74 BT | 60 | 5.3 |
| | III - IV | 12/27/2006 | 09:54:03.9 | 4.37 LS- 121.77 BT | 33 | 5.8 |
| Gorontalo | | | | | | |
| Gorontalo | II | 8/18/2006 | 18:44:22.6 | 1.832 LU- 123.331 BT | 23.5 | 5.1 |
| | | 8/29/2006 | 02:27:09.0 | 0.46 LU- 122.39 BT | 44 | 5.0 |
| | | 8/29/2006 | 04:33:35.0 | 0.26 LS- 122.28 BT | 103 | 5.0 |
| | II - III | 6/16/2006 | 09:56:21.0 | 1.5 LU- 121.85 BT | 61 | 5.7 |
| | | 6/16/2006 | 12:35:58.0 | 1.51 LU- 121.77 BT | 59 | 5.4 |
| | | 8/20/2006 | 02:47:37.0 | 1.12 LU- 121.78 BT | 46 | 5.0 |
| | | 8/29/2006 | 15:08:30.0 | 0.14 LS- 125.36 BT | 78 | 6.0 |
| | III-IV | 6/25/2006 | 04:15:06.0 | 0.3 LS- 123.47 BT | 72 | 5.8 |
| | | 7/23/2006 | 15:22:09.0 | 0.25 LS- 123.41 BT | 33 | 6.6 |
| Maluku | | | | | | |
| Ambon | II - III | 9/16/2006 | 16:45:23.0 | 2.61 LS- 129.54 BT | 33 | 6.2 |
| | IV - V | 1/27/2006 | 23:58:51.0 | 5.51 LS- 128.18 BT | 400 | 7.3 |
| | | 3/14/2006 | 13:57:38.0 | 3.71 LS- 127.4 BT | 33 | 6.4 |
| Saumlaki | IV | 1/27/2006 | 23:58:51.0 | 5.51 LS- 128.18 BT | 400 | 7.3 |
| Namlea | II - III | 6/26/2006 | 16:39:23.0 | 2.66 LS- 127.52 BT | 40 | 5.5 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table* 4.38

| Tempat <i>Remarks</i> <i>Location</i> | Intensitas <i>Intensities</i> (MMI) | Tanggal <i>Date</i> | Waktu <i>Time</i> WIB | Pusat Gempa <i>Epicenter</i> | Kedalaman <i>Depth</i> (Km) | Kekuatan <i>Gempa</i> <i>Magnitude</i> (R) |
|---|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Maluku | | | | | | |
| Namlea | III | 6/23/2006 | 02:20:55.0 | 3.05 LS- 127.28 BT | 33 | 5.3 |
| | V-VI | 3/14/2006 | 13:57:38.0 | 3.71 LS- 127.4 BT | 33 | 6.4 |
| Masohi | III-IV | 6/22/2006 | 10:48:19.0 | 3.04 LS- 129.36 BT | 17 | 5.2 |
| Kepulauan Sula | II-III | 8/21/2006 | 21:28:36.0 | 2.54 LS- 126.23 BT | 52 | 5.2 |
| | III-IV | 8/21/2006 | 19:49:17.0 | 2.52 LS- 126.2 BT | 33 | 5.8 |
| Maluku Tengah | II - III | 9/16/2006 | 16:45:23.0 | 2.61 LS- 129.54 BT | 33 | 6.2 |
| Wahai | I-II | 9/17/2006 | 06:24:48.0 | 3.02 LS- 129.59 BT | 36 | 5.2 |
| | VI-VII | 9/16/2006 | 16:45:23.0 | 2.61 LS- 129.54 BT | 33 | 6.2 |
| Amahai | IV | 9/16/2006 | 16:45:23.0 | 2.61 LS- 129.54 BT | 33 | 6.2 |
| Maluku Utara | | | | | | |
| Tual | II-III | 8/29/2006 | 20:38:04.0 | 6.72 LS- 132.04 BT | 33 | 5.4 |
| | IV | 1/27/2006 | 23:58:51.0 | 5.51 LS- 128.18 BT | 400 | 7.3 |
| Ternate | I-II | 12/3/2006 | 07:10:31.0 | 0.53 LU- 127.13 BT | 49 | 5.2 |
| | | 12/12/2006 | 22:48:05.0 | 3.75 LU- 124.99 BT | 237 | 6.5 |
| | II-III | 6/15/2006 | 11:28:06.0 | 1.56 LU- 126.43 BT | 52 | 5.6 |
| | III - IV | 4/29/2006 | 07:56:50.0 | 1.09 LU- 127.45 BT | 50 | 5.0 |
| | | 7/2/2006 | 06:15:14.0 | 0.55 LU- 126.49 BT | 42 | 5.3 |
| | | 11/29/2006 | 08:32:23.0 | 2.58 LU- 128.32 BT | 72 | 6.2 |
| Labuha (P. Bacan) | II - III | 5/14/2006 | 14:42:54.0 | 1.25 LS- 127.86 BT | 31 | 5.4 |
| Halmahera Timur | II-III | 11/29/2006 | 08:32:23.0 | 2.58 LU- 128.32 BT | 72 | 6.2 |
| Papua | | | | | | |
| Nabire | II - III | 3/27/2006 | 16:06:11.0 | 3.8 LS- 135.2 BT | 33 | 5.1 |
| | | 10/22/2006 | 06:47:05.0 | 3.9 LS- 134.95 BT | 33 | 5.0 |
| | | 12/9/2006 | 05:31:02.0 | 4.03 LS- 135.41 BT | 33 | 5.0 |
| | III-IV | 10/10/2006 | 23:29:51.0 | 3.66 LS- 135.45 BT | 33 | 5.2 |
| Sarmi | V-VI | 5/24/2006 | 17:11:11.0 | 2.45 LS- 138.99 BT | 40 | 6.0 |
| Jayapura | II-III | 5/30/2006 | 10:28:52.0 | 3.83 LS- 139.76 BT | 33 | 6.0 |
| | | 12/12/2006 | 05:24:54.0 | 2.5 LS- 140.21 BT | 14 | 5.0 |
| | III-IV | 5/24/2006 | 17:11:11.0 | 2.45 LS- 138.99 BT | 40 | 6.0 |
| | IV-V | 10/20/2006 | 12:39:17.0 | 2.3 LS- 140.6 BT | 33 | 5.3 |
| Wamena | II-III | 11/17/2006 | 16:25:20.0 | 4.67 LS- 138.3 BT | 33 | 5.3 |
| | | 6/6/2006 | 15:02:57.0 | 4 LS- 139.75 BT | 33 | 5.0 |
| | III-IV | 5/30/2006 | 10:28:52.0 | 3.83 LS- 139.76 BT | 33 | 6.0 |
| Tanah Merah | II-III | 5/30/2006 | 10:28:52.0 | 3.83 LS- 139.76 BT | 33 | 6.0 |
| Manokwari | II-III | 11/22/2006 | 11:20:59.0 | 1.79 LS- 133.51 BT | 33 | 5.0 |
| Sentani | III | 12/12/2006 | 05:24:54.0 | 2.5 LS- 140.21 BT | 14 | 5.0 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | | | | | | |
| Sorong | IV | 1/27/2006 | 23:58:51.0 | 5.51 LS- 128.18 BT | 400 | 7.3 |

Sumber/*Source* : Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika / *Meteorology and Geophysical Agency*

Tabel 4.39 Frekwensi Gempa yang Dirasakan dan Berkekuatan di Atas 5.0 Skala Richter. 2002 - 2005
Table 4.39 Frequency of Earthquakes with Feling and Magnitude 5.0 Richter and Over, 2002 - 2005

| Provinsi Province | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 1 | 1 | 4 | 65 | 44 |
| Sumatera Utara | - | 2 | 4 | 20 | 13 |
| Sumatera Barat | - | 3 | 13 | 41 | 28 |
| Riau | - | 1 | 7 | - | 1 |
| Jambi | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Selatan | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bengkulu | 10 | 12 | 17 | 4 | 14 |
| Lampung | 7 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| Bangka Belitung | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kepulauan Riau | - | - | - | - | - |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Jawa Barat | 10 | 4 | 16 | 11 | 37 |
| Jawa Tengah | - | 11 | 12 | 8 | 9 |
| DI Yogyakarta | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Jawa Timur | 7 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 10 |
| Banten | 1 | - | - | 1 | 4 |
| Bali | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 12 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 6 | 9 | 17 | 3 | 11 |
| Kalimantan Barat | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Tengah | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Selatan | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Timur | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Utara | 4 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 17 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 6 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | - | 1 | - | 2 | 10 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Gorontalo | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Maluku | - | 2 | 5 | 4 | 14 |
| Maluku Utara | - | 7 | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| Papua | 4 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 16 |
| Papua Barat | 7 | 1 | 23 | 4 | 1 |
| INDONESIA | 69 | 96 | 160 | 210 | 290 |

Sumber/Source : Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika / Meteorology and Geophysical Agency

Tabel 4.40 Jumlah Bencana yang Diakibatkan Bencana Alam menurut Jenis Bencana dan Provinsi, 2006
Table Number of Disaster Due to Natural Disaster by Type of Disaster and Province, 2006

| Provinsi Province | Kekeringan <i>Drought</i> | Banjir <i>Flood</i> | Tanah Longsor <i>Land Slide</i> | Angin Puting Beliung <i>Hurricane</i> | Angin Topan <i>Typhoon</i> | Gempa Bumi <i>Earth Quake</i> | Gunung Merapi <i>Volcano</i> |
|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Sumatera Utara | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Sumatera Barat | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| R i a u | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| J a m b i | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bengkulu | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lampung | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bangka Belitung | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DKI Jakarta | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jawa Barat | 1 | 10 | 19 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Jawa Tengah | 0 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 1 |
| Jawa Timur | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Banten | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| B a l i | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 2 | 19 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 0 | 21 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gorontalo | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Sulawesi Barat | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| M a l u k u | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Maluku Utara | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Papua Barat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| P a p u a | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| INDONESIA | 4 | 133 | 50 | 12 | 28 | 95 | 6 |

Sumber/Source : Departemen Sosial / Ministry of Social Affairs

BAB V
LINGKUNGAN BUATAN

CHAPTER V
MAN-MADE ENVIRONMENT

BAB V

LINGKUNGAN BUATAN

Lingkungan alam yang sudah dirubah oleh manusia akan menjadi lingkungan buatan dengan atau tanpa teknologi, atau dengan kata lain lingkungan buatan merupakan lingkungan yang terbentuk atas upaya manusia untuk memenuhi kebutuhannya menggunakan dan mengembangkan teknologi dengan memanfaatkan sumber daya untuk memfasilitasi aktivitasnya baik di bidang sosial maupun ekonomi. Selain aktivitas yang dilakukan oleh manusia untuk memfasilitasi kehidupannya, lingkungan buatan ini juga ada aktivitas untuk melestarikan lingkungan yang sudah rusak. Contoh lingkungan buatan antara lain sarana dan prasarana berupa bangunan, jalan, dan sarana fisik lainnya yang dibangun manusia untuk melaksanakan aktivitas ekonomi dan sosial budaya, termasuk juga hutan yang telah diubah menjadi hutan produksi.

CHAPTER V

MAN-MADE ENVIRONMENT

Natural environment have been changed by man due to man made environment with or without technology, or Man-Made Environment is people formed environment by using new technology to exploit resources for supporting their activities either social or economy activities. Beside human activities for living, man made environment activities for maintain environment which had been damage. It emphasizes the usage of technology in order to form artificial environment. Artificial Environmental in this context is such as basic infrastructure, road and other physical infrastructure which are developed by people in order to support their activities included forest which has been changed into production forest.

5.1. Perikanan

Perairan Indonesia merupakan yang terluas di dunia mengindikasikan kandungan sumberdayanya juga terbesar. Potensi sumberdaya laut diperkirakan sebesar 6,4 juta ton pertahun. Produksi perikanan nasional pertahun sebesar 0,33 persen per tahun dari seluruh produksi hasil laut dan kandungan dibawah laut. Pertumbuhan produksi perikanan nasional pertahun sebesar 1 persen, sesuai dengan kesepakatan *World Fisheries Forum*. *Illegal Fishing* yang terjadi di sebagian besar perairan Indonesia yaitu eksploitasi hasil laut terjadi dibelahan bagian Indonesia Timur yang melakukan ekspor ikan langsung ke Negara Asean bahkan ke Negara Amerika dan Australia. Penangkapan ikan yang dilakukan oleh kapal berbendera asing menimbulkan permasalahan tersendiri.

5.1. Fishery

Territorial water of Indonesia is the largest in the world and has the largest amount of natural resources. The potential of water resources is estimated 6.4 million tons per year. National production for fishery is equal to 0.33% per year from all of the production of marine products and other products under the sea. The growth of national fishery products per year is 1%, just as according to the agreement of World Fisheries Forum. Illegal Fishing, which occurred in most part of Indonesia's territorial water, exploits many marine products. The illegal fishing is mostly been conducted in the east part of Indonesia and exported directly to ASEAN countries, United States, and Australia. The illegal fishing is done using the foreign flag and causing other problems.

Pupuk digunakan untuk menambah kesuburan tanah dan meningkatkan produksi tanaman. Petani menggunakan pupuk dan pestisida untuk memberantas hama dan penyakit yang mengganggu tanaman pangan, palawija atau hortikultura. Pupuk dan pestisida

Fertilizer use to fertile soil and improve production of plants. Farmer use fertilizer and pestizide to kill an insect and sickness of pangan palnts, palawija plants, and hortikultura plants. Fertilizer use also by fisherman in fishpond. Use fertilizer for a long time

juga digunakan oleh para petani ikan seperti petani tambak dan petani kolam. Penggunaan pupuk dan pestisida dimasukkan ke lingkungan karena penggunaan pupuk kimia yang lama akan menyebabkan pencemaran lingkungan baik tanah maupun air.

Untuk penggunaan pestisida yang berlebihan akan menyebabkan resistensi terhadap hama dan penyakit. Hal ini akan menyebabkan hama dan penyakit tidak bisa diberantas dengan jenis pestisida yang sama.

Untuk mengurangi pencemaran serta mengurangi resistensi hama dan penyakit tanaman tersebut, pada awal tahun 1990-an FAO menganjurkan pengurangan penggunaan pupuk dan pestisida. Program ini disebut Pengendalian Hama Terpadu atau PHT. Tetapi program ini sepertinya tidak berhasil, karena para petani tetap menggunakan pupuk dan pestisida untuk menaikkan produksi serta memberantas hama penyakit pada tanaman. Pupuk bukan saja untuk tanaman, tapi juga untuk budidaya ikan di kolam dan tambak seperti yang digambarkan pada table 5.1 – 5.5

can damage environment soil and water.

Using so many artificial Fertilizer and pesticide, in fact, it has influenced to environment, because chemical contained. Besides, usage of abundant pesticide will cause resistance to disease and pest. These cause pest and diseases palm can not go away with the same pesticide.

To minimize the contamination and pest resistance and disease of crop, in the early of 1990s FAO suggest to decline of usage pesticide and Fertilizer. This program is called Restrain of Disease and Pest (PHT). But this program likely unsuccessful, because farmers still to use pesticide and Fertilizer to boost up production and also fight against disease pest to their crop. Besides used for the crop, pesticide and Fertilizer is also used in the fishery field.

Wilayah Indonesia merupakan negara kepulauan yang terbentuk lebih dari 17 ribu pulau dan memiliki pantai terpanjang di dunia yang membentang sekitar 81 ribu km. Indikasi yang ditunjukkan wilayah laut dan pesisir adalah penduduk pada umumnya berprofesi sebagai nelayan. Dilihat dari segi ekonomi, para nelayan ada yang tergolong mampu maupun yang kurang mampu, sehingga jenis dan kuaitas perahu yang digunakan untuk menangkap ikan di laut masih dibawah standar perhubungan laut. Sarana penangkapan ikan di laut terdiri dari perahu bermotor dan tidak bermotor. Alat yang digunakan para nelayanpun ada berbagai macam, mulai dari pancing, pukat, jaring, maupun perangkap dan bahkan bom ikan.

Pada Tabel 5.5 menunjukkan kepemilikan perahu oleh para nelayan pada tahun 2004 dan 2005. Ternyata jumlah nelayan yang mempunyai perahu tanpa motor lebih banyak daripada nelayan dengan perahu bermotor temple atau kapal motor. Perahu tanpa motor ditemukan terbanyak di Maluku, Papua dan Pulau Sulawesi, sedangkan perahu motor temple di Jawa Timur, dan kapal motor di Riau. Alat yang digunakan

Indonesia mostly is sea area which consist of more then 17.000 islands and the longest length beach is 81.000. So that people who live in coastal area become fisherman. As seen from economic aspect, the boats used to fishing are depending on the ability of fishermen either use motor engine or conventional. The various appliances are also used by fishermen, start from fishing rod, seine, net, and trap, even fish bom.

Table 5.5 shown the owner of fisherman'boat. Its seem that fisherman who have non powered boat more then fisherman have outboard boat. Tools of catchingfish are dragnet, fishing rod, and toolstrap i.e.portable traps. But the best and the effective tools are fishtrawler.(Table 5.6)

untuk menangkap ikan sebagian besar berupa jaring, pancing, dan alat perangkap seperti bubu (*portable traps*). Namun alat yang paling efektif untuk menangkap ikan adalah pukat tarik ikan. (Tabel 5.6)

5.2. Kehutanan

Pada tahun 1900-an Indonesia merupakan negara yang memiliki hutan tropis yang sangat luas. Namun tingkat penurunan luas hutan di Indonesia pun merupakan yang terbesar di dunia. Hal ini terjadi karena pemerintah dan para pengusaha lebih mementingkan keuntungan ekonomi daripada menjaga kelestarian lingkungan. Hutan yang mempunyai fungsi ganda, tidak lagi terkelola dengan baik. Hal ini berakibat terganggunya kelestarian dan keseimbangan ekosistem hutan. Seperti yang terjadi pada tahun-tahun terakhir ini, yaitu banyak terjadi banjir dimulai dari ujung Sumatera, Jawa, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, bahkan di Irian Jaya. Bencana kabut asap yang diakibatkan oleh pembakaran hutan yang melanda di Sumatera dan Kalimantan, dan sampai ke negara tetangga.

Salah satu indikasi bahwa luas hutan Indonesia semakin menurun adalah dari jumlah produksi kayu hutan juga

5.2. Forestry

In the 1900s Indonesia has wide tropical forest and also the highest amount of forest degradation in world. This happened because of government and entrepreneurs more taking account of advantage than taking care of sustainable forest. Forest has multi purposes but in fact, it is no longer managed better. Therefore, this problem caused unbalance forest ecosystem and some disaster has been occurred such as floods is some part of Indonesia (Sumatera, Kalimantan, Jawa, Sulawesi and Irian), Fog disaster because of forest combustion.

Forest area become decrease can be seen of production wood are decreasing. Some forest productions such

menunjukkan penurunan. Produksi dari hasil hutan seperti kayu bulat, gergaji, kayu lapis dsb. dapat dilihat pada Tabel 5.8 samapi Tabel 5.10. Secara umum perkembangan hasil hutan dari tahun 1995/1996-2005 bervariasi. Tahun 2002 produksi hutan semakin menurun volumenya dibandingkan dengan tahun tahun sebelumnya, tetapi pada tahun 2005 produksi hasil hutan tersebut melonjak cukup tinggi seperti pada tahun 1995/1996.

Kawasan hutan yang rusak akibat penebangan liar, pembukaan hutan, kebakaran atau lainnya, direspon dengan reboisasi. Untuk itu Departemen Kehutanan telah mengadakan reboisasi hutan dan lahan setiap tahunnya. Kegiatan reboisasi terluas dari tahun 2001–2005 oleh Dephut terjadi pada tahun 2004 (lihat Tabel 5.12 dan Tabel 5.14). Salah satu tujuan reboisasi adalah untuk melestarikan hutan agar tidak terjadi bencana seperti banjir karena hutan yang gundul.

Untuk mencegah terjadinya bencana selain dengan reboisasi pemerintah berusaha membangun sumur resapan dan dam pengendali/penahan banjir. Seperti halnya reboisasi, pembuatan sumur resapan dan dam

as (timber, wood, and plywood etc are detailed reported base on provincial level; it can be seen at Tables 5.8 to Tables of 5.10. In general, the growth of forest production during periods 1995/1996-2005 has been declining progressively. But in 2002, the production increased dramatically and in 2005 returned declining near to 1995/1996 event

Forest area damaged of illegal logging, opened forest, forest fire, etc, responded by reforest or reboisation. Therefore, Forest Departement conducted reboisation or reforestation every year. The highest reboisation accured on 2004 (Table 5.12 and Table 5.14). One of the reforest's aims is preserve forest in order to prevention offlooding.

Besides reboisation, the government develop absorption well and dam to avoid flooding. The hights develop conducted in 2004 juring five years lates (Table 5.15 and Table 5.17).

pengendali/penahan banjir pada tahun 2004 juga mengalami puncaknya (Tabel 5.15 dan Tabel 4.17).

5.3. Limbah Padat

Penanganan sampah masih dikelolah secara parsial. Selain itu masih rendahnya partisipasi masyarakat dan swasta dalam pengelolaan sampah serta prinsip 4R (*Reduce, Recycle, Replace, dan Reuse*) belum diimplementasikan dengan benar, sehingga berdampak kepada kesehatan lingkungan menjadi terganggu dan pencemaran lingkungan secara umum. Pengelolaan sampah yang selama ini diterapkan adalah *Open Dumping*

Dengan adanya undang undang persampahan yang saat ini sudah selesai dibahas ditingkat pemerintah melalui Pemerintah Antar Departemen (PAD) dan diusulkan ke DPR untuk disahkan, diharapkan permasalahan persampahan akan berkurang. Persampahan dapat menimbulkan konflik antar masyarakat, masyarakat dengan pemerintah dan bahkan antar pemerintah yang berdekatan secara geografis seperti yang terjadi di Bojong Gede dan Leuwigajah, Jawa Barat.

5.3. Solid Waste

Until now, garbage handling is still partially managed. Besides that, low participation from society and private sector in managing garbage and understanding 4R (Reduce, Recycle, Replace, and Reuse) has not yet been truly implemented. In that case, it can affect the environmental health and contaminate surroundings. Garbage management which is applied nowadays is called Open Dumping.

With the existence of garbage regulation, which in this time has been studied by the government, passed to the Inter Department Government (PAD), and currently proposed to DPR to be ratified, it is expected that problems caused by garbage will decrease.

Garbage problems can generate conflict between societies, society and government, and nearby geographical intergovernmental institutions, such as those that happened in Bojong Gede and Leuwigajah, West Java.

Masalah sampah biasa dianggap remeh bagi sebagian besar masyarakat. Tetapi sampah sebenarnya adalah masalah yang sangat penting bagi lingkungan. Selain menimbulkan polusi udara (bau), sampah juga bisa mencemari tanah dan air.

Menurut asalnya, sampah biasa dibedakan menjadi 2 macam yaitu sampah organik dan anorganik. Sampah yang berasal dari organik akan kembali ke alam bila sudah hancur karena akan menjadi kompos, sedangkan sampah anorganik adalah sampah yang tidak akan hancur sampai kapanpun. Sampah anorganik inilah yang menyebabkan pencemaran tanah dan bila dibakar akan menyebabkan pencemaran udara.

Pada setiap pemerintah daerah (kota dan kabupaten) di seluruh Indonesia, telah dibentuk dinas/instansi yang menangani masalah sampah. Cara pengelolaan sampah di masing-masing kota tersebut berbeda-beda tergantung kebijaksanaan yang dipilih. Penanggulangan sampah sebagian besar adalah dibakar, sedangkan di perkotaan sebagian besar pengelolaan sampahnya adalah dibawa ke TPA untuk di timbun.

Laporan dari beberapa Dinas

In many societies, Solid waste and garbage assumed is as an unimportant things for people live. But, it is important for the environment in fact. Besides generating air pollution (odor), garbage also able to pollute water and land.

There are two kinds of solid waste and garbage. That is inorganic and organic garbage. Organic garbage is naturally fallen to pieces and become compost. On the other hand, inorganic garbage will not fall to pieces therefore it can contaminate of land and air if it burned.

In each local government either regency or municipality level in Indonesia has been formed the institution which has responsibility in handling garbage. Even though there are various approaches in managing garbage in each regency/municipality area. In many regency/municipality mostly Garbage are burned, mean while garbage are collected and pilled up in certain area.

Regarding report from

Kebersihan di beberapa kota besar berkenaan dengan produksi sampah dan prasarananya disajikan pada Tabel 5.18 dan Tabel 5.19. Pada Tabel 5.18, dapat dilihat produksi dan volume sampah yang diambil dari 22 kota besar di Indonesia, persentase sampah yang terangkut rata-rata belum seratus persen, kecuali di Kota Padang. Hal ini tidak berarti banyak sampah yang tidak terangkut oleh kendaraan sampah, tetapi karena sebagian sampah yang dihasilkan rumah tangga ada yang dibakar ataupun ditimbun di pekarangan. (Tabel 5.20).

Dalam melakukan pengangkutan sampah, dinas kebersihan setempat maupun perusahaan swasta memerlukan sarana dan prasarana seperti truk, gerobak, alat-alat besar ataupun tempat penampungan sampah sementara. Jumlah sarana dan prasarana setiap tahun di beberapa kota ini tidak mengalami perubahan yang berarti, bahkan ada yang jumlahnya menurun. Hal ini seharusnya tidak terjadi karena jumlah penduduk setiap tahun mengalami kenaikan, sehingga menyebabkan jumlah sampah juga mengalami kenaikan.

Asap, bau, serta suara dari pabrik, Bengkel, kendaraan dan saluran air juga merupakan penyebab gangguan polusi

Cleanliness Institution, garbage management related to volume of garbage production and its resources in some big cities is presented at Tables 5.19 and Tables of 5.19. Tables 5.18 shows the volume of garbage production in 22 big cities in Indonesia. The percentage of garbage collection has not yet one hundred percent, except Padang city. But the other cities, uncollected garbage is managed by society such as burned or pilled up by themselves. (Tables 5.20)

In conducting the garbage collection, either Cleanliness Institution or private enterprises need facilities and basic facilities such as truck, wagon, heavy equipment or relocation garbage places. In fact, the amount of facilities and basic facilities decline significantly every year. This condition shouldn't occur because the amount of population tends to increase every year so that cause the amount of garbage.

Smoke, odor, voice from industries, vehicles service station, drain and vehicles also cause pollution for

bagi masyarakat. Hal ini bisa dilihat dari hasil Susenas dan Sensus.

Menurut hasil Susenas, polusi yang disebabkan dari suara kendaraan merupakan gangguan yang paling banyak dirasakan oleh masyarakat. Sedangkan menurut Statistik Potensi Desa, persentase desa yang mengalami pencemaran air pada tahun 1999 baru sekitar 3,2 persen, tetapi pada tahun 2005 sudah mencapai 8,3 persen. Hal yang sama terjadi pada tanah dan udara. dirasakan semakin meningkat oleh masyarakat.

society. This figure can be seen from the result of National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) and Censuses.

Regarding to Susenas, voice pollution caused by vehicle is mostly annoying society's life. In addition, according to Statistic Village Potency (PODES), percentage of villages in which has water polluted in 1999 around 3.2 percent, but in 2005 have reached dramatically around 8.3%. This condition also occurs similarly for Air Land.

5.4. Perdagangan dan B3

Permasalahan yang sangat menonjol dalam bidang perdagangan yang dapat merusak lingkungan kandungan alam adalah ekspor gas bumi yang berlebihan (tertinggi di dunia). Ekspor gas bumi disatu sisi meningkatkan devisa Negara, disisi lain perlu dijaga kelestariannya sebagai harta kandungan bumi yang bernilai tinggi yang tidak terbarukan. Cadangan gas bumi Indonesia yang terbatas tidak mengurungkan niat pemerintah untuk mengurangi ekspor gas bumi ke luar negeri.

Arus perdagangan dalam negeri dari bahan bakar minyak agak menurun. Sebaliknya penjualan jenis bahan bakar rata-rata meningkat. Kandungan pesisir dan laut lainnya adalah tambang mineral dan non mineral yang juga merupakan komoditi ekspor yang dapat merusak lingkungan laut dan pesisir.

5.4. Commerce and Hazardous

The uppermost problem in the field of commerce which can destroy natural resources is

the overload of exporting natural gas, which is the highest in the world. Exporting natural gas can increase foreign revenue, of course, but on the other hand we need to maintain its preservation because of its high value unrenewable character. The limited supply of natural supply does not prevent government's intention to reduce natural gas export abroad.

The current flow of domestic trade from oil fuel sector is a bit downhill On the contrary; the transaction of other type of fuel is averagely increased. Resources from coastal line and the ocean are mineral from mining and non mineral element which is export commodity that can destroy the environment of coastal area and the ocean.

Banyak bahan-bahan sisa produksi (limbah) yang dihasilkan industri merupakan bahan beracun berbahaya (B3), seperti pupuk, insektisida, sabun, bahan pembersih dsb. Bahan pencemar dari sumber aktivitas manusia yang dihasilkan industri ini dapat mempengaruhi kesehatan manusia. B3 akan semakin berbahaya jika bahan-bahan tersebut masuk ke dalam air tanah kemudian mengalir melalui *run off* ke air permukaan tanah atau melalui rantai makanan yang pada akhirnya sampai pada manusia.

Bahan-bahan yang masuk ke dalam kategori B3 merupakan bahan yang sangat berbahaya bagi kesehatan manusia. Namun di sisi lain, barang-barang yang menghasilkan B3 tersebut memang sangat dibutuhkan untuk

Many residual materials from production process in industrial sector are mostly dangerous and poisonous (B3), such as Fertilizer, insecticide, soap, cleanser etc. those materials can influence to the human life. In addition, those materials will dangerous if those come into ground water and go through stream and next those will influence of human being by through food-chain.

The materials which are categories as dangerous and poisonous materials (B3) are high risk for human health. But on the other hand, those materials are still needed for human life, such as soap/detergent, Fertilizer,

kehidupan manusia, seperti sabun/detergen, pupuk, pestisida dsb. Penggunaan barang kategori B3 dapat dilihat pada Tabel 5.23 dan Tabel 5.24.

Aktivitas perdagangan yang disajikan pada bab ini hanya impor saja, terutama impor komoditi bahan yang merusak ozon dan bahan potensial pencemar tanah yaitu pupuk. Tabel 5.25 dan Tabel 5.26 memperlihatkan impor komoditi bahan yang mengandung zat perusak ozon serta impor pupuk.

pesticide etc. The usage of materials categorized B3 can be seen at Tables 5.23 and Tables of 5.24.

Commerce activity presented at this chapter only just coverage the import transaction for certain materials, especially import of dangerous materials and height potency in destroying ozone layer and polluting land as seen on Tables 5.25 and Tables of 5.26.

5. 5. Transportasi

Alat transportasi yang mengeluarkan emisi berbahaya menjadi salah satu menyumbang kerusakan lingkungan permukaan yaitu pencemaran udara. Sektor transportasi menjadi pengguna energi yang besar seiring dengan meningkatnya jumlah kendaraan bermotor. Bertambahnya kendaraan bermotor secara signifikan akan berdampak kepada polusi yang ditimbulkannya. Polusi berdampak dapat dirasakan oleh setiap pengguna jalan yang dapat mengganggu kesehatan secara kronis dan akut

5.5. Transportation

Vehicles releasing dangerous emission, such as air contamination, become one of the major contributions for damaging environmental on the surface. Transportation sector become big energy consumer along with the increasing number of motor vehicles. The growing number of motor vehicle will significantly affect pollution generated by them. Pollution can be felt by each of street consumer which will influence his/her health deeply.

Transportasi merupakan salah satu sarana penunjang manusia dalam memenuhi kebutuhannya. Sarana transportasi ini selalu berkembang seiring kemajuan teknologi dan waktu. Jumlah kendaraan bermotor berdampak kepada kemacetan. Untuk menghindari kemacetan, akhir-akhir ini masyarakat cenderung memilih kendaraan bermotor yang cepat tiba ditujuan.

Pada penghujung tahun 2003 sampai dengan sekarang, perkembangan jumlah kendaraan melonjak tajam, terutama jumlah sepeda motor. Hal ini dikarenakan dengan transportasi sepeda motor mereka akan lebih cepat sampai ke tujuan dari pada mereka menggunakan kendaraan umum ataupun mobil pribadi. Selain pertimbangan waktu, ternyata dengan menggunakan sepeda motor lebih hemat dalam hal pengeluaran untuk bahan bakar.

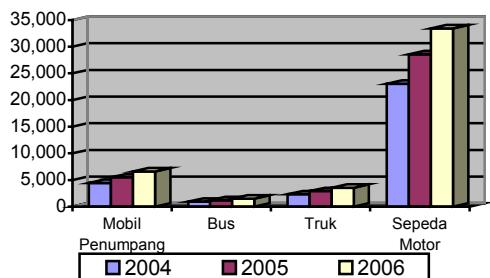
Walaupun jumlah kendaraan bermotor setiap tahun selalu bertambah, namun panjang jalan, baik jalan negara, propinsi maupun kabupaten relatif tidak berubah. Hal ini diduga merupakan penyebab utama terjadinya kemacetan lalu lintas jalan raya.

Transportation is one essential means for people in order to fulfill their life. Improving technology follows by improving transportation. Number of vehicles affect to the traffic jam anywhere. Lately, people prefer to choose vehicles that bring them to the place in the right time.

In 2003, the growth of amount vehicle increase significance, especially the amount of motorcycles. This condition occurs because of the perception the usage motorcycle will quicker than public or personal car. Besides because of travel time, in the reality the usage motorcycle is more economical related to fuel expenditure.

Although the amount of vehicles tends increase every year, but the volume of roads for all level, provincial roads and regencies/municipal roads, relatively constant. So this condition indicates traffic jam.

Gambar 5.1: Banyaknya Kendaraan Bermotor, 2004 - 2006



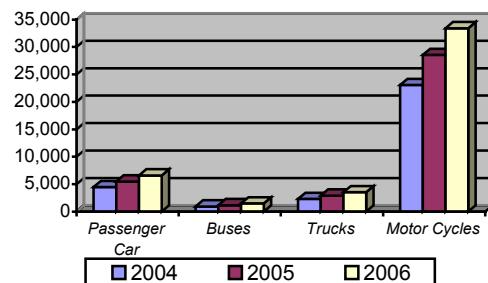
Dengan bertambahnya jumlah kendaraan bermotor tentu saja akan menyebabkan bertambahnya beban emisi di udara yang diakibatkan oleh sisa dari pembakaran kendaraan bermotor. Emisi yang dikeluarkan dari kendaraan bermotor tersebut seperti HC, NOx, SOx, CO dan debu (Tabel 5.29 – Tabel 5.33).

Selain emisi yang bertambah tentu saja persediaan bahan bakar juga harus bertambah. Pada Tabel 5. 34 – Tabel 5.35 dapat dilihat perkembangan jumlah konsumsi BBM untuk transportasi, industri, rumah tangga, dan listrik.

5.6. Perumahan

Pemukiman yang sehat dan terjangkau merupakan gagasan pemerintah yang dituangkan didalam RPJMN dan MDGs. Pertumbuhan penduduk berbanding lurus dengan pertambahan perumahan bagi penduduk,, yang harus diperhatikan kondisi tata ruang pembangunannya. Kawasan pemukiman perkotaan akan mengubah bentang alam,

Picture 5.1: Number of Vehicle, 2004 - 2006



The vehicles are improving its means that the emission on air can improving too. The Emission derive from vehicles suc as HC, NOx, Sox, CO, and the dust (Table 5.29- Table 5.33).

As seen on Tables 5.34-Table 5.35, the growth of consume of fuel (BBM) is relatively increasing not only the usage for transportation but also for the other purposes (Industrial sector, households and electricity)

5.7. Housing

Healthy Settlement and reached to represent idea of government poured in RPJMN and MDGS. Growth of Resident compare diametrical with accretion of housing for resident, which must be paid attention to by a condition planology of its development. area of Settlement of urban will alter to unfold nature, obstetrical exploitation earth of under nya, and will generate solid

mengeksploitasi kandungan bumi dibawahnya, dan akan menimbulkan limbah baik padat maupun cair didalam memenuhi kebutuhan hidup penduduk di lokasi pemukiman tersebut.

good waste and also melt in memnuhi of requirement live resident in location of the settlement.

Target pemerintah sampai tahun 2009 akan membangun rumah layak huni dengan prinsip sehat, asri, dan ramah lingkungan sekitar 200.000 buah bagi penduduk berpendapatan rendah. Pembangunan perumahan ini tentu saja akan berdampak kurang baik terhadap lingkungan karena perubahan fungsi lahan sebagai kawasan penyanggah lingkungan menjadi tertekan.

Hal lain yang menganggu lingkungan dengan adanya pembangunan pemukiman adalah limbah padat, pola makan dan gaya hidup penduduk yang tidak berwawasan lingkungan. Jumlah limbah padat yang diproduksi oleh penduduk belum optimal pengelolaannya, sehingga dapat merusak lingkungan sekitarnya.

Governmental goals until year 2009 will develop; build competent house dwell principally make healthy, asri, and the environmental friendliness about 200.000 fruit for resident of low earning. development of this Housing of course will affect unfavourable to environment because change of function of farm as area of environmental isolator become depressed.

Something else which environmental menganggu with existence of development of settlement is solid waste, pattern eat and life style of resident which do not with vision of environment. Sum up solid waste produced by resident not yet optimal is its management, so that can destroy vinicity environment.

Perumahan merupakan salah satu kebutuhan pokok manusia. Perkembangan, pembangunan perumahan sebagai tempat hunian selalu berkorelasi erat dengan kemajuan pembangunan. Makin tinggi keberhasilan pembangunan ekonomi yang dicapai tentunya akan meningkatkan kualitas rumah tersebut.

Sejalan dengan bertambahnya penduduk, semakin banyak pula rumah hunian yang harus dibangun. Akhirnya, akan semakin banyak lahan yang dibutuhkan untuk perumahan. Di sisi lain, lahan yang tersedia sangat terbatas, sehingga banyak penduduk yang membangun rumah di tempat-tempat yang rawan, seperti bantaran sungai, di bawah jaringan listrik tegangan tinggi, atau di tempat-tempat kumuh. Tabel 5.36 memperlihatkan persentase rumah tangga yang tinggal di daerah marginal tersebut.

Selain dilihat dari lokasi rumah, tingkat kesejahteraan masyarakat juga dapat dilihat dari kualitas rumah, seperti jenis dinding, lantai, atap, dan luas lantai. Ada beberapa Tabel yang tahun 2005 tidak ada datanya, dikarenakan data tersebut tidak dikeluarkan. Pada tahun 2006 persentase rumah yang berdinding terluas terbuat dari bambu, atap dari ijuk

Housing is one of fundamental requirement of human being. The development of housing as dwelling places always closely related to development process. The highest economic development reached, the highest improvement the quality of house.

Regarding to the population growth, these followed by the development of housing. Therefore, it will more and more lands required for housing. On the other hand, the availability of lands is very limited, so that many residents developing their house in dangerous places such as river edge, below high voltage electrics network, or slum areas. Tables 5.36 showing percentage of household who live in those areas.

The amount of prosperity can be seen from quality of house instead of house location. The quality of house can be measured by using type of wall, floor, roof, and wide of floor. Several Table with 2005 of data not available, because data unpublised. In 2006 percentage of house with have wall mostly made from bamboo, roof from palm tree and soil floor has been

serta daun-daunan dan lantai dari tanah, mengalami penurunan jika dibandingkan lima tahun yang lalu.

Keadaan air got/selokan, selain merupakan masalah lingkungan, juga merupakan masalah kesehatan. Karena dari air got/selokan yang tergenang akan timbul berbagai jenis penyakit, seperti demam berdarah, sesak nafas, dan juga berbagai penyakit perut. Hal lain yang sangat berhubungan erat dengan masalah kesehatan adalah cara pembuangan tinja di rumah tangga.

declining compared to five year ago.

The dismissal of waste water is influence not only for the environment but also for the health of people surrounded. Because from dismissal of waste water will arise various diseases, such as dengue, breath problem, as well as various disease of stomach.

Tabel 5.1 Jumlah Rumah Tangga Perikanan Budidaya Kolam menurut Provinsi, Penggunaan Jenis Pupuk dan Pestisida, 2005
Table 5.1 Number of Freshwater Pond Culture Household by Province, Used Type of Fertilizer and Pesticides, 2005

| Provinsi Province | Jenis Pupuk/Type of Fertilizer | | | | Pestisida/Pesticide | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| | Organik Organic | Un-organik Un-organic | Campuran Mixed | Tidak menggunakan <i>Un-used</i> | Menggunakan Used | Tidak menggunakan <i>Un-used</i> |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 1,125 | 914 | 193 | 3,914 | - | 6,146 |
| Sumatera Utara | 8,514 | 1,578 | - | 2,405 | - | 12,497 |
| Sumatera Barat | 16,529 | 20,985 | 5,448 | 18,546 | - | 61,508 |
| R i a u | 4,075 | 2,956 | - | 4,701 | 5,921 | 5,811 |
| J a m b i | 7,246 | 3,008 | 983 | 888 | 314 | 11,811 |
| Sumatera Selatan | - | - | 28,068 | - | - | 28,068 |
| Bengkulu | - | - | - | 6,354 | - | 6,354 |
| Lampung | - | - | 15,916 | - | - | 15,916 |
| Bangka Belitung | 447 | 15 | - | 89 | 53 | 498 |
| Kepulauan Riau | - | - | - | 60 | - | 60 |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | - | 1,286 | - | 1,286 |
| Jawa Barat | - | - | - | 333,402 | - | 333,402 |
| Jawa Tengah | - | - | - | 160,152 | - | 160,152 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 35,260 | 954 | - | 1,176 | - | 37,390 |
| Jawa Timur | 15,235 | 3,254 | - | 47,111 | 564 | 65,036 |
| Banten | 13,255 | 1,250 | - | 553 | 2,326 | 12,732 |
| B a l i | 3,120 | 215 | - | 193 | 225 | 3,303 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 5,250 | 856 | - | 659 | 4,562 | 2,203 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 951 | 614 | - | 422 | 126 | 1,861 |
| Kalimantan Barat | - | - | - | 6,710 | - | 6,710 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 1,500 | 124 | - | 443 | 15 | 2,052 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 3,221 | 56 | - | 210 | 24 | 3,463 |
| Kalimantan Timur | - | - | - | 1,828 | - | 1,828 |
| Sulawesi Utara | - | - | - | 4,425 | - | 4,425 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 643 | 1,120 | 974 | 61 | 93 | 2,705 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | - | - | - | 5,044 | - | 5,044 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 459 | 1,751 | - | 149 | 75 | 2,284 |
| Gorontalo | 290 | 27 | - | 104 | - | 421 |
| M a l u k u | - | - | - | 146 | - | 146 |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | - | 162 | 35 | 127 |
| P a p u a | - | - | - | 10,126 | - | 10,126 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | - | - | - | 14 | - | 14 |
| INDONESIA | 117,120 | 39,677 | 51,582 | 611,333 | 14,333 | 805,379 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan, Statistik Perikanan Budidaya Indonesia 2005

Source Ministry of Fishery and Ocean, 2005 Indonesia Aquaculture Statistics

Tabel 5.2 Jumlah Rumah Tangga Perikanan Budidaya Tambak menurut Provinsi, Penggunaan Jenis Pupuk dan Pestisida, 2005
Table 5.2 Number of Bracfish Water Pond Culture Household by Province, Used Type of Fertilizer and Pesticides, 2005

| Provinsi Province | Jenis Pupuk/Type of Fertilizer | | | | Pestisida/Pesticide | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| | Organik Organic | An-organik Un-organic | Campuran Mixed | Tidak menggunakan <i>Un-used</i> | Menggunakan Used | Tidak menggunakan <i>Un-used</i> |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 631 | 8,228 | 1,728 | 9,429 | 5,592 | 14,424 |
| Sumatera Utara | - | - | - | 2,616 | - | 2,616 |
| Sumatera Barat | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| R i a u | 201 | 122 | - | 278 | 106 | 495 |
| J a m b i | - | 697 | - | - | 697 | - |
| Sumatera Selatan | 45 | - | 15,686 | - | - | 15,686 |
| Bengkulu | 5 | 12 | 20 | 28 | - | 65 |
| Lampung | - | - | 19,771 | 5,014 | 19,771 | 5,014 |
| Bangka Belitung | - | - | 15 | 8 | 26 | 42 |
| Kepulauan Riau | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | - | 162 | - | 162 |
| Jawa Barat | - | - | - | 21,494 | - | 21,494 |
| Jawa Tengah | - | - | - | 29,885 | - | 29,885 |
| DI Yogyakarta | - | - | - | 83 | - | 83 |
| Jawa Timur | 6,375 | 12,071 | 6,690 | 4,128 | 5,998 | 23,266 |
| Banten | - | - | - | 2,369 | - | 2,369 |
| B a l i | 80 | 156 | 56 | - | 292 | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | - | - | - | 6,463 | - | 6,463 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | - | - | - | 2,021 | - | 2,021 |
| Kalimantan Barat | - | - | - | 1,168 | - | 1,168 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | - | - | - | 943 | - | 943 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | - | - | - | 3,211 | - | 3,211 |
| Kalimantan Timur | - | - | - | 8,130 | - | 8,130 |
| Sulawesi Utara | - | - | 53 | - | 53 | - |
| Sulawesi Tengah | - | 5,222 | 17 | 1,688 | 4,034 | 2,893 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | - | - | - | 50,515 | - | 50,515 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 633 | 756 | 695 | 2,440 | 1,816 | 2,708 |
| Gorontalo | 161 | - | - | 530 | 161 | 530 |
| M a l u k u | 27 | - | - | - | - | 27 |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | - | 12 | - | 12 |
| P a p u a | - | - | 367 | 178 | - | 545 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| INDONESIA | 8,158 | 27,264 | 45,098 | 152,798 | 38,546 | 194,772 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan, Statistik Perikanan Budidaya Indonesia 2005

Source Ministry of Fishery and Ocean, 2005 Indonesia Aquaculture Statistics

Tabel 5.3 Banyaknya Pupuk dan Pestisida yang Digunakan di Kolam menurut Provinsi, Jenis Pupuk dan Pestisida (Kg), 2004 & 2005
Table Number of Fertilizer and Pesticides Used in Freshwater Pond by Province, Type of Fertilizer, and Pesticides (Kg), 2004 & 2005

| Provinsi Province | Jenis Pupuk Type of Fertilizer | | | | Pestisida Pesticides | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| | Organik Organic | | An Organik Un-organic | | 2004 | 2005 |
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 116,590 | 116,590 | 51,000 | 51,000 | 344 | 344 |
| Sumatera Utara | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Riau | 417,629 | 417,629 | 381,525 | 381,525 | 31,709 | 31,709 |
| Jambi | 3,215,267 | 3,215,267 | 33,600 | 33,600 | 20,500 | 20,500 |
| Sumatera Selatan | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bengkulu | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lampung | 226,100 | 4,804 | 55,000 | 2,169 | 74 | 1,703 |
| Bangka Belitung | 5,467 | 58,885 | 16,001 | 2,095 | 91 | - |
| Kepulauan Riau | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Tengah | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DI Yogyakarta | 4,925 | 4,925 | 24 | 24 | - | - |
| Jawa Timur | 1,157,199 | 1,157,199 | 231,419 | 231,419 | 54,102 | 54,102 |
| Banten | - | 115,838 | - | 11,473 | - | 2,891 |
| Bali | 340,900 | 496,560 | 39,270 | 49,646 | 183 | 247 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | - | 1,686,611 | - | 262,620 | - | 5,563 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 51,960 | 44,100 | 1,051 | 1,051 | 40 | 70 |
| Kalimantan Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 554,400 | 554,400 | 20,561 | 20,561 | 10 | 10 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 119 | 119 | 16 | 16 | 1 | 1 |
| Kalimantan Timur | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Utara | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 170,125 | 475,926 | 170,200 | 510,580 | 2,080 | 33,668 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | - | 1,830 | - | 517 | - | 62 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 69,339 | 69,339 | 510,485 | 510,485 | 60 | 60 |
| Gorontalo | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | - | - | 21 | 21 |
| Papua | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| INDONESIA | 6,330,020 | 8,420,022 | 1,510,152 | 2,068,781 | 109,215 | 150,951 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Pertanian, Statistik Perikanan Budidaya Indonesia 2004 & 2005

Source Ministry of Agriculture, 2004 & 2005 Indonesian Aquaculture Statistics

Tabel 5.4 Banyaknya Pupuk dan Pestisida yang Digunakan di Tambak menurut Provinsi, Jenis Pupuk, dan Pestisida (Kg), 2004 & 2005
Table 5.4 Number of Fertilizer and Pesticides Used in Brackish Water Pond by Province, Type of Fertilizer, and Pesticides (Kg), 2004 & 2005

| Provinsi Province | Jenis Pupuk Type of Fertilizer | | | | Pestisida Pesticides | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | Organik Organic | | An-organik Un-organic | | 2004 (6) | 2005 (7) |
| | 2004 (1) | 2005 (2) | 2004 (4) | 2005 (5) | | |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 19,077 | 19,077 | 35,112 | 35,112 | 4,112 | 4,112 |
| Sumatera Utara | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Riau | 572,388 | 572,388 | 770,239 | 770,239 | 121,271 | 121,271 |
| Jambi | 3,331,200 | - | 124,920 | 124,920 | - | 29,981 |
| Sumatera Selatan | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bengkulu | 73,000 | 73,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 | - | - |
| Lampung | - | 21,120 | - | 7,815 | - | 397 |
| Bangka Belitung | 3,150 | 21,330 | 32,433 | 2,800 | 164 | 325,000 |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Tengah | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DI Yogyakarta | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Timur | 165,345 | 165,345 | 9,615,743 | 9,615,743 | 232,630 | 232,630 |
| Banten | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bali | 448,000 | - | 44,800 | - | - | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 2,159,730 | 2,179,729 | 2,900 | 3,900 | - | 81 |
| Kalimantan Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Tengah | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 303 | - | 539 | - | 3,390 | - |
| Kalimantan Timur | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Utara | - | - | - | - | - | 60,512 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 37,225 | 37,225 | 3,771,500 | 3,771,500 | 438,870 | 438,870 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 135,151 | 135,151 | 597,804 | 597,804 | 24,889 | 24,889 |
| Gorontalo | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku | - | 22,124 | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Papua | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| INDONESIA | 6,944,569 | 3,246,489 | 15,009,990 | 14,943,833 | 825,326 | 1,237,743 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Pertanian, Statistik Perikanan Budidaya Indonesia 2004 & 2005

Source Ministry of Agriculture, 2004 & 2005 Indonesia Aquaculture Statistics

Tabel 5.5 Banyaknya Perahu/Kapal Penangkap Ikan di Perairan Laut menurut Provinsi dan Jenis Perahu/Kapal (Unit), 2004 & 2005
Table 5.5 Number of Fishing Boats/Ships in Marine Water Fishery by Province and Type of Boat/Ship (Unit), 2004 & 2005

| Provinsi Province | Tanpa Motor <i>Non Powered Boats</i> | | Motor Tempel <i>Out Board Motor</i> | | Kapal Motor <i>Powered Boat</i> | |
|----------------------|---|----------------|--|----------------|--|----------------|
| | 2004 (1) | 2005 (2) | 2004 (4) | 2005 (5) | 2004 (6) | 2005 (7) |
| | (3) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 6,492 | 6,930 | 4,050 | 3,199 | 6,060 | 6,039 |
| Sumatera Utara | 11,456 | 11,585 | 2,759 | 2,759 | 13,769 | 14,075 |
| Sumatera Barat | 4,005 | 4,082 | 1,551 | 1,584 | 1,341 | 1,404 |
| Riau | 11,774 | 3,258 | 3,604 | 43 | 23,038 | 7,171 |
| Jambi | 287 | 287 | 148 | 148 | 2,611 | 2,615 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 1,370 | 1,401 | 225 | 231 | 3,651 | 3,752 |
| Bengkulu | 1,405 | 1,490 | 853 | 881 | 666 | 776 |
| Lampung | 4,108 | 3,428 | 1,638 | 1,763 | 2,711 | 2,385 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2,762 | 2,183 | 2,586 | 1,807 | 7,484 | 8,273 |
| Kepulauan Riau | - | 7,444 | - | 3,243 | - | 17,337 |
| DKI Jakarta | 804 | 439 | 891 | 810 | 4,919 | 4,605 |
| Jawa Barat | 337 | 315 | 13,628 | 14,455 | 581 | 643 |
| Jawa Tengah | 716 | 674 | 21,960 | 21,265 | 4,521 | 4,566 |
| DI Yogyakarta | - | - | 515 | 429 | 12 | 12 |
| Jawa Timur | 8,510 | 8,252 | 37,836 | 38,177 | 5,657 | 7,688 |
| Banten | 561 | 749 | 3,128 | 3,111 | 1,223 | 1,180 |
| Bali | 3,557 | 2,783 | 9,252 | 9,664 | 554 | 640 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 8,811 | 8,951 | 8,032 | 8,060 | 3,073 | 3,079 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 21,268 | 20,852 | 4,554 | 3,629 | 4,678 | 5,013 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 1,804 | 1,778 | 2,908 | 2,956 | 3,570 | 3,657 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 1,398 | 2,314 | 458 | 332 | 5,464 | 5,999 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 451 | 1,042 | 190 | 361 | 9,714 | 8,236 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 5,259 | 3,156 | 6,667 | 4,492 | 10,451 | 18,667 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 16,464 | 15,892 | 7,120 | 7,220 | 660 | 743 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 27,071 | 23,691 | 6,498 | 6,921 | 727 | 1,063 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 27,548 | 15,418 | 8,682 | 8,709 | 6,287 | 9,930 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 20,657 | 19,039 | 4,567 | 4,401 | 824 | 825 |
| Gorontalo | 2,566 | 2,513 | 3,704 | 3,359 | 169 | 181 |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | 3,403 | - | 1,978 | - | 1,795 |
| Maluku | 35,844 | 39,405 | 1,792 | 3,251 | 451 | 829 |
| Maluku Utara | 1,468 | 1,611 | 1,450 | 1,622 | 1,022 | 1,144 |
| Papua | 28,077 | 20,137 | 4,091 | 2,444 | 1,370 | 752 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | - | 9,969 | - | 2,010 | - | 722 |
| INDONESIA | 256,830 | 244,471 | 165,337 | 165,314 | 127,258 | 145,796 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan, Statistik Perikanan Budidaya Indonesia 2004 - 2005

Source Ministry of Fishery and Ocean, 2004 - 2005 Indonesia Aquaculture Statistics

Tabel 5.6 Jumlah Alat Penangkap Ikan Laut menurut Jenis Alat Penangkap, 2001 - 2005
Table 5.6 Number of Marine Fishing Units by Type of Fishing Gear, 2001 - 2005

| Jenis Alat Tangkap <i>Type of Fishing Gear</i> | 2001 (1) | 2002 (2) | 2003 (3) | 2004 (4) | 2005 (5) |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Pukat tarik/ <i>Trawl</i> | | | | | |
| - Pukat tarik udang ganda/ <i>Stem rigs shrimp trawl</i> | - | - | - | 1,524 | 2,937 |
| - Pukat tarik udang tunggal/ <i>Stem shrimp trawl</i> | 772 | 769 | 10,002 | 4,167 | 3,155 |
| - Pukat tarik berbingkai/ <i>Beam trawl</i> | - | - | - | - | - |
| - Pukat tarik ikan/ <i>Fish net</i> | - | - | - | 1,992 | 3,505 |
| Pukat kantong/ <i>Seine Nets</i> | | | | | |
| - Payang (Lampara)/ <i>Pelagic danish seine</i> | 33,730 | 33,802 | 36,905 | 33,873 | 41,260 |
| - Dogol/Demersal <i>danish seine</i> | 10,314 | 17,005 | 17,893 | 23,445 | 22,763 |
| - Pukat Pantai/ <i>Beach Seine</i> | 13,417 | 13,170 | 18,925 | 23,588 | 22,654 |
| Pukat dincin/ <i>Purse Seine</i> | 13,485 | 13,213 | 15,685 | 13,714 | 17,198 |
| Jaring insang/ <i>Gill Nets</i> | | | | | |
| - Jaring insang hanyut/ <i>Drift gill nets</i> | 96,135 | 87,623 | 136,324 | 131,708 | 127,542 |
| - Jaring insang lingkar/ <i>Encircling gill nets</i> | 9,763 | 9,293 | 13,463 | 29,490 | 19,017 |
| - Jaring klitik/ <i>Shrimp entangling gill nets</i> | 22,354 | 38,679 | 30,690 | 35,725 | 35,063 |
| - Jaring insang tetap/ <i>Set gill nets</i> | 85,677 | 82,265 | 93,363 | 111,041 | 98,948 |
| - Jaring tiga lapis/ <i>Trammel Nets</i> | 34,611 | 37,726 | 42,131 | 53,690 | 54,255 |
| Jaring angkat/ <i>Lift Nets</i> | | | | | |
| - Bagan perahu/Rakit/ <i>Boat/raft lift nets</i> | 15,408 | 18,200 | 40,630 | 28,272 | 22,032 |
| - Bagan tancap/Stasionary <i>lift net</i> | 12,957 | 12,587 | 13,583 | 15,010 | 16,704 |
| - Serok dan songko/ <i>Scoop nets</i> | 8,468 | 12,800 | 11,469 | 8,864 | 19,325 |
| - Anco/ <i>Shore lift net</i> | - | - | - | 7,156 | 308 |
| - Jaring angkat lainnya/ <i>Other slift nets</i> | 10,179 | 9,322 | 6,500 | 3,174 | 16,477 |
| Pancing/ <i>Hook and lines</i> | | | | | |
| - Rawai tuna/ <i>Tuna long line</i> | 3,821 | 2,264 | 6,547 | 5,368 | 5,226 |
| - Rawai hanyut lain selain rawai tuna/ <i>Drift long line other than tuna longline</i> | 20,819 | 18,199 | 17,742 | 14,794 | 16,653 |
| - Rawai tetap/ <i>Set long line</i> | 29,525 | 25,520 | 26,645 | 29,632 | 23,126 |
| - Rawai tetap dasar/ <i>Set bottom long line</i> | - | - | - | 3,458 | 5,039 |
| - Huhate/ <i>Skipjack pole and line</i> | 1,951 | 2,092 | 2,512 | 2,509 | 3,872 |
| - Pancing tonda/ <i>Troll line</i> | 66,364 | 185,078 | 66,255 | 91,251 | 101,525 |
| - Pancing ulur/ <i>Hand lines</i> | - | - | - | 38,022 | 22,863 |
| - Pancing tegak/ <i>Vertical line</i> | - | - | - | 8,897 | 6,626 |
| - Pancing cumi/ <i>Squid jigger</i> | - | - | - | 1,189 | 1,772 |
| - Pancing lainnya/ <i>Others lines</i> | 191,032 | 53,748 | 249,674 | 265,465 | 246,464 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 5.6*

| Jenis Alat Tangkap <i>Type of Fishing Gear</i> | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Perangkap/Traps | | | | | |
| - Sero/ <i>Guiding barriers</i> | 11,072 | 8,776 | 9,482 | 22,746 | 11,700 |
| - Jermal/ <i>Stow nets</i> | 8,224 | 4,354 | 7,887 | 6,188 | 6,243 |
| - Bubu/ <i>Portable traps</i> | 34,089 | 38,350 | 166,560 | 214,835 | 269,447 |
| - Perangkap lainnya/ <i>Others traps</i> | 21,369 | 17,423 | 44,639 | 40,690 | 35,340 |
| Alat pengumpul dan alat panngkap | | | | | |
| <i>Collectors and gears</i> | | | | | |
| - Alat Pengumpul Rumput Laut <i>Seaweed collectors</i> | 5,015 | 9,088 | 9,766 | 11,112 | 4,143 |
| - Alat penangkap kerang/ <i>Shell fish gears</i> | 14,583 | 11,201 | 13,075 | 10,705 | 11,798 |
| - Alat penangkap teripang/ <i>Sea cucumber gears</i> | - | - | - | 1,940 | 1,588 |
| - Alat penangkap kepiting/Crab gears | - | - | - | 1,978 | 4,424 |
| Lainnya/Others | | | | | |
| - Muroami/ <i>Muroami</i> | 222 | 419 | 687 | 1,867 | 722 |
| - Jala tebar/ <i>Cats nets</i> | - | - | - | 3,129 | 5,892 |
| - Garpu dan tombak, dan lain-lain <i>Harpoon, etc</i> | 54,103 | 51,435 | 52,766 | 52,067 | 63,213 |
| J U M L A H/T O T A L | 148,677 | 141,046 | 304,862 | 367,257 | 414,510 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan, Statistik Perikanan Budidaya Indonesia 2001 - 2005

Source Ministry of Fishery and Ocean, 2001 - 2005 Indonesia Aquaculture Statistics

Tabel 5.7 Produksi Perikanan Tangkap di Laut menurut Jenis Alat Penangkap, 2001 - 2005
Table 5.7 Marine Capture Fisheries Production by Type of Fishing Gear, 2001 - 2005

| Jenis Alat Tangkap <i>Type of Fishing Gear</i> | 2001 (1) | 2002 (2) | 2003 (3) | 2004 (4) | 2005 (5) |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Pukat tarik/ <i>Trawl</i> | | | | | |
| - Pukat tarik udang ganda/ <i>Stem rigs shrimp trawl</i> | - | - | - | 46,614 | 134,908 |
| - Pukat tarik udang tunggal/ <i>Stem shrimp trawl</i> | 29,124 | 103,797 | 188,058 | 31,208 | 21,321 |
| - Pukat tarik berbingkai/ <i>Beam trawl</i> | - | - | - | - | - |
| - Pukat tarik ikan/ <i>Fish net</i> | - | - | - | 440,165 | 407,681 |
| Pukat kantong/ <i>Seine Nets</i> | | | | | |
| - Payang (Lampara)/ <i>Pelagic danish seine</i> | 439,036 | 422,089 | 510,998 | 252,464 | 259,516 |
| - Dogol/Demersal <i>danish seine</i> | 92,099 | 74,366 | 150,033 | 192,371 | 139,856 |
| - Pukat Pantai/ <i>Beach Seine</i> | 105,401 | 121,714 | 125,402 | 136,717 | 127,941 |
| Pukat dincin/ <i>Purse Seine</i> | 668,769 | 709,128 | 696,497 | 607,813 | 643,148 |
| Jaring insang/ <i>Gill Nets</i> | | | | | |
| - Jaring insang hanyut/ <i>Drift gill nets</i> | 409,822 | 462,170 | 471,941 | 489,727 | 499,437 |
| - Jaring insang lingkar/ <i>Encircling gill nets</i> | 70,132 | 81,717 | 91,045 | 98,685 | 103,503 |
| - Jaring klitik/ <i>Shrimp entangling gill nets</i> | 77,707 | 78,494 | 107,482 | 61,168 | 59,923 |
| - Jaring insang tetap/ <i>Set gill nets</i> | 194,154 | 245,550 | 240,337 | 213,771 | 230,358 |
| - Jaring tiga lapis/ <i>Trammel Nets</i> | 123,510 | 94,838 | 89,603 | 79,665 | 87,776 |
| Jaring angkat/ <i>Lift Nets</i> | | | | | |
| - Bagan perahu/Rakit/ <i>Boat/raft lift nets</i> | 208,358 | 224,283 | 209,967 | 223,838 | 211,474 |
| - Bagan tancap/ <i>Stasionary lift net</i> | 96,024 | 113,782 | 105,178 | 91,261 | 91,775 |
| - Serok dan songko/ <i>Scoop nets</i> | 29,352 | 67,223 | 67,608 | 38,316 | 28,681 |
| - Anco/ <i>Shore lift net</i> | - | - | - | 487 | 208 |
| - Jaring angkat lainnya/ <i>Other slift nets</i> | 36,612 | 30,688 | 34,877 | 23,359 | 12,283 |
| Pancing/ <i>Hook and lines</i> | | | | | |
| - Rawai tuna/ <i>Tuna long line</i> | 81,398 | 62,952 | 98,111 | 89,288 | 102,594 |
| - Rawai hanyut lain selain rawai tuna/ <i>Drift long line other than tuna longline</i> | 43,977 | 52,144 | 58,596 | 42,022 | 26,554 |
| - Rawai tetap/ <i>Set long line</i> | 98,227 | 86,247 | 100,720 | 75,435 | 71,411 |
| - Rawai tetap dasar/ <i>Set bottom long line</i> | - | - | - | 53,005 | 22,498 |
| - Huhate/ <i>Skipjack pole and line</i> | 103,277 | 121,825 | 113,355 | 101,003 | 147,171 |
| - Pancing tonda/ <i>Troll line</i> | 137,203 | 132,255 | 137,714 | 162,950 | 206,482 |
| - Pancing ulur/ <i>Hand lines</i> | - | - | - | 44,532 | 38,273 |
| - Pancing tegak/ <i>Vertical line</i> | - | - | - | 11,464 | 12,758 |
| - Pancing cumi/ <i>Squid jigger</i> | - | - | - | 21,552 | 3,905 |
| - Pancing lainnya/ <i>Others lines</i> | 291,551 | 277,571 | 294,194 | 293,631 | 339,168 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 5.7*

| Jenis Alat Tangkap <i>Type of Fishing Gear</i> | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Perangkap/Traps | | | | | |
| - Sero/ <i>Guiding barriers</i> | 54,400 | 69,984 | 98,294 | 37,821 | 33,672 |
| - Jermal/ <i>Stow nets</i> | 105,294 | 38,208 | 34,612 | 28,370 | 25,174 |
| - Bubu/ <i>Portable traps</i> | 45,686 | 57,326 | 82,196 | 85,877 | 88,601 |
| - Perangkap lainnya/ <i>Others traps</i> | 38,259 | 43,784 | 41,423 | 37,140 | 31,032 |
| Alat pengumpul dan alat panngkap | | | | | |
| <i>Collectors and gears</i> | | | | | |
| - Alat Pengumpul Rumput Laut | 32,648 | 55,137 | 62,679 | 68,709 | 3,844 |
| <i>Seaweed collectors</i> | | | | | |
| - Alat penangkap kerang/ <i>Shell fish gears</i> | 66,610 | 71,591 | 43,039 | 43,680 | 53,271 |
| - Alat penangkap teripang/ <i>Sea cucumber gears</i> | - | - | - | 3,041 | 4,986 |
| - Alat penangkap kepiting/Crab gears | - | - | - | 2,376 | 3,005 |
| Lainnya/Others | | | | | |
| - Muroami/ <i>Muroami</i> | 3,120 | 10,154 | 7,285 | 4,894 | 6,412 |
| - Jala tebar/ <i>Cats nets</i> | - | - | - | 6,897 | 5,287 |
| - Garpu dan tombak, dan lain-lain | 284,730 | 164,489 | 121,859 | 78,925 | 122,592 |
| <i>Harpoon, etc</i> | | | | | |
| J U M L A H/T O T A L | 630,747 | 510,673 | 491,387 | 397,730 | 377,876 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan, Statistik Perikanan Budidaya Indonesia 2001 - 2005

Source : Ministry of Fishery and Ocean, 2001 - 2005 Indonesia Aquaculture Statistics

Tabel 5.8 Perkembangan Produksi Kayu Hutan menurut Jenisnya (ribu M³), 1995/1996 - 2005

5.8 Processed Wood Production by Type (ribu M³), 1995/1996 - 2005

Table

| Tahun Year | Kayu Bulat <i>Log</i> | Kayu Gergajian <i>Sawntimber</i> | Kayu Lapis <i>Plywood</i> | Kayu Olahan <i>Wood Working</i> | Papan Blok <i>Block Board</i> | Papan Tipis <i>Veneer</i> |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1995/1996 | 24,850 | 2,014 | 9,122 | 285 | 534 | 1,428 |
| 1996/1997 | 26,069 | 3,565 | 10,270 | 622 | 629 | 1,321 |
| 1997/1998 | 29,520 | 2,613 | 6,710 | 142 | 601 | 1,129 |
| 1998/1999 | 19,027 | 2,707 | 7,155 | 7 | 662 | 1,314 |
| 1999/2000 | 20,620 | 2,060 | 4,612 | 10 | 427 | 1,035 |
| 2000 | 13,798 | 2,790 | 4,443 | 299 | 321 | 669 |
| 2001 | 11,155 | 675 | 2,101 | 278 | 388 | 94 |
| 2002 | 9,004 | 623 | 1,694 | 72 | 122 | 4,361 |
| 2003 | 11,424 | 763 | 6,111 | 162 | 436 | 289 |
| 2004 | 13,549 | 433 | 4,514 | 388 | 277 | 155 |
| 2005 | 24,222 | 1,472 | 4,534 | 131 | 403 | 1,012 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Kehutanan Indonesia 2005

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2005 Forest Statistics of Indonesia

Keterangan/ : 1) Data bulan April s/d Desember 2000/Data April up to December 2000

Note

Tabel 5.9 Produksi Kayu Gergajian menurut Provinsi (M³), 2001 - 2005**Sawntimber Production by Province (M³), 2001 - 2005****Table**

| P r o v i n s i P r o v i n c e | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 29,014.6 | - | - | - | 21,288.0 |
| Sumatera Utara | 23,186.8 | 37,432.5 | 7,557.0 | 19,915.0 | 51,368.0 |
| Sumatera Barat | 5,097.9 | - | 16,450.0 | 19,631.0 | 743.0 |
| R i a u | 2,419.9 | - | 102,010.0 | 19,222.0 | 25,212.0 |
| J a m b i | 141,543.0 | - | 80,412.0 | 48,704.0 | 101,225.0 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 0.0 | 50,490.3 | 9,402.0 | 18,802.0 | 3,126.0 |
| Bengkulu | 171,001.5 | - | 0.0 | 16,172.0 | 23,152.0 |
| Lampung | - | - | 8,025.0 | 2,658.0 | 178,006.0 |
| Bangka Belitung | - | - | - | - | - |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | 295.0 | 24,102.0 | - |
| Jawa Barat | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Tengah | - | 4,707.0 | 15,340.0 | 44,781.0 | 190,979.0 |
| DI Yogyakarta | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Timur | - | 215,649.0 | 72,596.0 | 20,193.0 | 5,232.0 |
| Banten | - | - | - | - | - |
| B a l i | 276.4 | 221.7 | - | - | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 8,986.0 | 3,963.5 | 10,612.0 | 5,758.0 | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 3,137.4 | - | - | - | 18,171.0 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 36,045.5 | - | 59,139.0 | 27,333.0 | 183,833.0 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 54,209.6 | 3,898.4 | 36,804.0 | 31,708.0 | 91,188.0 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 37,491.7 | 55,606.9 | 38,276.0 | 43,730.0 | 167,270.0 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 129,298.0 | 206,097.4 | 198,279.0 | 20,193.0 | 276,668.0 |
| Sulawesi Utara | - | 278.9 | - | 995.0 | - |
| Sulawesi Tengah | - | 21,877.4 | 2,410.0 | 7,643.0 | 10,924.0 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 9,451.4 | 12,457.4 | 10,353.0 | 18,492.0 | 4,907.0 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 5,797.0 | 9.8 | - | 18,640.0 | 44,994.0 |
| Gorontalo | - | 5,121.4 | - | 6,156.0 | 7,166.0 |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | - | 19,706.0 |
| M a l u k u | 888.0 | - | 23,394.0 | 3,078.0 | - |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | 47,204.0 | 1,578.0 | 17,429.0 |
| P a p u a | 17,023.5 | 5,683.1 | 24,047.0 | 2,425.0 | 29,027.0 |
| Papua Barat | - | - | 8,878.0 | 11,061.0 | - |
| INDONESIA | 674,868.1 | 623,494.8 | 771,483.0 | 432,970.0 | 1,471,614.0 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Kehutanan Indonesia 2005

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2005 Forest Statistics of Indonesia

Keterangan/ : 1) Data Bulan April s/d Desember 2000/ Data April up to December 2000

Note

Tabel **Produksi Kayu Lapis menurut Provinsi (M³), 2001 - 2005****5.10 Plywood Production by Province (M³), 2001 - 2005****Table**

| P r o v i n s i P r o v i n c e | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Utara | 104,458 | 110,172 | 244,857 | 74,171 | 153,345 |
| Sumatera Barat | 50,687 | - | 56,053 | 13,925 | 548 |
| R i a u | - | - | 303,665 | 274,744 | 176,826 |
| J a m b i | 528,975 | - | 422,219 | 425,264 | 364,748 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 86,280 | 1,246 | 39,693 | 37,103 | 36,475 |
| Bengkulu | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lampung | - | - | 156,180 | 31,080 | 82,717 |
| Bangka Belitung | - | - | - | - | - |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | - | 273 | - |
| Jawa Barat | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Tengah | - | 269,461 | 264,115 | 207,727 | 201,924 |
| DI Yogyakarta | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Timur | - | 222,904 | 114,155 | 211,559 | - |
| Banten | - | - | 62,167 | 58,716 | - |
| B a l i | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 1,174 | - | - | - | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kaliamantan Barat | 147,121 | - | 794,593 | 644,634 | 558,133 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 93,392 | 151,187 | 331,110 | 232,307 | 231,421 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 151,769 | 80,622 | 933,370 | 933,447 | 1,357,314 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 756,302 | 800,056 | 1,600,745 | 858,153 | 927,960 |
| Sulawesi Utara | - | - | - | - | 5,406 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 80,205 | 6,375 | 215,394 | 135,587 | 167,460 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gorontalo | - | - | - | - | - |
| M a l u k u | 4,248 | - | 112,036 | 54,656 | - |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | 158,917 | 102,605 | 101,684 |
| P a p u a | 96,873 | 52,382 | 301,288 | 133,667 | 167,787 |
| Papua Barat | - | - | 107,144 | 84,774 | - |
| INDONESIA | 2,101,485 | 1,694,406 | 6,217,701 | 4,514,392 | 4,533,748 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Kehutanan Indonesia 2005

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2005 Forest Statistics of Indonesia

Tabel Banyaknya Penerima Kalpataru menurut Provinsi dan Kategori, 1980 - 2007**5.11 Number of Kalpataru Received by Province and Category, 1980 - 2007****Table**

| Provinsi/Province | Kategori/Category | | | | Tahun/Year |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| | A | B | C | D | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam | 2 | - | - | - | 1982 - 1992 |
| Sumatera Utara | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1981 - 2005 |
| Sumatera Barat | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1983 - 2007 |
| Riau | 1 | 3 | 3 | - | 1984 - 2007 |
| Jambi | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | 1998 - 2006 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 1 | - | - | - | 1991 |
| Bengkulu | - | - | 1 | - | 2001 |
| Lampung | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1983 - 1997 |
| DKI Jakarta | - | 2 | - | 3 | 1980 - 2006 |
| Jawa Barat | 3 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 1980 - 2007 |
| Jawa Tengah | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1980 - 2007 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 1 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 1980 - 2007 |
| Jawa Timur | 9 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 1981 - 2007 |
| Banten | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1995 - 2004 |
| Bali | 3 | - | 7 | 6 | 1981 - 2007 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 4 | - | - | - | 1993 - 2006 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1980 - 2007 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1981 - 2003 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1997 - 1998 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 2 | 2 | - | - | 1982 - 2003 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1982 - 2007 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1985 - 2002 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1985 - 1994 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | 1981 - 2003 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 1 | - | - | - | 1985 |
| Gorontalo | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1990 - 1991 |
| Maluku | 2 | - | 3 | 1 | 1981 - 2003 |
| Maluku Utara | | | | | |
| Papua | 3 | 2 | 3 | - | 1983 - 2007 |
| INDONESIA | 65 | 58 | 75 | 36 | 1980 - 2007 |

Sumber/ : Kementerian Negara Lingkungan Hidup

Source Ministry of Environment

Keterangan : A = Perintis Lingkungan/Pioneer Env,

Note C = Penyelamat Lingkungan/rescuer env,

B = Pengabdi Lingkungan/Service Env,

D = Pembina Lingkungan/Elder Env

Tabel 5.12 Kegiatan Reboisasi menurut Provinsi (Ha), 2001 - 2005
Table 5.12 Reforestation Activities by Province (Ha), 2001 - 2005

| Provinsi Province | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 1,060 | 1,710 | 20 | 2,672 | 713 |
| Sumatera Utara | 1,022 | 841 | 1,984 | 11,424 | 1,109 |
| Sumatera Barat | - | 300 | 905 | 19,486 | 3,756 |
| Riau | - | 875 | 2,210 | 13,140 | 1,361 |
| Jambi | 2,000 | 600 | 695 | 5,101 | 1,108 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 576 | 1,238 | 150 | 3,219 | 70 |
| Bengkulu | 100 | 580 | 321 | 534 | 1,294 |
| Lampung | 120 | 900 | 7,670 | 37,250 | - |
| Bangka Belitung | - | 50 | 50 | 800 | 200 |
| Kepulauan Riau | - | - | - | - | - |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Barat | - | 300 | - | 49,156 | - |
| Jawa Tengah | - | - | - | 53,661 | - |
| DI Yogyakarta | - | 275 | - | 5,260 | - |
| Jawa Timur | - | - | - | 55,106 | 2,599 |
| Banten | - | - | 750 | 2,725 | - |
| Bali | 100 | 750 | 181 | 3,075 | 300 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 200 | 537 | 1,785 | 9,105 | 1,395 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 790 | 1,535 | 1,620 | 7,905 | - |
| Kalimantan Barat | 388 | 860 | - | 5,705 | 200 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 5,240 | 5,158 | 2,743 | 10,644 | 1,224 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 3,795 | 1,870 | 973 | 9,760 | 1,635 |
| Kalimantan Timur | - | 10,685 | 7,949 | 5,675 | 800 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 1,136 | 3,000 | 780 | 1,729 | 1,035 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 1,100 | 550 | 10,712 | 610 | 1,573 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 3,693 | 6,394 | 10,737 | 13,304 | 2,602 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 1,450 | 175 | 180 | 3,641 | 219 |
| Gorontalo | - | 550 | 50 | 7,005 | 300 |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku | - | 500 | 1,185 | 700 | 1,800 |
| Maluku Utara | 120 | 715 | 350 | 446 | 600 |
| Papua | 400 | 1,073 | 762 | 302 | 775 |
| Papua Barat | - | - | - | 26 | 295 |
| INDONESIA | 23,290 | 42,021 | 54,762 | 339,166 | 26,963 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Kehutanan Indonesia 2005

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2005 Forestry Statistics of Indonesia

Tabel 5.13 Realisasi Kegiatan Rehabilitasi Lahan (Ha), 2001 -2005
Table 5.13 Realization of Rehabilitation Activities, (Ha), 2001 - 2005

| Provinsi Province | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 2,863 | 3,428 | 83,751 | 4,249 | 993 |
| Sumatera Utara | 1,322 | 2,581 | 4,552 | 17,699 | 2,228 |
| Sumatera Barat | 1,100 | 2,535 | 5,414 | 36,155 | 7,321 |
| Riau | 3,941 | 8,682 | 3,780 | 25,312 | 2,012 |
| Jambi | 4,100 | 5,400 | 2,863 | 7,694 | 1,208 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 1,571 | 2,163 | 540 | 8,554 | 120 |
| Bengkulu | 260 | 1,114 | 606 | 1,249 | 1,664 |
| Lampung | 2,721 | 1,635 | 10,944 | 47,588 | - |
| Bangka Belitung | - | 50 | 50 | 1,315 | 320 |
| Kepulauan Riau | - | - | - | - | - |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Barat | 215 | 6,917 | 11,604 | 91,733 | - |
| Jawa Tengah | 35,069 | 14,871 | 58,123 | 125,676 | 17,364 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 2,960 | 3,664 | 12,319 | 12,392 | 35 |
| Jawa Timur | 10,212 | 16,050 | 62,027 | 163,440 | 3,424 |
| Banten | 10 | 225 | 3,325 | 10,775 | - |
| Bali | 2,719 | 2,507 | 723 | 5,150 | 1,230 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 534 | 537 | 1,835 | 14,066 | 4,404 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 1,165 | 10,121 | 2,767 | 20,264 | 17,997 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 2,413 | 3,250 | 380 | 9,983 | 1,050 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 7,510 | 7,528 | 9,561 | 16,100 | 4,390 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 5,713 | 8,720 | 3,689 | 22,550 | 2,675 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 4,589 | 17,747 | 28,415 | 17,043 | 2,960 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 2,431 | 3,480 | 1,786 | 3,865 | 1,865 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 1,900 | 3,505 | 12,577 | 1,780 | 3,103 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 5,635 | 13,164 | 40,157 | 29,862 | 4,288 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 2,491 | 341 | 621 | 10,197 | 3,026 |
| Gorontalo | 150 | 683 | 350 | 10,263 | 430 |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku | 300 | 4,959 | 4,788 | 17,535 | 8,230 |
| Maluku Utara | 120 | 873 | 618 | 2,051 | 6,490 |
| Papua | 600 | 6,723 | 1,427 | 1,180 | 1,005 |
| Papua Barat | - | - | - | 26 | 695 |
| INDONESIA | 8,986 | 7,049 | 35,433 | 714,954 | 84,107 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Kehutanan Indonesia 2005
Source : Ministry of Forestry, 2005 Forestry Statistics of Indonesia

Tabel 5.14 Rehabilitasi Hutan Bakau (Ha), 2001 - 2005
Table 5.14 Rehabilitation Bakau Forestry (Ha), 2001 - 2005

| Provinsi Province | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | - | 340 | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Utara | 300 | 220 | 426 | 100 | 90 |
| Sumatera Barat | - | - | - | - | - |
| Riau | - | - | - | 1,679 | 200 |
| Jambi | - | - | - | 100 | - |
| Sumatera Selatan | - | 10 | 80 | - | - |
| Bengkulu | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lampung | - | 100 | - | - | - |
| Bangka Belitung | - | - | - | 110 | 30 |
| DKI Jakarta | - | 50 | - | 150 | - |
| Jawa Barat | - | - | 173 | 330 | - |
| Jawa Tengah | 210 | 576 | 48 | 1,500 | - |
| DI Yogyakarta | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Timur | 365 | 909 | 461 | 470 | - |
| Banten | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bali | 10 | 50 | 50 | 30 | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | - | - | - | 4,305 | 1,100 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 100 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 100 | 100 | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Tengah | - | 312 | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Selatan | - | - | 70 | 270 | - |
| Kalimantan Timur | 250 | 895 | - | - | 200 |
| Sulawesi Utara | - | 190 | 30 | - | - |
| Sulawesi Tengah | - | - | 45 | - | - |
| Sulawesi Selatan | - | 320 | 90 | 325 | 455 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 20 | - | - | - | 600 |
| Gorontalo | 200 | 110 | 70 | 67 | - |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | - | - | - |
| Papua | 100 | 65 | 12 | - | - |
| INDONESIA | 1,655 | 4,297 | 1,655 | 9,536 | 2,775 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Kehutanan Indonesia 2005

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2005 Forestry Statistics of Indonesia

Tabel 5.15 Pembuatan Kebun Bibit Desa (1000 Batang), 2001- 2005
Table 5.15 Development of Seed Villages Garden (1000 Seedlings), 2001 - 2005

| Provinsi Province | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 2,400 | 400 | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Utara | 200 | 1,800 | 2,360 | 212 | 800 |
| Sumatera Barat | 1,200 | 1,700 | 7,400 | 3,500 | - |
| Riau | 400 | 6,000 | 52 | 52 | - |
| Jambi | - | 752 | 2,528 | 500 | - |
| Sumatera Selatan | 1,200 | 400 | - | 32 | - |
| Bengkulu | - | 104 | - | - | - |
| Lampung | 200 | 300 | - | - | - |
| Bangka Belitung | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kepulauan Riau | - | - | - | - | - |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Barat | 50 | 11,000 | 800 | 152 | - |
| Jawa Tengah | 54,000 | 8,800 | 16,908 | 2,004 | 18,040 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 4,000 | 1,000 | 800 | 500 | - |
| Jawa Timur | 9,600 | 17,200 | 18,000 | 27,200 | 800 |
| Banten | - | 400 | 1,800 | - | - |
| Bali | 2,800 | 800 | - | - | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | - | 1,900 | 800 | - | - |
| Kalimantan Barat | 3,800 | 1,000 | - | 800 | - |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 400 | 800 | 5,200 | 1,200 | - |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 1,000 | 3,600 | 1,052 | 2,000 | - |
| Kalimantan Timur | 2,800 | 4,800 | 4,000 | - | - |
| Sulawesi Utara | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 400 | 1,652 | 2,280 | 900 | - |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 2,364 | 7,488 | 51,340 | 568 | - |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 800 | - | 552 | 8,000 | 2,000 |
| Gorontalo | - | 168 | 400 | - | - |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku | 200 | 2,320 | 1,472 | 2,200 | 400 |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | - | - | 1,200 |
| Papua | - | 6,400 | - | - | - |
| Papua Barat | - | - | - | - | - |
| INDONESIA | 87,814 | 80,784 | 117,744 | 49,820 | 23,240 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Kehutanan Indonesia 2005

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2005 Forestry Statistics of Indonesia

Tabel 5.16 Pembangunan Sumur Resapan menurut Provinsi (Unit), 2001 - 2005
Table 5.16 Construction of Infiltration Well by Province (Unit), 2001 - 2005

| Provinsi Province | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|----------------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | - | 250 | - | 80 | 30 |
| Sumatera Utara | - | 31 | 15 | 40 | 86 |
| Sumatera Barat | - | - | 41 | 15 | - |
| Riau | - | 5 | - | - | - |
| Jambi | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Selatan | 1 | - | - | 40 | - |
| Bengkulu | - | 5 | - | 45 | 25 |
| Lampung | - | - | 20 | 40 | - |
| Bangka Belitung | - | - | - | 70 | - |
| Kepulauan Riau | - | - | - | - | - |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | 100 | 200 | - |
| Jawa Barat | - | 170 | 563 | 725 | - |
| Jawa Tengah | 83 | 188 | 640 | 1,046 | 12 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 13 | 10 | 21 | 94 | 35 |
| Jawa Timur | 20 | 30 | 259 | 624 | 120 |
| Banten | - | - | 17 | 200 | - |
| Bali | 42 | - | - | 90 | 10 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | - | - | - | 65 | 10 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | - | - | - | 155 | - |
| Kalimantan Barat | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 1 | - | - | 10 | - |
| Kalimantan Selatan | - | - | 25 | 75 | 15 |
| Kalimantan Timur | - | 71 | 10 | - | - |
| Sulawesi Utara | - | 12 | - | 55 | - |
| Sulawesi Tengah | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 7 | 15 | 10 | 255 | 129 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | - | - | - | 56 | 24 |
| Gorontalo | - | - | - | 30 | - |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku | - | - | - | 30 | 45 |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | - | 45 | - |
| Papua | - | - | - | 90 | - |
| Papua Barat | - | - | - | - | 20 |
| INDONESIA | 167 | 787 | 1,721 | 4,175 | 561 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Kehutanan Indonesia 2005

Source : Ministry of Forestry, 2005 Forestry Statistics of Indonesia

Tabel 5.17 Pembuatan Dam Pengendali/Penahan menurut Provinsi (unit), 2001 - 2005
Check Dam/Retaining Construction by Province (unit), 2001 - 2005

Table

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 9 | 15 | 1 | 11 | 4 |
| Sumatera Utara | 4 | 8 | 9 | 34 | 2 |
| Sumatera Barat | - | 1 | 32 | 5 | 4 |
| Riau | 1 | - | 5 | 1 | - |
| Jambi | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | - |
| Sumatera Selatan | 4 | 2 | 6 | 15 | - |
| Bengkulu | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Lampung | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Bangka Belitung | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kepulauan Riau | - | - | - | - | - |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jawa Barat | 2 | 25 | 53 | 83 | - |
| Jawa Tengah | 50 | 36 | 219 | 142 | 9 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | - |
| Jawa Timur | 36 | 61 | 117 | 149 | 38 |
| Banten | - | - | 8 | 12 | - |
| Bali | - | - | - | 4 | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 2 | 2 | - | 11 | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 1 | 2 | 6 | 34 | 7 |
| Kalimantan Barat | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Kalimantan Tengah | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 1 | 10 | 61 | 39 | - |
| Kalimantan Timur | - | 14 | 19 | 20 | - |
| Sulawesi Utara | 2 | - | - | 6 | - |
| Sulawesi Tengah | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 1 | 15 | 23 | 35 | 1 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 3 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Gorontalo | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku | - | - | - | 28 | 10 |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | - | - | - |
| Papua | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| Papua Barat | - | - | - | - | - |
| INDONESIA | 122 | 201 | 572 | 644 | 76 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Kehutanan Indonesia 2005

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2005 Forestry Statistics of Indonesia

Keterangan/ : - = Tidak Ada Kegiatan/No Activities

Tabel 5.18 Produksi dan Volume Sampah yang Terangkut per Hari menurut Kota, 2003-2006
Table 5.18 Production and Volume of Garbage Daily Carried by Cities, 2003 - 2006

| Kota City | Tahun Year | Perkiraaan Produksi Sampah Per Hari <i>Estimate of Daily Garbage Production</i> (M ³) | Volume Sampah yang Terangkut Per Hari <i>Volume of Carried Garbage</i> (M ³) | Percentase Yang Tertanggulangi <i>Percentage of Treated Garbage</i> (%) |
|----------------|---------------|--|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Medan | 2003 | 6,157 | 3,390 | 55.06 |
| | 2004 | 5,436 | 3,390 | 62.36 |
| | 2005 | 5,436 | 3,390 | 62.36 |
| Padang | 2005 | 1,753 | 1,753 | 100.00 |
| Pekanbaru | 2003 | 1,383 | 695 | 50.26 |
| | 2004 | 1,429 | 725 | 50.75 |
| | 2005 | 1,429 | 725 | 50.75 |
| Jambi | 2003 | 1,146 | 482 | 42.06 |
| | 2004 | 1,152 | 540 | 46.88 |
| | 2005 | 1,231 | 560 | 45.49 |
| Palembang | 2004 | 4,559 | 2,051 | 44.99 |
| | 2005 | 4,696 | 2,629 | 55.98 |
| | 2006 | 4,837 | 3,047 | 62.99 |
| Bandar Lampung | 2003 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 90.91 |
| | 2004 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 90.91 |
| Pangkal Pinang | 2003 | 218 | 131 | 60.09 |
| | 2004 | 342 | 231 | 67.54 |
| DKI Jakarta | 2004 | 27,966 | 25,925 | 92.70 |
| | 2005 | 26,264 | 25,446 | 96.89 |
| | 2006 | 26,444 | 25,904 | 97.96 |
| Bandung | 2004 | 7,500 | 4,500 | 60.00 |
| | 2005 | 7,500 | 4,500 | 60.00 |
| | 2006 | 7,484 | 1,311 | 17.52 |
| Semarang | 2003 | 3,500 | 2,700 | 77.14 |
| | 2004 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 2005 | 3,500 | 2,700 | 77.14 |
| Yogyakarta | 2002 | 1,591 | 1,375 | 86.42 |
| | 2003 | 1,609 | 1,562 | 97.08 |
| Surabaya | 2004 | 8,700 | 6,064 | 69.70 |
| | 2005 | 8,700 | 6,064 | 69.70 |
| | 2006 | 2,179 * 2,179 * | 1,765 * 1,765 * | 81.01 |

Lanjutan Tabel / Continued Table 5.18

| Kota City | Tahun Year | Perkiraan Produksi Sampah Per Hari <i>Estimate of Daily Garbage Production</i> (M ³) | Volume Sampah yang Terangkut Per Hari <i>Volume of Carried Garbage</i> (M ³) | Persentase Yang Tertanggulangi <i>Percentage of Treated Garbage</i> (%) |
|--------------|---------------|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Denpasar | 2004 | 2,155 | 1,892 | 87.80 |
| | 2005 | 2,200 | 1,760 | 80.00 |
| | 2006 | 2,300 | 1,840 | 80.00 |
| Mataram | 2004 | 358 | ... | ... |
| | 2005 | 358 | ... | ... |
| Pontianak | 2004 | 992 | 694 | 69.96 |
| | 2005 | 992 | 744 | 75.00 |
| | 2006 | 1,024 | 768 | ... |
| Banjarmasin | 2004 | 900 | 600 | 66.67 |
| | 2005 | 900 | 600 | 66.67 |
| | 2006 | 900 | 640 | 71.11 |
| Manado | 2002 | 1,400 | 1,025 | 73.21 |
| | 2003 | 880 | ... | ... |
| | 2004 | 1,600 | 1,440 | 90.00 |
| Palu | 2004 | 883 | 831 | 94.11 |
| | 2005 | 863 | 616 | 71.34 |
| | 2006 | 831 | 615 | 74.04 |
| Kendari | 2005 | 541 | 304 | 56.19 |
| Makasar | 2004 | 3,546 | 3,110 | 87.70 |
| Gorontalo | 2002 | 351 | 192 | 54.70 |
| | 2003 | 351 | 192 | 54.70 |
| | 2004 | 383 | 192 | 50.13 |
| Ternate | 2003 | 264 | 197 | 74.62 |
| Jayapura | 2005 | 700 | 458 | 65.43 |

Sumber/ : Dinas Kebersihan Beberapa Kota Di Indonesia/*Cleaning Service of Several City In Indonesia*

Source

Keterangan/Note * : satuan ton/hari

Tabel 5.19 Sarana Dinas Kebersihan menurut Kota, 2003 - 2006
Cleaning Service Facilities by Cities, 2003 - 2006

Table

| Kota <i>City</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Pegawai <i>Official (Orang/ Persons)</i> | Truk <i>Sampah Garbage Truck (Unit)</i> | Gerobak <i>Sampah Garbage Cart (Unit)</i> | T P S <i>Transfer Depot System (Unit)</i> | Alat-alat <i>Besar Heavy Equipment (Unit)</i> |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Medan | 2003 | 1,824 | 104 | 661 | 107 | 7 |
| | 2004 | 1,808 | 152 | 661 | 68 | 7 |
| | 2005 | 1,808 | 152 | 661 | 68 | 7 |
| Padang | 2005 | 97 | 28 | 200 | 116 | 4 |
| Pekan Baru | 2003 | 898 | 86 | 184 | 4 | 3 |
| | 2004 | 898 | 86 | 184 | 4 | 3 |
| | 2005 | 898 | 86 | 184 | 4 | 3 |
| Jambi | 2003 | 91 | 14 | 140 | 3 | 4 |
| | 2004 | 91 | 14 | 140 | 3 | 4 |
| | 2005 | 91 | 14 | 140 | 3 | 4 |
| Palembang | 2006 | 979 | 72 | 96 | 296 | 4 |
| Bandar Lampung | 2003 | 54 | 19 | 82 | 12 | 3 |
| | 2004 | 55 | 19 | 82 | 12 | 3 |
| | 2005 | 55 | 19 | 82 | 12 | 3 |
| Pangkal Pinang | 2003 | 30 | 16 | 37 | 70 | - |
| | 2004 | 30 | 16 | 37 | 70 | - |
| DKI Jakarta | 2004 | 3,597 | 757 | 9,068 | 1,435 | 99 |
| | 2005 | 3,345 | 748 | 7,208 | 1,540 | 50 |
| | 2006 | 3,078 | 794 | 7,878 | 1,469 | 50 |
| Bandung | 2004 | 1,698 | 83 | 202 | 184 | 4 |
| | 2005 | 1,696 | 94 | 202 | 237 | 3 |
| | 2006 | 1,674 | 97 | 100 | 144 | 5 |
| Semarang | 2003 | 146 | 328 | 3,376 | 145 | ... |
| | 2004 | 146 | 325 | 3,443 | 241 | ... |
| | 2005 | 150 | 400 | 3,076 | 113 | 7 |
| Yogyakarta | 2002 | 334 | 34 | 232 | 105 | 4 |
| Surabaya | 2004 | 1,427 | 118 | - | 165 | 19 |
| | 2005 | 1,045 | 118 | - | 166 | 16 |
| | 2006 | 1,056 | 124 | - | 168 | 17 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 5.19*

| Kota <i>City</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Pegawai <i>Official</i> (Orang/ <i>Persons</i>) | Truk <i>Garbage</i> Sampah <i>Truck</i> (Unit) | Gerobak <i>Garbage</i> Sampah <i>Cart</i> (Unit) | TPS <i>Transfer</i> <i>Depot</i> (Unit) | Alat-alat <i>Besar</i> <i>Heavy</i> <i>Equipment</i> (Unit) |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|--|--|--|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Denpasar | 2004 | 1,558 | 6 | 163 | 17 | 7 |
| | 2005 | 1,268 | 44 | 200 | 12 | 9 |
| | 2006 | 1,318 | 48 | 565 | 12 | 10 |
| Mataram | 2004 | 446 | 37 | - | - | 3 |
| | 2005 | 445 | 28 | - | - | 3 |
| Pontianak | 2004 | 634 | 31 | 250 | 112 | 3 |
| | 2005 | 634 | 31 | 250 | 112 | 3 |
| | 2006 | 634 | 32 | ... | ... | ... |
| Banjarmasin | 2004 | 330 | 29 | 300 | 102 | 3 |
| | 2005 | 330 | 29 | 300 | 102 | 3 |
| | 2006 | ... | 31 | - | 115 | 3 |
| Manado | 2002 | 453 | 23 | 147 | 25 | 2 |
| | 2004 | 451 | 29 | ... | 163 | 3 |
| Palu | 2004 | 384 | 19 | 80 | 672 | 2 |
| | 2005 | 343 | 20 | 80 | 637 | 2 |
| | 2006 | 344 | 20 | 80 | 637 | 2 |
| Kendari | 2005 | 350 | 28 | 20 | 8 | 2 |
| Makasar | 2004 | 1,251 | 135 | 299 | 159 | |
| Gorontalo | 2002 | 162 | 6 | 18 | 18 | 1 |
| | 2003 | 162 | 8 | 18 | 18 | 1 |
| | 2004 | 162 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 1 |
| Ternate | 2003 | 220 | 19 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Jayapura | 2005 | 266 | 26 | 0 | 15 | 2 |

Sumber/ : Dinas Kebersihan Beberapa Kota Di Indonesia/

Source *Cleaning Service of Several City In Indonesia*

Keterangan>Note: TPS=Tempat Pembuangan Sementara/*Transfer Depot System*

Tabel 5.20 Persentase Rumah Tangga menurut Cara Pembuangan Sampah dan Provinsi, 2004
Table 5.20 Percentage of Households by Garbage Disposal and Province, 2004

| Provinsi Province | Diangkut Petugas <i>Cariued away by workes</i> | Ditimbun Dumped | Dibuat Kompos <i>Turn into fertilizer</i> | Dibakar Burned | Dibuang ke kali selokan <i>Thrown into river</i> | Dibuang sembarangan <i>Thrown anywhere</i> | Lainnya <i>Others</i> |
|----------------------|--|--------------------|---|-------------------|--|---|--------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 8.87 | 6.01 | 0.51 | 66.46 | 5.2 | 7.82 | 5.12 |
| Sumatera Utara | 15.34 | 2.69 | 2.12 | 63.57 | 3.84 | 10.68 | 1.76 |
| Sumatera Barat | 11.56 | 1.4 | 0.33 | 64.64 | 8.99 | 8.27 | 4.81 |
| Riau | 15.42 | 5 | 0.83 | 59.39 | 4.33 | 8.31 | 6.71 |
| Jambi | 9.36 | 6.26 | 0.35 | 52.89 | 14.76 | 8.03 | 8.36 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 13.61 | 6.02 | 0.72 | 43.75 | 15.22 | 8.94 | 11.74 |
| Bengkulu | 12.88 | 2.45 | 0.2 | 61.59 | 4.72 | 10.55 | 7.73 |
| Lampung | 10.12 | 9.96 | 1.27 | 58.51 | 4.83 | 7 | 8.32 |
| Bangka Belitung | 5.33 | 7.15 | 0.13 | 59.06 | 3.36 | 16.3 | 8.67 |
| DKI Jakarta | 83.17 | 4.77 | 0.2 | 5.80 | 1.15 | 1.85 | 3.06 |
| Jawa Barat | 22.52 | 10.48 | 2.15 | 46.72 | 9.24 | 4.48 | 4.41 |
| Jawa Tengah | 10.85 | 21.36 | 4.16 | 44.02 | 7.94 | 4.74 | 6.93 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 29.52 | 15.63 | 5.35 | 43.99 | 1.63 | 1.94 | 1.95 |
| Jawa Timur | 16.97 | 13.84 | 3.5 | 52.03 | 6.58 | 3.51 | 3.57 |
| Banten | 22.45 | 8.44 | 1.66 | 41.37 | 5.08 | 13.17 | 7.83 |
| Bali | 22.56 | 9.7 | 7.54 | 35.19 | 4.45 | 2.48 | 18.06 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 4.89 | 10.6 | 0.61 | 27.91 | 30.52 | 15.48 | 10 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 4.63 | 2.61 | 3.31 | 44.87 | 4.49 | 26.46 | 13.65 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 6.10 | 4.8 | 0.26 | 52.77 | 9.05 | 20.71 | 6.31 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 8.41 | 6.16 | 0.34 | 53.51 | 18.49 | 8.13 | 4.96 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 14.00 | 7.15 | 0.67 | 38.30 | 11.97 | 20.48 | 7.42 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 31.61 | 4 | 1.35 | 39.02 | 6.21 | 9.35 | 8.46 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 15.19 | 8.37 | 0.26 | 52.27 | 10.3 | 5.91 | 7.69 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 8.30 | 1.87 | - | 57.30 | 4.23 | 15.79 | 12.51 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 16.65 | 6.78 | 0.88 | 38.46 | 9.63 | 17.98 | 9.63 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 9.49 | 5.67 | 0.87 | 47.93 | 7.04 | 17.77 | 11.23 |
| Gorontalo | 3.32 | 1.34 | 0.77 | 82.85 | 3.71 | 6.5 | 1.51 |
| Maluku | 4.82 | 2.96 | 0.51 | 28.60 | 11.14 | 28.44 | 23.53 |
| Maluku Utara | 5.47 | 9.96 | 0.26 | 24.37 | 16.57 | 18.16 | 25.2 |
| Papua | 10.80 | 2.7 | 0.32 | 36.67 | 8.58 | 26.64 | 14.31 |
| INDONESIA | 18.41 | 10.66 | 2.31 | 46.90 | 7.82 | 7.66 | 6.24 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Statistik Perumahan dan Permukiman 2004

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2004 Housing and Settlement Statistic

Tabel 5.21 Persentase Rumah Tangga menurut Jenis Gangguan Polusi dan Provinsi, 2004
Table 5.21 Percentage of Households by Province and Environmental Offended Pollution, 2004

| Provinsi Province | Asap/bau Suara Pabrik Factory Smoke/ Odor/Noise | Asap/bau Suara Bengkel Garage Smoke/ Odor/Noise | Bunyi-bunyian dari Tetangga Terus-menerus Continued Sound of Neighbor | Suara Kendaraan Bermotor Noise of Motor Vehicle | Bau Sampah Unpleasant Garbage Odor | Bau Saluran/ Got/Sungai Unpleasant Gutter/ River Odor |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 5.11 | 1.62 | 3.20 | 11.46 | 3.25 | 6.94 |
| Sumatera Utara | 6.99 | 3.35 | 4.38 | 8.85 | 5.88 | 7.28 |
| Sumatera Barat | 3.09 | 0.42 | 1.79 | 8.53 | 2.47 | 2.54 |
| Riau | 6.92 | 3.54 | 5.35 | 15.14 | 6.48 | 7.13 |
| Jambi | 5.42 | 4.96 | 5.79 | 14.34 | 10.03 | 11.95 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 3.93 | 0.85 | 2.25 | 9.75 | 3.43 | 4.69 |
| Bengkulu | 2.19 | 1.4 | 1.92 | 7.32 | 1.71 | 1.89 |
| Lampung | 4.98 | 1.17 | 1.86 | 5.61 | 1.04 | 3.05 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2.65 | 0.88 | 3.99 | 9.5 | 5.22 | 4.22 |
| DKI Jakarta | 7.31 | 4.78 | 9.16 | 16.27 | 9.95 | 11.96 |
| Jawa Barat | 4.63 | 2.62 | 4.4 | 9.83 | 4.03 | 4.74 |
| Jawa Tengah | 2.26 | 0.84 | 1.14 | 3.81 | 1.67 | 2.86 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 3.47 | 3.27 | 3.25 | 10.09 | 5.29 | 4.51 |
| Jawa Timur | 2.59 | 0.69 | 1.73 | 3.93 | 3.34 | 2.7 |
| Banten | 5.29 | 3.21 | 5.72 | 9.34 | 5.14 | 6.46 |
| Bali | 1.03 | 0.95 | 1.69 | 6.62 | 1.76 | 1.85 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 1.57 | 1.43 | 3.59 | 7.91 | 5.21 | 4.42 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 1.86 | 1.44 | 3.7 | 6.75 | 3.8 | 2.97 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 2.28 | 1.11 | 3.02 | 5.94 | 5.03 | 9.05 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 1.94 | 1 | 1.16 | 3.85 | 2.28 | 3.46 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 2.11 | 0.98 | 2.65 | 7.99 | 4.17 | 4.83 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 4.65 | 4.81 | 5.15 | 12.38 | 6.36 | 6.84 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 1.82 | 2.12 | 3.94 | 13.19 | 2.62 | 5.47 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 0.98 | 0.97 | 3.32 | 11.03 | 3.6 | 6.32 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 1.71 | 1.84 | 2.82 | 9.37 | 3.79 | 5.11 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 0.51 | 0.93 | 4.45 | 12.92 | 5.43 | 6.46 |
| Gorontalo | 4.79 | 1.2 | 4.9 | 17.43 | 3.41 | 5.09 |
| Maluku | 2.18 | 1.55 | 5.63 | 7.49 | 6.39 | 8.22 |
| Maluku Utara | 2.30 | 1.58 | 6.19 | 9.02 | 4.26 | 6.69 |
| Papua | 1.27 | 1.27 | 4.28 | 9.10 | 2.54 | 4.7 |
| INDONESIA | 3.62 | 1.84 | 3.25 | 7.89 | 3.89 | 4.7 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Statistik Perumahan dan Permukiman 2004

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2004 Housing and Settlement Statistic

Tabel 5.22 Percentase Desa/Kelurahan yang Mengalami Gangguan Lingkungan dan yang Mengadu ke Kepala Desa/Kelurahan menurut Provinsi dan Jenis Gangguan, 1999, 2002 & 2005
Table 5.22 Percentage of Village/Political Districts Which Experience Environment Disturbance and Complaint to Village Chief by Province and Type Disturbance, 1999, 2002 & 2005

| Provinsi Province | Air/Water | | | Tanah/Soil | | | Udara/Air | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1999 | 2002 | 2005 | 1999 | 2002 | 2005 | 1999 | 2002 | 2005 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 4.22 | 2.30 | 9.62 | 0.93 | 0.42 | 2.73 | 0.98 | 1.53 | 3.35 |
| Sumatera Utara | 2.29 | 2.64 | 6.59 | 1.18 | 0.61 | 1.30 | 1.99 | 2.18 | 6.94 |
| Sumatera Barat | 2.44 | 4.80 | 7.10 | 0.41 | 0.91 | 1.89 | 1.10 | 2.74 | 4.44 |
| Riau | 6.02 | 7.94 | 10.39 | 2.80 | 1.35 | 1.27 | 3.49 | 6.22 | 18.76 |
| Jambi | 2.93 | 5.47 | 11.01 | 0.26 | 1.18 | 1.46 | 0.86 | 2.19 | 3.64 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 2.25 | 3.77 | 7.56 | 0.77 | 1.15 | 0.90 | 1.21 | 1.99 | 3.17 |
| Bengkulu | 1.72 | 1.81 | 4.08 | 0.43 | 0.60 | 0.41 | 0.78 | 1.46 | 2.70 |
| Lampung | 3.73 | 3.71 | 6.94 | 0.92 | 0.70 | 0.55 | 2.57 | 4.18 | 6.16 |
| Bangka Belitung | - | 25.55 | 39.25 | - | 6.31 | 17.13 | - | 4.73 | 3.74 |
| DKI Jakarta | 3.40 | 3.37 | 23.22 | - | - | 6.74 | 5.28 | 5.24 | 14.23 |
| Jawa Barat | 4.98 | 6.41 | 11.00 | 1.29 | 1.30 | 1.53 | 4.49 | 6.41 | 9.62 |
| Jawa Tengah | 2.50 | 3.33 | 6.18 | 0.75 | 0.68 | 1.17 | 2.36 | 4.01 | 7.60 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 4.57 | 1.83 | 8.90 | 0.68 | 0.46 | 1.83 | 3.65 | 3.88 | 19.86 |
| Jawa Timur | 2.83 | 3.48 | 5.60 | 0.80 | 0.86 | 0.59 | 4.04 | 5.46 | 8.47 |
| Banten | - | 5.68 | 10.53 | - | 1.01 | 1.69 | - | 6.56 | 13.36 |
| Bali | 2.51 | 4.08 | 10.13 | 0.44 | 0.87 | 2.00 | 1.03 | 2.62 | 3.42 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 2.99 | 4.47 | 8.17 | 1.56 | 0.54 | 1.22 | 2.84 | 3.12 | 5.37 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 0.64 | 1.96 | 3.43 | 0.64 | 0.67 | 0.80 | 0.48 | 1.41 | 2.78 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 8.18 | 12.44 | 22.61 | 2.80 | 3.47 | 4.71 | 1.47 | 6.18 | 7.25 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 5.82 | 8.50 | 18.58 | 1.21 | 0.60 | 1.70 | 2.04 | 4.44 | 8.36 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 4.64 | 5.39 | 16.49 | 2.12 | 2.31 | 2.55 | 1.76 | 3.44 | 7.71 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 3.08 | 5.31 | 16.07 | 1.93 | 2.23 | 3.42 | 2.20 | 5.23 | 9.75 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 3.80 | 6.35 | 7.57 | 1.44 | 1.00 | 0.32 | 2.29 | 4.10 | 2.84 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 2.51 | 5.49 | 8.37 | 0.49 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 1.88 | 2.36 | 1.50 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 2.95 | 3.50 | 6.70 | 1.19 | 0.75 | 1.16 | 1.09 | 1.78 | 3.26 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 1.68 | 1.47 | 2.85 | 1.03 | 0.58 | 0.71 | 0.32 | 1.09 | 1.42 |
| Gorontalo | - | 6.38 | 10.44 | - | 2.13 | 0.44 | - | 2.66 | 2.22 |
| Maluku | 2.72 | 1.44 | 3.55 | 0.77 | 0.48 | 0.46 | 0.70 | 1.08 | 1.15 |
| Maluku Utara | - | 4.45 | 9.35 | - | 1.48 | 3.59 | - | 0.81 | 2.69 |
| Papua | - | 0.88 | 2.40 | - | 0.40 | 0.42 | - | 0.37 | 0.36 |
| INDONESIA | 3.23 | 4.08 | 8.30 | 1.04 | 0.95 | 1.47 | 2.21 | 3.47 | 6.24 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Hasil Perhitungan dari Statistik Potensi Desa 2000, 2003 & 2005

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2000, 2003 & 2005 Calculation from Village Potential Statistics

Tabel 5.23 Banyaknya Produksi Barang yang Mengandung Bahan Beracun Berbahaya, 2002 - 2004**5.23 Production of Hazardous Material 2002 - 2004****Table**

| Kode KKI <i>ISIC</i> <i>Code</i> | Uraian <i>Description</i> | Satuan <i>Unit</i> | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|--|-----------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 2412010199 | Pupuk alam lainnya yg berasal dr batuan | Kg | - | 381,350 | 171,000 |
| 241210101 | Pupuk fosfat alam | Ton | 39,202 | 131,904 | 140,168 |
| 241210101 | Pupuk fosfat alam | Zak | 352,141 | 35,200 | 28,200 |
| 241210102 | Pupuk kapur pertanian | Ton | - | 4,405 | - |
| 241210103 | Pupuk dolomit | Ton | 2,760,709 | 1,952,634 | 387,932 |
| 241210104 | Zeolit | Ton | 22,482 | 2,790 | 22,886 |
| 241210201 | Pupuk guano | Ton | 8 | 24 | - |
| 241210202 | Pupuk ikan mentah | Ltr | 13,250 | 15,800 | 15,750 |
| 241210204 | Pupuk kompos | Ton | - | 1,162 | 1,891 |
| 241219700 | Pupuk alam/non sistetis lainnya | Ton | 687 | - | - |
| 2412201 | Pupuk tunggal N (nitrogen) | Ton | - | 26,722 | 26722 |
| 241220107 | Amonium sulfat (ZA) | Ton | 318,128 | 318,128 | 521,129,983 |
| 241220110 | Urea | Ton | 11,958,753 | 11,977,170 | 3,402,215 |
| 241220199 | Pupuk tunggal N lainnya | Kg | - | 7,432,000 | - |
| 241220202 | Double Superphosphate (DSP) | Ton | 406 | 35,262 | 35,065 |
| 241220203 | Single Superphosphate (SSP) | Kg | - | 251,000 | - |
| 241220207 | Fused magnesium phosphate (FMP) | Kg | 134,241 | 134,240,667 | 134,240,667 |
| 241229700 | Pupuk buatan tunggal lainnya | Liter | 14,976,164 | 14,976,164 | 14,976,164 |
| 241229700 | Pupuk buatan tunggal lainnya | Ton | 2,294 | 105,356,978 | 136,630,565 |
| 241230102 | DAP (diamonium phosphate) | Zak | - | - | 13,721 |
| 241230299 | Pupuk buatan majemuk nitrogen kalium lainnya | Ton | 6,646 | 6,000 | 7,404 |
| 2412303 | Pupuk buatan majemuk fosfat kalium | Ton | 40,021 | 39,919 | 203,780 |
| 241230399 | Pupuk buatan majemuk fosfat kalium lainnya | Ton | 9,740 | 10,277 | 12,946 |
| 2412304 | Pupuk buatan majemuk NPK | Ton | 61,352 | 35,692 | 47,626 |
| 241230499 | Pupuk buatan NPK lainnya | Ton | 355,092 | 4,133 | 21,920,288 |
| 241230499 | Pupuk buatan NPK lainnya | * | 1,305,056 | - | - |
| 241230500 | Pupuk campuran | Ton | 464,304 | 470,804 | 738,225 |
| 241290100 | Pupuk pelengkap cair (PPC) | Liter | 3,083,545 | 3,083,545 | 5,718,149 |
| 242114899 | urea lainnya | Ton | - | 224,872,592 | 521,108 |
| 242110204 | Diazinon | Ton | - | 80 | - |
| 242110805 | 2,4D dimetil amina | Ton | - | 486 | - |
| 242110999 | Asetamid Lainnya | Ton | - | 10,300 | - |
| 242119700 | Bahan baku pemberantas hama lainnya | Ton | - | 11,093 | - |
| 242110104 | Butyl phenylmethyl carbamat (BPMC) | Kg | - | 32,979 | 32,979 |
| 242110114 | Methyl isopropyl carbamat (MIPC) | Kg | - | 8,950 | 8,950 |
| 242110116 | Metomil | Kg | - | 16,373 | 16,373 |
| 242110120 | Propoksur | Kg | - | 34,448 | 34,448 |
| 2421201 | Insektisida untuk pertanian/industri | Liter | 603,308 | 582,460 | 582,460 |
| 242120199 | Insektisida senyawa lainnya | Ton | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 242120199 | Insektisida senyawa lainnya | Liter | 499,642 | - | - |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 5.23*

| Kode KKI <i>ISIC</i> <i>Code</i> | Uraian <i>Description</i> | Satuan <i>Unit</i> | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|--|-----------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 2421202 | Fungisida untuk pertanian/industri | Liter | 51,349 | 51,349 | 51,349 |
| 242120207 | Fungsida senyawa organik lainnya | Ton | - | 162 | 162 |
| 242120299 | Fungisida senyawa lainnya | Kg | 938,226 | 1,216 | 1,216 |
| 242120299 | Fungisida senyawa lainnya | Liter | 835,201 | - | - |
| 2421203 | Herbisida untuk pertanian/industri | Ton | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 242120399 | Herbisida senyawa lainnya | Liter | - | 9,606,934 | 8,760,381 |
| 242120399 | Herbisida senyawa lainnya | ton | - | 1,106 | 1,280 |
| 242120499 | Rodentisida senyawa lainnya | Ton | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 242120902 | Insektisida padat kering (mosquito coil) | Lusin | 14,040,229 | 16,638,349 | 16,510,934 |
| 242120902 | Insektisida padat kering (mosquito coil) | buah | - | - | 56,038,596 |
| 242120903 | Insektisida aerosol | Lusin | 83,319 | 91,438 | 100,297 |
| 242120904 | Insektisida cairan (liquid) | Liter | 155,468 | 96,541 | 2,693,394 |
| 242120904 | Insektisida cairan (liquid) | Lusin | 80,164 | - | 96,541 |
| 242120904 | Insektisida cairan (liquid) | Ton | - | 7,595 | 5,720 |
| 242120907 | Insektisida oil spray | Buah | - | 12,084 | 12,084 |
| 242120910 | Insektisida lotion | Buah | - | 97,113,719 | 97,113,719 |
| 242120911 | Insektisida cream | Buah | - | 79,720 | 79,720 |
| 242120913 | Insektisida bubuk/ <i>wettable powder</i> | Buah | - | 37,394 | 37,394 |
| 242120913 | Insektisida bubuk/ <i>wettable powder</i> | Kg | - | 302,000 | 316,570 |
| 242120914 | Insektisida butiran (granule) | Ton | - | 2,632 | 3,968 |
| 242120915 | Insektisida padat basah (mat) | Lusin | 53,880 | 53,880 | 53,880 |
| 242120999 | Insektisida dalam bentuk lainnya | Lusin | 246,582 | 246,582 | 246,582 |
| 2421211 | Preparat pembasmi hama rumah tangga | Kg | 7,731 | 7,731 | 2,123,731 |
| 2421211 | Preparat pembasmi hama rumah tangga | Lusin | 92,796,546 | 7,608,780 | 99,921 |
| 2421297 | Pestisida lainnya | Liter | 1,175,302 | - | - |
| 242129701 | Pestisida lainnya untuk pertanian | Kg | 3,228,953 | 102,953 | 102,953 |
| 242129702 | Pestisida lainnya untuk rumahtangga/kantor | Ton | 2,560 | - | - |
| 242129702 | Pestisida lainnya untuk rumahtangga/kantor | Liter | 1,425,196 | 52,185 | 52,185 |
| 242129702 | Pestisida lainnya untuk rumahtangga/kantor | * | - | 2,254,970 | 2,254,970 |
| 242129799 | Pestisida lainnya | Kg | 6,439,225 | - | - |
| 2424101 | Sabun rumah tangga | Buah | 5,599,959 | 2,891,820 | - |
| 2424101 | Sabun rumah tangga | Kg | 1,531,467 | - | - |
| 242410102 | Sabun toilet cair | Liter | - | 36,624 | 36,624 |
| 242410103 | Sabun cuci padat | Batang | 2,210,573 | 835,692 | 26,642,994 |
| 242410103 | Sabun cuci padat | Buah | 1,653,853 | - | 725,392 |
| 242410103 | Sabun cuci padat | Kg | 108,794,946 | 72,632,845 | 66,433,453 |
| 242410103 | Sabun cuci padat | Lusin | 5,335 | 259,166 | 53,335 |
| 242410103 | Sabun cuci padat | * | - | 5,335 | 5,335 |
| 242410104 | Sabun cuci cair | Buah | 673,636 | - | - |
| 242410104 | Sabun cuci cair | Kg | 15,436,106 | - | - |
| 242410104 | Sabun rumah tangga lainnya | Kg | 482,944 | - | - |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 5.23*

| Kode KKI ISIC Code | Uraian <i>Description</i> | Satuan <i>Unit</i> | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 242410104 | Sabun cuci cair | * | - | 29,580 | - |
| 242410199 | Sabun rumah tangga lainnya | Kg | - | 9,061,000 | 7,406,000 |
| 242410199 | Sabun rumah tangga lainnya | Lusin | - | 6,128,013 | 4,445,355 |
| 242410203 | Sabun keras dalam bentuk batangan atau tablet | Buah | 257,576 | - | - |
| 242410203 | Sabun keras dalam bentuk batangan atau tablet | Ton | 957 | 41,598 | 39,279 |
| 2424103 | Deterjen | Kg | - | 399,071 | - |
| 242410301 | Detergen padat untuk keperluan rumah tangga | Kg | - | 5,731,000 | 5,731,000 |
| 242410302 | Detergen bubuk untuk keperluan rumah tangga | Ton | 222,667 | 228,857 | 227,152 |
| 242410303 | Detergen cream untuk keperluan rumah tangga | Ton | 206,944 | 234,969 | 240,528 |
| 242410304 | Detergen cair untuk keperluan rumah tangga | Ton | 21,877 | 30,472 | 30,472 |
| 242410399 | Detergen lainnya | Ton | 37,779 | - | - |
| 242410399 | Detergen lainnya | Lusin | 305,833 | 5,875 | 7,052,436 |
| 2424104 | Bahan pembersih | Lusin | 605,101 | 2,364 | 2,364 |
| 242410401 | Bahan pembersih lantai cair | Liter | 5,301,775 | 5,841,122 | 5,841,122 |
| 242410401 | Bahan pembersih lantai cair | Kg | 1,163,561 | 646,543 | 646,543 |
| 242410401 | Bahan pembersih lantai cair | Lusin | 150,277 | 277,560 | 254,313 |
| 242410401 | Bahan pembersih lantai cair | Galon | - | 85,761 | - |
| 242410401 | Bahan pembersih lantai lainnya | Botol | - | - | 9,594 |
| 242410402 | Bahan pembersih lantai lainnya | Liter | - | 14,000 | - |
| 242410402 | Bahan pembersih lantai lainnya | Kg | - | 265,628 | - |
| 242410403 | Bahan pembersih porselin/kloset cair | Liter | 1,137,155 | 562,927 | 562,927 |
| 242410403 | Bahan pembersih porselin/kloset cair | Kg | 2,856 | 2,856 | 2,856 |
| 242410405 | Bahan pembersih kaca cair | Liter | - | 119,069 | 119,069 |
| 242410406 | Bahan pembersih kaca lainnya | Lusin | 204,717 | 128,305 | 273,126 |
| 242410407 | Bahan pembersih mebel cair | galon | 23,941 | 8,741 | - |
| 242410408 | Bahan pembersih mebel cair | Lusin | 104,130 | 137,301 | 132,322 |
| 242410409 | Bahan pembersih karpet cair | Liter | - | 145,565 | - |
| 242410499 | Bahan pembersih lainnya | Kg | 324,072 | - | - |
| 242410499 | Bahan pembersih lainnya | Lusin | 1,192 | 103,506 | 375,828 |
| 242410499 | Bahan pembersih lainnya | Galon | - | 18,793 | - |
| 242410499 | Bahan pembersih lainnya | Liter | - | 502,699 | 502,699 |
| 242420402 | Hair spray | Lusin | - | - | 26,213 |
| 242421201 | sabun mandi padat | Batang | 2,301,915 | - | - |
| 242421201 | sabun mandi padat | Buah | 12,374,430 | 1,482,280 | - |
| 242421201 | sabun mandi padat | Ton | - | - | 66,908 |
| 242421201 | sabun mandi padat | Lusin | 1,130,403 | 123,523 | 2,159,788 |
| 242421202 | sabun mandi cair | Ton | 10,136 | 2,461 | 11,366 |
| 242421202 | sabun mandi cair | Buah | 90,219,354 | - | 48,234,187 |
| 242421202 | sabun mandi cair | Liter | - | 37,679 | 39,250 |
| 242421203 | Sabun mandi antiseptik | Kg | 288,668 | - | 288,668 |
| 242421203 | Sabun mandi antiseptik | Lusin | 22,799 | 22,799 | 22,799 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Statistik Industri Besar dan Sedang Vol III 2002 - 2004

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2002 - 2004 Large and Medium Manufacturing Statistics Vol III

Catatan/*Note* : * = Tidak diketahui satuannya/Un-know

Tabel Nilai Produksi Barang yang Mengandung Bahan Beracun Berbahaya (000 Rp), 2002 - 2004**5.24 Production Value of Hazardous Material (000 Rp), 2002 - 2004****Table**

| Kode KKI ISIC Code | Uraian <i>Description</i> | 2002 (3) | 2003 (4) | 2004 (5) |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | | | |
| 2412101 | Pupuk alam yang berasal dari batuan | - | 233,310 | 136800 |
| 241210101 | Pupuk fosfat alam | 9,477,777 | 28,043,807 | 21,806,260 |
| 241210103 | Pupuk dolomit | 10,966,842 | 13,562,538 | 23,108,755 |
| 241210104 | Zeolit | 2,897,203 | 5,148,968 | 2,617,827 |
| 241210201 | Pupuk guano | 56,000 | 19,200 | - |
| 241210202 | Pupuk ikan mentah | 397,500 | 434,500 | 472,500 |
| 241210204 | Pupuk kompos | - | 312,001 | 961,500 |
| 241219700 | Pupuk alam/non sistetis lainnya | 220,480 | - | - |
| 2412201 | Pupuk tunggal N (nitrogen) | - | 45,427,905 | 75436837 |
| 241220103 | Amonium cair | 366,080,177 | - | - |
| 241220107 | Amonium sulfat (ZA) | 266,909,198 | 238,676,877 | 572,599 |
| 241220110 | Urea | 5,782,137,008 | 4,516,869,882 | 3,178,255,189 |
| 241220199 | Pupuk tunggal N lainnya | - | 10,169,845 | - |
| 241220202 | Double Superphosphate (DSP) | 162,420 | 44,720,652 | 33,352,518 |
| 241220202 | Single Superphosphate (SSP) | - | 150,600 | - |
| 241220207 | Fused magnesium phosphate (FMP) | 390,774,582 | 349,440,037 | 785,487,889 |
| 241220301 | Garam kalium (kalium karbonat) | | | |
| 241229700 | Pupuk buatan tunggal lainnya | 57,341,374 | 165,870,096 | 527,058,372 |
| 241230102 | DAP (diamonium phosphate) | - | - | 27,039,680 |
| 241230299 | Pupuk buatan majemuk nitrogen kalium lainnya | 3,230,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,701,887 |
| 2412303 | Pupuk buatan majemuk fosfat kalium | 59,083,212 | 47,531,268 | 368,219,987 |
| 241230399 | Pupuk buatan majemuk fosfat kalium lainnya | 6,968,625 | 7,124,218 | 51,006,511 |
| 2412304 | Pupuk buatan majemuk nitrogen fosfat kalium(NPK) | 67,337,884 | 51,610,832 | 143,355,089 |
| 241230499 | Pupuk buatan NPK lainnya | 7,574,231 | 3,459,825 | 77,963,028 |
| 241230500 | Pupuk campuran | 603,130,999 | 543,267,315 | 906,517,718 |
| 241290100 | Pupuk pelengkap cair (PPC) | 13,764,944 | 23,486,953 | 34,914,292 |
| 242110104 | Butyl phenylmethyl carbamat (BPMC) | - | 956,457 | 2143244 |
| 242110114 | Methyl isopropyl carbamat (MIPC) | - | 333,409 | 747108 |
| 242110116 | Metomil | - | 1,257,968 | 2818875 |
| 242110120 | Propoksur | - | 4,195,293 | 9400880 |
| 242110204 | Diazinon | - | 3,296,381 | - |
| 242110805 | 2,4D dimetil amina | - | 7,850,515 | - |
| 242110999 | Asetamid Lainnya | - | 70,122,400 | - |
| 242114899 | urea lainnya | - | 2,607,579,937 | 811,314,497 |
| 242119700 | Bahan baku pemberantas hama lainnya | - | 25,664,453 | - |
| 2421201 | Insektisida untuk pertanian/industri | 7,761,326 | 8,755,267 | 61,733,225 |
| 242120199 | Insektisida senyawa lainnya | 19,064,324 | 1,433,344 | 10,106,481 |
| 2421202 | Fungisida untuk pertanian/industri | 607,816 | 728,066 | 5,133,579 |
| 242120207 | Fungisida senyawa organik lainnya | | 13,580,908 | 13580908 |
| 242120299 | Fungisida senyawa lainnya | 5,267,614 | 6,309,751 | 44,489,938 |
| 2421203 | Herbisida untuk pertanian/industri | 1,849,635 | 2,215,565 | 200,255,688 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 5.24*

| Kode KKI ISIC Code | Uraian <i>Description</i> | 2002 (3) | 2003 (4) | 2004 (5) |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | | | |
| 242120399 | Herbisida senyawa lainnya | | 225,552,187 | 211,372,212 |
| 242120499 | Rodentisida senyawa lainnya | 125,367 | 150,169 | 1,058,839 |
| 242120902 | Insektisida padat kering (mosquito coil) | 278,096,573 | 346,475,347 | 1,438,122,712 |
| 242120903 | Insektisida aerosol | 11,334,239 | 6,886,008 | 25,503,390 |
| 242120904 | Insektisida cairan (liquid) | 7,801,399 | 189,438,045 | 79,362,227 |
| 242120907 | Insektisida oil spray | - | 5,716 | 5,133 |
| 242120910 | Insektisida lotion | - | 27,352,770 | 24,562,160 |
| 242120911 | Insektisida cream | - | 35,927 | 32,262 |
| 242120913 | Insektisida bubuk/wettable powder | - | 9,537,448 | 8,372,811 |
| 242120914 | Insektisida butiran (granule) | | 13,377,986 | 23,069,204 |
| 242120915 | Insektisida padat basah (mat) | 4,153,230 | 4,975,037 | 11,043,714 |
| 242120999 | Insektisida dalam bentuk lainnya | 14,315,542 | 17,147,710 | 120,908,172 |
| 2421211 | Preparat pembasmi hama rumah tangga | 16,159,814 | 26,439,756 | 21,238,103 |
| 2421297 | Pestisida lainnya | 25,118,562 | - | 236,610 |
| 242129701 | Pestisida lainnya untuk pertanian | 46,691,003 | 3,997,893 | 28,189,065 |
| 242129702 | Pestisida lainnya untuk pertanian | 67,016,775 | 25,549,708 | 209,486,089 |
| 242129799 | Pestisida lainnya untuk rumahtangga/kantor | 193,234,651 | 33,557 | 236,610 |
| 2424101 | Sabun rumah tangga | 19,069,633 | 2,895,492 | |
| 242410102 | Sabun toilet cair | - | 499,554 | 1,152,605 |
| 242410103 | Sabun cuci padat | 298,767,074 | 245,890,359 | 195,746,559 |
| 242410104 | Sabun cuci cair | 41,689,305 | 251,491 | |
| 242410199 | Sabun rumah tangga lainnya | 1,806,509 | 65,338,955 | 47,200,969 |
| 242410203 | Sabun keras dalam bentuk batangan atau tablet | 6,058,824 | 104,778,045 | 101,140,521 |
| 2424103 | Deterjen | | 1,408,079 | |
| 242410301 | Detergen padat untuk keperluan rumah tangga | - | 18,375,912 | 22,640,971 |
| 242410302 | Detergen bubuk untuk keperluan rumah tangga | 1,303,050,515 | 1,099,852,412 | 1,274,722,075 |
| 242410303 | Detergen cream untuk keperluan rumah tangga | 689,255,232 | 827,946,209 | 1,023,336,307 |
| 242410304 | Detergen cair untuk keperluan rumah tangga | 102,014,144 | 151,149,319 | 186,231,160 |
| 242410399 | Detergen lainnya | 43,421,482 | 37,010,907 | 37,028,999 |
| 2424104 | Bahan pembersih | 36,163,092 | 131,175 | 924,912 |
| 242410401 | Bahan pembersih lantai cair | 34,192,676 | 67,870,256 | 50,248,105 |
| 242410402 | Bahan pembersih lantai lainnya | - | 4,239,325 | |
| 242410403 | Bahan pembersih porselin/kloset cair | 8,456,839 | 7,590,404 | 10,072,330 |
| 242410405 | Bahan pembersih kaca cair | - | 126,213 | 291,207 |
| 242410406 | Bahan pembersih kaca lainnya | 9,080,428 | 22,103,442 | 5,599,083 |
| 242410407 | Bahan pembersih mebel cair | 1,040,206 | 20,115,425 | |
| 242410408 | Bahan pembersih mebel cair | 10,074,591 | 26,480,105 | 6,033,883 |
| 242410409 | Bahan pembersih karpet cair | - | 160,122 | |
| 242410499 | Bahan pembersih lainnya | 4,788,626 | 22,391,704 | 25,562,052 |
| 242420402 | Hair spray | - | - | 4,468,539 |
| 242421201 | sabun mandi padat | 703,781,552 | 733,750,059 | 406,163,770 |
| 242421202 | sabun mandi cair | 313,209,724 | 61,112,687 | 232,446,614 |
| 242421203 | Sabun mandi antiseptik | 5,601,204 | 11,463,143 | 3,464,442 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Statistik Industri Besar dan Sedang Vol III 2002 - 2004

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2002 - 2004 Large and Medium Manufacturing Statistics Vol III

Tabel 5.25 Banyaknya Impor Komoditi Bahan yang Mengandung Zat Perusak Ozon, 2004 - 2007
Table 5.25 Commodities Import of Hazardous Material, 2004 - 2007

(Ton)

| Komoditi <i>Commodities</i> | Kode HS <i>HS Code</i> | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 ¹⁾ |
|--|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|--------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Mercury | 2805400000 | 0.36 | 28.87 | 30.9 | 0.1 |
| Cyanides & Cyanide Exides of Sodium | 2837110000 | 4,145.44 | 1,861.52 | 2,596.7 | 13.6 |
| Other Cyanides Compounds | 2837190000 | 118.14 | 17.17 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Oth. Disodium Tetraborates | 2840190000 | 20,091.37 | 15,794.74 | 17,250.1 | 166.2 |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 2903140000 | - | - | | |
| Vinyl Chloride | 2903211000 | 40,205.74 | 43,284.60 | 78,276.0 | 618.5 |
| Trichloroethylene | 2903220000 | 2,210.08 | 2,146.15 | 2,060.8 | 10.8 |
| Fluorinated, Brominated/ Iodinated, Derivatives of Acyclic Hydrocarbon | 2903300000 | 902.33 | - | | 1.2 |
| Methanal | 2912110000 | 4,175.26 | 357.61 | 19.1 | 0.0 |
| Paraformaldehyde | 2912600000 | 5,121.34 | 5,418.17 | 4,206.6 | 27.2 |
| Teflon for Protector | 3208903010 | 301.26 | - | 323.6 | 15.7 |
| Propellant Powders | 3601000000 | 14.99 | 1.65 | 46.8 | 0.6 |
| PVC Resin Emulsion Process in Powder Form | 3904102000 | 11,569.33 | - | 7,664.2 | 85.9 |
| Other Polyvinyl Chloride | 3904109900 | 14,629.64 | - | | |
| Polyvinyl Chloride Non Plasticised in Other Forms | 3904219000 | 490.21 | 97.14 | 91.3 | 8.9 |
| Ozone Therapy, Oxygen Therapy, Aerosol Therapy, Artificial Respiration | 9019200000 | 100.37 | 108.20 | 1.5 | 0.7 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik , Statistik Perdagangan Luar Negeri Indonesia Vol I 2002 - 2007

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2002 - 2007 Indonesia Foreign Trade Statistics Vol I

1). Data sampai bulan Juli 2007 / Data up to July 2007

Tabel 5.26 Banyaknya Impor Pupuk menurut Kode HS (Ton), 2004 - 2007
Table 5.26 Quantity Import of Fertilizer by Harmonized Standardization Code (Ton), 2004 - 2007

| Kode HS <i>Harmonized System Code</i> | Uraian <i>Description</i> | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 ¹⁾ |
|--|--|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 3101001100 | Supplementary Fertilizer | 952.6 | 7.8 | 43.5 | 0.1 |
| 3101001900 | Other Animal Or Vegetable Fertilizer | 31,491.5 | 419.4 | 3,268.6 | 0.1 |
| 3102100000 | Urea Whether Or Not In Aqueous Solution | 2,594.9 | 8,937.3 | 1,110.5 | 0.8 |
| 3102300000 | Ammonium Sulphate Fertilizer | 106,824.4 | 172,146.2 | 279,413.5 | 155.2 |
| 3102300000 | Ammonium Nitrate Whether Or Not In Aqueous Solution | 134,194.0 | 244,058.0 | 295,279.5 | 138,532.3 |
| 3102400000 | Mixture Of Ammonium Nitrate With Calcium Carbonate | 960.0 | - | - | 1.0 |
| 310250100 | Sodium Nitrate Containing <= 16.3% By Weight Of Nitrogen | 14,349.4 | 12,502.5 | 7,815.7 | 4,088.7 |
| 310250900 | Other Sodium Nitrate Fertilizer | 68.0 | - | - | - |
| 310260000 | Double Salt And Mixtures Of Calcium Nitrate And Ammonium Nitrate | 7,277.4 | 4,877.5 | 7,626.8 | 4.9 |
| 310390000 | Other Phosphatic Fertilizer | 34,313.6 | - | - | 32.8 |
| 310420000 | Potassium Chloride | 1,012,294.7 | 947,211.6 | 1,039,295.4 | 811.8 |
| 310510400 | Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) | 3.2 | - | - | - |
| 310510900 | Other Fertilizer In Packing Lt>10 kg | 0.4 | - | - | - |
| 310520000 | Mineral or Chemical Fertilizer Containing Nitrogen. Phosphorus And Potassium | 321,399.8 | 221,539.2 | 278,649.0 | 181.7 |
| 310530000 | Diammonium Hydrogenorthophosphate (Diammonium Phosphate) | 777.5 | 11,806.6 | 17,551.2 | 22.9 |
| 310540000 | Ammonium Dihydrogenorthophosphate And Mixture There Of | 7,647.9 | 11,061.5 | 17,946.2 | 14.5 |
| 310551000 | Other Mineral Or Chemical Fertilizer Containing Nitrate And Phosphate | 55,208.5 | 34,974.5 | 40,820.5 | 15.3 |
| 310559000 | Other Mineral Or Chemical Fertilizer Containing Nitrogen And Phosphorus | 25,466.9 | 25,180.0 | 14,065.7 | 5.7 |
| 310560000 | Mineral Or Chemical Fertilizer Containing Phosphorus And Potassium | 15,946.7 | 53,469.7 | 37,444.6 | 10.3 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Statistik Perdagangan Luar Negeri Indonesia Impor Volume I, 2004 - 2006

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2004 - 2006 Indonesia Foreign Trade Statistic Import Volume I

*) Gabungan HS=310510400 dan HS=310520000

1). Data sampai bulan Juli 2007 / Data upto July 2007

Tabel 5.27 Banyaknya Pesawat Terbang Sipil yang Terdaftar menurut Jenis Pesawat, 1986 - 2006
Table *Number of Civil Aircraft Registered by Type, 1986 - 2006*

| Tahun <i>Year</i> | Bersayap Tetap <i>Fixed Wing</i> | Helikopter <i>Helicopter</i> | Jumlah <i>Total</i> |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1986 | 571 | 202 | 773 |
| 1987 | 594 | 201 | 795 |
| 1988 | 595 | 190 | 785 |
| 1989 | 555 | 191 | 746 |
| 1990 | 582 | 207 | 789 |
| 1991 | 624 | 211 | 835 |
| 1992 | 652 | 215 | 867 |
| 1993 | 670 | 204 | 874 |
| 1994 | 689 | 206 | 895 |
| 1995 | 716 | 194 | 910 |
| 1996 | 745 | 188 | 933 |
| 1997 | 554 | 144 | 698 |
| 1998 | 576 | 128 | 704 |
| 1999 | 713 | 197 | 910 |
| 2000 | 410 | 102 | 512 |
| 2001 | 412 | 102 | 514 |
| 2002 | 369 | 176 | 545 |
| 2003 | 369 | 176 | 545 |
| 2004 | 836 | 180 | 1,016 |
| 2005 | 890 | 193 | 1,083 |
| 2006 | 902 | 204 | 1,106 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Statistik Perhubungan 2006
Source *BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2006 Communication Statistics*

Tabel Banyak Kendaraan Bermotor menurut Provinsi dan Jenisnya, 2004 - 2006
Table 5.28 Number of Motor Vehicles by Province and Type, 2004 - 2006

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Mobil Penumpang <i>Passenger Cars</i> | Mobil Bis <i>Buses</i> | Mobil Truk <i>Trucks</i> | Sepeda Motor <i>Motor Cycles</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 2004 | 57,352 | 28,872 | 51,517 | 592,810 |
| | 2005 | 63,254 | 33,884 | 54,371 | 634,188 |
| | 2006 | 68,984 | 39,656 | 57,563 | 696,874 |
| Sumatera Utara | 2004 | 326,015 | 27,011 | 146,703 | 1,461,760 |
| | 2005 | 367,452 | 32,340 | 157,031 | 1,729,262 |
| | 2006 | 406,101 | 37,420 | 166,879 | 2,014,975 |
| Sumatera Barat | 2004 | 33,354 | 61,518 | 59,441 | 366,445 |
| | 2005 | 35,765 | 69,245 | 75,520 | 501,920 |
| | 2006 | 39,975 | 73,116 | 75,520 | 653,487 |
| R i a u | 2004 | 139,689 | 41,029 | 69,520 | 704,423 |
| | 2005 | 208,877 | 42,297 | 90,147 | 950,473 |
| | 2006 | 292,082 | 43,399 | 111,523 | 950,473 |
| Jambi | 2004 | 34,280 | 9,678 | 30,394 | 344,585 |
| | 2005 | 45,829 | 14,419 | 49,022 | 516,671 |
| | 2006 | 57,989 | 19,851 | 72,047 | 719,461 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 2004 | 94,866 | 19,747 | 69,120 | 364,998 |
| | 2005 | 150,733 | 28,477 | 76,599 | 508,150 |
| | 2006 | 218,782 | 38,223 | 83,312 | 663,154 |
| Bengkulu | 2004 | 13,554 | 1,141 | 15,381 | 98,014 |
| | 2005 | 16,609 | 1,248 | 20,810 | 146,943 |
| | 2006 | 19,891 | 2,265 | 26,940 | 203,289 |
| Lampung | 2004 | 54,411 | 3,961 | 52,366 | 415,449 |
| | 2005 | 61,501 | 6,356 | 56,477 | 549,514 |
| | 2006 | 68,055 | 9,943 | 60,610 | 687,563 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2004 | 8,127 | 14,833 | 13,777 | 190,535 |
| | 2005 | 8,432 | 16,951 | 14,312 | 199,813 |
| | 2006 | 8,623 | 18,144 | 14,312 | 204,712 |
| Kepulauan Riau | 2005 | 38,360 | 8,065 | 18,439 | 313,307 |
| | 2006 | 75,199 | 11,976 | 25,591 | 344,578 |
| DKI Jakarta | 2004 | 1,747,921 | 389,311 | 495,464 | 3,894,457 |
| | 2005 | 1,937,396 | 490,532 | 644,054 | 5,343,211 |
| | 2006 | 2,127,535 | 590,384 | 802,198 | 6,250,670 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 5.28*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Mobil Penumpang <i>Passenger Cars</i> | Mobil Bis <i>Buses</i> | Mobil Truk <i>Trucks</i> | Sepeda Motor <i>Motor Cycles</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Jawa Barat | 2004 | 411,250 | 103,385 | 264,767 | 1,343,902 |
| | 2005 | 438,310 | 117,177 | 319,494 | 1,415,801 |
| | 2006 | 466,117 | 129,547 | 373,750 | 1,481,789 |
| Jawa Tengah | 2004 | 153,550 | 31,761 | 284,313 | 4,091,542 |
| | 2005 | 205,404 | 37,751 | 330,628 | 5,069,421 |
| | 2006 | 259,422 | 43,388 | 375,750 | 6,022,584 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 2004 | 80,960 | 9,785 | 37,447 | 762,517 |
| | 2005 | 104,584 | 14,505 | 50,059 | 949,715 |
| | 2006 | 128,702 | 19,991 | 65,462 | 1,132,314 |
| Jawa Timur | 2004 | 556,595 | 14,010 | 284,915 | 4,326,336 |
| | 2005 | 721,013 | 17,084 | 330,929 | 4,729,983 |
| | 2006 | 887,000 | 20,098 | 373,647 | 5,183,133 |
| Banten | 2004 | 25,146 | 15,516 | 17,988 | 187,705 |
| | 2005 | 25,452 | 15,670 | 17,420 | 282,193 |
| | 2006 | 26,364 | 17,044 | 17,420 | 357,867 |
| Bali | 2004 | 239,587 | 10,307 | 69,580 | 1,018,230 |
| | 2005 | 340,333 | 13,216 | 99,729 | 1,117,609 |
| | 2006 | 451,782 | 16,164 | 133,344 | 1,245,717 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 2004 | 19,366 | 5,516 | 19,469 | 245,606 |
| | 2005 | 30,538 | 10,407 | 26,034 | 305,804 |
| | 2006 | 43,987 | 18,059 | 33,282 | 407,142 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 2004 | 19,348 | 11,989 | 6,528 | 71,169 |
| | 2005 | 34,260 | 18,794 | 9,878 | 110,511 |
| | 2006 | 54,453 | 26,948 | 13,802 | 157,192 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 2004 | 43,563 | 4,856 | 28,735 | 410,041 |
| | 2005 | 82,704 | 8,253 | 44,370 | 535,309 |
| | 2006 | 138,549 | 12,644 | 63,270 | 664,921 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 2004 | 29,111 | 7,507 | 13,534 | 183,244 |
| | 2005 | 52,979 | 8,894 | 23,812 | 234,882 |
| | 2006 | 87,757 | 21,317 | 37,471 | 286,974 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 2004 | 57,728 | 16,552 | 44,272 | 476,203 |
| | 2005 | 79,930 | 20,243 | 63,539 | 586,206 |
| | 2006 | 104,387 | 38,278 | 85,179 | 692,724 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 5.28*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Mobil Penumpang <i>Passenger Cars</i> | Mobil Bis <i>Buses</i> | Mobil Truk <i>Trucks</i> | Sepeda Motor <i>Motor Cycles</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Kalimantan Timur | 2004 | 62,998 | 11,776 | 73,846 | 489,981 |
| | 2005 | 89,489 | 21,770 | 114,255 | 642,953 |
| | 2006 | 118,986 | 48,229 | 162,645 | 800,908 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 2004 | 27,540 | 21,825 | 23,073 | 103,746 |
| | 2005 | 33,599 | 24,527 | 26,739 | 162,113 |
| | 2006 | 39,738 | 42,958 | 30,192 | 231,795 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 2004 | 58,547 | 15,466 | 38,292 | 321,824 |
| | 2005 | 85,678 | 22,228 | 49,561 | 398,418 |
| | 2006 | 118,684 | 30,032 | 63,981 | 512,835 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 2004 | 123,609 | 26,778 | 66,191 | 311,514 |
| | 2005 | 175,055 | 46,974 | 108,143 | 364,471 |
| | 2006 | 231,979 | 73,668 | 160,874 | 413,297 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 2004 | 5,246 | 14,652 | 9,917 | 66,632 |
| | 2005 | 7,575 | 26,522 | 14,893 | 72,449 |
| | 2006 | 10,260 | 42,765 | 20,724 | 72,449 |
| Gorontalo | 2004 | 320 | 22 | 633 | 5,676 |
| | 2005 | 4,492 | 652 | 4,904 | 55,141 |
| | 2006 | 4,892 | 6,576 | 5,201 | 55,141 |
| Maluku | 2004 | 27,102 | 3,316 | 15,590 | 77,835 |
| | 2005 | 28,072 | 4,141 | 15,855 | 101,870 |
| | 2006 | 28,983 | 4,141 | 15,855 | 126,595 |
| Maluku Utara | 2004 | 69 | 17 | 129 | 538 |
| | 2005 | 75 | 21 | 136 | 553 |
| | 2006 | 88 | 26 | 208 | 648 |
| P a p u a | 2004 | 13,077 | 11,059 | 12,879 | 128,115 |
| | 2005 | 20,285 | 12,275 | 13,668 | 149,292 |
| | 2006 | 29,760 | 14,879 | 15,295 | 177,961 |
| INDONESIA | 2004 | 4,464,281 | 933,196 | 2,315,781 | 23,055,832 |
| | 2005 | 5,494,035 | 1,184,918 | 2,920,828 | 28,678,146 |
| | 2006 | 5,494,034 | 1,511,129 | 3,541,800 | 33,413,222 |

Sumber/ : Markas Besar Kepolisian Republik Indonesia

Source *Police Headquarter of Indonesia*

Tabel 5.29 Perkiraan Besarnya Emisi Hidro Karbon (HC) yang Berasal dari Kendaraan Bermotor menurut Provinsi dan Jenis Kendaraan, (Ton/tahun), 2004 - 2006
Table 5.29 Estimation of Hydro Carbon (HC) Emission from Motorized Vehicle by Province and Type of Vehicle, (Ton/Year), 2004 - 2006

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Mobil Penumpang <i>Passenger Cars</i> | Mobil Bis <i>Buses</i> | Mobil Gerobak <i>Trucks</i> | Sepeda Motor <i>Motor Cycles</i> | Jumlah <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 2004 | 3,433.1 | 1,728.3 | 3,083.8 | 35,485.6 | 43,730.8 |
| | 2005 | 3,786.4 | 2,028.3 | 3,254.6 | 37,962.5 | 47,031.8 |
| | 2006 | 4,129.4 | 2,373.8 | 3,445.7 | 41,714.9 | 51,663.8 |
| Sumatera Utara | 2004 | 19,515.3 | 1,616.9 | 8,781.6 | 87,501.0 | 117,414.7 |
| | 2005 | 21,995.7 | 1,935.9 | 9,399.9 | 103,513.6 | 136,845.0 |
| | 2006 | 24,309.2 | 2,240.0 | 9,989.4 | 120,616.4 | 157,154.9 |
| Sumatera Barat | 2004 | 1,996.6 | 3,682.5 | 3,558.1 | 21,935.4 | 31,172.6 |
| | 2005 | 2,140.9 | 4,145.0 | 4,520.6 | 30,044.9 | 40,851.5 |
| | 2006 | 2,392.9 | 4,376.7 | 4,520.6 | 39,117.7 | 50,408.0 |
| R i a u | 2004 | 8,361.8 | 2,456.0 | 4,161.5 | 42,166.8 | 57,146.0 |
| | 2005 | 12,503.4 | 2,531.9 | 5,396.2 | 49,613.4 | 70,044.9 |
| | 2006 | 17,484.0 | 2,597.9 | 6,675.8 | 56,895.3 | 83,653.0 |
| Jambi | 2004 | 2,052.0 | 579.3 | 1,819.4 | 20,626.9 | 25,077.6 |
| | 2005 | 2,743.3 | 863.1 | 2,934.5 | 30,927.9 | 37,468.8 |
| | 2006 | 3,471.2 | 1,188.3 | 4,312.7 | 43,066.9 | 52,039.2 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 2004 | 5,678.7 | 1,182.1 | 4,137.5 | 21,848.8 | 32,847.0 |
| | 2005 | 9,022.9 | 1,704.6 | 4,585.2 | 30,417.9 | 45,730.6 |
| | 2006 | 13,096.3 | 2,288.0 | 4,987.1 | 39,696.4 | 60,067.8 |
| Bengkulu | 2004 | 811.3 | 68.3 | 920.7 | 5,867.1 | 7,667.5 |
| | 2005 | 994.2 | 74.7 | 1,245.7 | 8,796.0 | 11,110.6 |
| | 2006 | 1,190.7 | 135.6 | 1,612.6 | 12,168.9 | 15,107.8 |
| Lampung | 2004 | 3,257.0 | 237.1 | 3,134.6 | 24,868.8 | 31,497.6 |
| | 2005 | 3,681.4 | 380.5 | 3,380.7 | 32,893.9 | 40,336.5 |
| | 2006 | 4,073.8 | 595.2 | 3,628.1 | 41,157.5 | 49,454.6 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2004 | 486.5 | 887.9 | 824.7 | 11,405.4 | 13,604.5 |
| | 2005 | 504.7 | 1,014.7 | 856.7 | 11,960.8 | 14,336.9 |
| | 2006 | 516.2 | 1,086.1 | 856.7 | 12,254.1 | 14,713.0 |
| Kepulauan Riau | 2005 | 2,296.2 | 482.8 | 1,103.8 | 18,754.6 | 22,637.3 |
| | 2006 | 4,501.4 | 716.9 | 1,531.9 | 20,626.4 | 27,376.6 |
| DKI Jakarta | 2004 | 104,630.6 | 23,304.2 | 29,658.5 | 233,122.2 | 390,715.4 |
| | 2005 | 115,972.5 | 29,363.2 | 38,553.1 | 319,844.6 | 503,733.5 |
| | 2006 | 127,354.2 | 35,340.4 | 48,019.6 | 374,165.1 | 584,879.3 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 5.29*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Mobil Penumpang <i>Passenger Cars</i> | Mobil Bis <i>Buses</i> | Mobil Gerobak <i>Trucks</i> | Sepeda Motor <i>Motor Cycles</i> | Jumlah <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Jawa Barat | 2004 | 24,617.4 | 6,188.6 | 15,849.0 | 80,446.0 | 127,101.0 |
| | 2005 | 26,237.2 | 7,014.2 | 19,124.9 | 84,749.8 | 137,126.2 |
| | 2006 | 27,901.8 | 7,754.7 | 22,372.7 | 88,699.9 | 146,729.0 |
| Jawa Tengah | 2004 | 9,191.5 | 1,901.2 | 17,019.0 | 244,919.7 | 273,031.4 |
| | 2005 | 12,295.5 | 2,259.8 | 19,791.4 | 303,455.5 | 337,802.2 |
| | 2006 | 15,529.0 | 2,597.2 | 22,492.4 | 360,511.9 | 401,130.5 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 2004 | 4,846.3 | 585.7 | 2,241.6 | 45,644.3 | 53,317.8 |
| | 2005 | 6,260.4 | 868.3 | 2,996.5 | 56,849.9 | 66,975.1 |
| | 2006 | 7,704.1 | 1,196.7 | 3,918.6 | 67,780.3 | 80,599.6 |
| Jawa Timur | 2004 | 33,317.8 | 838.6 | 17,055.0 | 258,974.5 | 310,185.9 |
| | 2005 | 43,159.8 | 1,022.6 | 19,809.4 | 283,136.8 | 347,128.7 |
| | 2006 | 53,095.8 | 1,203.1 | 22,366.5 | 310,262.3 | 386,927.7 |
| Banten | 2004 | 1,505.2 | 928.8 | 1,076.8 | 11,236.0 | 14,746.8 |
| | 2005 | 1,523.6 | 938.0 | 1,042.8 | 16,892.1 | 20,396.4 |
| | 2006 | 1,578.1 | 1,020.3 | 1,042.8 | 21,421.9 | 25,063.1 |
| B a l i | 2004 | 14,341.7 | 617.0 | 4,165.1 | 60,951.2 | 80,075.0 |
| | 2005 | 20,372.3 | 791.1 | 5,969.8 | 66,900.1 | 94,033.3 |
| | 2006 | 27,043.7 | 967.6 | 7,982.0 | 74,568.6 | 110,561.8 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 2004 | 1,159.2 | 330.2 | 1,165.4 | 14,702.0 | 17,356.8 |
| | 2005 | 1,828.0 | 623.0 | 1,558.4 | 18,305.4 | 22,314.8 |
| | 2006 | 2,633.1 | 1,081.0 | 1,992.3 | 24,371.5 | 30,077.9 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 2004 | 1,158.2 | 717.7 | 390.8 | 4,260.2 | 6,526.8 |
| | 2005 | 2,050.8 | 1,125.0 | 591.3 | 6,615.2 | 10,382.3 |
| | 2006 | 3,259.6 | 1,613.1 | 826.2 | 9,409.5 | 15,108.4 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 2004 | 2,607.7 | 290.7 | 1,720.1 | 24,545.1 | 29,163.5 |
| | 2005 | 4,950.7 | 494.0 | 2,656.0 | 32,043.6 | 40,144.3 |
| | 2006 | 8,293.5 | 756.9 | 3,787.3 | 39,802.2 | 52,639.9 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 2004 | 1,742.6 | 449.4 | 810.1 | 10,969.0 | 13,971.1 |
| | 2005 | 3,171.3 | 532.4 | 1,425.4 | 14,060.0 | 19,189.1 |
| | 2006 | 5,253.1 | 1,276.0 | 2,243.0 | 17,178.3 | 25,950.4 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 2004 | 3,455.6 | 990.8 | 2,650.1 | 28,505.5 | 35,602.0 |
| | 2005 | 4,784.6 | 1,211.7 | 3,803.4 | 35,090.3 | 44,890.1 |
| | 2006 | 6,248.6 | 2,291.3 | 5,098.8 | 41,466.5 | 55,105.2 |

Lanjutan Tabel / Continued Table 5.29

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Mobil Penumpang <i>Passenger Cars</i> | Mobil Bis <i>Buses</i> | Mobil Gerobak <i>Trucks</i> | Sepeda Motor <i>Motor Cycles</i> | Jumlah <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Kalimantan Timur | 2004 | 3,771.1 | 704.9 | 4,420.4 | 29,330.3 | 38,226.7 |
| | 2005 | 5,356.8 | 1,303.2 | 6,839.3 | 38,487.2 | 51,986.4 |
| | 2006 | 7,122.5 | 2,887.0 | 9,735.9 | 47,942.4 | 67,687.8 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 2004 | 1,648.5 | 1,306.4 | 1,381.1 | 6,210.2 | 10,546.4 |
| | 2005 | 2,011.2 | 1,468.2 | 1,600.6 | 9,704.1 | 14,784.1 |
| | 2006 | 2,378.7 | 2,571.5 | 1,807.3 | 13,875.2 | 20,632.7 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 2004 | 3,504.6 | 925.8 | 2,292.2 | 19,264.4 | 25,987.0 |
| | 2005 | 5,128.7 | 1,330.6 | 2,966.7 | 23,849.3 | 33,275.3 |
| | 2006 | 7,104.4 | 1,797.7 | 3,829.9 | 30,698.3 | 43,430.3 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 2004 | 7,399.2 | 1,602.9 | 3,962.2 | 18,647.2 | 31,611.6 |
| | 2005 | 10,478.8 | 2,811.9 | 6,473.4 | 21,817.2 | 41,581.3 |
| | 2006 | 13,886.3 | 4,409.8 | 9,629.9 | 24,740.0 | 52,665.9 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 2004 | 314.0 | 877.1 | 593.6 | 3,988.6 | 5,773.3 |
| | 2005 | 453.4 | 1,587.6 | 891.5 | 4,336.8 | 7,269.3 |
| | 2006 | 614.2 | 2,559.9 | 1,240.5 | 4,336.8 | 8,751.4 |
| Gorontalo | 2004 | 19.2 | 1.3 | 37.9 | 339.8 | 398.1 |
| | 2005 | 268.9 | 39.0 | 293.6 | 3,300.7 | 3,902.2 |
| | 2006 | 292.8 | 393.6 | 311.3 | 3,300.7 | 4,298.5 |
| M a l u k u | 2004 | 1,622.3 | 198.5 | 933.2 | 4,659.2 | 7,413.2 |
| | 2005 | 1,680.4 | 247.9 | 949.1 | 6,097.9 | 8,975.3 |
| | 2006 | 1,734.9 | 247.9 | 949.1 | 7,578.0 | 10,509.9 |
| Maluku Utara | 2004 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 7.7 | 32.2 | 45.1 |
| | 2005 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 8.1 | 33.1 | 47.0 |
| | 2006 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 12.5 | 38.8 | 58.1 |
| P a p u a | 2004 | 782.8 | 662.0 | 770.9 | 7,669.0 | 9,884.7 |
| | 2005 | 1,214.3 | 734.8 | 818.2 | 8,936.6 | 11,703.8 |
| | 2006 | 1,781.4 | 890.7 | 915.6 | 10,652.7 | 14,240.4 |
| INDONESIA | 2004 | 269,528.1 | 56,343.9 | 139,726.4 | 1,398,876.7 | 1,864,475.0 |
| | 2005 | 331,078.1 | 71,163.3 | 175,268.9 | 1,711,263.8 | 2,288,774.1 |
| | 2006 | 391,478.8 | 89,739.3 | 210,602.8 | 1,979,489.0 | 2,671,310.0 |

Sumber/ : Dihitung berdasarkan faktor pengali dari buku terbitan WHO No. 62 tahun 1982 yang berjudul
 Source "Rapid Assesment of Air, Water and Land Pollution" yang telah diterjemahkan dan disesuaikan dengan keadaan di Indonesia oleh Djajadiningrat dan Harsono 1993

Based on WHO Publication No.62, 1982 "Rapid Assesment of Air, Water and Land Pollution'
 which translated and adjusted with Indonesia situation by Djajadiningrat and Harsono in 1993

Tabel 5.30 Perkiraan besarnya Emisi Nitrogen Oksigen (NOx) yang Berasal dari Kendaraan Bermotor menurut Provinsi dan Jenis Kendaraan, (Ton/tahun), 2004 - 2006
Table 5.30 Estimation of Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) Emission from Motorized Vehicle by Province and Type of Vehicle, (Ton/Year), 2004 - 2006

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Mobil Penumpang <i>Passenger Cars</i> | Mobil Bis <i>Buses</i> | Mobil Gerobak <i>Trucks</i> | Sepeda Motor <i>Motor Cycles</i> | Jumlah <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 2004 | 1,904.9 | 959.0 | 1,711.1 | 19,690.2 | 24,265.3 |
| | 2005 | 2,101.0 | 1,125.5 | 1,805.9 | 21,064.6 | 26,096.9 |
| | 2006 | 2,291.3 | 1,317.2 | 1,912.0 | 23,146.7 | 28,667.1 |
| Sumatera Utara | 2004 | 10,828.6 | 897.2 | 4,872.7 | 48,552.4 | 65,150.9 |
| | 2005 | 12,204.9 | 1,074.2 | 5,215.8 | 57,437.4 | 75,932.3 |
| | 2006 | 13,488.6 | 1,242.9 | 5,542.9 | 66,927.4 | 87,201.8 |
| Sumatera Barat | 2004 | 1,107.9 | 2,043.3 | 1,974.3 | 12,171.5 | 17,297.0 |
| | 2005 | 1,187.9 | 2,300.0 | 2,508.4 | 16,671.3 | 22,667.6 |
| | 2006 | 1,327.8 | 2,428.5 | 2,508.4 | 21,705.6 | 27,970.3 |
| R i a u | 2004 | 4,639.8 | 1,362.8 | 2,309.1 | 23,397.4 | 31,709.1 |
| | 2005 | 6,937.8 | 1,404.9 | 2,994.2 | 31,570.0 | 42,906.9 |
| | 2006 | 9,701.5 | 1,441.5 | 3,704.2 | 31,570.0 | 46,417.2 |
| Jambi | 2004 | 1,138.6 | 321.5 | 1,009.5 | 11,445.4 | 13,915.0 |
| | 2005 | 1,522.2 | 478.9 | 1,628.3 | 17,161.2 | 20,790.6 |
| | 2006 | 1,926.1 | 659.4 | 2,393.0 | 23,896.9 | 28,875.4 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 2004 | 3,151.0 | 655.9 | 2,295.8 | 12,123.4 | 18,226.1 |
| | 2005 | 5,006.6 | 945.9 | 2,544.2 | 16,878.2 | 25,374.9 |
| | 2006 | 7,266.8 | 1,269.6 | 2,767.2 | 22,026.7 | 33,330.3 |
| Bengkulu | 2004 | 450.2 | 37.9 | 510.9 | 3,255.5 | 4,254.5 |
| | 2005 | 551.7 | 41.5 | 691.2 | 4,880.7 | 6,165.0 |
| | 2006 | 660.7 | 75.2 | 894.8 | 6,752.2 | 8,383.0 |
| Lampung | 2004 | 1,807.3 | 131.6 | 1,739.3 | 13,799.1 | 17,477.3 |
| | 2005 | 2,042.8 | 211.1 | 1,875.9 | 18,252.1 | 22,381.9 |
| | 2006 | 2,260.4 | 330.3 | 2,013.2 | 22,837.4 | 27,441.3 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2004 | 269.9 | 492.7 | 457.6 | 6,328.6 | 7,548.8 |
| | 2005 | 280.1 | 563.0 | 475.4 | 6,636.8 | 7,955.3 |
| | 2006 | 286.4 | 602.7 | 475.4 | 6,799.5 | 8,163.9 |
| Kepulauan Riau | 2005 | 1,274.1 | 267.9 | 612.5 | 10,406.5 | 12,560.9 |
| | 2006 | 2,497.7 | 397.8 | 850.0 | 11,445.2 | 15,190.7 |
| DKI Jakarta | 2004 | 58,057.2 | 12,931.0 | 16,456.8 | 129,354.4 | 216,799.4 |
| | 2005 | 64,350.6 | 16,293.0 | 21,392.3 | 177,474.8 | 279,510.6 |
| | 2006 | 70,666.1 | 19,609.6 | 26,645.0 | 207,616.0 | 324,536.7 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 5.30*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Mobil Penumpang <i>Passenger Cars</i> | Mobil Bis <i>Buses</i> | Mobil Gerobak <i>Trucks</i> | Sepeda Motor <i>Motor Cycles</i> | Jumlah <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Jawa Barat | 2004 | 13,659.7 | 3,433.9 | 8,794.2 | 44,637.7 | 70,525.5 |
| | 2005 | 14,558.5 | 3,892.0 | 10,612.0 | 47,025.8 | 76,088.3 |
| | 2006 | 15,482.1 | 4,302.9 | 12,414.1 | 49,217.6 | 81,416.7 |
| Jawa Tengah | 2004 | 5,100.2 | 1,054.9 | 9,443.5 | 135,900.6 | 151,499.1 |
| | 2005 | 6,822.5 | 1,253.9 | 10,981.8 | 168,380.8 | 187,439.0 |
| | 2006 | 8,616.7 | 1,441.1 | 12,480.5 | 200,040.1 | 222,578.5 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 2004 | 2,689.1 | 325.0 | 1,243.8 | 25,327.0 | 29,584.9 |
| | 2005 | 3,473.8 | 481.8 | 1,662.7 | 31,544.8 | 37,163.0 |
| | 2006 | 4,274.8 | 664.0 | 2,174.3 | 37,609.8 | 44,723.0 |
| Jawa Timur | 2004 | 18,487.3 | 465.3 | 9,463.5 | 143,699.3 | 172,115.3 |
| | 2005 | 23,948.4 | 567.4 | 10,991.8 | 157,106.4 | 192,614.1 |
| | 2006 | 29,461.7 | 667.6 | 12,410.7 | 172,157.8 | 214,697.7 |
| Banten | 2004 | 835.2 | 515.4 | 597.5 | 6,234.6 | 8,182.7 |
| | 2005 | 845.4 | 520.5 | 578.6 | 9,373.0 | 11,317.5 |
| | 2006 | 875.7 | 566.1 | 578.6 | 11,886.6 | 13,907.0 |
| B a l i | 2004 | 7,957.9 | 342.3 | 2,311.1 | 33,820.5 | 44,431.8 |
| | 2005 | 11,304.2 | 439.0 | 3,312.5 | 37,121.4 | 52,177.0 |
| | 2006 | 15,005.9 | 536.9 | 4,429.0 | 41,376.5 | 61,348.3 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 2004 | 643.2 | 183.2 | 646.7 | 8,157.8 | 9,630.9 |
| | 2005 | 1,014.3 | 345.7 | 864.7 | 10,157.3 | 12,382.0 |
| | 2006 | 1,461.0 | 599.8 | 1,105.5 | 13,523.2 | 16,689.5 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 2004 | 642.6 | 398.2 | 216.8 | 2,363.9 | 3,621.6 |
| | 2005 | 1,137.9 | 624.2 | 328.1 | 3,670.6 | 5,760.9 |
| | 2006 | 1,808.7 | 895.1 | 458.4 | 5,221.1 | 8,383.3 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 2004 | 1,446.9 | 161.3 | 954.4 | 13,619.5 | 16,182.2 |
| | 2005 | 2,747.0 | 274.1 | 1,473.7 | 17,780.3 | 22,275.2 |
| | 2006 | 4,601.9 | 420.0 | 2,101.5 | 22,085.4 | 29,208.7 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 2004 | 966.9 | 249.3 | 449.5 | 6,086.4 | 7,752.2 |
| | 2005 | 1,759.7 | 295.4 | 790.9 | 7,801.6 | 10,647.6 |
| | 2006 | 2,914.8 | 708.0 | 1,244.6 | 9,531.8 | 14,399.3 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 2004 | 1,917.4 | 549.8 | 1,470.5 | 15,817.1 | 19,754.8 |
| | 2005 | 2,654.9 | 672.4 | 2,110.4 | 19,470.8 | 24,908.5 |
| | 2006 | 3,467.2 | 1,271.4 | 2,829.2 | 23,008.8 | 30,576.7 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 5.30*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Mobil Penumpang <i>Passenger Cars</i> | Mobil Bis <i>Buses</i> | Mobil Gerobak <i>Trucks</i> | Sepeda Motor <i>Motor Cycles</i> | Jumlah <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Kalimantan Timur | 2004 | 2,092.5 | 391.1 | 2,452.8 | 16,274.7 | 21,211.1 |
| | 2005 | 2,972.4 | 723.1 | 3,795.0 | 21,355.7 | 28,846.1 |
| | 2006 | 3,952.1 | 1,601.9 | 5,402.3 | 26,602.2 | 37,558.5 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 2004 | 914.7 | 724.9 | 766.4 | 3,445.9 | 5,852.0 |
| | 2005 | 1,116.0 | 814.7 | 888.1 | 5,384.6 | 8,203.4 |
| | 2006 | 1,319.9 | 1,426.8 | 1,002.8 | 7,699.1 | 11,448.6 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 2004 | 1,944.6 | 513.7 | 1,271.9 | 10,689.4 | 14,419.6 |
| | 2005 | 2,845.8 | 738.3 | 1,646.2 | 13,233.5 | 18,463.7 |
| | 2006 | 3,942.1 | 997.5 | 2,125.1 | 17,033.8 | 24,098.5 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 2004 | 4,105.7 | 889.4 | 2,198.5 | 10,346.9 | 17,540.6 |
| | 2005 | 5,814.5 | 1,560.2 | 3,592.0 | 12,105.9 | 23,072.6 |
| | 2006 | 7,705.2 | 2,446.9 | 5,343.4 | 13,727.7 | 29,223.2 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 2004 | 174.2 | 486.7 | 329.4 | 2,213.2 | 3,203.5 |
| | 2005 | 251.6 | 880.9 | 494.7 | 2,406.4 | 4,033.6 |
| | 2006 | 340.8 | 1,420.4 | 688.3 | 2,406.4 | 4,856.0 |
| Gorontalo | 2004 | 10.6 | 0.7 | 21.0 | 188.5 | 220.9 |
| | 2005 | 149.2 | 21.7 | 162.9 | 1,831.5 | 2,165.3 |
| | 2006 | 162.5 | 218.4 | 172.8 | 1,831.5 | 2,385.2 |
| M a l u k u | 2004 | 900.2 | 110.1 | 517.8 | 2,585.3 | 4,113.4 |
| | 2005 | 932.4 | 137.5 | 526.6 | 3,383.6 | 4,980.2 |
| | 2006 | 962.7 | 137.5 | 526.6 | 4,204.9 | 5,831.7 |
| Maluku Utara | 2004 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 17.9 | 25.0 |
| | 2005 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 4.5 | 18.4 | 26.1 |
| | 2006 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 21.5 | 32.2 |
| P a p u a | 2004 | 434.4 | 367.3 | 427.8 | 4,255.3 | 5,484.8 |
| | 2005 | 673.8 | 407.7 | 454.0 | 4,958.7 | 6,494.2 |
| | 2006 | 988.5 | 494.2 | 508.0 | 5,911.0 | 7,901.7 |
| INDONESIA | 2004 | 149,555.2 | 31,264.0 | 77,531.1 | 776,206.0 | 1,034,556.3 |
| | 2005 | 183,708.0 | 39,487.0 | 97,252.9 | 953,583.3 | 1,274,031.1 |
| | 2006 | 217,223.0 | 49,794.4 | 116,858.9 | 1,098,375.0 | 1,482,251.3 |

Sumber/ : Dihitung berdasarkan faktor pengali dari buku terbitan WHO No. 62 tahun 1982 yang berjudul
 Source "Rapid Assesment of Air, Water and Land Pollution" yang telah diterjemahkan dan disesuaikan
 dengan keadaan di Indonesia oleh Djajadiningrat dan Harsono 1993

Based on WHO Publication No.62, 1982 "Rapid Assesment of Air, Water and Land Pollution'
 which translated and adjusted with Indonesia situation by Djajadiningrat and Harsono in 1993

Tabel 5.31 Perkiraan besarnya Emisi Carbon Monoksida (CO) yang Berasal dari Kendaraan Bermotor menurut Provinsi dan Jenis Kendaraan, (Ton/tahun), 2004 - 2006
Table 5.31 Estimation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Emission from Motorized Vehicle by Province and Type of Vehicle, (Ton/Year), 2004 - 2006

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Mobil Penumpang <i>Passenger Cars</i> | Mobil Bis <i>Buses</i> | Mobil Gerobak <i>Trucks</i> | Sepeda Motor <i>Motor Cycles</i> | Jumlah <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 2004 | 39,187.5 | 19,727.7 | 35,200.5 | 405,055.2 | 499,170.9 |
| | 2005 | 43,220.2 | 23,152.3 | 37,150.6 | 433,328.0 | 536,851.0 |
| | 2006 | 47,135.4 | 27,096.2 | 39,331.6 | 476,160.1 | 589,723.3 |
| Sumatera Utara | 2004 | 222,759.5 | 18,456.1 | 100,239.2 | 998,791.4 | 1,340,246.2 |
| | 2005 | 251,072.6 | 22,097.3 | 107,296.1 | 1,181,570.1 | 1,562,036.2 |
| | 2006 | 277,480.7 | 25,568.3 | 114,025.1 | 1,376,792.1 | 1,793,866.2 |
| Sumatera Barat | 2004 | 22,790.1 | 42,034.0 | 40,614.8 | 250,384.5 | 355,823.5 |
| | 2005 | 24,437.5 | 47,313.7 | 51,601.3 | 342,951.9 | 466,304.4 |
| | 2006 | 27,314.1 | 49,958.7 | 51,601.3 | 446,514.6 | 575,388.7 |
| R i a u | 2004 | 95,446.7 | 28,034.3 | 47,501.6 | 481,318.1 | 652,300.8 |
| | 2005 | 142,721.5 | 28,900.7 | 61,595.6 | 566,318.9 | 799,536.7 |
| | 2006 | 199,573.8 | 29,653.7 | 76,201.4 | 649,439.2 | 954,868.1 |
| Jambi | 2004 | 23,422.8 | 6,612.8 | 20,767.6 | 235,448.0 | 286,251.3 |
| | 2005 | 31,314.0 | 9,852.2 | 33,495.8 | 353,031.0 | 427,693.0 |
| | 2006 | 39,622.7 | 13,563.8 | 49,228.3 | 491,593.3 | 594,008.1 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 2004 | 64,820.0 | 13,492.7 | 47,228.3 | 249,395.8 | 374,936.9 |
| | 2005 | 102,992.8 | 19,457.8 | 52,338.6 | 347,208.7 | 521,997.9 |
| | 2006 | 149,489.4 | 26,117.0 | 56,925.4 | 453,119.9 | 685,651.7 |
| Bengkulu | 2004 | 9,261.2 | 779.6 | 10,509.5 | 66,971.0 | 87,521.3 |
| | 2005 | 11,348.6 | 852.7 | 14,219.1 | 100,403.2 | 126,823.6 |
| | 2006 | 13,591.1 | 1,547.6 | 18,407.6 | 138,903.3 | 172,449.6 |
| Lampung | 2004 | 37,177.9 | 2,706.5 | 35,780.6 | 283,868.0 | 359,533.1 |
| | 2005 | 42,022.4 | 4,342.9 | 38,589.6 | 375,471.9 | 460,426.9 |
| | 2006 | 46,500.6 | 6,793.9 | 41,413.6 | 469,798.0 | 564,506.1 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2004 | 5,553.0 | 10,135.1 | 9,413.5 | 130,188.8 | 155,290.4 |
| | 2005 | 5,761.4 | 11,582.3 | 9,779.1 | 136,528.2 | 163,651.0 |
| | 2006 | 5,891.9 | 12,397.4 | 9,779.1 | 139,875.6 | 167,944.1 |
| Kepulauan Riau | 2005 | 26,210.6 | 5,510.7 | 12,599.0 | 214,076.4 | 258,396.7 |
| | 2006 | 51,382.0 | 8,183.0 | 17,485.8 | 235,443.3 | 312,494.0 |
| DKI Jakarta | 2004 | 1,194,319.5 | 266,008.4 | 338,540.6 | 2,661,004.6 | 4,459,873.1 |
| | 2005 | 1,323,783.9 | 335,170.7 | 440,069.2 | 3,650,909.2 | 5,749,933.1 |
| | 2006 | 1,453,702.1 | 403,397.6 | 548,125.8 | 4,270,957.8 | 6,676,183.3 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 5.31*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Mobil Penumpang <i>Passenger Cars</i> | Mobil Bis <i>Buses</i> | Mobil Gerobak <i>Trucks</i> | Sepeda Motor <i>Motor Cycles</i> | Jumlah <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Jawa Barat | 2004 | 280,998.9 | 70,640.9 | 180,910.0 | 918,261.4 | 1,450,811.2 |
| | 2005 | 299,488.5 | 80,064.7 | 218,303.9 | 967,388.5 | 1,565,245.5 |
| | 2006 | 318,488.4 | 88,516.9 | 255,375.9 | 1,012,476.8 | 1,674,858.0 |
| Jawa Tengah | 2004 | 104,917.6 | 21,701.7 | 194,265.4 | 2,795,668.8 | 3,116,553.5 |
| | 2005 | 140,348.4 | 25,794.5 | 225,911.5 | 3,463,834.0 | 3,855,888.4 |
| | 2006 | 177,257.9 | 29,646.2 | 256,742.5 | 4,115,111.2 | 4,578,757.7 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 2004 | 55,318.3 | 6,685.9 | 25,586.8 | 521,012.6 | 608,603.6 |
| | 2005 | 71,460.2 | 9,911.0 | 34,204.3 | 648,921.3 | 764,496.7 |
| | 2006 | 87,939.5 | 13,659.5 | 44,728.9 | 773,687.5 | 920,015.3 |
| Jawa Timur | 2004 | 380,310.2 | 9,572.8 | 194,676.7 | 2,956,098.9 | 3,540,658.6 |
| | 2005 | 492,653.8 | 11,673.2 | 226,117.2 | 3,231,902.8 | 3,962,346.9 |
| | 2006 | 606,069.4 | 13,732.6 | 255,305.5 | 3,541,531.1 | 4,416,638.6 |
| Banten | 2004 | 17,181.8 | 10,601.8 | 12,290.8 | 128,255.1 | 168,329.4 |
| | 2005 | 17,390.8 | 10,707.0 | 11,902.7 | 192,816.8 | 232,817.4 |
| | 2006 | 18,014.0 | 11,645.8 | 11,902.7 | 244,523.4 | 286,085.9 |
| B a l i | 2004 | 163,705.0 | 7,042.6 | 47,542.6 | 695,736.2 | 914,026.4 |
| | 2005 | 232,542.7 | 9,030.2 | 68,142.8 | 763,639.9 | 1,073,355.7 |
| | 2006 | 308,693.6 | 11,044.5 | 91,111.3 | 851,173.5 | 1,262,022.9 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 2004 | 13,232.4 | 3,769.0 | 13,302.8 | 167,817.7 | 198,121.8 |
| | 2005 | 20,866.0 | 7,110.9 | 17,788.5 | 208,949.8 | 254,715.2 |
| | 2006 | 30,055.4 | 12,339.4 | 22,740.9 | 278,192.0 | 343,327.7 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 2004 | 13,220.1 | 8,191.8 | 4,460.5 | 48,628.4 | 74,500.8 |
| | 2005 | 23,409.2 | 12,841.6 | 6,749.4 | 75,510.0 | 118,510.1 |
| | 2006 | 37,206.6 | 18,413.0 | 9,430.6 | 107,406.1 | 172,456.5 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 2004 | 29,765.7 | 3,318.0 | 19,634.1 | 280,172.8 | 332,890.6 |
| | 2005 | 56,510.0 | 5,639.1 | 30,317.1 | 365,765.9 | 458,232.2 |
| | 2006 | 94,667.8 | 8,639.4 | 43,231.1 | 454,327.2 | 600,865.5 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 2004 | 19,891.0 | 5,129.4 | 9,247.5 | 125,207.0 | 159,474.8 |
| | 2005 | 36,199.5 | 6,077.1 | 16,270.3 | 160,490.2 | 219,037.0 |
| | 2006 | 59,962.6 | 14,565.5 | 25,603.2 | 196,083.6 | 296,214.9 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 2004 | 39,444.4 | 11,309.7 | 30,250.2 | 325,380.0 | 406,384.2 |
| | 2005 | 54,614.6 | 13,831.6 | 43,414.9 | 400,542.8 | 512,404.0 |
| | 2006 | 71,325.5 | 26,154.6 | 58,201.1 | 473,324.5 | 629,005.7 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 5.31*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Mobil Penumpang <i>Passenger Cars</i> | Mobil Bis <i>Buses</i> | Mobil Gerobak <i>Trucks</i> | Sepeda Motor <i>Motor Cycles</i> | Jumlah <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Kalimantan Timur | 2004 | 43,045.3 | 8,046.3 | 50,457.5 | 334,794.2 | 436,343.3 |
| | 2005 | 61,146.0 | 14,875.0 | 78,068.2 | 439,316.9 | 593,406.1 |
| | 2006 | 81,300.8 | 32,953.9 | 111,132.1 | 547,244.4 | 772,631.2 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 2004 | 18,817.5 | 14,912.6 | 15,765.3 | 70,887.6 | 120,383.0 |
| | 2005 | 22,957.5 | 16,758.8 | 18,270.2 | 110,768.6 | 168,755.1 |
| | 2006 | 27,152.2 | 29,352.3 | 20,629.6 | 158,380.9 | 235,515.0 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 2004 | 40,004.0 | 10,567.6 | 26,164.2 | 219,895.9 | 296,631.7 |
| | 2005 | 58,542.1 | 15,187.9 | 33,864.0 | 272,231.1 | 379,825.1 |
| | 2006 | 81,094.4 | 20,520.3 | 43,716.9 | 350,409.9 | 495,741.5 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 2004 | 84,459.6 | 18,296.9 | 45,227.0 | 212,851.3 | 360,834.7 |
| | 2005 | 119,611.6 | 32,096.4 | 73,891.9 | 249,035.7 | 474,635.7 |
| | 2006 | 158,506.6 | 50,335.9 | 109,922.0 | 282,397.6 | 601,162.0 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 2004 | 3,584.5 | 10,011.4 | 6,776.1 | 45,528.3 | 65,900.3 |
| | 2005 | 5,175.8 | 18,122.0 | 10,176.1 | 49,503.0 | 82,976.8 |
| | 2006 | 7,010.5 | 29,220.5 | 14,160.3 | 49,503.0 | 99,894.2 |
| Gorontalo | 2004 | 218.6 | 15.0 | 432.5 | 3,878.3 | 4,544.5 |
| | 2005 | 3,069.3 | 445.5 | 3,350.8 | 37,676.7 | 44,542.3 |
| | 2006 | 3,342.6 | 4,493.2 | 3,553.7 | 37,676.7 | 49,066.3 |
| M a l u k u | 2004 | 18,518.3 | 2,265.8 | 10,652.3 | 53,183.1 | 84,619.4 |
| | 2005 | 19,181.0 | 2,829.5 | 10,833.4 | 69,605.7 | 102,449.6 |
| | 2006 | 19,803.5 | 2,829.5 | 10,833.4 | 86,499.8 | 119,966.2 |
| Maluku Utara | 2004 | 47.1 | 11.6 | 88.1 | 367.6 | 514.5 |
| | 2005 | 51.2 | 14.3 | 92.9 | 377.9 | 536.4 |
| | 2006 | 60.1 | 17.8 | 142.1 | 442.8 | 662.8 |
| P a p u a | 2004 | 8,935.3 | 7,556.4 | 8,800.0 | 87,538.4 | 112,830.0 |
| | 2005 | 13,860.3 | 8,387.3 | 9,339.1 | 102,008.2 | 133,594.9 |
| | 2006 | 20,334.4 | 10,166.5 | 10,450.8 | 121,597.2 | 162,548.9 |
| INDONESIA | 2004 | 3,076,564.5 | 643,144.8 | 1,594,925.8 | 15,967,665.3 | 21,282,300.5 |
| | 2005 | 3,779,135.6 | 812,303.1 | 2,000,630.2 | 19,533,450.1 | 26,125,519.0 |
| | 2006 | 4,468,587.7 | 1,024,341.3 | 2,403,954.0 | 22,595,143.1 | 30,492,025.9 |

Sumber/ : Dihitung berdasarkan faktor pengali dari buku terbitan WHO No. 62 tahun 1982 yang berjudul
 Source "Rapid Assesment of Air, Water and Land Pollution" yang telah diterjemahkan dan disesuaikan
 dengan keadaan di Indonesia oleh Djajadiningrat dan Harsono 1993

Based on WHO Publication No.62, 1982 "Rapid Assesment of Air, Water and Land Pollution'
 which translated and adjusted with Indonesia situation by Djajadiningrat and Harsono in 1993

Tabel 5.32 Perkiraan besarnya Emisi Sulfur Oksida (SO_x) yang Berasal dari Kendaraan Bermotor menurut Provinsi dan Jenis Kendaraan, (Ton/tahun), 2004 - 2006
Table 5.32 Estimation of Sulfur Oxide (SO_x) Emission from Motorized Vehicle by Province and Type of Vehicle, (Ton/Year), 2004 - 2006

| Provinsi Province | Tahun Year | Mobil Penumpang Passenger Cars | Mobil Bis Buses | Mobil Gerobak Trucks | Sepeda Motor Motor Cycles | Jumlah Total |
|----------------------|---------------|---|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 2004 | 146.5 | 73.8 | 131.6 | 1,514.6 | 1,866.6 |
| | 2005 | 161.6 | 86.6 | 138.9 | 1,620.4 | 2,007.5 |
| | 2006 | 176.3 | 101.3 | 147.1 | 1,780.5 | 2,205.2 |
| Sumatera Utara | 2004 | 833.0 | 69.0 | 374.8 | 3,734.8 | 5,011.6 |
| | 2005 | 938.8 | 82.6 | 401.2 | 4,418.3 | 5,840.9 |
| | 2006 | 1,037.6 | 95.6 | 426.4 | 5,148.3 | 6,707.8 |
| Sumatera Barat | 2004 | 85.2 | 157.2 | 151.9 | 936.3 | 1,330.5 |
| | 2005 | 91.4 | 176.9 | 193.0 | 1,282.4 | 1,743.7 |
| | 2006 | 102.1 | 186.8 | 193.0 | 1,669.7 | 2,151.6 |
| R i a u | 2004 | 356.9 | 104.8 | 177.6 | 1,799.8 | 2,439.2 |
| | 2005 | 533.7 | 108.1 | 230.3 | 2,428.5 | 3,300.5 |
| | 2006 | 746.3 | 110.9 | 284.9 | 2,428.5 | 3,570.6 |
| Jambi | 2004 | 87.6 | 24.7 | 77.7 | 880.4 | 1,070.4 |
| | 2005 | 117.1 | 36.8 | 125.3 | 1,320.1 | 1,599.3 |
| | 2006 | 148.2 | 50.7 | 184.1 | 1,838.2 | 2,221.2 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 2004 | 242.4 | 50.5 | 176.6 | 932.6 | 1,402.0 |
| | 2005 | 385.1 | 72.8 | 195.7 | 1,298.3 | 1,951.9 |
| | 2006 | 559.0 | 97.7 | 212.9 | 1,694.4 | 2,563.9 |
| Bengkulu | 2004 | 34.6 | 2.9 | 39.3 | 250.4 | 327.3 |
| | 2005 | 42.4 | 3.2 | 53.2 | 375.4 | 474.2 |
| | 2006 | 50.8 | 5.8 | 68.8 | 519.4 | 644.8 |
| Lampung | 2004 | 139.0 | 10.1 | 133.8 | 1,061.5 | 1,344.4 |
| | 2005 | 157.1 | 16.2 | 144.3 | 1,404.0 | 1,721.7 |
| | 2006 | 173.9 | 25.4 | 154.9 | 1,756.7 | 2,110.9 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2004 | 20.8 | 37.9 | 35.2 | 486.8 | 580.7 |
| | 2005 | 21.5 | 43.3 | 36.6 | 510.5 | 611.9 |
| | 2006 | 22.0 | 46.4 | 36.6 | 523.0 | 628.0 |
| Kepulauan Riau | 2005 | 98.0 | 20.6 | 47.1 | 800.5 | 966.2 |
| | 2006 | 192.1 | 30.6 | 65.4 | 880.4 | 1,168.5 |
| DKI Jakarta | 2004 | 4,465.9 | 994.7 | 1,265.9 | 9,950.3 | 16,676.9 |
| | 2005 | 4,950.0 | 1,253.3 | 1,645.6 | 13,651.9 | 21,500.8 |
| | 2006 | 5,435.9 | 1,508.4 | 2,049.6 | 15,970.5 | 24,964.4 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 5.32*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Mobil Penumpang <i>Passenger Cars</i> | Mobil Bis <i>Buses</i> | Mobil Gerobak <i>Trucks</i> | Sepeda Motor <i>Motor Cycles</i> | Jumlah <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Jawa Barat | 2004 | 1,050.7 | 264.1 | 676.5 | 3,433.7 | 5,425.0 |
| | 2005 | 1,119.9 | 299.4 | 816.3 | 3,617.4 | 5,852.9 |
| | 2006 | 1,190.9 | 331.0 | 954.9 | 3,786.0 | 6,262.8 |
| Jawa Tengah | 2004 | 392.3 | 81.1 | 726.4 | 10,453.9 | 11,653.8 |
| | 2005 | 524.8 | 96.5 | 844.8 | 12,952.4 | 14,418.4 |
| | 2006 | 662.8 | 110.9 | 960.0 | 15,387.7 | 17,121.4 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 2004 | 206.9 | 25.0 | 95.7 | 1,948.2 | 2,275.8 |
| | 2005 | 267.2 | 37.1 | 127.9 | 2,426.5 | 2,858.7 |
| | 2006 | 328.8 | 51.1 | 167.3 | 2,893.1 | 3,440.2 |
| Jawa Timur | 2004 | 1,422.1 | 35.8 | 728.0 | 11,053.8 | 13,239.6 |
| | 2005 | 1,842.2 | 43.6 | 845.5 | 12,085.1 | 14,816.5 |
| | 2006 | 2,266.3 | 51.4 | 954.7 | 13,242.9 | 16,515.2 |
| Banten | 2004 | 64.2 | 39.6 | 46.0 | 479.6 | 629.4 |
| | 2005 | 65.0 | 40.0 | 44.5 | 721.0 | 870.6 |
| | 2006 | 67.4 | 43.5 | 44.5 | 914.4 | 1,069.8 |
| B a l i | 2004 | 612.1 | 26.3 | 177.8 | 2,601.6 | 3,417.8 |
| | 2005 | 869.6 | 33.8 | 254.8 | 2,855.5 | 4,013.6 |
| | 2006 | 1,154.3 | 41.3 | 340.7 | 3,182.8 | 4,719.1 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 2004 | 49.5 | 14.1 | 49.7 | 627.5 | 740.8 |
| | 2005 | 78.0 | 26.6 | 66.5 | 781.3 | 952.5 |
| | 2006 | 112.4 | 46.1 | 85.0 | 1,040.2 | 1,283.8 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 2004 | 49.4 | 30.6 | 16.7 | 181.8 | 278.6 |
| | 2005 | 87.5 | 48.0 | 25.2 | 282.4 | 443.1 |
| | 2006 | 139.1 | 68.9 | 35.3 | 401.6 | 644.9 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 2004 | 111.3 | 12.4 | 73.4 | 1,047.7 | 1,244.8 |
| | 2005 | 211.3 | 21.1 | 113.4 | 1,367.7 | 1,713.5 |
| | 2006 | 354.0 | 32.3 | 161.7 | 1,698.9 | 2,246.8 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 2004 | 74.4 | 19.2 | 34.6 | 468.2 | 596.3 |
| | 2005 | 135.4 | 22.7 | 60.8 | 600.1 | 819.0 |
| | 2006 | 224.2 | 54.5 | 95.7 | 733.2 | 1,107.6 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 2004 | 147.5 | 42.3 | 113.1 | 1,216.7 | 1,519.6 |
| | 2005 | 204.2 | 51.7 | 162.3 | 1,497.8 | 1,916.0 |
| | 2006 | 266.7 | 97.8 | 217.6 | 1,769.9 | 2,352.1 |

Lanjutan Tabel / Continued Table 5.32

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Mobil Penumpang <i>Passenger Cars</i> | Mobil Bis <i>Buses</i> | Mobil Gerobak <i>Trucks</i> | Sepeda Motor <i>Motor Cycles</i> | Jumlah <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Kalimantan Timur | 2004 | 161.0 | 30.1 | 188.7 | 1,251.9 | 1,631.6 |
| | 2005 | 228.6 | 55.6 | 291.9 | 1,642.7 | 2,218.9 |
| | 2006 | 304.0 | 123.2 | 415.6 | 2,046.3 | 2,889.1 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 2004 | 70.4 | 55.8 | 59.0 | 265.1 | 450.2 |
| | 2005 | 85.8 | 62.7 | 68.3 | 414.2 | 631.0 |
| | 2006 | 101.5 | 109.8 | 77.1 | 592.2 | 880.7 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 2004 | 149.6 | 39.5 | 97.8 | 822.3 | 1,109.2 |
| | 2005 | 218.9 | 56.8 | 126.6 | 1,018.0 | 1,420.3 |
| | 2006 | 303.2 | 76.7 | 163.5 | 1,310.3 | 1,853.7 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 2004 | 315.8 | 68.4 | 169.1 | 795.9 | 1,349.3 |
| | 2005 | 447.3 | 120.0 | 276.3 | 931.2 | 1,774.8 |
| | 2006 | 592.7 | 188.2 | 411.0 | 1,056.0 | 2,247.9 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 2004 | 13.4 | 37.4 | 25.3 | 170.2 | 246.4 |
| | 2005 | 19.4 | 67.8 | 38.1 | 185.1 | 310.3 |
| | 2006 | 26.2 | 109.3 | 52.9 | 185.1 | 373.5 |
| Gorontalo | 2004 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 14.5 | 17.0 |
| | 2005 | 11.5 | 1.7 | 12.5 | 140.9 | 166.6 |
| | 2006 | 12.5 | 16.8 | 13.3 | 140.9 | 183.5 |
| M a l u k u | 2004 | 69.2 | 8.5 | 39.8 | 198.9 | 316.4 |
| | 2005 | 71.7 | 10.6 | 40.5 | 260.3 | 383.1 |
| | 2006 | 74.1 | 10.6 | 40.5 | 323.5 | 448.6 |
| Maluku Utara | 2004 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| | 2005 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| | 2006 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 2.5 |
| P a p u a | 2004 | 33.4 | 28.3 | 32.9 | 327.3 | 421.9 |
| | 2005 | 51.8 | 31.4 | 34.9 | 381.4 | 499.6 |
| | 2006 | 76.0 | 38.0 | 39.1 | 454.7 | 607.8 |
| INDONESIA | 2004 | 11,504.2 | 2,404.9 | 5,963.9 | 59,708.2 | 79,581.3 |
| | 2005 | 14,131.4 | 3,037.5 | 7,481.0 | 73,352.6 | 98,002.4 |
| | 2006 | 16,709.5 | 3,830.3 | 8,989.1 | 84,490.4 | 114,019.3 |

Sumber/ : Dihitung berdasarkan faktor pengali dari buku terbitan WHO No. 62 tahun 1982 yang berjudul
 Source "Rapid Assesment of Air, Water and Land Pollution" yang telah diterjemahkan dan disesuaikan dengan keadaan di Indonesia oleh Djajadiningrat dan Harsono 1993

Based on WHO Publication No.62, 1982 "Rapid Assesment of Air, Water and Land Pollution'
 which translated and adjusted with Indonesia situation by Djajadiningrat and Harsono in 1993

Tabel 5.33 Perkiraan besarnya Emisi Debu yang Berasal dari Kendaraan Bermotor menurut Provinsi dan Jenis Kendaraan, (Ton/tahun), 2004 - 2006
Table 5.33 Estimation of Dust Emission from Motorized Vehicle by Province and Type of Vehicle, (Ton/Year), 2004 - 2006

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Mobil Penumpang <i>Passenger Cars</i> | Mobil Bis <i>Buses</i> | Mobil Gerobak <i>Trucks</i> | Sepeda Motor <i>Motor Cycles</i> | Jumlah <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 2004 | 188.4 | 94.8 | 169.2 | 1,947.4 | 2,399.9 |
| | 2005 | 207.8 | 111.3 | 178.6 | 2,083.3 | 2,581.0 |
| | 2006 | 226.6 | 130.3 | 189.1 | 2,289.2 | 2,835.2 |
| Sumatera Utara | 2004 | 1,071.0 | 88.7 | 481.9 | 4,801.9 | 6,443.5 |
| | 2005 | 1,207.1 | 106.2 | 515.8 | 5,680.6 | 7,509.8 |
| | 2006 | 1,334.0 | 122.9 | 548.2 | 6,619.2 | 8,624.4 |
| Sumatera Barat | 2004 | 109.6 | 202.1 | 195.3 | 1,203.8 | 1,710.7 |
| | 2005 | 117.5 | 227.5 | 248.1 | 1,648.8 | 2,241.8 |
| | 2006 | 131.3 | 240.2 | 248.1 | 2,146.7 | 2,766.3 |
| R i a u | 2004 | 458.9 | 134.8 | 228.4 | 2,314.0 | 3,136.1 |
| | 2005 | 686.2 | 138.9 | 296.1 | 2,722.7 | 3,843.9 |
| | 2006 | 959.5 | 142.6 | 366.4 | 3,122.3 | 4,590.7 |
| Jambi | 2004 | 112.6 | 31.8 | 99.8 | 1,132.0 | 1,376.2 |
| | 2005 | 150.5 | 47.4 | 161.0 | 1,697.3 | 2,056.2 |
| | 2006 | 190.5 | 65.2 | 236.7 | 2,363.4 | 2,855.8 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 2004 | 311.6 | 64.9 | 227.1 | 1,199.0 | 1,802.6 |
| | 2005 | 495.2 | 93.5 | 251.6 | 1,669.3 | 2,509.6 |
| | 2006 | 718.7 | 125.6 | 273.7 | 2,178.5 | 3,296.4 |
| Bengkulu | 2004 | 44.5 | 3.7 | 50.5 | 322.0 | 420.8 |
| | 2005 | 54.6 | 4.1 | 68.4 | 482.7 | 609.7 |
| | 2006 | 65.3 | 7.4 | 88.5 | 667.8 | 829.1 |
| Lampung | 2004 | 178.7 | 13.0 | 172.0 | 1,364.7 | 1,728.5 |
| | 2005 | 202.0 | 20.9 | 185.5 | 1,805.2 | 2,213.6 |
| | 2006 | 223.6 | 32.7 | 199.1 | 2,258.6 | 2,714.0 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2004 | 26.7 | 48.7 | 45.3 | 625.9 | 746.6 |
| | 2005 | 27.7 | 55.7 | 47.0 | 656.4 | 786.8 |
| | 2006 | 28.3 | 59.6 | 47.0 | 672.5 | 807.4 |
| Kepulauan Riau | 2005 | 126.0 | 26.5 | 60.6 | 1,029.2 | 1,242.3 |
| | 2006 | 247.0 | 39.3 | 84.1 | 1,131.9 | 1,502.4 |
| DKI Jakarta | 2004 | 5,741.9 | 1,278.9 | 1,627.6 | 12,793.3 | 21,441.7 |
| | 2005 | 6,364.3 | 1,611.4 | 2,115.7 | 17,552.4 | 27,643.9 |
| | 2006 | 6,989.0 | 1,939.4 | 2,635.2 | 20,533.5 | 32,097.0 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 5.33*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Mobil Penumpang <i>Passenger Cars</i> | Mobil Bis <i>Buses</i> | Mobil Gerobak <i>Trucks</i> | Sepeda Motor <i>Motor Cycles</i> | Jumlah <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Jawa Barat | 2004 | 1,351.0 | 339.6 | 869.8 | 4,414.7 | 6,975.1 |
| | 2005 | 1,439.8 | 384.9 | 1,049.5 | 4,650.9 | 7,525.2 |
| | 2006 | 1,531.2 | 425.6 | 1,227.8 | 4,867.7 | 8,052.2 |
| Jawa Tengah | 2004 | 504.4 | 104.3 | 934.0 | 13,440.7 | 14,983.4 |
| | 2005 | 674.8 | 124.0 | 1,086.1 | 16,653.0 | 18,537.9 |
| | 2006 | 852.2 | 142.5 | 1,234.3 | 19,784.2 | 22,013.3 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 2004 | 266.0 | 32.1 | 123.0 | 2,504.9 | 2,926.0 |
| | 2005 | 343.6 | 47.6 | 164.4 | 3,119.8 | 3,675.5 |
| | 2006 | 422.8 | 65.7 | 215.0 | 3,719.7 | 4,423.2 |
| Jawa Timur | 2004 | 1,828.4 | 46.0 | 935.9 | 14,212.0 | 17,022.4 |
| | 2005 | 2,368.5 | 56.1 | 1,087.1 | 15,538.0 | 19,049.7 |
| | 2006 | 2,913.8 | 66.0 | 1,227.4 | 17,026.6 | 21,233.8 |
| Banten | 2004 | 82.6 | 51.0 | 59.1 | 616.6 | 809.3 |
| | 2005 | 83.6 | 51.5 | 57.2 | 927.0 | 1,119.3 |
| | 2006 | 86.6 | 56.0 | 57.2 | 1,175.6 | 1,375.4 |
| B a l i | 2004 | 787.0 | 33.9 | 228.6 | 3,344.9 | 4,394.4 |
| | 2005 | 1,118.0 | 43.4 | 327.6 | 3,671.3 | 5,160.4 |
| | 2006 | 1,484.1 | 53.1 | 438.0 | 4,092.2 | 6,067.4 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 2004 | 63.6 | 18.1 | 64.0 | 806.8 | 952.5 |
| | 2005 | 100.3 | 34.2 | 85.5 | 1,004.6 | 1,224.6 |
| | 2006 | 144.5 | 59.3 | 109.3 | 1,337.5 | 1,650.6 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 2004 | 63.6 | 39.4 | 21.4 | 233.8 | 358.2 |
| | 2005 | 112.5 | 61.7 | 32.4 | 363.0 | 569.8 |
| | 2006 | 178.9 | 88.5 | 45.3 | 516.4 | 829.1 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 2004 | 143.1 | 16.0 | 94.4 | 1,347.0 | 1,600.4 |
| | 2005 | 271.7 | 27.1 | 145.8 | 1,758.5 | 2,203.0 |
| | 2006 | 455.1 | 41.5 | 207.8 | 2,184.3 | 2,888.8 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 2004 | 95.6 | 24.7 | 44.5 | 602.0 | 766.7 |
| | 2005 | 174.0 | 29.2 | 78.2 | 771.6 | 1,053.1 |
| | 2006 | 288.3 | 70.0 | 123.1 | 942.7 | 1,424.1 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 2004 | 189.6 | 54.4 | 145.4 | 1,564.3 | 1,953.8 |
| | 2005 | 262.6 | 66.5 | 208.7 | 1,925.7 | 2,463.5 |
| | 2006 | 342.9 | 125.7 | 279.8 | 2,275.6 | 3,024.1 |

Lanjutan Tabel / Continued Table 5.33

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Tahun <i>Year</i> | Mobil Penumpang <i>Passenger Cars</i> | Mobil Bis <i>Buses</i> | Mobil Gerobak <i>Trucks</i> | Sepeda Motor <i>Motor Cycles</i> | Jumlah <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Kalimantan Timur | 2004 | 206.9 | 38.7 | 242.6 | 1,609.6 | 2,097.8 |
| | 2005 | 294.0 | 71.5 | 375.3 | 2,112.1 | 2,852.9 |
| | 2006 | 390.9 | 158.4 | 534.3 | 2,631.0 | 3,714.6 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 2004 | 90.5 | 71.7 | 75.8 | 340.8 | 578.8 |
| | 2005 | 110.4 | 80.6 | 87.8 | 532.5 | 811.3 |
| | 2006 | 130.5 | 141.1 | 99.2 | 761.4 | 1,132.3 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 2004 | 192.3 | 50.8 | 125.8 | 1,057.2 | 1,426.1 |
| | 2005 | 281.5 | 73.0 | 162.8 | 1,308.8 | 1,826.1 |
| | 2006 | 389.9 | 98.7 | 210.2 | 1,684.7 | 2,383.4 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 2004 | 406.1 | 88.0 | 217.4 | 1,023.3 | 1,734.8 |
| | 2005 | 575.1 | 154.3 | 355.2 | 1,197.3 | 2,281.9 |
| | 2006 | 762.1 | 242.0 | 528.5 | 1,357.7 | 2,890.2 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 2004 | 17.2 | 48.1 | 32.6 | 218.9 | 316.8 |
| | 2005 | 24.9 | 87.1 | 48.9 | 238.0 | 398.9 |
| | 2006 | 33.7 | 140.5 | 68.1 | 238.0 | 480.3 |
| Gorontalo | 2004 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 18.6 | 21.8 |
| | 2005 | 14.8 | 2.1 | 16.1 | 181.1 | 214.1 |
| | 2006 | 16.1 | 21.6 | 17.1 | 181.1 | 235.9 |
| M a l u k u | 2004 | 89.0 | 10.9 | 51.2 | 255.7 | 406.8 |
| | 2005 | 92.2 | 13.6 | 52.1 | 334.6 | 492.5 |
| | 2006 | 95.2 | 13.6 | 52.1 | 415.9 | 576.8 |
| Maluku Utara | 2004 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| | 2005 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| | 2006 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 3.2 |
| P a p u a | 2004 | 43.0 | 36.3 | 42.3 | 420.9 | 542.5 |
| | 2005 | 66.6 | 40.3 | 44.9 | 490.4 | 642.3 |
| | 2006 | 97.8 | 48.9 | 50.2 | 584.6 | 781.5 |
| INDONESIA | 2004 | 14,791.2 | 3,092.0 | 7,667.9 | 76,767.6 | 102,318.8 |
| | 2005 | 18,168.9 | 3,905.3 | 9,618.4 | 93,910.8 | 125,603.5 |
| | 2006 | 21,483.6 | 4,924.7 | 11,557.5 | 108,630.5 | 146,596.3 |

Sumber/ : Dihitung berdasarkan faktor pengali dari buku terbitan WHO No. 62 tahun 1982 yang berjudul
 Source "Rapid Assesment of Air, Water and Land Pollution" yang telah diterjemahkan dan disesuaikan
 dengan keadaan di Indonesia oleh Djajadiningrat dan Harsono 1993

Based on WHO Publication No.62, 1982 "Rapid Assesment of Air, Water and Land Pollution'
 which translated and adjusted with Indonesia situation by Djajadiningrat and Harsono in 1993

Tabel 5.34 Konsumsi BBM menurut Jenis Kegiatan (juta liter), 1994 - 2006
Table 5.34 Consumption Fuel by Activities (million litres), 1994 - 2006

| Kegiatan <i>Activities</i> | Transportasi <i>Transportation</i> | Industri <i>Industry</i> | Rumah Tangga <i>Household</i> | Listrik <i>Electricity</i> |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1994 | 17,990.00 | 9,197.00 | 8,804.00 | 3,831.00 |
| 1995 | 19,640.00 | 9,926.00 | 9,145.00 | 2,969.00 |
| 1996 | 21,824.00 | 10,292.00 | 9,682.00 | 3,331.00 |
| 1997 | 23,873.00 | 10,681.00 | 9,878.00 | 5,899.00 |
| 1998 | 23,208.00 | 10,453.00 | 10,055.00 | 4,379.00 |
| 1999 | 23,395.69 | 11,572.84 | 11,851.53 | 3,956.21 |
| 2000 | 25,547.80 | 11,861.71 | 12,406.93 | 5,008.29 |
| 2001 | 26,247.94 | 12,384.18 | 12,241.74 | 5,017.03 |
| 2002 | 27,328.71 | 12,338.29 | 11,625.17 | 6,505.12 |
| 2003 | 60,291.00 | 11,197.00 | 11,704.00 | 7,852.00 |
| 2004 | 26,820.00 | 6,556.00 | 9,846.00 | 6,914.00 |
| 2005 | 32,693.38 | 11,750.03 | 11,294.68 | 9,003.02 |
| 2006 | 20,736.36 | 7,515.78 | 7,064.27 | 6,768.59 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Energi & Sumber Daya Mineral, Statistik Minyak dan Gas Bumi 1986 - 2006

Source Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources, 1986 - 2006 Indonesia Oil and Gas Statistics

Tabel 5.35 Pemakaian Energi termasuk Biomasa menurut Kegiatan (SBM), 1990 - 2005
Table 5.35 Energy Used included Biomasa by Activities (SBM), 1990 - 2005

| Kegiatan <i>Activities</i> | Industri <i>Industry</i> | Rumah Tangga dan Komersial <i>Household</i> <i>dan Comercial</i> | Transportasi <i>Transportation</i> | Lainnya <i>Others</i> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1990 | 122,133,236 | 234,156,751 | 76,183,165 | 17,242,124 |
| 1991 | 126,822,149 | 239,489,470 | 82,585,858 | 18,907,605 |
| 1992 | 138,542,214 | 245,056,020 | 91,208,574 | 19,695,171 |
| 1993 | 147,902,526 | 251,463,057 | 96,713,155 | 23,616,709 |
| 1994 | 159,806,509 | 256,977,897 | 98,186,850 | 25,992,161 |
| 1995 | 170,715,218 | 263,135,537 | 105,866,938 | 29,309,737 |
| 1996 | 171,979,585 | 269,328,082 | 116,188,580 | 33,018,473 |
| 1997 | 182,394,353 | 280,027,700 | 122,833,390 | 34,405,542 |
| 1998 | 181,782,609 | 287,104,819 | 123,558,396 | 25,493,372 |
| 1999 | 218,889,442 | 293,319,427 | 128,833,837 | 25,363,123 |
| 2000 | 243,099,720 | 302,767,222 | 137,440,303 | 26,138,118 |
| 2001 | 252,833,277 | 311,248,029 | 144,997,120 | 26,867,603 |
| 2002 | 249,771,970 | 319,441,807 | 150,920,875 | 27,460,070 |
| 2003 | 239,025,523 | 327,464,649 | 158,092,356 | 27,787,113 |
| 2004 | 268,510,753 | 334,240,571 | 170,298,970 | 28,168,056 |
| 2005 | 273,078,308 | 339,544,466 | 175,540,405 | 28,599,742 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Energi & Sumber Daya Mineral, Statistik Ekonomi Energi, 2006

Source Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources, 2006, Economy Statistic of Energi

Tabel 5.36 Jumlah dan Persentase Rumah Tangga yang Tinggal di Wilayah Marginal menurut Provinsi, 2005
Table 5.36 Number and Percentage of Household Live in Marginal Area by Province, 2005

| Provinsi Province | Bantaran Sungai <i>Ringk Bank</i> | | Dibawah Jaringan Tenggangan Tinggi <i>Under High Voltage Electrical Transmision</i> | | Permukiman Kumuh <i>Slum area</i> | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| | Jumlah RT <i>Number of Household</i> | Persentase <i>Percentage</i> | Jumlah RT <i>Num. of Hh</i> | Persentase <i>Percentage</i> | Jumlah RT <i>Num. of Hh</i> | Persentase <i>Percentage</i> |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 287 | 0.54 | - | 0.00 | 365 | 0.69 |
| Sumatera Utara | 5,812 | 1.48 | 374 | 0.10 | 14,101 | 3.59 |
| Sumatera Barat | 501 | 0.30 | 550 | 0.33 | 501 | 0.30 |
| Riau | 2,167 | 2.95 | 973 | 0.98 | 5,991 | 5.41 |
| Jambi | 2,751 | 2.71 | 55 | 0.05 | 3,038 | 2.99 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 10,001 | 3.45 | 479 | 0.17 | 14,051 | 4.85 |
| Bengkulu | 168 | 0.27 | 63 | 0.10 | 1,115 | 1.79 |
| Lampung | 1,694 | 1.02 | 96 | 0.06 | 7,049 | 4.23 |
| Bangka Belitung | 220 | 0.62 | - | 0.04 | 363 | 1.02 |
| DKI Jakarta | 22,654 | 1.31 | 14,338 | 0.83 | 199,603 | 11.53 |
| Jawa Barat | 6,346 | 1.43 | 900 | 0.20 | 39,635 | 8.92 |
| Jawa Tengah | 1,254 | 0.38 | 2,975 | 0.91 | 3,940 | 1.51 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 3,247 | 3.16 | - | 0.00 | 1,039 | 1.01 |
| Jawa Timur | 11,265 | 1.82 | 713 | 0.12 | 12,985 | 2.10 |
| Banten | 4,703 | 1.22 | 1,529 | 0.39 | 10,757 | 2.92 |
| Bali | 1,998 | 1.91 | 45 | 0.04 | 516 | 0.49 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 450 | 0.56 | - | 0.00 | 743 | 0.92 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 440 | 0.81 | - | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 3,712 | 3.14 | 192 | 0.16 | 7,973 | 6.75 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 3,153 | 7.01 | - | 0.00 | 3,085 | 6.86 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 17,541 | 12.14 | 132 | 0.09 | 10,312 | 7.14 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 7,156 | 5.02 | 573 | 4.00 | 9,614 | 6.75 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 3,040 | 3.05 | 161 | 0.16 | 2,516 | 2.52 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 2,653 | 4.30 | - | 0.00 | 548 | 0.89 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 315 | 0.13 | 60 | 0.02 | 24,338 | 9.74 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 955 | 1.80 | - | 0.00 | 2,524 | 4.77 |
| Gorontalo | 1,841 | 4.88 | - | 0.00 | 302 | 0.80 |
| Maluku | 689 | 1.33 | - | 0.00 | 1,481 | 2.87 |
| Maluku Utara | 12 | 0.07 | - | 0.00 | 797 | 2.96 |
| Papua | 1,866 | 8.45 | 20 | 0.05 | 4,020 | 10.74 |
| INDONESIA | 118,891 | 0.22 | 24,228 | 0.04 | 383,302 | 0.71 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Diolah dari Potensi Desa 2005
Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2005 Calculation Village Potential

Tabel 5.37 Persentase Rumah Tangga dengan Dinding Terluas Terbuat dari Bambu dan Lainnya menurut Provinsi, 2001 - 2006
Table 5.37 Percentage of Households with Bamboo Wall and Others by Province, 2001 - 2006

| Provinsi Province | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2006 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | - | - | 3.91 | 2.40 | 4.22 |
| Sumatera Utara | 6.89 | 6.74 | 5.27 | 5.34 | 6.05 |
| Sumatera Barat | 3.18 | 2.05 | 1.78 | 1.86 | 1.76 |
| Riau | 2.64 | 1.6 | 1.43 | 1.86 | 1.38 |
| Jambi | 1.99 | 1.42 | 1.72 | 1.44 | 0.71 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 3.43 | 3.78 | 3.06 | 2.58 | 2.36 |
| Bengkulu | 4.02 | 3.73 | 3.12 | 2.33 | 3.14 |
| Lampung | 19.87 | 20.12 | 16.59 | 14.78 | 15.58 |
| Bangka Belitung | 4.62 | 3.73 | 1.87 | 1.8 | 2.81 |
| Kep Riau | - | - | - | - | 2.26 |
| DKI Jakarta | 2.26 | 0.95 | 1.46 | 1.28 | 1.08 |
| Jawa Barat | 28.51 | 24.39 | 23.32 | 20.42 | 20.94 |
| Jawa Tengah | 15.37 | 13.69 | 12.11 | 10.32 | 10.07 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 12.12 | 11.02 | 10.09 | 10.63 | 11.92 |
| Jawa Timur | 17.2 | 16.37 | 14.99 | 13.23 | 12.37 |
| Banten | 21.25 | 21.34 | 19.16 | 19.48 | 17.54 |
| Bali | 6.55 | 5.57 | 4.47 | 5.58 | 4.43 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 30.93 | 30.9 | 27.03 | 27.2 | 23.95 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 65.61 | 65.42 | 64.58 | 62.03 | 61.56 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 21.32 | 28.78 | 26.93 | 25.45 | 23.58 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 2.12 | 1.01 | 1.35 | 1.29 | 0.74 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 1.86 | 1.5 | 0.98 | 1.25 | 1.33 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 0.66 | 0.81 | 0.82 | 1 | 0.97 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 7.76 | 7.03 | 7.01 | 4.66 | 6.68 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 7.85 | 8.24 | 5.32 | 4.86 | 3.61 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 22.58 | 20.75 | 19.34 | 18.72 | 18.17 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 8.96 | 10.25 | 9.16 | 6.63 | 6.3 |
| Gorontalo | 29.47 | 28.43 | 24.59 | 27.38 | 24.05 |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | - | 12.21 |
| Maluku | 10.52 | - | 7.08 | 9.98 | 6.86 |
| Maluku Utara | 11.02 | - | 7.68 | 5.38 | 5.96 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | - | - | - | - | 15.06 |
| Papua | 10.11 | - | 9.21 | 7.83 | 6.32 |
| INDONESIA | 16.89 | 15.71 | 14.21 | 12.86 | 12.62 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Statistik Kesejahteraan Rakyat, 2001 - 2006

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2001 - 2006 Welfare Statistics

* keterangan : Tahun 2005 tidak publikasi/Unpublish

Tabel 5.38 Persentase Rumah Tangga dengan Atap Terluas Terbuat dari Ijuk, Daun-Daunan dan Lainnya menurut Provinsi, 2001 - 2006
Table 5.38 Percentage of Households with Sugar Palm Fiber/Leaves Roof and Others by Province, 2001 - 2006

| Provinsi Province | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2006 |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | - | - | 18.83 | 18.90 | 20.03 |
| Sumatera Utara | 9.74 | 9.81 | 9.26 | 8.50 | 8.08 |
| Sumatera Barat | 2.92 | 2.37 | 2.27 | 2.61 | 2.56 |
| Riau | 10.97 | 8.62 | 8.39 | 7.57 | 5.81 |
| Jambi | 4.67 | 3.34 | 2.61 | 2.42 | 2.86 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 4.96 | 5.71 | 4.76 | 3.29 | 4.45 |
| Bengkulu | 0.71 | 0.51 | 0.57 | 0.69 | 0.57 |
| Lampung | 1.81 | 2.16 | 1.18 | 0.98 | 1.28 |
| Bangka Belitung | 8.17 | 8.74 | 7.44 | 5.35 | 3.59 |
| Kep Riau | - | | | | 8.84 |
| DKI Jakarta | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.28 | 0.07 | 0.82 |
| Jawa Barat | 1.68 | 0.52 | 0.38 | 0.50 | 0.44 |
| Jawa Tengah | 0.39 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.26 | 0.21 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 0.03 | 0.08 | - | - | - |
| Jawa Timur | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.16 |
| Banten | 4.80 | 6.06 | 4.16 | 4.69 | 4.95 |
| Bali | 1.92 | 1.45 | 1.22 | 1.74 | 0.78 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 15.74 | 12.49 | 13.56 | 11.49 | 9.26 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 37.02 | 35.01 | 33.94 | 29.22 | 29.38 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 19.28 | 17.06 | 15.88 | 14.24 | 13.29 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 10.27 | 9.85 | 7.31 | 6.91 | 7.43 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 32.24 | 30.03 | 27.60 | 25.92 | 23.36 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 5.45 | 5.26 | 3.22 | 2.97 | 2.52 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 8.86 | 8.82 | 7.92 | 5.46 | 6.45 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 35.62 | 32.87 | 29.25 | 26.50 | 26.65 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 16.02 | 14.83 | 13.65 | 12.74 | 9.13 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 38.77 | 35.53 | 33.06 | 31.12 | 30.54 |
| Gorontolo | 29.08 | 29.02 | 24.63 | 22.73 | 20.59 |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | | | | 32.21 |
| Maluku | 27.5 | - | 28.22 | 28.34 | 25.28 |
| Maluku Utara | 23.62 | - | 22.90 | 13.64 | 19.93 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | - | | | | 16.79 |
| Papua | 39.57 | - | 37.98 | 33.96 | 45.85 |
| INDONESIA | 5.61 | 4.69 | 4.99 | 4.63 | 4.65 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Statistik Kesejahteraan Rakyat, 2001 - 2006

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2001 - 2006 Welfare Statistics

* Keterangan : Tahun 2005 tidak publikasi/Unpublish

Tabel 5.39 Persentase Rumah Tangga dengan Lantai Terluas dari Tanah menurut Provinsi, 2001 - 2006
Table 5.39 Percentage of Households with Earth Floor by Province, 2001 - 2006

| Provinsi Province | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2006 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | - | - | 12.02 | 9.91 | 15.87 |
| Sumatera Utara | 5.40 | 5.56 | 5.12 | 4.33 | 6.61 |
| Sumatera Barat | 2.66 | 3.19 | 2.65 | 2.60 | 3.89 |
| Riau | 5.54 | 4.85 | 5.62 | 4.04 | 6.00 |
| Jambi | 10.19 | 8.24 | 8.02 | 6.72 | 6.43 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 13.98 | 14.63 | 13.17 | 11.67 | 7.52 |
| Bengkulu | 9.94 | 13.86 | 10.10 | 10.14 | 12.03 |
| Lampung | 31.04 | 29.52 | 29.02 | 24.66 | 10.23 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2.53 | 2.09 | 2.82 | 2.74 | 24.82 |
| Kep Riau | - | - | - | - | 11.18 |
| DKI Jakarta | 2.66 | 3.24 | 4.91 | 3.85 | 4.44 |
| Jawa Barat | 6.69 | 7.29 | 8.38 | 7.54 | 8.93 |
| Jawa Tengah | 37.43 | 34.34 | 34.20 | 31.48 | 31.33 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 15.26 | 15.41 | 13.10 | 11.86 | 13.34 |
| Jawa Timur | 28.05 | 27.46 | 25.44 | 22.64 | 23.94 |
| Banten | 11.46 | 9.99 | 9.89 | 10.20 | 13.95 |
| Bali | 7.59 | 5.89 | 6.05 | 6.79 | 6.11 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 19.75 | 18.75 | 18.39 | 16.11 | 16.97 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 47.59 | 47.13 | 46.89 | 45.79 | 47.92 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 2.47 | 2.48 | 3.16 | 3.36 | 3.03 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 4.28 | 3.37 | 3.41 | 3.61 | 5.16 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 2.58 | 2.95 | 4.03 | 3.29 | 3.53 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 3.48 | 2.74 | 3.58 | 4.69 | 4.44 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 8.91 | 9.30 | 8.25 | 6.82 | 9.50 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 17.45 | 15.80 | 15.02 | 13.95 | 12.51 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 4.89 | 5.01 | 4.59 | 4.49 | 6.24 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 12.90 | 13.54 | 11.91 | 11.47 | 14.32 |
| Gorontalo | 17.18 | 14.34 | 12.99 | 12.72 | 13.76 |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | - | 8.83 |
| Maluku | 24.03 | - | 22.18 | 17.67 | 23.16 |
| Maluku Utara | 15.18 | - | 30.38 | 19.02 | 26.09 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | - | - | - | - | 19.68 |
| Papua | 18.49 | - | 24.81 | 21.87 | 30.96 |
| INDONESIA | 17.55 | 16.79 | 16.86 | 15.10 | 16.35 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Statistik Kesejahteraan Rakyat, 2001 - 2006

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2001 - 2006 Welfare Statistics

* keterangan>Note : Tahun 2005 tidak publikasi/Un-publish

Tabel 5.40 **Percentase Rumah Tangga dengan Luas Lantai Kurang dari 20 m² menurut Provinsi, 2002 - 2006**
Table **Percentage of Households with Less than 20 m² Floor Area by Province, 2002 - 2006**

| Provinsi Province | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | - | 1.09 | 1.28 | - | 3.02 |
| Sumatera Utara | 2.40 | 1.70 | 1.84 | 2.48 | 3.14 |
| Sumatera Barat | 4.83 | 3.97 | 3.93 | 4.62 | 5.97 |
| Riau | 2.80 | 3.31 | 2.50 | 2.04 | 2.10 |
| Jambi | 1.95 | 1.63 | 2.14 | 1.97 | 2.16 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 4.16 | 3.84 | 3.13 | 3.48 | 4.89 |
| Bengkulu | 3.44 | 3.93 | 3.59 | 4.22 | 5.80 |
| Lampung | 1.71 | 1.74 | 1.56 | 2.25 | 2.51 |
| Bangka Belitung | 1.16 | 1.66 | 0.91 | 2.20 | 2.05 |
| Kep. Riau | - | - | - | 8.19 | 11.07 |
| DKI Jakarta | 14.26 | 15.29 | 16.00 | 19.24 | 20.93 |
| Jawa Barat | 3.33 | 3.36 | 3.03 | 3.81 | 3.96 |
| Jawa Tengah | 1.31 | 1.44 | 1.18 | 1.40 | 1.25 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 12.36 | 13.77 | 13.30 | 13.89 | 15.47 |
| Jawa Timur | 3.47 | 3.22 | 3.20 | 2.78 | 3.47 |
| Banten | 4.54 | 6.00 | 4.93 | 6.41 | 5.59 |
| Bali | 12.48 | 11.62 | 13.10 | 11.28 | 13.57 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 12.72 | 11.48 | 11.41 | 12.48 | 14.82 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 4.51 | 3.94 | 3.94 | 6.36 | 6.21 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 2.81 | 1.64 | 1.73 | 2.19 | 2.53 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 3.16 | 2.07 | 1.82 | 2.95 | 2.78 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 5.37 | 4.94 | 4.71 | 5.58 | 5.47 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 3.54 | 3.14 | 2.59 | 3.62 | 4.51 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 2.64 | 3.18 | 3.65 | 2.91 | 4.38 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 3.22 | 3.18 | 2.08 | 2.92 | 4.26 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 3.63 | 3.86 | 2.75 | 3.42 | 4.22 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 3.44 | 3.04 | 3.00 | 3.33 | 4.25 |
| Gorontalo | 6.93 | 3.93 | 6.68 | 6.86 | 7.79 |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | - | 5.67 |
| Maluku | - | 1.65 | 1.60 | 2.84 | 2.21 |
| Maluku Utara | - | 0.64 | 1.29 | 1.48 | 1.36 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | - | - | - | - | 8.67 |
| Papua | - | 12.29 | 14.32 | 27.55 | 30.06 |
| INDONESIA | 4.06 | 3.99 | 3.84 | 4.58 | 4.98 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Statistik Kesejahteraan Rakyat, 2002 - 2006

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2002 - 2006 Welfare Statistics

Tabel 5.41 Persentase Rumah Tangga dengan Penampungan Akhir Tinja Bukan Tangki Septik menurut Provinsi, 2001 - 2006
Table Percentage of Households with Toilet Discharge no Septic Tank by Province, 2001 - 2006

| Provinsi Province | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2006 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | - | - | 64.10 | 57.05 | 65.72 |
| Sumatera Utara | 56.61 | 55.70 | 55.83 | 54.79 | 52.77 |
| Sumatera Barat | 7.39 | 69.72 | 68.40 | 68.96 | 66.63 |
| Riau | 61.89 | 56.60 | 59.89 | 59.03 | 63.99 |
| Jambi | 71.85 | 69.58 | 71.69 | 67.33 | 68.04 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 70.48 | 68.14 | 68.92 | 66.12 | 66.82 |
| Bengkulu | 70.33 | 75.70 | 76.31 | 68.55 | 72.88 |
| Lampung | 75.45 | 74.90 | 74.69 | 71.08 | 71.91 |
| Bangka Belitung | 56.46 | 55.91 | 55.17 | 55.64 | 51.39 |
| Kep Riau | - | - | - | - | 53.57 |
| DKI Jakarta | 15.83 | 17.70 | 14.96 | 14.70 | 17.71 |
| Jawa Barat | 61.44 | 59.49 | 56.68 | 55.44 | 57.40 |
| Jawa Tengah | 64.45 | 62.07 | 60.93 | 58.36 | 56.90 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 40.87 | 44.94 | 41.68 | 34.69 | 39.62 |
| Jawa Timur | 66.53 | 66.09 | 64.27 | 60.83 | 63.20 |
| Banten | 47.23 | 50.20 | 47.46 | 44.79 | 53.24 |
| Bali | 38.28 | 35.46 | 37.04 | 34.31 | 36.23 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 68.91 | 70.78 | 73.57 | 68.86 | 77.80 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 86.53 | 86.24 | 86.49 | 86.85 | 88.09 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 73.05 | 74.61 | 73.52 | 72.40 | 71.68 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 78.10 | 79.42 | 77.93 | 75.95 | 81.39 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 77.07 | 76.54 | 74.27 | 69.43 | 73.90 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 42.14 | 49.64 | 48.86 | 52.86 | 54.66 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 43.97 | 46.71 | 45.07 | 46.70 | 53.61 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 72.94 | 70.75 | 65.46 | 67.36 | 67.69 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 62.00 | 57.18 | 57.10 | 55.89 | 56.90 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 67.99 | 72.71 | 69.08 | 69.24 | 68.82 |
| Gorontalo | 69.24 | 70.10 | 68.57 | 68.53 | 75.73 |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | - | 79.74 |
| Maluku | 69.25 | - | 70.28 | 69.43 | 70.66 |
| Maluku Utara | 49.22 | - | 52.57 | 47.95 | 60.77 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | - | - | - | - | 66.25 |
| Papua | 72.13 | - | 75.42 | 68.76 | 78.52 |
| INDONESIA | 61.49 | 60.35 | 59.62 | 57.29 | 59.33 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Statistik Kesejahteraan Rakyat, 2001 - 2006

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2001 - 2006 Welfare Statistics

* keterangan>Note : Tahun 2005 tidak publikasi/Unpublish

Tabel 5.42 Persentase Rumah Tangga dengan Jarak Sumber Air Minum (Pompa/Sumur/Mata Air) ke Penampungan Kotoran Terdekat Kurang dari 10 M menurut Provinsi, 2002 - 2006
Table 5.42 Percentage of Households with Nearest Distance of Drinking Water Source (Pump/Well/Spring) to Toilet Discharge by Province, 2002 - 2006

| Provinsi Province | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | - | 22.79 | 28.72 | - | 28.89 |
| Sumatera Utara | 28.75 | 29.54 | 30.77 | 36.16 | 32.09 |
| Sumatera Barat | 24.55 | 25.73 | 25.44 | 31.22 | 22.91 |
| Riau | 31.83 | 31.45 | 38.45 | 47.53 | 40.53 |
| Jambi | 22.72 | 26.06 | 25.95 | 29.72 | 31.87 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 26.46 | 21.81 | 25.99 | 30.10 | 28.96 |
| Bengkulu | 28.14 | 32.07 | 38.32 | 35.59 | 28.29 |
| Lampung | 33.20 | 27.54 | 29.32 | 29.83 | 30 |
| Bangka Belitung | 23.78 | 23.37 | 31.79 | 30.11 | 30.49 |
| Kep Riau | | | | 38.38 | 31.47 |
| DKI Jakarta | 51.62 | 39.61 | 47.92 | 48.53 | 40.02 |
| Jawa Barat | 34.92 | 35.64 | 36.69 | 39.21 | 37.39 |
| Jawa Tengah | 19.80 | 22.10 | 21.46 | 24.75 | 23.68 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 27.46 | 26.41 | 34.33 | 30.40 | 23.88 |
| Jawa Timur | 20.32 | 20.30 | 25.91 | 24.19 | 25.47 |
| Banten | 36.08 | 32.04 | 39.05 | 37.77 | 37.83 |
| Bali | 29.21 | 23.85 | 29.57 | 24.24 | 27.74 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 23.20 | 18.73 | 26.60 | 23.42 | 23.92 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 13.58 | 12.39 | 10.40 | 12.65 | 12.19 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 22.26 | 10.49 | 22.70 | 21.46 | 21.02 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 36.95 | 30.70 | 26.81 | 35.45 | 29.59 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 31.81 | 29.82 | 25.40 | 30.48 | 23.15 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 24.56 | 22.69 | 25.20 | 28.31 | 21.22 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 32.06 | 25.83 | 33.51 | 42.24 | 32.65 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 22.91 | 20.87 | 25.47 | 24.75 | 26.34 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 16.89 | 16.78 | 19.44 | 24.13 | 20.75 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 19.07 | 15.42 | 18.00 | 19.48 | 19.60 |
| Gorontalo | 39.52 | 37.28 | 38.59 | 34.25 | 30.19 |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | - | 20.02 |
| Maluku | - | 11.89 | 17.70 | 20.38 | 18.17 |
| Maluku Utara | - | 34.23 | 24.21 | 26.99 | 21.92 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | - | - | - | - | 11.71 |
| Papua | - | 16.96 | 17.66 | 14.96 | 14.41 |
| INDONESIA | 26.98 | 26.05 | 28.91 | 30.72 | 28.96 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Statistik Kesejahteraan Rakyat, 2002 - 2006

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2002 - 2006 Welfare Statistics

Tabel 5.43 Persentase Rumah Tangga yang Menggunakan Air Bersih menurut Provinsi, 2001 - 2005
Table 5.43 Percentage of Household which Use Fresh Water by Province, 2001-2005

| Provinsi Province | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | - | 86.26 | 48.83 | 53.55 | - |
| Sumatera Utara | 61.53 | 58.17 | 56.61 | 58.40 | 49.93 |
| Sumatera Barat | 59.51 | 57.65 | 55.65 | 60.18 | 46.55 |
| Riau | 37.99 | 41.12 | 38.29 | 39.23 | 53.88 |
| Jambi | 54.07 | 52.64 | 48.58 | 52.26 | 51.43 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 50.26 | 47.3 | 49.41 | 49.10 | 47.42 |
| Bengkulu | 54.82 | 54.97 | 51.79 | 52.26 | 35.44 |
| Lampung | 55.51 | 54.08 | 57.34 | 59.89 | 45.5 |
| Bangka Belitung | 55.84 | 51.1 | 45.1 | 46.05 | 37.09 |
| Kepulauan Riau | - | - | - | - | 61.75 |
| DKI Jakarta | 70.03 | 69.73 | 70.33 | 71.86 | 75.47 |
| Jawa Barat | 49.27 | 47.02 | 45.19 | 47.18 | 43.08 |
| Jawa Tengah | 61.06 | 60.21 | 58.55 | 62.05 | 54.81 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 63.53 | 61.1 | 60.77 | 60.82 | 62.83 |
| Jawa Timur | 64.68 | 63.28 | 64.55 | 63.16 | 58.36 |
| Banten | 45.85 | 44.2 | 44.78 | 45.71 | 43.58 |
| Bali | 73.41 | 72.2 | 72.75 | 73.03 | 75.96 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 44.73 | 47.88 | 41.77 | 44.86 | 41.59 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 55.03 | 53.21 | 52.26 | 56.34 | 44.37 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 21.82 | 21.43 | 22.79 | 22.27 | 55.9 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 39.22 | 33.28 | 39.14 | 37.97 | 38.02 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 56.91 | 58.53 | 55.42 | 61.62 | 48.52 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 61.60 | 62.62 | 63.93 | 64.40 | 66.53 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 65.75 | 64.3 | 62.79 | 63.59 | 50.31 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 48.05 | 46.24 | 47.93 | 45.80 | 46.41 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 53.56 | 54.97 | 56.05 | 56.29 | 47.37 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 59.64 | 58.68 | 61.72 | 63.76 | 54.6 |
| Gorontalo | 41.40 | 37.6 | 39.32 | 47.75 | 35.65 |
| Maluku | 72.42 | 68.31 | 58.26 | 61.85 | 61.45 |
| Maluku Utara | 44.55 | 79.93 | 46.38 | 56.27 | 45.92 |
| Papua | 52.03 | 89.63 | 42.39 | 41.60 | 43.3 |
| INDONESIA | 56.52 | 55.18 | 54.5 | 55.85 | 51.64 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Statistik Perumahan 2006

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2006 Housing Statistic

Tabel 5.44 Persentase Rumah Tangga menurut Provinsi dan Bahan Bakar untuk Memasak dan Penerangan, 2004 - 2006
Table Percentage of Households by Province and Type of Cooking Fuel and Lighting, 2004 - 2006

| Provinsi Province | Listrik Electricity | | Gas/Elpiji Gas/LPG | | Minyak Tanah Kerosene | | Kayu Bakar Firewood | |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | 2004 | 2006 | 2004 | 2006 | 2004 | 2006 | 2004 | 2006 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 88.45 | 83.57 | 11.35 | NA | 95.40 | 94.00 | 49.55 | 56.87 |
| Sumatera Utara | 87.95 | 90.31 | 7.03 | NA | 93.96 | 93.96 | 38.37 | 41.25 |
| Sumatera Barat | 79.59 | 81.97 | 10.11 | NA | 92.25 | 89.14 | 58.00 | 57.25 |
| Riau | 61.82 | 60.03 | 10.57 | NA | 94.56 | 94.33 | 34.20 | 33.12 |
| Jambi | 61.67 | 68.85 | 10.69 | NA | 94.60 | 94.01 | 62.45 | 63.07 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 64.40 | 68.61 | 12.09 | NA | 94.62 | 93.39 | 56.42 | 52.02 |
| Bengkulu | 69.57 | 69.20 | 9.51 | NA | 97.31 | 95.86 | 65.99 | 64.64 |
| Lampung | 57.46 | 67.05 | 7.51 | NA | 94.90 | 92.94 | 74.15 | 76.59 |
| Bangka Belitung | 75.67 | 73.94 | 19.44 | NA | 93.80 | 92.50 | 47.96 | 43.02 |
| Kep Riau | - | 84.97 | - | NA | - | 92.28 | - | 15.32 |
| DKI Jakarta | 99.44 | 99.94 | 34.99 | NA | 74.50 | 76.95 | 0.03 | 0.51 |
| Jawa Barat | 97.66 | 97.95 | 10.71 | NA | 89.38 | 82.75 | 28.51 | 35.26 |
| Jawa Tengah | 97.39 | 97.73 | 8.66 | NA | 84.17 | 76.77 | 61.08 | 66.16 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 98.50 | 98.57 | 18.16 | NA | 72.63 | 66.30 | 51.80 | 53.61 |
| Jawa Timur | 96.83 | 97.70 | 7.54 | NA | 89.37 | 84.79 | 52.67 | 59.76 |
| Banten | 93.87 | 94.18 | 16.87 | NA | 87.09 | 86.39 | 29.61 | 33.26 |
| Bali | 97.05 | 97.53 | 29.44 | NA | 60.68 | 58.98 | 47.49 | 52.45 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 77.39 | 80.95 | 1.84 | NA | 95.56 | 94.29 | 58.96 | 66.65 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 34.94 | 37.04 | 0.14 | NA | 96.42 | 93.57 | 84.61 | 87.45 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 67.63 | 71.79 | 6.79 | NA | 95.52 | 93.58 | 62.88 | 64.54 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 59.96 | 63.19 | 2.24 | NA | 97.78 | 96.96 | 53.30 | 62.51 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 85.93 | 86.92 | 4.13 | NA | 96.15 | 91.98 | 47.77 | 56.42 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 83.73 | 85.86 | 21.72 | NA | 90.03 | 88.78 | 22.80 | 23.28 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 94.85 | 94.36 | 0.37 | NA | 93.02 | 87.95 | 54.82 | 57.89 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 62.00 | 65.81 | 3.40 | NA | 98.88 | 97.96 | 77.64 | 74.48 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 75.91 | 83.39 | 28.04 | NA | 94.64 | 92.51 | 63.99 | 65.89 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 58.77 | 62.48 | 8.87 | NA | 98.53 | 97.38 | 71.27 | 78.32 |
| Gorontalo | 56.73 | 65.63 | 0.25 | NA | 98.52 | 92.01 | 69.44 | 71.76 |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | 48.60 | - | NA | - | 93.11 | - | 88.56 |
| Maluku | 63.29 | 67.24 | 0.04 | NA | 98.36 | 95.61 | 61.04 | 62.07 |
| Maluku Utara | 50.69 | 54.52 | 0.23 | NA | 98.22 | 94.42 | 80.11 | 77.36 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | - | 49.78 | - | NA | - | 96.91 | - | 59.60 |
| Papua | 42.16 | 37.24 | 0.47 | NA | 72.04 | 56.73 | 64.15 | 67.97 |
| INDONESIA | 87.50 | 88.73 | 10.95 | NA | 88.95 | 85.17 | 47.71 | 51.96 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Statistik Indonesia 2007

Source Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia, 2007

Tabel Jumlah Rumah yang Dibangun Oleh Perumnas menurut Provinsi, 2005 & 2006

5.45 Number of House Made of Perumnas by Province, 2005 & 2006

Table

| Provinsi Province | RSS | | RS < 27 | | RS > 27 | | Jumlah | |
|----------------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (4) | (5) | | |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 430 | - | - | - | - | - | 430 | - |
| Sumatera Utara | 231 | - | - | - | - | - | 231 | - |
| Sumatera Barat | 76 | - | - | - | - | 70 | 76 | 70 |
| Riau | 35 | 67 | - | - | 3 | 4 | 38 | 71 |
| Jambi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Selatan | 60 | 32 | - | - | - | - | 60 | 32 |
| Bengkulu | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | - |
| Lampung | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bangka Belitung | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kepulauan Riau | - | - | - | - | - | 209 | - | 209 |
| DKI Jakarta | - | - | - | - | - | 664 | - | 664 |
| Jawa Barat | 132 | 114 | 133 | - | - | 739 | 265 | 853 |
| Jawa Tengah | 565 | 48 | 202 | - | 137 | 105 | 904 | 153 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 79 | - | - | - | 16 | - | 95 | - |
| Jawa Timur | 303 | 54 | - | - | 1,237 | 277 | 1,540 | 331 |
| Banten | - | - | - | - | 714 | - | 714 | - |
| Bali | 4 | - | - | - | 75 | - | 79 | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | - | - | - | - | 100 | 9 | 100 | 9 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Barat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Tengah | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 20 | - | - | - | 15 | - | 35 | - |
| Kalimantan Timur | - | - | - | - | 405 | - | 405 | - |
| Sulawesi Utara | 63 | - | - | - | 30 | - | 93 | - |
| Sulawesi Tengah | - | - | - | - | 41 | - | 41 | - |
| Sulawesi Selatan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gorontalo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku | - | - | - | - | 35 | - | 35 | - |
| Maluku Utara | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Papua | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| INDONESIA | 2,018 | 315 | 335 | - | 2,808 | 2,077 | 5,161 | 2,392 |

Sumber/ : Perumnas, 2005 & 2006

Source

BAB VI
LINGKUNGAN SOSIAL

CHAPTER VI
SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

BAB VI

LINGKUNGAN SOSIAL

Lingkungan yang belum ada campur tangan manusia disebut lingkungan alam. Lingkungan alam yang sudah ada campur tangan manusia akan disebut lingkungan buatan, sedangkan manusia untuk merubah lingkungan alam menjadi lingkungan buatan diperlukan teman. Hubungan manusia dengan manusia inilah yang akan membentuk lingkungan sosial.

Lingkungan sosial adalah lingkungan yang tercipta karena dampak sosial berkaitan dengan interaksi antara manusia dengan manusia, manusia dengan masyarakat atau komunitasnya yang muncul dalam berbagai fenomena seperti demografi, kesehatan, nilai-nilai sosial dan budaya, kelompok sosial, aktivitas sosial, kekerabatan dan kriminalitas. Masalah-masalah sosial seringkali sulit diukur secara konkret dan tidak memiliki akurasi yang tinggi. Oleh karena itu, yang dapat diukur adalah fenomena atau gejalanya yang secara teknis dikatakan indikator atau parameter.

Disadari bahwa pembahasan lingkungan sosial sesungguhnya sangat komplek, sehingga didalam bagian ini

CHAPTER VI

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Environment which have not been made yet of human being or pure nature is called nature environment. Nature environment which have been made of human being is called man-made environment, where as human being for changing the nature environment to the man-made environment needs another human being. Relationship in between human being will be created social environment.

Social Environmental is created because of social impact which is related to interaction among human being, human being with society or community emerging in various phenomenons like demography, health, cultural and social values, society, social activities, and criminality. Social Problems often faces difficulty in measuring concretely and also less accurate. Therefore, those can be measured by using phenomenon or symptom technically measured by parameters or indicators.

In fact, the discussion about social environment is very complex, so that in this discussion require

perlu pembatasan cakupan variabel. Cakupan ruang lingkup lingkungan sosial dibatasi pada variabel-variabel pokok (isu pokok) yang datanya dapat diperoleh secara periodik. Adapun isu-isu pokok yang akan disajikan meliputi: penduduk Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial (PMKS), masalah ketenagakerjaan, kesehatan penduduk yang berkaitan dengan buruknya kondisi lingkungan, bencana alam, serta beberapa informasi mengenai kunjungan ke tempat-tempat wisata.

delineating number of variables. The coverage variables of social environment are restricted to some main variables which can be obtained periodically. Those variables are number of person who has Social Prosperity Problem (PMKS), Manpower Problem, Health related to environmental problems, natural disaster, and also some information concerning number of person visit to recreation places.

6.1. Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial (PMKS)

Permasalahan lingkungan social yang mendasar adalah masyarakat yang terpinggirkan dan tidak dapat akses untuk menikmati kehidupan social yang layak dan berkeadilan, karena keterbatasan yang dimilikinya. Penyandang masalah kesejahteraan sosial masih merupakan permasalahan yang belum tertangani dengan optimal. Berbagai kebijakan yang sudah diambil untuk menangani hal ini antara lain pembinaan dan operasi ketertiban yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah dan aparat daerah setempat. Penanganan PMKS harus diselesaikan melalui pemantapan kerohanian dan pendekatan dengan hati nurani atau keluarga karena mereka sangat sensitive terhadap situasi dan kondisi yang dihadapi untuk melihat dunia nyata. Perhatian pemerintah terhadap PMKS melalui Departemen Sosial dengan bantuan atau pembinaan, meskipun pelaksanaannya belum menyentuh ke dasar permasalahan yang dihadapi oleh PMKS.

6.1. Social Prosperity Problem (PMKS)

Environmental Problems of elementary social is society which is pulled over and cannot access to enjoy competent life social and with justice, because limitation which owning of social prosperity problem still represent problems which not yet been handled optimally. Various is taken policy to handle this matter for example construction and operate for orderliness conducted by local and officer area government. Handling PMKS have to be finished by through approach and spirituality stabilization with family or conscience of because them very sensitive to condition and situation which face for see real world. Governmental attention to PMKS of through Social Department constructively or the construction, though its execution not yet touched to problems base faced by PMKS.

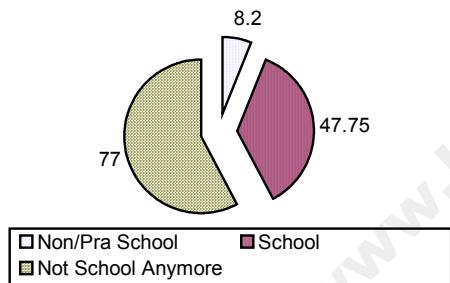
Salah satu tujuan pembangunan nasional adalah pemberdayaan manusia melalui upaya peningkatan kualitas sumber daya manusia, sehingga secara makro masyarakat diharapkan dapat berperan aktif dalam proses pembangunan, dan secara mikro diharapkan mampu memenuhi kebutuhan

One of the targets of national development is to force of society by enhancing the quality of human resource, so in macro perspective, society can be expected actively in development process, meanwhile in micro perspective the society can

hidup secara wajar, baik jasmani, rohani maupun sosial. Untuk bahan perencanaan, monitoring, dan evaluasi hasil-hasil pembangunan, diperlukan data/informasi yang akurat, terpercaya dan tepat waktu.

Penyandang masalah sosial biasanya muncul di kota-kota besar dengan jumlah penduduk besar dan memiliki permasalahan sosial dan ekonomi yang tinggi. PMKS yang disajikan adalah data yang dimiliki oleh BPS yaitu anak terlantar (Susenas).

Gambar 6.1 : Persentase Anak Terlantar Berumur 7 -18 Tahun menurut Partisipasi Sekolah, 2006



Pada Tabel 6.1 – Tabel 6.5 menunjukkan cukup banyak anak terlantar di Indonesia yaitu sekitar 6,46 persen dan yang rawan terlantar sekitar 12,30 persen. Dari 6,46 persen anak terlantar ini, yang masih memiliki kedua orang tua lebih dari 83 persen, sedangkan yang benar-benar tidak memiliki orang tua atau yatim piatu hanya sebesar 1,07 persen. Mereka rawan terjerumus dengan hal-hal yang negatif terutama mereka yang belum/tidak sekolah atau mereka yang sudah tidak bersekolah lagi. Bagi mereka yang masih sekolah risiko untuk terjerumus ke arah negatif lebih rendah, karena pagi sampai siang

fulfill their life requirements. The planning, monitoring, and evaluating development process need accurate, up to date and reliable data and information, including data of PMKS.

Social Prosperity Problem usually exist in big city with crowded population and many problems. Social Prosperity Problem which is presented is neglected children derived from Susenas.

Picture 6.1 : Percentage of Degleted Children 7-18 Ages by School Participation, 2006

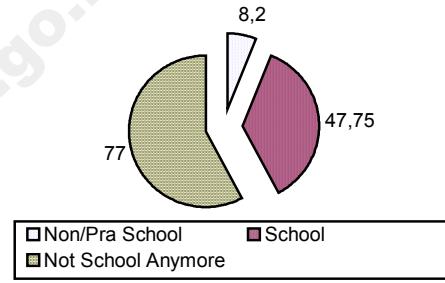


Table 6.1-6.5 shown that there are 6,46 percent neglected children and 12,30 percent sensitive neglected children in Indonesia in 2005. From these 6,46 percent neglected children there are 83 percent have parent, while do not have parent or dead father or dead mother only 1,07 percent. Those are easy to fall on bad habit specially for them who are not schooling yet/never schooling/schooling anymore. To whom go to school, they do not fall on so badly because they have timeless

mereka ada kegiatan di sekolah dan waktu yang kosong hanya sedikit, demikian juga bagi mereka yang sudah bekerja.

for that, same as those neglected children who working

6.2. Ketenagakerjaan

Masalah ketenagakerjaan secara terus menerus menjadi masalah yang berkepanjangan karena ketidakmampuan ekonomi untuk menyerap tenaga kerja yang jumlahnya cukup besar dan bertambah setiap tahun. Konsep ketenagakerjaan yang dipakai BPS mengacu pada Internatonal Labour Organisation (ILO). Unsur yang sangat dominan pengaruhnya terhadap perkembangan perekonomian adalah tingkat pengangguran yang tinggi. Pengangguran di Indonesia pada tahun 2006 sekitar 10 persen. Besaran ini sangat signifikan terhadap perjalanan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang dapat mengganggu kestabilan pembangunan. Penciptaan lapangan pekerjaan dan pemerataan pembangunan di seluruh Indonesia merupakan solusi penyelesaian pengangguran.

6.2. Employment

Employment problem continually become endless problem because economic disability to permeate labour which its amount is big enough and increase every year. Conception employment weared by BPS relate at International Labour Organization (ILO). Very dominant Element of its influence to economics growth is high storey;level unemployment. Unemployment in Indonesia in the year 2006 about 10 gratuity. This size is very significant to economic growth transportation journey which can bother development stability. development generalization and work Field creation of is totality Indonesia represent solution of is solving of unemployment.

Penduduk yang memiliki keahlian atau ketrampilan merupakan modal bagi pembangunan, tetapi sebaliknya apabila penduduk tidak memiliki modal apapun maka akan menjadi beban bagi pembangunan.

Selain itu penduduk yang memiliki modal ketrampilan/keahlian tetapi tidak ada kesempatan untuk bekerja karena tidak ada lapangan usaha juga akan menjadi masalah.

People who have skills form assets of development, but people who do not have skill will be burden to the development.

Moreover people who have skill but do not have exess or opportunity for working can make some problems. Table 6.6 present the Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPRs) in 2006

Pada Tabel 6.6 disajikan Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka pada tahun 2004 – 2006. TPAK tahun 2005 sebesar 66,16 persen, turun sebesar 1,86 persent dibandingkan pada tahun 2005 sebesar 68,02 persen. Penurunan ini disebabkan karena kondisi sosial ekonomi yang belum stabil, sehingga memberikan pengaruh terhadap faktor-faktor produksi.

Dalam Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) 2004 – 2009 ada 4 dimensi yang harus dikembangkan yaitu: mencoba meningkatkan kesejahteraan rakyat dengan cara menurunkan kemiskinan, pengangguran, dan kualitas lingkungan hidup. Berkaitan dengan RPJMN tersebut pemerintah harus berusaha untuk menurunkan jumlah pengangguran tetapi peluang untuk memperoleh kesempatan kerja semakin sulit didapatkan, pertumbuhan pencari kerja tidak sebanding dengan lapangan kerja yang tersedia, akibatnya pengangguran semakin meningkat dan keadaan ini berpengaruh terhadap Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (TPT). TPT merupakan rasio antara jumlah pencari kerja dengan jumlah angkatan kerja.

was 66,16 percent or went down 1.86 point compared to 2005 of 68.02 percent. The decrease of LFPRs level in 2006, among others affected by the unsupporting national socio-economic condition currently.

In National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2004–2009, there are 4 dimensions which must be developed in order to improve wealth of people by degrading poverty, unemployment, and quality of environment. Regarding to the of RPJMN government have to reduce the amount of unemployment but in fact, the growth of employment opportunity less than the growth of employment therefore the number of unemployment progressively increase. This situation tends to increase open unemployment rate (TPT). TPT is ratio between amounts of work applicants and amount of labor forces.

Proporsi yang tidak seimbang antara pertumbuhan angkatan kerja dengan kesempatan kerja yang tersedia, menyebabkan jumlah pengangguran terus bertambah.

Uneven proportion between growth of labor force and employment opportunity cause the amount of unemployment continue to increase.

6.3. Kesehatan Rumahtangga

Sasaran dari misi membuat rakyat sehat dari departemen kesehatan antara lain menggerakkan dan memberdayakan untuk hidup sehat serta meningkatkan akses masyarakat terhadap pelayanan kesehatan yang berkualitas, memberikan indikasi bahwa rumah tangga sebagai unit komunitas terkecil dalam masyarakat perlu sehat jasmani dan rohani untuk dapat diberdayakan. Pola dan gaya hidup individu di dalam rumah sangat berpengaruh terhadap kesehatan rumah tangga tersebut. Kesehatan rumah tangga merupakan kesehatan individu yang menggunakan dan memanfaatkan fasilitas rumah yang ada didalamnya. Fasilitas rumah tangga seperti MCK, penerangan, sumber air minum, bahan bakar yang digunakan, dan keadaan fisik rumah. Sebagai contoh jenis dan volume makanan, cara membuang sampah, pemanfaatan energi dan air dari anggota rumah tangga akan berpengaruh terhadap lingkungan kesehatan rumah tangga tersebut

6.3. Domestic Health

Target from mission make healthy people from department of health for example moving and powered for the healthy life and also improve to access society to service of health which with quality, giving indication that rumah tangga for unit of smallest community in society of spiritual and corporeal healthy need to earn powered. individual life style And pattern within doors very have an effect on to health of the domestic. health of Rumah tangga represent health of individual using and exploiting facility of existing house in it. facility of Domestic like MCK, lighting, drinking water source, substance of used baker, and circumstance of house physical. For example type and food volume, way of throwing away garbage, exploiting of energi and irrigate from member of rumah tangga will have an effect on to environment health of the rumah tangga.

Pembangunan kesehatan merupakan bagian yang tidak dapat dipisahkan dari pembangunan nasional, karena kesehatan menyentuh hampir semua aspek kehidupan manusia. Oleh karena itu, pembangunan kesehatan sangat terkait dan dipengaruhi oleh aspek demografi, keadaan dan pertumbuhan ekonomi masyarakat termasuk tingkat pendidikannya serta keadaan dan perkembangan lingkungan baik lingkungan fisik maupun biologi.

Pada Tabel 6.7 sampai dengan Tabel 6.12 disajikan penyakit-penyakit yang dipengaruhi oleh kebersihan lingkungan dan frekuensi kejadian luar biasa beberapa jenis penyakit antara lain Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD), malaria, diare, penderita AIDS yang menggunakan Napza Suntik, dan kasus HIV/AIDS.

Wabah Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) setiap tahun selalu melanda wilayah Indonesia. Hampir 80 persen Kabupaten/ Kota pada tahun 2005 pernah mengalami wabah DBD ini. Berdasarkan catatan Departemen Kesehatan, *incidence rate* (angka kesakitan) demam berdarah secara nasional masih sangat tinggi dan dalam kurun waktu 2003-2005 perkembangannya sangat fluktuatif,

Development of health is part of national development, because health touches all human life aspects. So that, development of health very relevant and influenced by demography aspect, economics growth, level education, and environment whether physical or biology environment.

Table 6.7 up to Table 6.12 present the disease influenced by unhygienic environment and extraordinary disease such as Dengue Fever (DBD), malaria, diarrhea, abuse of Napza, and HIV/Aids.

Every year Fever Dengue accure in Indonesia. In 2005, almost 80 percent Districks/Manucipality ever been invected by Fever Dangue. Regarding to Departmental of Health, the incidence rate (painfulness number) of dengue is still very high fluctuation during 2003-2005 as seen at Tables 6.8 and Tables of 5.8. By provincial level, DKI Jakarta Province still occupies

sebagaimana terlihat pada Tabel 6.8. Bila dilihat penyebaran angka insidens DBD menurut provinsi, maka terlihat Provinsi DKI Jakarta masih menempati urutan pertama dengan angka insidens 296,87 per 100.000 penduduk pada tahun 2005.

Dengan meningkatnya mobilitas penduduk terutama dari daerah-daerah endemis malaria ke wilayah yang sudah bebas malaria, maka pihak terkait perlu meningkatkan kegiatan untuk menemukan penderita sedini mungkin dan upaya penyebarannya segera dapat diatasi. Daerah yang bebas malaria tersebut adalah Pulau Jawa dan Bali, sehingga angka kesakitan di kedua pulau tersebut adalah angka kesakitan yang disebabkan oleh parasit. Ada 2 Provinsi di Indonesia yang angka kesakitan malarianya cukup tinggi yaitu Nusa Tenggara Timur dan Papua, untuk lebih jelasnya dapat dilihat pada Tabel 6.9.

Orang yang kelihatannya sehat belum tentu bebas dari penyakit HIV/AIDS. Penyakit AIDS akan terlihat bila virus HIV sudah mendiami tubuh seseorang dengan jangka waktu yang cukup lama (lebih dari 9 tahun). Pada Tabel 6.10 menyajikan jumlah pasien HIV/AIDS, DBD dan Diare. Dari beberapa penelitian menunjukkan

first sequence with number of incidents 296.87 per 100.000 populations in the 2005.

The highest rate of mobility of people especially from areas of malaria endemic to areas which free of malaria endemic, hence related institution require to improve activity to find patient early and effort to prevent its spreading. Java and Bali are free from the malaria deaseas, but parasite virus. There are two provinces have high malaria deaseas are Nusa Tenggara Timur and Papua (Table 6.9).

Healthy persons, its does not means that free from HIV/AIDS. The Virus HIV stay in the body human being during more than 9 years become AIDS. Table 6.10 shown the number of HIV/AIDS, DBD, and Diarrhea. Several rechears present that AIDS patients use NAPZA with injection as shown on Table 6.11 that thera 5.321

bahwa banyak orang yang mengidap penyakit AIDS adalah pengguna NAPZA yang menggunakan suntik. Seperti terlihat pada Tabel 6.11 bahwa dari 5.321 penderita AIDS ternyata hampir separuhnya menggunakan NAPZA suntik.

6.4. Bencana Alam

Memasuki dekade duapuluhan, Indonesia dilanda berbagai bencana, baik itu bencana alam maupun bencana kesehatan seperti; antraks, busung lapar, demam berdarah, malaria, flu burung, HIV/AIDS, dll. Bencana alam yang terjadi seperti; gunung meletus di Nabire, Papua, tsunami di NAD dan Nias, banjir banding, tanah longsor dibeberapa tempat. Gempa bumi di Yogyakarta, Jawa Tengah pada pertengahan 2006 dan lumpur panas di Sidoarjo, Jawa Timur.

Prediksi BMG ada tanda-tanda akan meletus yaitu gunung Merapi, Kelud, dan anak Krakatau. Jumlah bencana yang diakibatkan oleh bencana alam menurut jenis bencana dan jumlah korbannya pada tahun 2006 disajikan pada Tabel 6.12. Jumlah korban yang menderita dan meninggal yang terbanyak pada tahun 2006 adalah akibat bencana gempa bumi yang terjadi di Yogyakarta (Bantul) dan Jawa Tengah (Klaten).

AIDS patient almost half of them using NAPZA injection.

6.4. Natural Disaster

In twenty decade, Indonesia is suffered by various disaster whether natural disaster or health disaster such as; anthrax, starvation, dengue disease, malaria, avian influenza, HIV/aids, etc. Natural disaster that happened like; earthquake in Nabire, Papua, tsunami in NAD and Nias, floods of landslide and everywhere, mount eruption and earthquake in Yogyakarta, Jawa Tengah in middle of year 2006, and hot mud which is smelly in Sidoarjo, Jawa Timur.

BMG office mention that there are several mountain will be blow up such as mountain of Merapi, Kelud, and anak Krakatau. The amount of victims caused by natural disaster in 2006 can be seen in Tables 6.12. The highest amount of victims which suffering and dying in 2006 is effected by disasters of earthquake in Yogyakarta (Bantul and Central Java (Klaten)).

Jawa Tengah (Klaten).

6.5. Jasa Sosial

Banyaknya masyarakat yang mengunjungi suatu tempat wisata alam, mengindikasikan bahwa masih banyak orang yang mencintai alam. Oleh karena itu pemerintah pusat maupun daerah gencar mempromosikan taman wisata alam yang mereka miliki. Selain menumbuhkan kecintaan masyarakat terhadap alam, pemerintah juga mendapatkan keuntungan dengan menarik retribusi dari para pengunjung sehingga bisa menambah pendapatan daerah. Pada Tabel 6.13 dan Tabel 6.14 disajikan jumlah pengunjung wisata alam dan taman nasional, baik dari pengunjung domestik maupun mancanegara.

6.5. Social Service

As seen to the number of people visiting a natural recreation places indicates that many people still care to environment. Because of central and local government promote aggressively for natural recreation area and also can get advantage from retribution. At Tables 6.13 up to Tables 6.14 presented the number of visitors to natural recreation and national park, either from domestic visitor and foreign countries.

Tabel 6.1 Persentase Anak menurut Provinsi dan Kategori Keterlantaran, Tahun 2006
Table 6.1 Percentage of Children by Province and Neglected Persons Category, 2006

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Terlantar <i>Neglected</i> | Rawan Terlantar <i>Susceptible Neglected</i> | Tidak Terlantar <i>Un neglected</i> | Jumlah <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| N Aceh Darussalam | 7.98 | 15.41 | 76.61 | 100.00 |
| Sumatera Utara | 7.57 | 16.83 | 75.59 | 100.00 |
| Sumatera Barat | 5.33 | 14.08 | 80.60 | 100.00 |
| Riau | 5.18 | 12.25 | 82.57 | 100.00 |
| Jambi | 6.07 | 11.51 | 82.42 | 100.00 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 6.04 | 11.58 | 82.38 | 100.00 |
| Bengkulu | 7.90 | 13.64 | 78.45 | 100.00 |
| Lampung | 6.46 | 15.79 | 77.75 | 100.00 |
| Bangka Belitung | 4.46 | 9.73 | 85.80 | 100.00 |
| Kepulauan Riau | 7.33 | 11.12 | 81.56 | 100.00 |
| DKI Jakarta | 8.12 | 12.43 | 79.45 | 100.00 |
| Jawa Barat | 5.08 | 11.28 | 83.64 | 100.00 |
| Jawa Tengah | 2.20 | 6.45 | 91.35 | 100.00 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 1.98 | 6.34 | 91.68 | 100.00 |
| Jawa Timur | 3.09 | 8.71 | 88.21 | 100.00 |
| Banten | 4.76 | 12.09 | 83.15 | 100.00 |
| Bali | 1.67 | 6.47 | 91.86 | 100.00 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 9.56 | 18.63 | 71.81 | 100.00 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 25.81 | 26.65 | 47.54 | 100.00 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 9.68 | 19.76 | 70.56 | 100.00 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 8.28 | 11.57 | 80.15 | 100.00 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 6.39 | 12.99 | 80.63 | 100.00 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 8.79 | 16.07 | 75.14 | 100.00 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 9.96 | 13.69 | 76.34 | 100.00 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 18.26 | 21.56 | 60.19 | 100.00 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 6.57 | 14.97 | 78.47 | 100.00 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 9.56 | 19.60 | 70.85 | 100.00 |
| Gorontalo | 13.47 | 18.30 | 68.23 | 100.00 |
| Sulawesi Barat | 12.59 | 18.29 | 69.13 | 100.00 |
| Maluku | 7.48 | 15.80 | 76.71 | 100.00 |
| Maluku Utara | 13.56 | 16.74 | 69.69 | 100.00 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | 16.32 | 22.68 | 61.00 | 100.00 |
| Papua | 46.10 | 15.98 | 37.92 | 100.00 |
| INDONESIA | 6.46 | 12.30 | 81.24 | 100.00 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Analisis Descriptive Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial, 2006

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2006 Descriptive Analysis of Social Problems

Tabel 6.2 Persentase Anak Terlantar menurut Provinsi dan Keberadaan Orang Tua Kandung, 2006
Table 6.2 Percentage of Neglected Children by Province and Existing Parent, 2006

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Yatim <i>Children with Dead Father</i> | Piatu <i>Children with Dead Mother</i> | Yatim Piatu <i>Children with Dead Farent</i> | Lengkap <i>Complete</i> | Tidak tahu <i>Un-know</i> |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N Aceh Darussalam | 15.27 | 1.46 | 0.49 | 82.78 | 0.00 |
| Sumatera Utara | 11.21 | 3.15 | 0.31 | 85.33 | 0.00 |
| Sumatera Barat | 13.22 | 2.45 | 1.68 | 82.64 | 0.00 |
| Riau | 7.33 | 6.41 | 1.85 | 83.50 | 0.91 |
| Jambi | 13.57 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 86.43 | 0.00 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 12.09 | 2.18 | 2.26 | 83.47 | 0.00 |
| Bengkulu | 6.05 | 4.32 | 0.00 | 89.63 | 0.00 |
| Lampung | 14.90 | 1.78 | 0.59 | 82.72 | 0.00 |
| Kep Bangka Belitung | 9.83 | 4.27 | 7.70 | 78.20 | 0.00 |
| Kepulauan Riau | 13.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 84.41 | 1.91 |
| DKI Jakarta | 12.44 | 1.84 | 1.38 | 80.65 | 3.69 |
| Jawa Barat | 10.15 | 1.30 | 0.79 | 87.25 | 0.51 |
| Jawa Tengah | 9.47 | 0.63 | 0.00 | 89.28 | 0.63 |
| Dista Yogyakarta | 11.59 | 3.99 | 0.00 | 84.42 | 0.00 |
| Jawa Timur | 22.35 | 2.68 | 1.79 | 72.29 | 0.89 |
| Banten | 10.56 | 2.55 | 0.00 | 84.96 | 1.93 |
| Bali | 35.51 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 64.49 | 0.00 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 14.86 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 81.35 | 0.41 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 11.62 | 4.58 | 1.33 | 82.32 | 0.15 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 17.05 | 4.71 | 1.29 | 76.52 | 0.43 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 13.28 | 1.56 | 0.78 | 83.59 | 0.78 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 24.28 | 5.03 | 0.83 | 69.00 | 0.86 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 13.44 | 1.11 | 0.90 | 83.44 | 1.11 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 6.31 | 1.18 | 0.00 | 90.71 | 1.80 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 9.87 | 2.80 | 1.57 | 84.87 | 0.89 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 14.95 | 1.75 | 2.92 | 78.04 | 2.34 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 11.31 | 2.18 | 0.60 | 85.92 | 0.00 |
| Gorontalo | 7.72 | 5.97 | 1.65 | 84.65 | 0.00 |
| Sulawesi Barat | 12.06 | 6.21 | 0.85 | 80.02 | 0.85 |
| Maluku | 10.92 | 6.42 | 0.00 | 82.66 | 0.00 |
| Maluku Utara | 18.25 | 3.30 | 0.83 | 76.79 | 0.83 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | 18.47 | 7.82 | 0.00 | 72.59 | 1.12 |
| Papua | 5.92 | 1.69 | 1.27 | 90.27 | 0.86 |
| INDONESIA | 12.38 | 2.55 | 1.07 | 83.28 | 0.72 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Analisis Descriptive Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial, 2006

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2006 Descriptive Analisys of Social Problems

Tabel 6.3 Persentase Anak yang Terlantar Berumur 7-18 Tahun menurut Provinsi dan Partisipasi Sekolah, Tahun 2006
Table 6.3 Percentage of Neglected Children 7 - 18 Ages by Province and School Participation, 2006

| Provinsi Province | Tdk/blm sekolah Non/Pra School | Masih sekolah School | Tidak sekolah lagi Not School Anymore | Total Total |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| N Aceh Darussalam | 6.97 | 46.38 | 46.66 | 100.00 |
| Sumatera Utara | 6.11 | 61.12 | 32.77 | 100.00 |
| Sumatera Barat | 2.77 | 46.80 | 50.43 | 100.00 |
| Riau | 4.13 | 50.53 | 45.34 | 100.00 |
| Jambi | 7.40 | 48.72 | 43.87 | 100.00 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 5.05 | 37.95 | 57.00 | 100.00 |
| Bengkulu | 6.59 | 49.06 | 44.35 | 100.00 |
| Lampung | 5.55 | 38.19 | 56.26 | 100.00 |
| Kep Bangka Belitung | 11.40 | 10.51 | 78.10 | 100.00 |
| Kepulauan Riau | 13.11 | 48.06 | 38.83 | 100.00 |
| DKI Jakarta | 2.05 | 46.15 | 51.79 | 100.00 |
| Jawa Barat | 4.17 | 48.98 | 46.84 | 100.00 |
| Jawa Tengah | 4.03 | 36.42 | 59.54 | 100.00 |
| Distrik Yogyakarta | 2.95 | 57.18 | 39.87 | 100.00 |
| Jawa Timur | 8.89 | 38.17 | 52.94 | 100.00 |
| Banten | 3.98 | 55.84 | 40.18 | 100.00 |
| Bali | 6.89 | 10.69 | 82.42 | 100.00 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 8.48 | 39.70 | 51.82 | 100.00 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 14.18 | 45.19 | 40.63 | 100.00 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 6.04 | 46.41 | 47.55 | 100.00 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 7.14 | 57.59 | 35.27 | 100.00 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 7.05 | 32.01 | 60.94 | 100.00 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 5.62 | 73.88 | 20.50 | 100.00 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 0.00 | 47.73 | 52.27 | 100.00 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 3.54 | 57.83 | 38.64 | 100.00 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 12.12 | 32.22 | 55.66 | 100.00 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 6.76 | 53.16 | 40.08 | 100.00 |
| Gorontalo | 6.56 | 46.77 | 46.67 | 100.00 |
| Sulawesi Barat | 15.98 | 39.56 | 44.46 | 100.00 |
| Maluku | 1.24 | 72.79 | 25.96 | 100.00 |
| Maluku Utara | 0.95 | 64.80 | 34.25 | 100.00 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | 24.59 | 60.04 | 15.37 | 100.00 |
| Papua | 26.39 | 56.27 | 17.34 | 100.00 |
| INDONESIA | 8.22 | 47.75 | 44.02 | 100.00 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Analisis Deskriptif Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial, 2006

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2006 Descriptive Analysis of Social Problems

Tabel 6.4 Persentase Anak Terlantar Berumur 10-18 Tahun menurut Provinsi dan Kegiatan Utama Seminggu yang Lalu, Tahun 2006
Table 6.4 Percentage of Neglected Children 10 -18 Ages by Province and Activities to Last Week, 2006

| Provinsi Province | Bekerja Work | Sekolah School | Mengurus | | Jumlah Total |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Rumah Tangga House Keeping | Lainnya Others | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N Aceh Darussalam | 47.47 | 35.42 | 7.64 | 9.47 | 100.00 |
| Sumatera Utara | 32.75 | 49.46 | 3.38 | 14.42 | 100.00 |
| Sumatera Barat | 40.02 | 41.12 | 4.16 | 14.69 | 100.00 |
| Riau | 28.67 | 37.02 | 9.62 | 24.68 | 100.00 |
| Jambi | 46.06 | 36.95 | 13.14 | 3.85 | 100.00 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 35.10 | 34.69 | 7.24 | 22.97 | 100.00 |
| Bengkulu | 24.59 | 43.35 | 20.75 | 11.30 | 100.00 |
| Lampung | 35.47 | 33.86 | 9.69 | 20.98 | 100.00 |
| Bangka Belitung | 73.16 | 6.71 | 15.99 | 4.14 | 100.00 |
| Kepulauan Riau | 28.60 | 50.30 | 7.87 | 13.24 | 100.00 |
| DKI Jakarta | 47.56 | 39.02 | 4.27 | 9.15 | 100.00 |
| Jawa Barat | 28.11 | 42.61 | 5.86 | 23.42 | 100.00 |
| Jawa Tengah | 41.31 | 30.27 | 7.47 | 20.95 | 100.00 |
| Dista Yogyakarta | 44.01 | 39.25 | 8.37 | 8.37 | 100.00 |
| Jawa Timur | 45.71 | 29.19 | 7.44 | 17.65 | 100.00 |
| Banten | 25.59 | 47.54 | 5.26 | 21.61 | 100.00 |
| Bali | 73.34 | 4.08 | 7.40 | 15.18 | 100.00 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 49.32 | 30.70 | 6.84 | 13.14 | 100.00 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 36.98 | 36.07 | 9.43 | 17.51 | 100.00 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 42.67 | 39.48 | 8.57 | 9.29 | 100.00 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 27.69 | 44.42 | 5.98 | 21.91 | 100.00 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 47.52 | 24.08 | 7.59 | 20.82 | 100.00 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 14.56 | 66.46 | 0.00 | 18.98 | 100.00 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 30.35 | 37.77 | 9.54 | 22.35 | 100.00 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 27.69 | 48.07 | 7.94 | 16.30 | 100.00 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 50.44 | 23.88 | 6.77 | 18.91 | 100.00 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 36.67 | 41.27 | 10.32 | 11.74 | 100.00 |
| Gorontalo | 29.55 | 40.76 | 7.42 | 22.27 | 100.00 |
| Sulawesi Barat | 45.66 | 30.73 | 7.38 | 16.23 | 100.00 |
| Maluku | 15.68 | 68.63 | 6.31 | 9.37 | 100.00 |
| Maluku Utara | 12.48 | 56.31 | 13.73 | 17.48 | 100.00 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | 17.54 | 63.01 | 5.85 | 13.61 | 100.00 |
| Papua | 32.01 | 50.41 | 6.69 | 10.89 | 100.00 |
| INDONESIA | 36.26 | 39.52 | 7.08 | 17.14 | 100.00 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Analisis Descriptive Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial, 2006

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2006 Deskriptive Analisys of Social Problems

Table 6.5 Persentase Anak Terlantar menurut Propinsi Jenis Kelamin dan Tipe Daerah, 2006
Table 6.5 Percentage of Neglected Children by Province, Sex and Region, 2006

| Provinsi Province | Perkotaan <i>Urban</i> | | Perdesaan <i>Rural</i> | | Perkotaan+Perdesaan <i>Urban + Rural</i> | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| | Laki-laki <i>Male</i> | Perempuan <i>Female</i> | Laki-laki <i>Male</i> | Perempuan <i>Female</i> | Laki-laki <i>Male</i> | Perempuan <i>Female</i> |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N Aceh Darussalam | 50.00 | 50.00 | 57.45 | 42.55 | 56.73 | 43.27 |
| Sumatera Utara | 60.87 | 39.13 | 56.09 | 43.91 | 56.84 | 43.16 |
| Sumatera Barat | 73.91 | 26.09 | 60.20 | 39.80 | 62.93 | 37.07 |
| R i a u | 55.00 | 45.00 | 58.89 | 41.11 | 58.16 | 41.84 |
| Jambi | 53.33 | 46.67 | 53.19 | 46.81 | 53.24 | 46.76 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 44.90 | 55.10 | 69.77 | 30.23 | 61.03 | 38.97 |
| Bengkulu | 77.78 | 22.22 | 54.90 | 45.10 | 57.62 | 42.38 |
| Lampung | 75.76 | 24.24 | 64.71 | 35.29 | 66.88 | 33.12 |
| Kep Bangka Belitung | 37.50 | 62.50 | 67.65 | 32.35 | 59.37 | 40.63 |
| Kepulauan Riau | 41.86 | 58.14 | 75.00 | 25.00 | 46.93 | 53.07 |
| DKI Jakarta | 45.62 | 54.38 | - | - | 45.62 | 54.38 |
| Jawa Barat | 50.63 | 49.38 | 59.38 | 40.63 | 55.65 | 44.35 |
| Jawa Tengah | 52.56 | 47.44 | 68.67 | 31.33 | 60.72 | 39.28 |
| Dista Yogyakarta | 40.00 | 60.00 | 58.62 | 41.38 | 55.04 | 44.96 |
| Jawa Timur | 45.33 | 54.67 | 66.23 | 33.77 | 59.20 | 40.80 |
| Banten | 36.73 | 63.27 | 57.14 | 42.86 | 47.57 | 52.43 |
| B a l i | 30.00 | 70.00 | 72.22 | 27.78 | 56.17 | 43.83 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 65.31 | 34.69 | 57.81 | 42.19 | 59.50 | 40.50 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 60.00 | 40.00 | 59.94 | 40.06 | 59.94 | 40.06 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 44.44 | 55.56 | 61.43 | 38.57 | 59.63 | 40.37 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 66.67 | 33.33 | 60.33 | 39.67 | 60.68 | 39.32 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 70.21 | 29.79 | 72.97 | 27.03 | 71.88 | 28.12 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 53.97 | 46.03 | 61.54 | 38.46 | 57.25 | 42.75 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 41.38 | 58.62 | 67.12 | 32.88 | 58.33 | 41.67 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 30.00 | 70.00 | 60.09 | 39.91 | 57.43 | 42.57 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 72.73 | 27.27 | 56.52 | 43.48 | 59.80 | 40.20 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 66.67 | 33.33 | 63.03 | 36.97 | 63.14 | 36.86 |
| Gorontalo | 35.29 | 64.71 | 66.99 | 33.01 | 62.08 | 37.92 |
| Sulawesi Barat | 37.50 | 62.50 | 64.84 | 35.16 | 62.99 | 37.01 |
| Maluku | 80.00 | 20.00 | 50.75 | 49.25 | 58.53 | 41.47 |
| Mauku Utara | 0.00 | 100.00 | 55.83 | 44.17 | 55.32 | 44.68 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | 53.33 | 46.67 | 62.82 | 37.18 | 61.60 | 38.40 |
| Papua | 58.33 | 41.67 | 51.31 | 48.69 | 51.57 | 48.43 |
| INDONESIA | 51.4 | 48.6 | 59.78 | 40.22 | 57.51 | 42.49 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Analisis Descriptive Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial, 2006

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2006 Deskriptive Analisys of Social Problems

Tabel Tingkat Partisipasi Kerja dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka menurut Provinsi, 2004 - 2006**6.6 Labor Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate by Province, 2004 - 2006****Table**

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja <i>Labor Force Participation Rate</i> | | | Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka <i>Unemployment Rate</i> | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| N Aceh Darussalam | 62.26 | 68.44 | 66.01 | 9.35 | 12.50 | 10.43 |
| Sumatera Utara | 68.56 | 71.94 | 66.90 | 11.08 | 10.98 | 11.51 |
| Sumatera Barat | 64.78 | 62.53 | 64.90 | 12.74 | 11.50 | 11.87 |
| R i a u | 62.20 | 62.76 | 59.64 | 15.25 | 13.91 | 10.24 |
| J a m b i | 67.25 | 65.97 | 64.26 | 6.04 | 8.59 | 6.62 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 72.22 | 71.23 | 69.64 | 8.37 | 8.56 | 9.33 |
| Bengkulu | 73.46 | 75.51 | 71.3 | 6.29 | 6.15 | 6.04 |
| Lampung | 70.17 | 68.86 | 67.47 | 7.38 | 6.85 | 9.13 |
| Bangka Belitung | 63.75 | 65.03 | 62.49 | 7.14 | 8.10 | 8.99 |
| Kep Riau | - | - | 64.20 | - | - | 12.24 |
| DKI Jakarta | 61.93 | 63.08 | 64.92 | 14.70 | 14.73 | 11.40 |
| Jawa Barat | 62.45 | 62.88 | 61.41 | 13.69 | 17.73 | 14.59 |
| Jawa Tengah | 71.04 | 71.18 | 68.60 | 7.72 | 8.51 | 8.02 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 71.73 | 71.95 | 69.20 | 6.26 | 5.05 | 6.31 |
| Jawa Timur | 68.59 | 69.50 | 67.36 | 7.69 | 8.45 | 8.19 |
| Banten | 62.55 | 62.95 | 62.43 | 14.31 | 14.23 | 18.91 |
| B a l i | 77.16 | 79.06 | 76.33 | 4.66 | 4.03 | 6.04 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 72.16 | 70.58 | 70.33 | 7.48 | 8.93 | 8.9 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 77.39 | 79.45 | 74.36 | 4.48 | 5.46 | 3.65 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 72.63 | 73.85 | 73.71 | 7.90 | 8.61 | 8.53 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 69.88 | 73.21 | 72.37 | 5.59 | 4.85 | 6.68 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 73.95 | 71.17 | 70.43 | 6.02 | 6.18 | 8.87 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 61.17 | 64.73 | 67.27 | 10.39 | 9.04 | 13.43 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 61.32 | 62.33 | 59.2 | 10.91 | 14.40 | 14.62 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 68.50 | 66.90 | 67.17 | 5.85 | 7.63 | 10.31 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 66.01 | 63.33 | 59.08 | 15.93 | 13.58 | 12.76 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 74.74 | 71.08 | 66.61 | 9.35 | 8.92 | 9.67 |
| Gorontalo | 31.28 | 62.84 | 63.68 | 12.29 | 9.70 | 7.62 |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | 61.00 | - | - | 6.45 |
| M a l u k u | 63.65 | 59.22 | 60.95 | 11.67 | 12.30 | 13.72 |
| Maluku Utara | 70.03 | 69.83 | 72.41 | 7.53 | 8.88 | 6.90 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | - | - | 71.67 | - | - | 10.17 |
| P a p u a | 76.99 | 78.25 | 71.37 | 8.00 | 7.12 | 5.83 |
| INDONESIA | 67.55 | 68.02 | 66.16 | 9.86 | 10.26 | 10.28 |

Sumber/ : Badan Pusat Statistik, Keadaan Angkatan Kerja di Indonesia, Pebruari 2005 dan Agustus 2006

Source BPS - Statistics Indonesia, *Labor Force Situation in Indonesia, February 2005 and August 2006*

Tabel 6.7 Jumlah Kabupaten/Kota yang Terjangkit Demam Berdarah Dengue menurut Provinsi, 2001 - 2005
Table 6.7 Number of District Which is Infected by Dengeue Fever by Province, 2001 - 2005

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Jumlah Kabupaten/Kota <i>Number of District</i> | Jumlah Kabupaten/Kota yang Terjangkit <i>Number of District Which is Infected</i> | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 20 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 16 | 12 |
| Sumatera Utara | 23 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 17 |
| Sumatera Barat | 16 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 10 |
| R i a u | 16 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 11 |
| J a m b i | 10 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 11 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 9 |
| Bengkulu | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Lampung | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 10 |
| Bangka Belitung | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Kep Riau | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| DKI Jakarta | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Jawa Barat | 25 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 |
| Jawa Tengah | 35 | 33 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 35 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Jawa Timur | 38 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| Banten | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| B a l i | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 8 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 9 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 16 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 7 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 14 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 6 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 13 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 13 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 13 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 8 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 9 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 9 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 28 | 20 | 17 | 18 | 23 | 21 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 7 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Gorontalo | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| M a l u k u | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maluku Utara | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| P a p u a | 28 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| INDONESIA | 416 | 263 | 264 | 257 | 326 | 330 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kesehatan, Profil Kesehatan Indonesia 2005

Source Ministry of Health , 2005 Health Profile of Indonesia

Tabel 6.8 Jumlah Pasien, Tingkat Kefatalan, dan Tingkat Kejadian Penyakit Demam Berdarah menurut Provinsi, 2003 - 2005
Table 6.8 Number of Patient, Case Fatality Rate and Incidence Rate of Dengue Feber by Province, 2003 - 2005

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Jumlah Pasien <i>Number of Patient</i> | | | Tingkat Kefatalan <i>Case Fatality Rate</i> | | | Tingkat Kejadian <i>Incident Rate</i> | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|--|-------------|-------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 128 | 252 | 629 | 3.10 | 4.37 | 1.59 | 2.76 | 5.43 | 14.66 |
| Sumatera Utara | 878 | 1,093 | 3,657 | 2.70 | 2.20 | 1.80 | 7.07 | 8.79 | 30.75 |
| Sumatera Barat | 292 | 514 | 1,154 | 0.70 | 0.97 | 1.99 | 6.88 | 12.11 | 25.89 |
| R i a u | 715 | 1,050 | 1,850 | 0.70 | 2.00 | 1.73 | 13.98 | 20.53 | 41.19 |
| J a m b i | 80 | 275 | 353 | 2.50 | 1.45 | 3.12 | 2.83 | 9.74 | 13.38 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 1,403 | 1,270 | 1,621 | 2.10 | 1.34 | 0.56 | 17.87 | 16.06 | 18.38 |
| Bengkulu | 2 | 204 | 61 | 0.00 | 0.98 | 3.28 | 0.13 | 13.25 | 3.60 |
| Lampung | 624 | 908 | 736 | 2.60 | 1.54 | 1.63 | 9.29 | 13.51 | 10.54 |
| Bangka Belitung | 241 | 53 | 46 | 4.10 | 0.00 | 4.35 | 26.68 | 5.65 | 4.60 |
| DKI Jakarta | 14,071 | 20,510 | 23,466 | 0.40 | 0.43 | 0.34 | 125.09 | 260.08 | 296.87 |
| Jawa Barat | 8,683 | 19,014 | 18,590 | 2.10 | 1.13 | 1.53 | 23.64 | 52.20 | 47.50 |
| Jawa Tengah | 8,490 | 9,047 | 6,583 | 2.30 | 1.80 | 2.29 | 25.51 | 27.11 | 19.61 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 1,553 | 2,206 | 971 | 2.30 | 1.41 | 1.24 | 47.09 | 66.89 | 29.44 |
| Jawa Timur | 4,216 | 8,287 | 15,251 | 1.40 | 1.45 | 1.74 | 11.94 | 23.48 | 42.94 |
| Banten | 700 | 2,577 | 2,045 | 3.60 | 2.25 | 1.27 | 8.17 | 30.08 | 23.87 |
| B a l i | 2,364 | 1,935 | 3,598 | 0.30 | 0.41 | 0.50 | 76.78 | 58.64 | 108.97 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 196 | 805 | 1,062 | 4.60 | 1.99 | 1.41 | 5.06 | 20.77 | 26.62 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 260 | 1,381 | 735 | 3.20 | 3.11 | 1.36 | 6.34 | 35.00 | 17.75 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 349 | 212 | 1,220 | 2.00 | 2.36 | 1.07 | 9.13 | 5.55 | 31.92 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 300 | 453 | 491 | 3.00 | 1.32 | 0.81 | 16.36 | 24.70 | 26.75 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 178 | 378 | 341 | 3.40 | 0.79 | 2.35 | 7.47 | 10.30 | 9.29 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 1,926 | 2,276 | 3,165 | 1.50 | 1.80 | 2.59 | 77.32 | 91.37 | 121.74 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 369 | 225 | 1,926 | 1.30 | 4.89 | 1.35 | 15.75 | 10.56 | 119.89 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 184 | 293 | 780 | 1.00 | 3.41 | 1.00 | 7.47 | 13.06 | 31.73 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 2,636 | 3,500 | 2,822 | 1.50 | 0.69 | 1.81 | 31.41 | 41.70 | 34.65 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 43 | 266 | 758 | 2.30 | 0.75 | 2.90 | 2.45 | 13.89 | 39.25 |
| Gorontalo | 30 | 14 | 206 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.54 | 1.60 | 23.50 |
| M a l u k u | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Maluku Utara | 2 | 74 | 24 | 1.00 | 9.46 | 4.17 | 0.23 | 8.71 | 2.65 |
| P a p u a | 603 | 390 | 183 | 0.80 | 2.05 | 1.09 | 29.13 | 18.84 | 11.02 |
| INDONESIA | 51,516 | 79,462 | 94,324 | 1.50 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 23.87 | 37.11 | 37.11 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kesehatan, Profil Kesehatan Indonesia 2005

Source Ministry of Health, 2005 Health Profile of Indonesia

Tabel Jumlah Penderita dan Kejadian Malaria menurut Provinsi, 2002 - 2005**6.9 Number of Patient and API/AMI by Province, 2002 -2005****Table**

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Jumlah Penderita <i>Number of Patient</i> | | | | Angka Kesakitan <i>Annual Parasite Incident/ Annual Malaria Incident</i> | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|----------------|---|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 15,159 | 20,440 | 8,990 | 3,312 | 4.29 | 4.94 | 2.17 | 7.11 |
| Sumatera Utara | 21,604 | 64,419 | 48,341 | 11 | 3.07 | 7.23 | 5.43 | 7.24 |
| Sumatera Barat | 8,837 | 8,651 | 4,971 | 145 | 1.78 | 2.21 | 1.10 | 0.71 |
| R i a u | 27,764 | 28,495 | 20,183 | 1,707 | 8.73 | 6.06 | 3.68 | 3.96 |
| J a m b i | 39,258 | 60,127 | 60,127 | 4,305 | 15.43 | 24.40 | 24.40 | 13.55 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 70,944 | 52,263 | 56,762 | 2,246 | 13.96 | 7.40 | 8.04 | 5.95 |
| Bengkulu | 29,315 | 40,476 | 119,068 | - | 19.96 | 25.63 | 56.91 | 0.00 |
| Lampung | 63,984 | 62,634 | 275,654 | 3,025 | 8.70 | 8.39 | 38.52 | 5.70 |
| Bangka Belitung | 42,458 | 37,014 | 17,335 | 5,378 | 45.86 | 39.88 | 18.68 | 11.18 |
| DKI Jakarta | 117 | - | - | - | 0.01 | - | - | - |
| Jawa Barat | 830 | 60,024 | 8,105 | 1,124 | 0.02 | 0.16 | 1.11 | 0.96 |
| Jawa Tengah | 46,590 | 351,905 | 327,706 | 1,966 | 1.46 | 0.51 | 0.15 | 0.06 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 34,009 | 81,984 | 23,206 | 175 | 10.43 | 0.97 | 0.13 | 0.06 |
| Jawa Timur | 4,274 | 233,108 | 118,195 | 1,822 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.28 | 0.47 |
| Banten | 311 | - | 2,836 | 21 | 0.04 | - | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| B a l i | 226 | 23,444 | - | 76 | 0.08 | 0.03 | - | 0.02 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 88,710 | 97,643 | 83,310 | 10,535 | 25.94 | 25.17 | 20.51 | 20.51 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 512,007 | 633,462 | 626,278 | 70,390 | 146.54 | 177.61 | 172.77 | 100.49 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 106,261 | 104,019 | 3,915 | - | 26.96 | 26.26 | 0.99 | 0.00 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 26,484 | 6,178 | 22,090 | 4,559 | 15.36 | 7.78 | 12.16 | 11.90 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 16,659 | 18,315 | 8,598 | 2,304 | 5.52 | 5.35 | 2.78 | 2.14 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 8,022 | 19,428 | 19,428 | 62 | 3.29 | 3.83 | 8.83 | 1.12 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 75,358 | 44,777 | 31,827 | 2,613 | 37.24 | 21.01 | 14.93 | 11.53 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 45,028 | 44,078 | 58,770 | 5,919 | 25.88 | 21.63 | 27.28 | 23.05 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 18,710 | 18,315 | 18,315 | 601 | 10.75 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 0.52 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 34,858 | 38,480 | 38,480 | 346 | 25.28 | 21.11 | 21.11 | 6.92 |
| Gorontalo | 16,551 | 16,202 | 12,633 | 817 | 18.45 | 19.04 | 14.85 | 11.85 |
| M a l u k u | - | 62,295 | 62,856 | 10,824 | - | 45.92 | 46.43 | 66.16 |
| Maluku Utara | 1,127 | 72,231 | 65,379 | 4,140 | 1.40 | 80.03 | 72.44 | 67.24 |
| P a p u a | 220,401 | 185,428 | 188,209 | 38,449 | 105.42 | 72.60 | 73.69 | 208.82 |
| INDONESIA | 1,575,856 | 2,485,835 | 2,331,567 | 176,872 | - | - | - | - |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kesehatan, Profil Kesehatan Indonesia 2002-2005

Source Ministry of Health, 2002-2005 Health Profile of Indonesia

Keterangan/ : API = Annual Parasite Incidenc (in Java & Bali Islands)

Note AMI = Annual Malaria Incidenc (in outer Java & Bali)

Tabel 6.10 Jumlah Pasiens HIV/AIDS, Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) dan Diare menurut Provinsi, 2004 - 2005
Table Number Patients with HIV/AIDS, Dengue Fever and Diarrhoea by Province, 2004 - 2005

| Provinsi Province | HIV/AIDS | | DBD <i>Dengue Fever</i> | | Diare <i>Diarrhoe</i> | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | 2004 ¹⁾ | 2005 | 2004 ¹⁾ | 2005 | 2004 ¹⁾ | 2005 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (5) | (6) | (8) | (9) |
| N. Aceh Darussalam | 0 | 3 | 252 | 629 | 0 | 267 |
| Sumatera Utara | 32 | 125 | 1,093 | 3,657 | 0 | 145 |
| Sumatera Barat | 27 | 19 | 514 | 1,154 | 367 | 0 |
| Riau | 85 | 104 | 1,050 | 1,850 | 0 | 0 |
| Jambi | 2 | 30 | 275 | 353 | 131 | 0 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 4 | 59 | 1,270 | 1,621 | 0 | 95 |
| Bengkulu | 120 | 23 | 204 | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Lampung | 19 | 67 | 908 | 736 | 133 | 95 |
| Bangka Belitung | 145 | 34 | 53 | 46 | 0 | 0 |
| Kepulauan Riau | 317 | 146 | - | 746 | 0 | 0 |
| DKI Jakarta | 205 | 1,927 | 20,510 | 23,466 | 0 | 0 |
| Jawa Barat | 777 | 341 | 19,014 | 18,590 | 51 | 148 |
| Jawa Tengah | 29 | 99 | 9,047 | 6,583 | 137 | 0 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 89 | 19 | 2,206 | 971 | 7 | 0 |
| Jawa Timur | 196 | 724 | 8,287 | 15,251 | 349 | 48 |
| Banten | 127 | 42 | 2,577 | 2,045 | 0 | 1,371 |
| Bali | 1,090 | 226 | 1,935 | 3,596 | 199 | 0 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 11 | 43 | 805 | 1,062 | 15 | 0 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 19 | 29 | 1,381 | 735 | 0 | 2,194 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 39 | 107 | 212 | 1,220 | 256 | 0 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 222 | 1 | 453 | 491 | 0 | 0 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 275 | 6 | 378 | 341 | 373 | 0 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 1 | 7 | 2,276 | 3,165 | 325 | 0 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 23 | 94 | 225 | 1,926 | 0 | 0 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 9 | 2 | 293 | 780 | 378 | 69 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 0 | 143 | 3,500 | 2,822 | 42 | 0 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 82 | 0 | 266 | 758 | 369 | 0 |
| Gorontalo | 0 | 2 | 14 | 206 | 0 | 0 |
| Sulawesi Barat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Maluku | 142 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maluku Utara | 0 | 1 | 74 | 24 | 0 | 133 |
| Papua | 420 | 781 | 390 | 183 | 0 | 486 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | 98 | 51 | 0 | 184 | 0 | 0 |
| INDONESIA | 4,605 | 5,321 | 79,462 | 95,279 | 3,132 | 5,051 |

Sumber/ : Departemen Kesehatan, Profil Kesehatan Indonesia 2005

Source Ministry of Health, 2005 Health Profile of Indonesia

Keterangan/Note: 1) Hanya pada Balita/Children Under Five Only

Tabel 6.11 Jumlah Penduduk yang Terkena AIDS, yang Meninggal, Tingkat Kasus, dan yang Menggunakan NAPZA menurut Provinsi, 2005
Table Number of People with Infected AIDS, Death, Case Rate, and With Injection NAPZA Used by Province, 2005

| Provinsi Province | Jumlah Kasus Number of Cases | Meninggal Death | Tingkat kasus Case Rate | Kasus AIDS yang |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| | | | (per 100.000 penduduk) (per 100.000 people) | Menggunakan NAPZA Suntik AIDS with Injection NAPZAUsed |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| N Aceh Darussalam | 3 | 2 | 0.17 | 0 |
| Sumatera Utara | 125 | 37 | 10.90 | 64 |
| Sumatera Barat | 19 | 13 | 0.45 | 14 |
| R i a u | 104 | 39 | 5.26 | 14 |
| J a m b i | 30 | 10 | 1.25 | 16 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 59 | 15 | 0.86 | 39 |
| Bengkulu | 23 | 6 | 1.47 | 15 |
| Lampung | 67 | 19 | 1.01 | 57 |
| Bangka Belitung | 34 | 3 | 3.78 | 12 |
| Kepulauan Riau | 146 | 81 | 5.26 | 18 |
| DKI Jakarta | 1,927 | 338 | 23.15 | 1,331 |
| Jawa Barat | 341 | 49 | 0.96 | 253 |
| Jawa Tengah | 99 | 52 | 0.32 | 26 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 19 | 8 | 0.61 | 8 |
| Jawa Timur | 724 | 225 | 2.08 | 397 |
| Banten | 42 | 11 | 0.52 | 38 |
| B a l i | 226 | 47 | 7.19 | 85 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 43 | 11 | 1.12 | 21 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 29 | 4 | 0.76 | 4 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 107 | 27 | 2.87 | 26 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 1 | 1 | 0.06 | 1 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 6 | 4 | 0.20 | 4 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 7 | 5 | 0.29 | 3 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 94 | 32 | 4.76 | 21 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 2 | 1 | 0.10 | 1 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 143 | 62 | 1.83 | 91 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| Gorontalo | 2 | 1 | 0.24 | 1 |
| M a l u k u | 66 | 36 | 5.75 | 0 |
| Maluku Utara | 1 | 1 | 0.15 | 32 |
| P a p u a | 781 | 192 | 49.06 | 0 |
| Irian Jaya Barat | 51 | 0 | 49.06 | 9 |
| Tidak Diketahui | - | - | - | 0 |
| INDONESIA | 5,321 | 1,332 | 2.65 | 2,601 |

Sumber : Departemen Kesehatan, Profil Kesehatan Indonesia 2005

Source Ministry of Health, 2005 Health Profile of Indonesia

Tabel 6.12 Jumlah Korban Manusia yang Diakibatkan Bencana Alam menurut Provinsi, 2005 & 2006
Number of Victims Due To Natural Disaster by Province, 2005 & 2006

Table

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Meninggal Dunia <i>Death</i> | | Menderita <i>Suffered</i> | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | 2005 (1) | 2006 (2) | 2005 (3) | 2006 (4) |
| N Aceh Darussalam | 127 | 7 | 61,276 | 0 |
| Sumatera Utara | 682 | 1 | 25,485 | 31 |
| Sumatera Barat | 2 | 0 | 34,587 | 30,138 |
| R i a u | 0 | 0 | 894 | 100,538 |
| J a m b i | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,600 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 1 | 0 | 16,269 | 0 |
| Bengkulu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,425 |
| Lampung | 0 | 0 | 57,578 | 1,400 |
| Bangka Belitung | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DKI Jakarta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jawa Barat | 516 | 854 | 21,949 | 237,985 |
| Jawa Tengah | 4 | 1,369 | 290 | 761,973 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 0 | 6,238 | 0 | 1,258,917 |
| Jawa Timur | 41 | 80 | 2,401 | 12,794 |
| Banten | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29,000 |
| B a l i | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 0 | 21 | 12,352 | 19,690 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 0 | 17 | 455,521 | 120,925 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 0 | 0 | 16,939 | 0 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 0 | 0 | 11,981 | 0 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 0 | 13 | 41,793 | 121,984 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 0 | 0 | 99,904 | 0 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 1 | 13 | 1,050 | 47,010 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 29 | 0 | 145 | 0 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 4 | 838 | 27,683 | 17,726 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gorontalo | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6,000 |
| Sulawesi Barat | 0 | 778 | ... | ... |
| M a l u k u | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4,779 |
| Maluku Utara | 0 | 0 | 0 | 277 |
| Papua Barat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| P a p u a | 55 | 55 | 65,000 | 65,967 |
| INDONESIA | 1,462 | 10,292 | 953,097 | 2,840,159 |

Sumber : Departemen Sosial
Source Ministry of Social Affairs

Tabel 6.13 Jumlah Pengunjung Taman Wisata Alam, 2004 - 2005
Table 6.13 Number of Visitores in Natural Parks, 2004 - 2005

| Provinsi Province | Nama Kawasan <i>Name of Area</i> | Pengunjung <i>Visitors</i> | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| | | Indonesia | | Asing/ <i>Foreigner</i> | |
| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Daratan/Continent | | | | | |
| Sumatera Utara | Holiday Resort | 102 | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Selatan | Punti Kayu | 43,558 | 26 | 36,363 | 64 |
| Banten | Carita | 7,730 | - | 1,241 | - |
| Jawa Barat | Telaga Warna | - | - | 1,032 | 117 |
| | Gunung Pancar | - | - | 5,050 | - |
| | Sukawayana | - | - | 1,153 | - |
| | Situ Gunung | 21,675 | - | 11,785 | - |
| | Cimanggu | 50,120 | - | 83,135 | 6,809 |
| | Tangkuban Perahu | 144,199 | 7,664 | 201,383 | 12,725 |
| | Telaga Patenggang | - | - | 65,028 | 4,163 |
| | Cibungur | - | - | 5,334 | - |
| | Gunung Tampomas | - | - | 34 | - |
| | Gunung Papandayan | 5,381 | - | 6,853 | - |
| | Kawah Kamojang | - | - | 5,393 | - |
| | P. Pangandaran | 64,530 | 1,224 | 38,621 | 1,069 |
| | Linggarjati | 71,189 | - | 81,689 | - |
| Jawa Tengah | Gunung Selok | - | - | - | - |
| | Sumber Semen | - | - | - | - |
| | Tuk Songo | - | - | - | - |
| DI Yogyakarta | Plawangan Turgo | 107,671 | 2,278 | - | - |
| Jawa Timur | Gunung Baung | 2,235 | 5 | - | - |
| | Kawah Ijen | 1,998 | 259 | 1,093 | 667 |
| | Tretes | 5,985 | 2 | - | - |
| Bali | Panelukan | 5 | 98,397 | 1,167 | 999 |
| | Danau Buyan Tamblinga | 3,220 | 170 | 1,651 | 129 |
| | Sangeh | 7,735 | 1,041 | 2,007 | 4,502 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | Suranadi | 3,163 | 106 | 359 | 15 |
| | Kerandangan | 726 | 9 | 270 | - |
| | Bangko-Bangko | - | 729 | - | 241 |
| | Madapangga | 1,064 | - | 208 | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | Tuti Adigae | 217 | 2 | 103 | 39 |
| | Ruteng | 14 | - | 100 | 56 |
| | Camplong | - | - | 600 | 3 |

Lanjutan Tabel / *Continued Table 6.13*

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Nama Kawasan <i>Name of Area</i> | Pengunjung <i>Visitors</i> | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | | Indonesia | | Asing/ <i>Foreigner</i> | |
| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Sulawesi Utara | Batu Putih | 1,641 | 864 | - | - |
| Sulawesi Selatan | Danau Matano | 300 | - | 1,432 | 334 |
| | Danau Towuti | 75 | - | 2,183 | 313 |
| | Nanggala III | 1,046 | 164 | 2,711 | 1,094 |
| | Sidrap | 871 | - | 606 | - |
| | Danau Mahalona | - | - | 466 | 85 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | Mangolo | 1,425 | - | 1,501 | - |
| | Tirta Rimba | - | - | 327 | - |
| | Teluk Lasolo | 10,085 | - | 11,873 | - |
| | Padamarang | 1,776 | - | 2,179 | - |
| Maluku | Gunung Api Banda | 18 | 7 | - | - |
| Papua | Teluk Yotefa | 4,813 | - | - | - |
| Perairan/Laut/Sea | | - | - | - | - |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | Pulau Moyo | - | 423 | - | 483 |
| | P.Satonda | - | - | - | 717 |
| | Gili Matra | 8,487 | 3,970 | 8,148 | 13,849 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | Teluk Maumere | - | - | 132 | 187 |
| | Tujuh Belas Pulau | 2,165 | 447 | 2,025 | 1,616 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | Teluk Lasolo | 10,103 | - | 10,103 | - |
| | Mangolo | 1,425 | - | 1,425 | - |
| Maluku | Pulau Padamarang | 1,776 | - | 1,776 | - |
| | Pulau Pombo | - | - | 39 | - |
| JUMLAH | | 46,006 | 5,875 | 46,926 | 18,678 |

Sumber : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Perlindungan Hutan dan Konservasi Alam 2005

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2005 Forest Protection and Natural Conservation

Tabel 6.14 Jumlah Pengunjung Taman Nasional, 2004 - 2005
Table 6.14 Number of Visitores in National Parks, 2004 - 2005

| Provinsi <i>Province</i> | Nama Kawasan <i>Name of Area</i> | Pengunjung <i>Visitors</i> | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | | Indonesia | | Asing/ <i>Foreigner</i> | |
| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| D Aceh Darussalam | G Leuser | - | - | - | - |
| Sumatera Barat | Siberut | 3 | - | 14 | - |
| Riau/Jambi | Bukit Tigapuluh | 147 | - | 2,651 | - |
| Jambi | Kerinci Seblat | 1,039 | - | 88 | - |
| Sumatera Selatan | Sembilang | - | 11,946 | - | 16 |
| Lampung | Bukit Barisan Selatan | 144 | 194 | 7 | 21 |
| DKI Jakarta | Kepulauan Seribu | 26,240 | - | 3,838 | - |
| Banten | Ujung Kulon | 2,336 | 2,237 | 262 | 563 |
| Jawa Barat | Gunung Gede Pangrango | 36,360 | - | 1,755 | - |
| | Gunung Halimun | 2,976 | 3,046 | 210 | 103 |
| | Batang Gadis | - | 31 | - | 1 |
| | Ceremai | - | 28,540 | - | - |
| Jawa Tengah | Kep. Karimun Jawa | 1,031 | 8,170 | 301 | 1,010 |
| Jawa Timur | Bromo Tengger Semeru | 101,774 | 77,750 | 9,963 | 8,919 |
| | Meru Betiri | 3,376 | 3,324 | 346 | 371 |
| | Baluran | 5,285 | 10,870 | 171 | 411 |
| | Alas Purwo | 7,044 | 8,224 | 1,580 | 3,419 |
| Bali | Bali Barat | 56,408 | 841 | 5,148 | 3,232 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | Gunung Rinjani | 27,637 | 85,072 | 308 | 1,899 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | Komodo | 1,282 | 1,559 | 10,305 | 15,788 |
| | Kelimutu | 5,117 | 3,905 | 1,557 | 1,844 |
| Kalimantan Barat | Gunung Palung | 61 | - | 20 | - |
| | Betung Kari | 5 | 50 | 13 | - |
| Kalimantan Tengah | Tanjung Putting | 623 | 620 | 698 | 795 |
| Kalimantan Timur | Kutai | 1,487 | 571 | 42 | 11 |
| Sulawesi Utara | Bunaken Manado Tua | 1,158 | - | 509 | - |
| Sulawesi Selatan | Bogani Nani Wartabone | - | 425 | - | 115 |
| | Taka Bone Rate | - | 756 | - | 2 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | Tawa Aopa Watumohai | - | 1,061 | - | 1 |
| INDONESIA | | 281,533 | 249,192 | 39,786 | 38,521 |

Sumber : Departemen Kehutanan, Statistik Perlindungan Hutan dan Konservasi Alam 2005

Source Ministry of Forestry, 2005 Forest Protection and Natural Conservation

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Dinas Kebersihan Kota Palembang

Dinas Kebersihan Kota Bandar Lampung

Dinas Kebersihan Kota Pangkal Pinang

Dinas Kebersihan Kota DKI Jakarta

Dinas Kebersihan Kota Bandung

Dinas Kebersihan Kota Semarang

Dinas Kebersihan Kota Surabaya

Dinas Kebersihan Kota Denpasar

Dinas Kebersihan Kota Mataram

Dinas Kebersihan Kota Pontianak

Dinas Kebersihan Kota Banjarmasin

Dinas Kebersihan Kota Manado

Dinas Kebersihan Kota Palu

Dinas Kebersihan Kota Makasar

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