

Hotspots Highlight

- Between the period of October 10th - 16th the number of hotspots have decreased. NOAA 12 Satellite Data has recorded there were 6,621 hotspots, nationally. The greatest number of hotspots occurred daily was on October 10th, 2006, with as many as 1,957 hotspots. The main hotspots can still be found in Central Kalimantan (2,953), South Sumatra (1,605), and West Kalimantan (511).
- The WWF-Indonesia's analysis based on MODIS Satellite Data during the period of October 10th – 16th, has showed that there were 997 number of hotspots in West Kalimantan.. The hotspots were indicated in the areas of industrial timber plantation (HTI) concessions (13.84%), logging (HPH) concessions (1.20%), oil palm plantation concessions (3.71%), and other land uses (81.24%). Meanwhile, 26.68% of hotspots were detected on peat land area

Titik Panas Utama

- Pada periode 10 - 16 Oktober terjadi penurunan titik panas. Data Satelit NOAA 12 mencatat 6.621 titik panas secara nasional. Jumlah titik panas harian terbanyak terjadi pada tanggal 10 Oktober 2006, sebanyak 1.957. Titik panas utama masih terdapat di Kalimantan Tengah (2.953), Sumatera Selatan (1.605), dan Kalimantan Barat (511).
- Analisis WWF-Indonesia berdasarkan Data Satelit MODIS pada periode 10-16 Oktober : Jumlah titik panas di Kalimantan Barat adalah 997. Titik panas tersebut terindikasi di areal konsesi HTI (13,84%), konsesi HPH (1,20%), konsesi perkebunan sawit (3,71%), dan areal lainnya (81,24%). Sementara itu, 26,68% titik panas terdeteksi pada lahan gambut.

Current Weather Situation

- There has been a decrease of hotspots this week due to rain fall in some areas, such as in Pontianak (11/10), Jambi (11/10), and Batam (15/10). However, the rains were temporary in nature. Based on Meteorology and Geophysics office's information, the rain season is predicted to be delayed, although initially it was predicted to occur in the end of October.
- Meanwhile, in most parts of Kalimantan and Sumatra, dry condition is still continuing. In several areas, such as Pontianak, Palangkaraya, Banjarmasin, and Palembang, they have asked for artificial rain to be performed .

Keadaan Cuaca

- Pada minggu ini terjadi penurunan titik panas, karena di beberapa daerah terjadi hujan. Misalnya di Pontianak (11/10), Jambi (11/10), dan Batam (15/10). Meskipun demikian, hujan di daerah-daerah tersebut sifatnya sementara. Berdasarkan informasi dari BMG, musim hujan diperkirakan mundur, meskipun awalnya diperkirakan akhir Oktober ini.
- Sementara di sebagian besar wilayah Kalimantan dan Sumatera, kondisi kering masih dominan, karena musim kemarau masih berlangsung. Di beberapa daerah, seperti Pontianak, Palangkaraya, Banjarmasin dan Palembang, minta diadakan hujan buatan.

Current Fire Activity

- In accordance with the existence of the hotspots, forest and land fires are still occurring in Kalimantan and Sumatra. In Central Kalimantan, fires affected conservation areas, such as Sebangau and Tanjung Puting National Parks. As thus in Riau, where fire has returned to affect Tesso Nilo National Park.
- In South Sumatra, fire has affected 55,815 hectares of areas (Ministry of Environment Data), which consisted of 35,509 hectares of community land, 19,000 hectares of forest land, and 1,306 hectares of crops plantation area.

Kejadian Kebakaran

- Sesuai dengan keberadaan titik panas, kebakaran hutan dan lahan masih terjadi di Kalimantan dan Sumatera. Di Kalimantan Tengah kebakaran melanda kawasan konservasi, yaitu TN Sebangau dan TN Tanjung Puting. Demikian juga di Riau, kebakaran kembali melanda TN Tesso Nilo.
- Di Sumatera Selatan, kebakaran telah melanda areal seluas 55.815 Ha (Data Kementrian Lingkungan Hidup), yang terdiri 35.509 Ha lahan masyarakat, 19.000 Ha lahan hutan, dan 1.306 Ha lahan perkebunan

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| <p>Social Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several parties are worried that ASEAN Agreement on Trans-boundary Haze Pollution will restrict the indigenous people's wisdom in conducting controlled burning for their cultivation activities. • The ASEAN Agreement accommodates indigenous people's ability to conduct controlled burning (Article 9, paragraph f, g and Article 16 paragraph 1.e). However, zero burning for land clearing is still being promoted, it is even obligatory for crops plantation and forestry companies. | <p>Faktor Sosial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beberapa pihak mengkhawatirkan Persetujuan ASEAN tentang Polusi Asap Lintas Batas akan membatasi kearifan tradisional masyarakat untuk melakukan pembakaran (terkendali) pada kegiatan pertanian mereka. • Persetujuan ASEAN mengakomodasi kearifan tradisional masyarakat dalam melakukan pembakaran terkendali (Pasal 9 ayat f, g dan Pasal 16 ayat 1.e) . Meski demikian, pembersihan lahan tanpa bakar tetap dipromosikan, bahkan suatu keharusan bagi perusahaan perkebunan dan kehutanan. |
| <p>Current Haze Situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although rain has fallen in several areas, nevertheless the haze situation remains foul. Haze from other areas still blanketed Batam (Riau Islands), although rain had previously showered that area. In Jambi, the people had just been able to see the sun (13/10) after 2 months it was blanketed by haze. This condition was possible due to the brief rain fall in Jambi two days before, however the next day haze returned to town and it even caused the airport to be closed. • Thick haze still blanketed Palangkaraya (Central Kalimantan), which causes the airport to be closed. In Pontianak (West Kalimantan), the commercial traffic flights is still disturbed due to the haze. WWF-Indonesia staffs even had their flights to the city cancelled . In Pekanbaru (Riau), the meeting of the Environment Ministers of ASEAN countries was accompanied by haze, although it did not get to disturb their flights schedule. | <p>Situasi Kabut Asap</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meski di beberapa daerah sempat turun hujan, namun situasi kabut asap tetap buruk. Di Batam (Kep. Riau), kabut asap kiriman tetap menyelimuti, meski daerah itu sempat diguyur hujan. Di Jambi, penduduknya baru bisa melihat matahari (13/10) setelah 2 bulan diselumuti asap. Hal ini karena Jambi sempat diguyur hujan dua hari sebelumnya, namun hari berikutnya kembali diselumuti asap, bahkan menyebabkan bandara ditutup. • Asap tebal masih tetap menyelimuti Palangkaraya (Kalimantan Tengah) sehingga bandarapun ditutup. Di Pontianak (Kalimantan Barat) penerbangan masih terganggu akibat kabut asap. Beberapa staff WWF gagal melakukan perjalanan ke kota itu. Di Pekanbaru (Riau), pertemuan menteri-menteri lingkungan ASEAN disertai suasana kabut asap, namun tidak sampai mengganggu penerbangan. |
| <p>Related Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sub-regional Ministerial Meeting on Transboundary Haze Pollution was held in Pekanbaru, Riau (13/10). The meeting was attended by delegations from Indonesia , Malaysia , Brunei Darussalam, Singapore and Thailand, to discuss regional cooperation in trans-boundary haze prevention. In this meeting Indonesia were urged to ratify ASEAN Agreement on Trans-boundary Haze Pollution immediately. • On October 16th, the Central Kalimantan Governor has declared the haze occur in his areas caused by forest and land fires, was deemed as an Extra Ordinary Occurrence. Therefore, in Central Kalimantan, a Massive Suppression Action on Forest and Land Fires will be carried out. Previously, Moslem community in Palangkaraya has performed an Istisqa's Pray to ask for rain fall (11/10). This ritual was performed because fire and haze have not slackened yet. | <p>Kegiatan Terkait</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertemuan Menteri-menteri Lingkungan Hidup ASEAN diadakan di Pekanbaru, Riau (13/10). Pertemuan ini dihadiri delegasi dari Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapura, dan Thailand, yang membahas kerjasama regional dalam penanggulangan asap lintas batas. Dalam pertemuan ini Indonesia didorong untuk segera meratifikasi Persetujuan ASEAN tentang polusi asap lintas batas. • Pada tanggal 16/10, Gubernur Kalteng menyatakan kabut asap pembakaran hutan/lahan di daerahnya masuk Kejadian Luar Biasa (KLB). Oleh sebab itu, di Kalteng akan dilakukan Gerakan Pemadaman Massal Kebakaran Hutan/lahan. Sebelumnya, Masyarakat muslim di Palangkaraya menggelar Shalat Istisqa untuk meminta hujan (11/10). Kegiatan ini dilakukan karena kebakaran dan kabut asap belum juga reda. |

Media Activity

- **Kompas**, 13-14/10/06, The ASEAN's countries have agreed to go forward to combat haze caused by forest and land fires. This agreement was put forward in the Sub-regional Environment Ministers meeting held in Pekanbaru, Riau (13/10). While the meeting was being held, a coalition of local environment NGOs were publishing the data of 63 land burner companies, which six among them were companies owned by Malaysians that have always managed to escape from the law all this time.
- **Haze on Line**, 13/10/06, The Sub-regional Ministerial Meeting on Transboundary Haze Pollution was held in Pekanbaru on 13 October 2006. The Meeting was attended by the Ministers and other high ranking officials responsible for the environment from Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. Nine governors of Indonesian provinces, ten regents of the Riau Province as well as representatives of ASEAN Secretariat were also present in the Meeting as observer. The Meeting discussed urgent measures to jointly tackle the common problem caused by transboundary haze pollution. The Meeting respectfully urged Indonesia to urgently finalize the ratification of ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution in accordance with its national law.
- **The Jakarta Post**, 16/10/06, ASEAN ministers might have expressed agreement to assist Indonesia fight forest fires but the so-called "haze fund" can only be raised once the country ratifies an agreement to jointly combat the disaster. Brunei Darussalam Environment Minister Dato Awang Haji Abdullah said (14/10) that during the Friday sub-regional ministerial meeting on transboundary haze pollution in Pekanbaru, Riau, the ministers had agreed to jointly fight forest fires, including raising the haze fund. However, he said such efforts and funds could only materialize once the country ratified the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution.

Kegiatan Media

- **Kompas**, 13-14/10/06, Negara-negara yang tergabung dalam ASEAN sepakat untuk maju bersama-sama memerangi asap akibat pembakaran lahan dan hutan. Kesepakatan ini mengemuka dalam pertemuan setingkat menteri lingkungan hidup se-Asia Tenggara di Pekanbaru, Riau, Jumat (13/10). Di sela-sela perhelatan rapat akbar tersebut gabungan beberapa LSM lingkungan di Riau membeberkan data 63 perusahaan pembakar lahan, enam di antaranya perusahaan Malaysia yang selama ini selalu lolos jeratan hukum.
- **Haze on Line**, 13/10/06, Pertemuan Sub-regional Setingkat Menteri tentang Polusi Asap Lintas Batas diadakan di Pekanbaru pada 13 Oktober 2006. Pertemuan tersebut dihadiri oleh menteri dan pejabat tinggi lainnya di bidang lingkungan, dari Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapura, dan Thailand. Sembilan gubernur dari Indonesia dan 10 bupati/walikota se-Riau serta perwakilan Sekretariat ASEAN hadir dalam pertemuan sebagai pengamat.. Pertemuan tersebut membahas langkah-langkah penting untuk secara bersama menangani masalah umum yang disebabkan polusi asap lintas batas. Forum pertemuan ini juga mendorong Indonesia untuk segera meratifikasi Perjanjian ASEAN tentang Pencemaran Asap Lintas Batas sesuai dengan hukum nasional Indonesia.
- **The Jakarta Post**, 16/10/06, Para menteri ASEAN boleh saja mengungkapkan persetujuan untuk membantu Indonesia menanggulangi kebakaran hutan, tapi yang dinamakan "dana asap" hanya dapat dicairkan segera sesudah suatu negara meratifikasi persetujuan untuk bersama-sama memerangi bencana. Menteri Lingkungan Brunei Darussalam Dato Awang Haji Abdullah mengatakan bahwa selama pertemuan sub-regional menteri tentang asap lintas batas di Pekanbaru, Riau, para menteri setuju untuk bersama-sama menanggulangi kebakaran hutan, termasuk mengadakan dana untuk asap. Meski demikian, upaya dan dana tersebut dapat diwujudkan segera setelah suatu negara meratifikasi Persetujuan ASEAN tentang Polusi Asap Lintas Batas.

Hotspots Analysis

- Riau (20.00% in lowland forests, 62.86% in swamp areas, 6.64% in unproductive dry lands);
- Jambi (7.46% in lowland forests, 70.48% in swamp areas, 21.06% in unproductive wetlands, 1.49% in unproductive dry lands);
- South Sumatra (9.99% in lowland forests, 1.47% in mangrove areas, 63.96% in swamp areas, 24.58% in unproductive dry lands);

Analisa Titik Panas

- Riau (20.00% di hutan dataran rendah, 62.86% di daerah rawa, 17.14% di lahan kering tidak produktif);
- Jambi (7.46% di hutan dataran rendah, 70.48% di daerah rawa, 1.49% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 21.06% di lahan kering tidak produktif);
- Sumatera Selatan (9.99% di hutan dataran rendah, 1.47% di hutan bakau, 63.96% di daerah rawa, 24.58% di lahan kering tidak produktif);

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lampung (8.33% in swamp areas, 21.67% in unproductive wetlands, 70.00% in unproductive dry lands); • West Kalimantan (11.53% in lowland forest, 60.04% in swamp areas, 15.70% in unproductive wetlands, 8.75% in unproductive dry lands, 0.20% in plantation, 3.78% in agriculture lands); • Central Kalimantan (42.84% in lowland forest, 0.43% in mangrove areas, 32.44% in swamp areas, 14.43% in unproductive wetlands, 7.75% in unproductive dry lands, 0.09% in plantation, 2.00% in agriculture lands); • South Kalimantan (15.35% in lowland forests, 7.66% in swamp areas, 33.19% in unproductive wetlands, 26.38% in unproductive dry lands, 1.70% in plantation, 15.74% in agriculture lands); • East Kalimantan (13.85% in mangrove areas, 20.00% in swamp areas, 55.38% in unproductive dry lands, 10.77% in agriculture lands). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lampung (8.33% di daerah rawa, 21.67% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 70.00% di lahan kering tidak produktif); • Kalimantan Barat (11.53% di hutan dataran rendah, 60.04% di daerah rawa, 15.70% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 8.75% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 0.20% di perkebunan, 3.78% di pertanian); • Kalimantan Tengah (42.84% di hutan dataran rendah, 0.43% di hutan bakau, 32.44% di daerah rawa, 14.43% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 7.75% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 0.09% di perkebunan, 2.00% di pertanian); • Kalimantan Selatan (15.32% di hutan dataran rendah, 7.66% di daerah rawa, 33.19% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 26.38% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 1.70% di perkebunan, 15.74% di pertanian); • Kalimantan Timur (13.85% di hutan bakau, 20.00% di daerah rawa, 55.38% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 10.77% di pertanian) |
| <h3>Fire Analysis</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, the forest and land fires cannot be seen only as national problem, but they are also being a regional and international issue as well, since the impact of the haze has penetrated across different countries. • On the regional scale, the countries must cooperate to tackle forest and land fires. On the national scale, Indonesia must take the immediate action to prevent and suppress fire effectively, and most importantly is to also have the action accompanied by strong law enforcement towards the land burning actor and the person responsible for the land. | <h3>Analisa Kebakaran</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kebakaran hutan dan lahan, saat ini bukan lagi masalah nasional, tetapi masalah regional dan internasional, karena dampak asap yang ditimbulkannya sudah melintas batas negara. • Dalam skala regional, diperlukan kerjasama antar negara untuk menanggulangi kebakaran hutan dan lahan. Dalam skala nasional, Indonesia perlu melakukan tindakan pencegahan dan pemadaman yang efektif, disertai penegakan hukum yang tegas bagi pelaku pembakaran dan penanggung jawab areal yang terbakar. |

Notes:

"Hotspots" indicated that the area is generating heat that exceeds a level set for satellite sensors to be registered as "hot". Not all hotspots are fires and satellites do not registered all fires occurred. Many fires are deliberate and may not be damaging ("Titik Panas" menunjukkan bahwa daerah tersebut mengeluarkan panas melebihi ambang batas panas yang sudah ditentukan sehingga alat sensor panas pada satelit membacanya sebagai daerah yang dianggap "panas". Tidak semua titik panas adalah kebakaran dan satelit tidak mencatat semua kebakaran yang terjadi. Beberapa kebakaran memang sengaja dibuat dan kemungkinan tidak berbahaya/merusak).

Source/Sumber: National Environment Agency, Singapore ; ASEAN Haze Action Online; Geophysics and Meteorological Agency (Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika/BMG – Indonesia Indonesia); Directorate of Forest Fire Control, Ministry of Forestry RI (Direktorat Pengendalian Kebakaran Hutan, Departemen Kehutanan – SiPongi); MODIS Rapid Response System (NASA-UMD), and field findings (dan temuan di lapangan). Please check further info and maps on forest and land fires in Riau at (lihat lebih lanjut peta kebakaran hutan dan lahan di Riau di) <http://www.eyesontheforest.or.id> also check available forest and land fires info and maps at (dan juga lihat info dan peta lebih lanjut tentang kebakaran hutan dan lahan di) <http://www.wwf.or.id/fire>

Contact person (Forest Fire Monitoring Officer): Dedi Hariri (dhari@wwf.or.id)
GIS officers: Arief Budiman (abudiman@wwf.or.id), Haryono Sadikin (hyn_06@yahoo.com), Agus Juli Purwanto (apurwanto@wwf.or.id), Muhammad Rosidi (mrosidi@wwf.or.id) and Mariani Pangaribuan (mpangaribuan@wwf.or.id)

Editors: Fitriani Ardiansyah (fardiansyah@wwf.or.id), Amalia Prameswari (aprameswari@wwf.or.id) Suhandri (suhandri@wwf.or.id), and Desmarita Murni (dmurni@wwf.or.id)