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This Fire Information Bulletin was jointly prepared and analysed using information collected from websites and satellites by WWF Indonesia and Project Fire Fight South East Asia. Hotspot data was obtained from the CIFOR/ICRAF Fire Research Project.

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	Comment	Keterangan	
Current Weather Situation	• In general, Sumatra and Kalimantan are cloudy with showers, but Central Kalimantan in particular is partly cloudy. Java, Bali and Nusa Tenggara were fine, but Sulawesi and Papua are rainy.	• Secara umum daerah Sumatra dan Kalimantan berawan-hujan, khusus di Kalimantan Tengah cerah-berawan. Daerah Jawa, Bali & Nusa Tenggara cerah, sedangkan Sulawesi dan Papua hujan.	**Keadaan Cuaca Saat Ini**
Current Fire Activity	• Hotspots counted from NOAA satellite (17/06/2003) were: Kalimantan 36 and Sumatra 200.	• Jumlah titik panas yang terekam satelit NOAA, 17/06/2003 adalah:Kalimantan 36 dan Sumatra 200.	**Kebakaran**
Social and Seasonal Factors	• Observation from GMS and NOAA satellite on 23 June 2003 described Tropical Depression over South China Sea and Pacific Ocean with Sumatra island in particular was covered with clouds of potentially heavy rain. Beside in Sumatra, heavy rain will possibly occur in the northern part of West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua. In other parts of Indonesia, isolated showers may happen. Convective rain may happen from the afternoon to the evening in Java island and North Sulawesi. • Observation from NOAA in late May 2003 showed that the temperature of sea level in Pacific was colder than the temperature in Indonesian water. This indicated that in late May until mid June 2003, the rainfall remained effective in the eastern part of Indonesia (Maluku and Papua) although some areas have experienced drought. On NOAA satellite image, El Nino was not seen	• Hasil pemantauan melalui satelit GMS dan NOAA tanggal 23 Juni 2003 menunjukkan Depresi Tropis di Laut Cina Selatan dan Samudera Pasifik, dengan wilayah Pulau Sumatera ditutupi awan penghasil hujan deras. Peluang hujan deras selain di wilayah Pulau Sumatera juga dapat terjadi di Kalimantan Barat bagian Utara, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Timur, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sulawesi Utara, Maluku dan Papua. Sedangkan Wilayah yang lain berpeluang terjadi hujan dalam skala lokal. Hujan konvektif pada sore hingga malam hari berpeluang terjadi di Pulau Jawa dan Sulawesi Utara. • Hasil pemantauan NOAA pada akhir bulan Mei 2003 menunjukkan suhu muka air laut di Pasifik lebih dingin dibandingkan dengan suhu muka air laut di perairan Indonesia. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa pada akhir bulan Mei 2003 sampai dengan pertengahan Juni 2003 curah hujan masih efektif terjadi di wilayah Timur Indonesia (Maluku dan Papua)	**Faktor Sosial dan Musim**

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	because the tempearture of sea level in Indonesian water was still warmer.	walaupun di beberapa wilayah sudah mulai memasuki kemarau. Pada citra NOAA terlihat El Nino tidak terjadi karena suhu permukaan di perairan Indonesia masih lebih hangat.	
Current Haze Situation	• Since Tuesday night (17/9) to Wednesday noon (18/6), the air quality has worsened in Pontianak. This happened due to the blanket of haze after two showery weeks that had cleared the sky. The visibility was limited and the air quality was at low level that might cause health problems. People were asked to wear masks while outside. • Based observation on Sunday (22/6), thick smoke haze still blanketed Jambi city and surrounding districts e.g. Batanghari, Muarojambi, and West Tanjungjabung. The thickness of haze during afternoon to evening could reduce visibility level up to 300 metres. The thickness was in Monday morning.	• Sejak Selasa malam (17/6) hingga Rabu (18/6) siang, kualitas udara di Kota Pontianak kembali memburuk akibat diselimuti asap, setelah dua pekan cukup bersih karena diguyur hujan. Jarak pandang terbatas dan kondisi udara sangat tidak baik untuk kesehatan sehingga penduduk yang keluar rumah dianjurkan memakai masker. • Berdasarkan pantauan, Minggu (22/6), asap tebal masih menyelimuti wilayah Kota Jambi dan kabupaten sekitarnya seperti Batanghari, Muarojambi, dan Tanjungjabung Barat. Tebalnya asap pada sore hingga malam hari membuat jarak pandang terbatas hingga 300 meter. Ketebalan asap berkurang Senin pagi.	**Kabut Asap**
Related Activities	• To improve the level of coordination, the Governor of Jambi has held meeting with the heads of districts, on Friday (20/6). The meeting was also conducted to raise the awareness and increase firefight activities. At the same time, the Secretary of Jamby Fire Fight Management Centre, Ir Frans Tandipau stated that his institution has prepared a firefight brigade, *Brigade Manggala*. This brigade has been placed in districts prone to fires such as Batanghari, Tebo, Merangin and West Tanjungjabung. The brigade in Jambi consisted of 210 individuals. About 180 of them were volunteers from surrounding communities of areas prone to fires. The rest	• Untuk meningkatkan koordinasi Gubernur Jambi telah mengadakan rapat dengan para bupati, Jumat (20/6). Rapat tersebut diselenggarakan guna meningkatkan kewaspadaan dan kegiatan pemadaman kebakaran hutan dan lahan," katanya. Sementara itu, Sekretaris Pusdalkarhutlah Provinsi Jambi Ir Frans Tandipau mengatakan, pihaknya telah menyiagakan pasukan pemadam hutan, Brigade Manggala. Pasukan pemadam terlatih tersebut ditempatkan di kabupaten yang rawan kebakaran hutan dan lahan seperti Batanghari, Tebo, Merangin dan Tanjungjabung Barat. Jumlah	**Kegiatan Terkait**

	was from the Jambi's Natural Resources Conservation Office (BKSDA). Suara Pembaruan, 23/06/2003.	personel Brigade di Jambi 210 orang. Sebanyak 180 anggota Brigade tersebut sukarelawan dari masyarakat sekitar daerah rawan kebakaran hutan dan 30 orang dari Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BKSDA) Jambi. Suara Pembaruan, 23/06/2003.	
Media Activity	• **Kompas, 19/06/2003, Jakarta:** Smoke haze pollution resulting from forest fires has spread out since 22 May 2003 in Riau, West and Central Kalimantan. As a result, the air quality in those areas was at unsafe level and was likely to be dangerous. • **Palembang:** Fires have occurred in South Sumatra and have widely spread in the last couple days (based on hotspots viewed in satellite imagery). However, the current fires have not resulted in significant smoke haze that would disturb air traffic and reduce the air quality in Palembang. • The data of South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project indicated that forest and land fires in South Sumatra mainly resulted from overexploitation of forests. In addition, conflicts over the uses of land, between the private sector and the government without taking into account local communities' interests, have been suspected as one of main contributors to the widespread of forest fires. • **Kompas, 21/06/2003, Jambi:** The costs of forest and land fires in Jambi province have been enormous reaching Rp25 billion (US$2.78 million) in just 15 days. The worst case was the loss of 3,600 hectares of Jelutung timber plantation owned by PT Diera Hutani Lestari in Kumpeh Sub	• **Kompas, 19/06/2003, Jakarta:** Pencemaran asap akibat kebakaran hutan semakin meluas sejak 22 Mei 2003 di wilayah Riau, Kalimantan Barat dan Kalimantan Tengah. Oleh karena itu kualitas udara di daerah-daerah tersebut kini pada tingkat sangat tidak sehat bahkan berbahaya. • **Palembang:** Kebakaran lahan mulai melanda sejumlah daerah di Sumatra Selatan, bahkan beberapa hari terakhir, kebakaran meluas dengan semakin banyaknya titik api (hotspot) yang terpantau oleh satelit. Kebakaran lahan yang terjadi sampai saat ini belum sampai mengakibatkan gangguan asap sehingga penerbangan dan kualitas udara di Palembang belum sampai terganggu. • Data South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project menyebutkan, kebakaran lahan dan hutan di Sumatra Selatan banyak disebabkan luasnya akses dan pemanfaatan yang berlebihan terhadap hutan di Sumatra Selatan. Selain itu, konflik pemanfaatan lahan oleh perusahaan swasta dan pemerintah, tanpa memperhatikan kepentingan penduduk asli, juga dituding sebagai salah satu penyebab merajalelanya kebakaran hutan. • **Kompas, 21/06/2003, Jambi:** Kerugian akibat kebakaran hutan dan lahan di Provinsi	**Kegiatan Media**

	district, Muaro Jambi district, about 85 kilometres towards the east from Jambi city. Each hectare burnt has caused the cost of Rp5 million, or Rp18 billion for 3,600 hectares. Other loses were the burning of 100 hectares of oil palm plantation of PT Bahari Gembira Ria (BGR), forest concession of PT Putra Duta Wood and oil palm plantation of PT Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN) VI in Muaro Jambi district, and Gmelina timber plantation of PT Wana Teladan in East Tanjung Jabung district. Until recently, fires in PTPN VI's plasma areas and Wana Teladan have not been extinguished.	Jambi sejak 15 hari lalu hingga kini sekitar Rp 25 miliar. Kerugian terbesar berupa ludesnya sekitar 3.600 hektar hutan tanaman industri (HTI) Jelutung milik PT Diera Hutani Lestari (DHL) di Kecamatan Kumpeh, Kabupaten Muaro Jambi, sekitar 85 kilometer sebelah timur Kota Jambi. Setiap satu hektar HTI Jelutung PT DHL yang terbakar, minimal rugi Rp 5 juta atau Rp 18 miliar untuk lahan 3.600 hektar. Kerugian lainnya adalah terbakarnya sekitar 100 hektar kebun kelapa sawit PT Bahari Gembira Ria (BGR), areal hak pengusahaan hutan (HPH) PT Putra Duta Wood, dan perkebunan kelapa sawit PT Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN) VI di Kabupaten Muaro Jambi, serta HTI Gmelina PT Wana Teladan di Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur. Hingga kini, kebakaran di areal plasma PTPN VI dan Wana Teladan belum padam.	
Hotspots Analysis	• Hotspots distributions over one week (17-23/06/2003) were: Riau (7.25% in lowland forests, 25.36% in swamp areas, 7.25% in unproductive wetlands, 60.14% in unproductive drylands), Jambi (13.49% in lowland forests, 2.38% in plantations, 53.17% in swamp areas, 30.95% in unproductive drylands), South Sumatra (35.64% in lowland forests, 21.78% in swamp areas, 42.57% in unproductive drylands), West Kalimantan (10.20% in montane forests, 6.12% in lowland forests, 12.24% in plantations, 14.29% in swamp areas, 4.08% in unproductive wetlands, 53.06% in unproductive drylands), Central Kalimantan (65.53% in lowland forests, 5.83% in swamp areas, 25.73% in unproductive drylands, 2.91% in agriculture lands), East	• Distribusi titik panas yang terjadi selama sepekan (17-23/06/2003) adalah sebagai berikut: Riau (7.25% di hutan dataran rendah, 25.36% di daerah rawa, 7.25% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 60.14% di lahan kering tidak produktif), Jambi (13.49% di hutan dataran rendah, 2.38% di perkebunan, 53.17% di rawa, 30.95% di lahan kering tidak produktif), Sumatera Selatan (35.64% di hutan dataran rendah, 21.78% di rawa, 42.57% di lahan kering tidak produktif), Kalimantan Barat (10.20% di hutan dataran tinggi, 6.12% di hutan dataran rendah, 12.24% di perkebunan, 14.29% di rawa, 4.08% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 53.06% di lahan kering tidak produktif), Kalimantan Tengah (65.53% di hutan dataran rendah, 5.83%	**Analisa Titik Panas**

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	Kalimantan (21.43% in lowland forests, 21.43% in mangroves, 28.57% in plantations, 28.57% in unproductive drylands). (Notes: most parts of East Kalimantan have been covered with thick clouds. This has made only parts of the areas visible and detectable so that observation based on the satellite imageries in last few days were difficult to do.)	di rawa, 25.73% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 2.91% di pertanian), Kalimantan Timur (21.43% di hutan dataran rendah, 21.43% di hutan bakau, 28.57% di perkebunan, 28.57% di lahan kering tidak produktif). (Catatan: sebagian besar wilayah Kaltim mengalami tutupan awal tebal sehingga hanya sebagian wilayah yang terdeteksi dan pada beberapa hari citra yang diperoleh kurang baik sehingga tidak dapat diproses.)	
Analysis	• Intermittent showers in several areas have significantly reduced the number of hotspots last week. Neverthless, the posibility to have the increase in number of hotspots is considerable if rains do not come in the beginning of this drought season.	• Turunnya hujan sesekali di beberapa tempat minggu lalu menyebabkan penurunan jumlah titik api yang cukup signifikan. Akan tetapi kemungkinan jumlah titik api akan terus bertambah jika hujan tidak turun lagi dengan dimulainya awal musim kemarau saat ini.	**Analisa**

1 "Hotspots" indicate that the area is generating heat that exceeds a level set for satellite sensors to register as "hot". Not all hotspots are fires and satellites pick up not all fires. Many fires are deliberate and may not be damaging.

1 “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 : National Environment Agency, Singapore ; ASEAN Haze Action Online; Geophysics and Meteorological Agency (BMG – Indonesia); SiPongi; and field findings.

Sumber: National Environment Agency, Singapore; ASEAN Haze Action Online; Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika – Indonesia; SiPongi; dan temuan di lapangan.

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