

Hotspots Highlight

- Based on NOAA 12 Satellite Data, between the period of October 31st – November 7th it was recorded 3,219 hotspots, nationally. The majority of hotspot can be found in Kalimantan, particularly in Central Kalimantan (2,644), West Kalimantan (287) and South Kalimantan (108). The other main hotspot can be found in South Sumatra (131).
- Between the period of November 1st – 7th, MODIS Satellite recorded 234 hotspots in West Kalimantan. The hotspots were indicated in the areas of industrial timber plantation (HTI) concessions (7.69%), oil palm plantation concessions (2.14%), and other land uses (90.17%). Meanwhile, 34.62% of hotspots were detected on peat land area.

Titik Panas Utama

- Berdasarkan Data Satelit NOAA 12, pada periode 31 Oktober – 7 November, jumlah titik panas secara nasional tercatat sebanyak 3.219. Mayoritas titik panas terdapat di Kalimantan, khususnya Kalimantan Tengah (2.644), Kalimantan Barat (287) dan Kalimantan Selatan (108). Titik panas utama lainnya terdapat di Sumatera Selatan (131).
- Pada periode 1-7 November, Satelit MODIS mencatat 234 titik panas di Kalimantan Barat. Titik panas tersebut terindikasi di areal konsesi HTI (7,69%), konsesi perkebunan sawit (2,14%), dan areal lainnya (90,17%). Sementara itu, 34,62% titik panas terdeteksi pada lahan gambut.

Current Weather Situation

- Rainfall spread evenly in South Sumatra, covering Musi Banyuasin, Ogan Komering Ulu, Ogan Komering Ilir, and Palembang (30/10 up to 02/11). Rain also fell in Jambi (7/11). In Samarinda (East Kalimantan), rain fell twice (3/11 and 6/11). Meanwhile, in Palangkaraya, rain came down hard only on 7/11.
- The other areas are still in dry condition, and rainfall only occurring every once in a while. As a consequence, haze still blanketed the above mentioned areas.

Keadaan Cuaca

- Hujan turun cukup merata di Sumatera Selatan, yang meliputi Musi Banyuasin, Ogan Komering Ulu, Ogan Komering Ilir, dan Kota Palembang (30/10 sd 02/11). Hujan juga terjadi di Jambi (7/11). Di Samarinda (Kalimantan Timur) hujan terjadi dua kali (3/11 dan 6/11). Sedangkan di Palangkaraya hujan lebat hanya terjadi pada 7/11.
- Wilayah-wilayah lainnya masih kering, dan hujan hanya sesekali terjadi. Akibatnya kabut asap masih menyelimuti daerah-daerah tersebut.

Current Fire Activity

- In Jambi, fires affected an ex logging concession of (HPH) PT. RKI, HPH PT.PDW, Tanjung Forest Park, and Berbak National. The fire area in Jambi for July-October 2006 has reached a 4,797 ha, which consists of forest area (2,375 ha), plantation area (1,280 ha), and community land (1,142 ha) (Center of Forest and Land Fires Control data, Jambi).
- In South Sumatra, fire has affected 55,815 ha, which consisting of industrial timber plantation (19,000 ha), plantation area (1,306 ha), and underbrush area/community land (35,509) (Provincial Forestry Agency of South Sumatra data). The plantation companies, which have their areas burned were, SM Group, PT.DM, PT.GP, and PT.PM.

Kejadian Kebakaran

- Di Jambi, kebakaran melanda areal bekas HPH PT.RKI, HPH PT.PDW, Tahura Tanjung Muaro Jambi, dan TN Berbak. Luas kebakaran di Jambi selama Juli-Oktober 2006 mencapai 4.797 ha, yang terdiri 2.375 ha kawasan hutan, 1.280 ha areal perkebunan, dan 1.142 ha lahan masyarakat (Data Pusdalkarhutla Jambi).
- Di Sumatera Selatan, kebakaran telah melanda areal seluas 55.815 ha, yang terdiri 19.000 ha lahan HTI, 1.306 areal perkebunan, serta 35.509 areal semak belukar dan lahan masyarakat (Data Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Sumatera Selatan). Beberapa perusahaan perkebunan yang arealnya terbakar adalah Grup SM, PT.DM, PT.GP, dan PT.PM.

<p>Social Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One effort that can be done to prevent land fire that is caused by community in farming activities, is incentive awarding for those who do not clear their land by burning. This effort must be accompanied by awareness and zero burning promotion. • However, a different approach is directed to companies. They are considered as well financially sustained parties, and they should be able to implement zero burning method. A valuation will be given to those companies through a certain mechanism. 	<p>Faktor Sosial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salah satu upaya yang dapat dilakukan untuk mencegah kebakaran lahan yang disebabkan oleh aktivitas masyarakat dalam kegiatan pertanian, adalah pemberian insentif bagi yang tidak melakukan pembakaran lahan. Upaya ini dibarengi dengan upaya penyadaran dan promosi metoda tanpa bakar. • Pendekatan yang berbeda dilakukan terhadap perusahaan. Mereka dianggap mampu dan seharusnya dapat menerapkan metode pembersihan lahan tanpa bakar. Penghargaan akan diberikan kepada perusahaan tersebut melalui mekanisme tertentu.
<p>Current Haze Situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Until the beginning of November, haze is still covering most parts of Kalimantan, such as Pontianak (West Kalimantan), Palangkaraya (Central Kalimantan), Banjarmasin (South Kalimantan), and almost whole of East Kalimantan area. • The haze, which came from Kalimantan, has wide spread to other areas, reaching as far as Manado (North Sulawesi). • In Sumatra, the areas which had a brief shower of rain fall, the haze condition is thinning, such as in Jambi and South Sumatra. 	<p>Situasi Kabut Asap</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampai awal November, kabut asap masih menyelimuti sebagian besar wilayah Kalimantan, seperti Pontianak (Kalimantan Barat), Palangkaraya (Kalimantan Tengah), Banjarmasin (Kalimantan Selatan), dan hampir seluruh wilayah Kalimantan Timur. • Asap yang berasal dari Kalimantan menyebar ke daerah lainnya, hingga menjangkau Manado (Sulawesi Utara). • Di Sumatera, wilayah-wilayah yang sempat diguyur hujan, kondisi asapnya mulai menipis, seperti di Jambi dan Sumatera Selatan.
<p>Related Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Ministry of Environment and the ASEAN Secretariat have performed a Regional Workshop on Developing Integrated Plan of Action in Dealing with Transboundary Haze Pollution in Jakarta (2/11). The workshop involved delegations from Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand. WWF-Indonesia also attended the event and they committed to assist Indonesian government through their Forest Fire program. • Two Russian's amphibian planes BE-200, has begun to suppress fires in South Sumatra, especially on the peat land in Ogan Komering Ilir District (31/10). Although one remaining plane was operating, the suppression activity was still being done in Central Kalimantan (9/11), particularly in Pulang Pisau District, which is a peat land area. 	<p>Kegiatan Terkait</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kementerian Negara Lingkungan Hidup dan Sekretariat ASEAN mengadakan Regional Workshop on Developing Integrated Plan of Action in Dealing with Transboundary Haze Pollution, di Jakarta (2/11). Workshop ini melibatkan delegasi dari Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapura, dan Thailand. Dalam acara tersebut turut hadir juga WWF-Indonesia. WWF-Indonesia berkomitmen untuk membantu pemerintah Indonesia melalui program <i>forest fire</i>-nya. • Dua pesawat Amfibi BE-200 dari Rusia, mulai melakukan pemadaman kebakaran di Sumatera Selatan, khususnya lahan gambut di Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ilir (31/10). Selanjutnya meskipun tinggal satu pesawat yang beroperasi, kegiatan pemadaman kebakaran dilakukan di Kalimantan Tengah (9/11), khususnya di Kabupaten Pulang Pisau, yang merupakan daerah bergambut.

Media Activity

- **Media Indonesia on Line**, 31/10/06 dan **Suara Pembaruan**, 03/11/06, Palembangse people evaluated that the arrival of two Russian planes (Fix Wing BE-200) designed for forest fire tackling in South Sumatra was late, because rain has already begun to fall in the area. Meanwhile, Head of Forest Fire Laboratory, in Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), Bambang Hero Saharjo, said that water bomber plane equipping is not a priority. Forest and land fires suppression by water bomber must remain supported by the fire brigade on the land. For future notice, the main priority ought to be the early prevention for forest and land fires caused by human.
- **Tempointeraktif.com**, 05/11/06, The Environment State Ministry and the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare are to proposed a Rp 500 billion budget for the handling of land and forest fires throughout 2007-2010. "More than Rp 500 billion would require the approval of the Finance Minister," said Masnellyarti Hilman, Deputy Head of Natural Resources Conservation Improvement and Environment Damage Control, this afternoon (5/11). The funds and agreement on the proposed handling was the result of a national meeting on land and forest fires, on Thursday (2/11).
- **Today on Line.com on Haze on Line**, 07/11/06, The haze that shrouded regionally has spilled over in to the diplomatic arena. As it surfaced yesterday that Indonesia had taken a strong exception to Singapore's suggestion, when Singapore called for a wider effort at the United Nations on Oct 25, and to further seek international expertise to tackle the problem. Indonesia's response was testy. Its representative, Ms Adiyatwidi Adiwoso Asmady, said "Where there is already a bilateral and regional arrangement for addressing a problem, let us make full use of them instead of misusing the UN forum in a frenzy of naming and shaming." In his letter yesterday, Singapore's Ambassador Mr Ashok Mirpuri said, "The haze problem has affected the region for 10 years, despite efforts by Indonesia and the region, the problem persists for a variety of reasons. It is clear that neither Indonesia nor Asean can solve the underlying problems without international support". Mr Fitriani Ardiansyah, programme coordinator at environmental group WWF-Indonesia, felt that enough expertise was already available. "Within Asean, we have experts from Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, so that is quite sufficient," as he said today.

Kegiatan Media

- **Media Indonesia on Line**, 31/10/06 dan **Suara Pembaruan**, 03/11/06, Warga Palembang menilai kehadiran dua pesawat Rusia jenis Fix Wing BE-200, untuk mengatasi kebakaran hutan di Sumsel, terlambat karena sekarang sudah mulai turun hujan. Sementara itu Kepala Laboratorium Kebakaran Hutan IPB, Bambang Hero Saharjo, mengatakan bahwa penyediaan pesawat bom air bukan prioritas. Pemadaman kebakaran hutan dan lahan dengan menggunakan bom air dari pesawat harus tetap mendapat dukungan dari petugas pemadam di darat. Untuk ke depan prioritas utama adalah pencegahan dini munculnya kebakaran lahan dan hutan akibat ulah manusia.
- **Tempointeraktif.com**, 05/11/06, Pemerintah Indonesia melalui Menteri Negara Lingkungan Hidup dan Menteri Koordinator Kesejahteraan Rakyat mengajukan Rp 500 miliar lebih untuk penanggulangan kebakaran lahan dan hutan selama tiga tahun ke depan (2007-2010). " Lebih dari 500 miliar rupiah yang dibutuhkan untuk mendapatkan persetujuan Menteri Keuangan," kata Deputi Bidang Peningkatan Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam dan Pengendalian Kerusakan Lingkungan, Masnellyarti Hilman, sore tadi. Dana dan kesepakatan *comprehensip action plan* itu merupakan hasil pertemuan nasional *workshop* kebakaran lahan dan hutan yang digelar Kamis, 2 November.
- **Today on Line.com on Haze on Line**, 07/11/06, Kabut asap yang menyelimuti wilayah regional telah meluas ke arena politik. Kemarin, hal itu muncul dimana Indonesia merasa tersinggung dengan Singapura, saat Singapura menghendaki upaya yang lebih luas/jauh di PBB (25/10), untuk meminta keahlian internasional untuk mengatasi permasalahan tersebut. Perwakilan Indonesia, Adityawidi Adiwoso Asmady mengatakan, "Bila sudah ada rencana bilateral dan regional untuk mengatasi permasalahan, gunakan hal itu daripada menyalahgunakan forum PBB untuk mempermalukan". Dalam suratnya kemarin, Duta Besar Singapura, Ashok Mirpuri mengatakan "Masalah kabut asap telah melanda kawasan regional selama 10 tahun, meskipun ada upaya yang dilakukan Indonesia dan regional, permasalahan tersebut tetap ada karena berbagai alasan. Hal ini jelas, bahwa baik Indonesia ataupun Asean belum dapat menyelesaikan masalah tersebut, tanpa dukungan internasional". Sementara itu, Fitriani Ardiansyah, koordinator dalam bidang lingkungan WWF-Indonesia merasa keahlian yang ada sekarang sudah cukup. "Di dalam Asean, kita mempunyai ahli-ahli dari Indonesia, Malaysia, dan Singapura, sehingga hal itu sudah mencukupi", katanya hari ini.

<p>Hotspots Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jambi (70.59% in lowland forests, 29.41% in unproductive dry lands) ; South Sumatra (10.34% in lowland forests, 8.62% in swamp areas, 81.03% in unproductive dry lands) Lampung (19.23% in unproductive wetlands, 80.77% in unproductive dry lands) West Kalimantan (1.78% in lowland forest, 88.57% in swamp areas, 6.79% in unproductive wetlands, 2.86% in unproductive dry lands) Central Kalimantan (23.69% in lowland forest, 0.11% in mangrove areas, 43.93% in swamp areas, 25.62% in unproductive wetlands, 4.17% in unproductive dry lands, 0.30% in plantation, 2.16% in agriculture lands) South Kalimantan (21.30% in lowland forests, 33.33% in swamp areas, 0.93% in unproductive wetlands, 30.55% in unproductive dry lands, 0.93% in agriculture lands, 12.96% in agriculture lands) East Kalimantan (6.25% in lowland forests, 43.75% in mangrove areas, 6.25% in unproductive dry lands, 43.75% in agriculture lands). 	<p>Analisa Titik Panas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jambi (70.59% di hutan dataran rendah, 29.41% di lahan kering tidak produktif) ; Sumatera Selatan (10.34% di hutan dataran rendah, 8.62% di daerah rawa, 81.03% di lahan kering tidak produktif) Lampung (19.23% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 80.77% di lahan kering tidak produktif) Kalimantan Barat (1.78% di hutan dataran rendah, 88.57% di daerah rawa, 6.79% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 2.86% di lahan kering tidak produktif) Kalimantan Tengah (23.69% di hutan dataran rendah, 0.11% di hutan bakau, 43.93% di daerah rawa, 25.62% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 4.17% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 0.30% di perkebunan, 2.16% di pertanian) Kalimantan Selatan (21.30% di hutan dataran rendah, 33.33% di daerah rawa, 0.93% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 30.55% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 0.93% di perkebunan, 12.96% di pertanian) Kalimantan Timur (6.25% di hutan dataran rendah, 43.75% di hutan bakau, 6.25% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 43.75% di pertanian).
<p>Fire Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest and land fires still predicted to occur next year (2007), and even in a greater scale. This possibility is based on International Pacific Research Centre (IPRC) prediction. It was stated that El Nino cycles for Hindia and Pacific Ocean will recurring every 10 years (The greatest of forest fire occurred in 1997). 	<p>Analisa Kebakaran</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kebakaran hutan dan lahan diprediksikan masih akan terjadi lagi tahun depan (2007), bahkan kemungkinan dengan skala yang lebih besar. Kemungkinan ini didasari oleh prediksi International Pacific Research Centre (IPRC), yang menyatakan bahwa siklus El Nino untuk Samudra Hindia dan Pasifik akan berulang setiap 10 tahun (Kebakaran hutan terbesar terakhir terjadi tahun 1997).

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, Departmen 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)