Madame Chair,

Remote sensing data has been widely applied in our national earth monitoring system. It is used, in particular, to support disaster mitigation, including early warning, emergency response and post-disaster management activities. These activities are coordinated through the Indonesian National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB), with the support of LAPAN. This coordinated practice has proven to be effective in responding to emergency disaster situations in several regions in Indonesia.

Madame Chair,

In 2019, the worst case disaster was forest and land fire. Some region in Sumatera and Kalimantan were affected not only by the fire but also by the smoke that coming from forest fire. LAPAN has contributed to provide near real-time hotspot information. To enhance the accuracy for the hotspot and forest fire monitoring, in the end of 2019, LAPAN has collaboration with NOAA, where a NOAA scientist were having a discussion with LAPAN scientist to enhance LAPAN capabilities for hotspot and forest fire monitoring.

LAPAN has also provided live disaster information and also conveyed its information online to be accessible to relevant stakeholders and public. The information presented included:

1. Fire danger rating system.
2. Hotspot monitoring.
3. Flood potential information.
4. Flood and drought potential at paddy areas.
5. Volcano eruption information.
6. Drought analysis using remote sensing data.

Madame Chair,

Just in the beginning of this year, floods were occurring in Jakarta, some part of Lebak regency, Banten province and some part of Bogor regency, West Java Province. Some landslides also occur in that area. LAPAN triggered the International Charter to get high resolution data to monitor the affected area by flood and landslide in Lebak regency and Bogor regency. Indonesian National Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) and LAPAN also provide some weather information for weather forecast using Himawari Satellite and weather radar.

I thank you.