Internal Hotspot Monitoring

Weekly Report for 2022

DEC2022_WK05

26 December 2022 – 01 January 2023
Malaysia & Indonesia

Overview

1. P&C 2018 & RSPO ISH Standard 2019 – Related Criteria
2. Weekly Analysis
   i. Comparison to 2021: All Hotspots in MY & ID
   ii. Comparison to 2021: Hotspots within RSPO Member Concession
   iii. Weekly trend from the last 10 weeks
3. Weekly Hotspot Map
   i. Hotspot Distribution Map
   ii. Hotspot Distribution by Peatlands and Landuse Map
   iii. Hotspot Persistency Map
4. Hotspots for DEC2022_WK05
   i. RSPO vs. non-RSPO comparison – MY & ID
   ii. Hotspots Distribution by States/Region - MY & ID
   iii. Hotspots in RSPO members (State/Province)
5. ASEAN Weather Outlook

RSPO Principles & Criteria 2018

Related Criteria

There is **no use of fire for pest control** unless in exceptional circumstances

7.1.3

Criteria 7.1

The unit of certification **does not use open fire for waste disposal.**

7.3.3

Criteria 7.3

The unit of certification **establishes fire prevention and control measures** for the areas directly managed by the unit of certification

7.11.2

Criteria 7.11

RSPO ISH Standard 2019 - Related Criteria

Smallholders complete training on best management practices (BMPs) for peat. The group has an **action plan to minimise risk of fire**, to apply BMPs for planting on peat and manage water systems in the certification unit.

4.4 MSA

Criteria 4.4

Smallholders **implement** the group's **action plan based on BMPs**, including **fire** and water management, and monitoring of subsidence rate for existing planting on peat.

4.4 MSA

Criteria 4.4

Fire is not used on the oil palm plot **for preparing land** or for **pest control,** nor open fire for **waste management** on the farm.

4.6 E, 4.6 MSA, 4.6 MSB

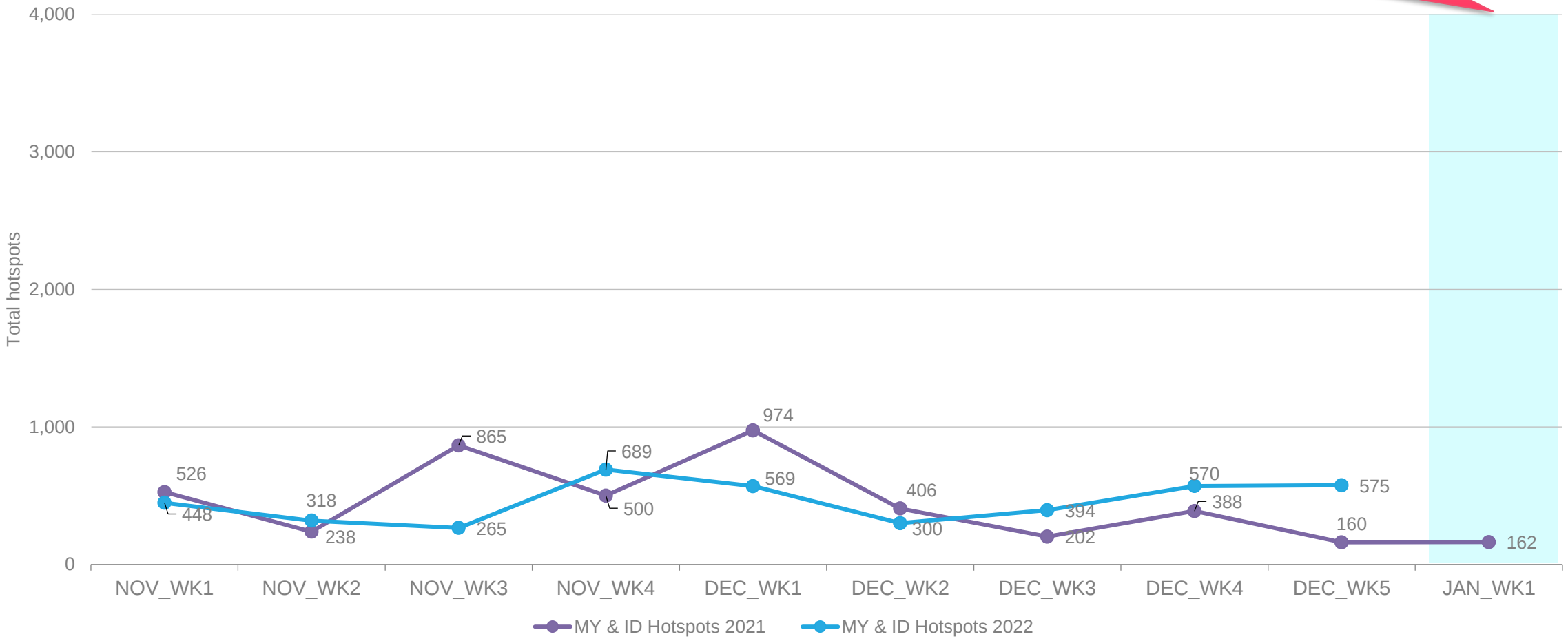
Criteria 4.6

Weekly Analysis

Comparison to 2021 trend
Comparison to previous 10 weeks

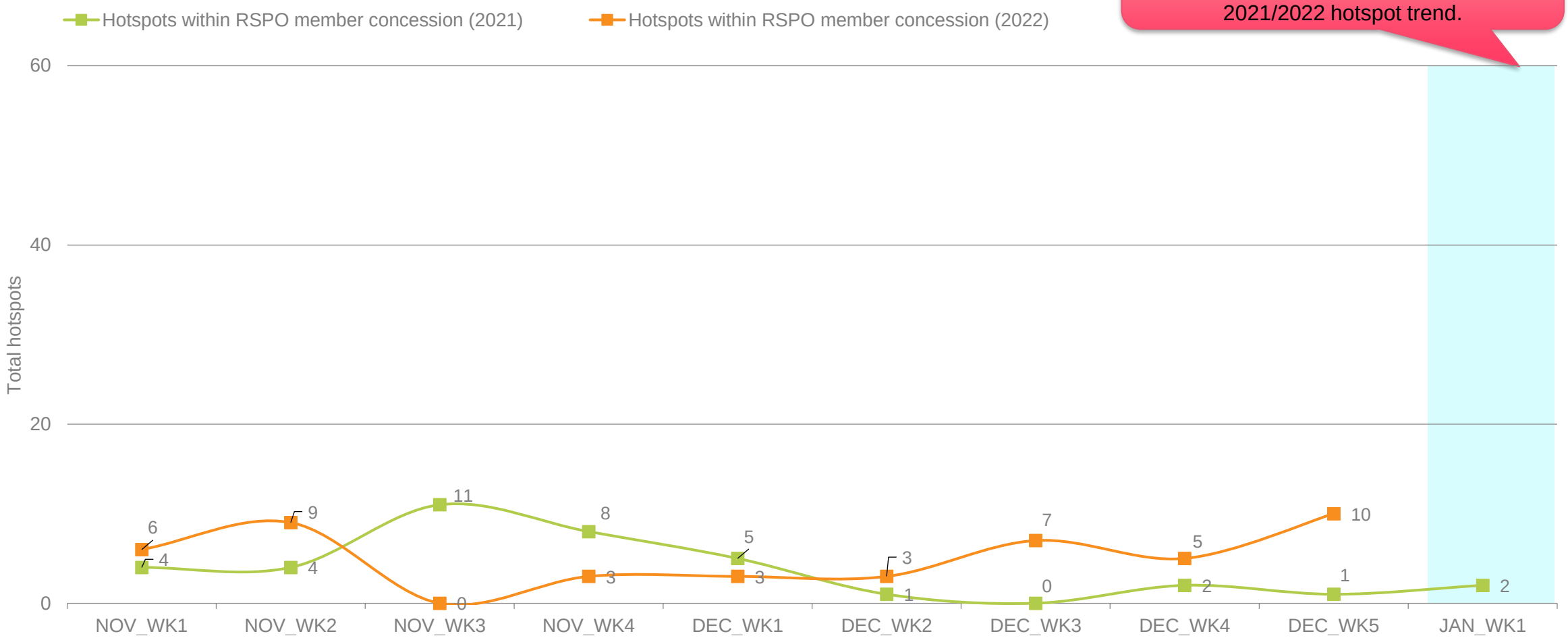
Comparison to 2021: All hotspots

The number of hotspots for next week (Jan 2023: 1st week) is predicted to be **increase** in the region as compared to 2021/2022 hotspot trend



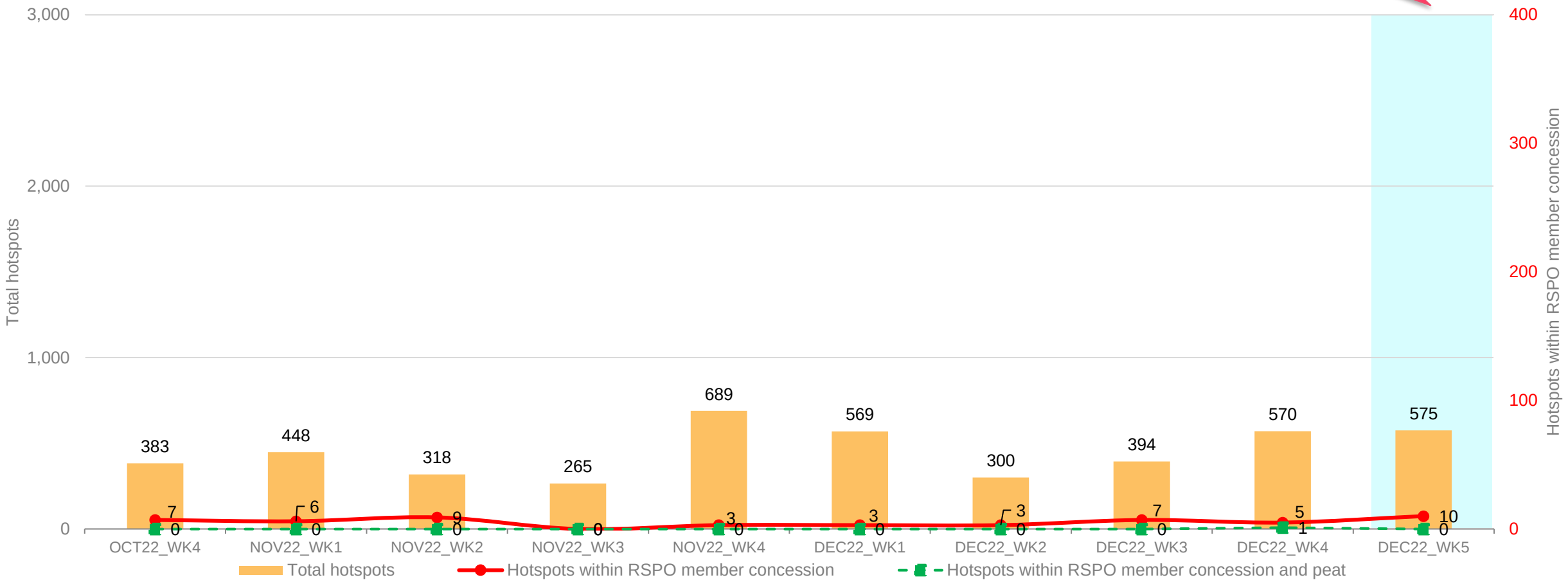
Comparison to 2021: Hotspot within RSPO Member Concession

The number of hotspots within RSPO member is expected to be **higher** for next week (Jan 2023: 1st week) as compared to 2021/2022 hotspot trend.



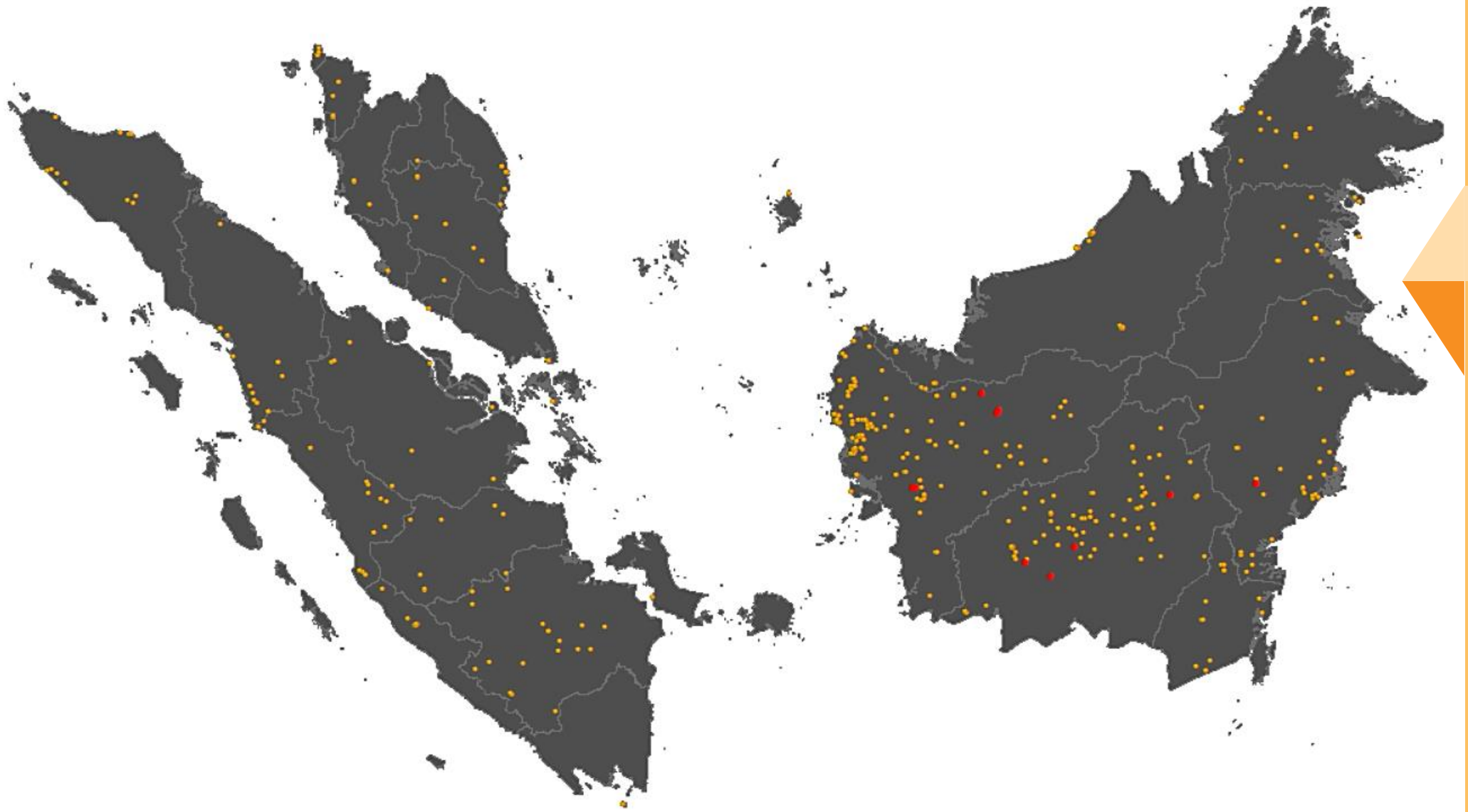
Weekly trend from last 10 weeks

Higher in hotspot count than previous week



Weekly Hotspot Map

Malaysia & Indonesia
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region



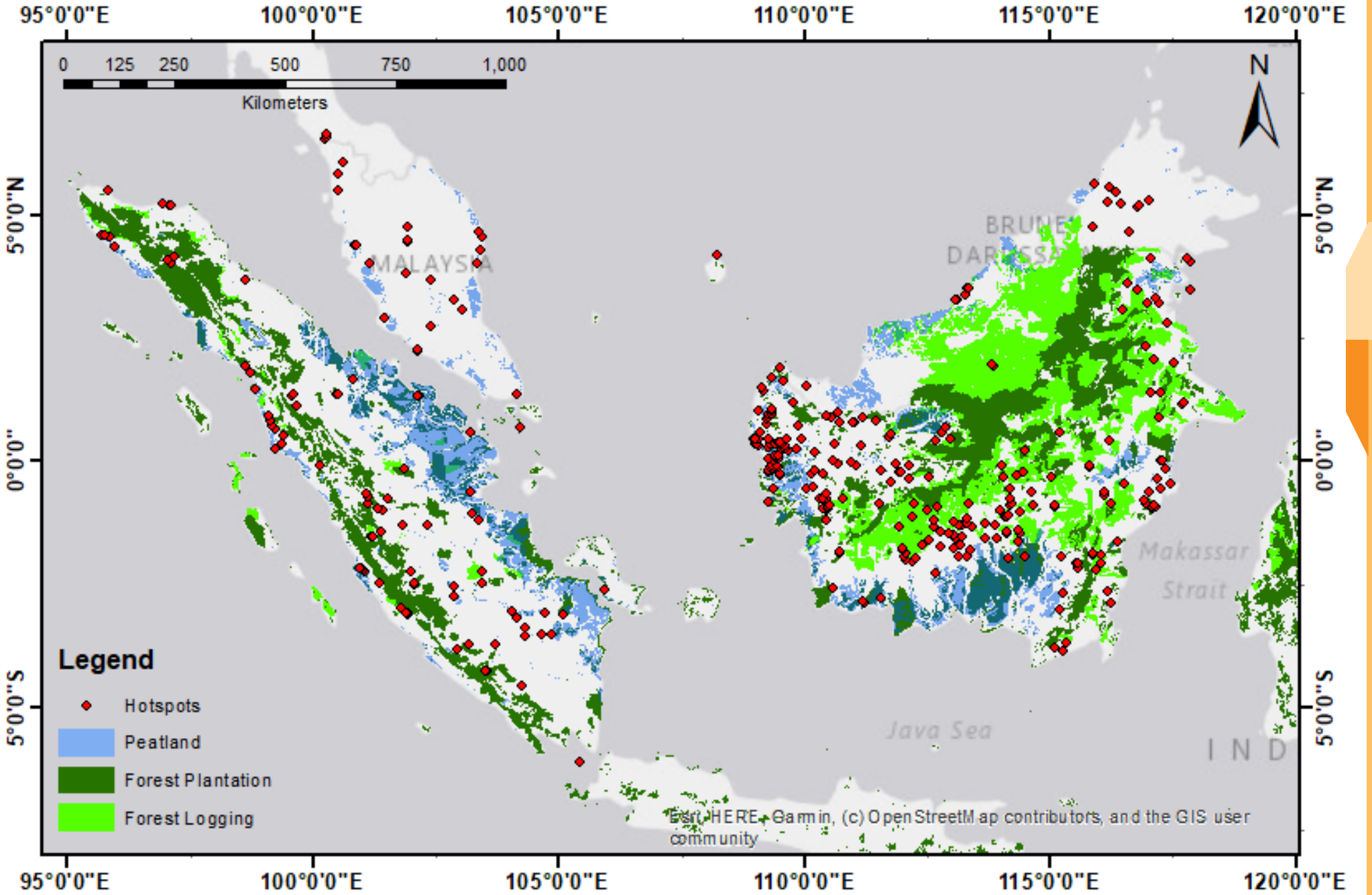
Hotspot Distribution Map

Legend:

	Hotspot within RSPO member concession
	Hotspot detected by satellite sensor

26 December 2022 – 01 January 2023

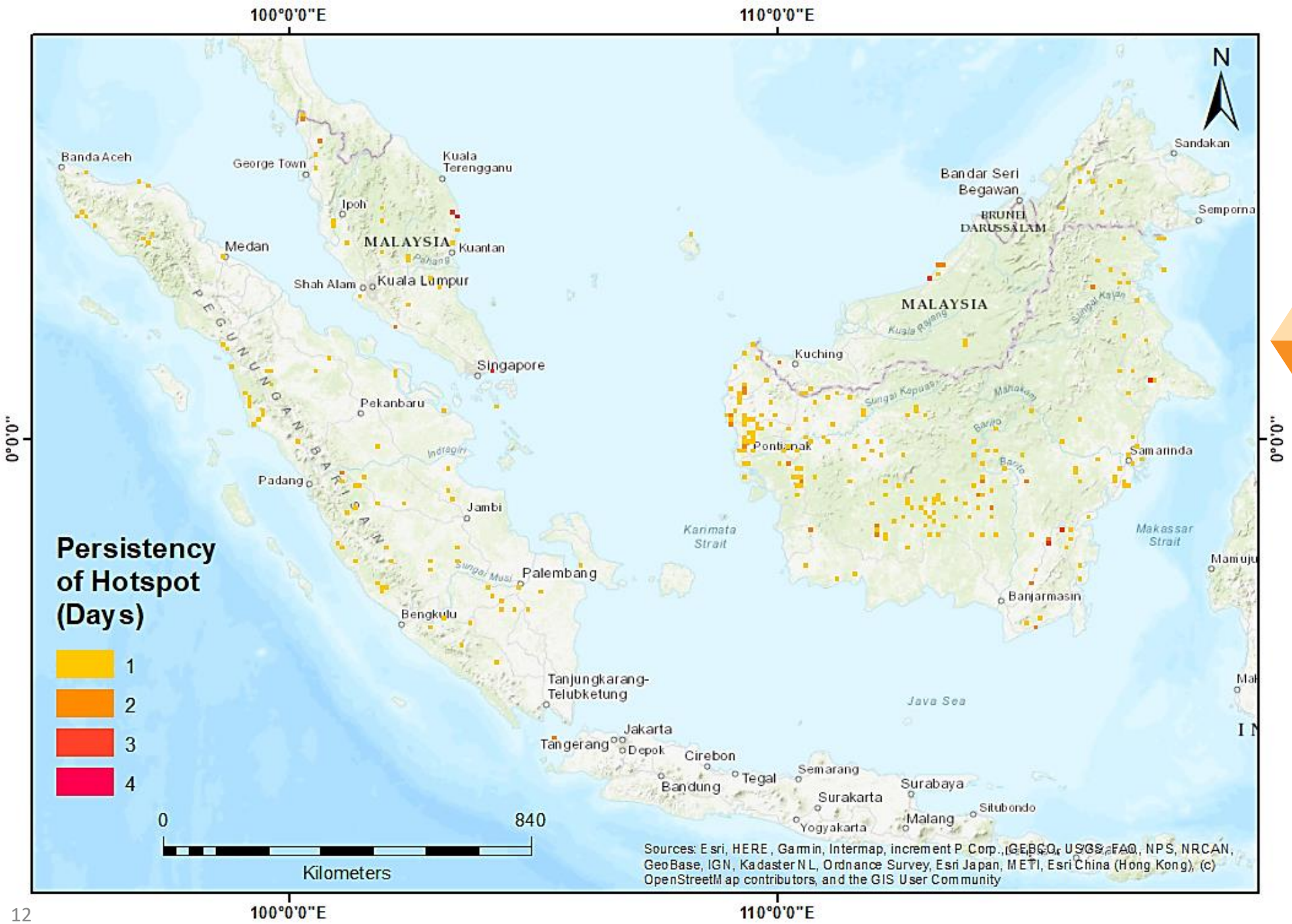
Hotspot Distribution by Peatland & Landuse Map



DATA	SOURCE
Hotspots	NASA FIRMS (https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/active_fire)
Peatland	World Resources Institute. "Peat lands". Accessed through Global Forest Watch on 17/11/2022. www.globalforestwatch.org
Forest Plantation	"Wood fiber concessions." Accessed through Global Forest Watch on 17/11/2022. www.globalforestwatch.org.
Forest Logging	"Managed forest concessions." Accessed through Global Forest Watch on 17/11/2022. www.globalforestwatch.org.

26 December 2022 – 01 January 2023

Hotspot Persistency Map



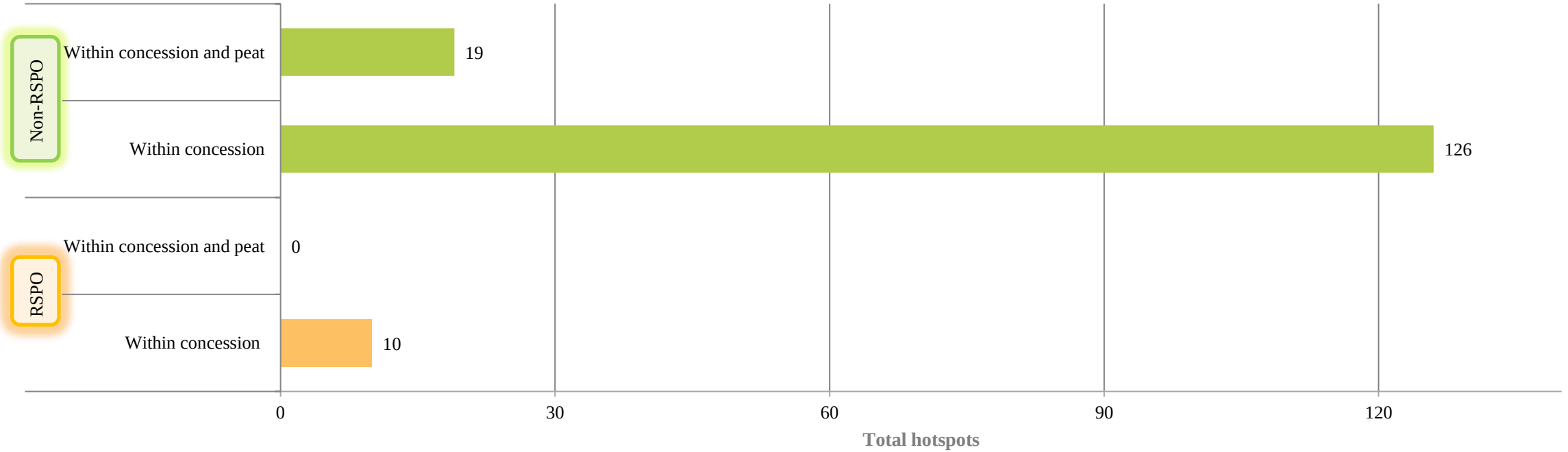
Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 26 December 2022 – 01 January 2023

26 December 2022 – 01 January 2023

DEC2022_WK05 Hotspot

Malaysia & Indonesia
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

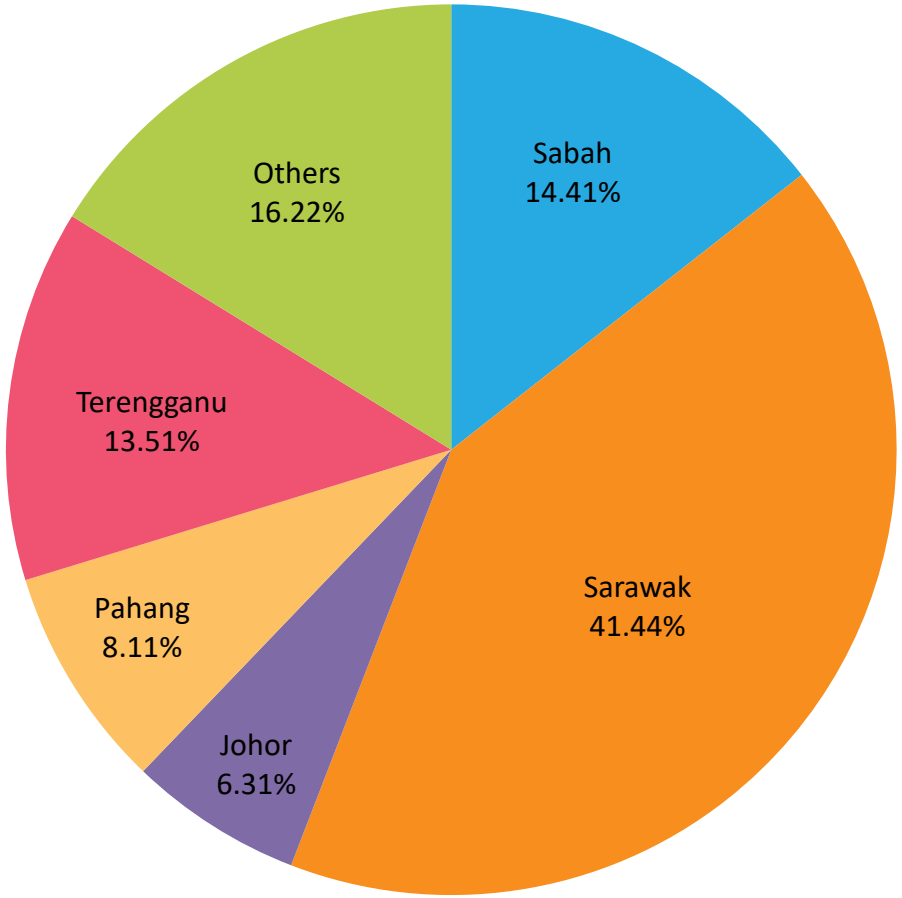
RSPO vs non-RSPO comparison



Non-RSPO oil palm concession location data was derived from oil palm concessions dataset accessed through Global Forest Watch on 17/11/2022. www.globalforestwatch.org. The website states that this layer is a compilation of concession data from various countries and sources. The quality of these data can vary depending on the source. This layer may not include all existing concessions in a country, and the location of certain concessions can be inaccurate.
As such the data probably overstates the extent of oil palm plantations in some cases, as there are many licenses granted and the oil palm plantation has not been developed. In other cases, it may understate the extent of plantations as it does not take into account smallholders. Nevertheless, this appears to be the best data available of ALL oil palm in Indonesia.
The RSPO concession boundary data was overlaid with this data in the GIS and RSPO concessions were "clipped" out of this data, leaving only "non-RSPO" concessions.

Non-RSPO*: ~19,000,000 ha
RSPO: ~ 4,500,000 ha

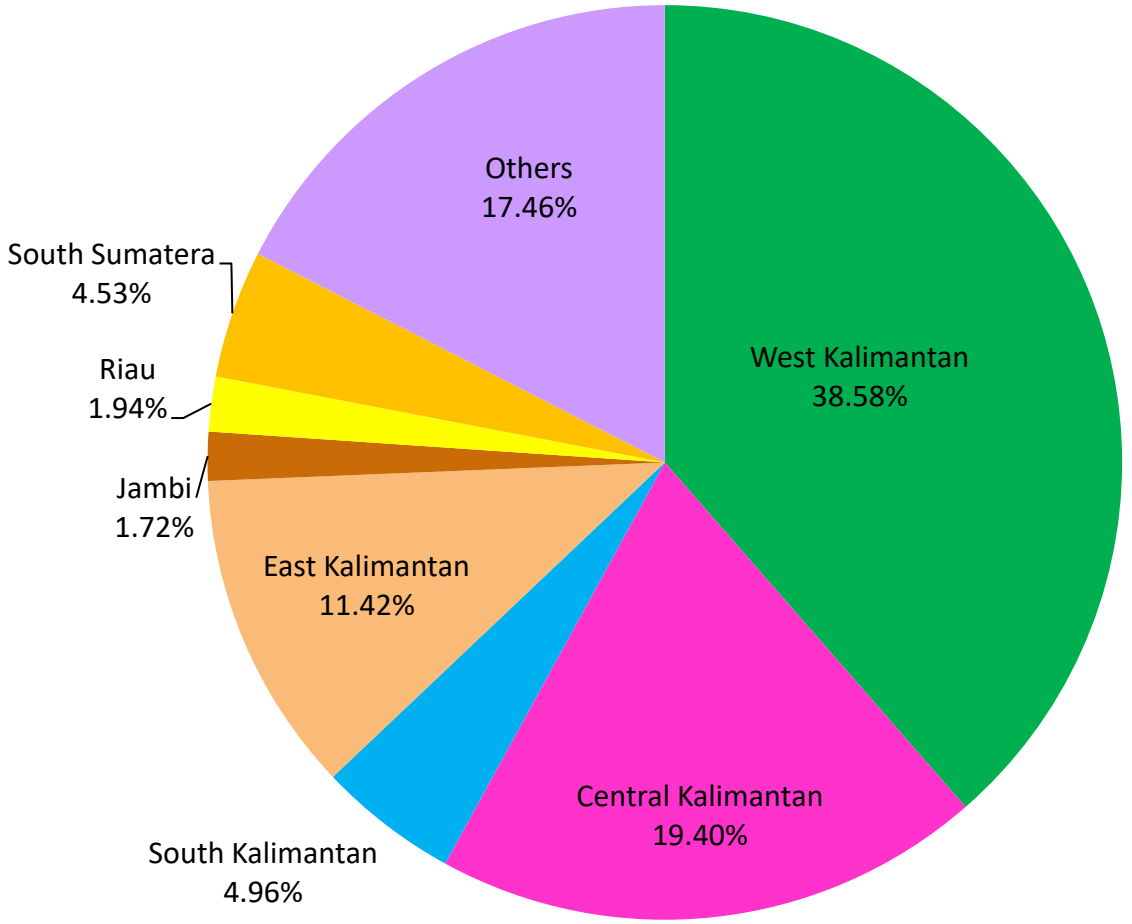
Distribution of Hotspots by State in **Malaysia**



STATE	TOTAL
Johor	7
Pahang	9
Terengganu	15
Sabah	16
Other	18
Sarawak	46
Total	**111**

Distribution of Hotspots by Region in **Indonesia**

REGION	TOTAL
Jambi	8
Riau	9
South Sumatera	21
South Kalimantan	23
East Kalimantan	53
Others	81
Central Kalimantan	90
West Kalimantan	179
Total	**464**



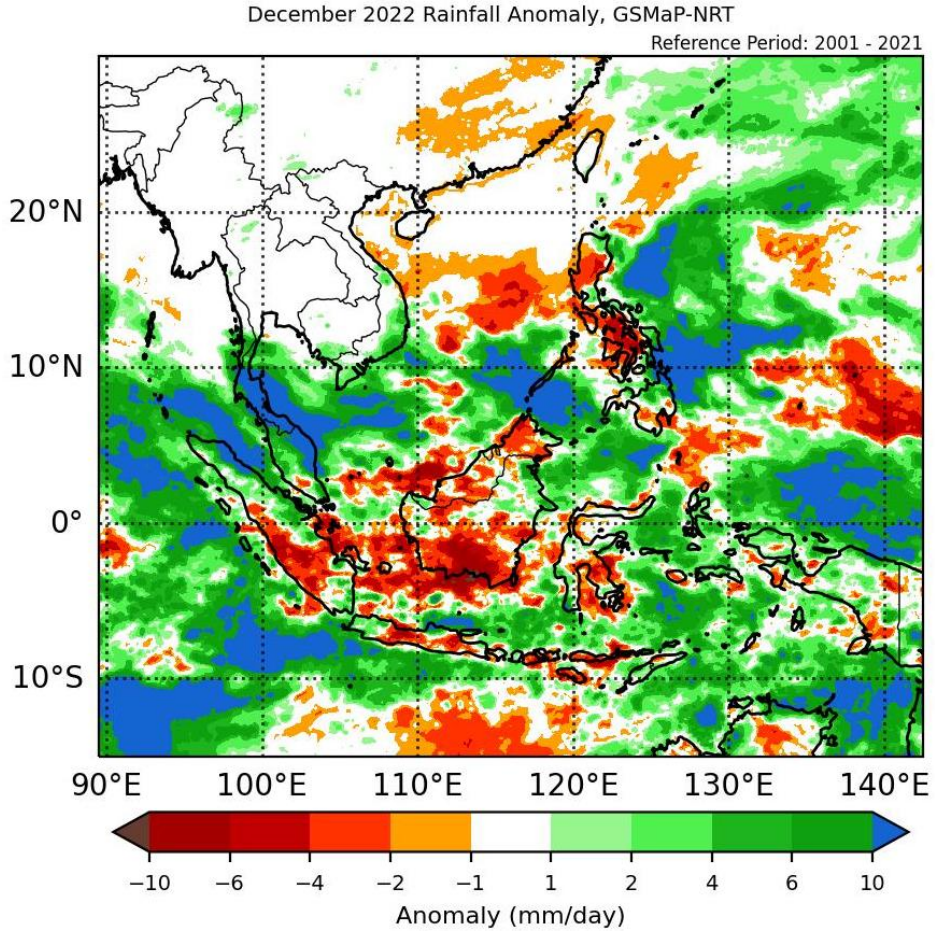
Hotspots in RSPO members (State/Province)

No. of Member/s	Date of Acquisition	District / Regency	Province / State	Country	No. of Hotspots	Total no. of Hotspots
1	28-Dec-22	Seruyan	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	3
	31-Dec-22	Kapuas Hulu	West Kalimantan		2	
1	29-Dec-22	Katingan	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	3
	31-Dec-22	Ketapang	West Kalimantan		2	
1	1-Jan-23	Sintang	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
1	29-Dec-22	East Kotawaringin	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
1	30-Dec-22	North Barito	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
1	31-Dec-22	West Kutai	East Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
6				**Total Hotspots**		**10**

ASEAN Weather Outlook

Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre

Regional Weather & Haze Outlook



Green colour denotes above-average rainfall (wetter), while orange denotes below-average rainfall (drier).

Wet weather prevailed over most parts of the southern ASEAN region, while cloudy and dry conditions were observed over the Mekong sub-region.
For the next few days, drier conditions can be expected to continue over Peninsular Malaysia and most parts of the Mekong sub region except for the central coastal parts of Viet Nam. For the rest of the ASEAN region showers can be expected. Increased hotspots and localised smoke plumes may develop in areas with persistent dry conditions.

Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre

Alert Level

LEVEL 0	Stay vigilant.
LEVEL 1	Dry season for the Northern ASEAN region.
LEVEL 2	Exceeding 150 hotspots in 2 consecutive days in Northern ASEAN with dense smoke plumes; dry weather persisting; and prevailing winds blowing from the Mekong sub-region. Increasing risk of transboundary haze in the region.
LEVEL 3	Significant and persistent hotspot activities with widespread moderate to dense smoke haze observed over 2 or more consecutive days; dry weather persisting; and prevailing winds blowing towards ASEAN countries.

Over the past week, periods of dry weather were observed over many parts of the northern ASEAN region.
With drier conditions expected to prevail over much of the northern ASEAN region in the coming weeks, increased hotspot activity and smoke haze development can be expected. The traditional dry season is expected to persist until April/May 2023.

Alert by RSPO:

For the following week, RSPO Secretariat would like to recommend the following measures to Members:

DRY SEASON area
(as Northern ASEAN region has been observed and expected)

- Please alert to the Fire Danger Rating System (FDRS) indicator board especially in the fire prone area
- Supply appropriate well-maintained fire mitigation tools (fire extinguisher, fire truck)
- Establish of fire break (wide road, vacant land) within the planted area
- Inform workers and communities about the fire drill procedure
- Minimize outdoor activities and stay hydrated if the haze season occurred

Integrated Fire Management Training conducted by PT Austindo
PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Agri

WET WEATHER area
(as forecast for southern ASEAN region)

- High risk of surface runoff in the estate area which may result in erosion and landslide
- Stay vigilant of water level and keep informed on local news of the flood in high-risk area
- Tendency for the formation of road potholes, which may necessitate additional maintenance and repair costs.
- Stay inside during thunderstorms and blizzards. Stay off the landline phone and computer during a storm.
- Wear appropriate rain gear for employees working in the rain

Background image:
Fire fighting in action conducted by Daabon Group

Find out more at

www.rspo.org