Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2023

Week 4 – May 2023

22 May – 28 May 2023 *Malaysia & Indonesia*



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RSPO Principles & Criteria 2018



Related Criteria

The unit of The unit of There is **no use of** certification **does** certification fire for pest establishes fire control unless in not use open fire prevention and exceptional for waste control measures disposal. circumstances for the areas directly managed by the unit of certification 7.3.3 7.1.3 7.11.2 Criteria 7.11 Criteria 7.1 Criteria 7.3

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. 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.

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.

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4.6 MSB

Criteria 4.6

4.4 MSA

Criteria 4.4

22 May 2023 – 28 May 2023

4.4 MSA

Criteria 4.4





Weekly Analysis

Comparison to 2022 trend Comparison to previous 10 weeks

22 May 2023 - 28 May 2023



Comparison to 2022: All hotspots

The number of hotspots for next week (June 2023: week 1) is predicted to be **decrease** in the region as compared to 2022 hotspot trend and forecasted

RSPO

Comparison to 2022: Hotspot within RSPO Members Concessions

The number of hotspots within RSPO member is expected to be **lower** for next week (June 2023: week 1) as compared to 2022 hotspot trend







Weekly Hotspot Map

Malaysia & Indonesia

22 May 2023 - 28 May 2023







Week 4 - May 2023 Hotspot

Malaysia & Indonesia

22 May 2023 – 28 May 2023

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. <u>www.globalforestwatch.org</u>. 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: ~ 4,800,000 ha

Distribution of Hotspots by State in Malaysia





STATE	TOTAL
Johor	62
Kedah	3
N. Sembilan	16
Pahang	67
Perak	7
Sabah	57
Terengganu	54
Others	155
Total	421

Distribution of Hotspots by Region in **Indonesia**

REGION	TOTAL
Central Kalimantan	179
East Kalimantan	130
Jambi	57
North Sumatera	63
Riau	112
South Kalimantan	190
South Sumatera	139
West Kalimantan	273
Others	2,389
Total	3,532



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	22-May-23	Sanggau	West Kalimantan	st Kalimantan	1	3
	23-May-23	Kapuas	Central Kalimantan	indonesia	2	
1	22-May-23	Ketapang	West Kalimantan	1		
	25-May-23	Kotabaru	South Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	5
		East Kotawaringin	Central Kalimantan		1	
	27-May-23	Ketapang	West Kalimantan	1		
	28-May-23	Tanah Laut	South Kalimantan		1	
1 22-M 23-M	22-May-23	Ketapang West Kalimantan	Indonasia	2	2	
	23-May-23		vvest Kallflählan	muonesia	1	5
1	25-May-23	North Kayong	Wost Kalimantan	Indonosia	1	2
		Ketapang	Indonesia	1	2	
1	25-May-23	Ketapang	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
1	25-May-23	Ketapang West Kalimantar	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	2
	28-May-23		WESt Kalimantan		1	2
1	25-May-23	Lamandau	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
1	25-May-23	Mukomuko	Bengkulu	Indonesia	1	1
1	27-May-23	Sekadau	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
1	27-May-23	West Kutai	East Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
1	28-May-23	Machap	Johor	Malaysia	1	1
1	28-May-23	East Barito	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
12				Total Hotspots		22



ASEAN Weather Outlook

Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre

Regional Weather & Haze Outlook



Rainy weather prevailed over most parts of the ASEAN region, partly due to the influence of Super Typhoon Mawar. While parts of Peninsular Malaysia, Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands remained dry.

In the next few days, dry weather is likely for many parts of the southern ASEAN region, although isolated showers are expected over central Sumatra, Borneo and Sulawesi. Wet conditions are likely in the northern ASEAN region, with heavy rainfall and strong winds forecast for northern and central Philippines under the influence of Typhoon Mawar.



Southwest Monsoon conditions have been gradually established over the southern ASEAN region, with the prevailing winds blowing predominantly from the southeast or southwest. Over the past week, dry weather persisted over many parts of the region, and isolated hotspots with occasional smoke plumes were observed.

Over the next several months, extended periods of dry weather can be expected over many parts of the southern ASEAN region. The likely return of El Niño conditions in the second half of the year will further exacerbate the dry season and extending it into October 2023. An escalation in hotspot activity and smoke haze development can be expected during this period, with an increased risk of transboundary haze occurrence.

Alert by RSPO: Transboundary Haze (Level 1)

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

Dry Season Area (Many parts of <u>Southern ASEAN Region)</u>	Wet Weather Area (as forecast for over <u>Northern ASEAN region)</u>
 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 If haze occurred, wear respirator mask if outdoor activities is necessary. 	 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
First Management Training conducted by PT Austindo PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Agri22 May 2023	Background image: Fire fighting in action conducted by Daabon Group



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