

# Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2023

**Week 1 - January 2023**

2 January 2023 – 8 January 2023  
*Malaysia & Indonesia*



# Overview



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# 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



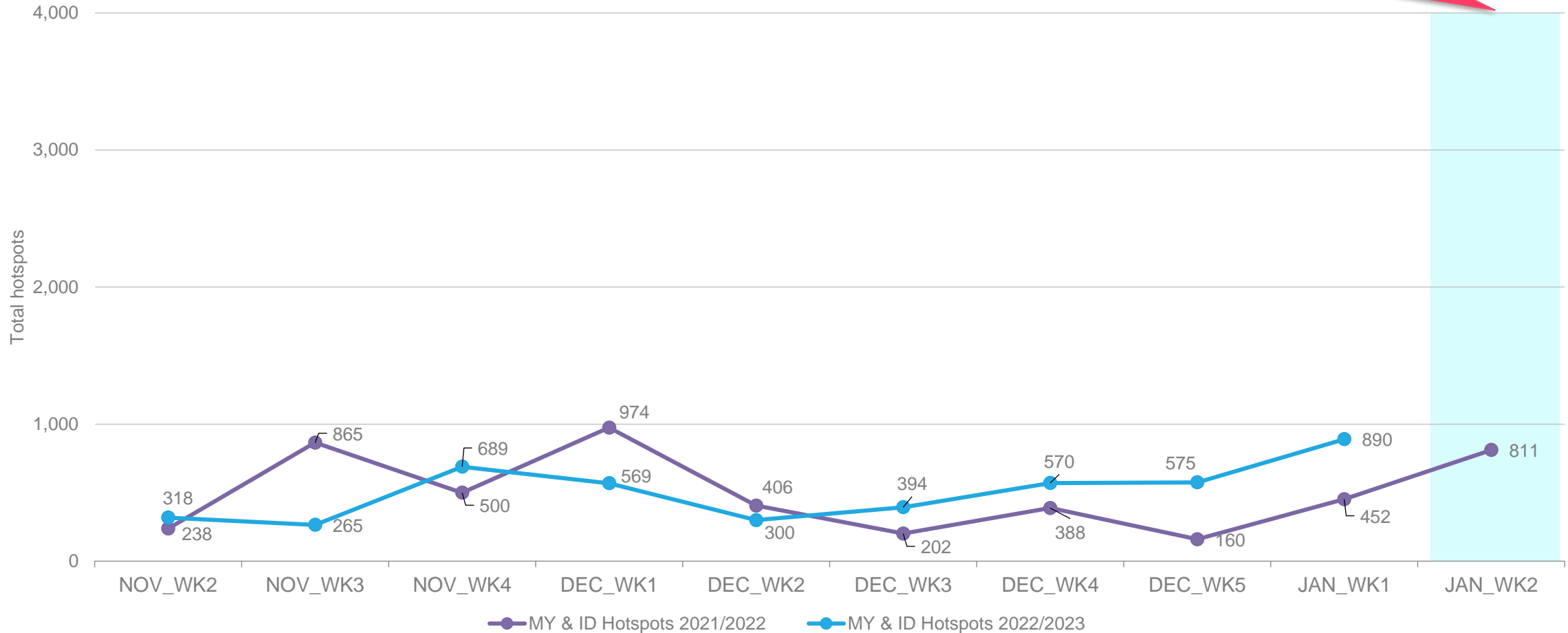
# Weekly Analysis

Comparison to 2021/2022 trend  
Comparison to previous 10 weeks

# Comparison to 2021/2022: All hotspots



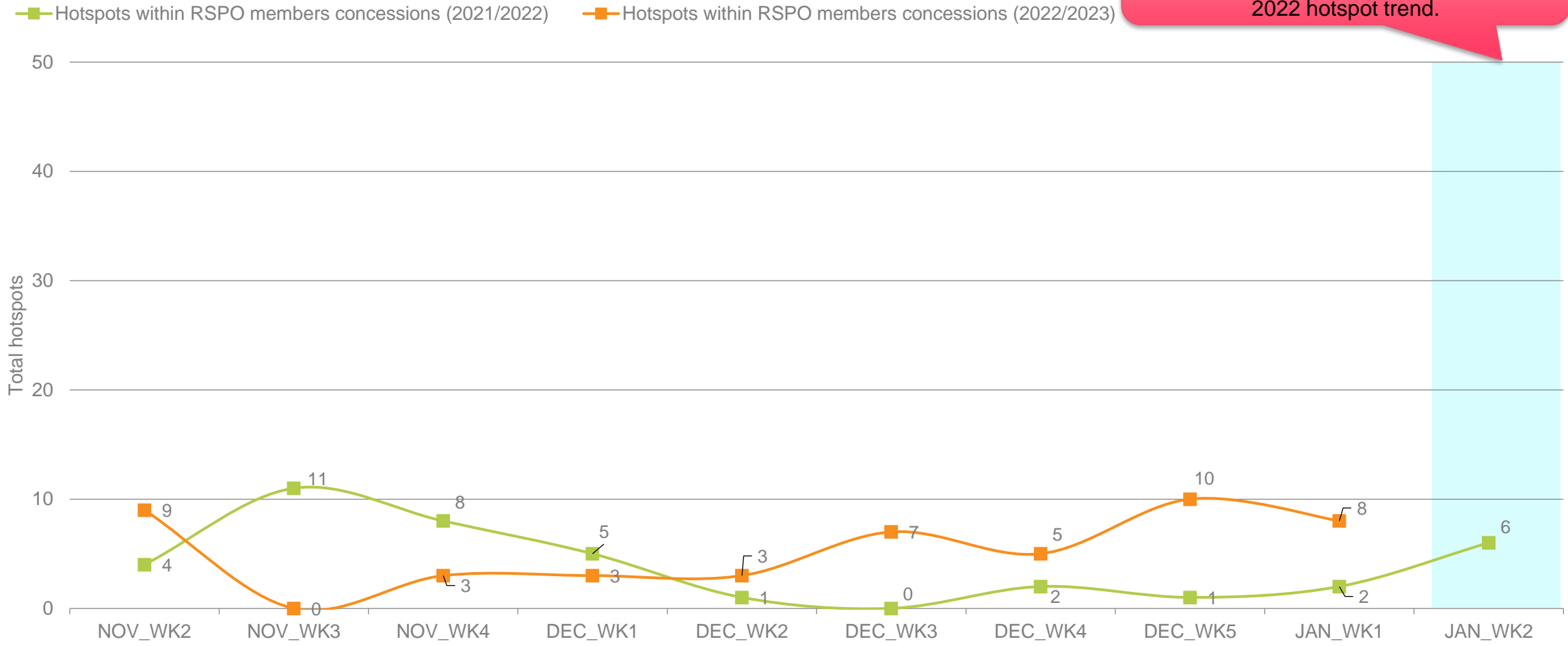
The number of hotspots for next week (Jan 2023: week 2) is predicted to be **increase** in the region as compared to 2022 hotspot trend



# Comparison to 2021/2022: Hotspot within RSPO Members Concessions



The number of hotspots within RSPO member is expected to be **higher** for next week (Jan 2023: week 2) as compared to 2022 hotspot trend.

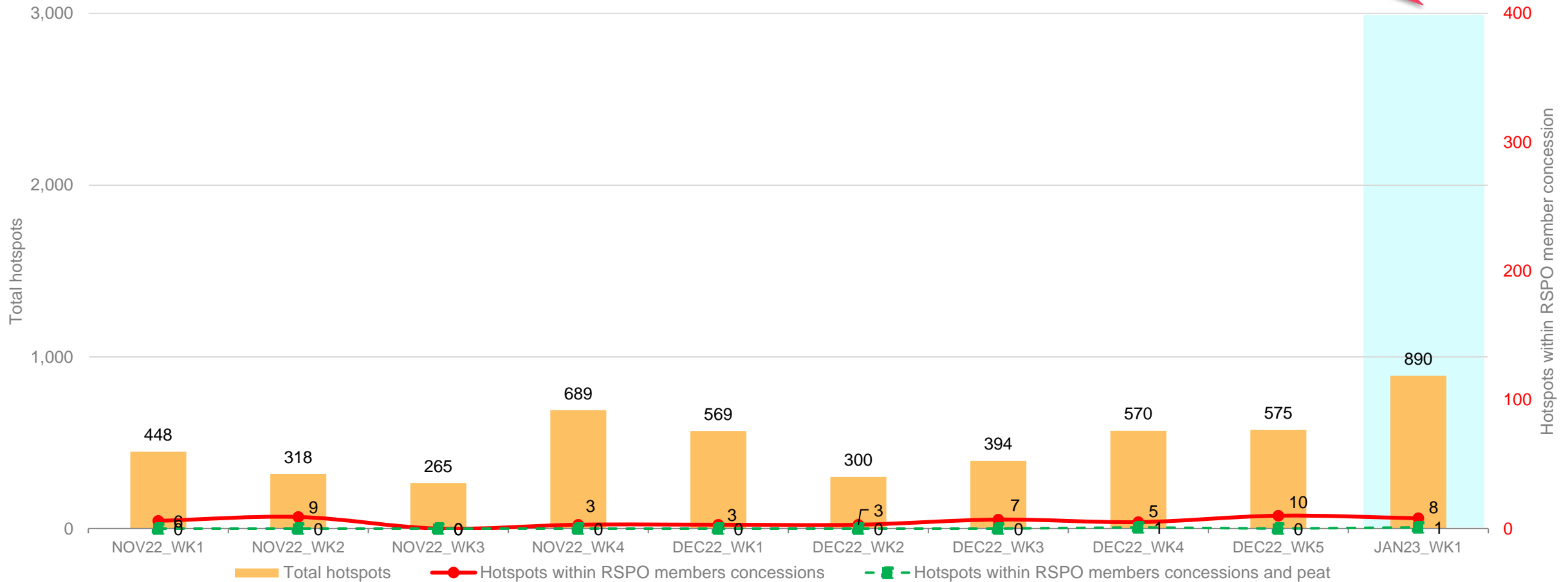


2 January 2023 – 8 January 2023

# Weekly trend from last 10 weeks



Higher in hotspot count than previous week







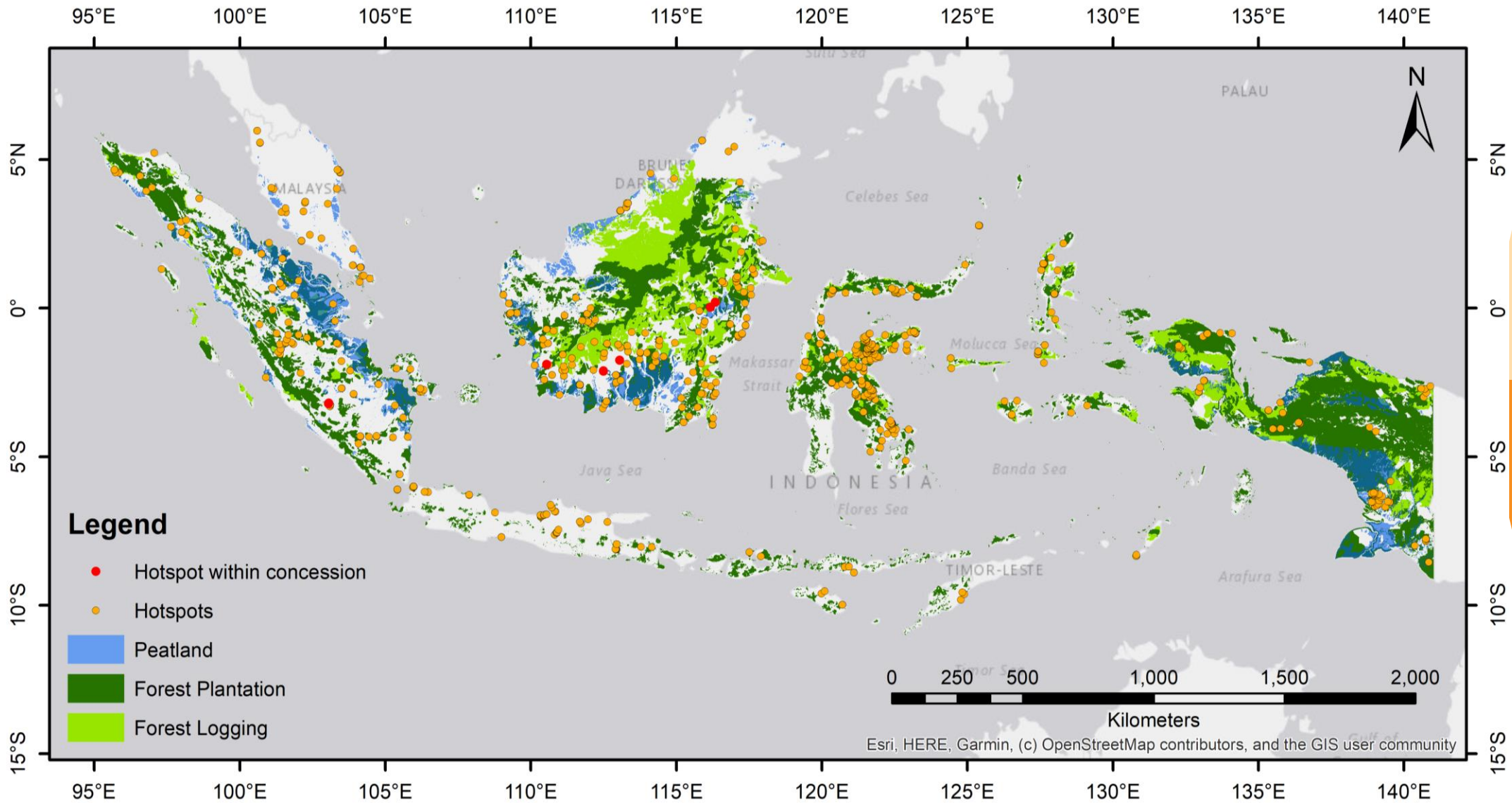
# Weekly Hotspot Map

Malaysia & Indonesia

2 January 2023 – 8 January 2023



## Hotspot Distribution by Peatland & Landuse Map



### Legend

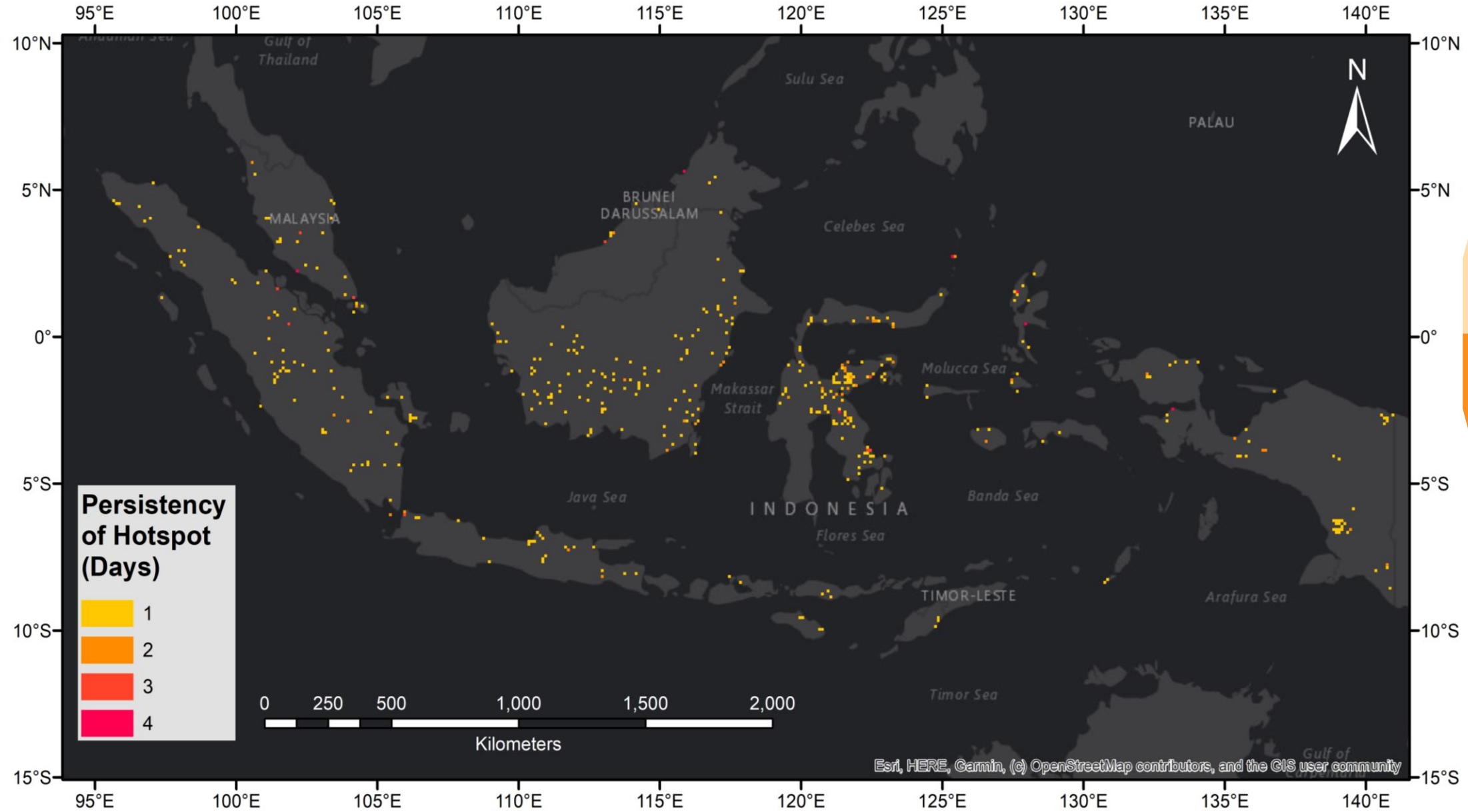
- Hotspot within concession
- Hotspots
- Peatland
- Forest Plantation
- Forest Logging

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

2 January 2023 – 8 January 2023



# Hotspot Persistency Map



Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 02 January 2023 – 01 January 2023

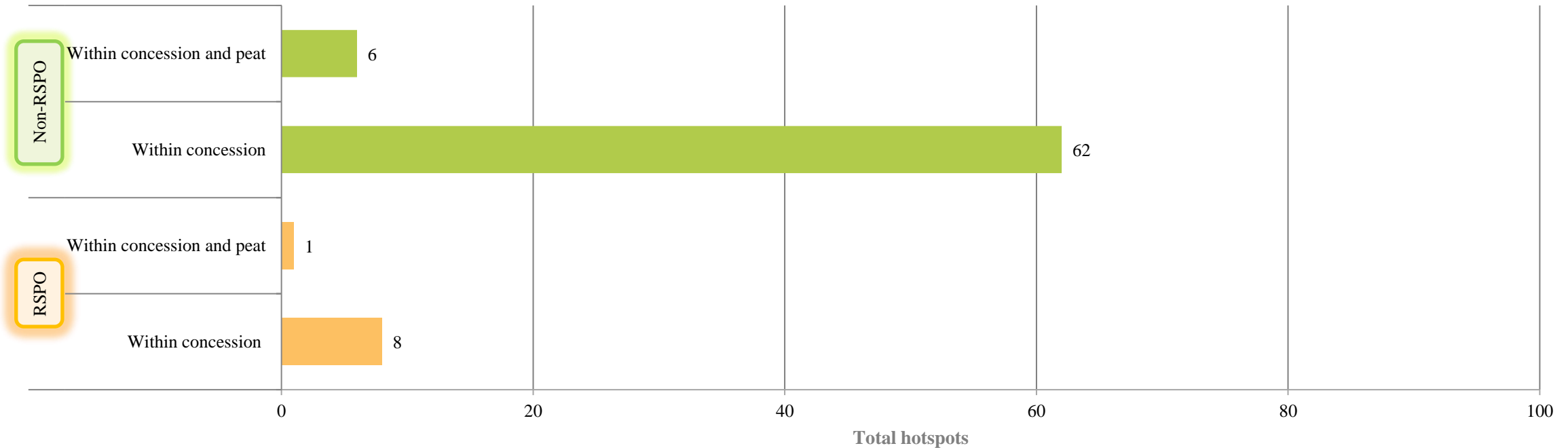
2 January 2023 – 8 January 2023



# **Week 1 - January 2023 Hotspot**

**Malaysia & Indonesia**

# 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](http://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.

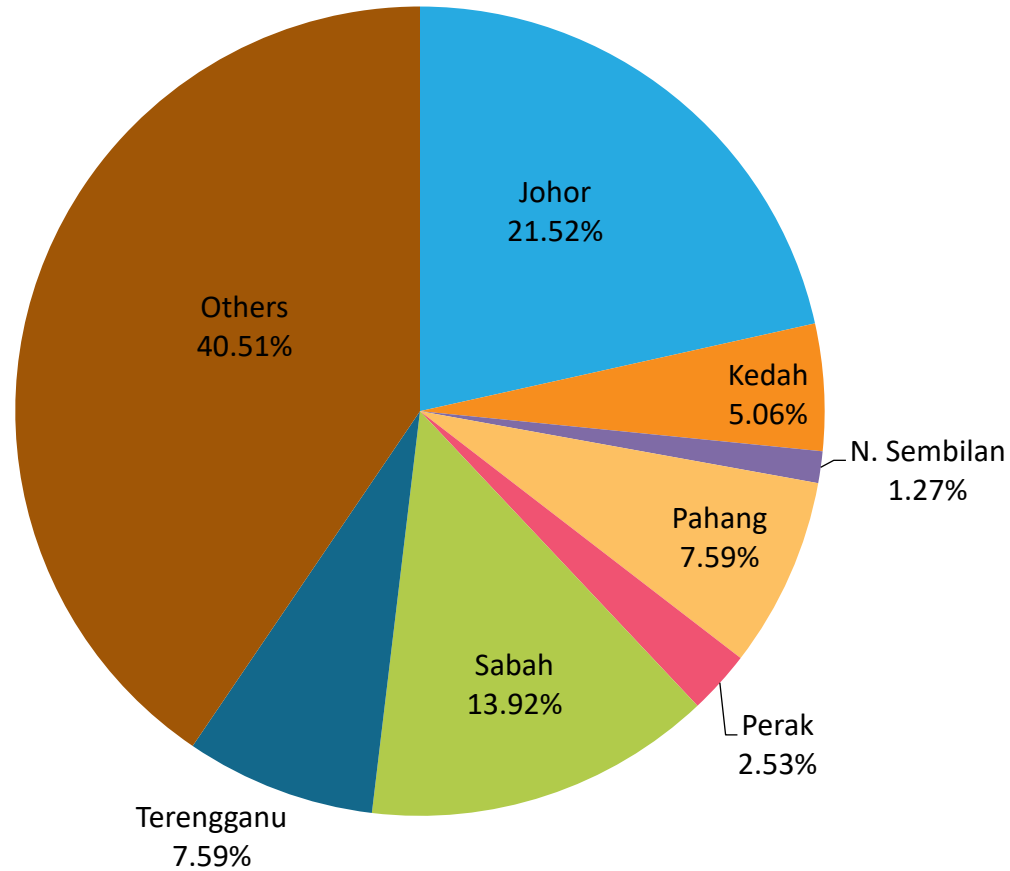
As such the data probably overstates the extent of oil palm plantations in some cases, as there are many licenses granted and the oil palm plantation has not been developed. In other cases, it may understate the extent of plantations as it does not take into account smallholders. Nevertheless, this appears 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: ~ 4,800,000 ha

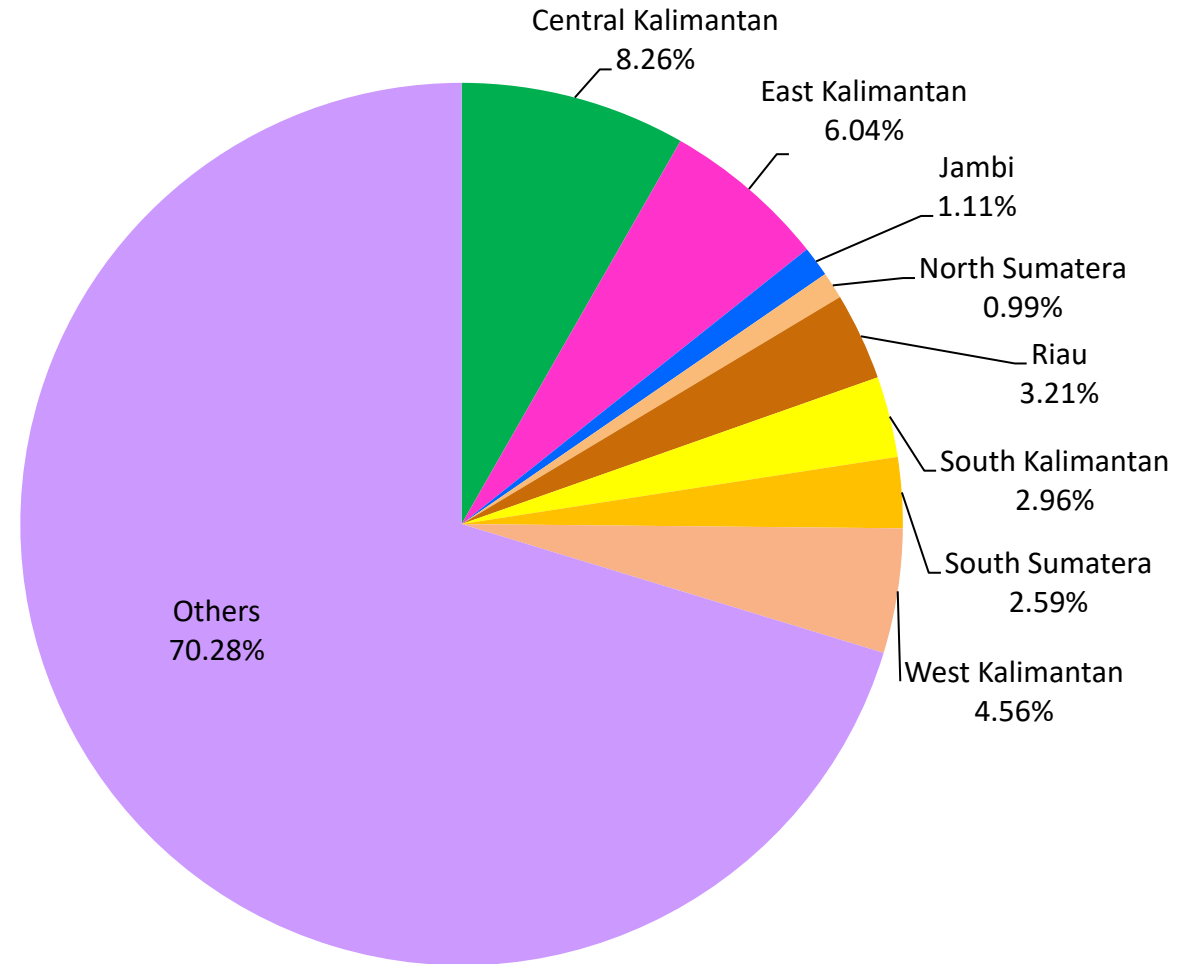
# Distribution of Hotspots by State in Malaysia



STATE	TOTAL
Johor	17
Kedah	4
N. Sembilan	1
Pahang	6
Perak	2
Sabah	11
Terengganu	6
Others	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>

# Distribution of Hotspots by Region in Indonesia

REGION	TOTAL
Central Kalimantan	67
East Kalimantan	49
Jambi	9
North Sumatera	8
Riau	26
South Kalimantan	24
South Sumatera	21
West Kalimantan	37
Others	570
<b>Total</b>	<b>811</b>



# 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	2-Jan-23	Katingan	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
1	2-Jan-23	East Kotawaringin	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
1	2-Jan-23	Ketapang	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	2
	5-Jan-23	Kutai Kartanegara	East Kalimantan		1	
1	2-Jan-23	East Kotawaringin	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
1	5-Jan-23	Kutai Kartanegara	East Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
1	6-Jan-23	Musi Rawas	South Sumatra	Indonesia	2	2
<b>6</b>				<b>Total Hotspots</b>		<b>8</b>



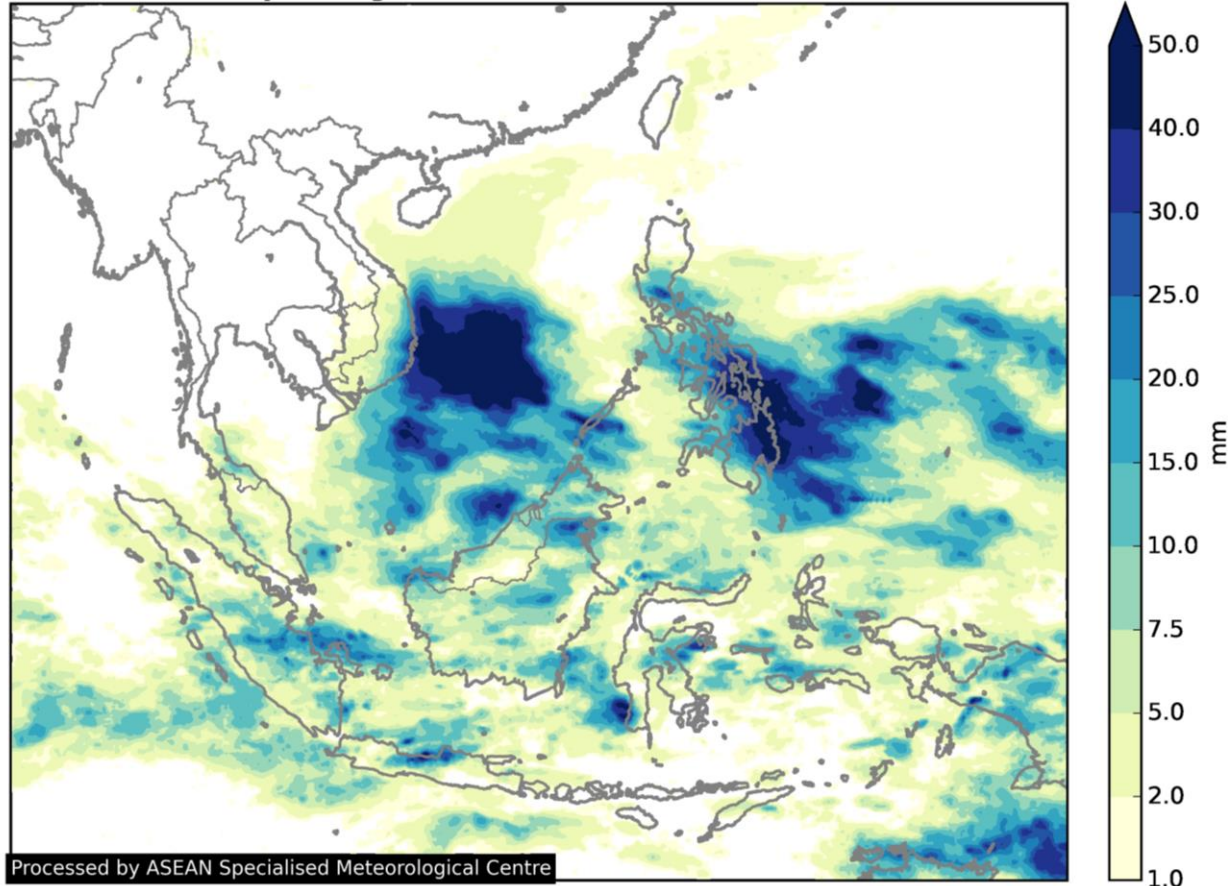


# ASEAN Weather Outlook

*Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre*

# Regional Weather & Haze Outlook

GsMaP Daily Average Rainfall from 2023-01-02 to 2023-01-08



## 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.

Dry and cloudy conditions prevailed over the Mekong sub-region, except for the southern and eastern parts of the region where showers were observed. Wet weather was experienced elsewhere in the ASEAN region. In the coming days, dry conditions are forecast over the Mekong sub-region except for the southeastern parts of the region where some showers are expected. Wet weather conditions are likely to continue over the rest of the ASEAN region.

# Alert by RSPO:

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



## Dry Season Area

(Northern ASEAN region; especially at Mekong sub-region)

- 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](http://www.rspo.org)**