

# Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2023

**Week 2 - January 2023**

9 January 2023 – 15 January 2023  
*Malaysia & Indonesia*



# Overview



1. P&C 2018 & RSPO ISH Standard 2019 – Related Criteria
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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



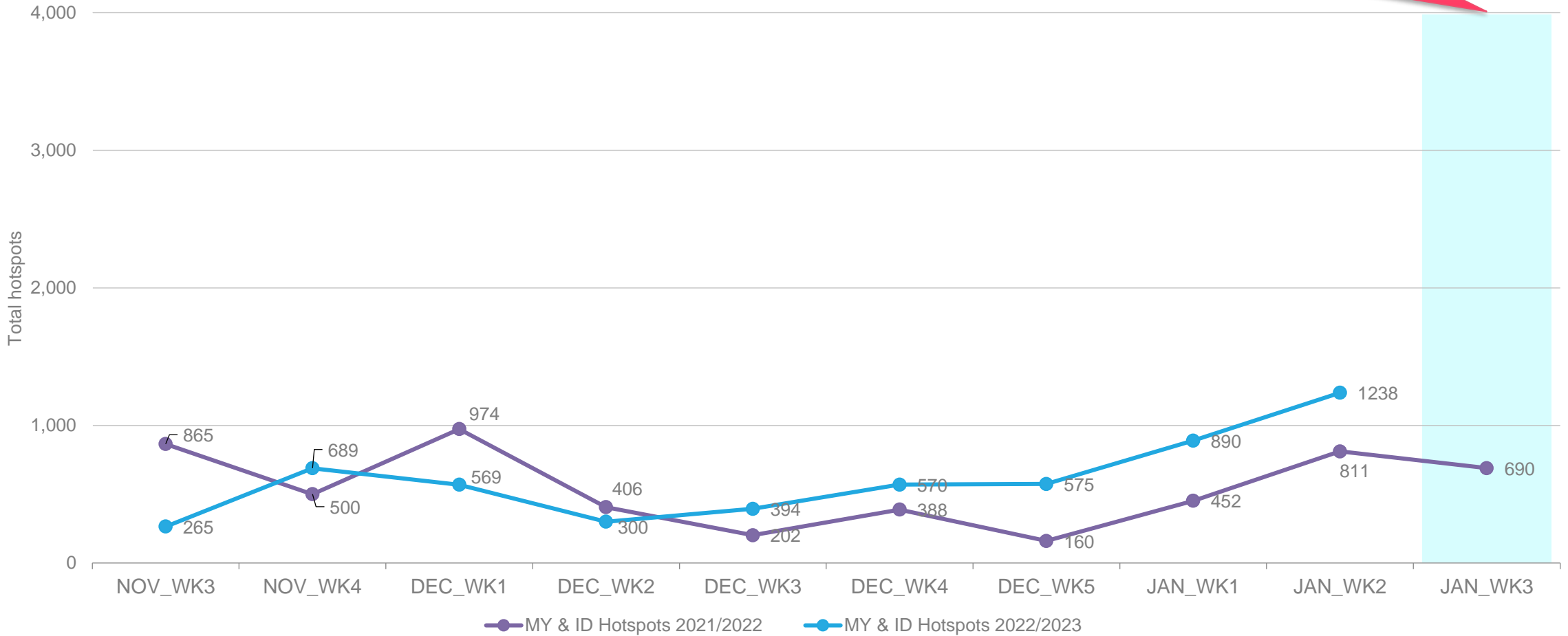
# Weekly Analysis

Comparison to 2021/2022 trend  
Comparison to previous 10 weeks

# Comparison to 2021/2022: All hotspots



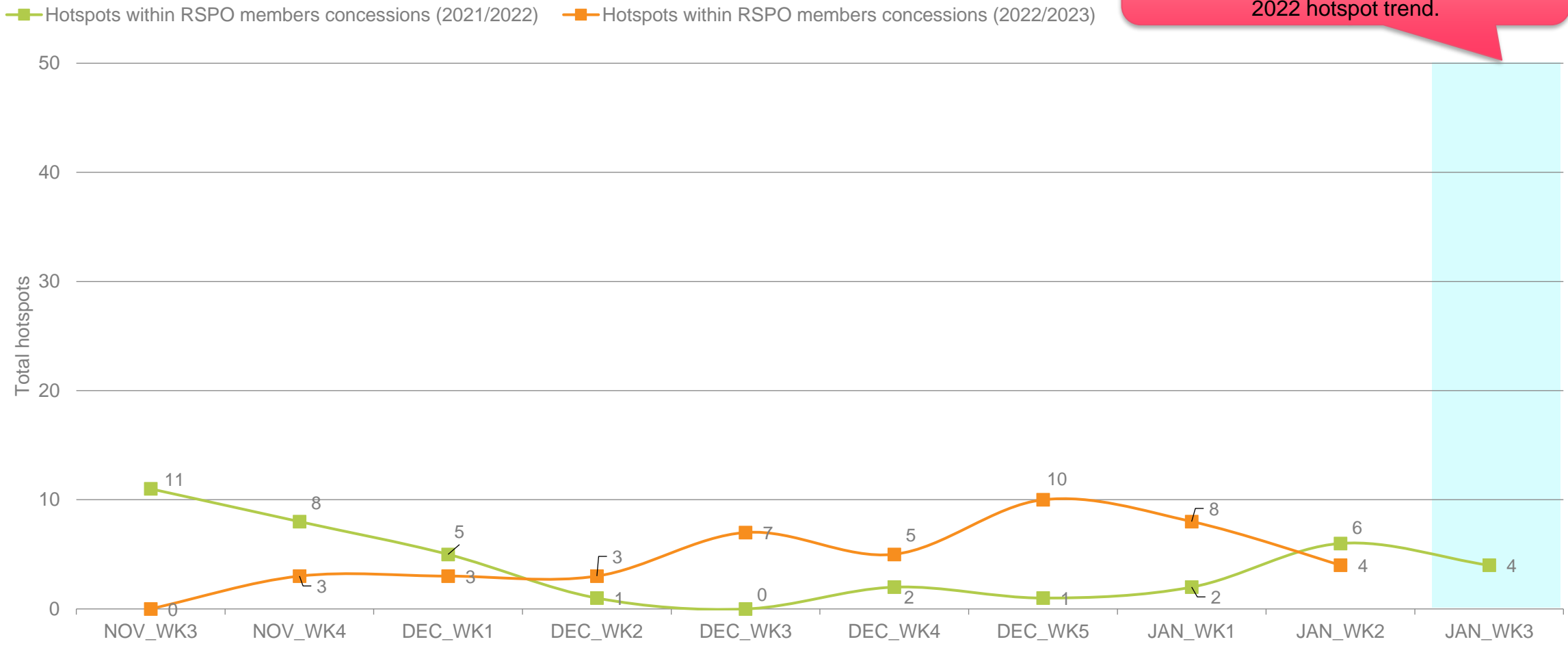
The number of hotspots for next week (Jan 2023: week 3) is predicted to be **increase** in the region as compared to 2022 hotspot trend



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



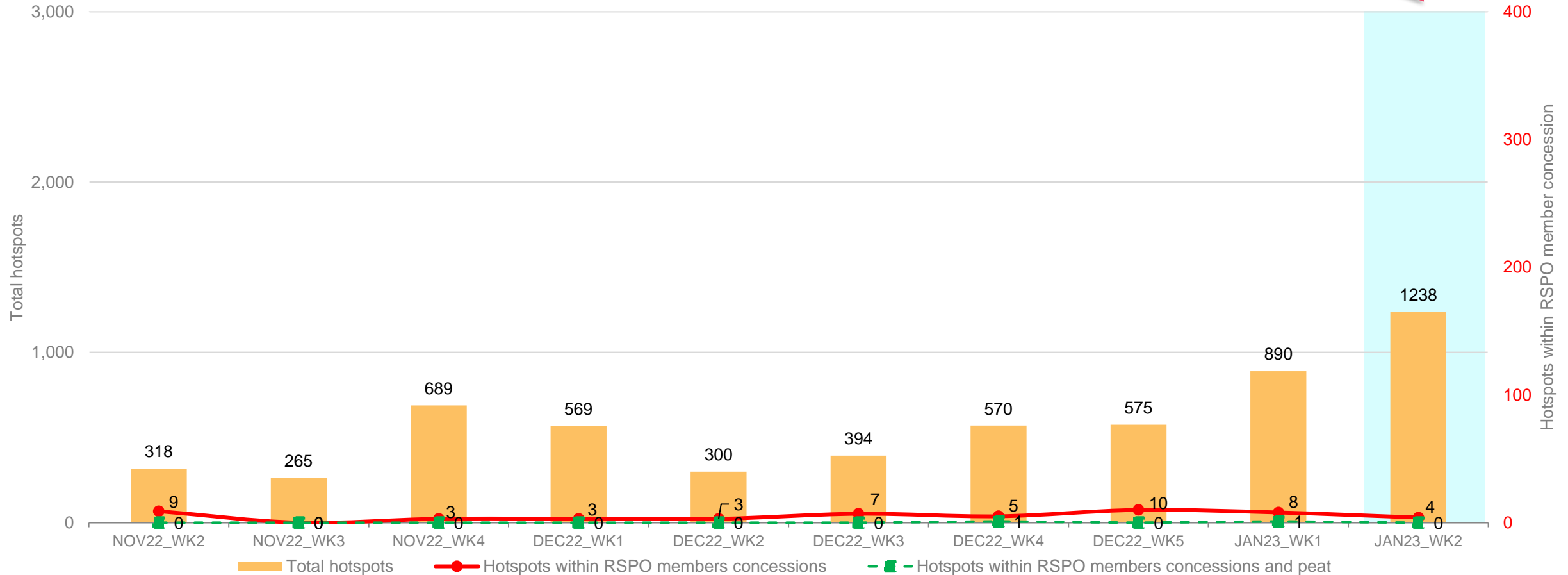
The number of hotspots within RSPO member is expected to be **higher** for next week (Jan 2023: week 2) as compared to 2022 hotspot trend.



# Weekly trend from last 10 weeks



Higher in hotspot count than previous week



9 January 2023 – 15 January 2023





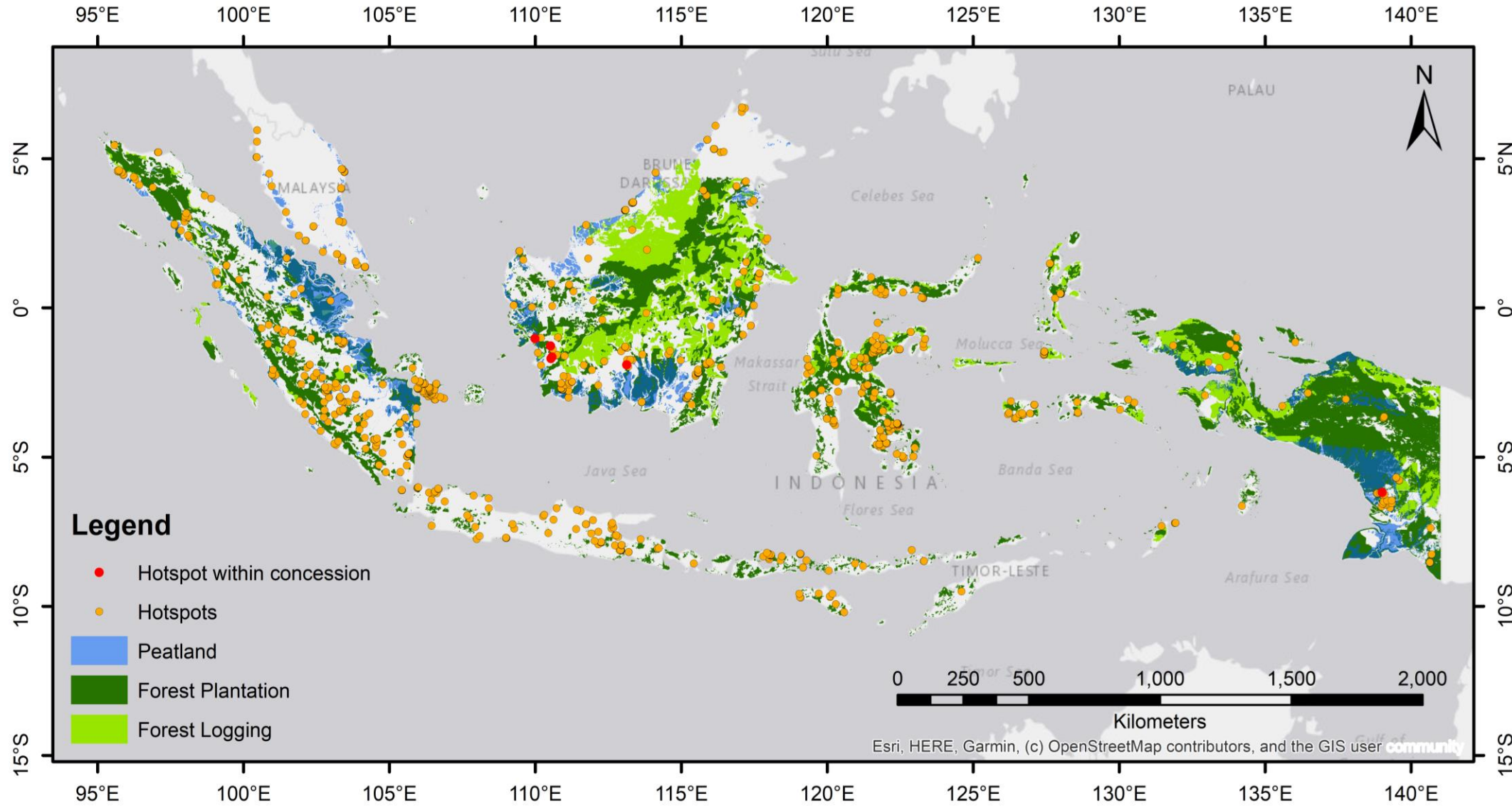
# Weekly Hotspot Map

Malaysia & Indonesia

9 January 2023 – 15 January 2023



## Hotspot Distribution by Peatland & Landuse Map

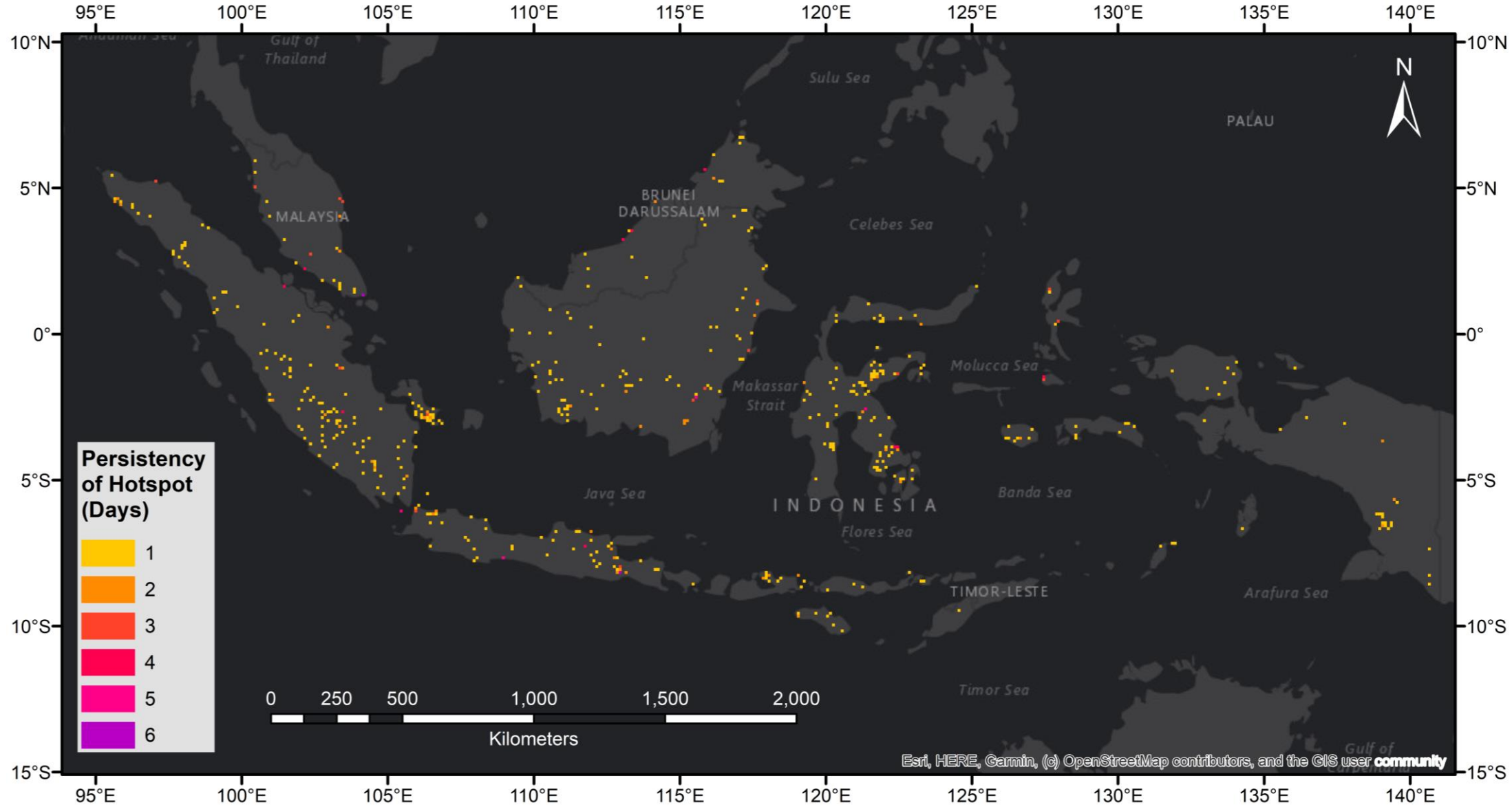


| DATA              | SOURCE  |
|-------------------|---|
| Hotspots          | NASA FIRMS<br>( <a href="https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/active_fire">https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/active_fire</a> )                                     |
| Peatland          | World Resources Institute. "Peat 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>            |

9 January 2023 – 15 January 2023



# Hotspot Persistency Map



Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 09 January 2023 – 15 January 2023

9 January 2023 – 15 January 2023

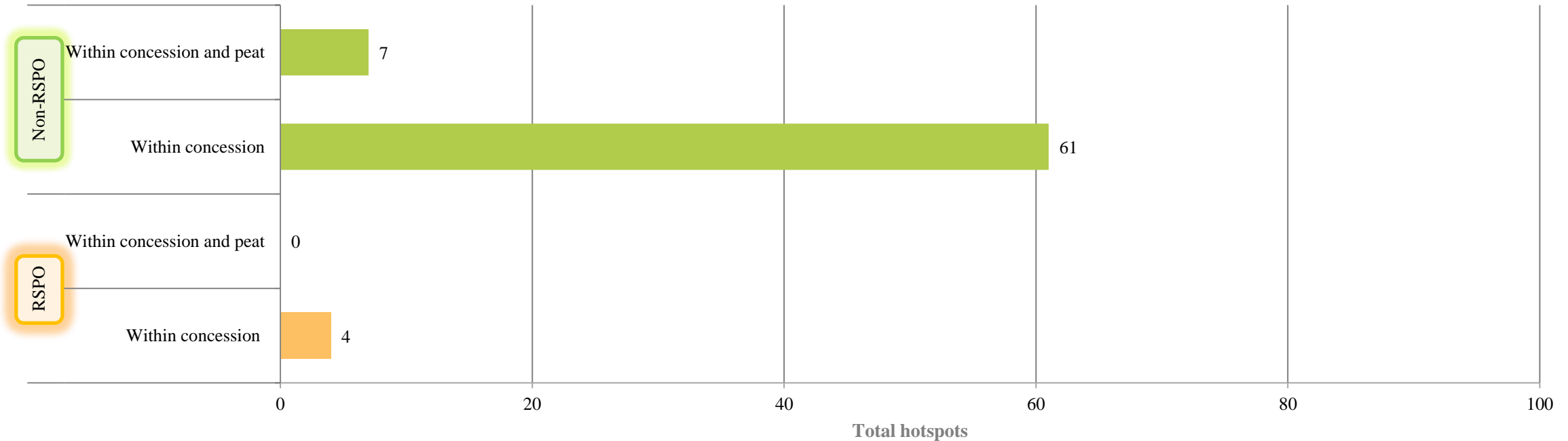


# **Week 1 - January 2023 Hotspot**

**Malaysia & Indonesia**

9 January 2023 – 15 January 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. [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.

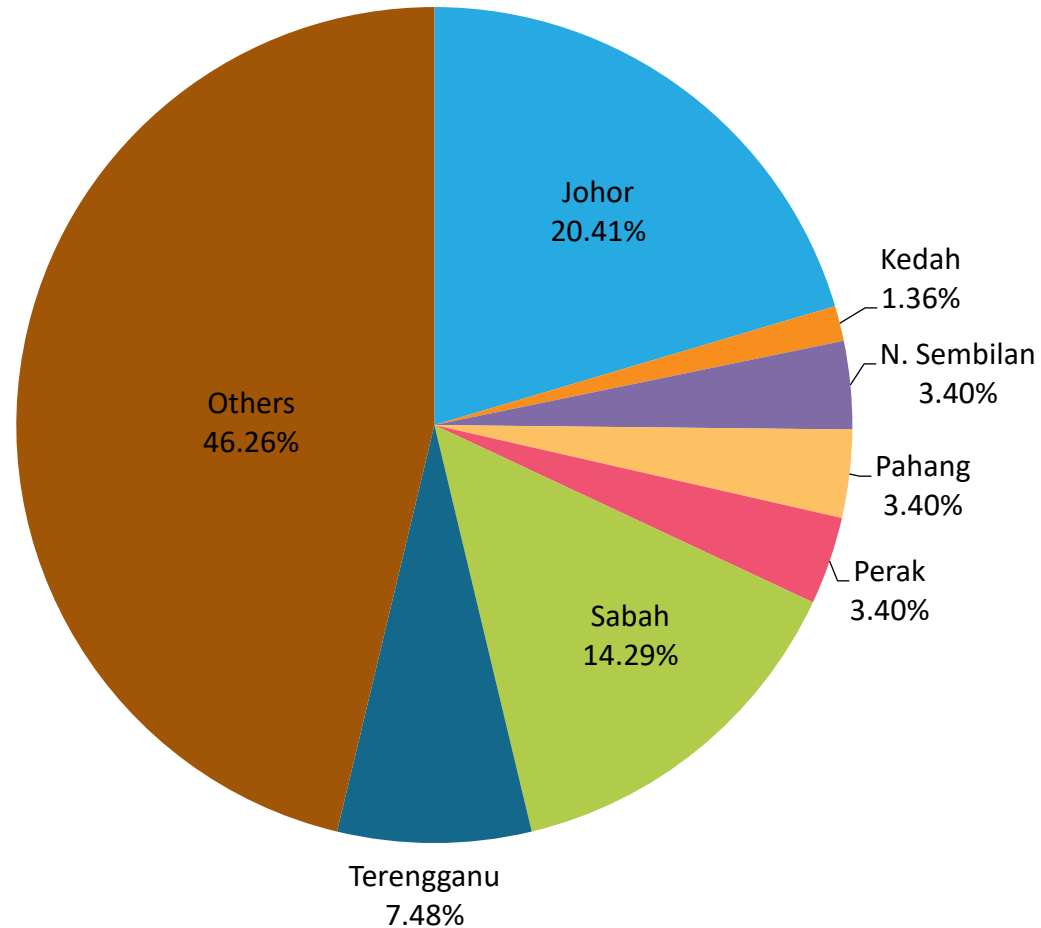
As such the data probably overstates the extent of oil palm plantations in some cases, as there are many licenses granted and the oil palm plantation has not been developed. In other cases, it may understate the extent of plantations as it does not take into account smallholders. Nevertheless, this appears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

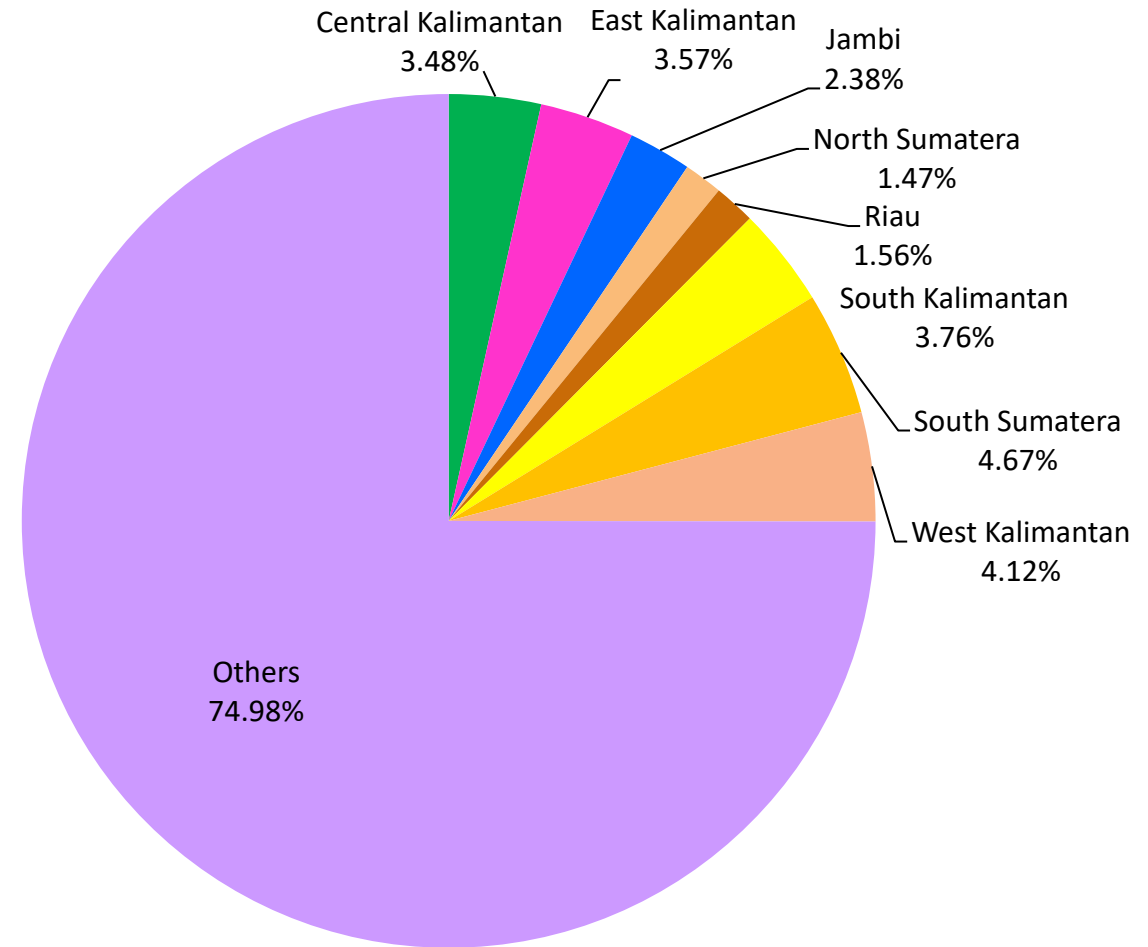
# Distribution of Hotspots by State in Malaysia



| STATE        | TOTAL      |
|--------------|------------|
| Johor        | 30         |
| Kedah        | 2          |
| N. Sembilan  | 5          |
| Pahang       | 5          |
| Perak        | 5          |
| Sabah        | 21         |
| Terengganu   | 11         |
| Others       | 68         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>147</b> |

# Distribution of Hotspots by Region in Indonesia

| REGION             | TOTAL        |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Central Kalimantan | 38           |
| East Kalimantan    | 39           |
| Jambi              | 26           |
| North Sumatera     | 16           |
| Riau               | 17           |
| South Kalimantan   | 41           |
| South Sumatera     | 51           |
| West Kalimantan    | 45           |
| Others             | 818          |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>1,091</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               | 12-Jan-23           | Ketapang           | West Kalimantan    | Indonesia             | 1               | 1                     |
| 1               | 14-Jan-23           | East Kotawaringin  | Central Kalimantan | Indonesia             | 1               | 3                     |
|                 |                     | Ketapang           | West Kalimantan    | Indonesia             | 2               |                       |
| 6               |                     |                    |                    | <b>Total Hotspots</b> |                 | <b>4</b>              |

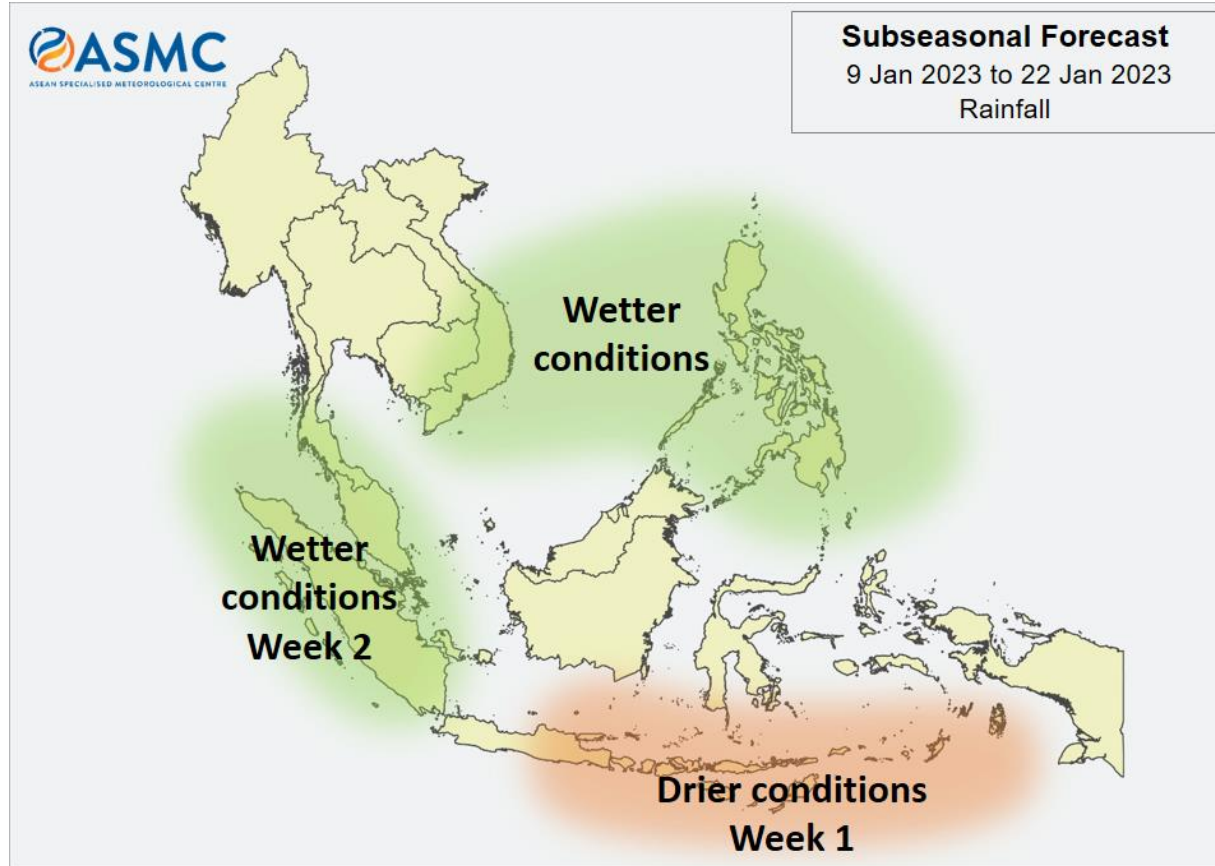




# ASEAN Weather Outlook

*Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre*

# Regional Weather & Haze Outlook



## 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.

Showers and cloudy conditions prevailed over many parts of the ASEAN region while dry conditions were observed over the central and northern parts of the Mekong sub-region. Persistent dry weather is forecast for the Mekong sub-region in the coming days, except for isolated showers expected over coastal regions of Viet Nam. The other parts of the ASEAN region are likely to experience wet weather conditions. There remains an increased risk of hotspot and smoke haze activities in the Mekong sub-region under prevailing dry conditions.

# 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)**