# Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2022

APR2022\_WK01

04 April 2022 – 10 April 2022 *Malaysia & Indonesia* 







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## 2018 P&C - Related Criteria



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

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

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

7.1.3

7.3.3

7.11.2

Criteria 7.1

Criteria 7.3

Criteria 7.11

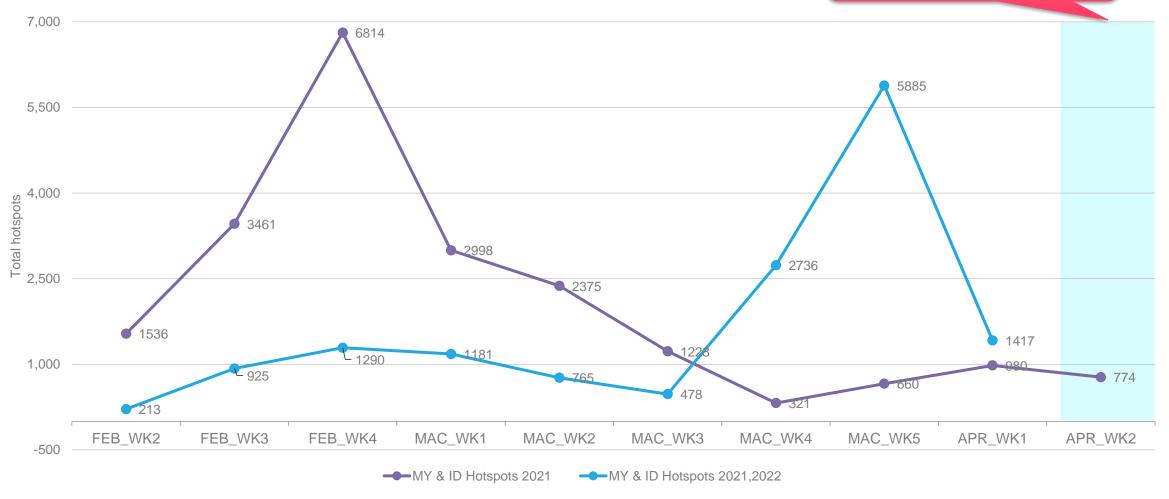


## **Weekly Analysis**

Comparison to 2021 trend Comparison to previous 10 weeks

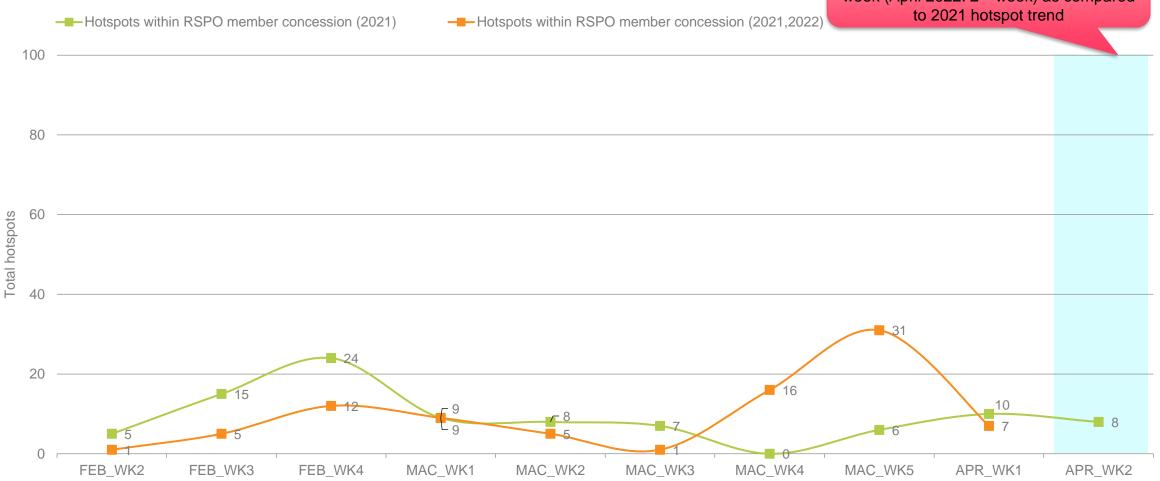
### Comparison to 2021: All hotspots

The number of hotspots for next week (April 2022: 2<sup>nd</sup> week) is predicted to be **lower** in the region as compared to 2021 hotspot trend



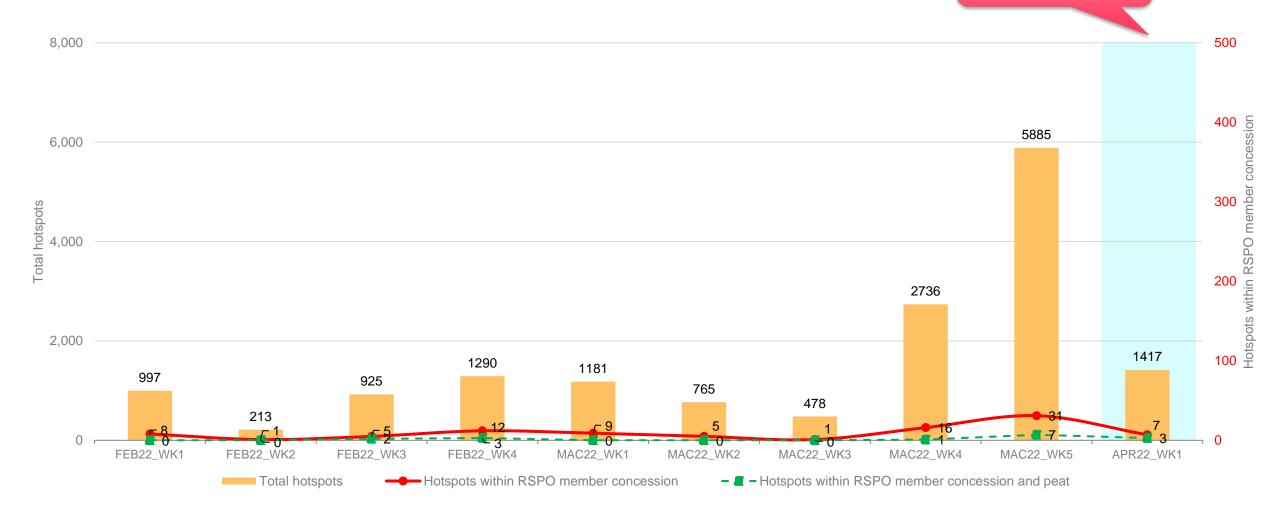
## Comparison to 2021: Hotspot within RSPO Member Concession

The number of hotspots within RSPO member is expected to be **lower** for next week (April 2022: 2<sup>nd</sup> week) as compared to 2021 hotspot trend



### Weekly trend from last 10 weeks

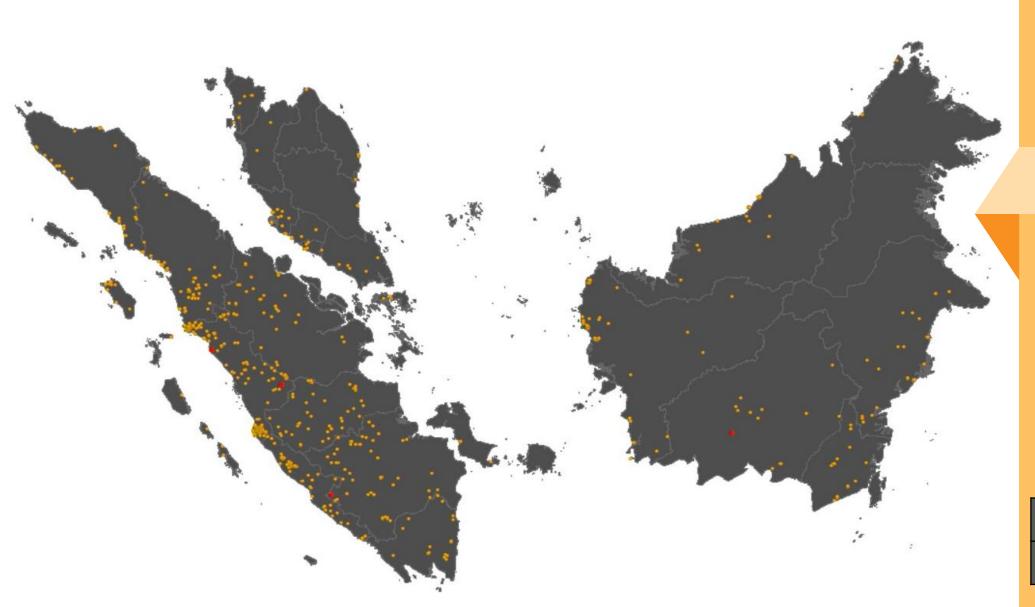
Lower in hotspot count than previous week





## **Weekly Hotspot Map**

Malaysia & Indonesia (Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

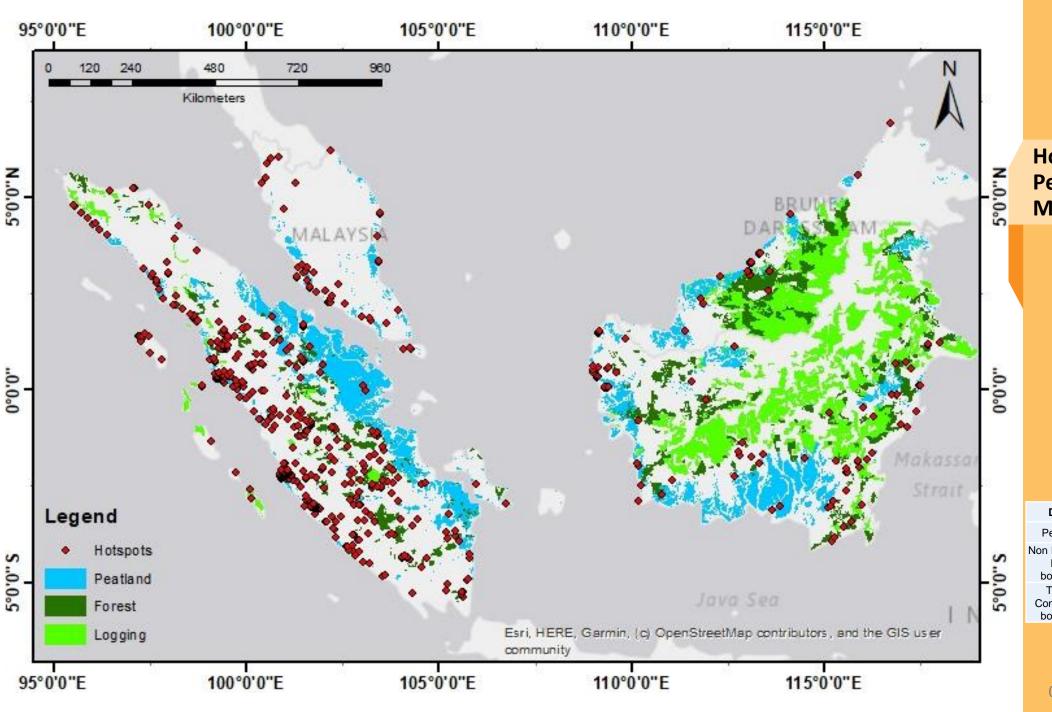




## **Hotspot Tabulation Map**

#### Legend:

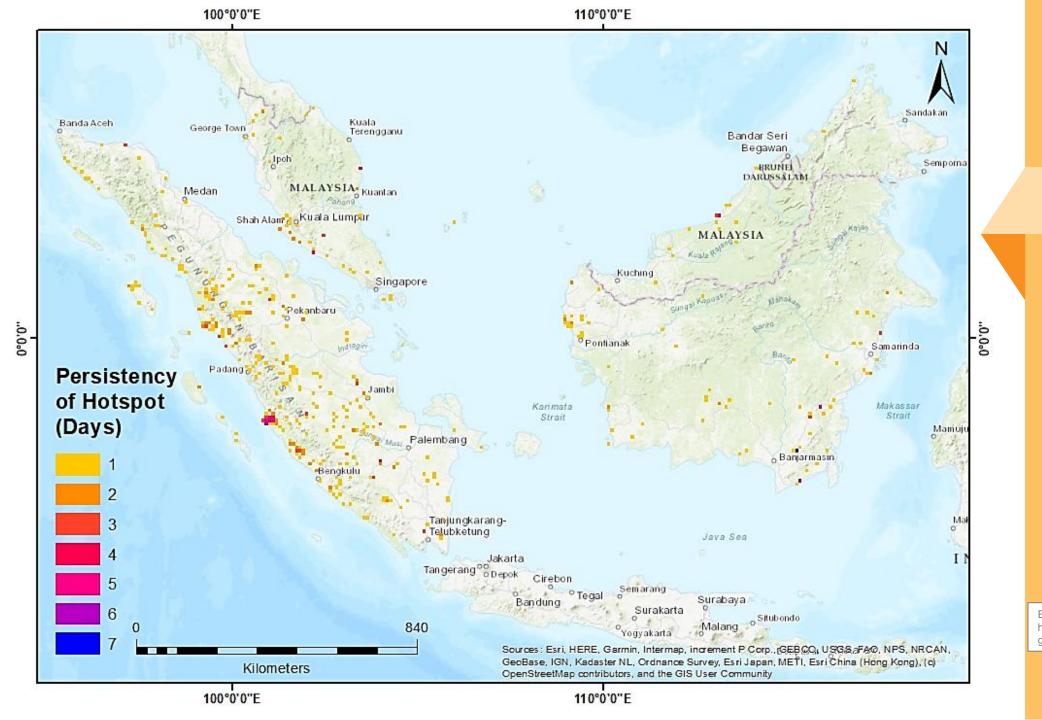
- Hotspot within RSPO member concession
- Hotspot detected by satellite sensor





## Hotspot Distribution by Peatland & Landuse Map

DATA	SOURCE			
Peatland	Kesatuan Hidrologis Gambut			
Non RSPO Oil Palm boundary	WRI & Greenpeace (https://data.globalforestwatch.org)			
Timber Concession boundary	WRI (https://data.globalforestwatch.org)			





#### Hotspot Persistency Map

Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 04 April 2022 – 10 April 2022

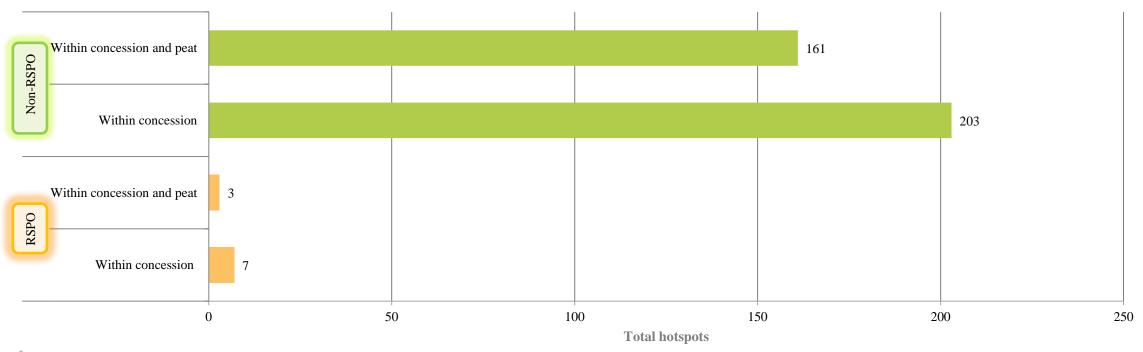


### APR2022\_WK01 Hotspot

Malaysia & Indonesia (Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region







<sup>\*</sup> Non RSPO Oil Palm Concession location data was derived from data down loaded from the Greenpeace website (http://www.greenpeace.org/seasia/id/Global/seasia/Indonesia/Code/Forest-Map/en/data.html).

The website states that these data was "compiled by Greenpeace (2015) based on agriculture plantations maps, provided by the Planning Department of the Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia, downloaded on July 29 2010 (appgis.dephut.go.id/appgis/kml.aspx), supplemented and updated by Greenpeace in several provinces with data gathered from provincial agencies (BPN/BAPPEDA) and corporate submissions, such as to the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)."

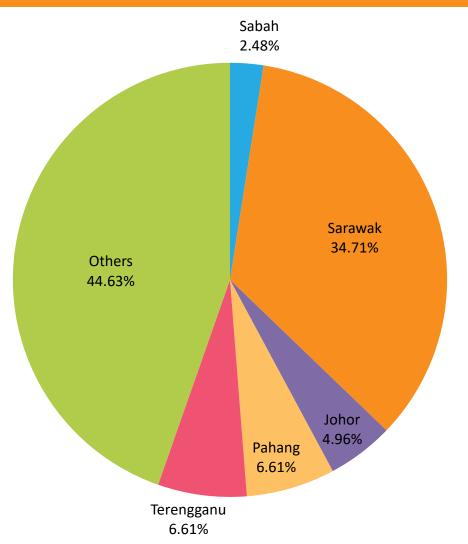
As such the data probably overstates the extent of oil palm plantations in some cases, as there are many licenses granted and the oil palm plantation has not been developed. In other cases, it may understate the extent of plantations as it does not take into account smallholders. Nevertheless, this appears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



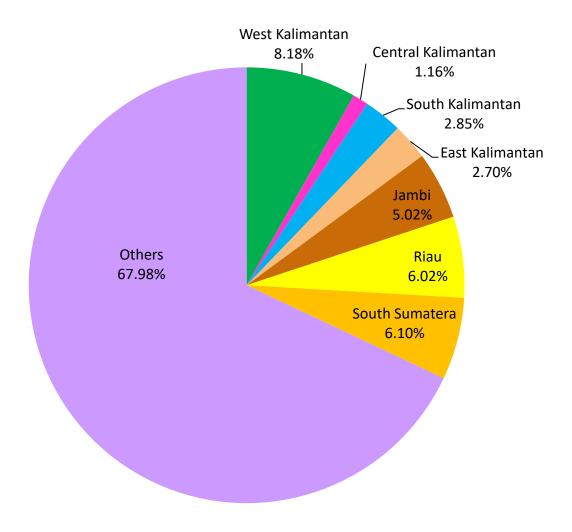


State	Total		
Sabah	3		
Sarawak	42		
Johor	6		
Pahang	8		
Terengganu	8		
Others	54		
Total	121		

## Distribution of Hotspots by Region in **Indonesia**



Region	Total		
West Kalimantan	106		
Central Kalimantan	15		
South Kalimantan	37		
East Kalimantan	35		
Jambi	65		
Riau	78		
South Sumatera	79		
Others	881		
Total	1,296		







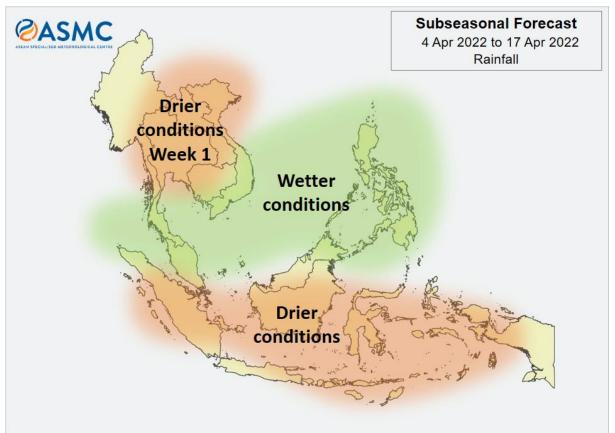
No. of Member/s	Date of Acquisition	District/Regency	Province/State	Country	No. of Hotspots
1	4-Apr-22	Agam	West Sumatra	Indonesia	4
	5-Apr-22	Agam	West Sumatra	Indonesia	
	6-Apr-22	Agam	West Sumatra	Indonesia	
	8-Apr-22	East Kotawaringin	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	
1	4-Apr-22	Empat Lawang	South Sumatra	Indonesia	1
1	4-Apr-22	Dharmasraya	West Sumatra	Indonesia	2
	4-Apr-22	Dharmasraya	West Sumatra	Indonesia	2
3				<b>Total Hotspots</b>	7



### **ASEAN Weather Outlook**

Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre

#### **Regional Weather & Haze Outlook**



Dry conditions were observed over most parts of the Mekong sub-region. Many stations in the northern and central parts of the Mekong sub-region reported Unhealthy to Very Unhealthy air quality. Elsewhere in the ASEAN region, showers were observed. Isolated hotspots were mainly detected in central Sumatra but no smoke plumes were observed. Dry conditions are forecast over most parts of the Mekong sub-region over the next few days except for the eastern parts of the sub-region where wet weather conditions are expected. Over areas experiencing prolonged dry conditions, hotspot and smoke haze conditions are expected to remain elevated. Elsewhere in the ASEAN region, wet weather conditions are expected.

Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre



#### **Alert Level**

LEVEL 1 Dry season for the northern ASEAN region.

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.

Exceeding 250 hotspots in 2 consecutive days with dense smoke plumes; dry weather persisting; and

In the past few days, persistent dry conditions over the Mekong sub-region have led to an escalation of the hotspot and smoke haze situation, with widespread moderate to dense smoke haze observed over many parts of the sub-region.

prevailing winds blowing towards ASEAN countries.

The current dry conditions are expected to persist, with the prevailing winds forecast to be generally light and variable in direction in the coming days. Under these conditions, the overall hotspot activity and hazy conditions in the Mekong sub-region are likely to remain elevated, and there remains a high risk of transboundary haze in the sub-region.

04 April 2022 – 10 April 2022





#### For next week, the RSPO Secretariat would like to recommend the following measures to Growers:

- Please ensure that the operation area has developed fire prevention measures for the dry season, especially for Mekong sub-region which may undergone haze season:
  - 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 occured
- For the southern ASEAN region which has been forecasted to have a wet season (Peninsular Malaysia and north Thailand), we suggest that good management measures are put in place to prepare for the following risks:
  - 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.



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