

# Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report

**AUG2021\_WK04**

23 August– 29 August 2021 | Malaysia & Indonesia



# Overview

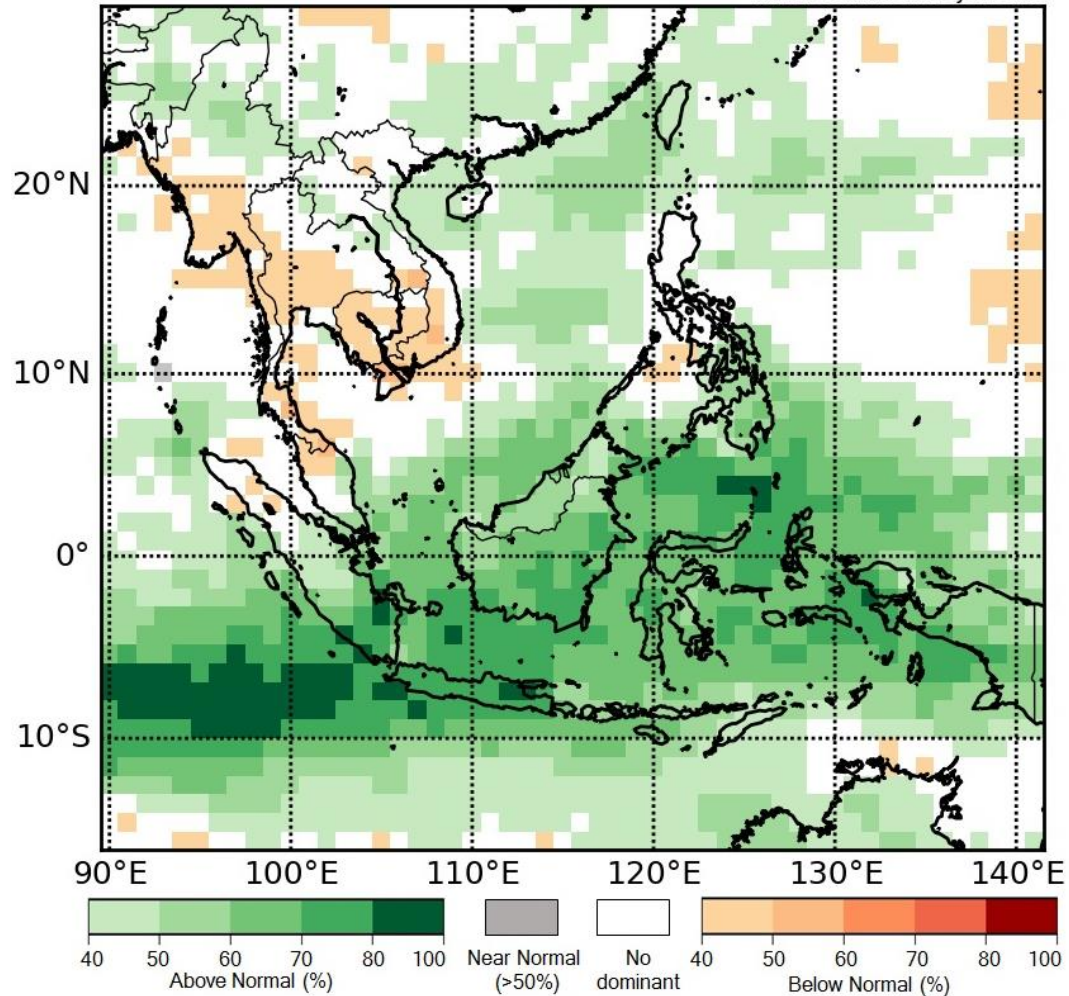


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# Regional Weather & Haze Outlook

August 2021 Rainfall (tercile summary), ECMWF/Met Office/NCEP  
Initial condition 15 Jul 2021



## Alert Level

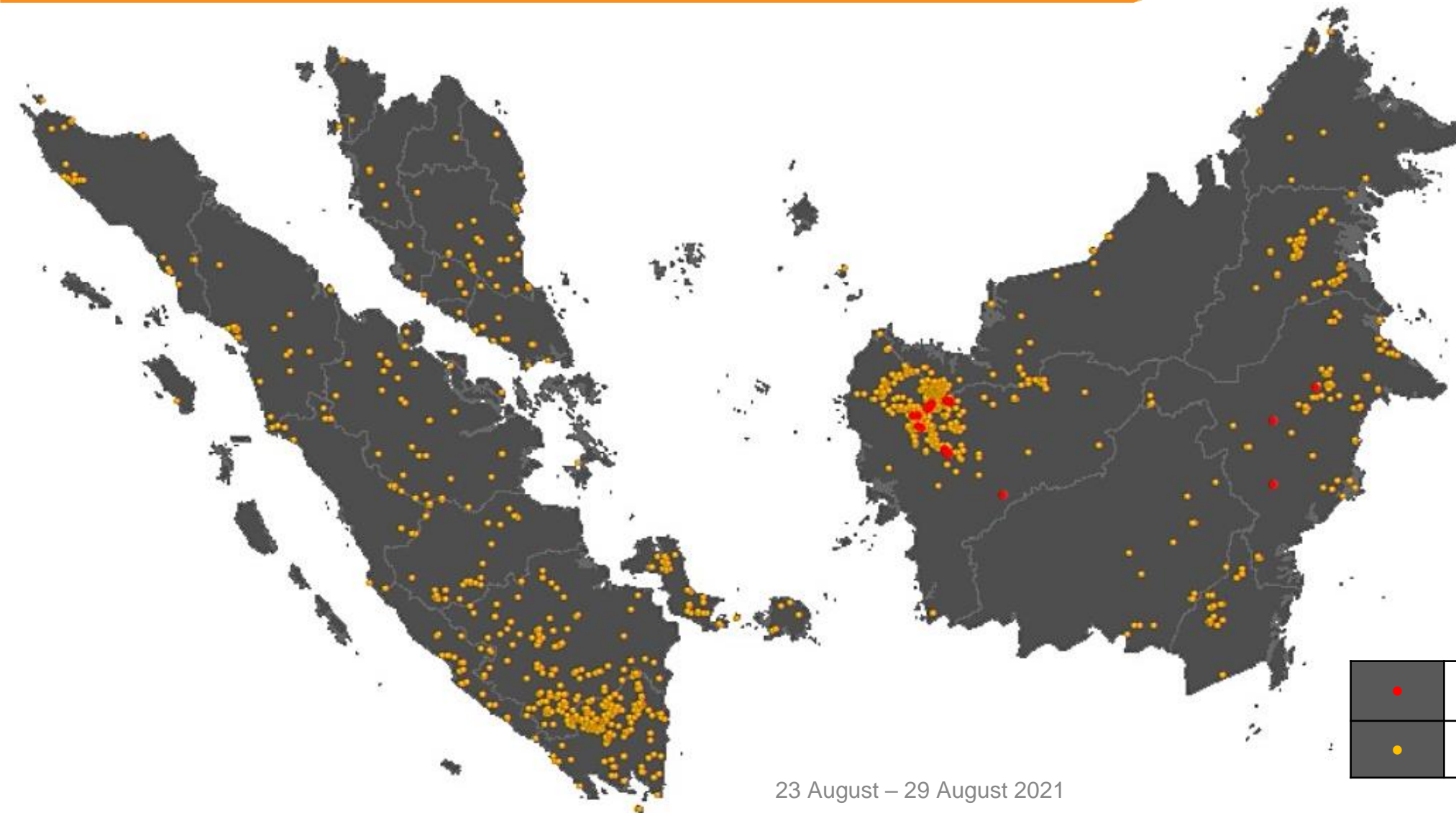
- LEVEL 0** Stay vigilant.
- LEVEL 1** Dry season for the southern ASEAN region.
- LEVEL 2** Exceeding 150 hotspots in 2 consecutive days in Northern ASEAN with dense smoke plumes; dry weather persisting; and prevailing winds blowing from the Mekong sub-region. Increasing risk of transboundary haze in the region.
- LEVEL 3** Exceeding 250 hotspots in 2 consecutive days with dense smoke plumes; dry weather persisting; and prevailing winds blowing towards ASEAN countries.

Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre



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For August 2021, there was an increase of above-normal rainfall over much of the Maritime Continent, apart from northern Sumatra, the Malay Peninsula, and the northern Philippines. Elsewhere in Mainland Southeast Asia, there is either no dominant tercile predicted.

# Weekly Hotspot Map



23 August – 29 August 2021

	Hotspot within RSPO member concession
	Hotspot detected by satellite sensor





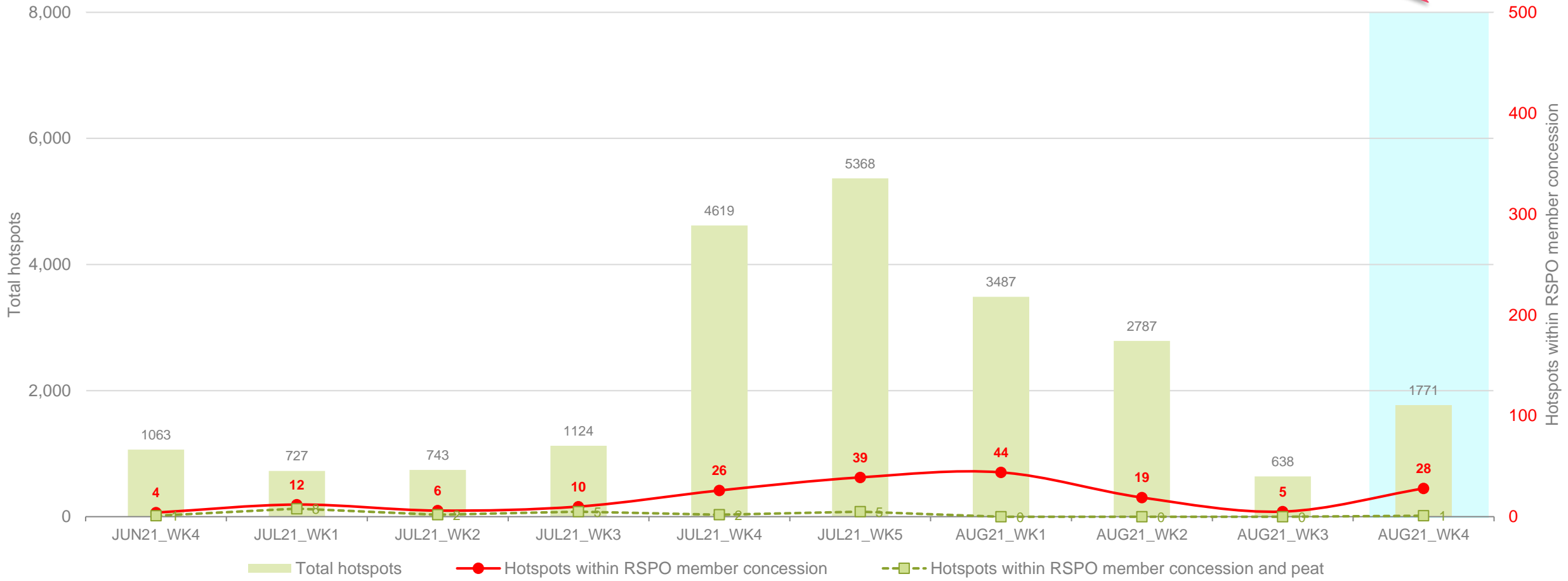
# Weekly Analysis

Malaysia & Indonesia  
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

# Weekly trend from last 10 weeks



Higher in hotspot count

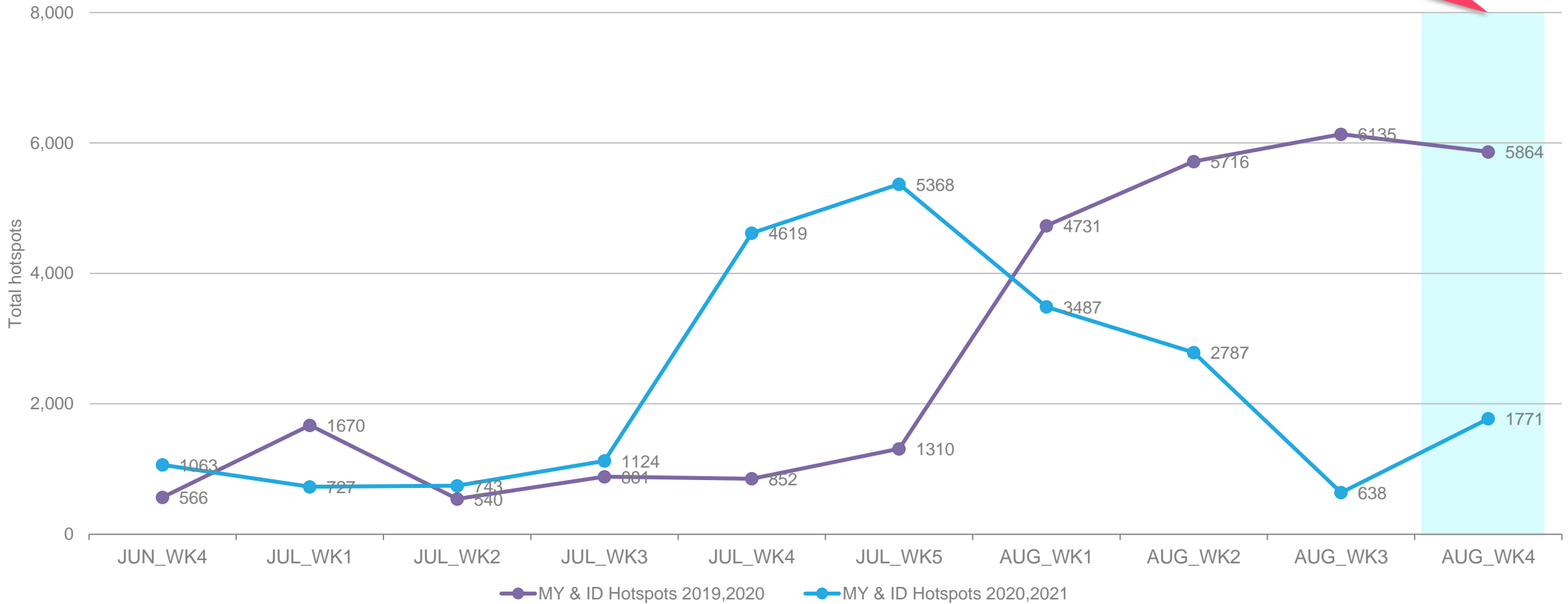


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# Comparison to 2020: All hotspots



**Significantly lower** total hotspot in the region compared to this time last year (August: 4<sup>th</sup> week 2021 vs 2020)

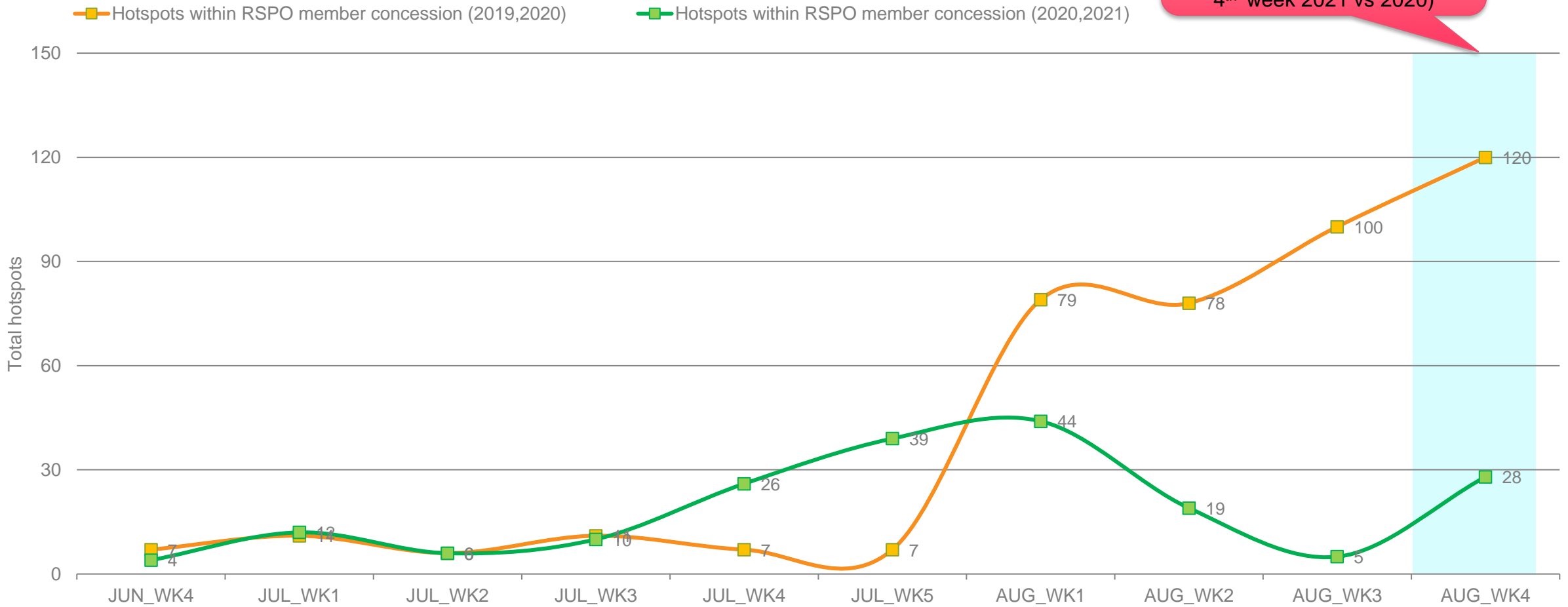


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# Comparison to 2020: Hotspot within RSPO Member Concession



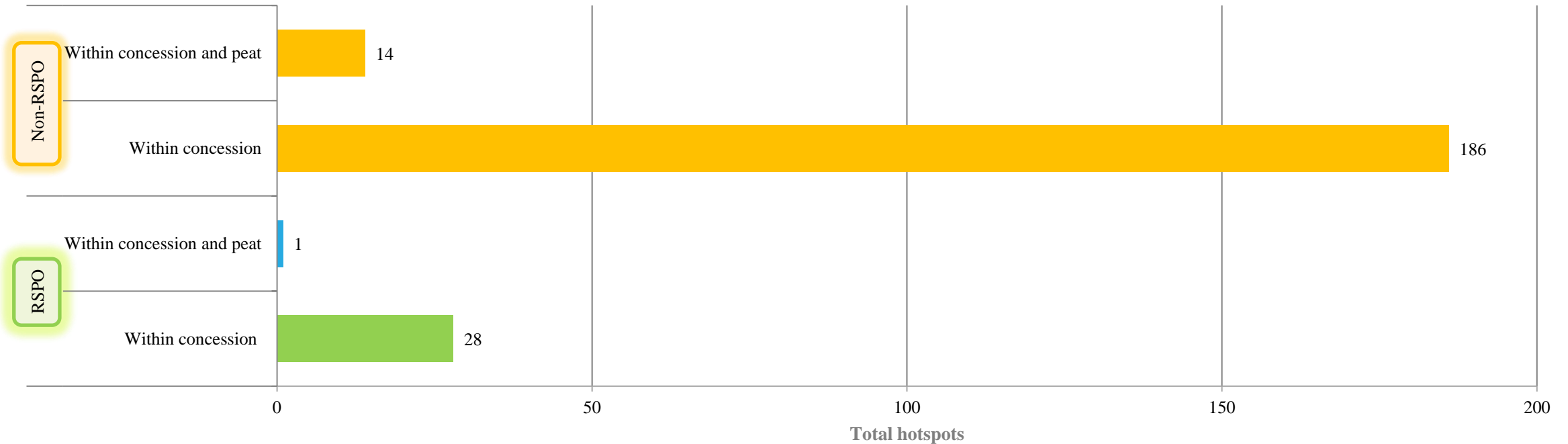
**Significantly lower** total hotspot in the region compared to this time last year (August: 4<sup>th</sup> week 2021 vs 2020)



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# RSPO vs non-RSPO comparison



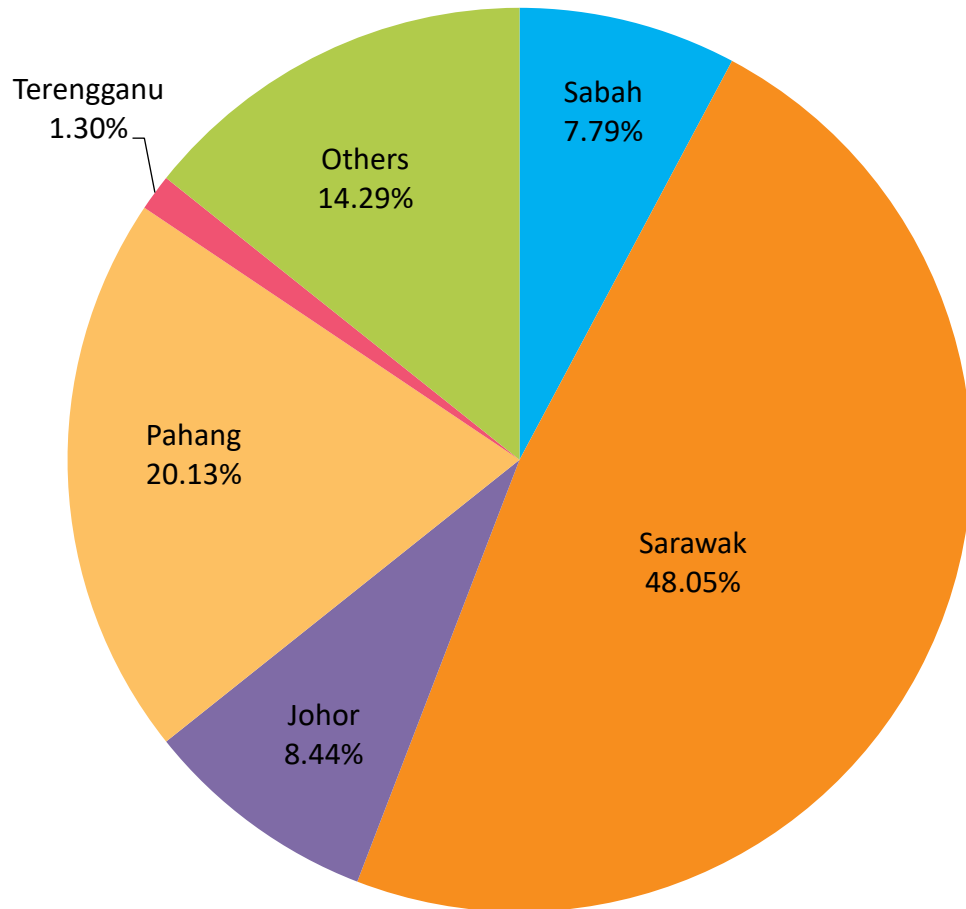
\* Non RSPO Oil Palm Concession location data was derived from data downloaded from the Greenpeace website (<http://www.greenpeace.org/seasia/id/Global/seasia/Indonesia/Code/Forest-Map/en/data.html>). The website states that these data was "compiled by Greenpeace (2015) based on agriculture plantations maps, provided by the Planning Department of the Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia, downloaded on July 29 2010 ([appgis.dephut.go.id/appgis/kml.aspx](http://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 Oil Palm (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: ~ 2,300,000 ha

# Distribution of Hotspots by State in Malaysia

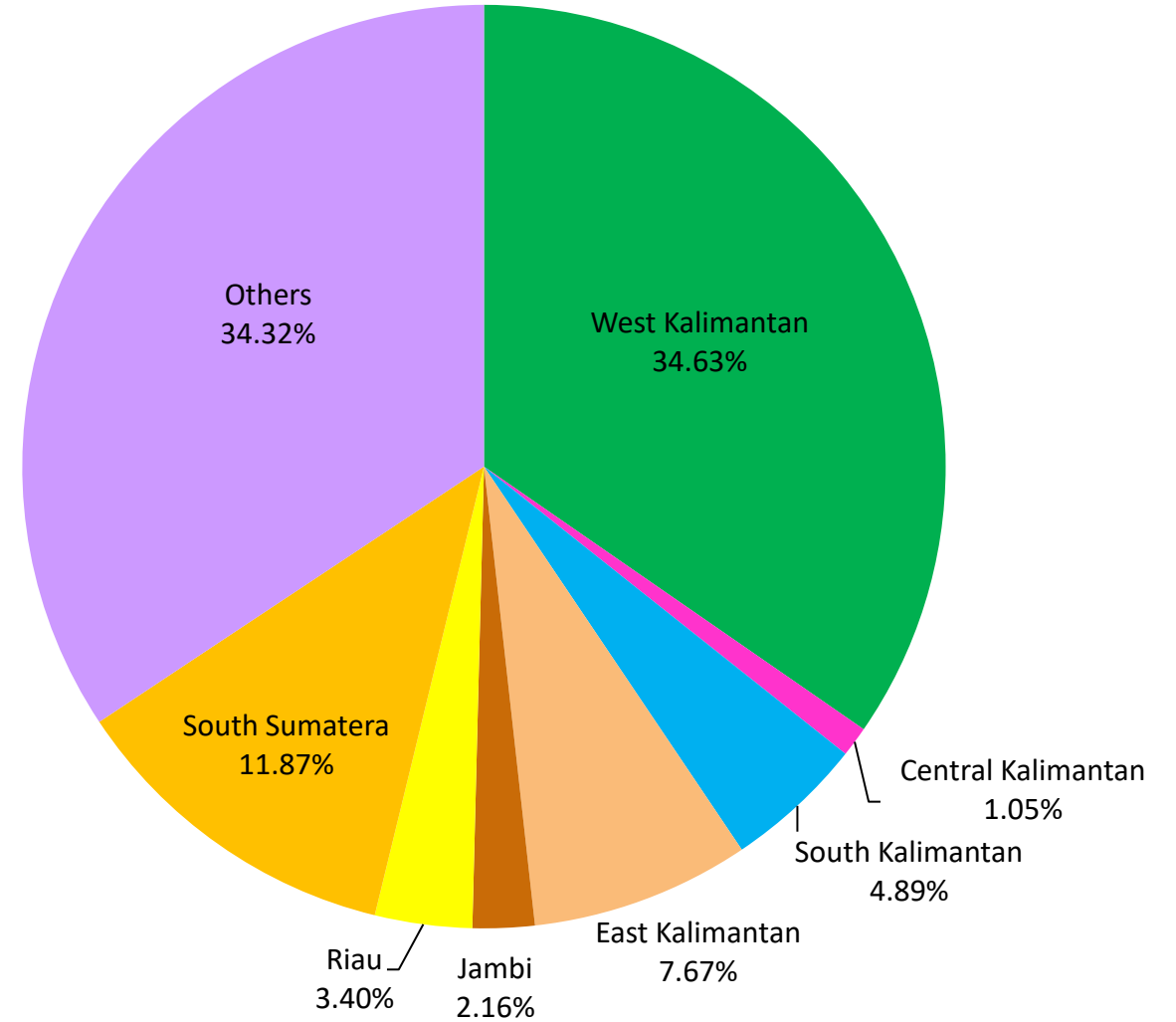


State	Total
Sabah	12
Sarawak	74
Johor	13
Pahang	31
Terengganu	2
Others	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>



# Distribution of Hotspots by Region in Indonesia

Region	Total
West Kalimantan	560
Central Kalimantan	17
South Kalimantan	79
East Kalimantan	124
Jambi	35
Riau	55
South Sumatera	192
Others	555
<b>Total</b>	<b>1617</b>

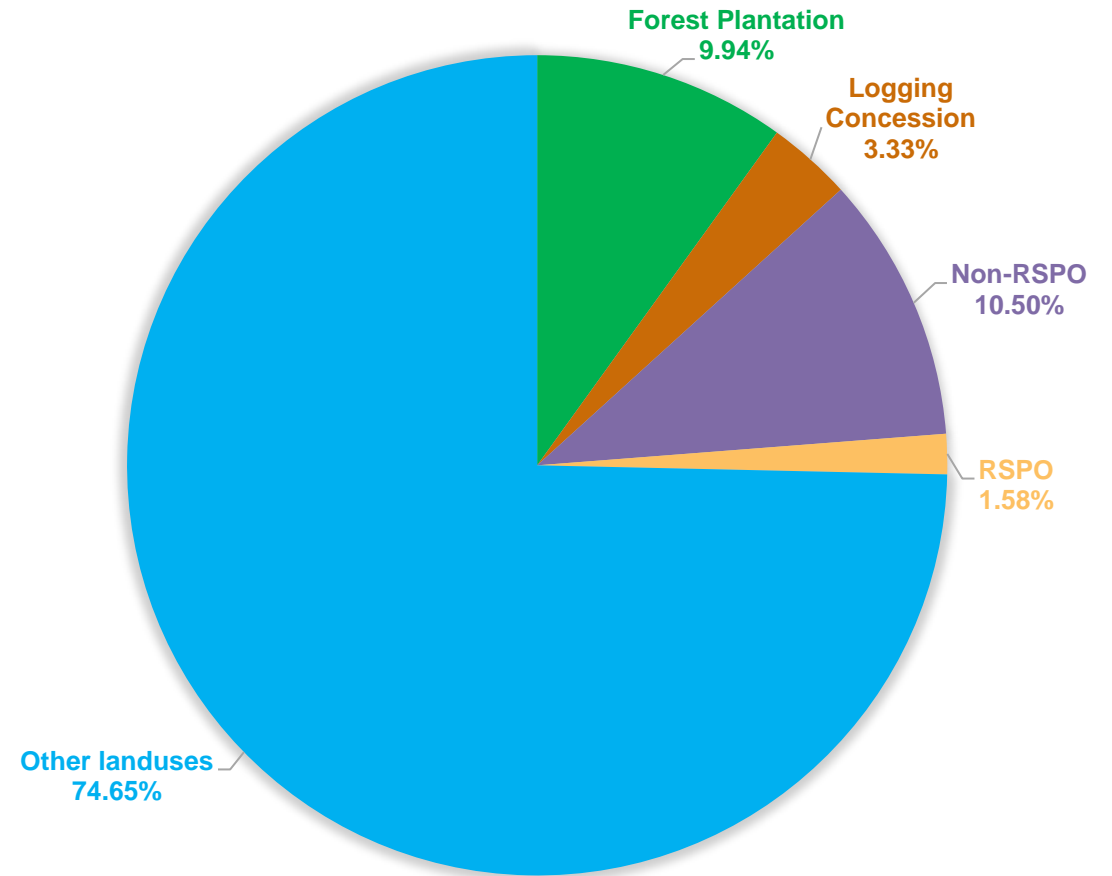
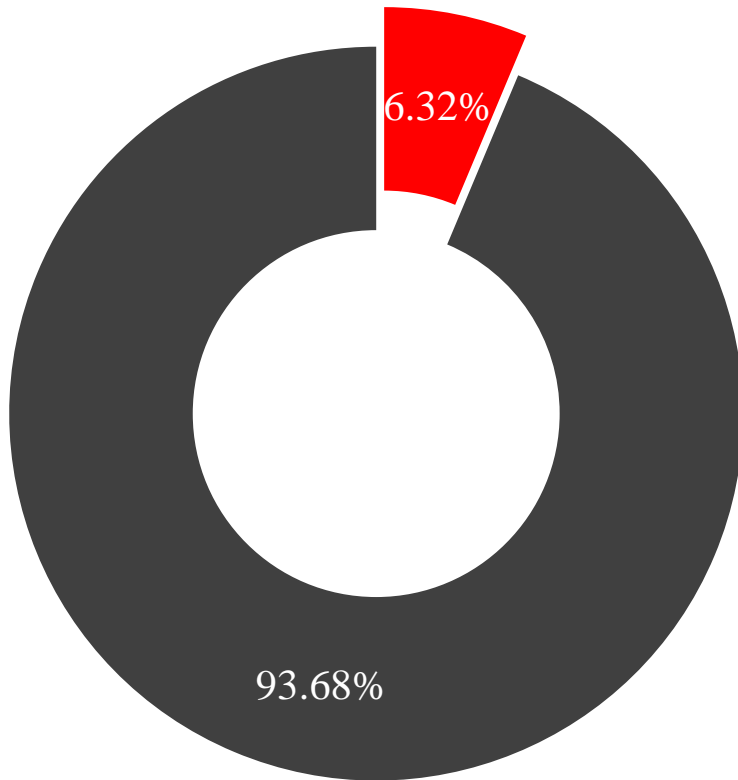


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# Distribution of Hotspots by Peatlands & Land use Type

■ Peatlands ■ Outside Peatlands

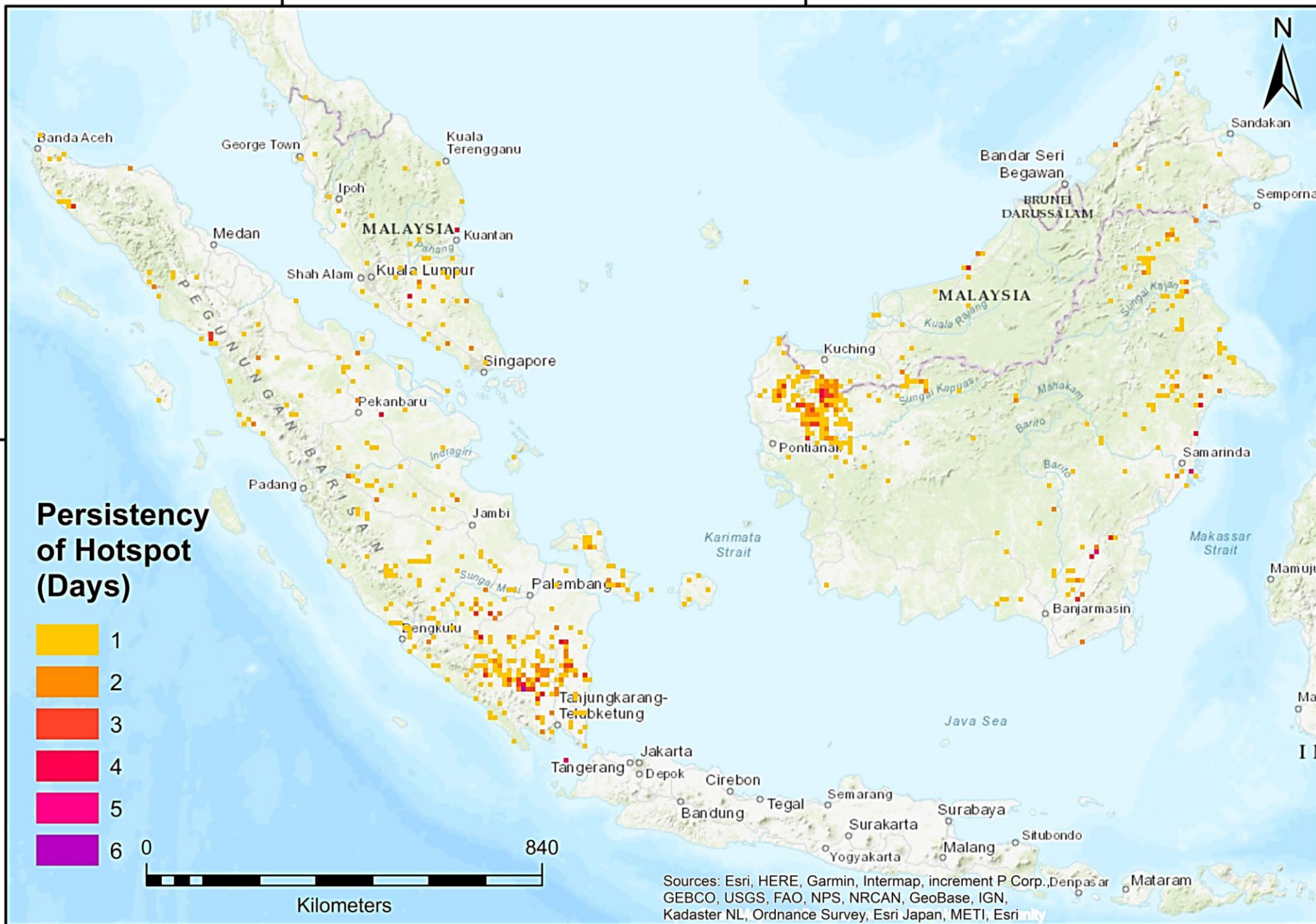


No	Data	Source
1	Non RSPO Oil Palm boundary	WRI & Greenpeace ( <a href="https://data.globalforestwatch.org">https://data.globalforestwatch.org</a> )
2	Timber Concession boundary	WRI ( <a href="https://data.globalforestwatch.org">https://data.globalforestwatch.org</a> )

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## Hotspot Persistency Map



Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 23 August – 29 August 2021

23 August – 29 August 2021





**Find out more at**  
**[www.rspo.org](http://www.rspo.org)**