

Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2021

DEC2021_WK01

29 November– 05 December 2021 | Malaysia &
Indonesia



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2018 P&C - 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



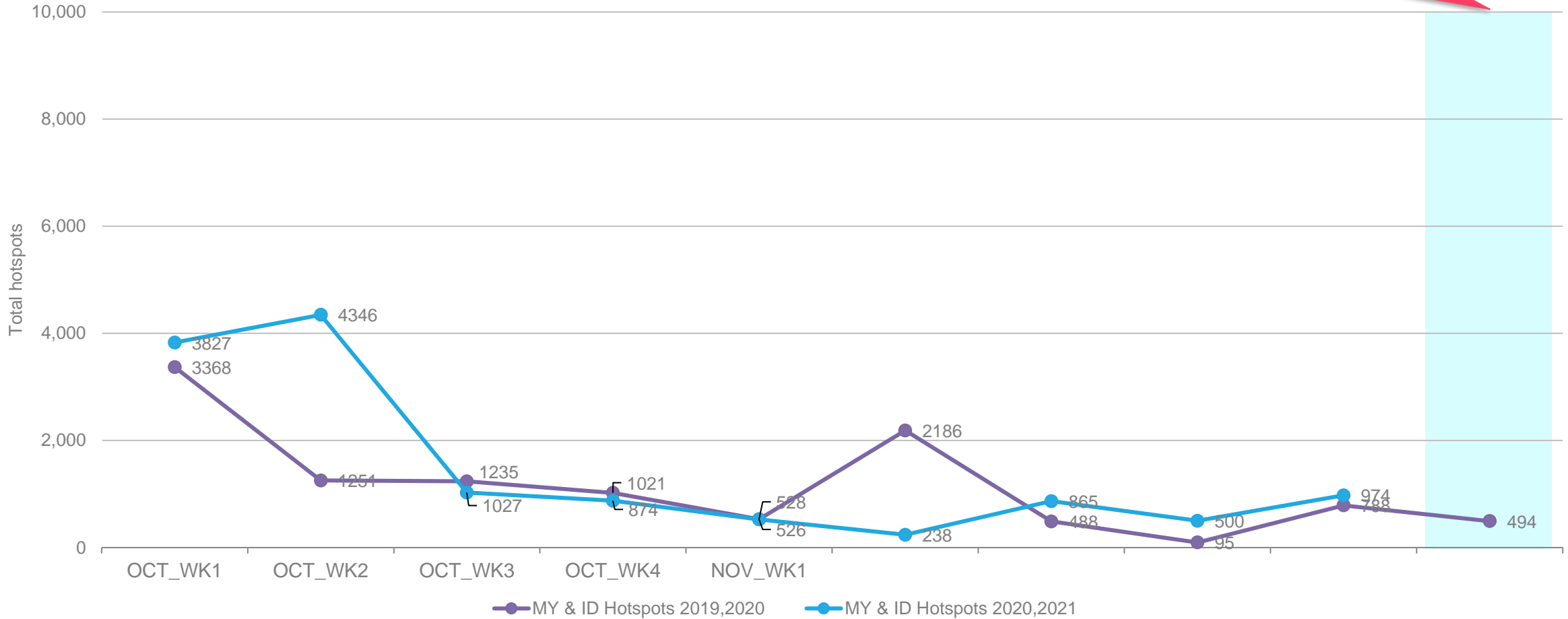
Weekly Analysis

Comparison to 2020 trend
Comparison to previous 10 weeks

Comparison to 2020: All hotspots



The number of hotspots for next week (December 2021: 2nd week) is predicted to be **lower** in the region as compared to 2020 hotspot trend

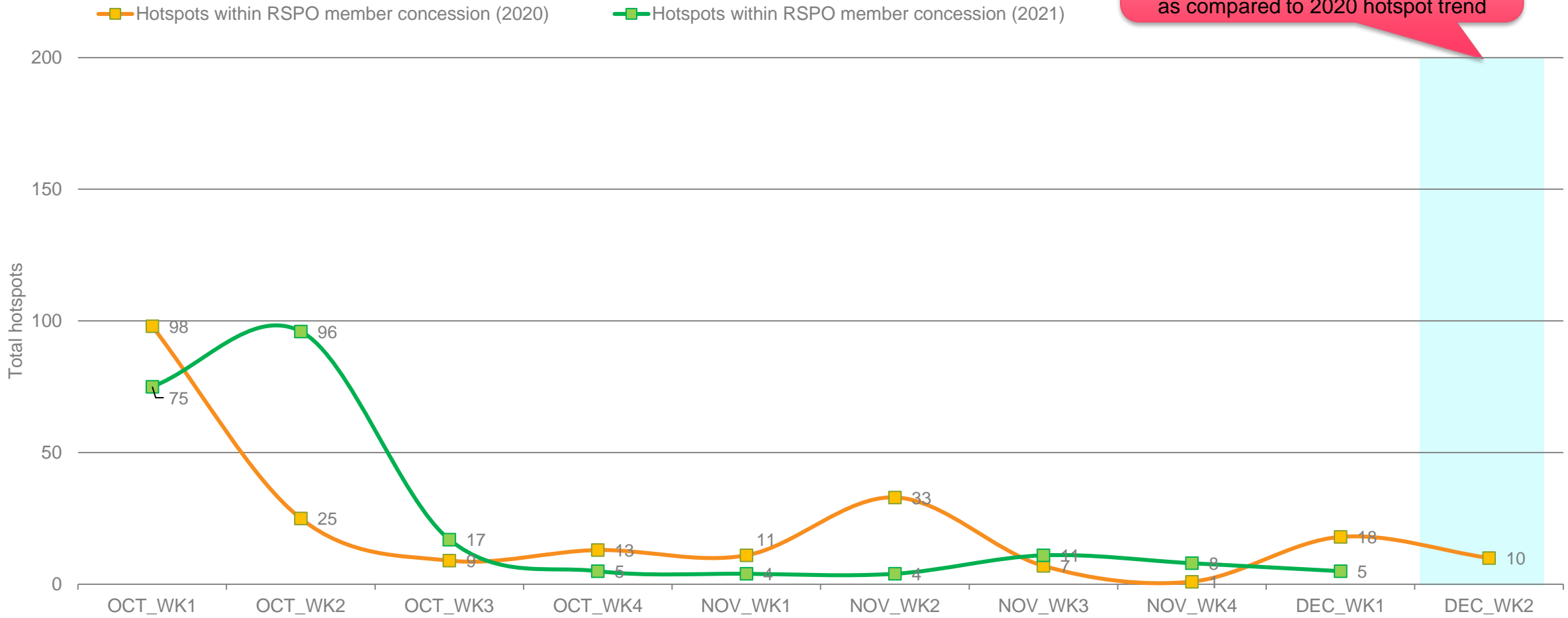


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Comparison to 2020: Hotspot within RSPO Member Concession



The number of hotspots within RSPO member is expected to be **lower** for next week (December 2021: 2nd week) as compared to 2020 hotspot trend

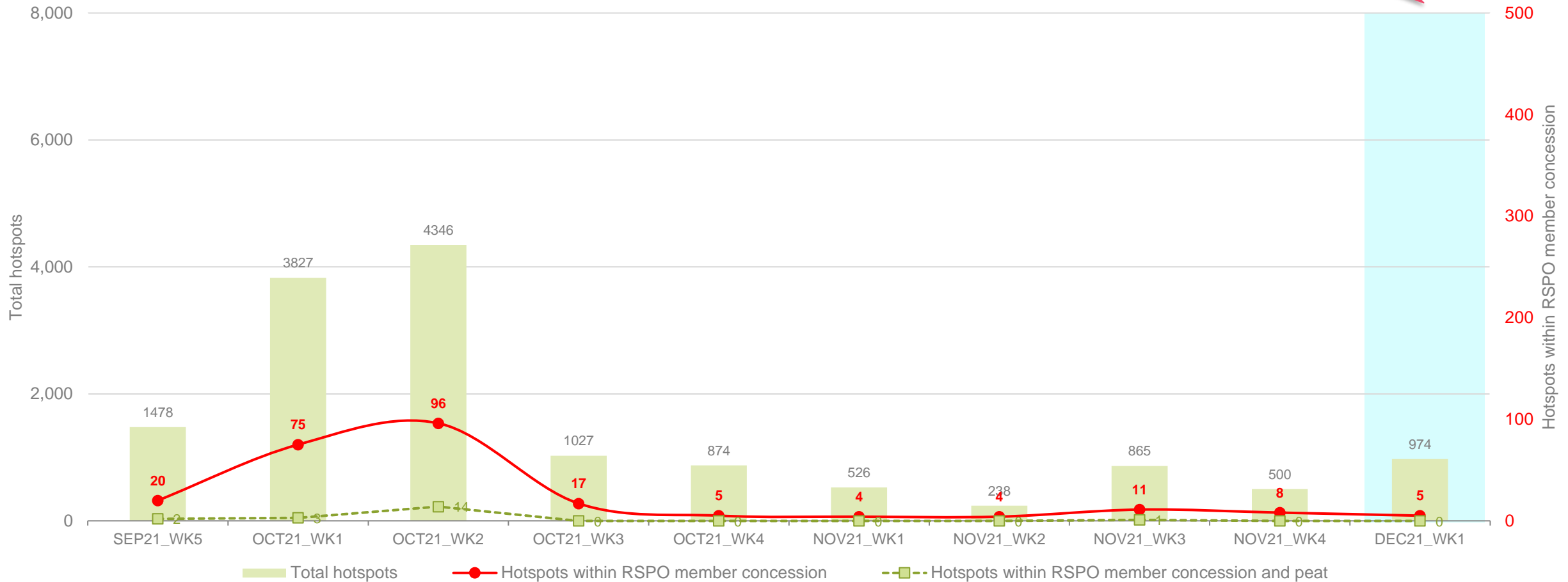


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Weekly trend from last 10 weeks



Higher in hotspot count than previous week



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Weekly Hotspot Map



Malaysia & Indonesia
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

29 November – 05 December 2021

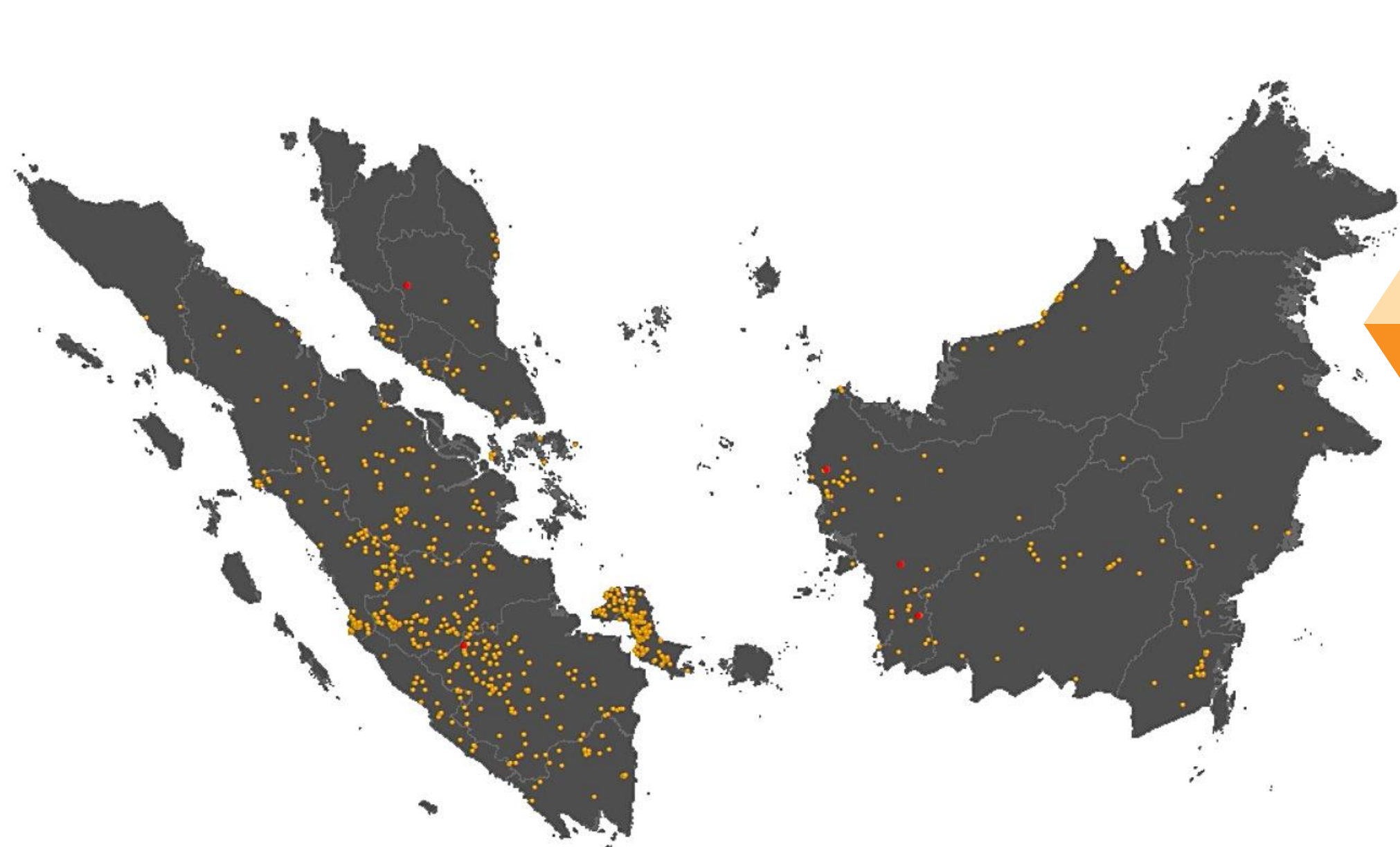


Hotspot Tabulation Map

Legend:

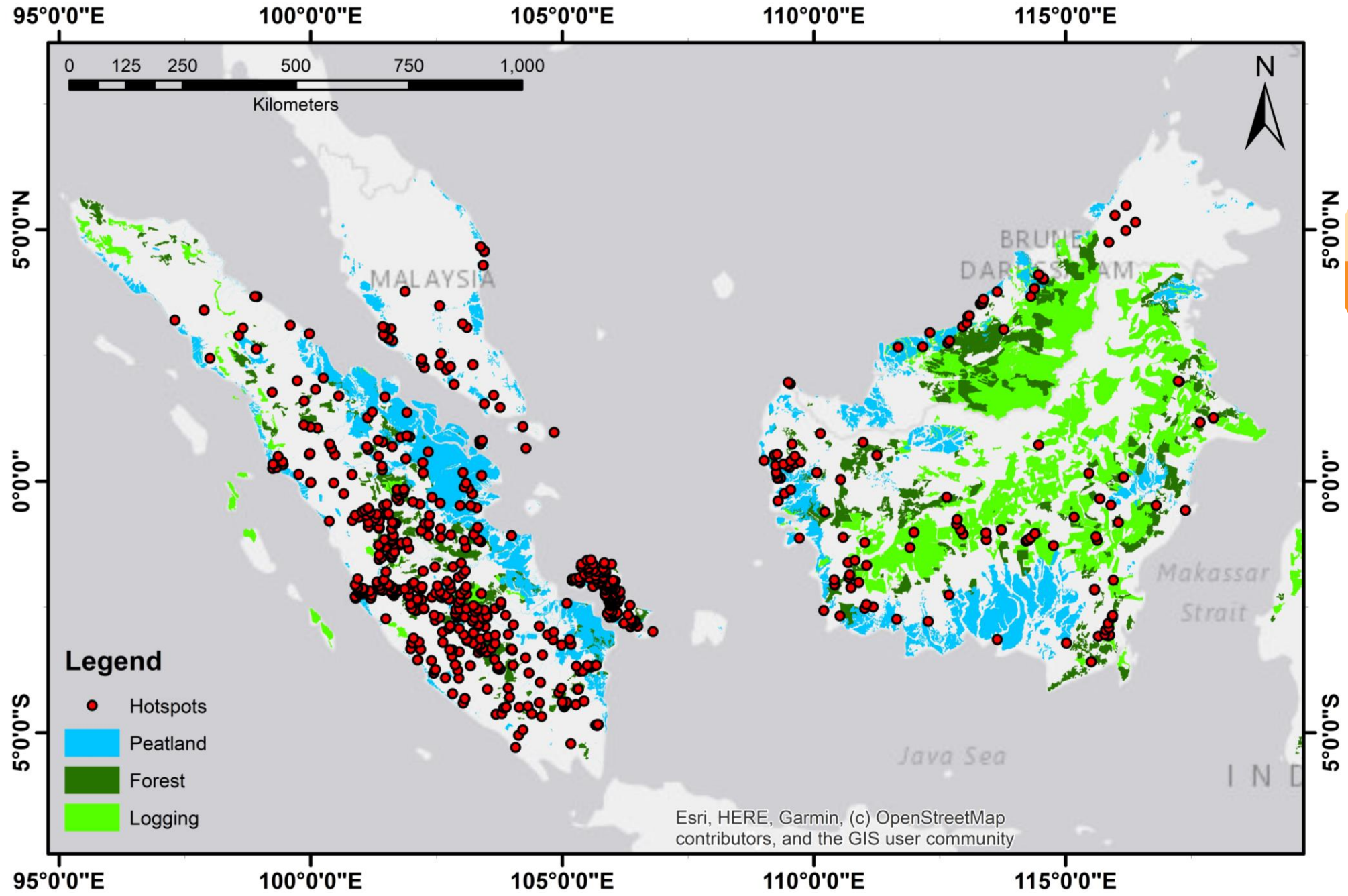
	Hotspot within RSPO member concession
	Hotspot detected by satellite sensor

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2021





Hotspot Distribution by Peatland & Landuse Map



- Legend**
- Hotspots
 - Peatland
 - Forest
 - Logging

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)

Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

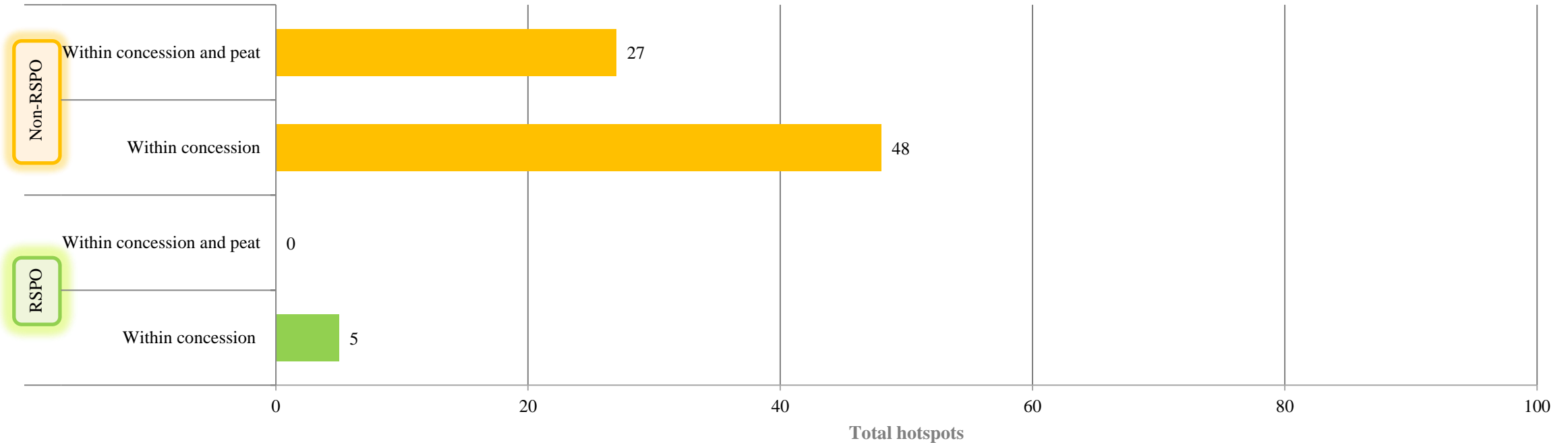


DEC2021_WK01 Hotspot

Malaysia & Indonesia
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

29 November – 05 December 2021

RSPO vs non-RSPO comparison



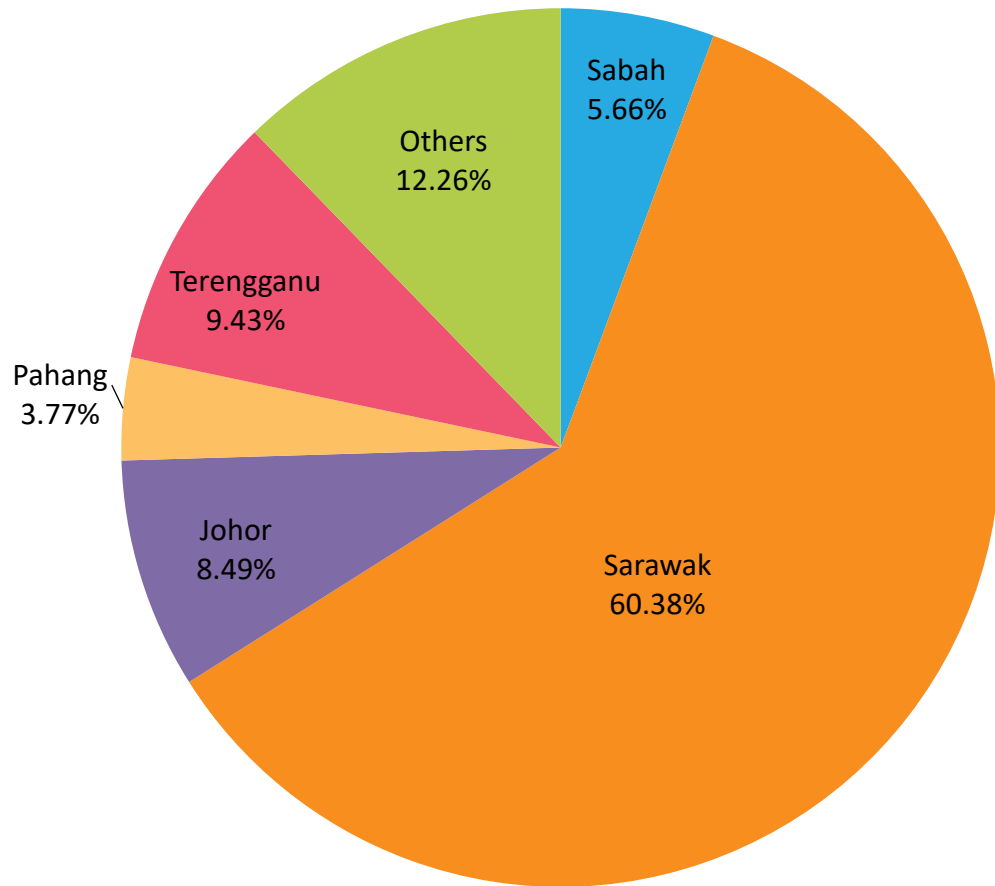
* Non RSPO Oil Palm Concession location data was derived from data downloaded from the Greenpeace website (<http://www.greenpeace.org/seasia/id/Global/seasia/Indonesia/Code/Forest-Map/en/data.html>). The website states that these data was "compiled by Greenpeace (2015) based on agriculture plantations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

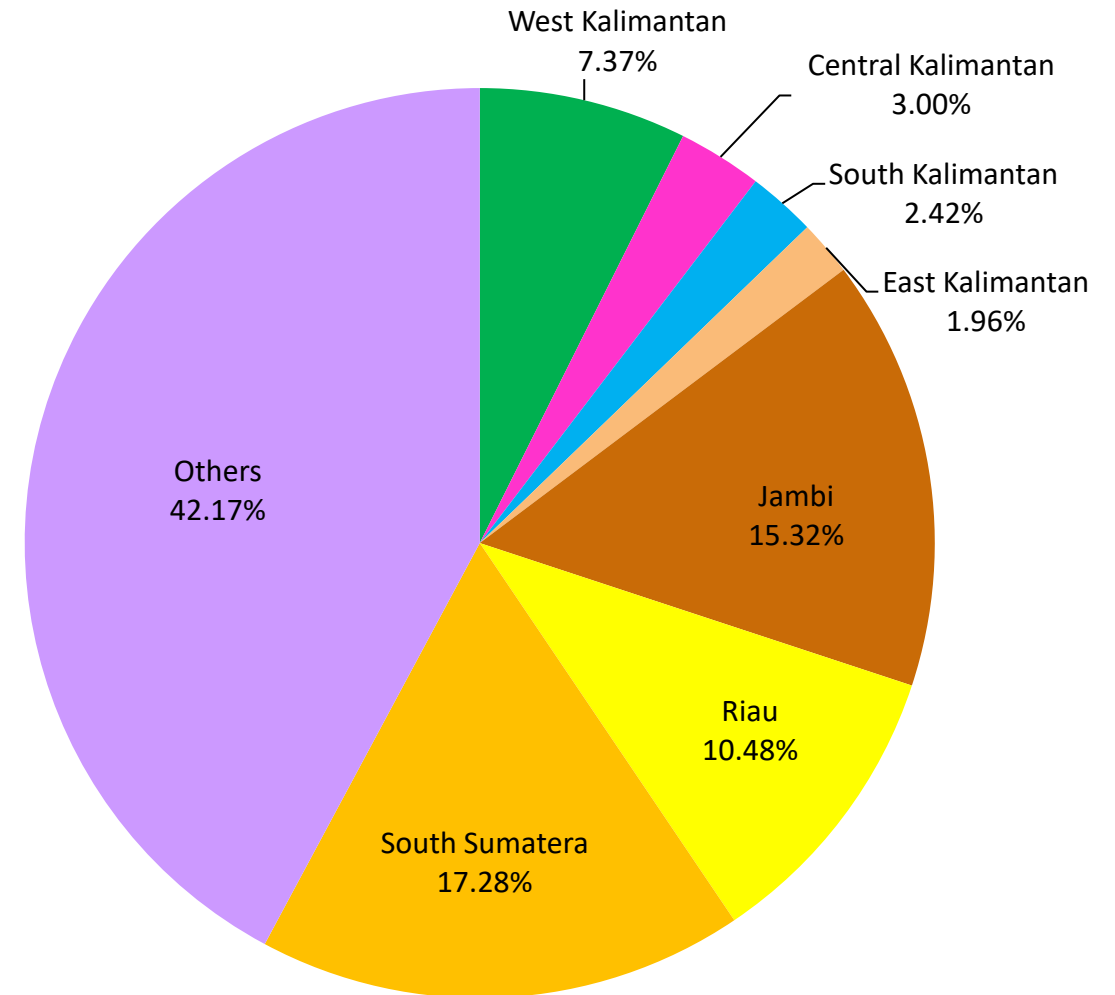


State	Total
Sabah	6
Sarawak	64
Johor	9
Pahang	4
Terengganu	10
Others	13
Total	106

Distribution of Hotspots by Region in Indonesia



Region	Total
West Kalimantan	64
Central Kalimantan	26
South Kalimantan	21
East Kalimantan	17
Jambi	133
Riau	91
South Sumatera	150
Others	366
Total	868



Hotspots in RSPO members (State/Province)



No. of Member/s	Date of Acquisition	State	Province	Country	No. of Hotspots
1	29 Nov 2021	Pahang	Raub	Malaysia	1
1	01 Dec 2021	Ketapang	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
1	02 Dec 2021	Ketapang	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
1	03 Dec 2021	Landak	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
1	03 Dec 2021	Musi Rawas	South Sumatra	Indonesia	1
				Total Hotspots	5

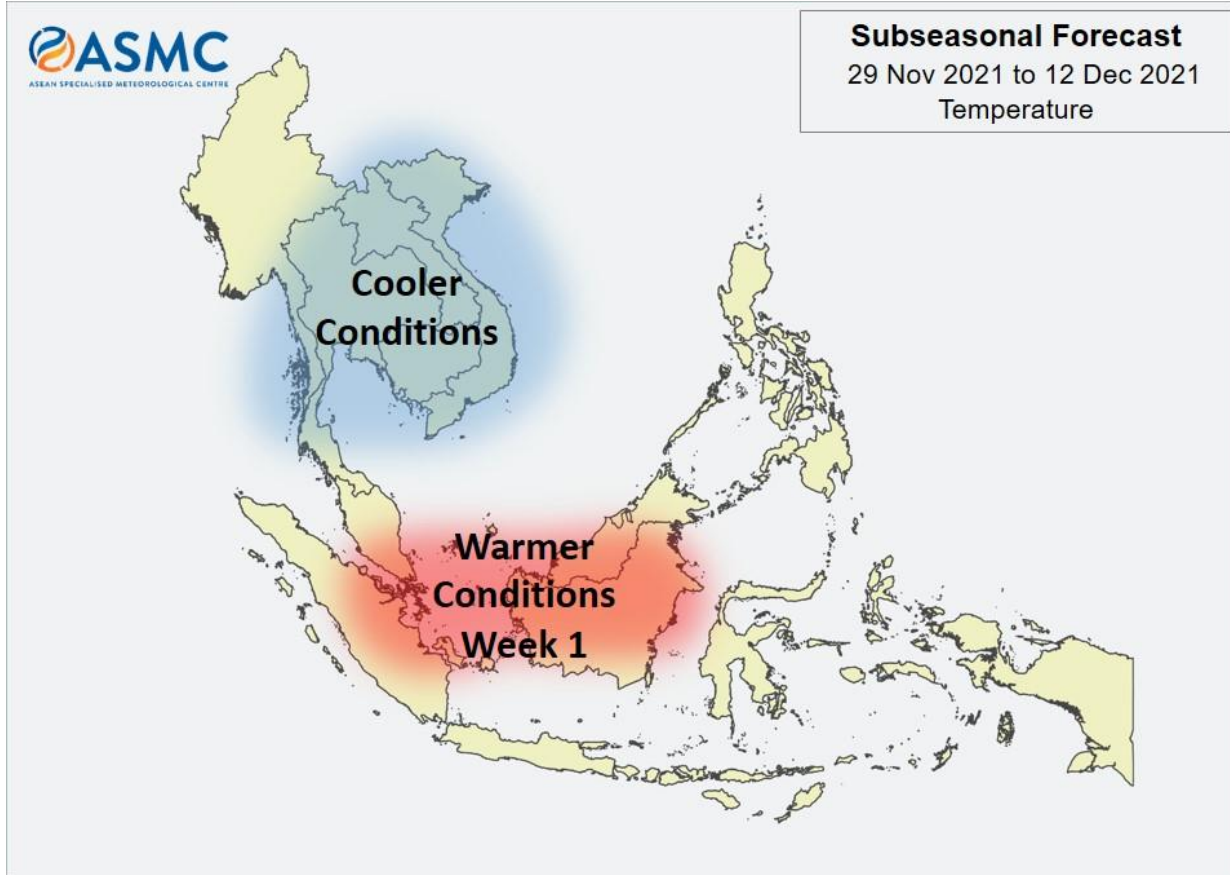


ASEAN Weather Outlook

Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre

29 November – 05 December 2021

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** Exceeding 250 hotspots in 2 consecutive days with dense smoke plumes; dry weather persisting; and prevailing winds blowing towards ASEAN countries.

Dry weather conditions associated with the Northeast Monsoon have prevailed over much of the northern ASEAN region in the past several days, contributing to an increase in hotspot activities. The Northeast Monsoon conditions are expected to persist until March 2022, during which extended periods of dry weather may lead to further increases in hotspots activities.

It remained dry over most of the northern ASEAN region, western and central equatorial region in Week 1 (29 November – 5 December). Although drier conditions were expected over parts of Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore, it was generally remained wet over the rest of the southern ASEAN region. Warmer than usual temperature were over the western and central equatorial region in Week 1, in line with the drier conditions predicted. Cooler than usual temperature is expected over much of Mainland Southeast Asia in the next fortnight (29 November – 12 December).

Alert by RSPO



In the next two weeks, the RSPO Secretariat would like to recommend the following:

To Growers:

- Make sure the operation area has developed fire prevention measures:
 - provide suitable and well-maintained fire mitigation tools
 - educate workers and communities on the fire drill process
- Arrange for good management to encounter the rainy season:
 - the high risk of erosion may lead to landslide in the estate area
 - tendency of the road potholes formation which may require extra cost for maintenance and repairs.





Find out more at
www.rspo.org