

Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2022

FEB2022_WK02

07 February 2022 – 13 February 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

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

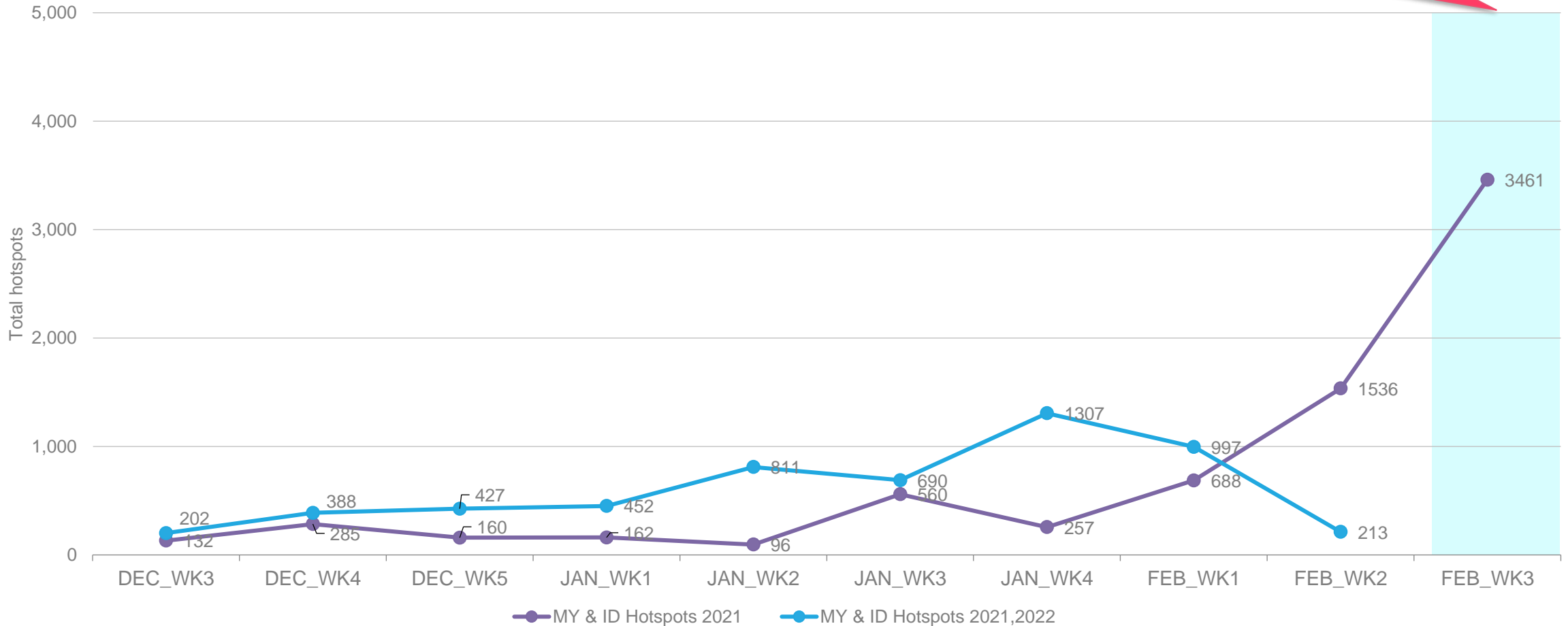
Comparison to 2021 trend
Comparison to previous 10 weeks

07 February 2022 – 13 February 2022

Comparison to 2021: All hotspots



The number of hotspots for next week (February 2022: 3rd week) is predicted to be **higher** in the region as compared to 2021 hotspot trend

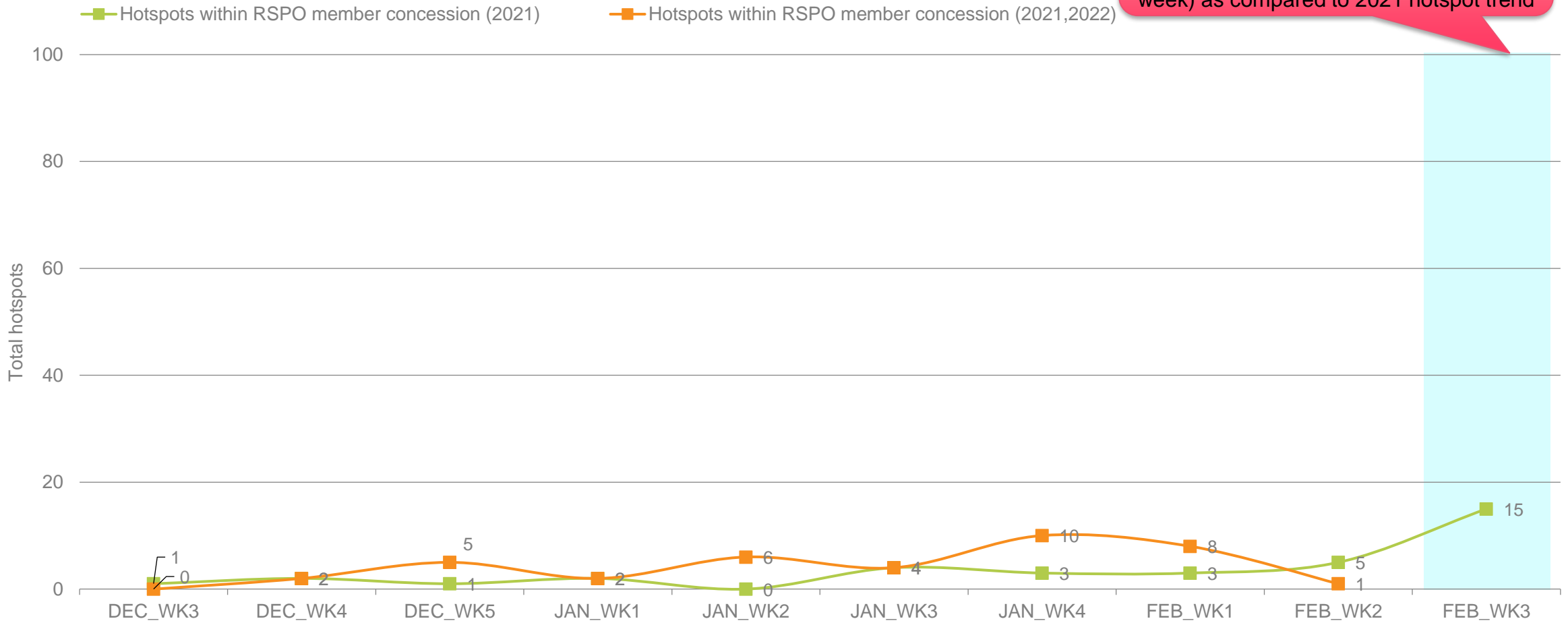


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Comparison to 2021: Hotspot within RSPO Member Concession



The number of hotspots within RSPO member is expected to be **slightly higher** for next week (February 2022: 3rd week) as compared to 2021 hotspot trend

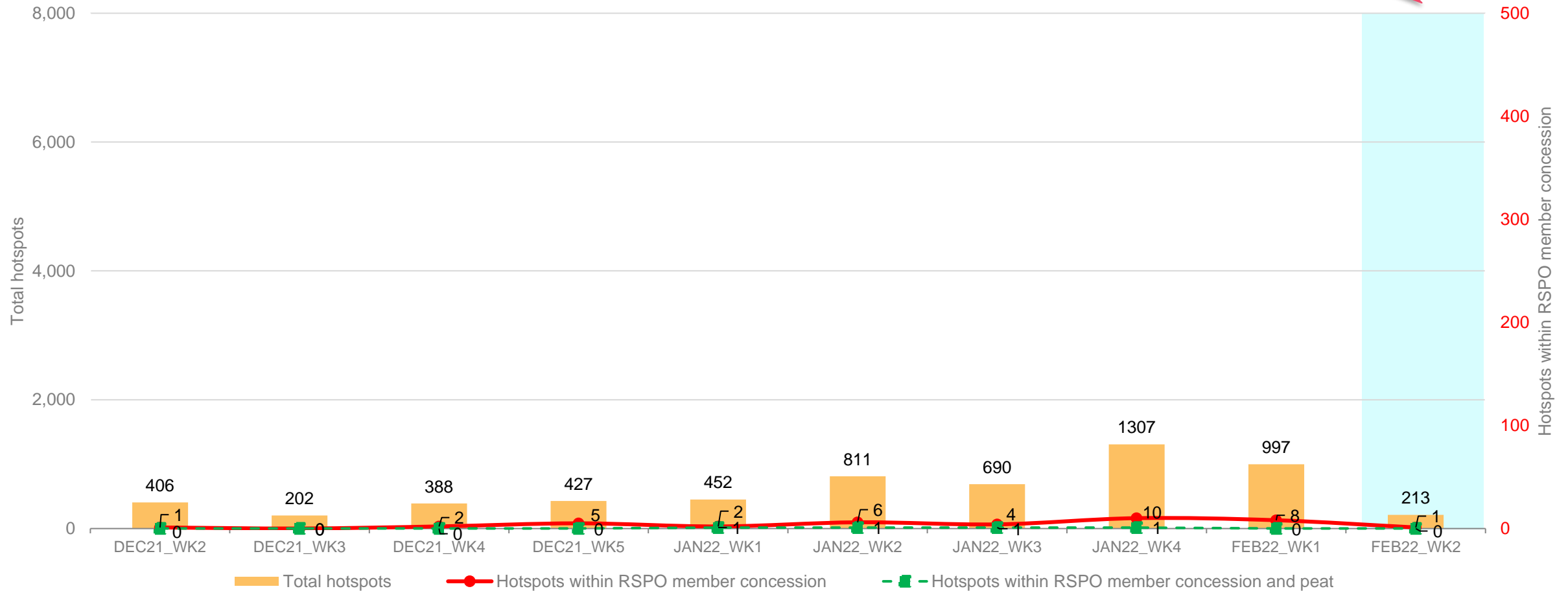


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Weekly trend from last 10 weeks



Lower in hotspot count than previous week



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Weekly Hotspot Map



Malaysia & Indonesia
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

07 February 2022 – 13 February 2022

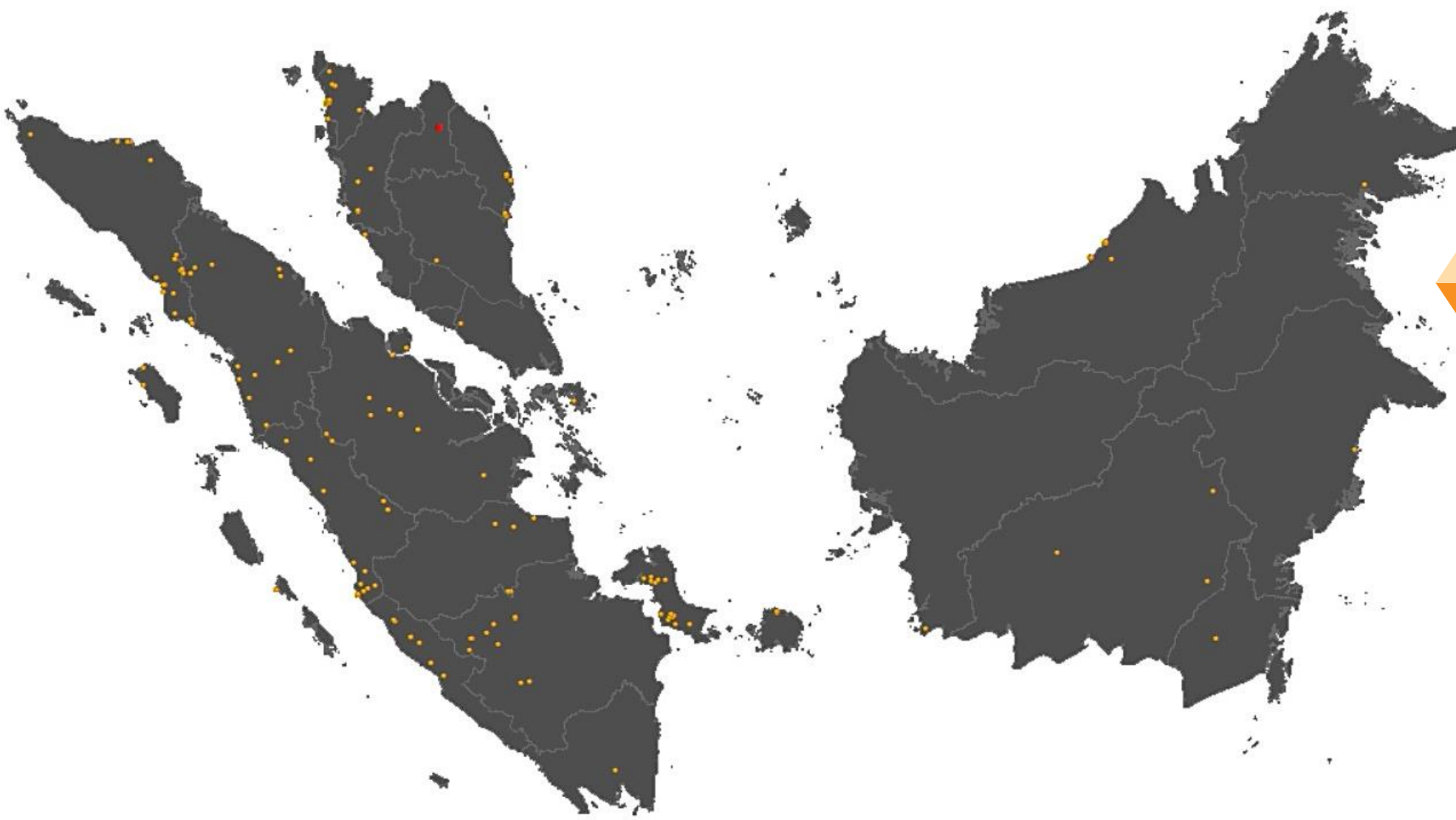


Hotspot Tabulation Map

Legend:

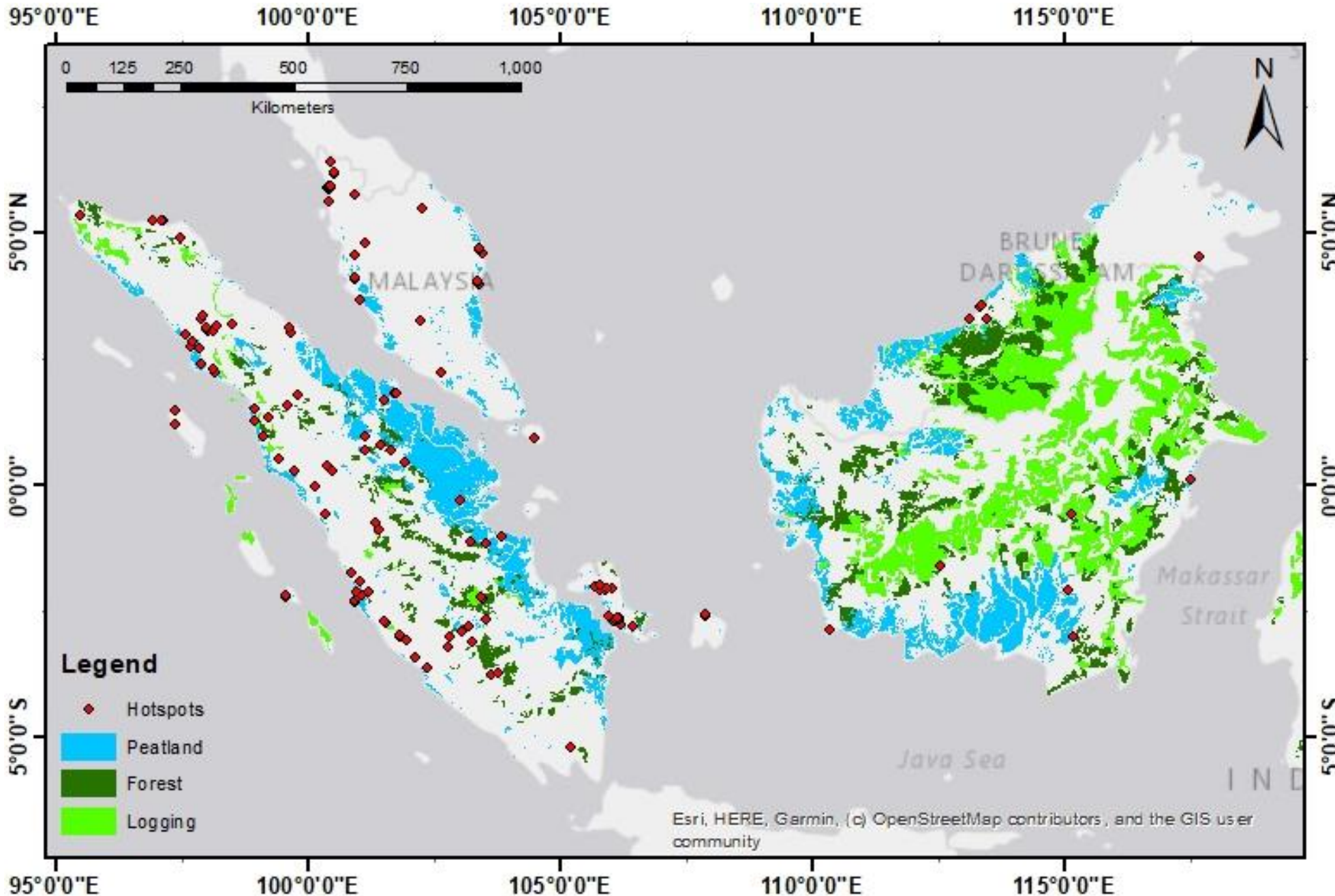
	Hotspot within RSPO member concession
	Hotspot detected by satellite sensor

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Hotspot Distribution by Peatland & Landuse Map

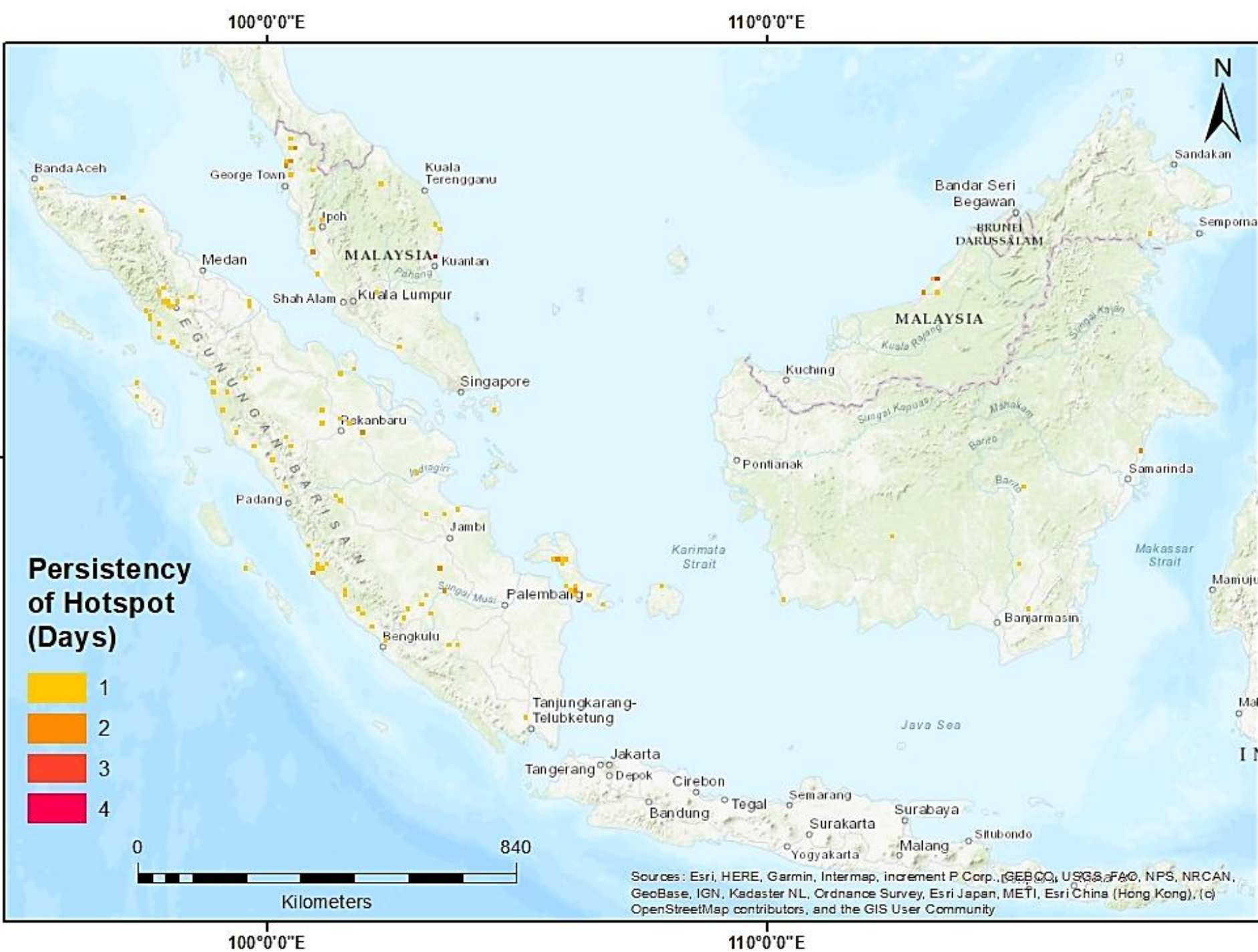


DATA	SOURCE
Peatland	Kesatuan Hidrologis Gambut
Non RSPO Oil Palm boundary	WRI & Greenpeace (https://data.globalforestwatch.org)
Timber Concession boundary	WRI (https://data.globalforestwatch.org)

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Hotspot Persistency Map



Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 07 February 2022 – 13 February 2022

07 February 2022 – 13 February 2022

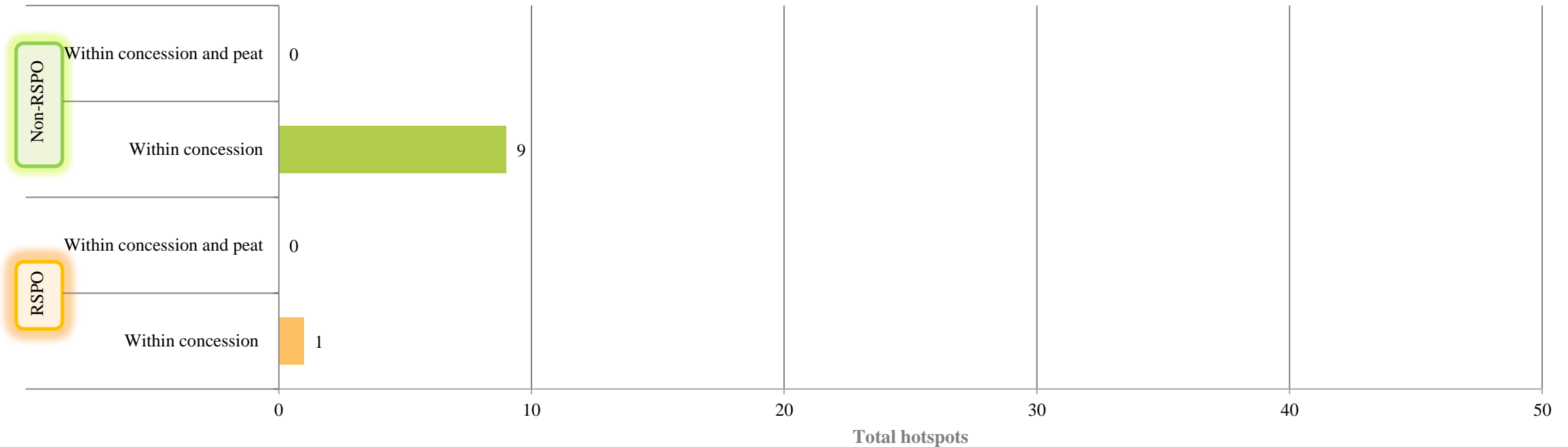


FEB2022_WK02 Hotspot

**Malaysia & Indonesia
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region**

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RSPO vs non-RSPO comparison



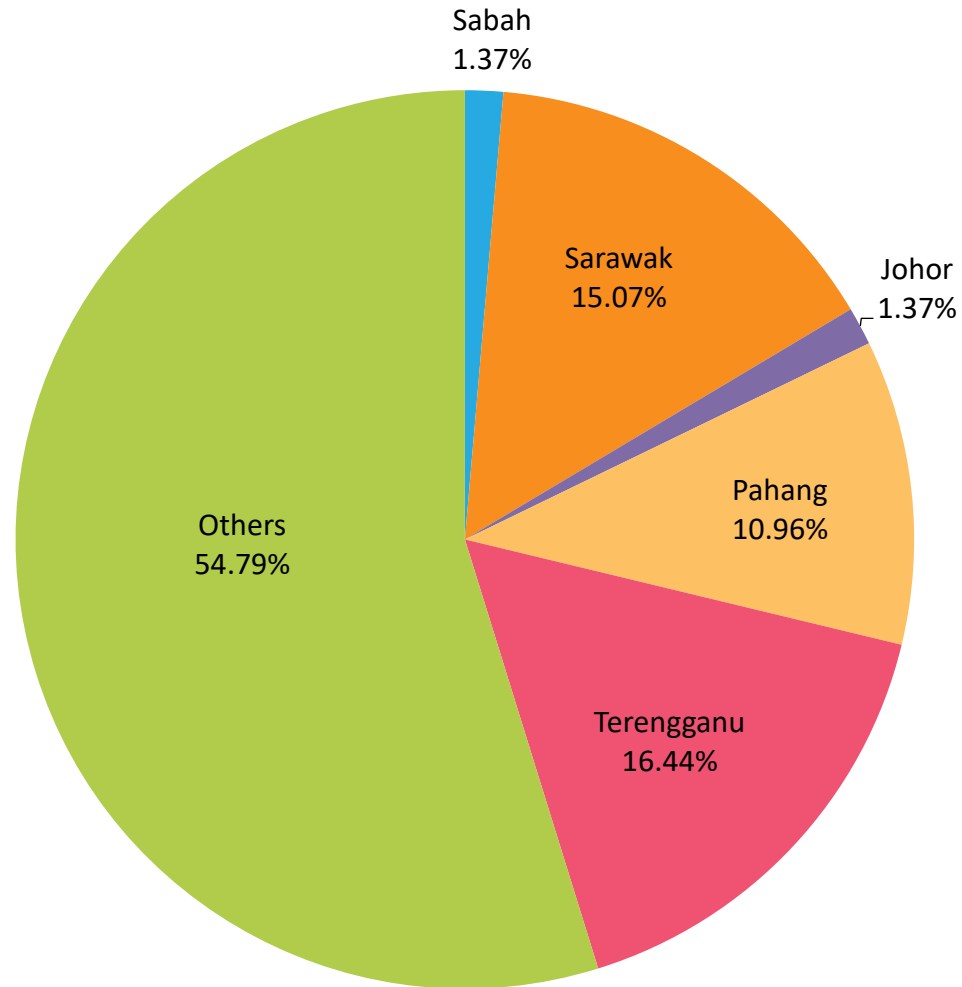
* Non RSPO Oil Palm Concession location data was derived from data downloaded from the Greenpeace website (<http://www.greenpeace.org/seasia/id/Global/seasia/Indonesia/Code/Forest-Map/en/data.html>). The website states that these data was "compiled by Greenpeace (2015) based on agriculture plantations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

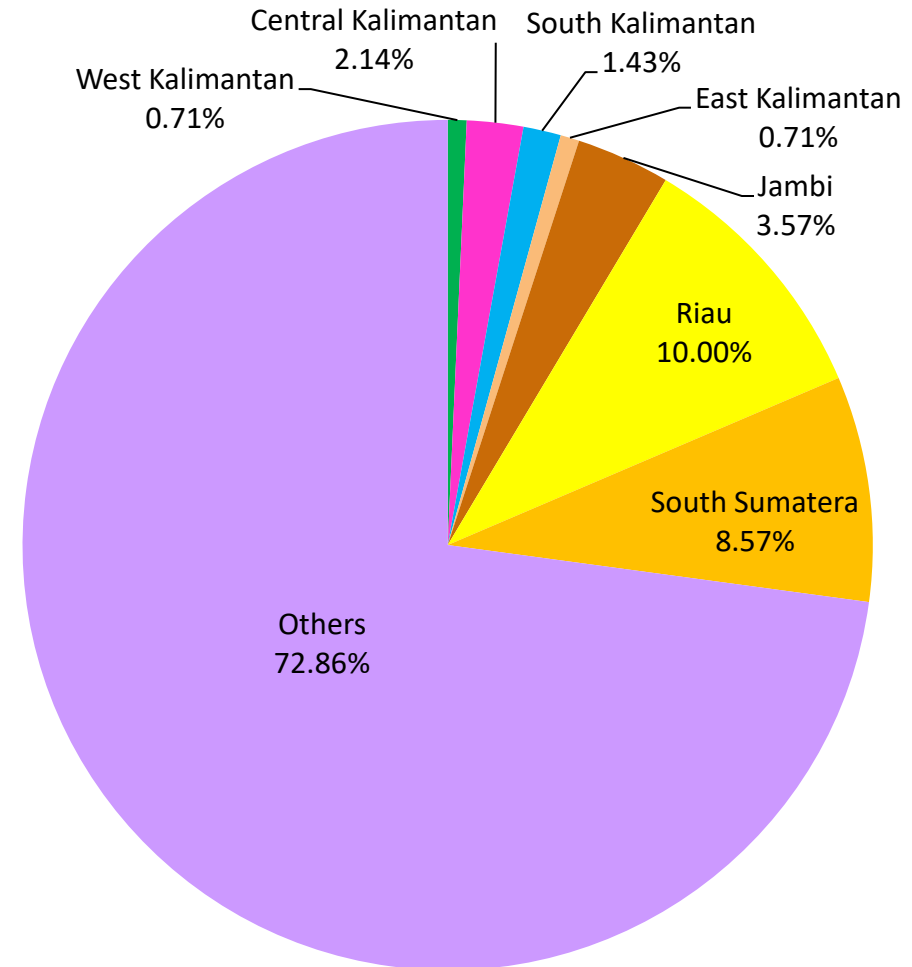


State	Total
Sabah	1
Sarawak	11
Johor	1
Pahang	8
Terengganu	12
Others	40
Total	73



Distribution of Hotspots by Region in Indonesia

Region	Total
West Kalimantan	1
Central Kalimantan	3
South Kalimantan	2
East Kalimantan	1
Jambi	5
Riau	14
South Sumatera	12
Others	102
Total	140



Hotspots in RSPO members (State/Province)



No. of Member/s	Date of Acquisition	District/Regency	Province/State	Country	No. of Hotspots
1	31-Jan-22	Kuala Krai	Kelantan	Malaysia	1
				Total Hotspots	1

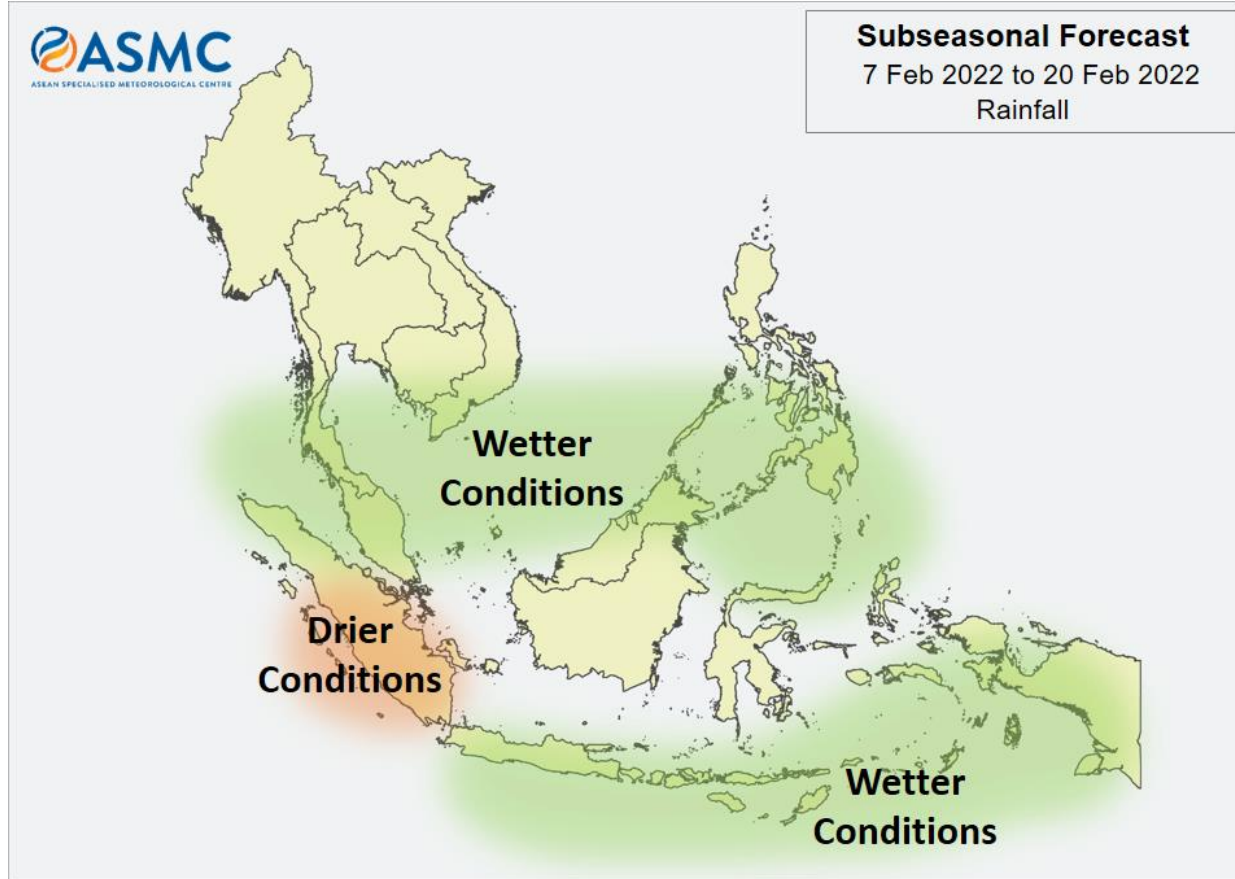


ASEAN Weather Outlook

Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre

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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.

In recent weeks, persistent dry conditions over the Mekong sub-region have led to an escalation of hotspot and smoke haze activities.

In the coming days, some showers are forecast over the southern and eastern parts of the Mekong sub-region. However, the rest of the sub-region is expected to remain dry. The prevailing winds over the sub-region are expected to strengthen and blow from the northwest or northeast.

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It was dry over most parts of the Mekong sub-region. Some stations across the central Mekong sub-region reported Moderate to Unhealthy air quality values. In the southern ASEAN region, showers fell over many areas and hotspot activity remained subdued. Wetter conditions are expected in the next fortnight (7 – 20 February) over the region between the equator and 10°N (including the Malay Peninsula, northern Sumatra, northern Borneo and southern Philippines) and also the southern Maritime Continent. While drier conditions are expected in the next fortnight (7 – 20 February) over central and southern Sumatra.

Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre

Alert by RSPO



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 northern ASEAN region:
 - 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
- For the southern ASEAN region which has been forecasted to have a wet season (Malaysia and some part of Indonesia), 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
 - tendency for the formation of road potholes, which may necessitate additional maintenance and repair costs.



Find out more at
www.rspo.org