

Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2022

JAN2022_WK02

10 January 2022 – 16 January 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

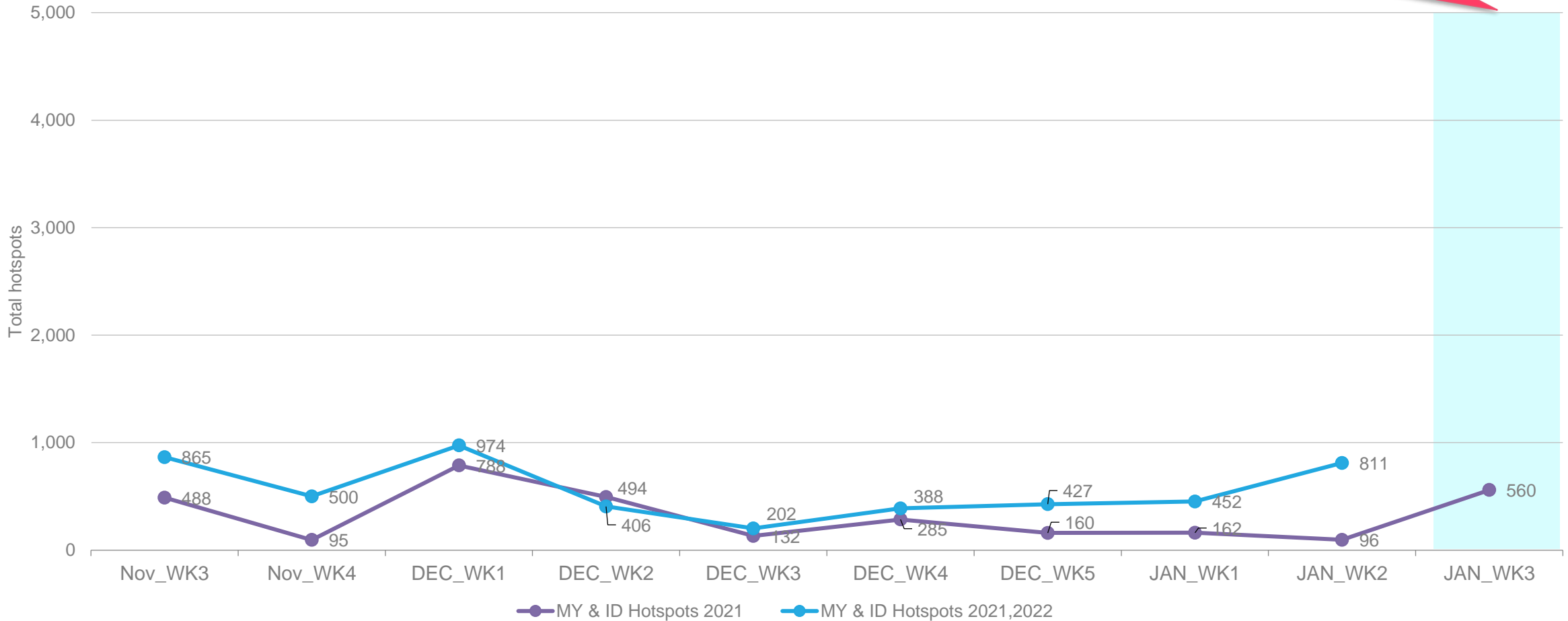
Comparison to 2021 trend
Comparison to previous 10 weeks

10 January 2022 – 16 January 2022

Comparison to 2021: All hotspots



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

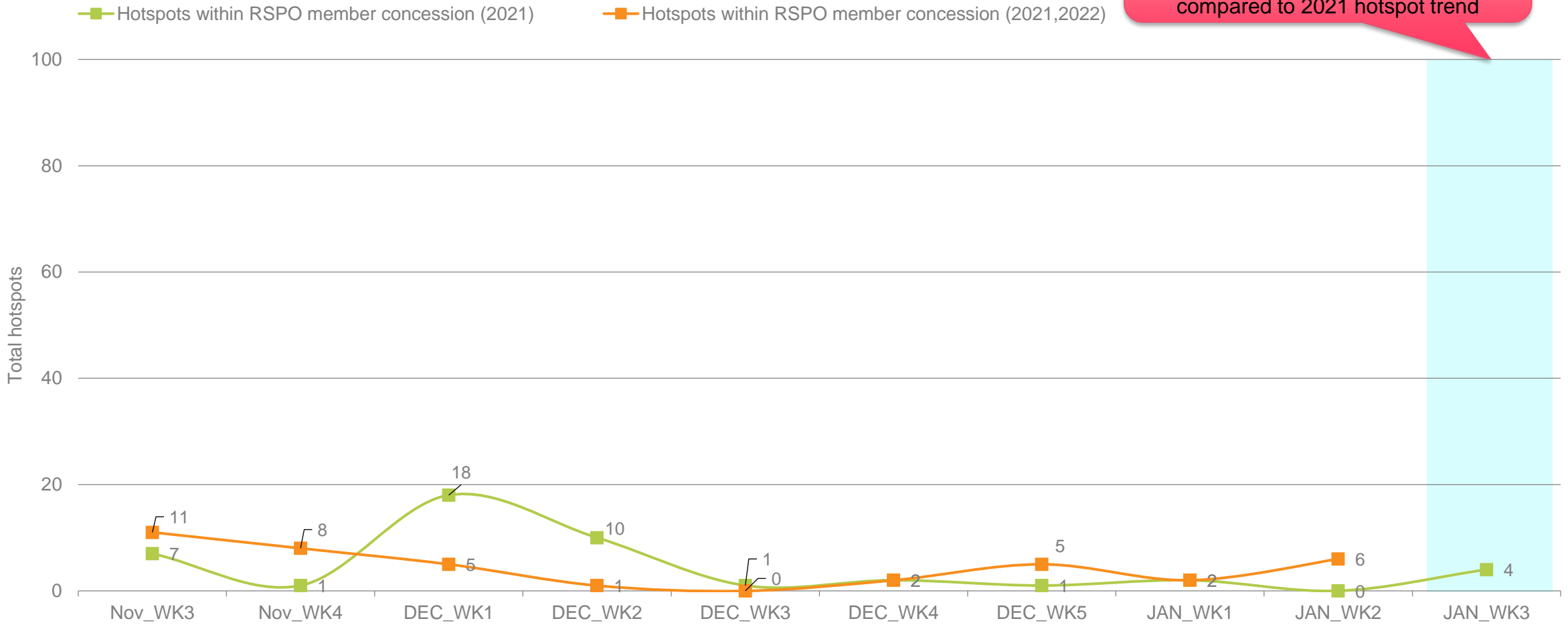


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Comparison to 2021: Hotspot within RSPO Member Concession



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

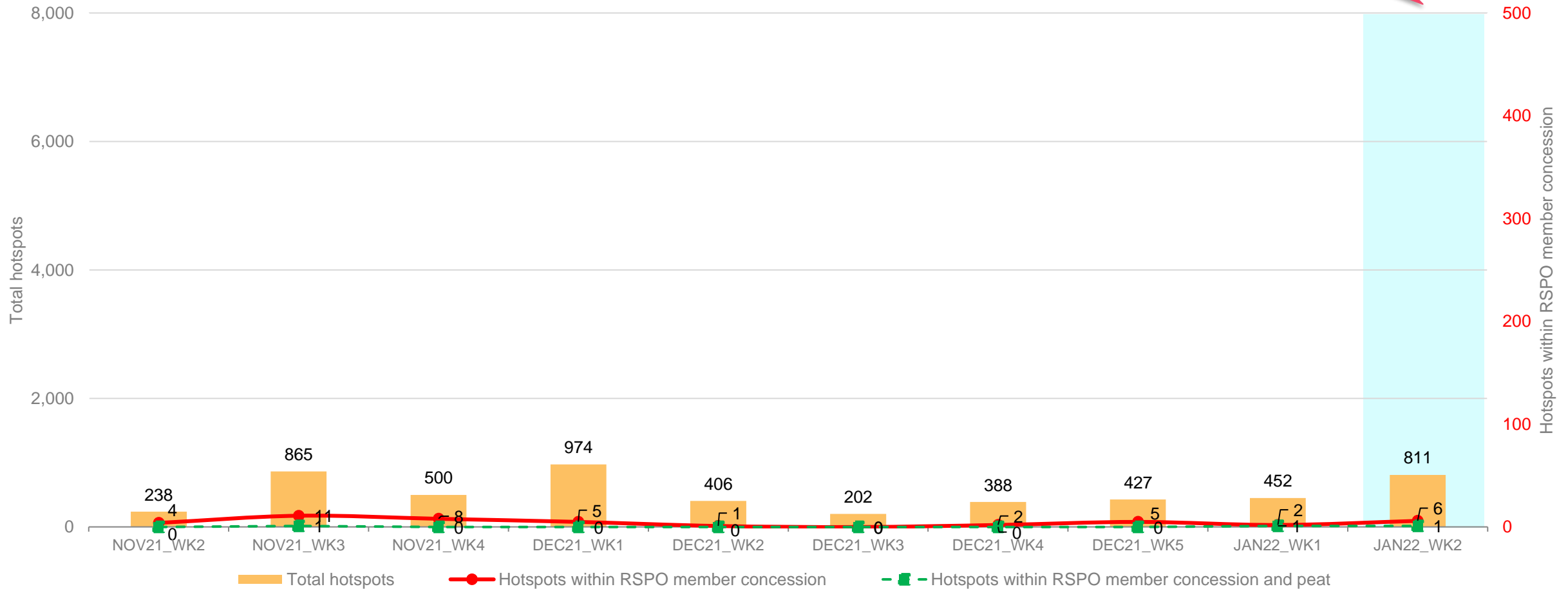


10 January 2022 – 16 January 2022

Weekly trend from last 10 weeks



Higher in hotspot count than previous week



10 January 2022 – 16 January 2022



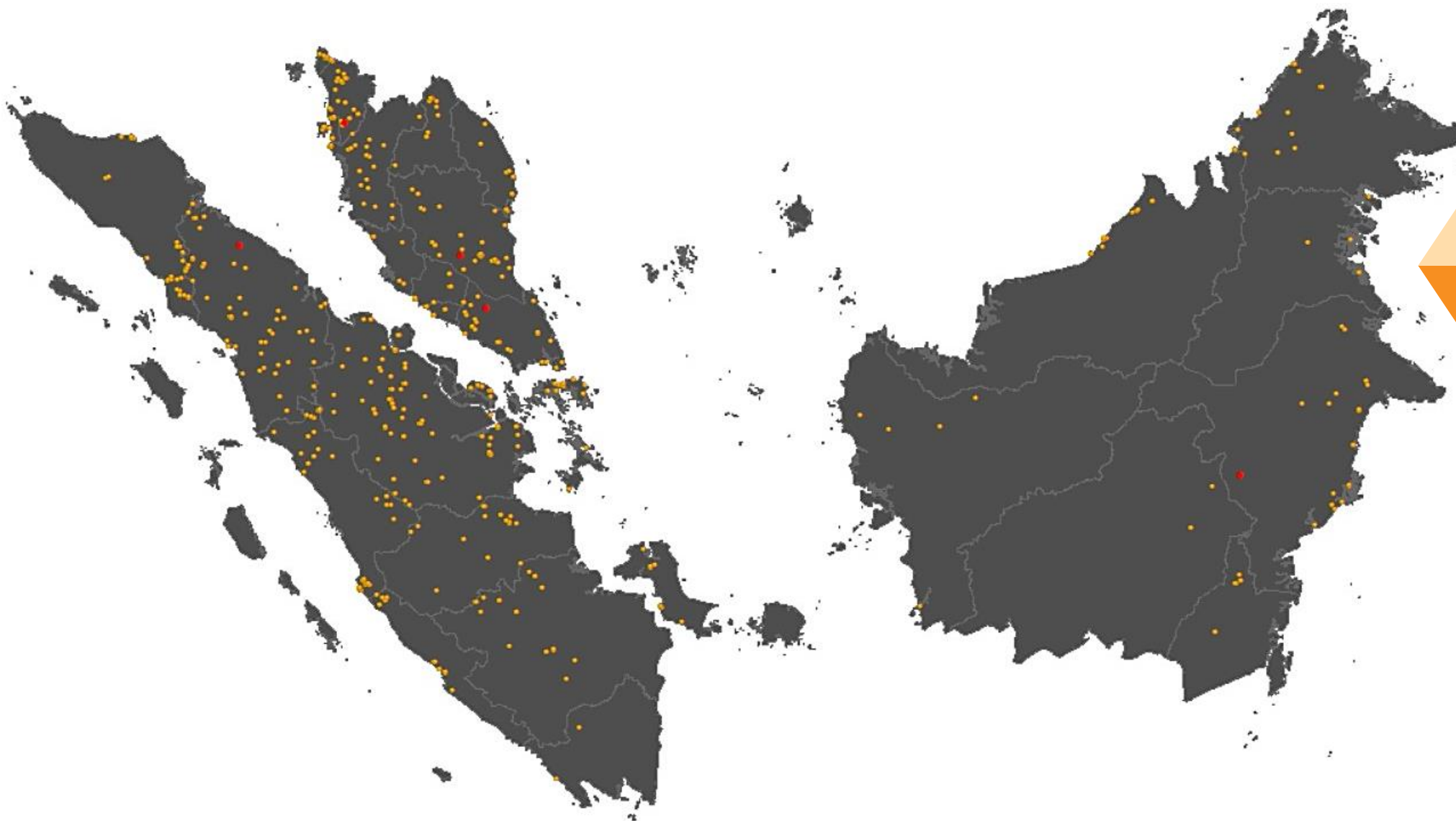
Weekly Hotspot Map

Malaysia & Indonesia
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region



10 January 2022 – 16 January 2022



Hotspot Tabulation Map



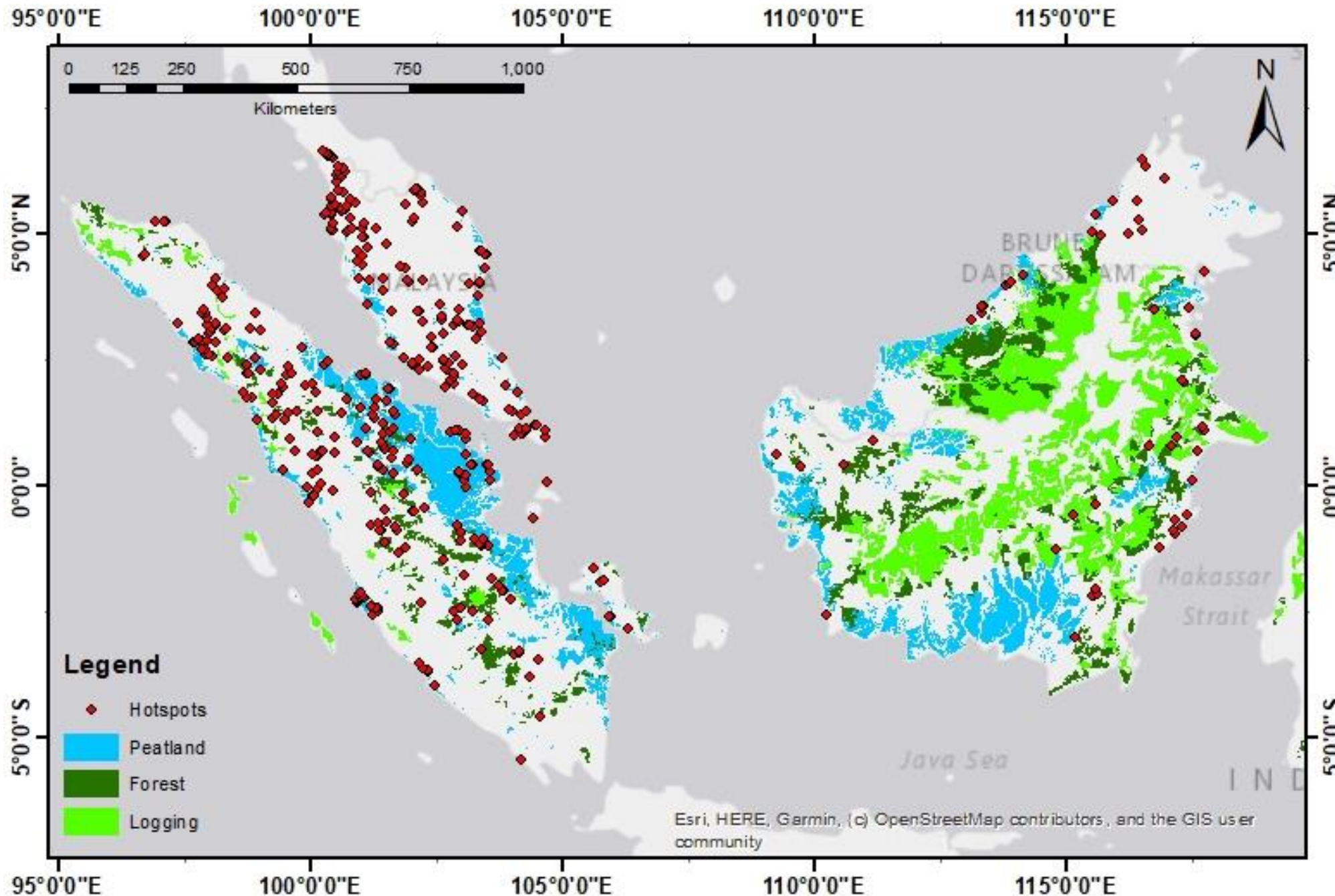
Legend:

	Hotspot within RSPO member concession
	Hotspot detected by satellite sensor

10 January 2022 – 16 January 2022



Hotspot Distribution by Peatland & Landuse Map

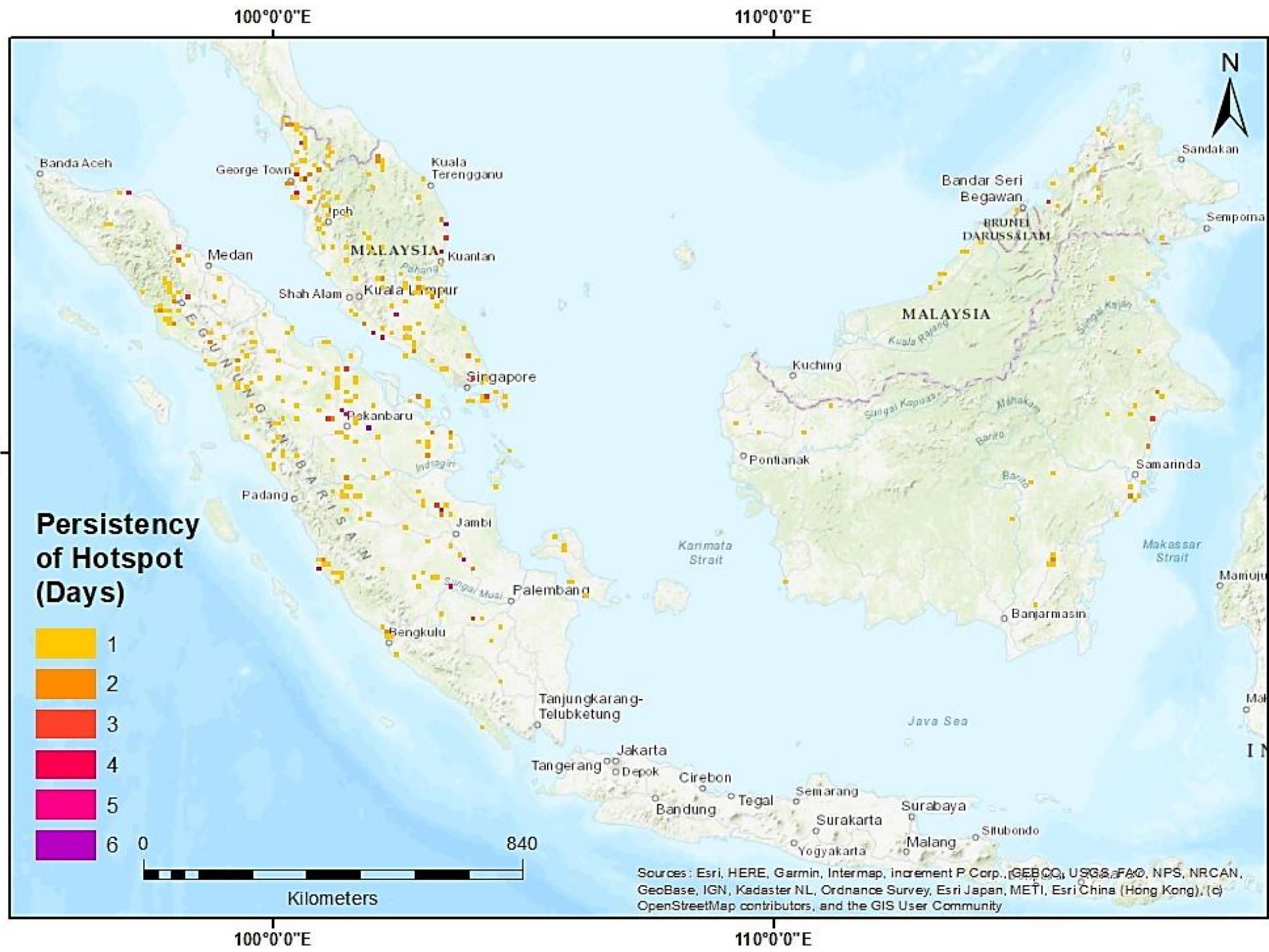


DATA	SOURCE
Peatland	Kesatuan Hidrologis Gambut
Non RSPO Oil Palm boundary	WRI & Greenpeace (https://data.globalforestwatch.org)
Timber Concession boundary	WRI (https://data.globalforestwatch.org)

10 January 2022 – 16 January 2022



Hotspot Persistency Map



Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 10 January 2022 – 16 January 2022

10 January 2022 – 16 January 2022

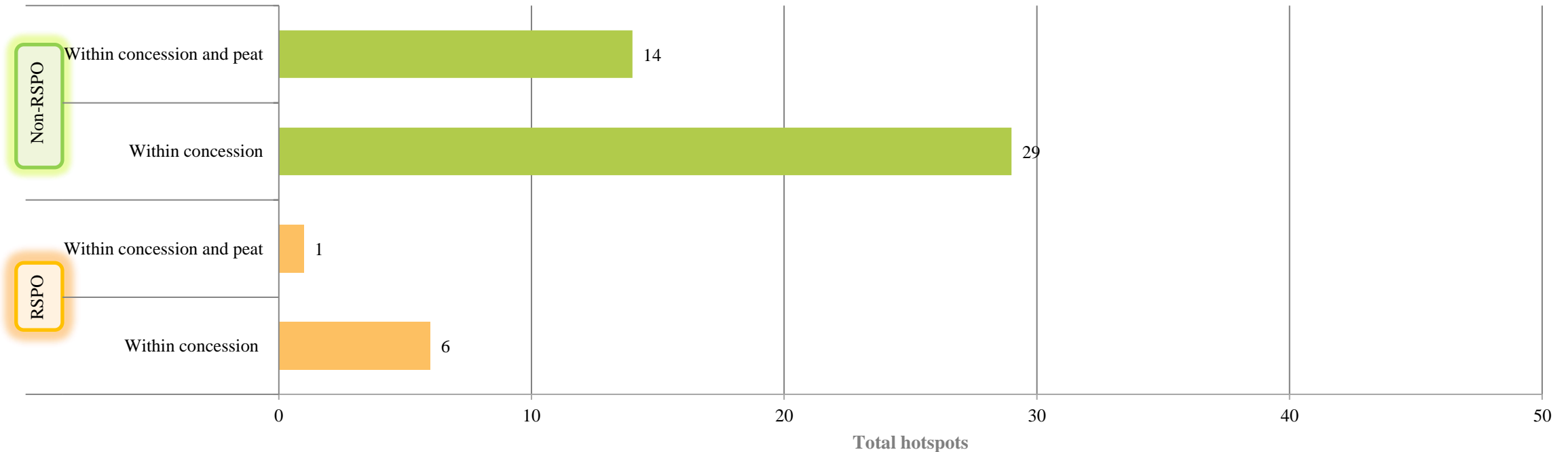


JAN2022_WK02 Hotspot

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

10 January 2022 – 16 January 2022

RSPO vs non-RSPO comparison



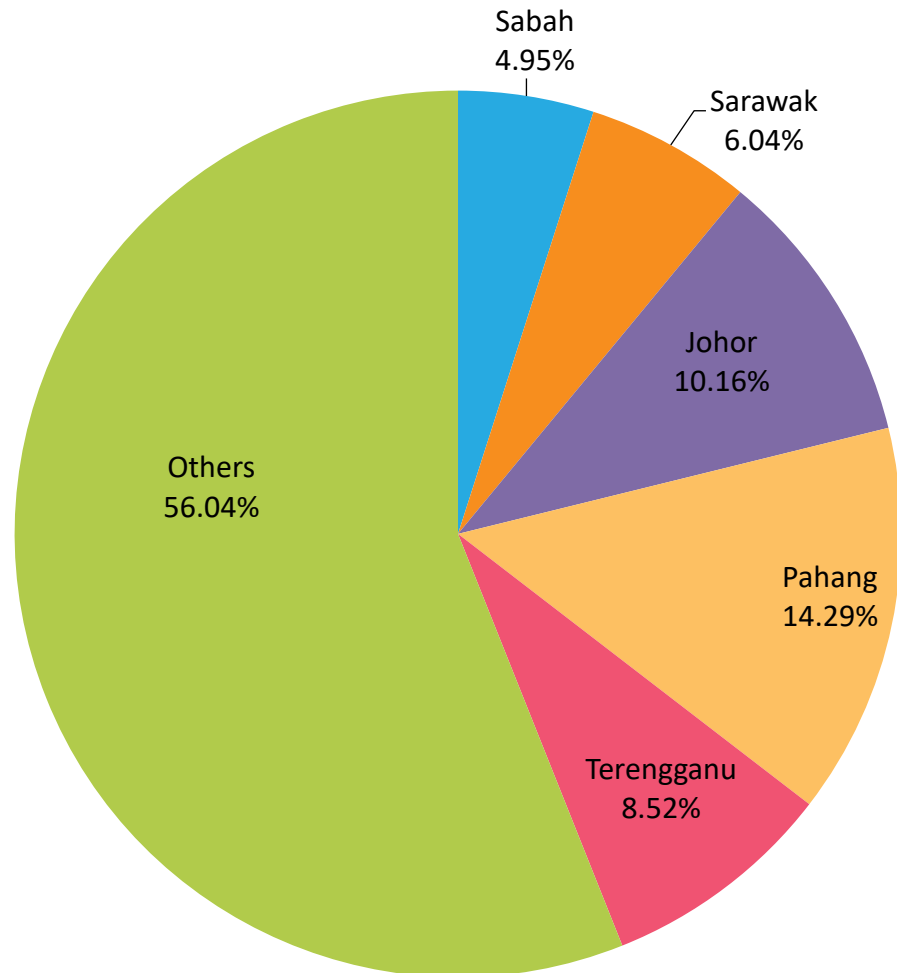
* Non RSPO Oil Palm Concession location data was derived from data downloaded from the Greenpeace website (<http://www.greenpeace.org/seasia/id/Global/seasia/Indonesia/Code/Forest-Map/en/data.html>). The website states that these data was "compiled by Greenpeace (2015) based on agriculture plantations 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

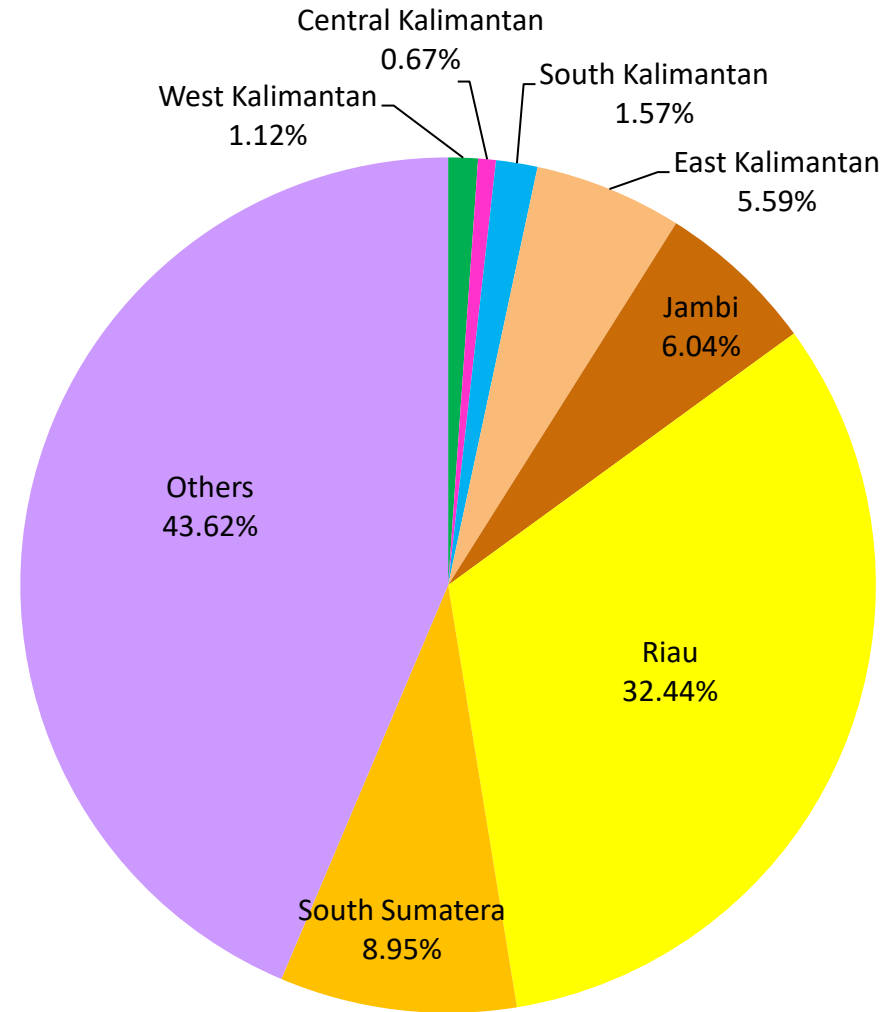


State	Total
Sabah	18
Sarawak	22
Johor	37
Pahang	52
Terengganu	31
Others	204
Total	364



Distribution of Hotspots by Region in Indonesia

Region	Total
West Kalimantan	5
Central Kalimantan	3
South Kalimantan	7
East Kalimantan	25
Jambi	27
Riau	145
South Sumatera	40
Others	195
Total	447



Hotspots in RSPO members (State/Province)



No. of Member/s	Date of Acquisition	State	Province	Country	No. of Hotspots
1	10-Jan-22	West Kutai	East Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
1	11-Jan-22	Johor	North Labis	Malaysia	1
1	12-Jan-22	Keerom	Papua	Indonesia	1
1	13-Jan-22	Pahang	Bera	Malaysia	1
1	13-Jan-22	Kedah	Karangan	Malaysia	1
1	15-Jan-22	Deli Serdang	North Sumatra	Indonesia	1
				Total Hotspots	6

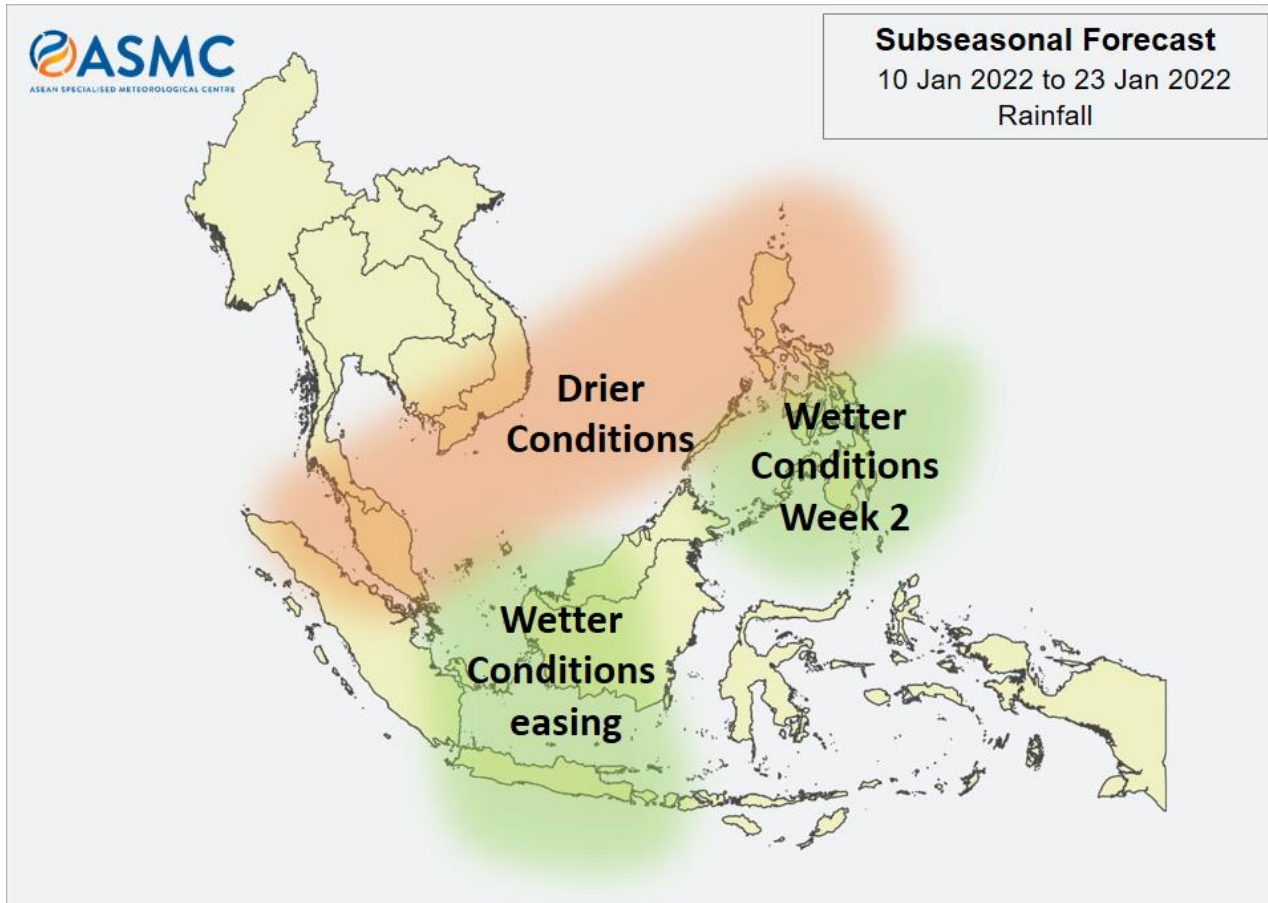


ASEAN Weather Outlook

Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre

10 January 2022 – 16 January 2022

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.

Dry weather were prevailed over the Mekong sub-region, as well as Peninsular Malaysia and parts of Sumatra in a few days. Increased hotspot activities and localized smoke plumes also detected in parts of the Mekong sub-region that were persistently dry. Apart from Mekong sub-region, wet weather conditions are expected to persist. The prevailing winds north of the Equator are forecast to blow from the northeast or east. South of the Equator, the prevailing winds are expected to blow from the west or northwest.

Alert by RSPO



For next week, 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