

Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2022

MAC2022_WK02

07 March 2022 – 13 March 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

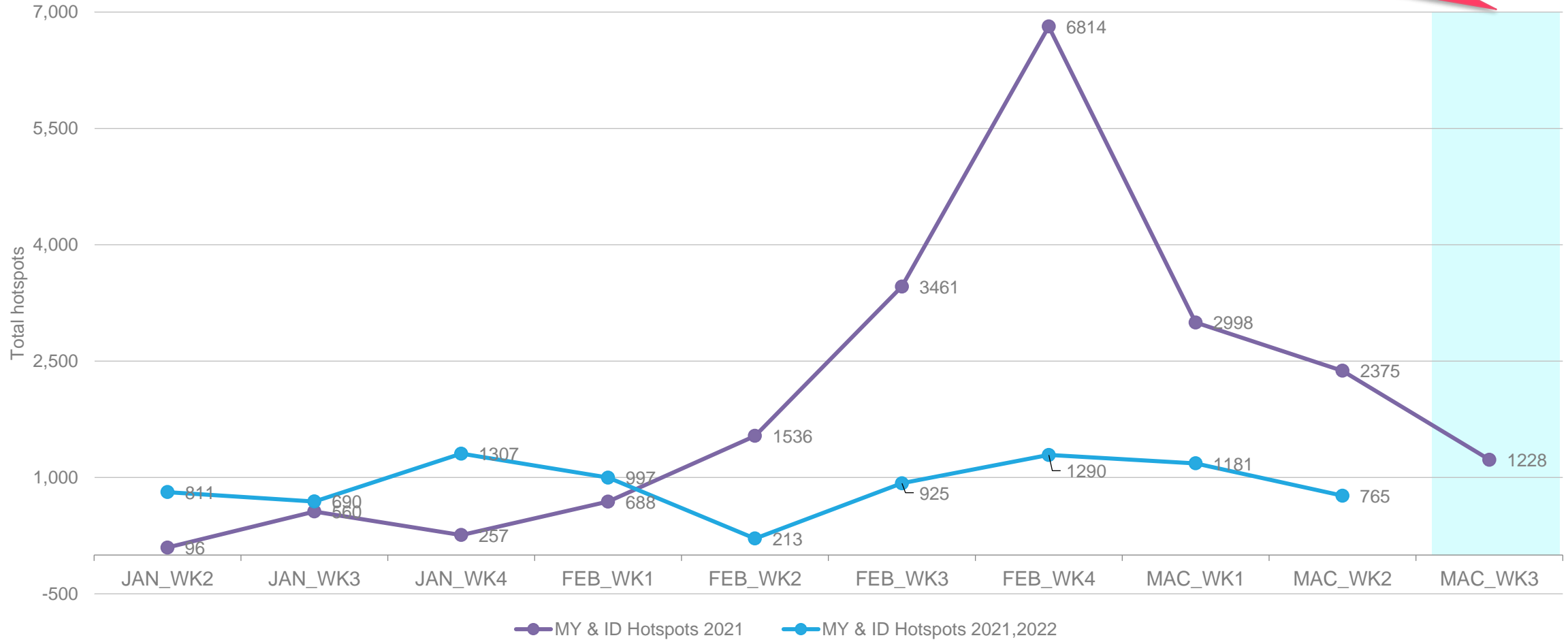
Comparison to 2021 trend
Comparison to previous 10 weeks

07 March 2022 – 13 March 2022

Comparison to 2021: All hotspots



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

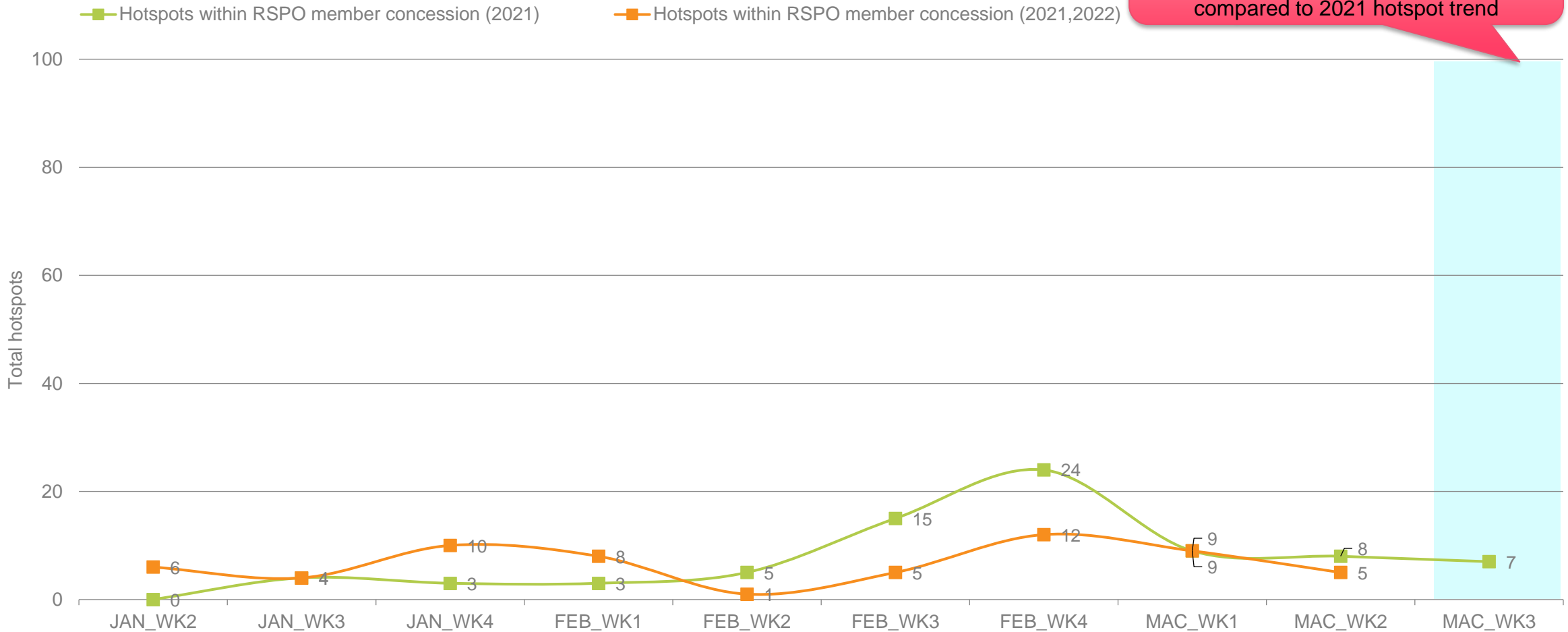


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Comparison to 2021: Hotspot within RSPO Member Concession



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

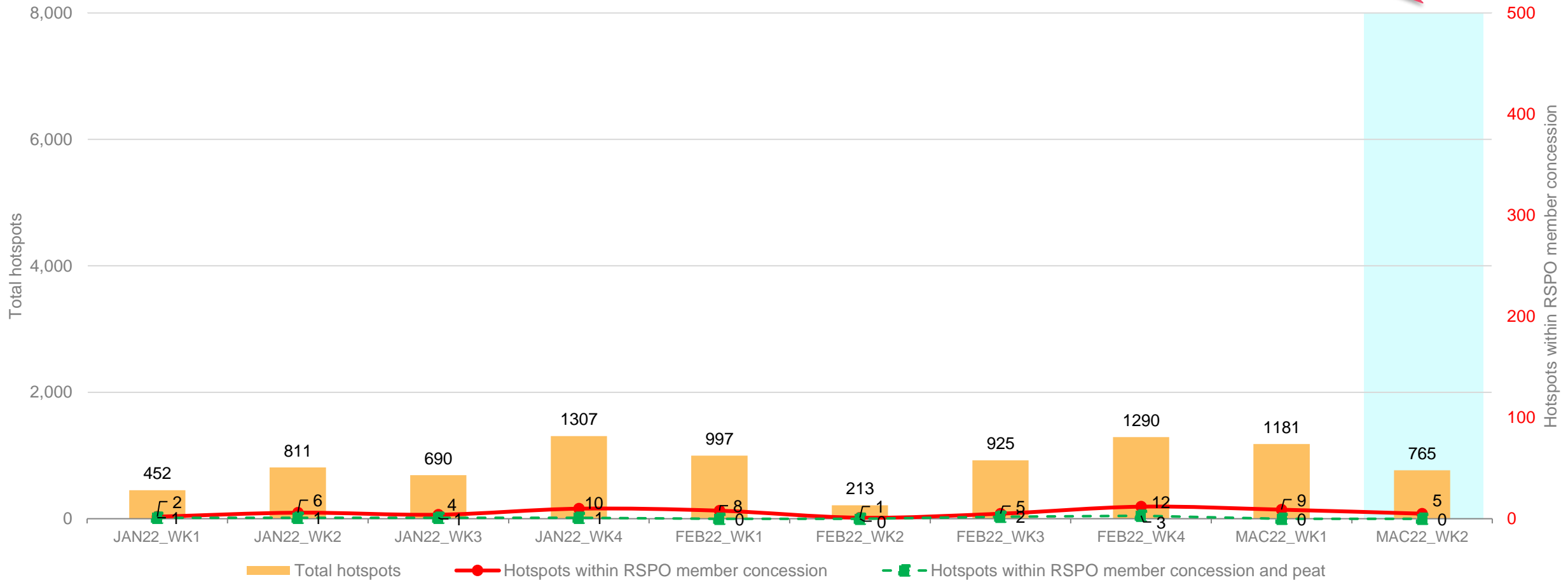


07 March 2022 – 13 March 2022

Weekly trend from last 10 weeks



Lower in hotspot count than previous week



07 March 2022 – 13 March 2022



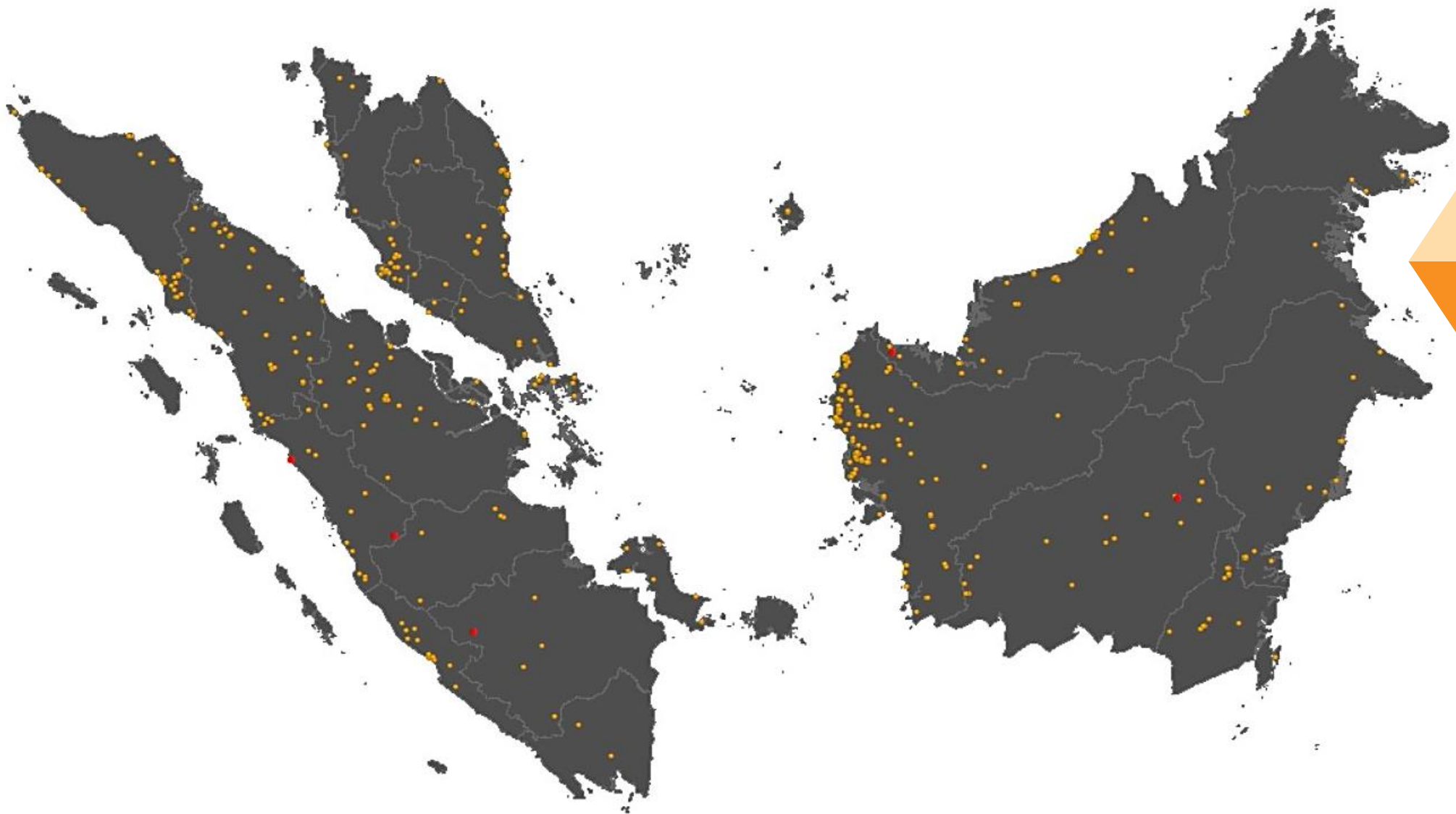
Weekly Hotspot Map

Malaysia & Indonesia
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region



07 March 2022 – 13 March 2022



Hotspot Tabulation Map



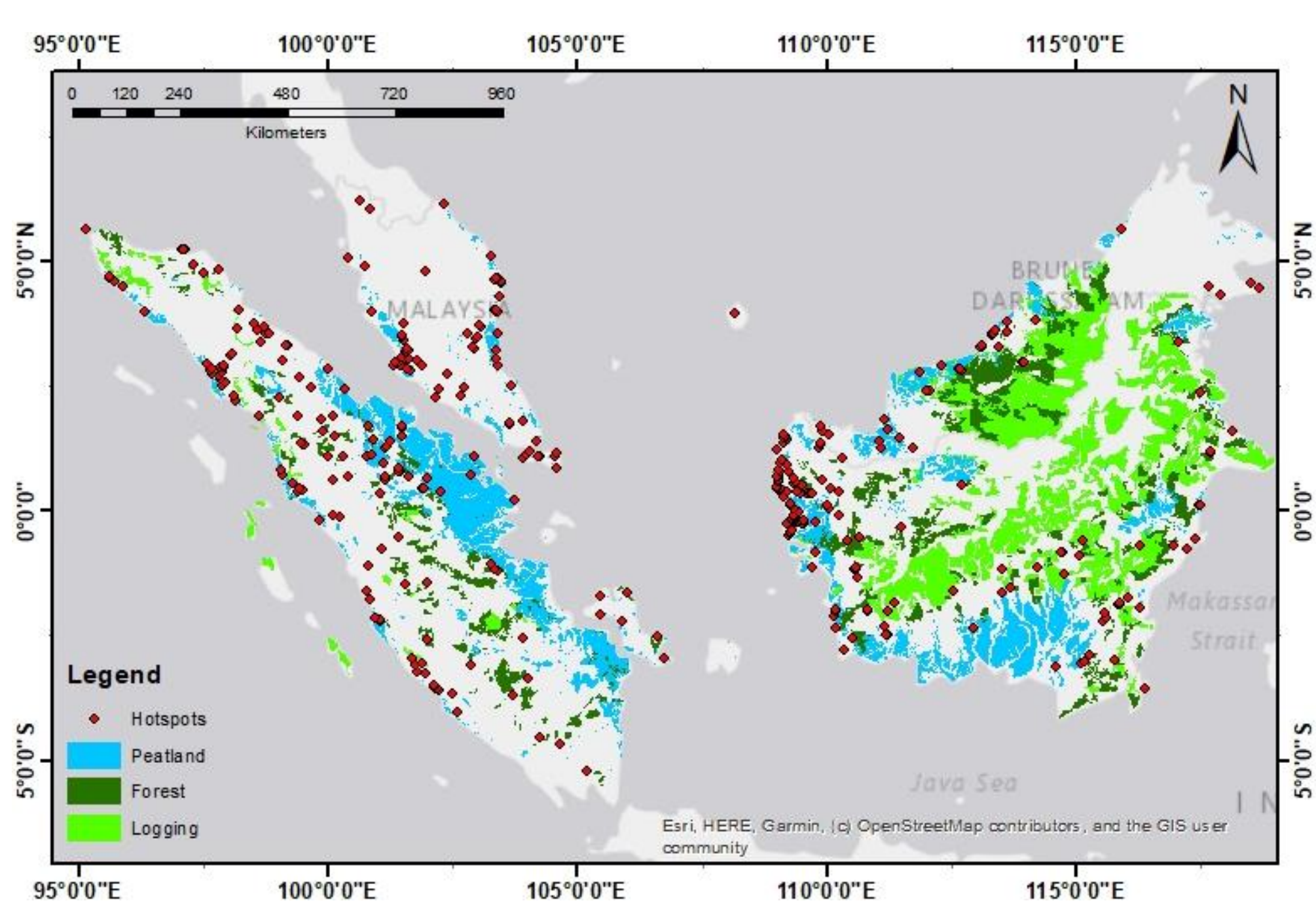
Legend:

	Hotspot within RSPO member concession
	Hotspot detected by satellite sensor

07 March 2022 – 13 March 2022



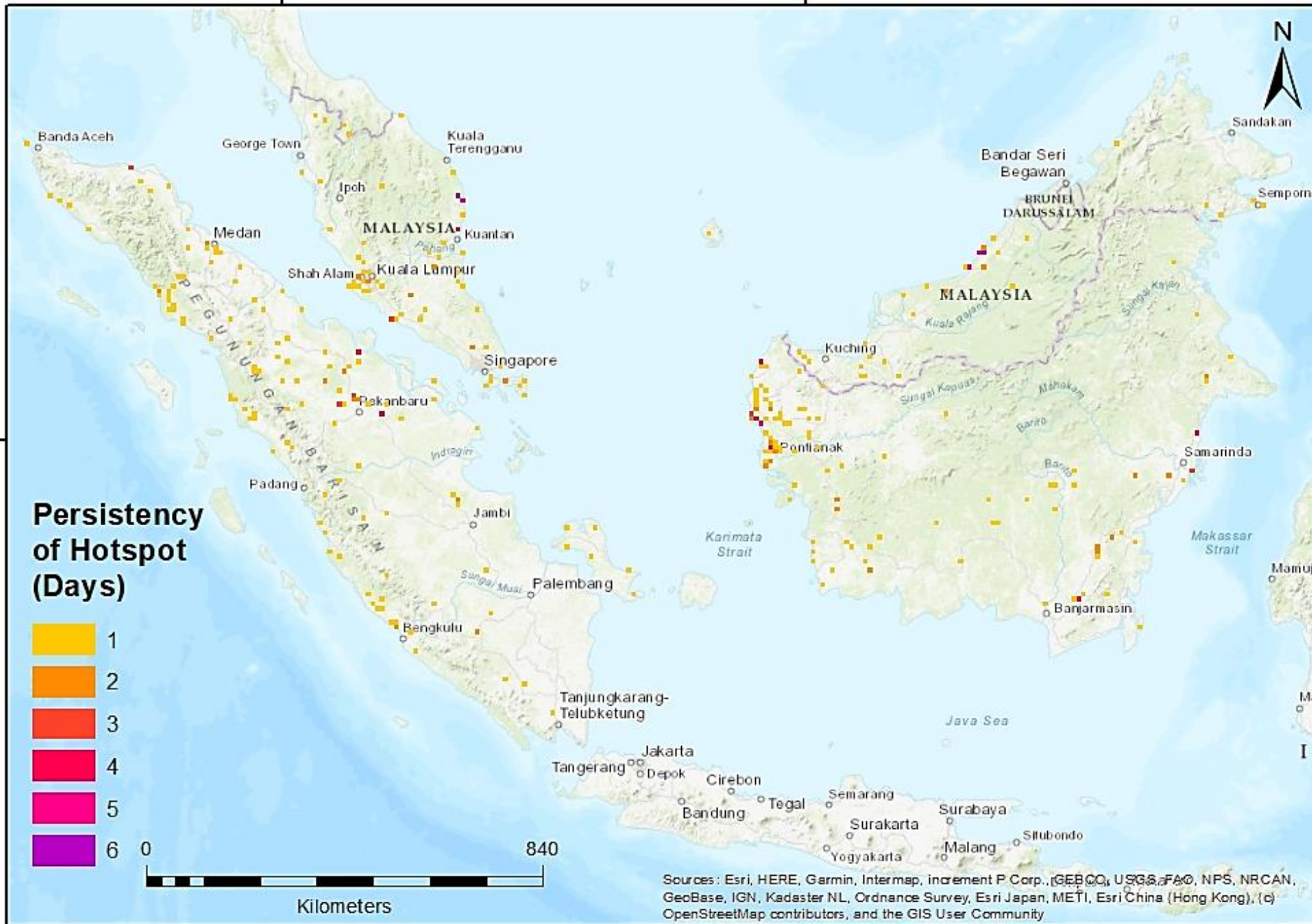
Hotspot Distribution by Peatland & Landuse Map



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)



Hotspot Persistency Map



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

07 March 2022 – 13 March 2022

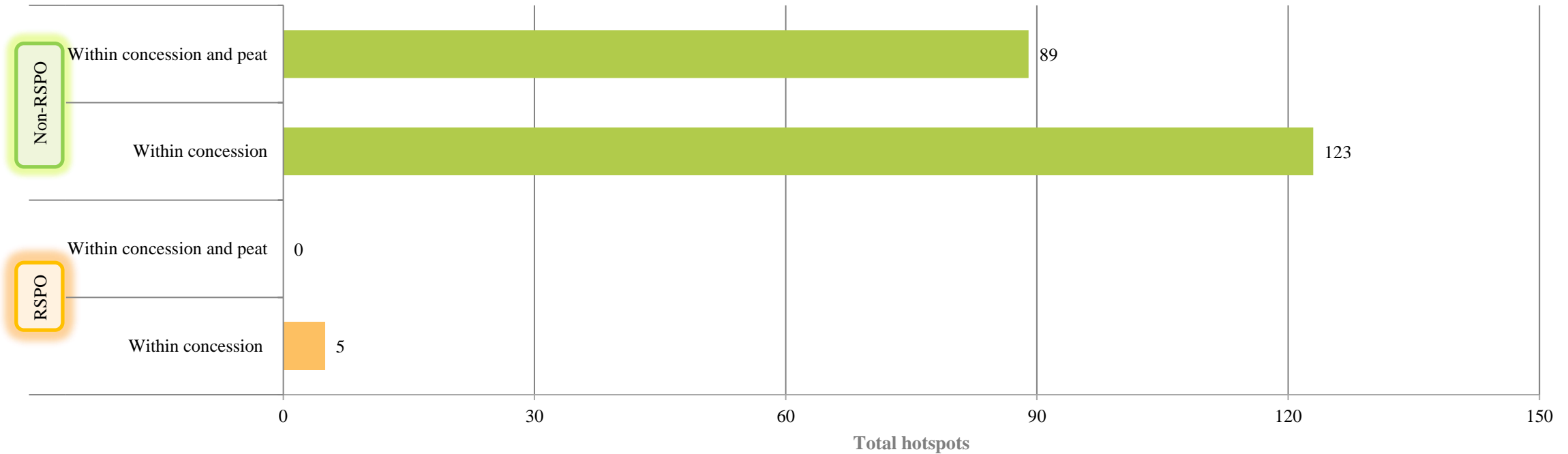


MAC2022_WK02 Hotspot

Malaysia & Indonesia
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

07 March 2022 – 13 March 2022

RSPO vs non-RSPO comparison



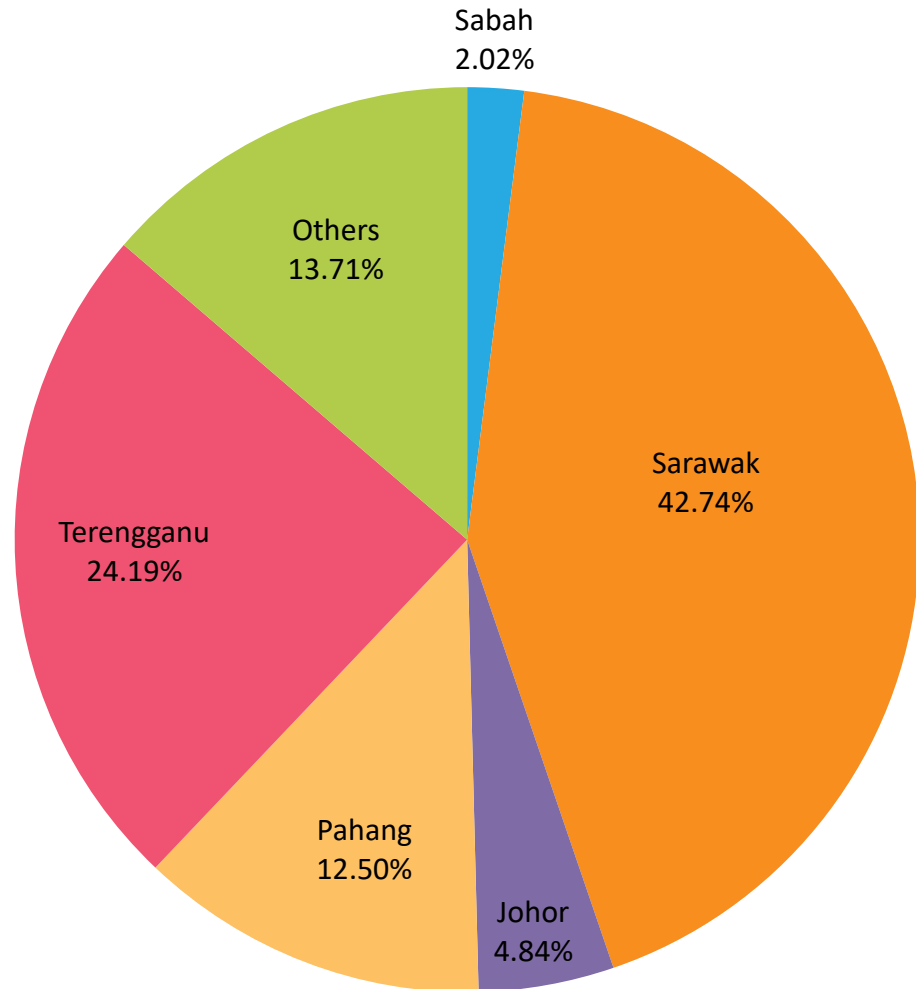
* Non RSPO Oil Palm Concession location data was derived from data downloaded from the Greenpeace website (<http://www.greenpeace.org/seasia/id/Global/seasia/Indonesia/Code/Forest-Map/en/data.html>). The website states that these data was "compiled by Greenpeace (2015) based on agriculture plantations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

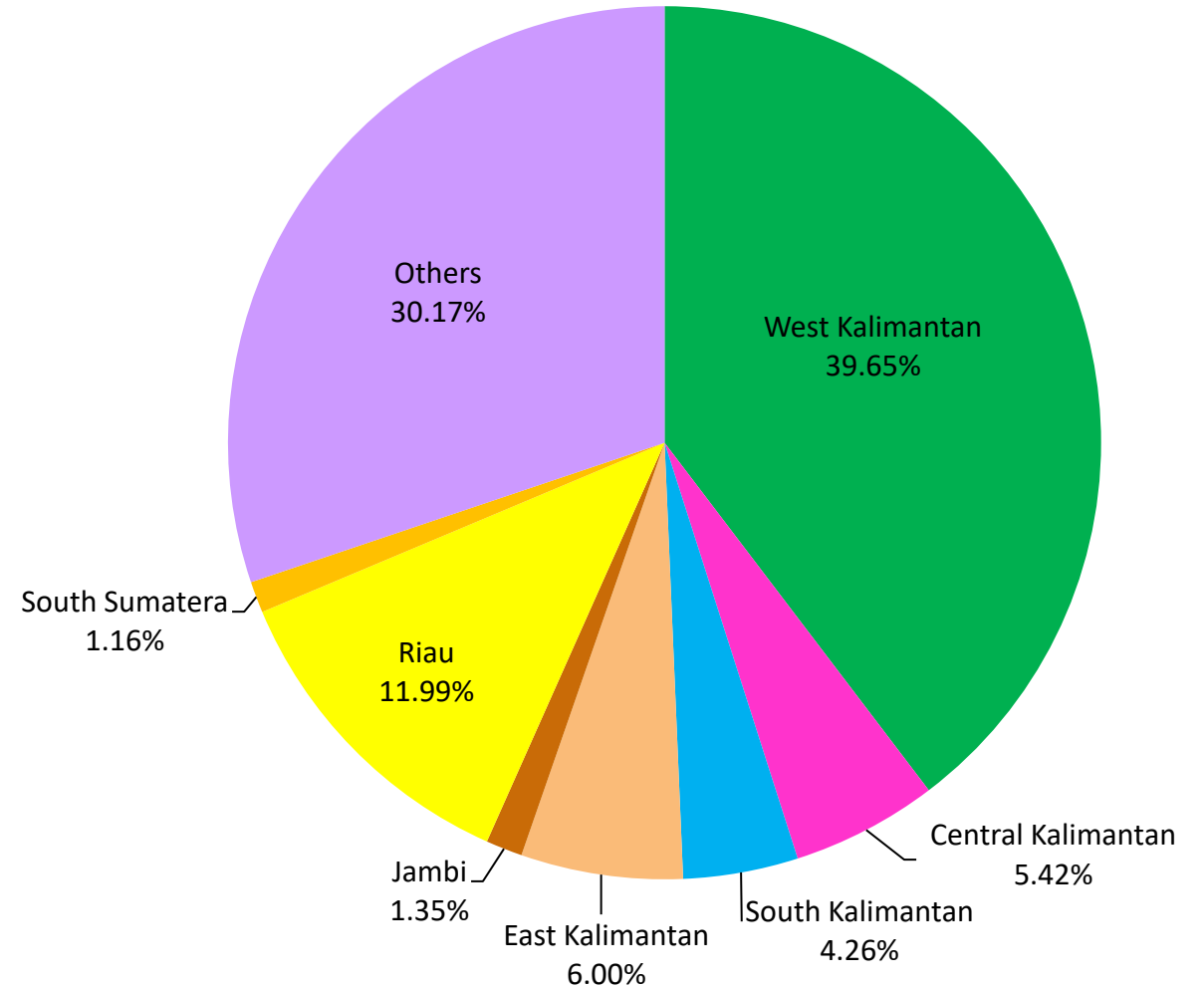


State	Total
Sabah	5
Sarawak	106
Johor	12
Pahang	31
Terengganu	60
Others	34
Total	248

Distribution of Hotspots by Region in Indonesia



Region	Total
West Kalimantan	205
Central Kalimantan	28
South Kalimantan	22
East Kalimantan	31
Jambi	7
Riau	62
South Sumatera	6
Others	156
Total	517



Hotspots in RSPO members (State/Province)



No. of Member/s	Date of Acquisition	District/Regency	Province/State	Country	No. of Hotspots
1	8-Mar-22	Dharmasraya	West Sumatra	Indonesia	2
	9-Mar-22	Agam	West Sumatra	Indonesia	
1	10-Mar-22	North Barito	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
1	11-Mar-22	Musi Rawas	South Sumatra	Indonesia	1
1	14-Mar-22	Kuching	Sarawak	Malaysia	1
4				Total Hotspots	5

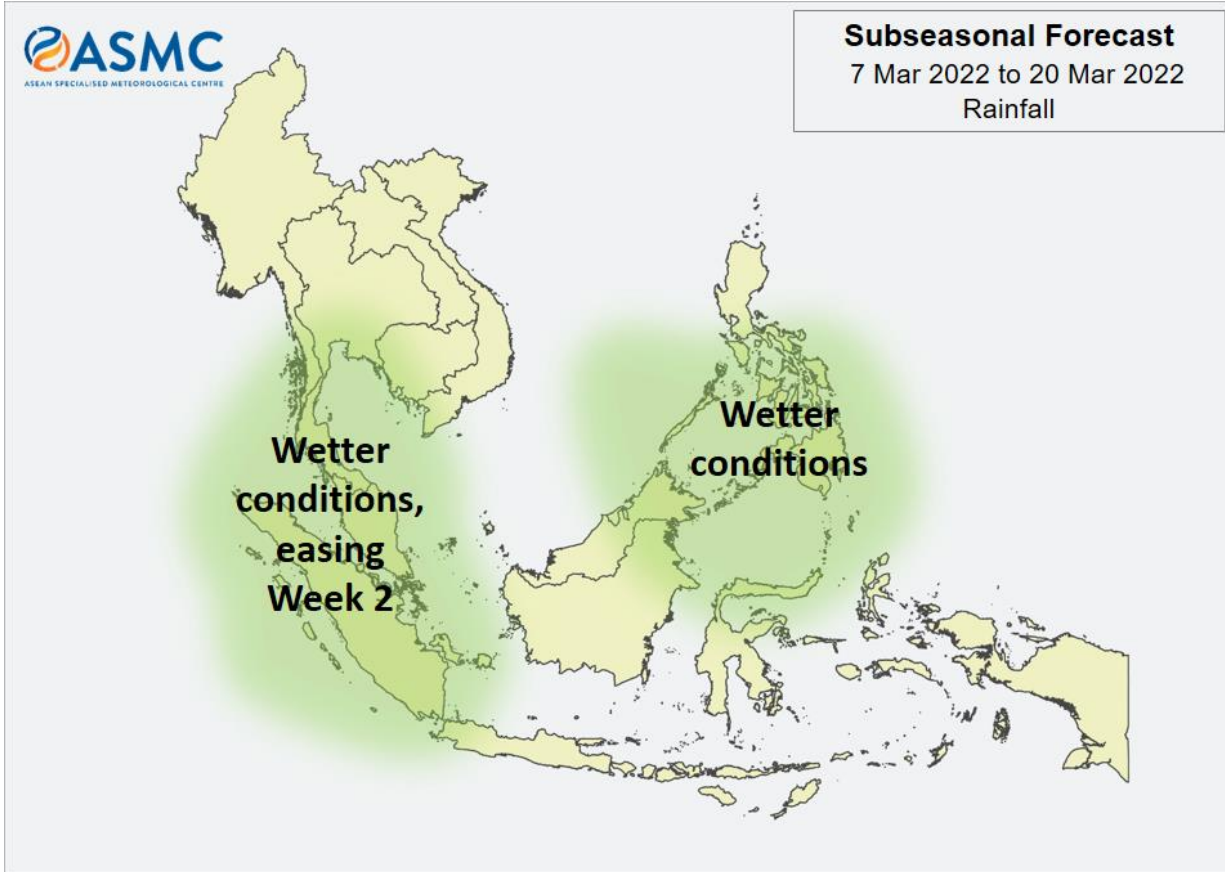


ASEAN Weather Outlook

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.

07 March 2022 – 13 March 2022

The weather remained dry over the Mekong sub-region and scattered hotspots were detected in many areas of the sub-region. In the southern ASEAN region, rainy and cloudy weather prevailed. Isolated hotspots were mainly detected in West Kalimantan but no significant smoke plumes were observed.

With the weather forecast to be generally dry mainly over northwestern parts of the Mekong sub-region in the coming days, elevated hotspot activity and hazy conditions are still expected in its fire-prone areas. Elsewhere in the ASEAN region, rainy weather is likely to prevail.

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 Mekong Sub-region area:
 - 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 (Peninsular 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
 - 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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