Internal Hotspot Monitoring

Weekly Report for 2022

MAC2022_WK03

14 March 2022 – 20 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

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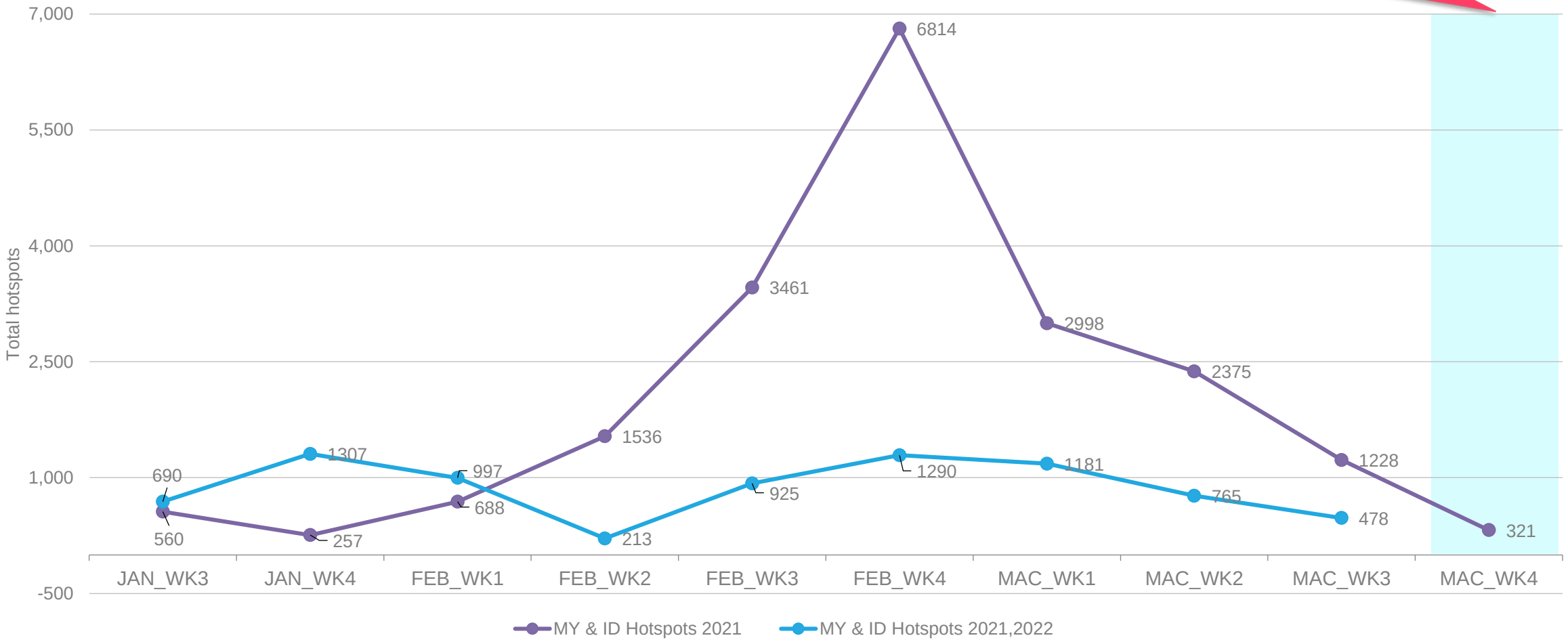
Comparison to 2021: All hotspots

The number of hotspots for next week (March 2022: 4th week) is predicted to be **lower** in the region as compared to 2021 hotspot trend



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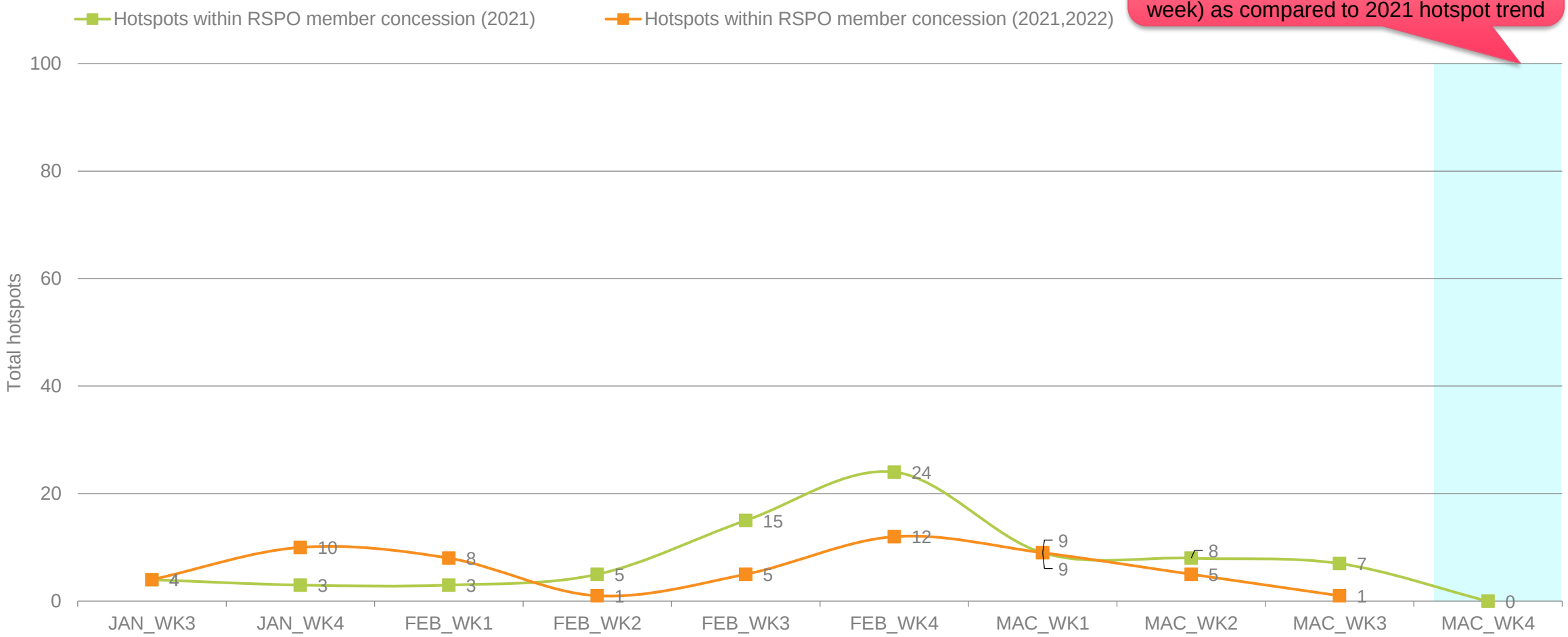
Comparison to 2021: Hotspot within RSPO Member Concession

The number of hotspots within RSPO member is expected to be **slightly higher** for next week (March 2022: 4th week) as compared to 2021 hotspot trend



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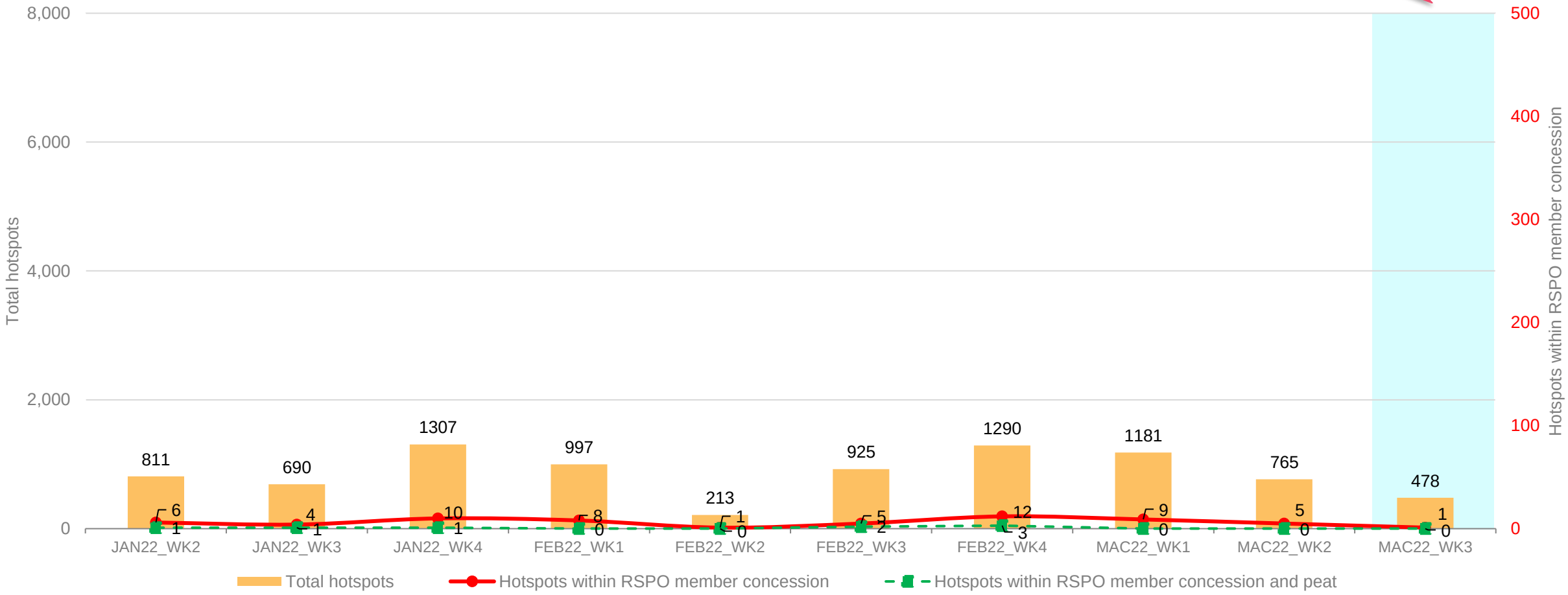
Weekly trend from last 10 weeks

Lower in hotspot count than previous week



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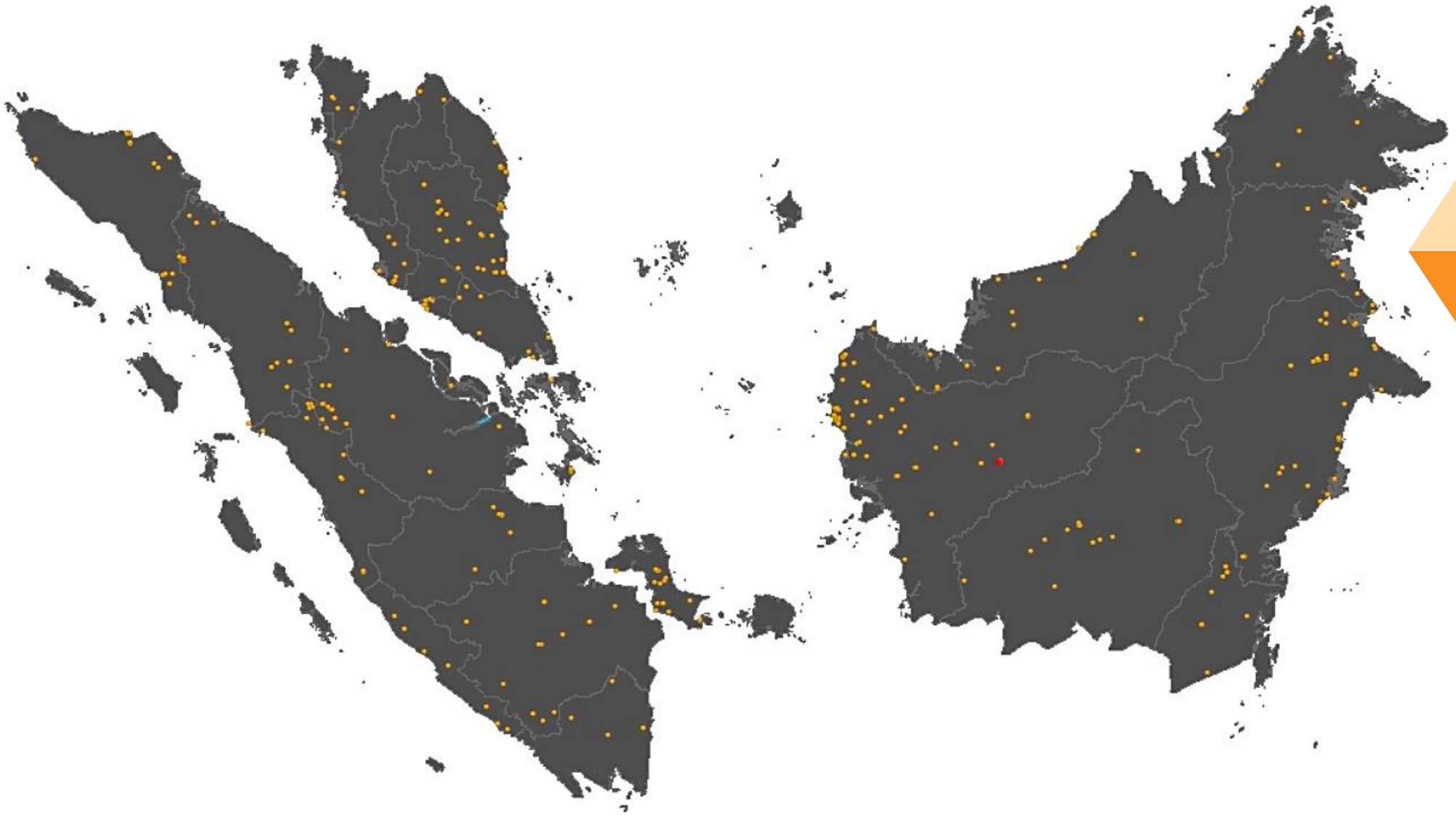
Weekly Hotspot Map

Malaysia & Indonesia
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

14 March 2022 – 20 March 2022



Hotspot Tabulation Map

Legend:

●	Hotspot within RSPO member concession
●	Hotspot detected by satellite sensor

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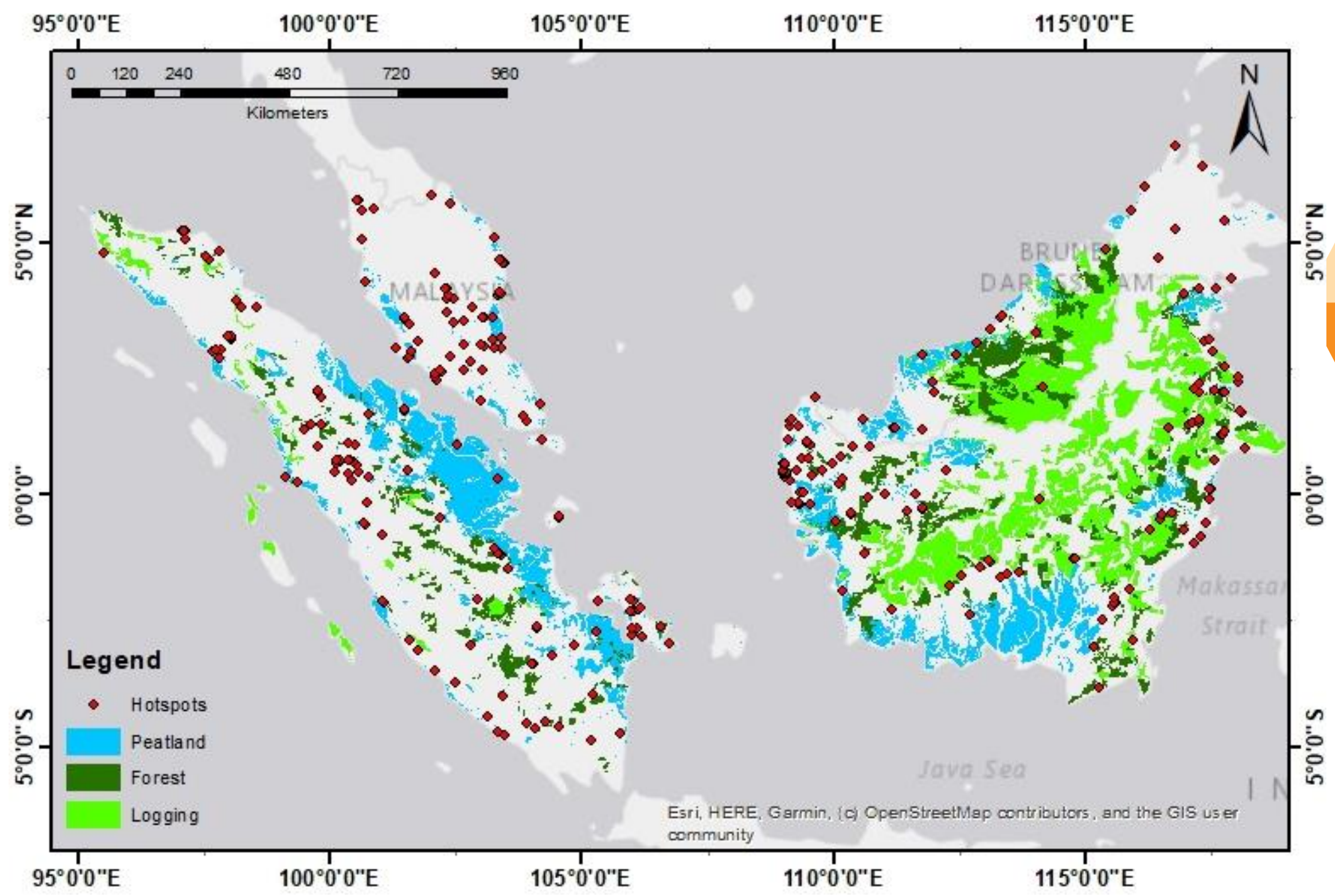
Hotspot Distribution by Peatland & Landuse Map



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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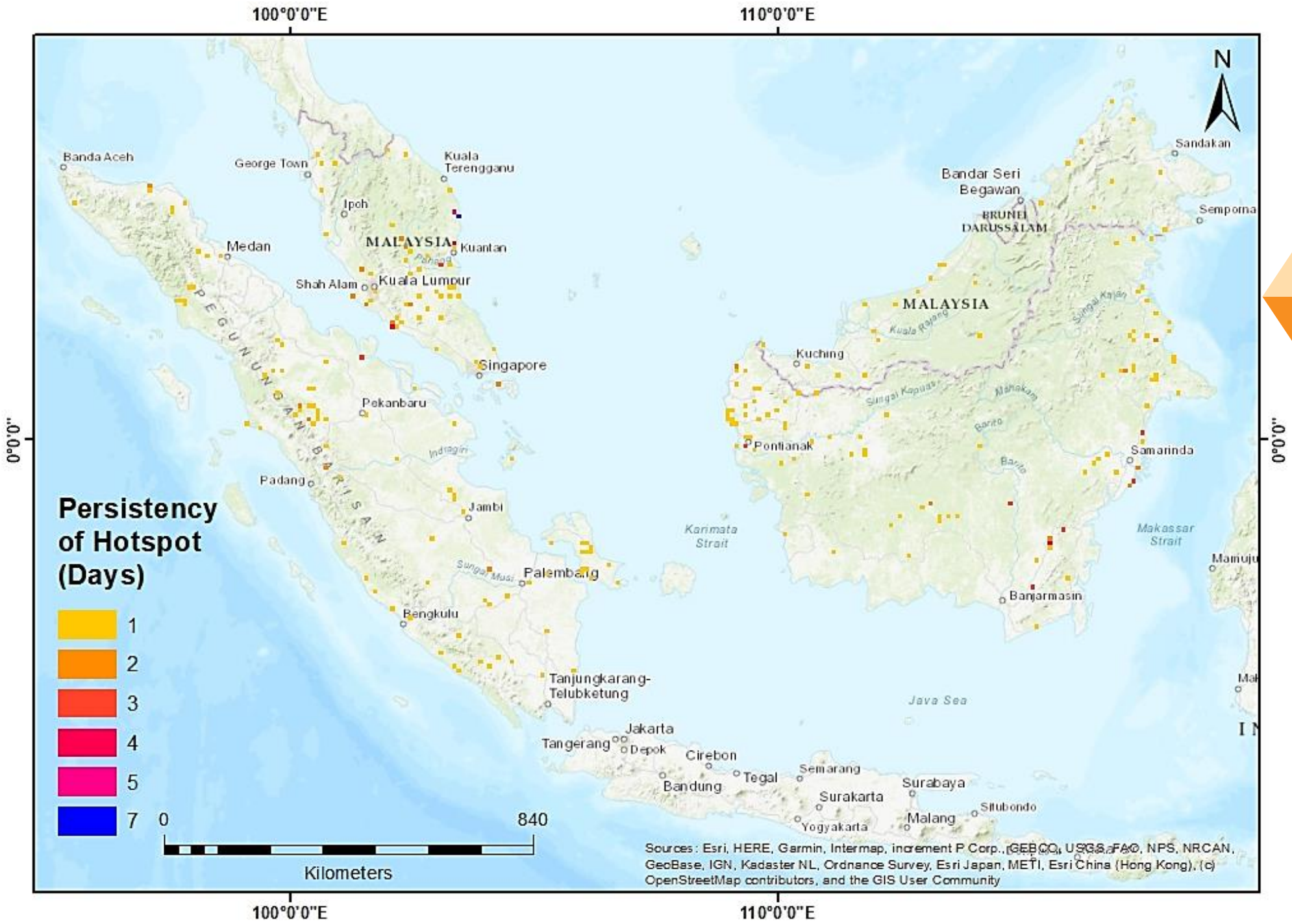
Hotspot Persistency Map



Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 14 March 2022 – 20 March 2022

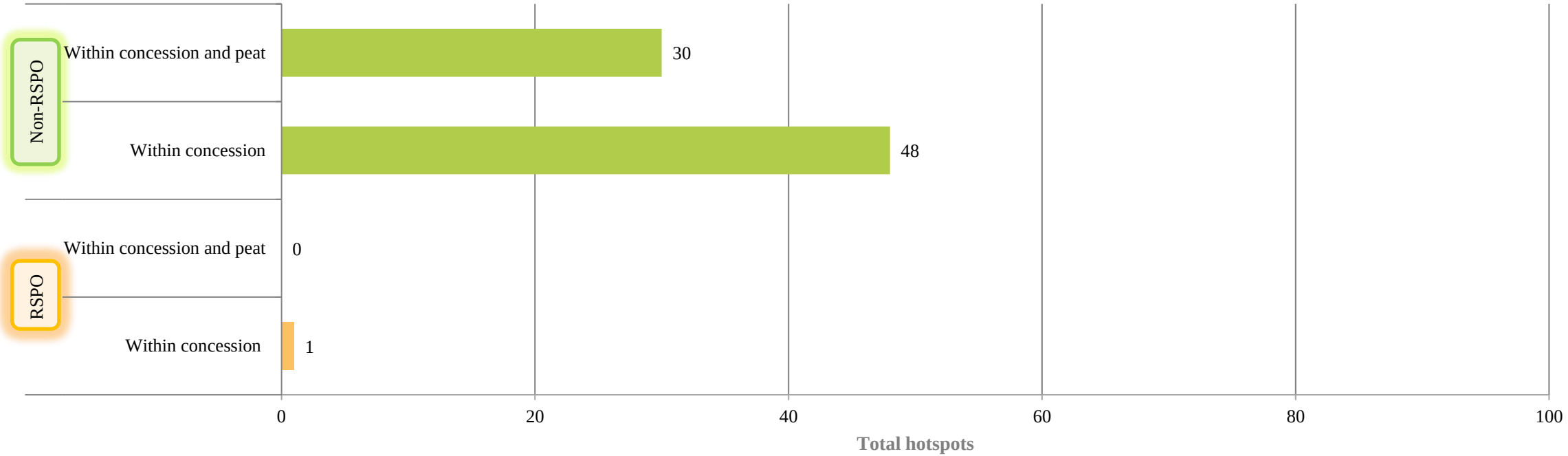
14 March 2022 – 20 March 2022

MAC2022_WK03 Hotspot

Malaysia & Indonesia
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

14 March 2022 – 20 March 2022

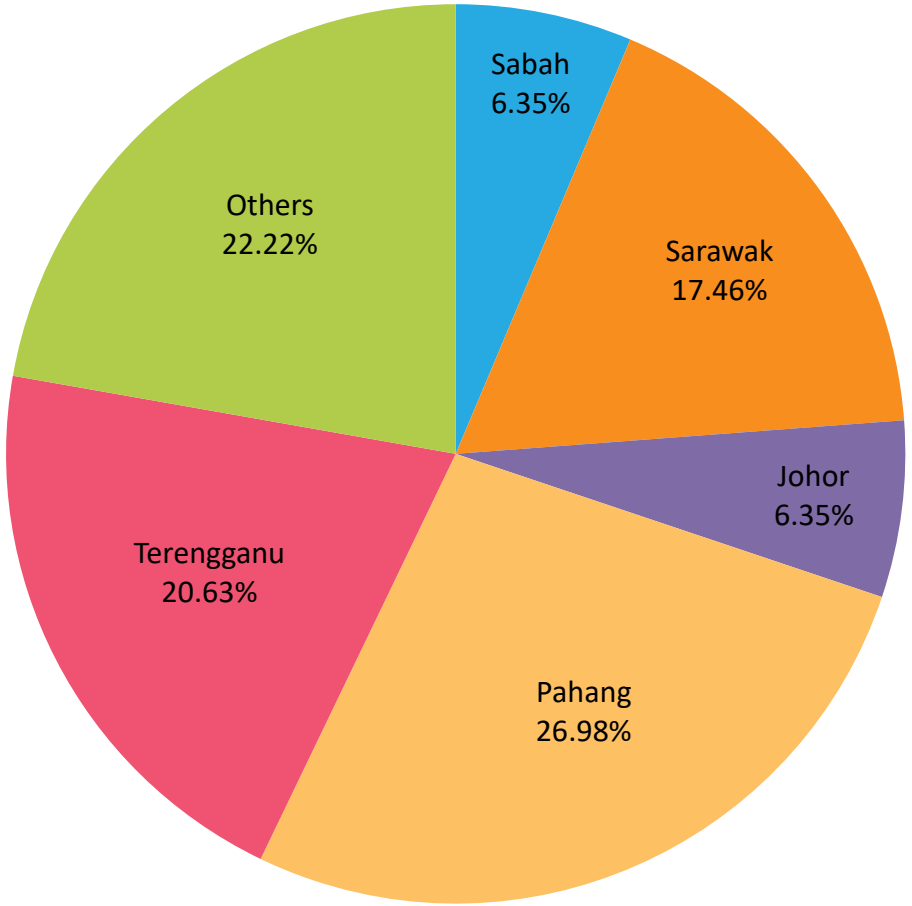
RSPO vs non-RSPO comparison



* *Non RSPO Oil Palm Concession location data was derived from data down loaded 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

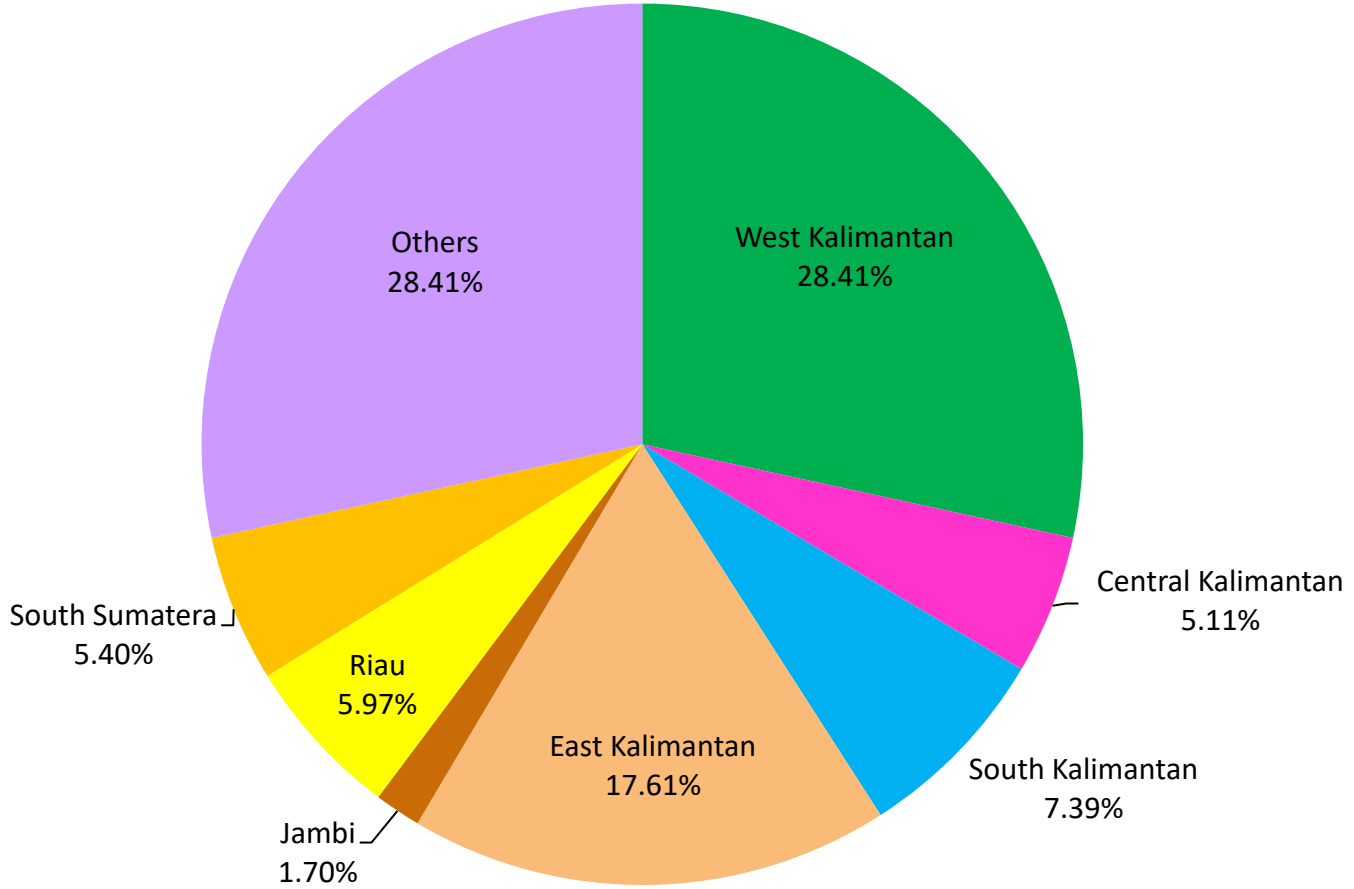
Distribution of Hotspots by State in **Malaysia**



State	Total
Sabah	8
Sarawak	22
Johor	8
Pahang	34
Terengganu	26
Others	28
Total	**126**

Distribution of Hotspots by Region in **Indonesia**

Region	Total
West Kalimantan	100
Central Kalimantan	18
South Kalimantan	26
East Kalimantan	62
Jambi	6
Riau	21
South Sumatera	19
Others	100
Total	**352**



Hotspots in RSPO members (State/Province)

No. of Member/s	Date of Acquisition	District/Regency	Province/State	Country	No. of Hotspots
1	14-Mar-22	Melawi	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
1				**Total Hotspots**	**1**

ASEAN Weather Outlook

Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre

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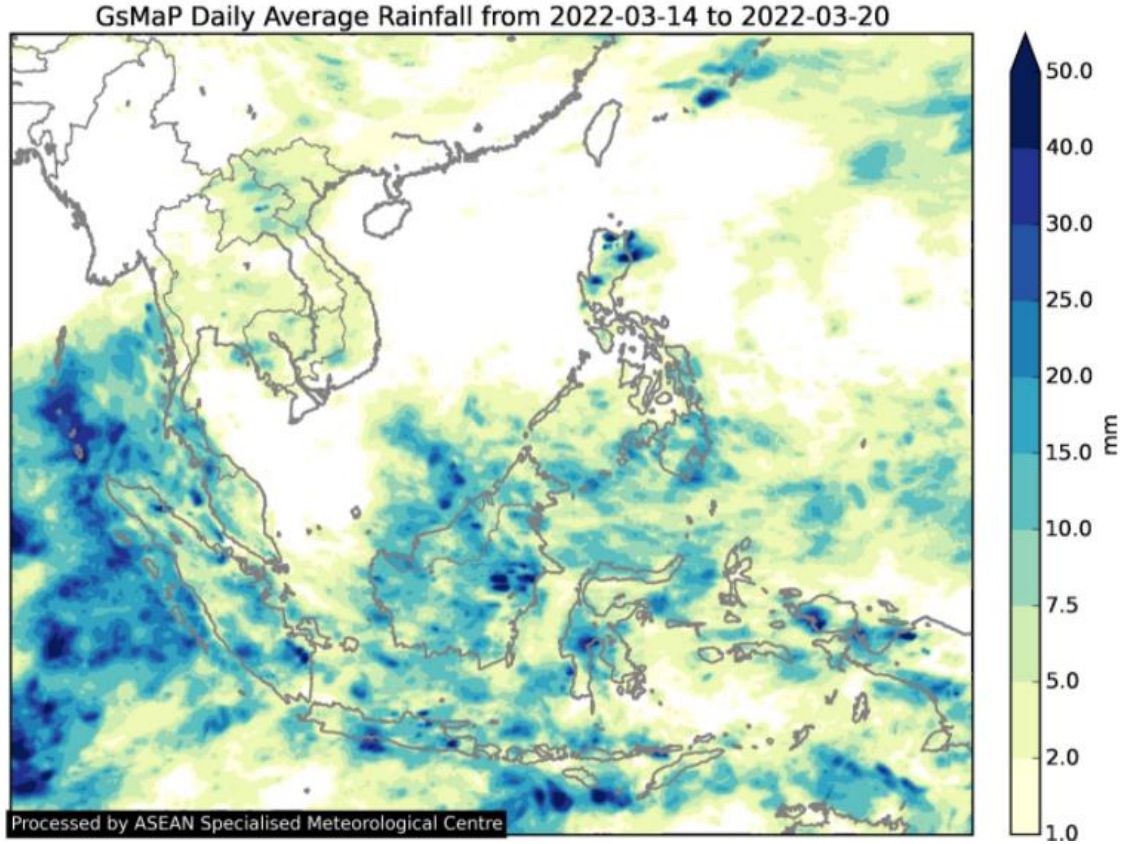
Regional Weather & Haze Outlook



Although it remained dry over the many parts of the Mekong sub-region, scattered showers fell over the rest of the sub-region. Many stations over many parts of the sub-region reported improved air quality, although several stations continued to report Moderate to Unhealthy and Very Unhealthy air quality levels. Continued shower activities over most parts of the southern ASEAN region has helped to keep the hotspot and smoke haze situation there remained subdued.

Over the next few days, wet weather is expected to prevail over most parts of the ASEAN region except for northern Myanmar as well as the western, southern and central Borneo where dry conditions are forecast.

Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre

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.

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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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 and Myanmar, southern and central Borneo:
  - 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.

Find out more at

www.rspo.org