Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2022

MAY2022_WK01

02 May 2022 – 08 May 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.**

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

02 May 2022 – 08 May 2022

7.3.3

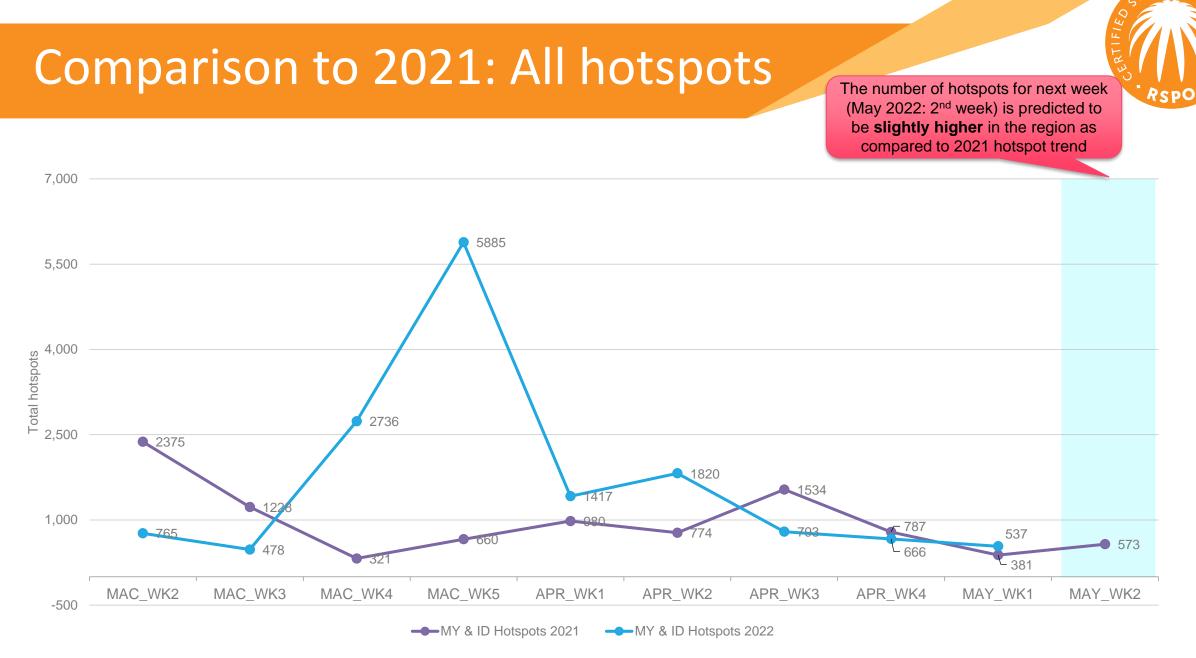
Criteria 7.3





Weekly Analysis

Comparison to 2021 trend Comparison to previous 10 weeks

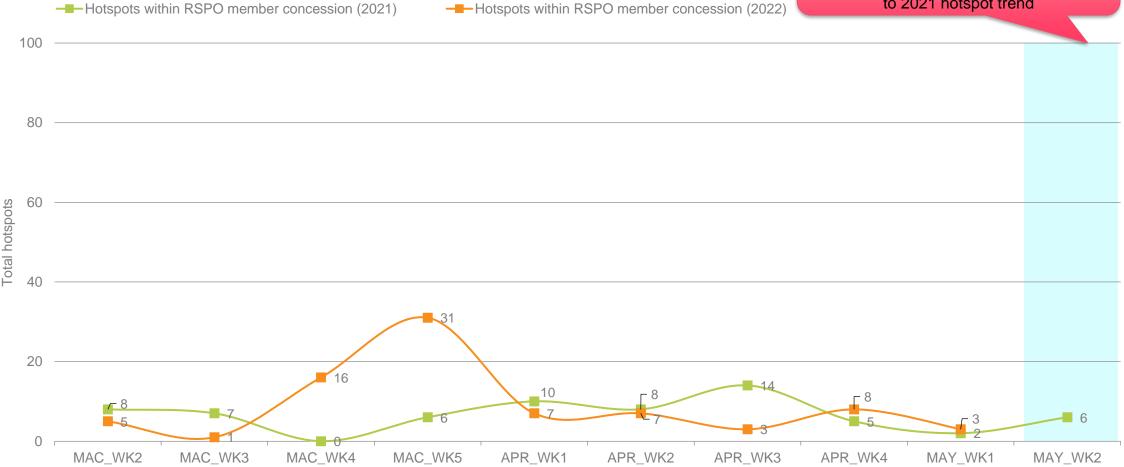


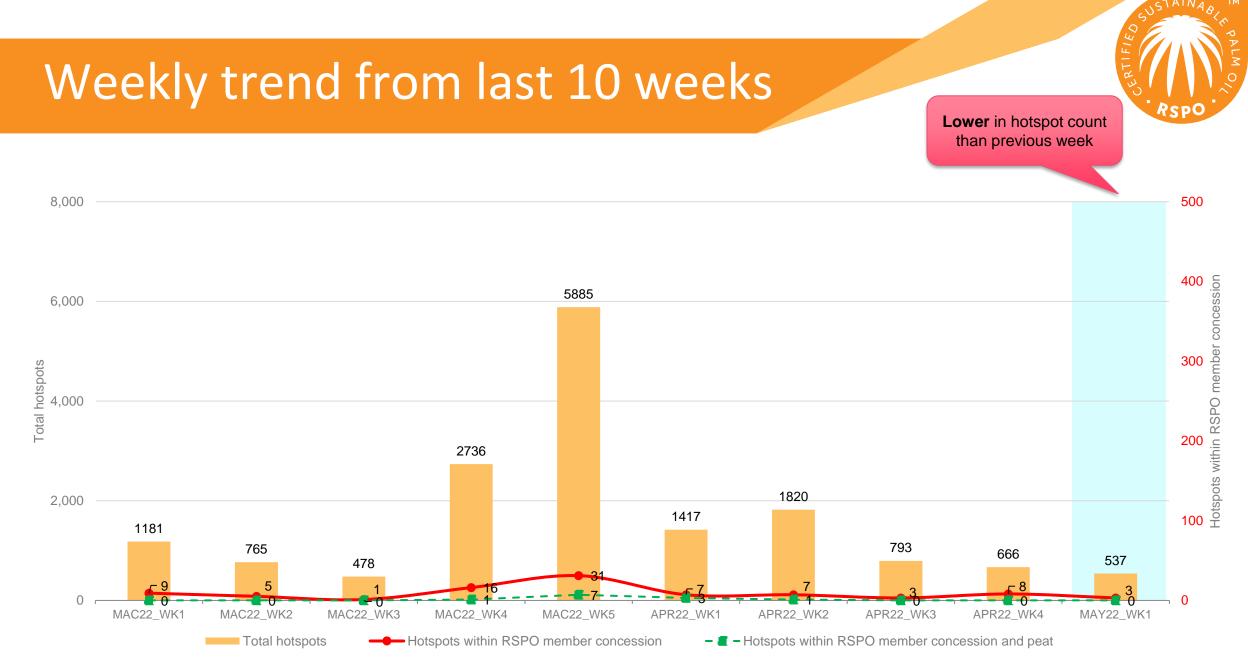
02 May 2022 – 08 May 2022

Comparison to 2021: Hotspot within RSPO Member Concession

The number of hotspots within RSPO member is expected to be **higher** for next week (May 2022: 2nd week) as compared to 2021 hotspot trend

SPO

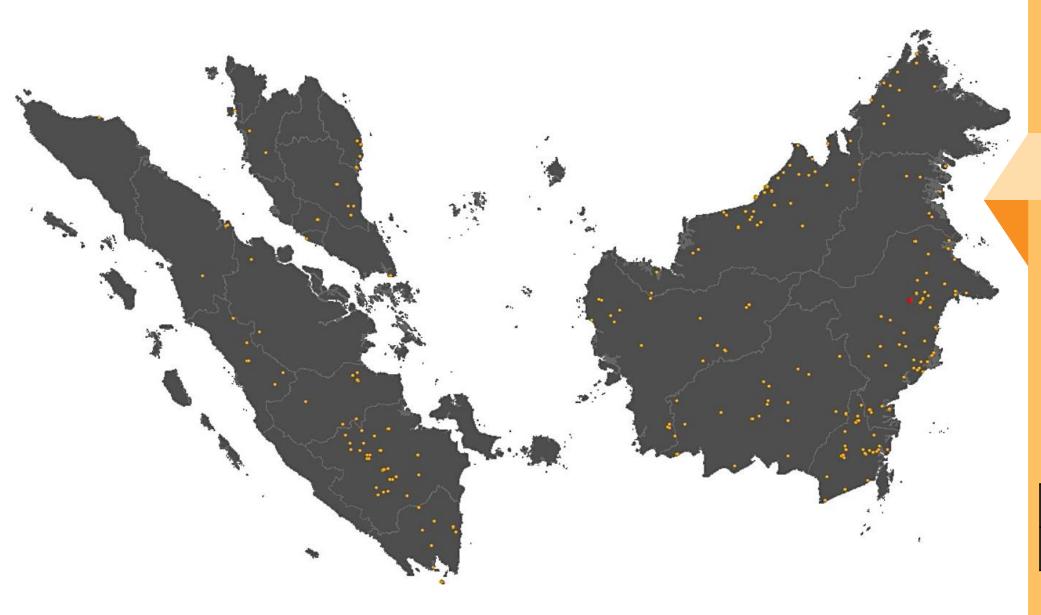






Weekly Hotspot Map

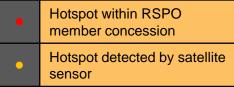
Malaysia & Indonesia (Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

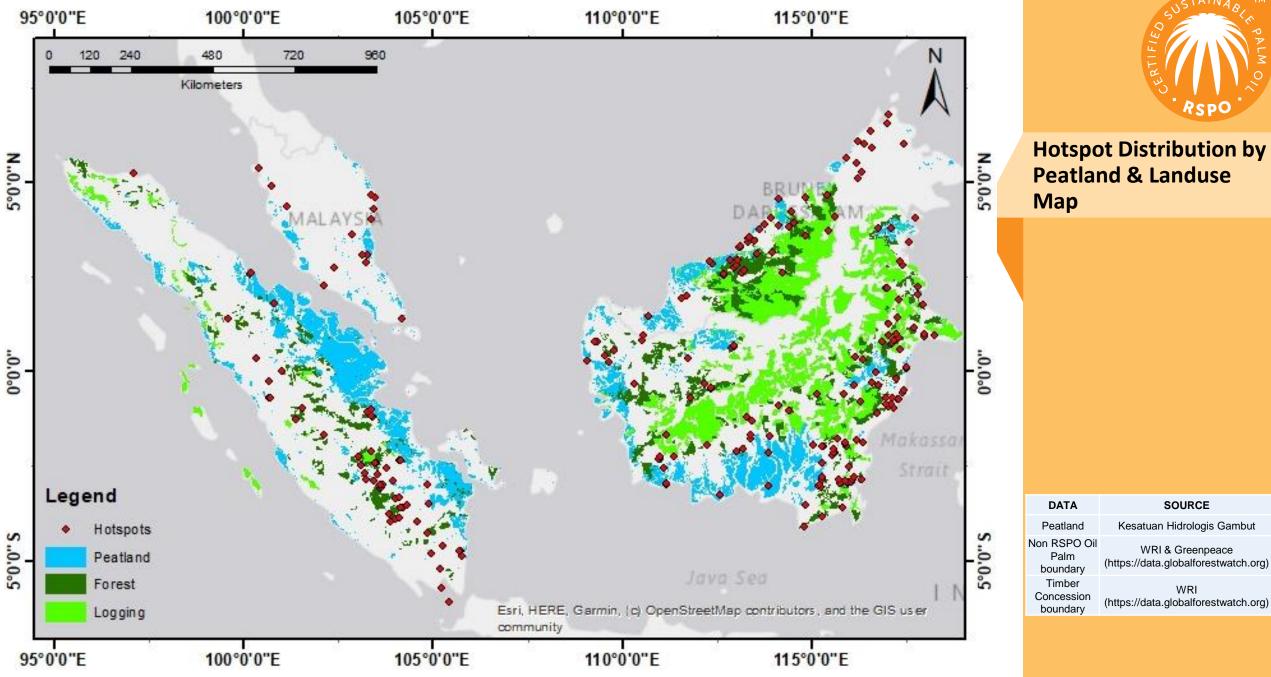


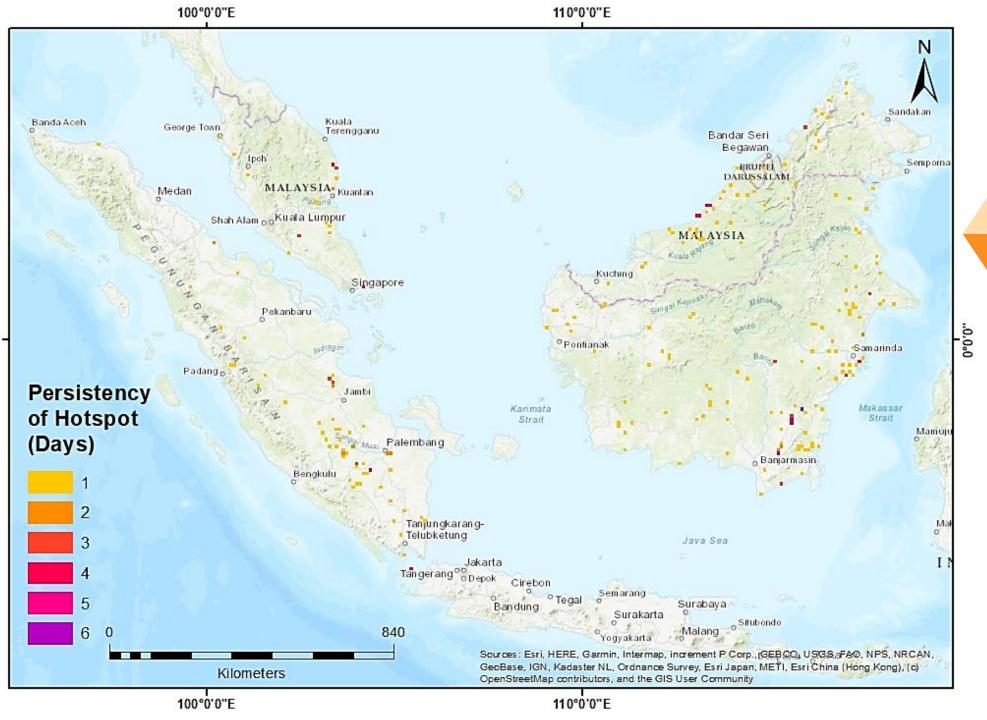


Hotspot Tabulation Map

Legend:









Hotspot Persistency Map

Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 02 May 2022 – 08 May 2022

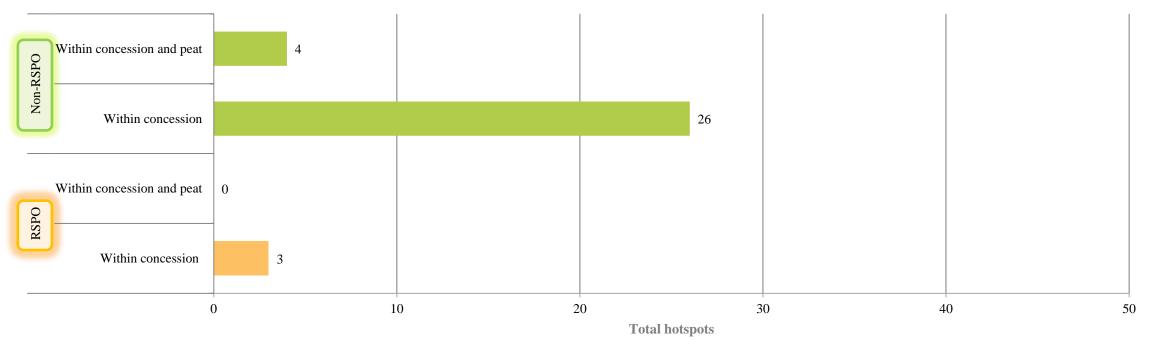


MAY2022_WK01 Hotspot

Malaysia & Indonesia (Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region



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

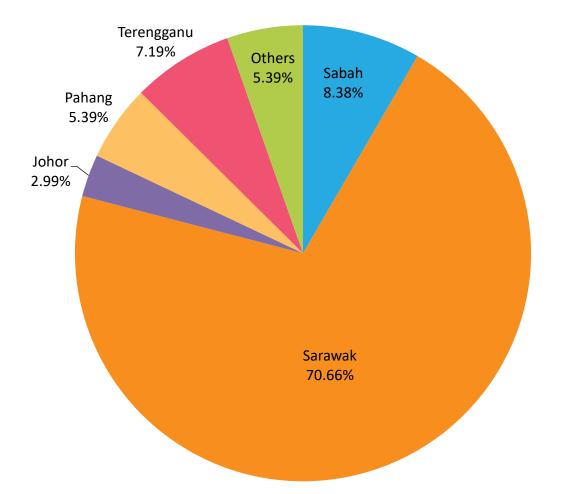
(appgis.dephut.go.id/appgis/kml.aspx), supplemented and updated by Greenpeace in several provinces with data gathered from provincial agencies (BPN/BAPPEDA) and corporate submissions, such as to the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)."

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

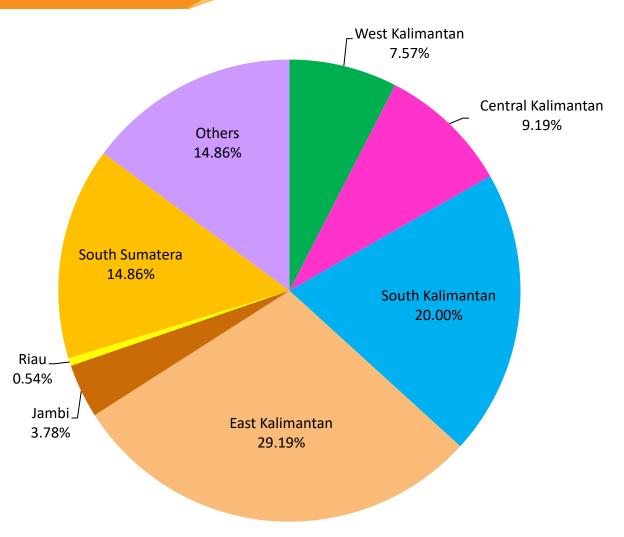
Distribution of Hotspots by State in Malaysia



State	Total		
Sabah	14		
Sarawak	118		
Johor	5		
Pahang	9		
Terengganu	12		
Others	9		
Total	167		

Distribution of Hotspots by Region in Indonesia

Region	Total		
West Kalimantan	28		
Central Kalimantan	34		
South Kalimantan	74		
East Kalimantan	108		
Jambi	14		
Riau	2		
South Sumatera	55		
Others	55		
Total	370		



Hotspots in RSPO members (State/Province)



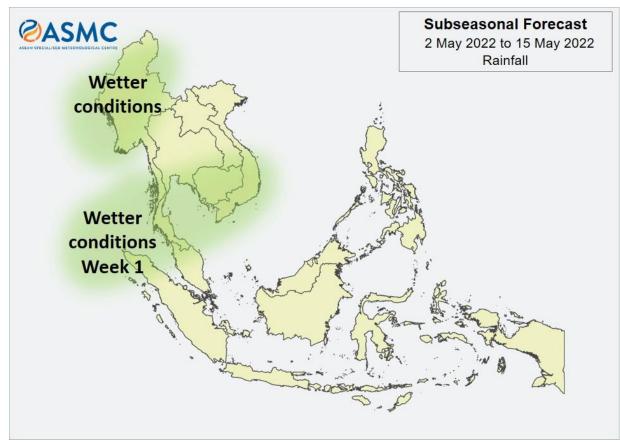
No. of Member/s	Date of Acquisition	District/Regency	Province/State	Country	No. of Hotspots
	3-May-22	East Kutai	East Kalimantan	n Indonesia	
1	3-May-22	East Kutai	East Kalimantan	Indonesia	3
	3-May-22	East Kutai	East Kalimantan	Indonesia	
3				Total Hotspots	3



ASEAN Weather Outlook

Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre

Regional Weather & Haze Outlook



The weather was mostly cloudy and showered over much of the northern ASEAN region, except for isolated showers that fell over southern Mekong sub-region and southern Philippines. Elsewhere in the ASEAN region, there was no significant hotspot and smoke haze activity due to wet weather conditions.

In the coming days, scattered showers are expected to continue over much of the ASEAN region, except for central Vietnam, northern Philippines, as well as central Sumatra where drier conditions are likely. With wet weather conditions expected to prevail, the overall hotspot and smoke haze situation for the ASEAN region is likely to stay subdued.



In recent days, increased shower activities were observed over the Mekong sub-region which have helped to alleviate the overall hotspot and smoke haze situation there. Parts of Myanmar, northern Laos and northern Thailand may still experience continued hotspot and smoke haze activity during dry periods. However, the haze situation is expected to continue to improve with more rainy weather over the Mekong sub-region in the coming weeks.

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:
 - 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
 - minimize outdoor activities and stay hydrated if the haze season occurred
- For the southern ASEAN region which has been forecasted to have a wet weather, 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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