Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2022

MAY2022_WK02

09 May 2022 – 15 May 2022 *Malaysia & Indonesia*



Overview



- 1. 2018 P&C Related Criteria
- 2. Weekly Analysis
 - i. Comparison to 2021: All Hotspots in MY & ID
 - ii. Comparison to 2021: Hotspots within RSPO Member Concession
 - iii. Weekly trend from the last 10 weeks
- 3. Weekly Hotspot Map
 - i. Hotspot Tabulation Map
 - ii. Hotspot Persistency Map
 - iii. Hotspot Distribution by Peatlands and Landuse Map
- 4. Hotspots for MAY2022_WK02
 - i. RSPO vs. non-RSPO comparison MY & ID
 - ii. Hotspots Distribution by States/Region MY & ID
 - iii. Hotspots in RSPO members (State/Province)
- 5. ASEAN Weather Outlook

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

09 May 2022 – 15 May 2022

7.3.3

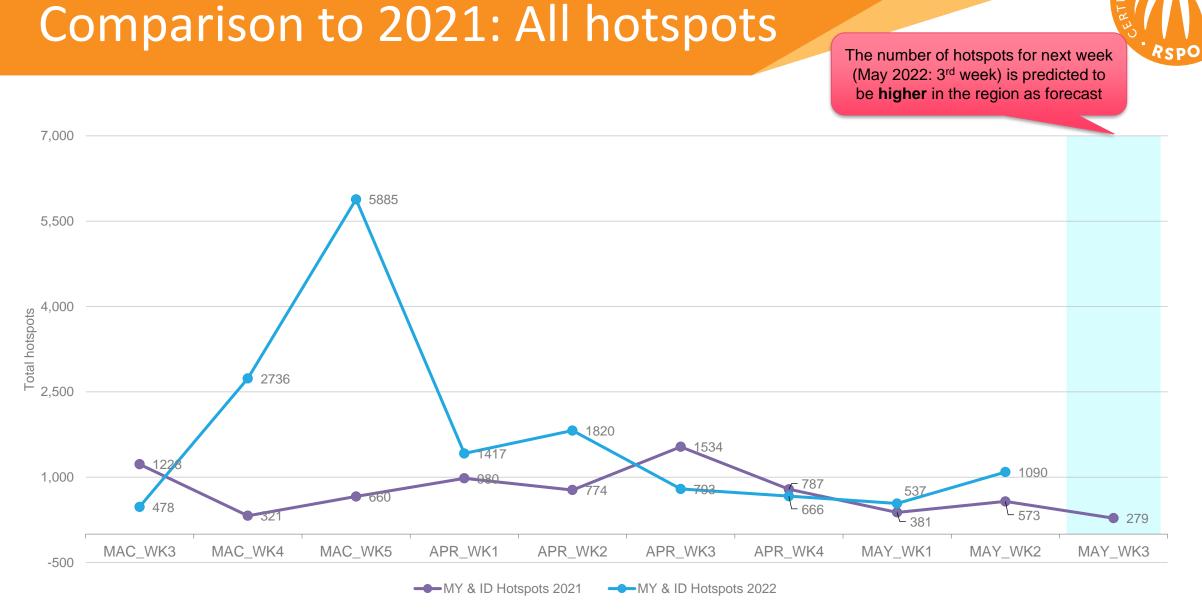
Criteria 7.3





Weekly Analysis

Comparison to 2021 trend Comparison to previous 10 weeks

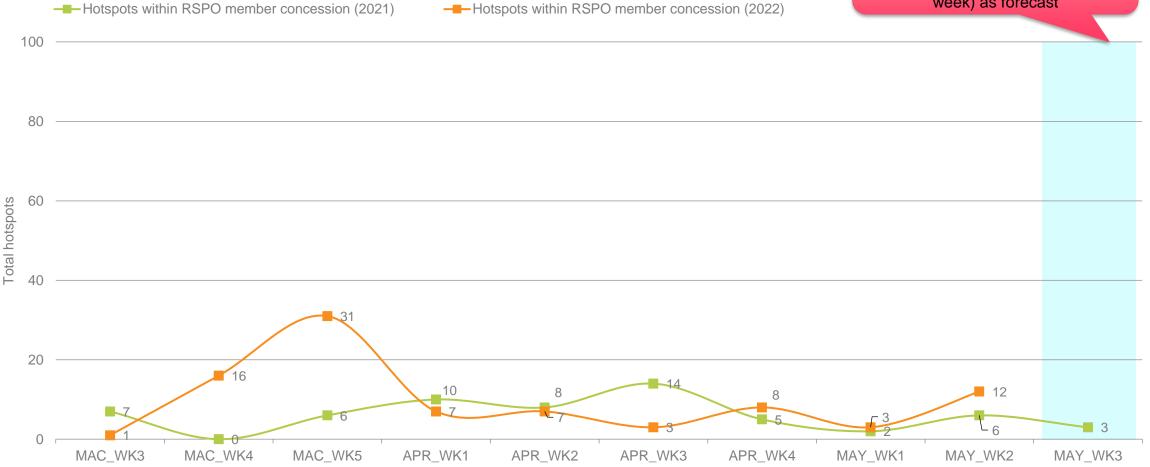


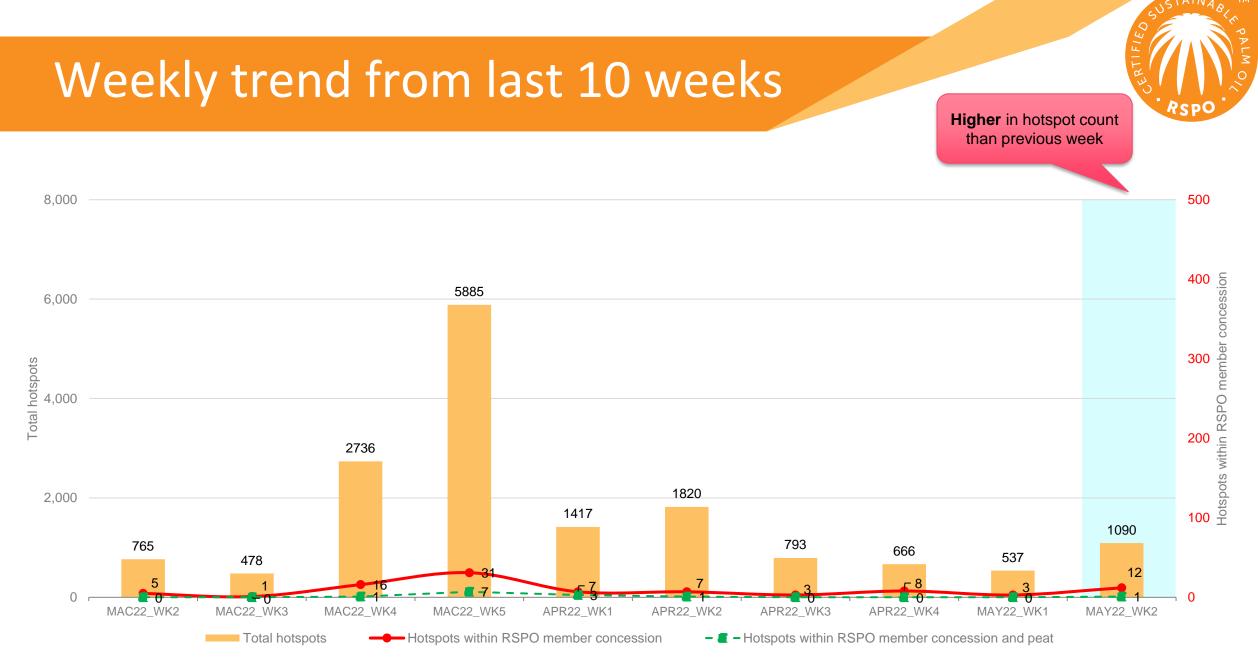
⁰⁹ May 2022 – 15 May 2022

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: 3rd week) as forecast

SPO



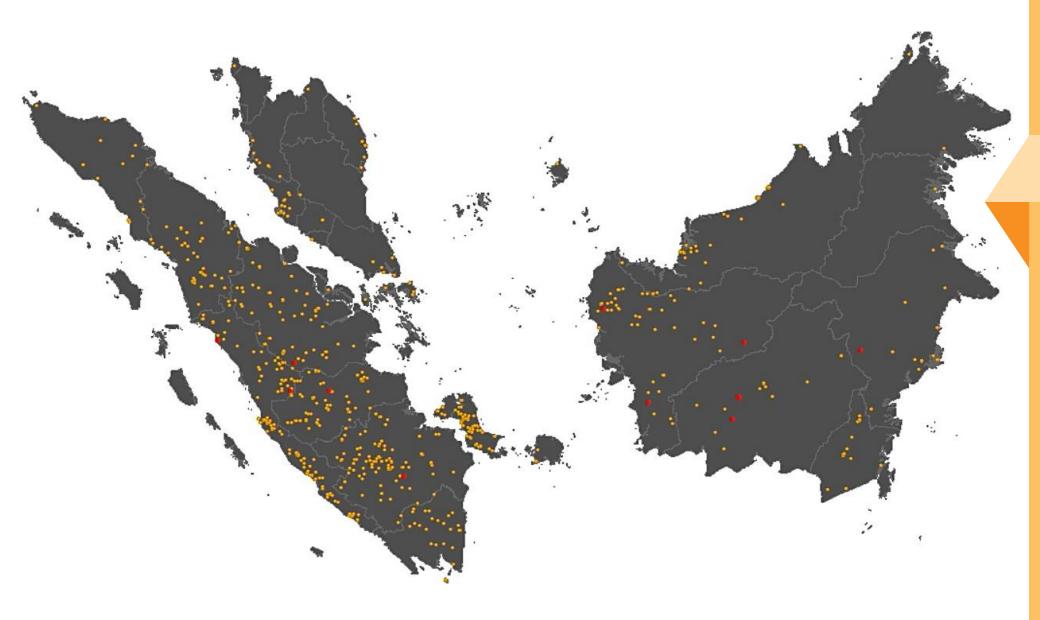


⁰⁹ May 2022 – 15 May 2022



Weekly Hotspot Map

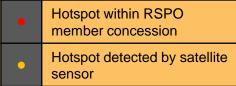
Malaysia & Indonesia (Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

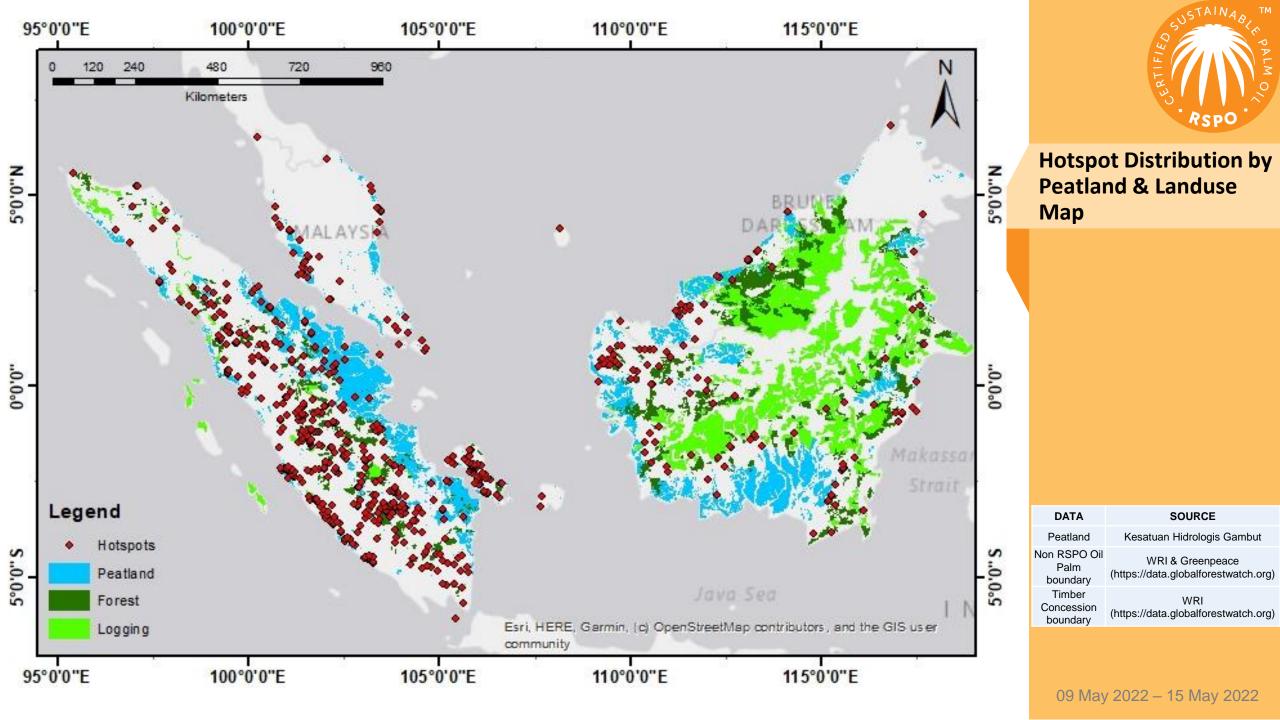


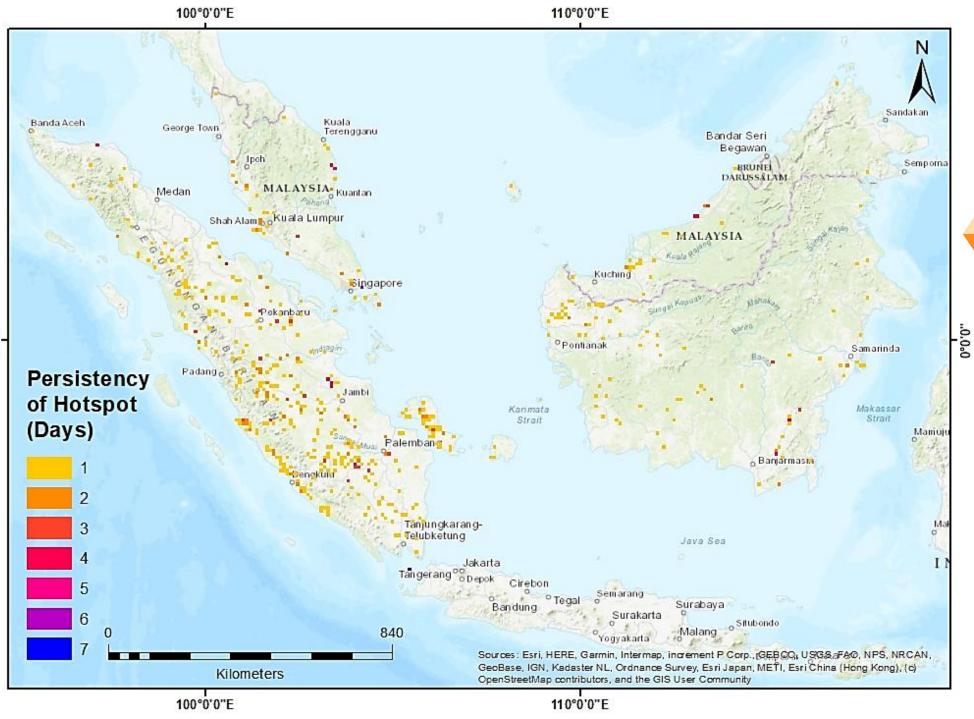


Hotspot Tabulation Map

Legend:









Hotspot Persistency Map

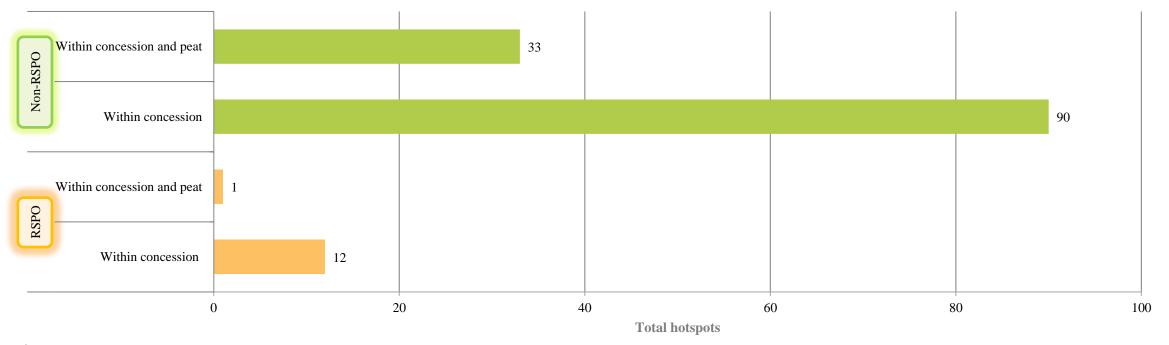
Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 09 May 2022 – 15 May 2022



MAY2022_WK02 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

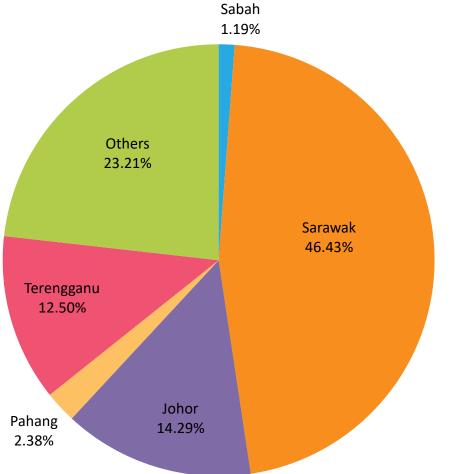
Palm Oil (RSPO)." As such the data probably overstates the extent of oil palm plantations in some cases, as there are many licenses granted and the oil palm plantation has not been developed. In other cases, it may understate the extent of plantations as it

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

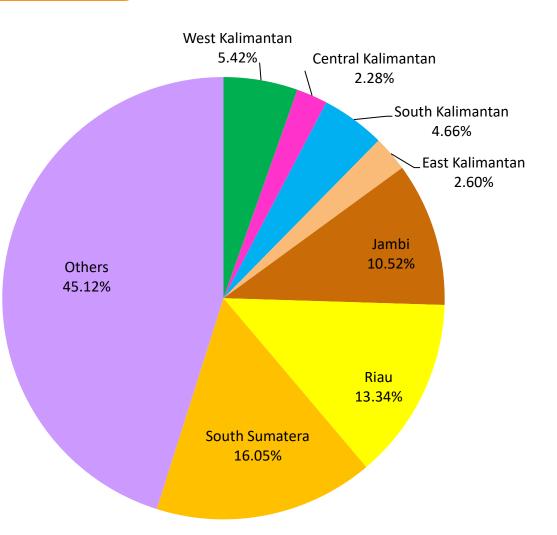
Distribution of Hotspots by State in Malaysia



State	Total	
Sabah	2	
Sarawak	78	
Johor	24	
Pahang	4	
Terengganu	21	
Others	39	
Total	168	

Distribution of Hotspots by Region in Indonesia

Region	Total		
West Kalimantan	50		
Central Kalimantan	21		
South Kalimantan	43		
East Kalimantan	24		
Jambi	97		
Riau	123		
South Sumatera	148		
Others	416		
Total	922		





Hotspots in RSPO members (State/Province)



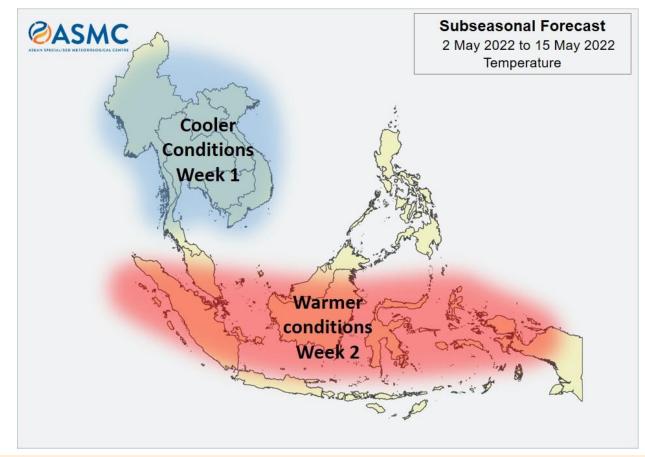
No. of Member/s	Date of Acquisition	District/Regency	Province/State	Country	No. of Hotspots
1	10-May-22	Ogan Ilir	South Sumatra	Indonesia	2
	10-May-22	Tebo	Jambi	Indonesia	
1	14-May-22	East Kotawaringin	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	3
	14-May-22	Agam	West Sumatra	Indonesia	
	15-May-22	South Solok	West Sumatra	Indonesia	
1	15-May-22	Ketapang	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	2
	15-May-22	East Kotawaringin	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	
1	15-May-22	West Kutai	East Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
1	15-May-22	Sintang	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
1	15-May-22	East Kotawaringin	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
1	15-May-22	Landak	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
1	15-May-22	Kuantan Singingi	Riau	Indonesia	1
8				Total Hotspots	12



ASEAN Weather Outlook

Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre

Regional Weather & Haze Outlook



The cooler temperatures were ease in Week 2, except for parts of Myanmar, in line with the wetter conditions predicted. While warmer than usual temperatures were over the equatorial region in Week 2.

Wet conditions are forecast to prevail over most of the ASEAN region in the coming days, subduing the overall hotspot activity in the region. However, brief periods of drier conditions are forecast over parts of Peninsular Malaysia in the coming days. The winds over the Mekong sub-region, Peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra are forecast to be strong and blow from the southwest or west.



In recent days, shower activities have increased over the Mekong sub-region. The showers have helped to improve the overall hotspot and haze situation, with localised hotspots and smoke haze observed over some parts of Myanmar, northern Thailand, and northern Laos. With rainy weather forecast to continue in the coming days, the hotspot and haze situation over the Mekong sub-region is expected to improve further.

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 and some part of Indonesia:
 - 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.



Find out more at www.rspo.org