Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2021

OCT2021_WK03 18 October– 24 October 2021 | 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

18 October – 24 October 2021

7.3.3

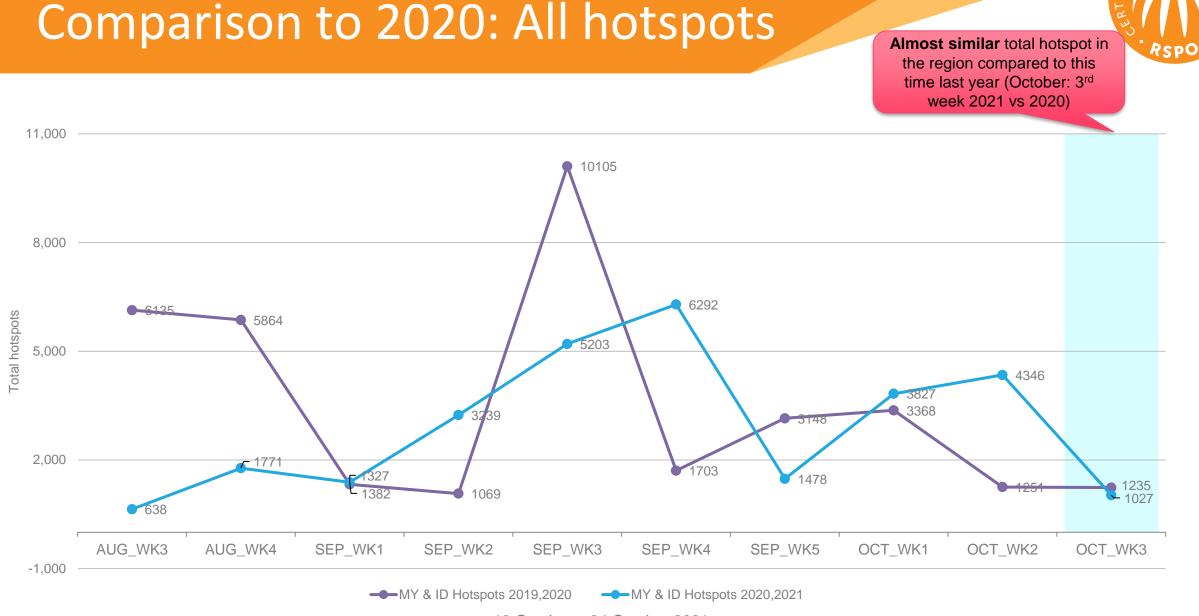
Criteria 7.3





Weekly Analysis

Comparison to 2020 trend Comparison to previous 10 weeks



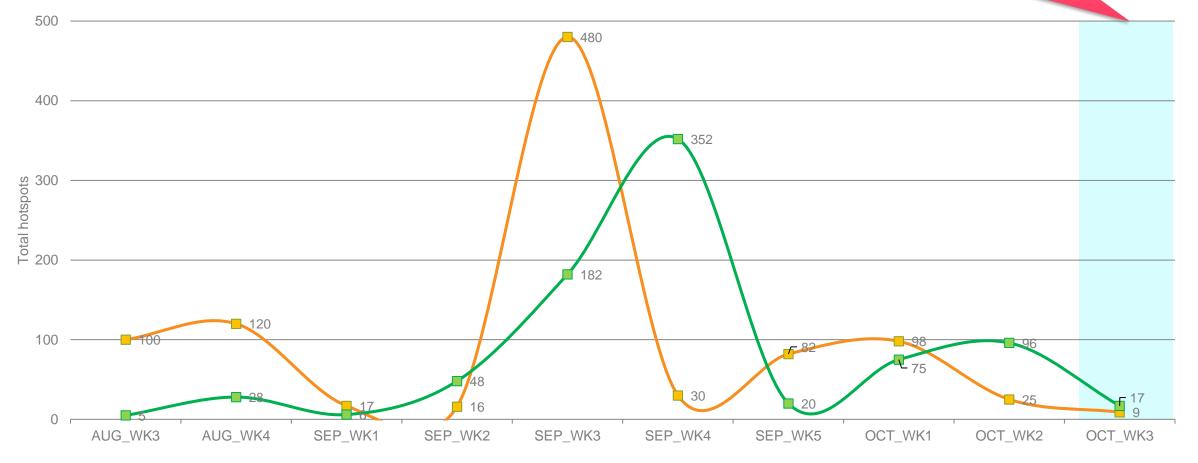
¹⁸ October – 24 October 2021

Comparison to 2020: Hotspot within RSPO Member Concession

Higher total hotspot in the region compared to this time last year (October: 3rd week 2021 vs 2020) RSPO

Hotspots within RSPO member concession (2020)

----- Hotspots within RSPO member concession (2021)



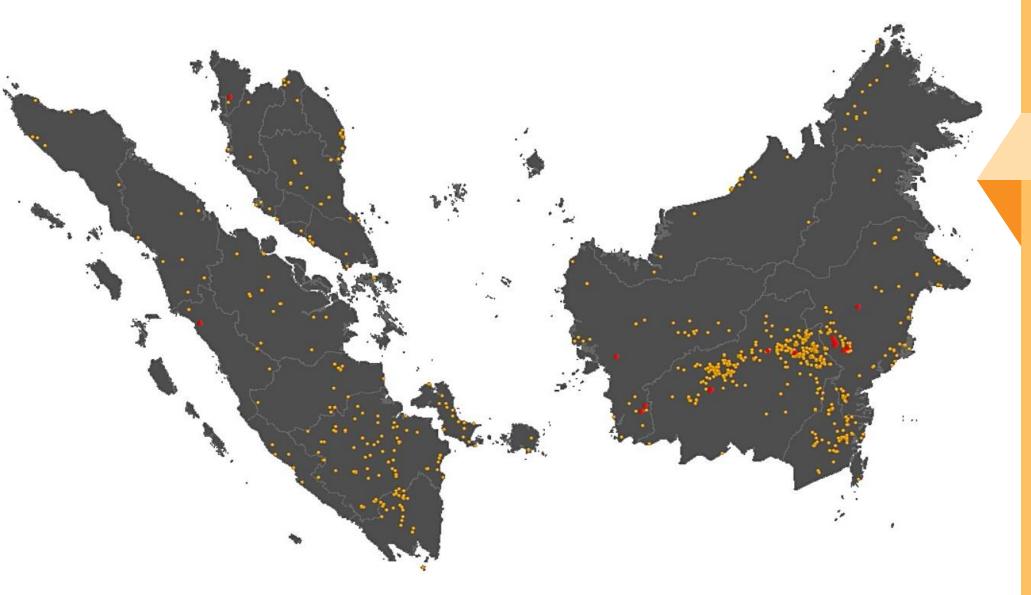


¹⁸ October – 24 October 2021



Weekly Hotspot Map

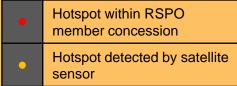
Malaysia & Indonesia (Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

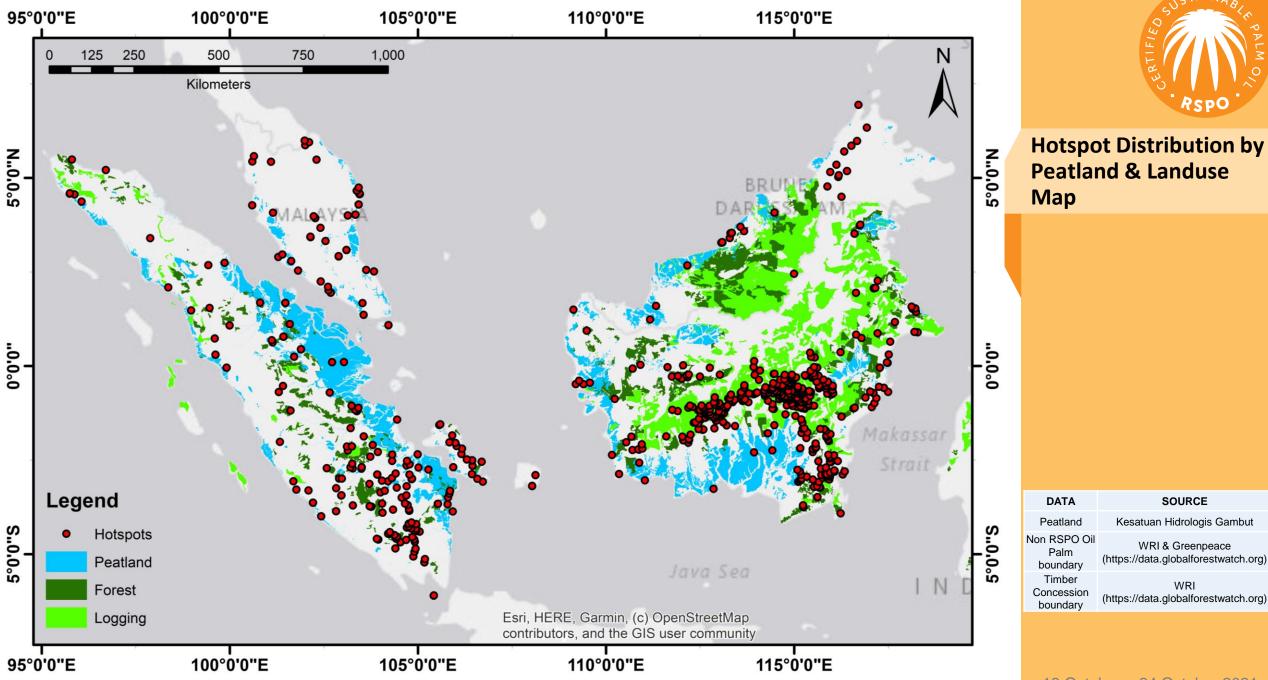


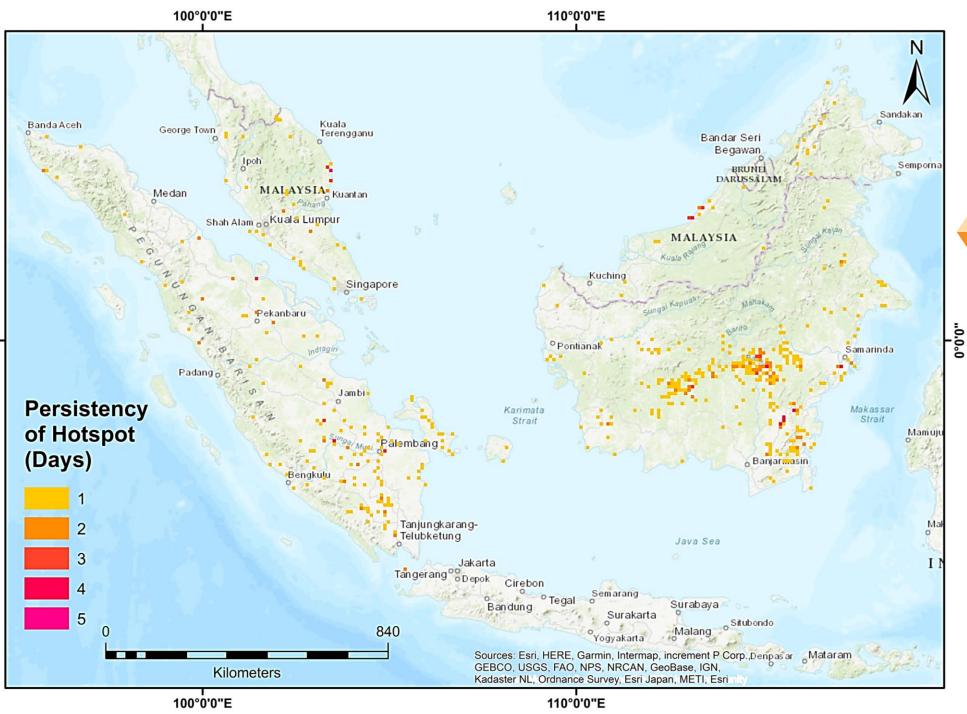


Hotspot Tabulation Map

Legend:









Hotspot Persistency Map

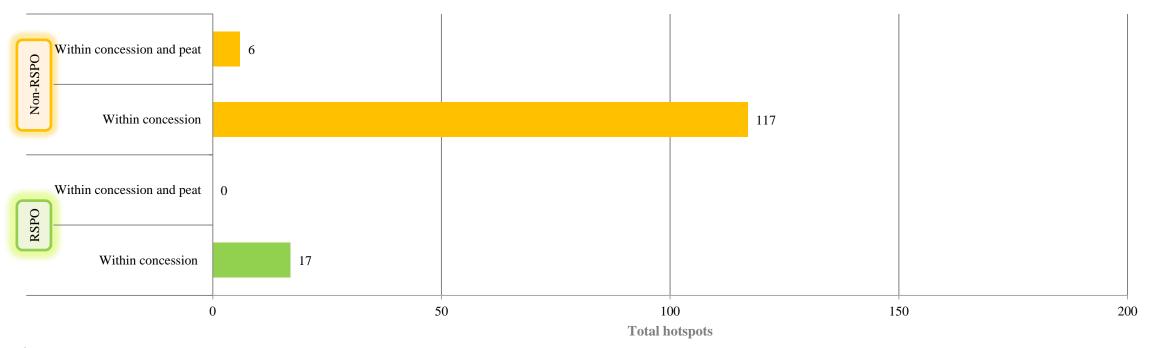
Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 18 October – 24 October 2021



OCT2021_WK03 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

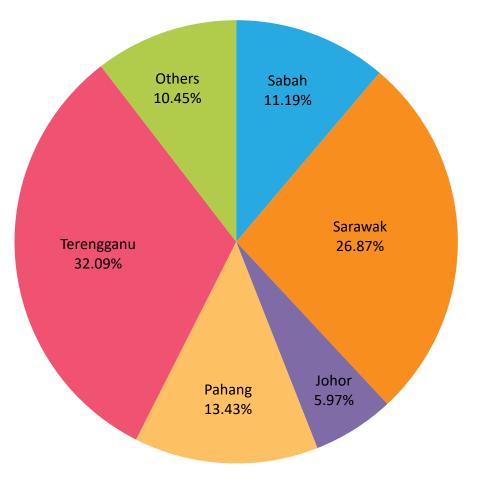
(appgis.dephut.go.id/appgis/kml.aspx), supplemented and updated by Greenpeace in several provinces with data gathered from provincial agencies (BPN/BAPPEDA) and corporate submissions, such as to the Roundtable on Sustainable Oil Palm (RSPO)."

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: ~ 2,300,000 ha

Distribution of Hotspots by State in Malaysia

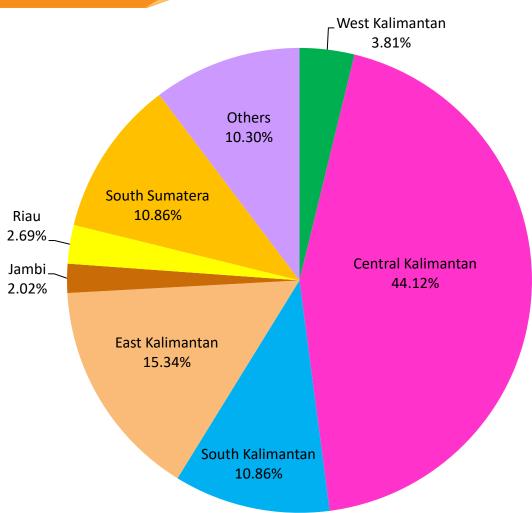


State	Total		
Sabah	15		
Sarawak	36		
Johor	8		
Pahang	18		
Terengganu	43		
Others	14		
Total	134		

Distribution of Hotspots by Region in **Indonesia**



Region	Total	
West Kalimantan	34	
Central Kalimantan	394	
South Kalimantan	97	
East Kalimantan	137	
Jambi	18	
Riau	24	
South Sumatera	97	
Others	92	
Total	893	



Hotspots in RSPO members



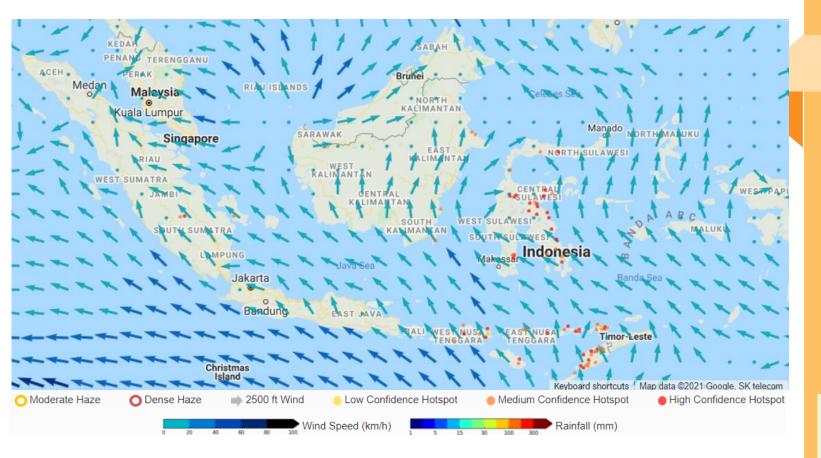
Group Name	Region/State	Country	No. of Hotspots
Bumitama Agri Limited	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
First Resources Limited	West Kalimantan & East Kalimantan	Indonesia	7
Genting Plantations Nusantara	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
Golden Agri-Resources Ltd	West Kalimantan & Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	2
Musim Mas Holdings	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
PT Perkebunan Nusantara VI	West Sumatra	Indonesia	1
REA Holdings Plc.	East Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
Sime Darby Plantation Berhad	Kedah	Malaysia	1
TSH Resources Berhad	East Kalimantan	Indonesia	2
		Total Hotspots	17



ASEAN Weather Outlook

Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre

Regional Weather & Haze Outlook



Third week of October remarks the end of dry season for the Southern ASEAN Region, shows by the increasing shower activities over this region. While over most of the Maritime Continent, wetter conditions are predicted in the next fortnight (18 – 31 October). In the third week of October, wetter conditions for the equatorial region and over Mainland Southeast Asia were apart from over western Mainland Southeast Asia.



In the coming days, the winds are forecast to be light and variable, signalling the inter-monsoon conditions. La Niña condition chances may develop over the next few months & above-normal rainfall is expected for most parts of the southern ASEAN region for the rest of the year which would help subdue the hotspot activities. Isolated hotspots and localised smoke plumes may however still occur during brief periods of dry weather.

Alert by RSPO



In the next two weeks the RSPO Secretariat would like to recommend the following:

To Growers:

- Provide a good management to encounter the raining season:
 - the highly risk of erosion may lead to landslide in the estate area
 - tendency of the road potholes which may require a cost for maintenance and repairing
- Heavy intensity of rainfall could result flood, which will decrease Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) yields.







Find out more at www.rspo.org