

# Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2023

**Week 1 - February 2023**

30 January – 05 February 2023  
*Malaysia & Indonesia*



# Overview



1. P&C 2018 & RSPO ISH Standard 2019 – Related Criteria
2. Weekly Analysis
  - i. Comparison to 2021/2022: All Hotspots in MY & ID
  - ii. Comparison to 2021/2022: Hotspots within RSPO Member Concession
  - iii. Weekly trend from the last 10 weeks
3. Weekly Hotspot Map
  - i. Hotspot Distribution Map
  - ii. Hotspot Distribution by Peatlands and Landuse Map
  - iii. Hotspot Persistency Map
4. Hotspots for Week 1 - February 2023
  - i. RSPO vs. non-RSPO member comparison
  - ii. Hotspots Distribution by States/Region
  - iii. Hotspots in RSPO members (State/Province)
5. ASEAN Weather Outlook

# RSPO Principles & Criteria 2018

## 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

# RSPO ISH Standard 2019

## Related Criteria

Smallholders complete training on best management practices (BMPs) for peat. The group has an **action plan to minimise risk of fire**, to apply BMPs for planting on peat and manage water systems in the certification unit.

4.4 MSA

Criteria 4.4

Smallholders **implement** the group's **action plan based on BMPs**, including **fire** and water management, and monitoring of subsidence rate for existing planting on peat.

4.4 MSA

Criteria 4.4

**Fire is not used** on the oil palm plot **for preparing land** or for **pest control**, nor open fire for **waste management** on the farm.

4.6 E,  
4.6 MSA,  
4.6 MSB

Criteria 4.6



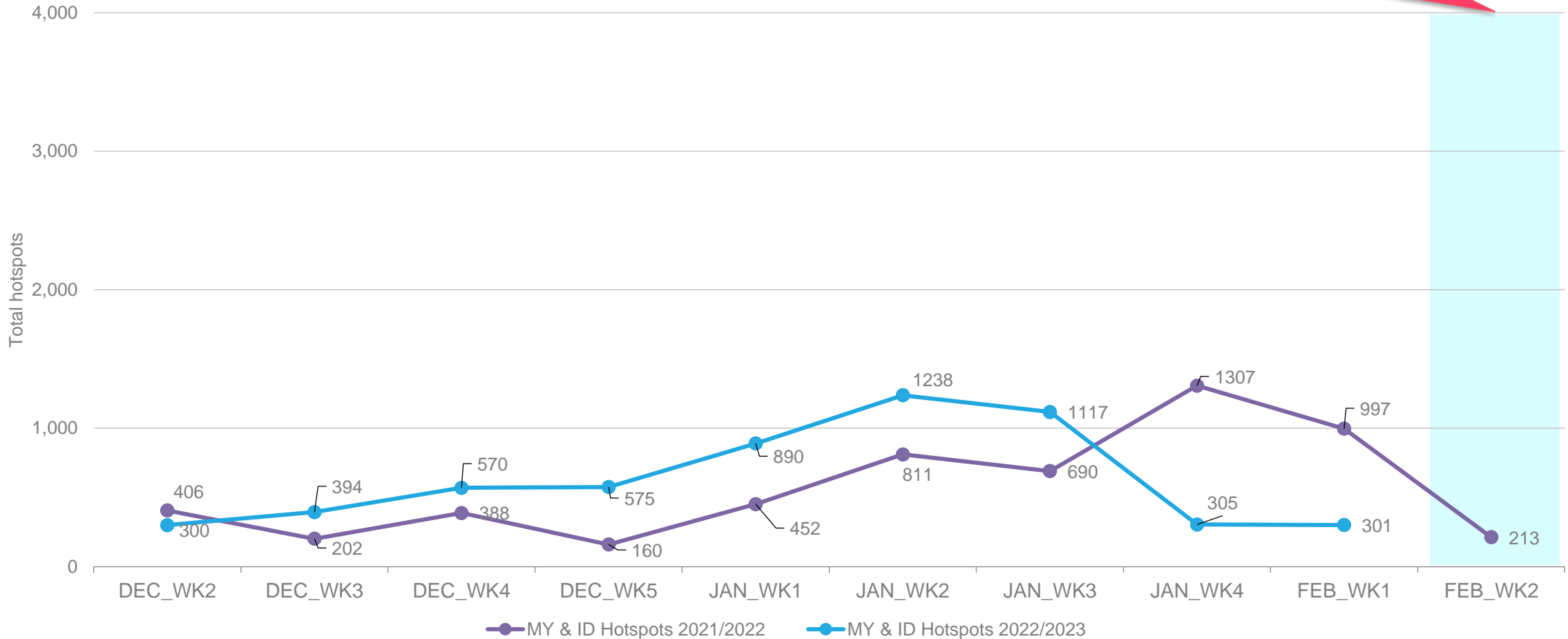
# Weekly Analysis

Comparison to 2021/2022 trend  
Comparison to previous 10 weeks

# Comparison to 2021/2022: All hotspots



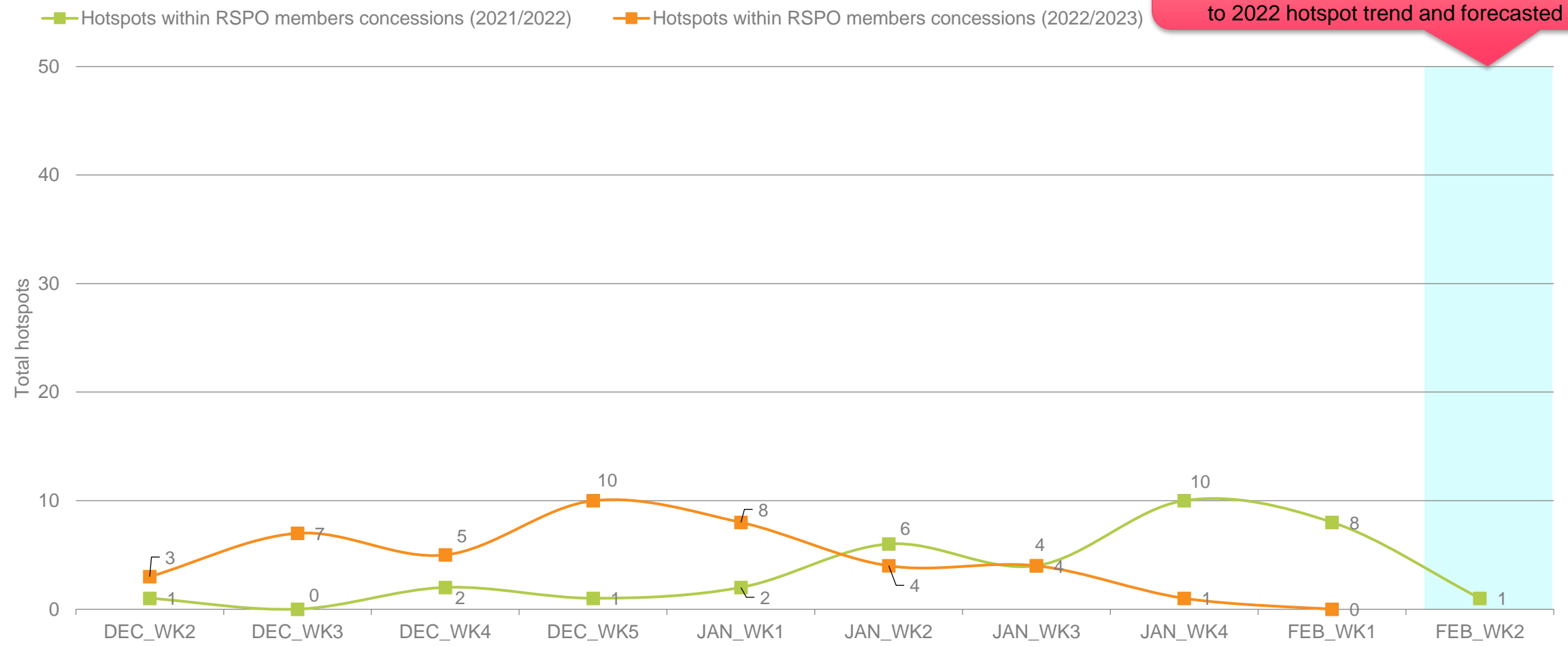
The number of hotspots for next week (February 2023: week 2) is predicted to be **decrease** in the region as compared to 2022 hotspot trend and forecasted



# Comparison to 2021/2022: Hotspot within RSPO Members Concessions



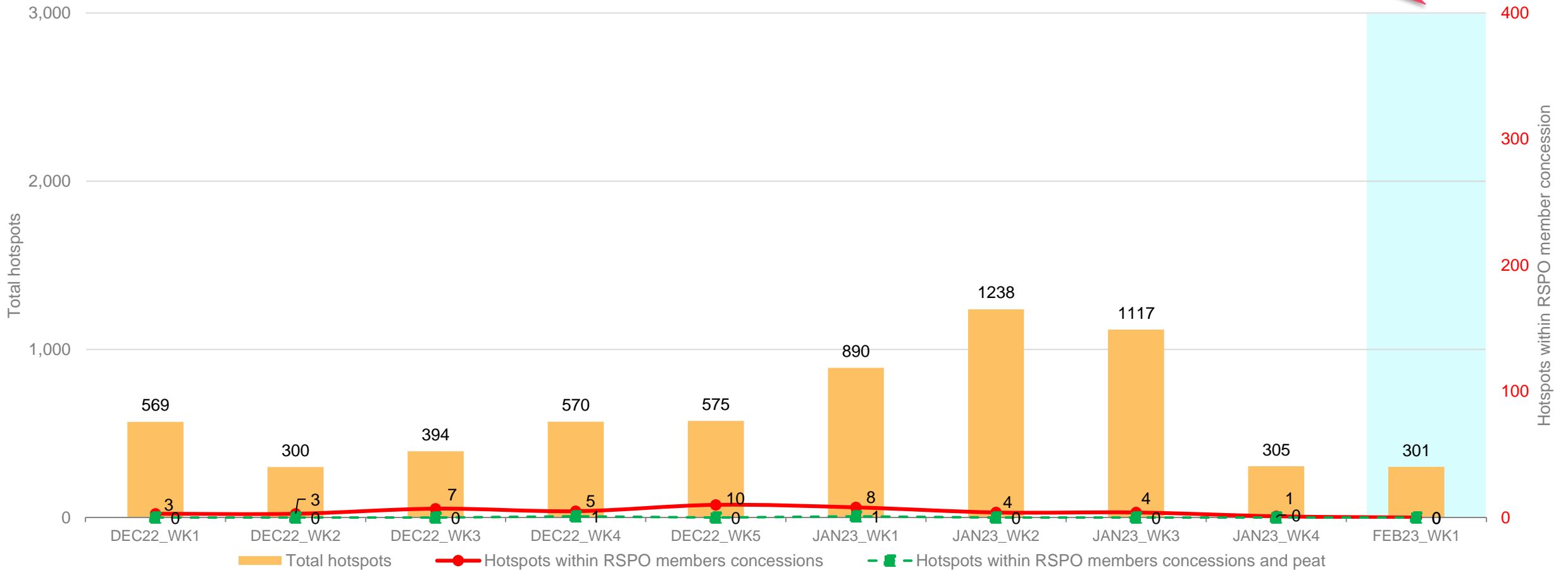
The number of hotspots within RSPO member is expected to be **similar** for next week (February 2023: week 2) as compared to 2022 hotspot trend and forecasted



# Weekly trend from last 10 weeks



Slightly lower in hotspot count than previous week



30 January 2023 – 05 February 2023





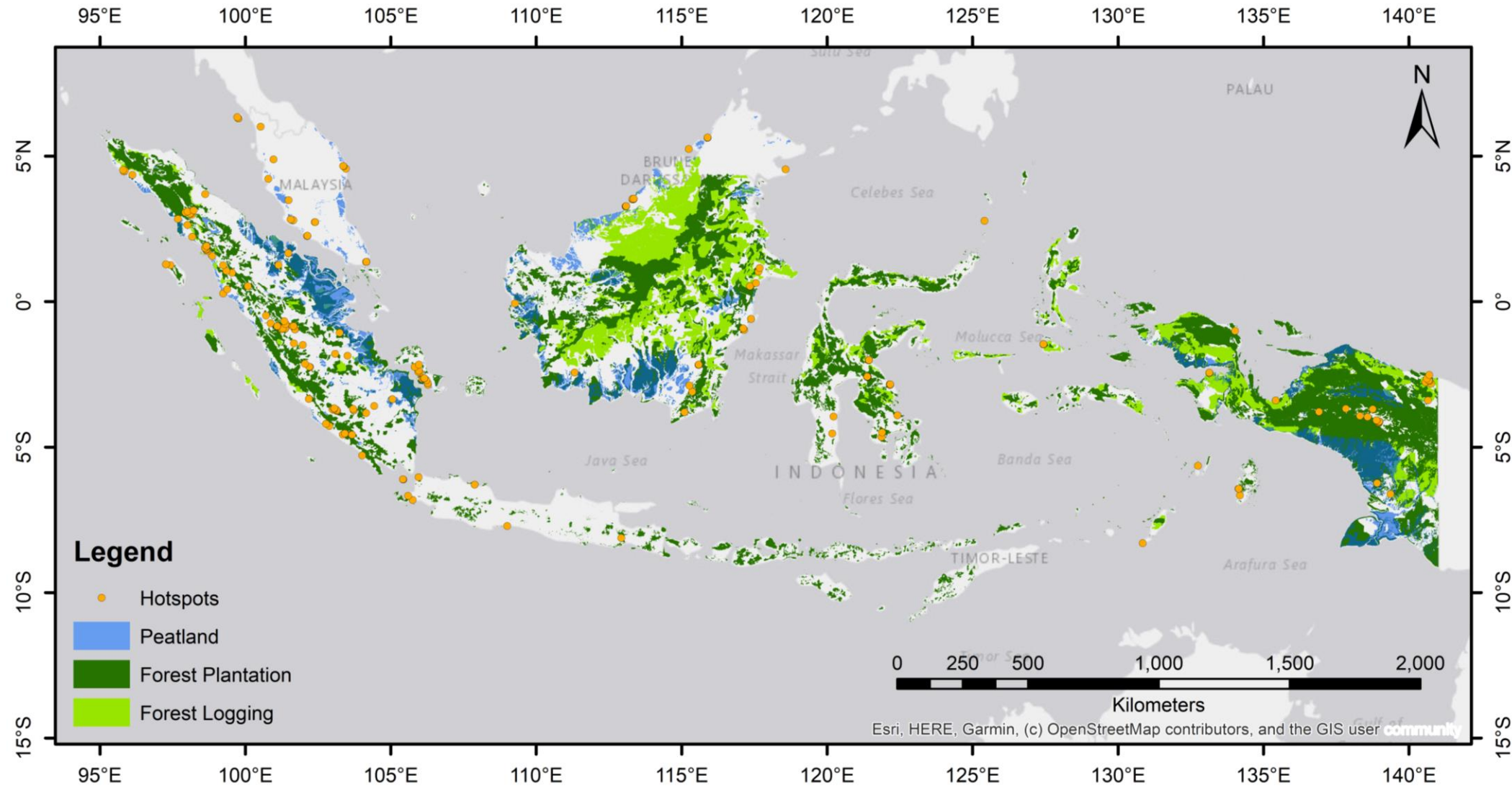
# Weekly Hotspot Map

Malaysia & Indonesia

30 January 2023 – 05 February 2023



## Hotspot Distribution by Peatland & Landuse Map

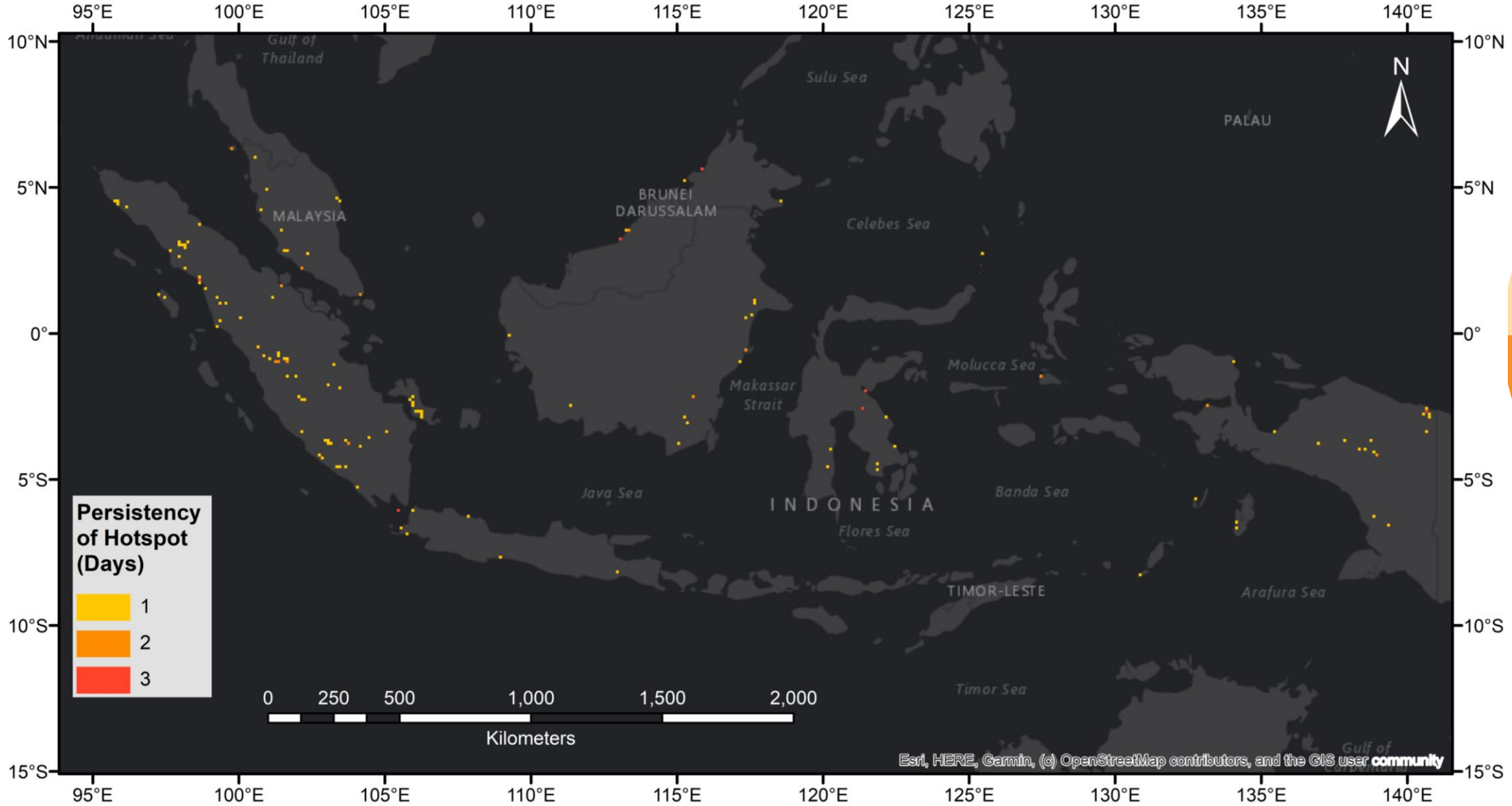


DATA	SOURCE
Hotspots	NASA FIRMS ( <a href="https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/active_fire">https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/active_fire</a> )
Peatland	World Resources Institute. "Peat lands". Accessed through Global Forest Watch on 17/11/2022. <a href="http://www.globalforestwatch.org">www.globalforestwatch.org</a>
Forest Plantation	"Wood fibre concessions." Accessed through Global Forest Watch on 17/11/2022. <a href="http://www.globalforestwatch.org">www.globalforestwatch.org</a>
Forest Logging	"Managed forest concessions." Accessed through Global Forest Watch on 17/11/2022. <a href="http://www.globalforestwatch.org">www.globalforestwatch.org</a>

30 January 2023 – 05 February 2023



# Hotspot Persistency Map



Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 30 January 2023 – 05 February 2023

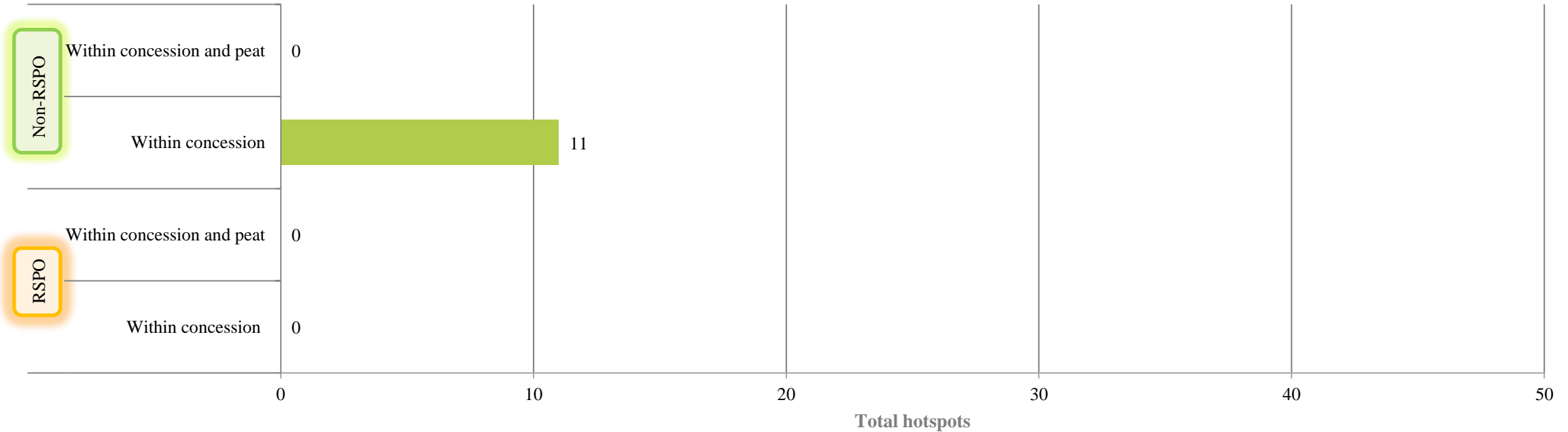
30 January 2023 – 05 February 2023



# **Week 1 - February 2023 Hotspot**

**Malaysia & Indonesia**

# RSPO vs non-RSPO comparison



Non-RSPO oil palm concession location data was derived from oil palm concessions dataset accessed through Global Forest Watch on 17/11/2022. [www.globalforestwatch.org](http://www.globalforestwatch.org). The website states that this layer is a compilation of concession data from various countries and sources. The quality of these data can vary depending on the source. This layer may not include all existing concessions in a country, and the location of certain concessions can be inaccurate.

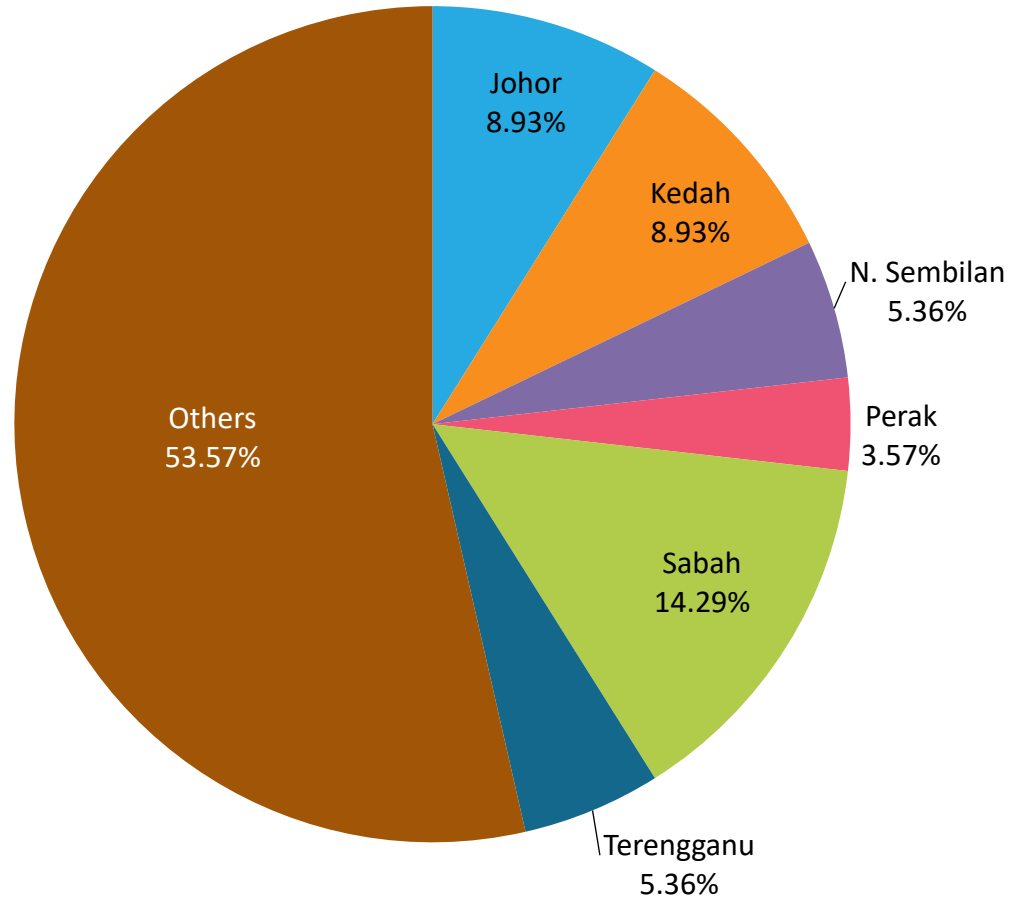
As such the data probably overstates the extent of oil palm plantations in some cases, as there are many licenses granted and the oil palm plantation has not been developed. In other cases, it may understate the extent of plantations as it does not take into account smallholders. Nevertheless, this appears 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: ~ 4,800,000 ha

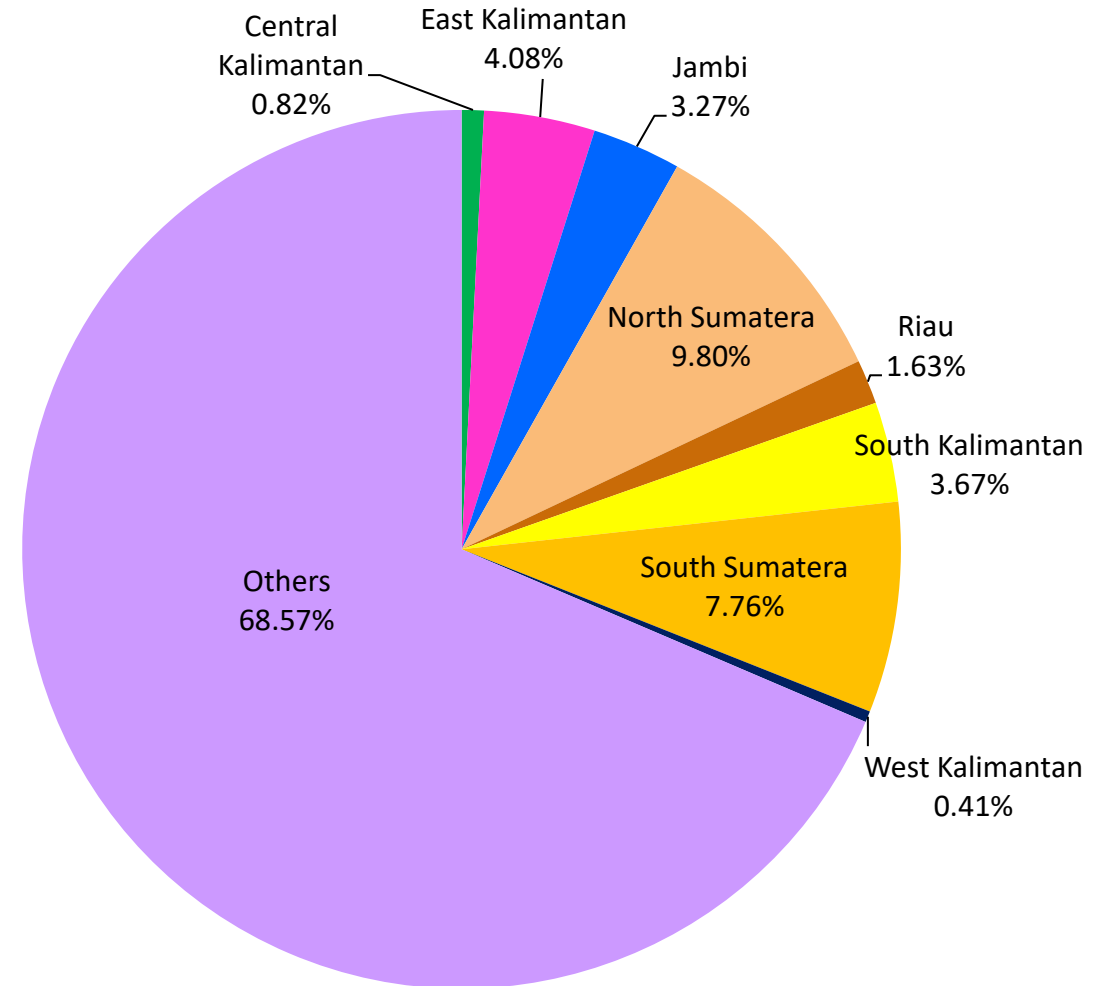
# Distribution of Hotspots by State in Malaysia



STATE	TOTAL
Johor	5
Kedah	5
N. Sembilan	3
Pahang	0
Perak	2
Sabah	8
Terengganu	3
Others	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>

# Distribution of Hotspots by Region in Indonesia

REGION	TOTAL
Central Kalimantan	2
East Kalimantan	10
Jambi	8
North Sumatera	24
Riau	4
South Kalimantan	9
South Sumatera	19
West Kalimantan	1
Others	168
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>





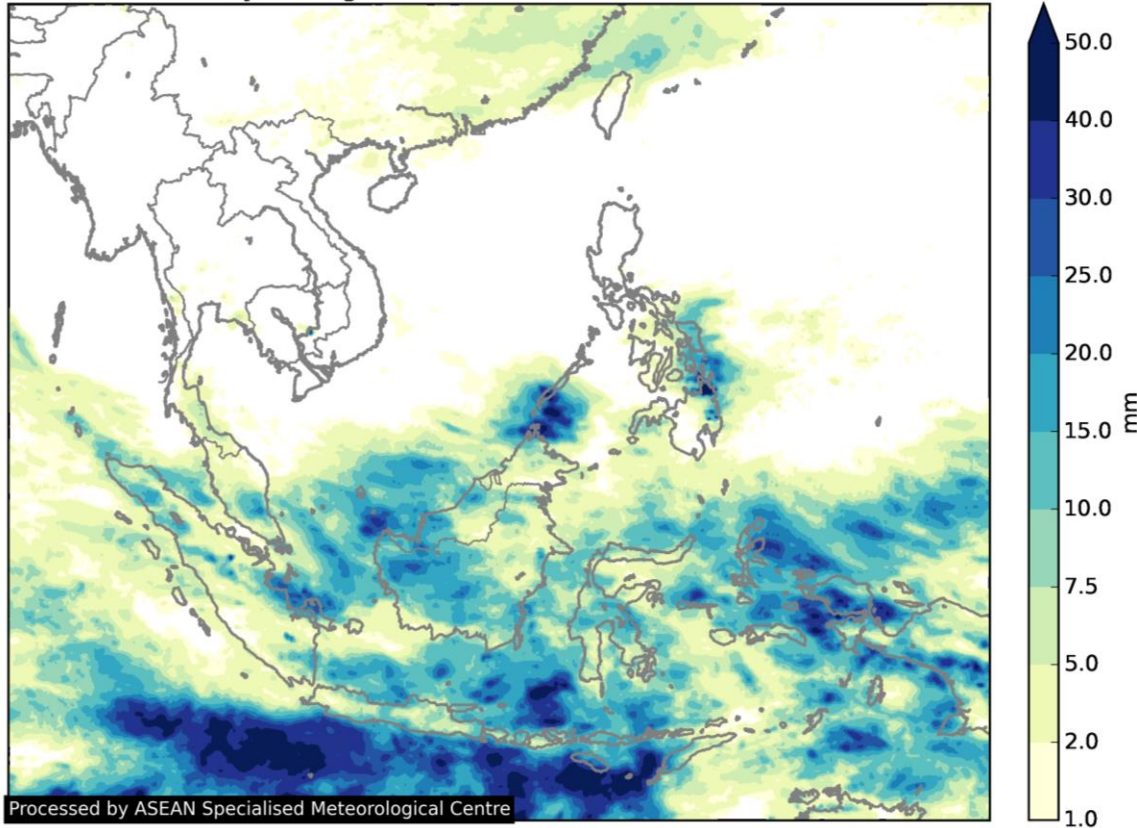
# ASEAN Weather Outlook

*Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre*



# Regional Weather & Haze Outlook

GsMaP Daily Average Rainfall from 2023-01-30 to 2023-02-05



Processed by 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** Significant and persistent hotspot activities with widespread moderate to dense smoke haze observed over 2 or more consecutive days; dry weather persisting; and prevailing winds blowing towards ASEAN countries.

In recent days, prevailing dry weather conditions over the Mekong sub-region have resulted in an increase in hotspot activities.

Dry weather conditions are forecast to continue over the Mekong sub-region in the coming weeks, with prevailing winds likely to blow from the northeast or east. Under these conditions, the hotspot and smoke haze situation could worsen with an increased risk of transboundary smoke haze development.

The weather continued to be dry over the Mekong sub-region. Unhealthy to very unhealthy air quality levels were reported by several stations in the northern, northeastern and central parts of the sub-region. For the southern ASEAN region, hotspot activity remained generally subdued under the prevailing rainy weather. Dry conditions are forecast across the Mekong sub-region in the coming days, and wet weather is likely to persist in other parts of the ASEAN region. The persistent dry weather in the Mekong sub-region may result in an increased risk of hotspot and smoke haze development, especially in the northern and central parts of the sub-region

# Alert by RSPO:

For the following week, RSPO Secretariat would like to recommend the following measures to Members:



## Dry Season Area

(Northern ASEAN region; especially at Mekong sub-region)

- Please alert to the Fire Danger Rating System (FDRS) indicator board especially in the fire prone 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
- Minimize outdoor activities and stay hydrated if the haze season occurred
- If haze occurred, wear respirator mask if outdoor activities is necessary.



Integrated Fire Management  
Training conducted by PT Austindo  
PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Agri

## Wet Weather Area

(as forecast for Southern ASEAN region)

- 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.
- Stay inside during thunderstorms and blizzards. Stay off the landline phone and computer during a storm.
- Wear appropriate rain gear for employees working in the rain

Background image:  
Fire fighting in action conducted by Daabon Group



**Find out more at**  
**[www.rspo.org](http://www.rspo.org)**