

Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2022

OCT2022_WK04

24 October 2022 – 30 October 2022
Malaysia & Indonesia



Overview



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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

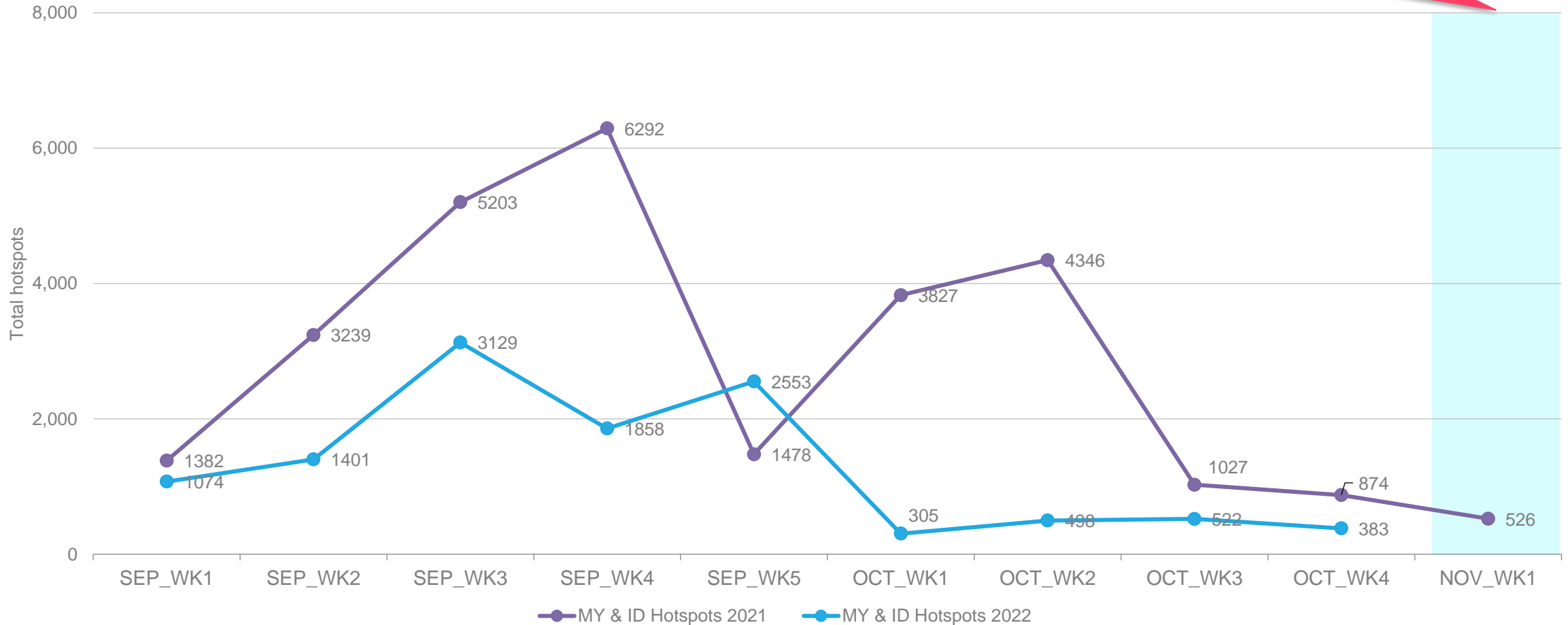
Comparison to 2021 trend
Comparison to previous 10 weeks

24 October 2022 – 30 October 2022

Comparison to 2021: All hotspots



The number of hotspots for next week (Nov 2022: 1st week) is predicted to be **decrease** in the region as compared to 2021 hotspot trend and forecasted

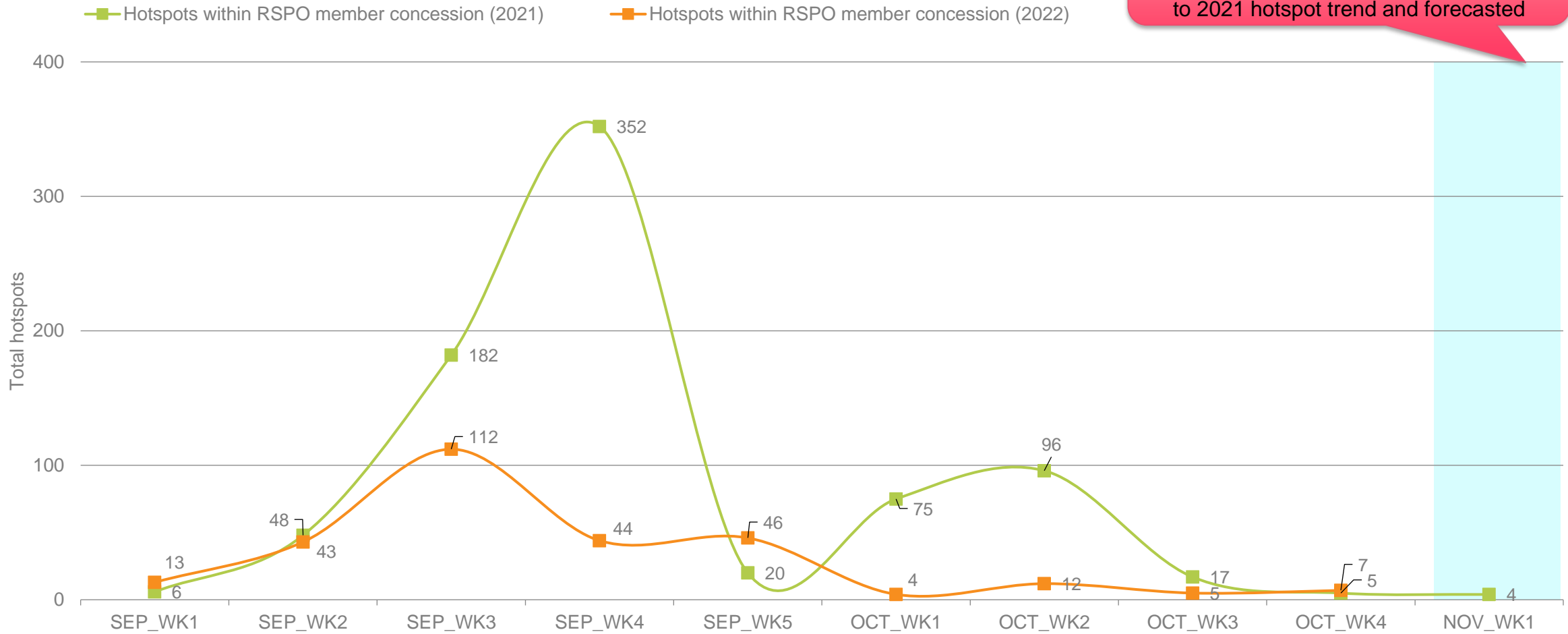


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Comparison to 2021: Hotspot within RSPO Member Concession



The number of hotspots within RSPO member is expected to be **lower** for next week (Nov 2022: 1st week) as compared to 2021 hotspot trend and forecasted

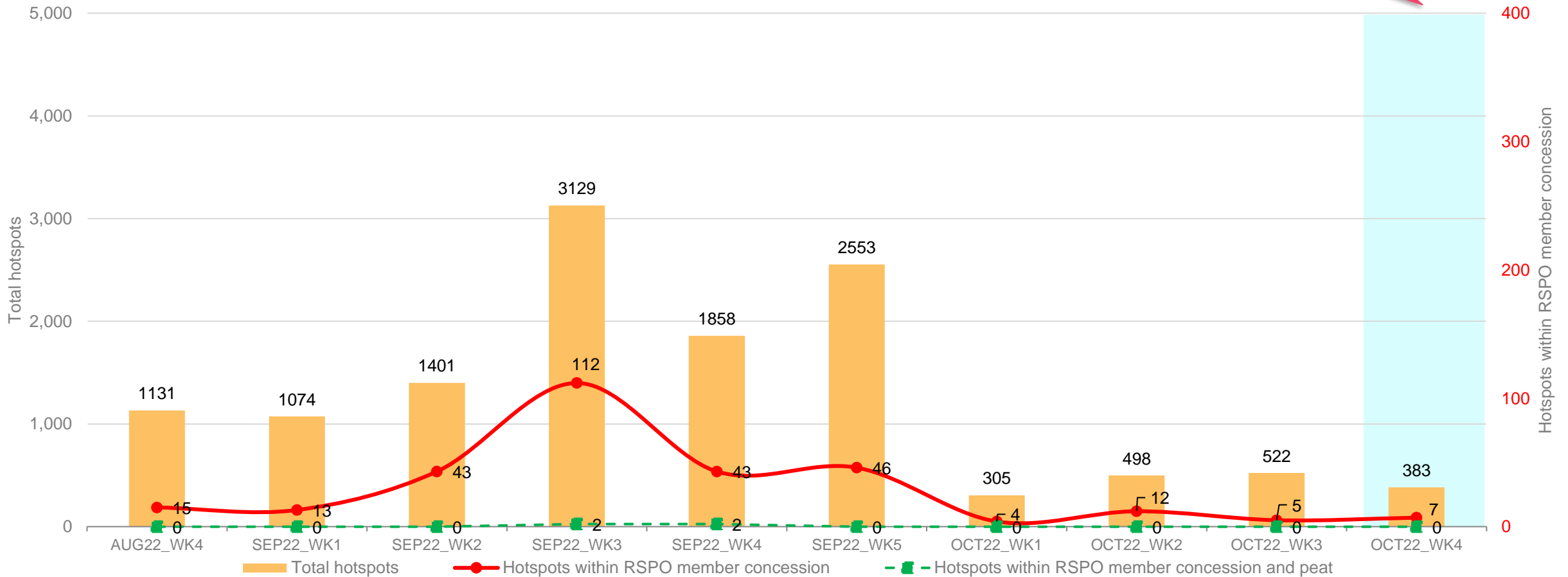


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Weekly trend from last 10 weeks



Lower in hotspot count than previous week



24 October 2022 – 30 October 2022



Weekly Hotspot Map



Malaysia & Indonesia
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

24 October 2022 – 30 October 2022

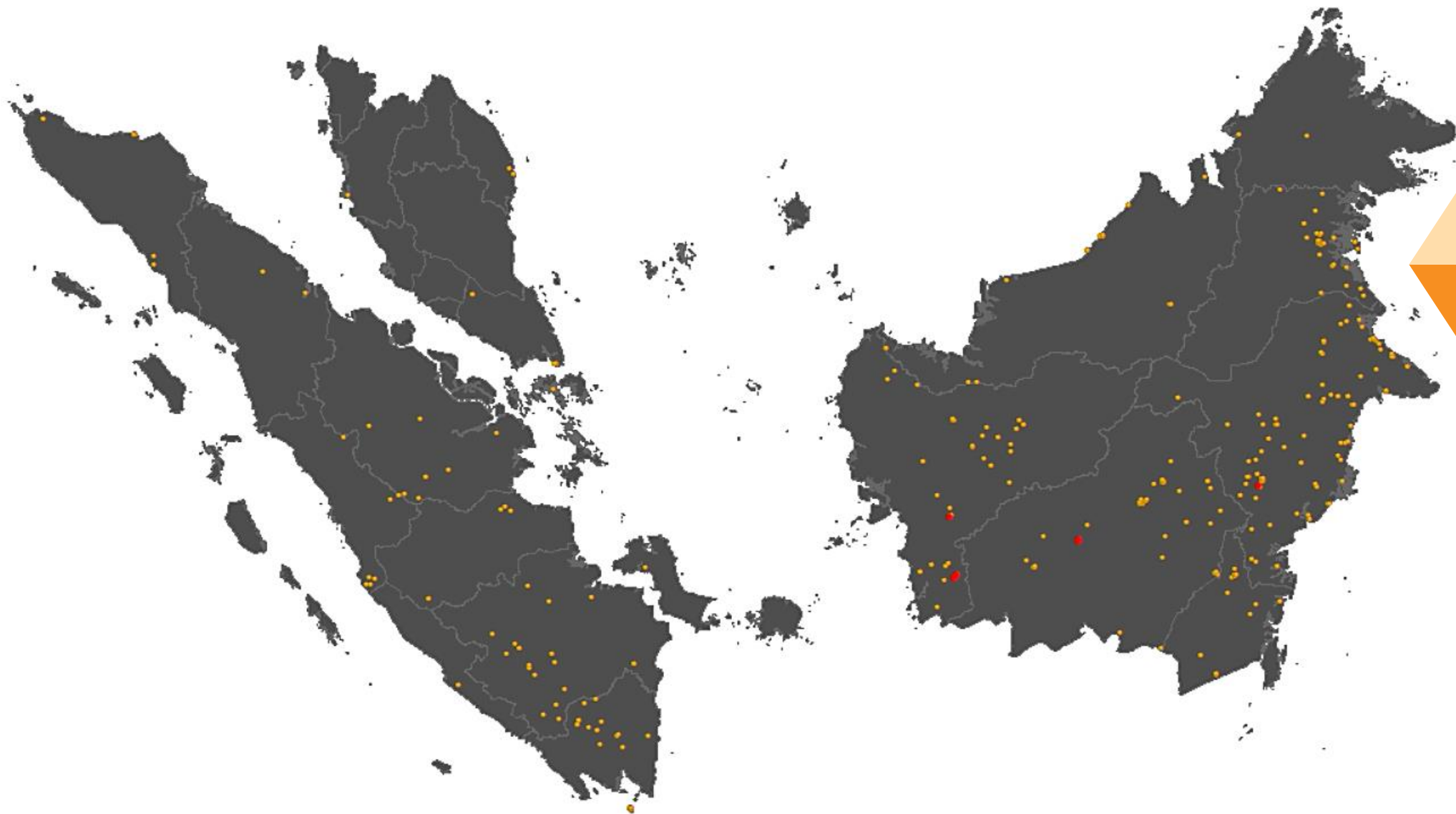


Hotspot Tabulation Map

Legend:

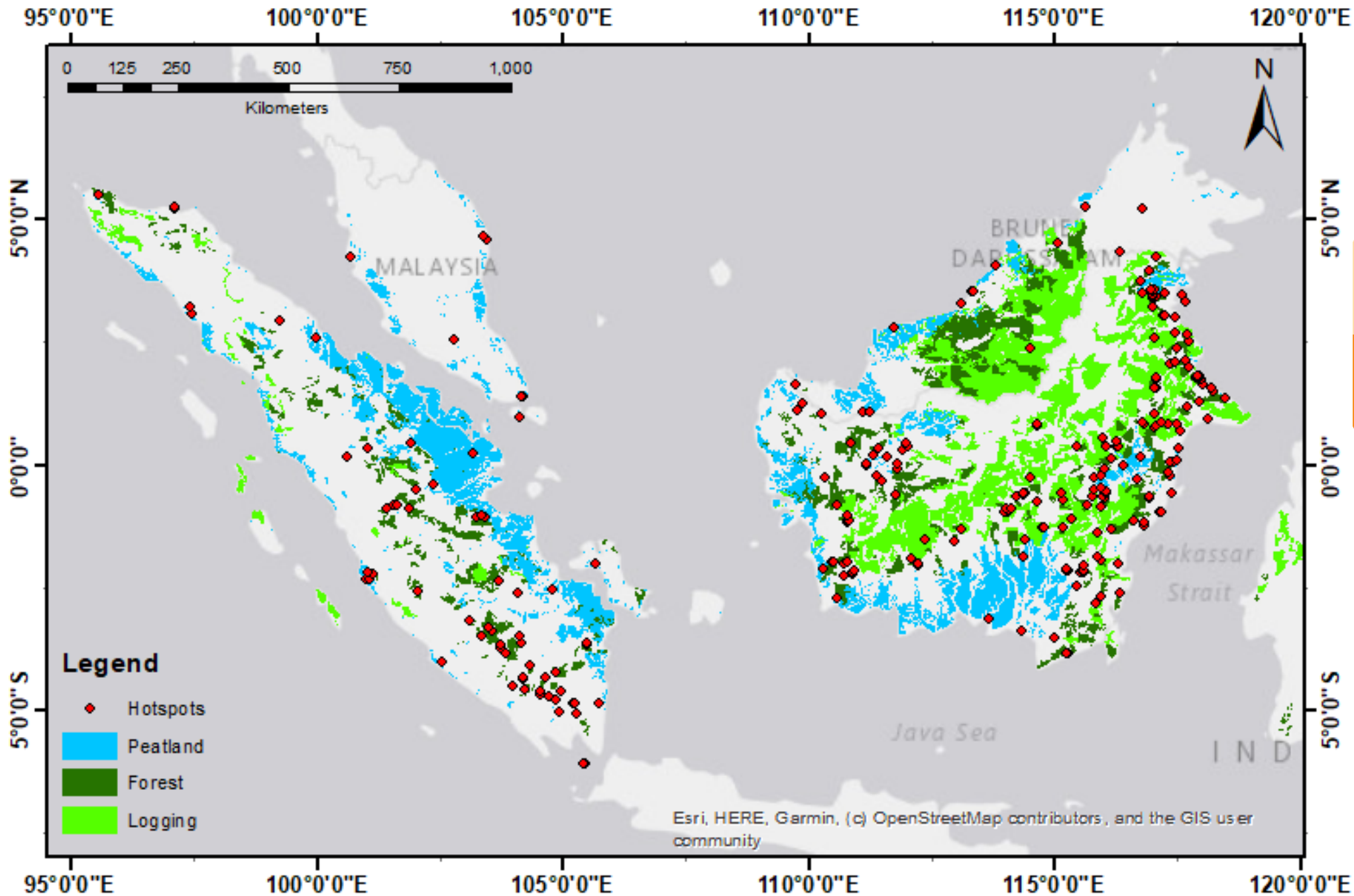
	Hotspot within RSPO member concession
	Hotspot detected by satellite sensor

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Hotspot Distribution by Peatland & Landuse Map

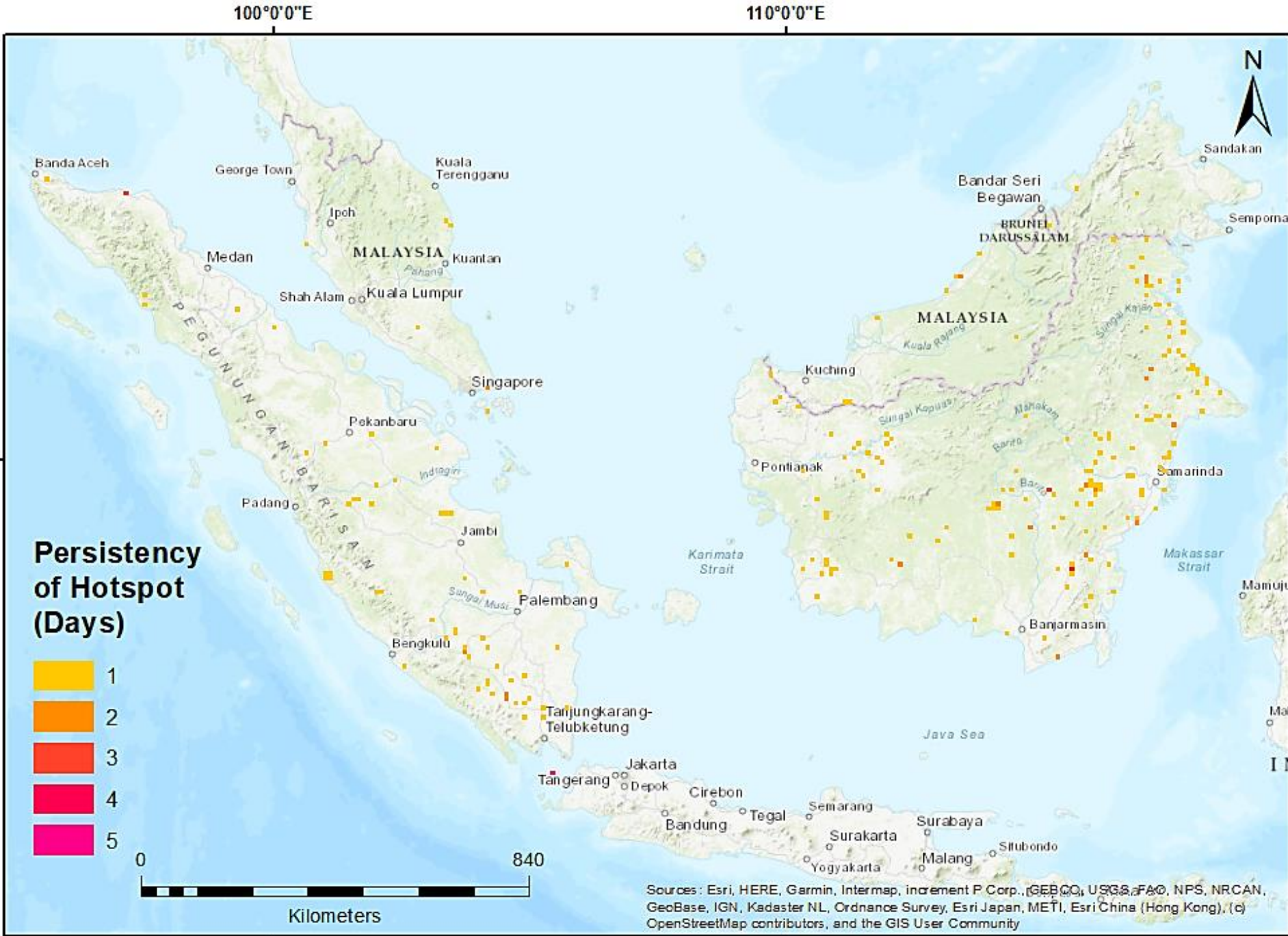


DATA	SOURCE
Peatland	Kesatuan Hidrologis Gambut
Non RSPO Oil Palm boundary	WRI & Greenpeace (https://data.globalforestwatch.org)
Timber Concession boundary	WRI (https://data.globalforestwatch.org)

24 October 2022 – 30 October 2022



Hotspot Persistency Map



Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 24 October 2022 – 30 October 2022

24 October 2022 – 30 October 2022

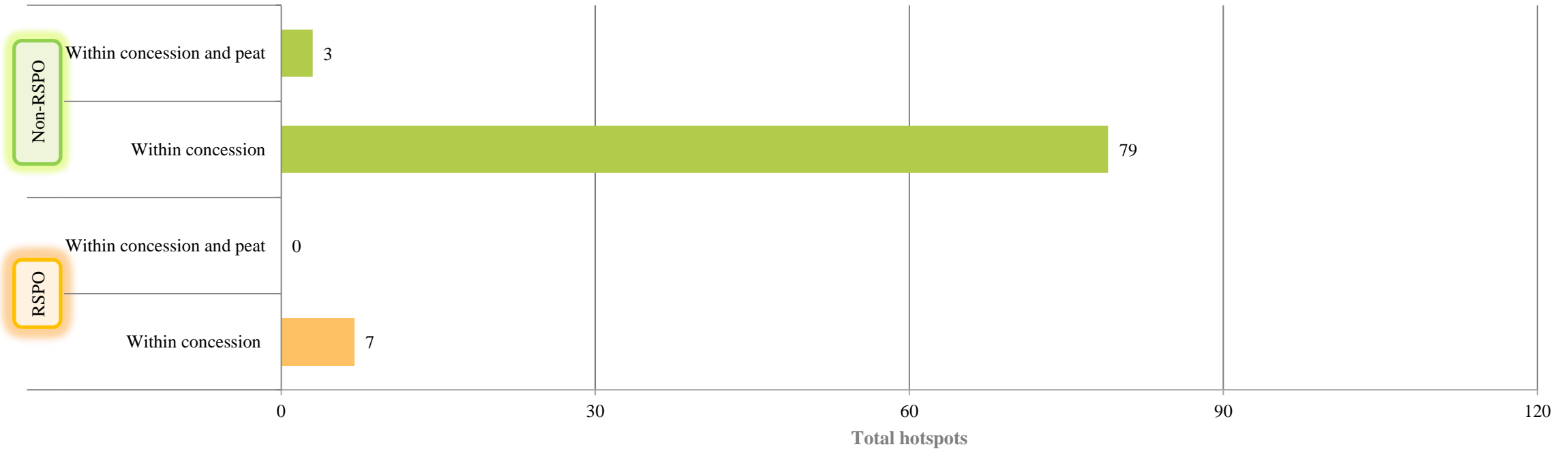


OCT2022_WK04 Hotspot

Malaysia & Indonesia
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

24 October 2022 – 30 October 2022

RSPO vs non-RSPO comparison



* Non RSPO Oil Palm Concession location data was derived from data downloaded 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)."

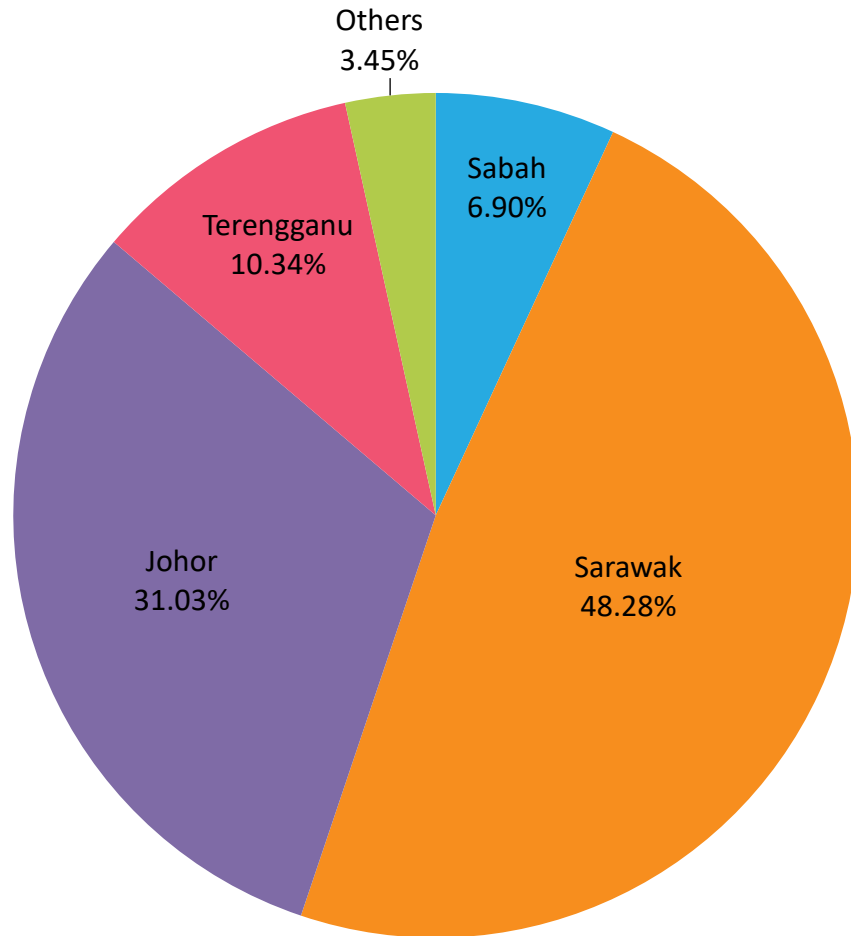
As such the data probably overstates the extent of oil palm plantations in some cases, as there are many licenses granted and the oil palm plantation has not been developed. In other cases, it may understate the extent of plantations as it does not take into account smallholders. Nevertheless, this appears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

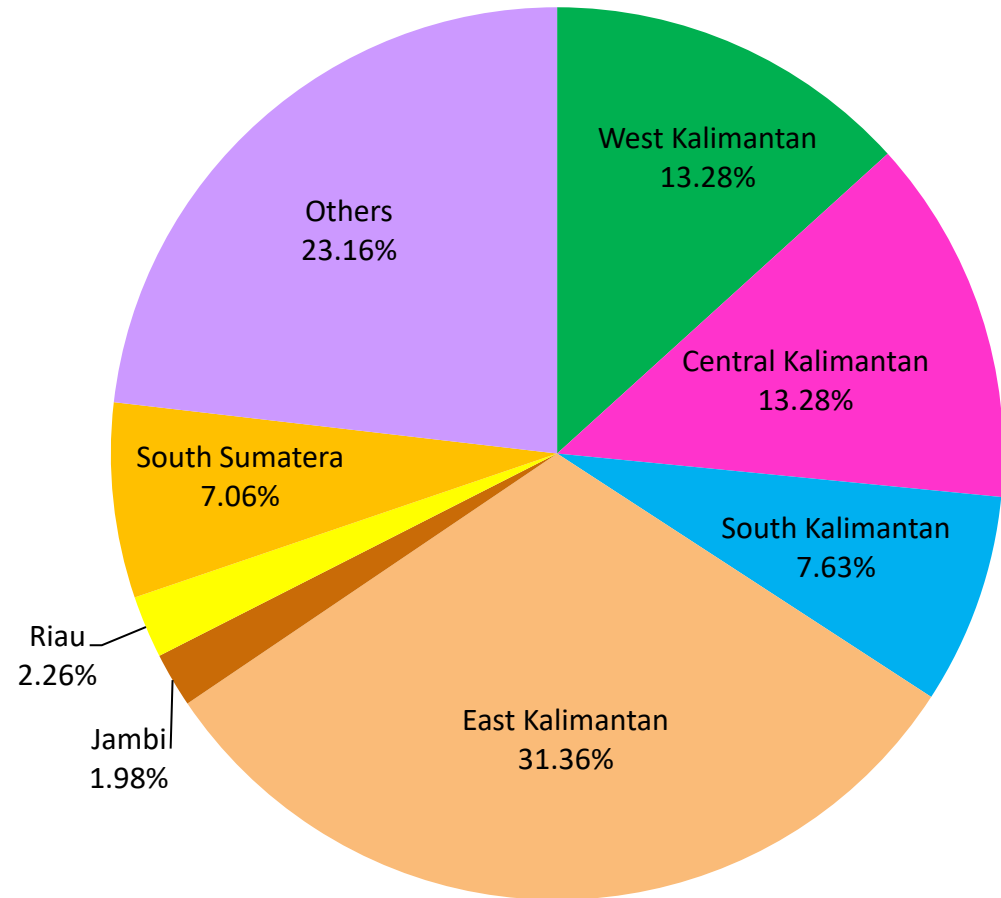


STATE	TOTAL
Sabah	2
Sarawak	14
Johor	9
Pahang	0
Terengganu	3
Others	1
Total	29



Distribution of Hotspots by Region in Indonesia

REGION	TOTAL
West Kalimantan	47
Central Kalimantan	47
South Kalimantan	27
East Kalimantan	111
Jambi	7
Riau	8
South Sumatera	25
Others	82
Total	354



Hotspots in RSPO members (State/Province)



No. of Member/s	Date of Acquisition	District/Regency	Province/State	Country	No. of Hotspots	Total no. of Hotspots
1	25-Oct-22	Katingan	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	2	2
1	30-Oct-22	Ketapang	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
1	30-Oct-22	Ketapang	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	3	3
1	30-Oct-22	West Kutai	East Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
4				Total Hotspots		7



ASEAN Weather Outlook

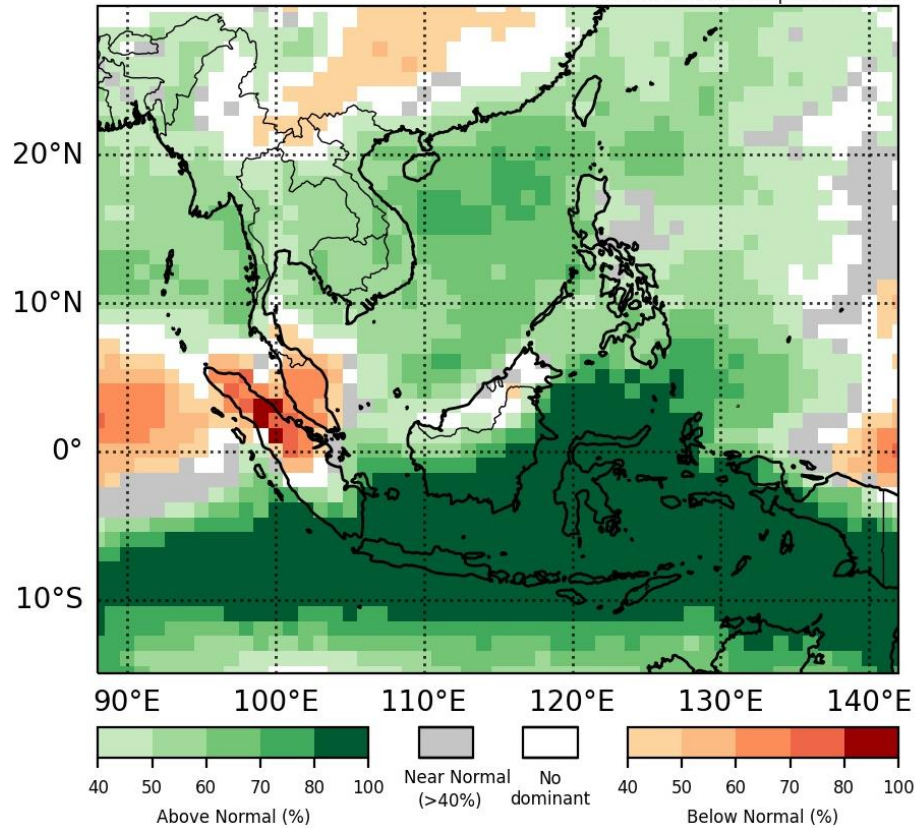
Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre

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Regional Weather & Haze Outlook

October 2022 Rainfall Tercile Summary, ECMWF/Met Office/NCEP
Initial condition 1 September 2022



Alert Level

- **LEVEL 0** Stay vigilant.
- **LEVEL 1** Dry season for the Southern 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 the past week, there have been widespread showers over most parts of the southern ASEAN region which has helped to subdue the overall hotspot activity in the region and no significant smoke haze was observed from satellite imagery.

As the prevailing wet weather is forecast to persist over the southern ASEAN region in the coming days, the hotspot activity is expected to remain subdued

Wet weather was observed over most parts of the ASEAN region except for Java, Kalimantan and the northern and central parts of the Mekong sub-region. Rainfall was intense and widespread over the Philippines due to Tropical Storm Nalgae which is located over the Northwest Pacific Ocean east from the central Philippines.

Over the next few days, wet weather is forecast over the southern ASEAN region, while drier conditions are expected to continue over the Mekong sub-region. Hotspot activities are likely to remain subdued, but isolated hotspots can still occur over drier areas, especially in the Mekong sub-region

Alert by RSPO:

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



DRY SEASON area

(as forecast to Mekong sub-region and Java)

- 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



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

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Background image:
Fire fighting in action conducted by Daabon Group



Find out more at
www.rspo.org