

# Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2022

MAC2022\_WK04

21 March 2022 – 27 March 2022  
*Malaysia & Indonesia*



# Overview



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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.**

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**



# Weekly Analysis

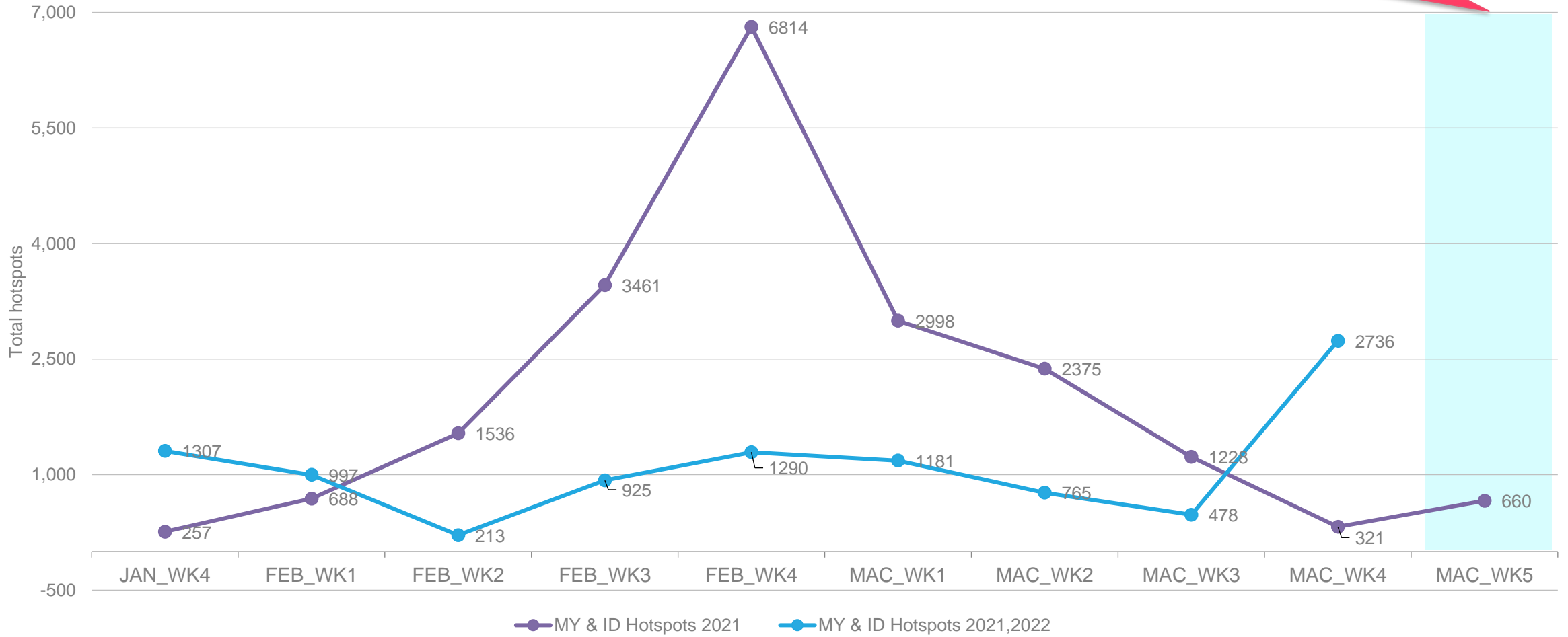
Comparison to 2021 trend  
Comparison to previous 10 weeks

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# Comparison to 2021: All hotspots



The number of hotspots for next week (March 2022: 5<sup>th</sup> week) is predicted to be **higher** in the region as compared to 2021 hotspot trend

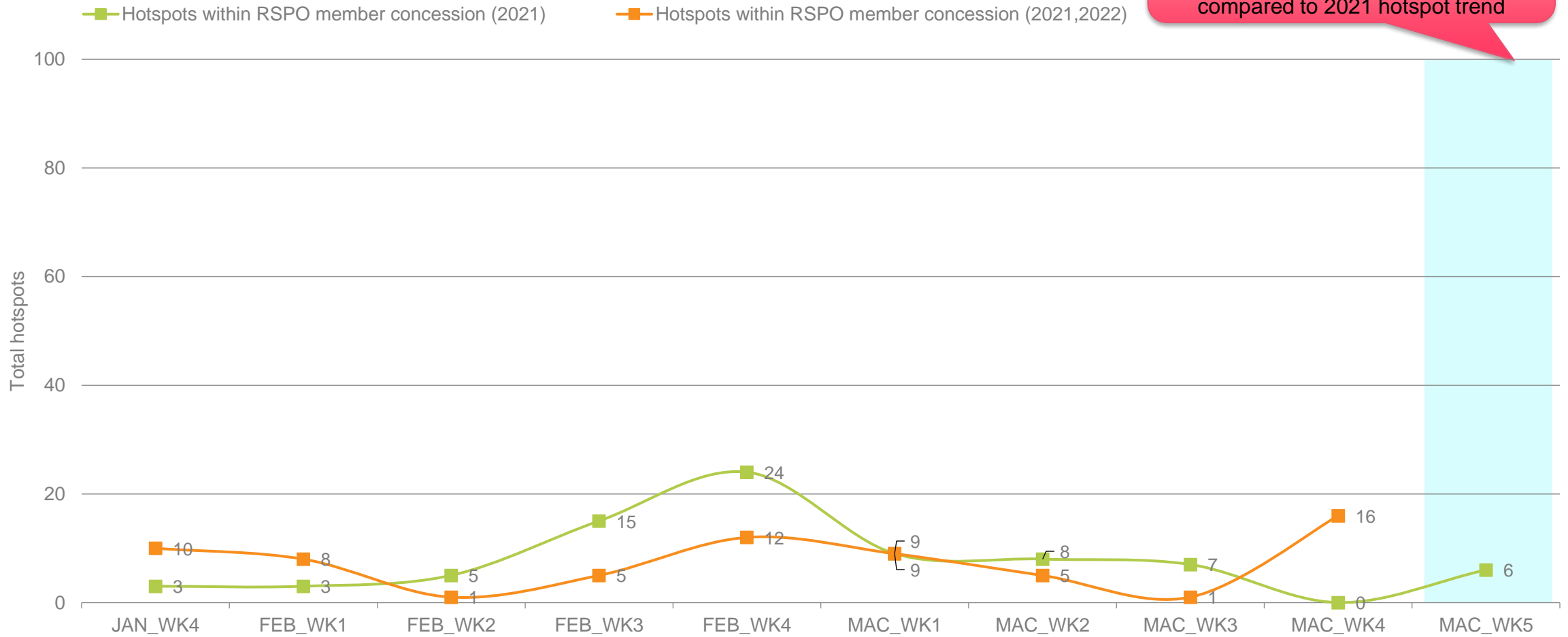


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# Comparison to 2021: Hotspot within RSPO Member Concession



The number of hotspots within RSPO member is expected to be **higher** for next week (March 2022: 5<sup>th</sup> week) as compared to 2021 hotspot trend

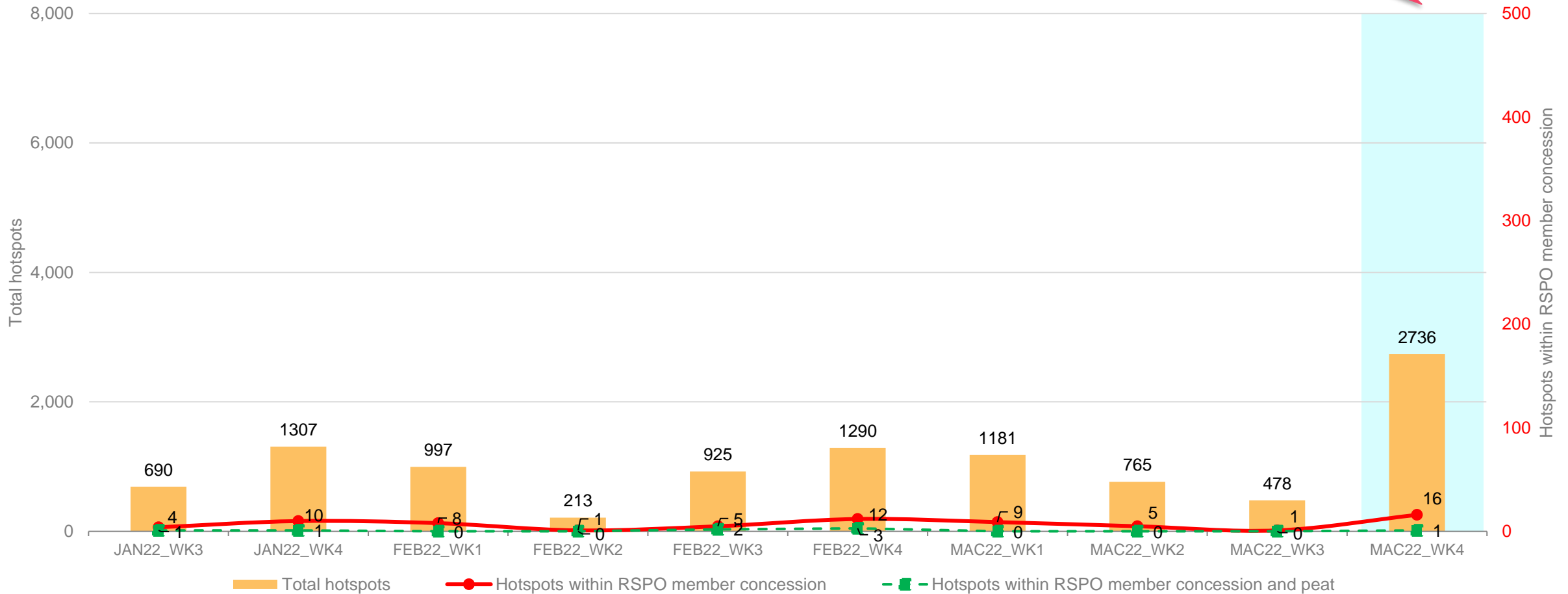


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# Weekly trend from last 10 weeks



**Higher** in hotspot count than previous week



21 March 2022 – 27 March 2022



# Weekly Hotspot Map

Malaysia & Indonesia  
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region



21 March 2022 – 27 March 2022



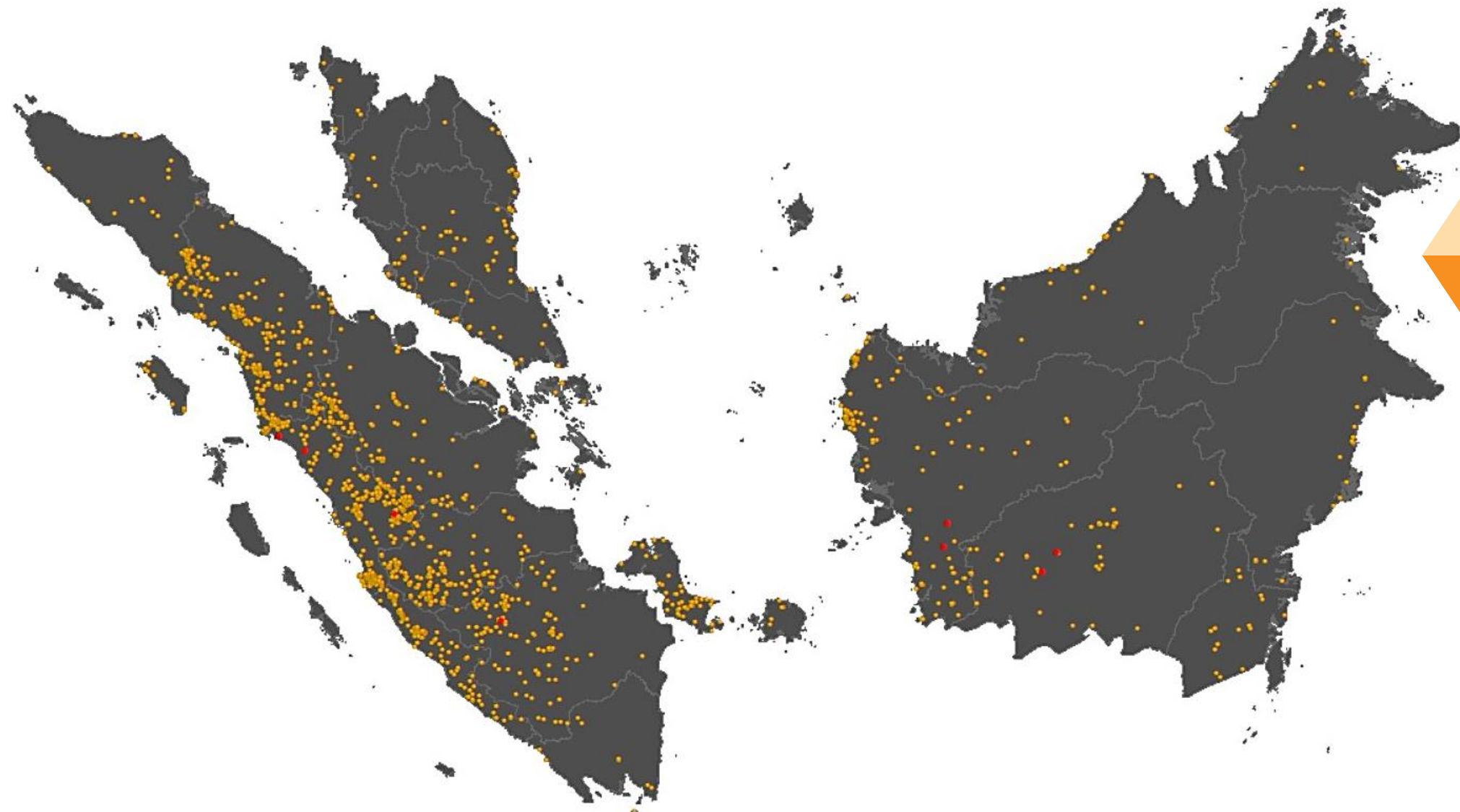


## Hotspot Tabulation Map

Legend:

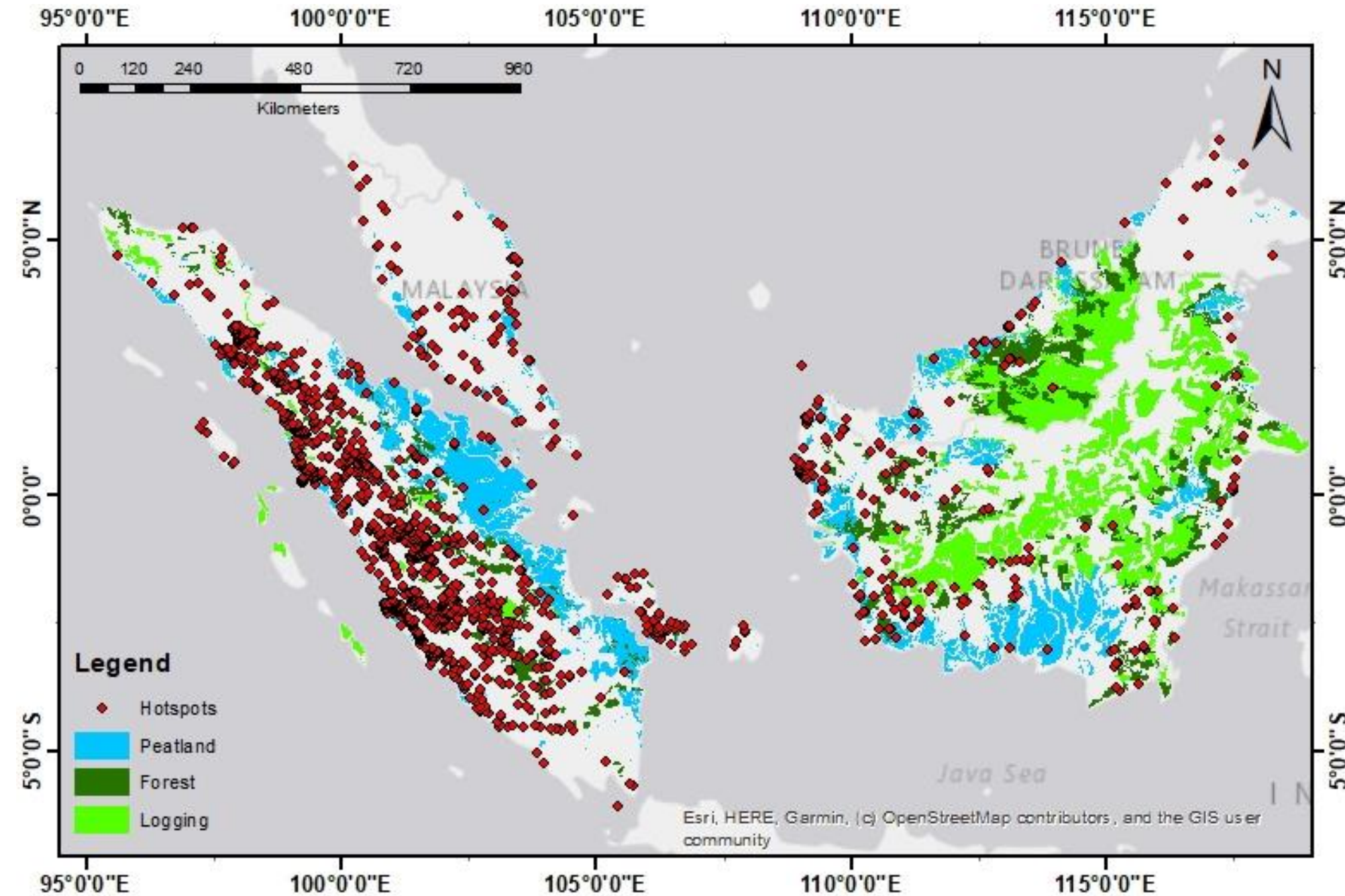
	Hotspot within RSPO member concession
	Hotspot detected by satellite sensor

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## Hotspot Distribution by Peatland & Landuse Map

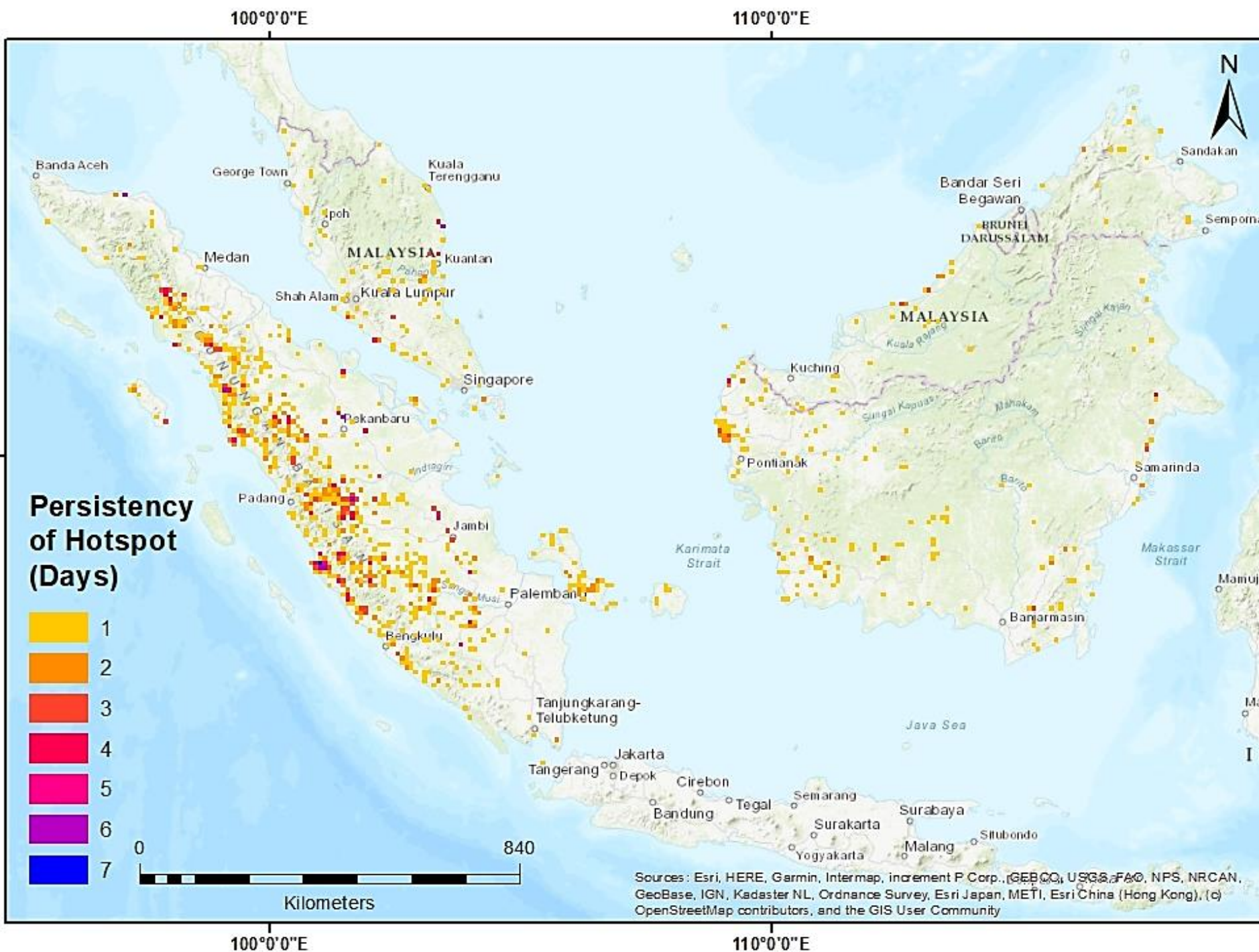


DATA	SOURCE
Peatland	Kesatuan Hidrologis Gambut
Non RSPO Oil Palm boundary	WRI & Greenpeace ( <a href="https://data.globalforestwatch.org">https://data.globalforestwatch.org</a> )
Timber Concession boundary	WRI ( <a href="https://data.globalforestwatch.org">https://data.globalforestwatch.org</a> )





## Hotspot Persistency Map



Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 21 March 2022 – 27 March 2022

21 March 2022 – 27 March 2022

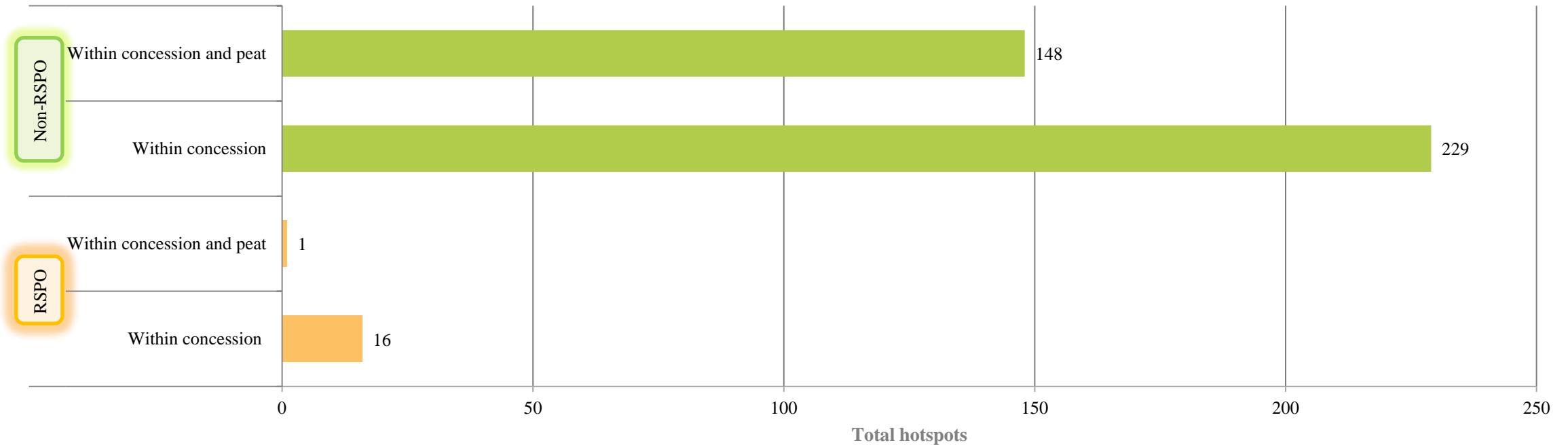


# MAC2022\_WK04 Hotspot

Malaysia & Indonesia  
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

21 March 2022 – 27 March 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](http://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)."

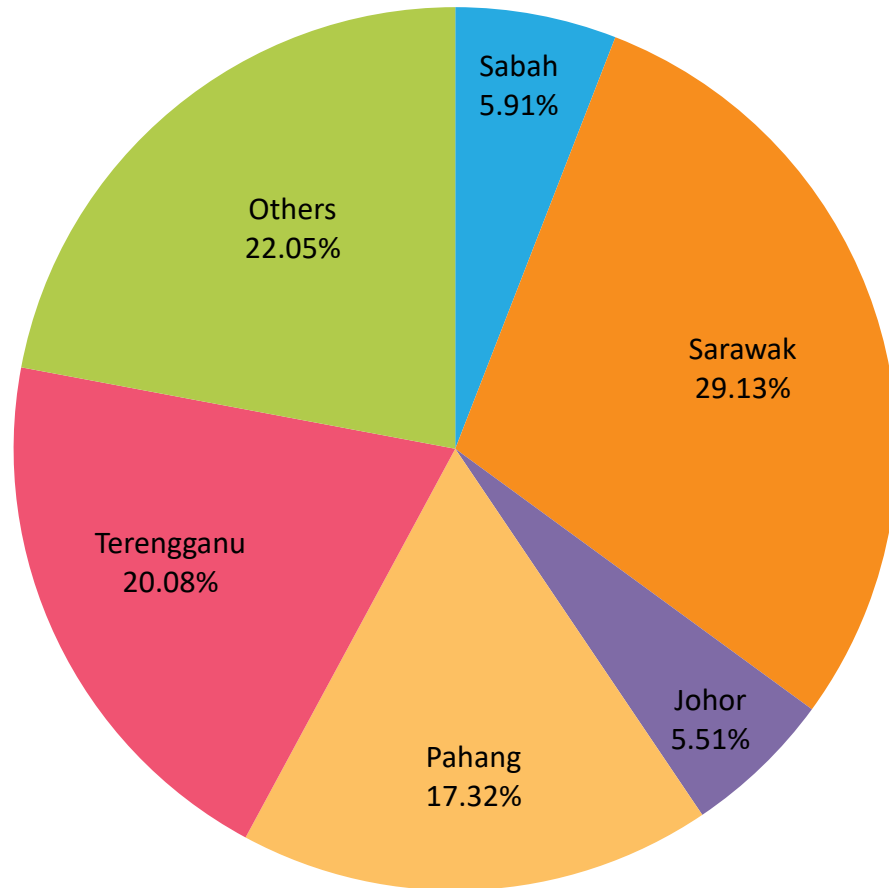
As such the data probably overstates the extent of oil palm plantations in some cases, as there are many licenses granted and the oil palm plantation has not been developed. In other cases, it may understate the extent of plantations as it does not take into account smallholders. Nevertheless, this appears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

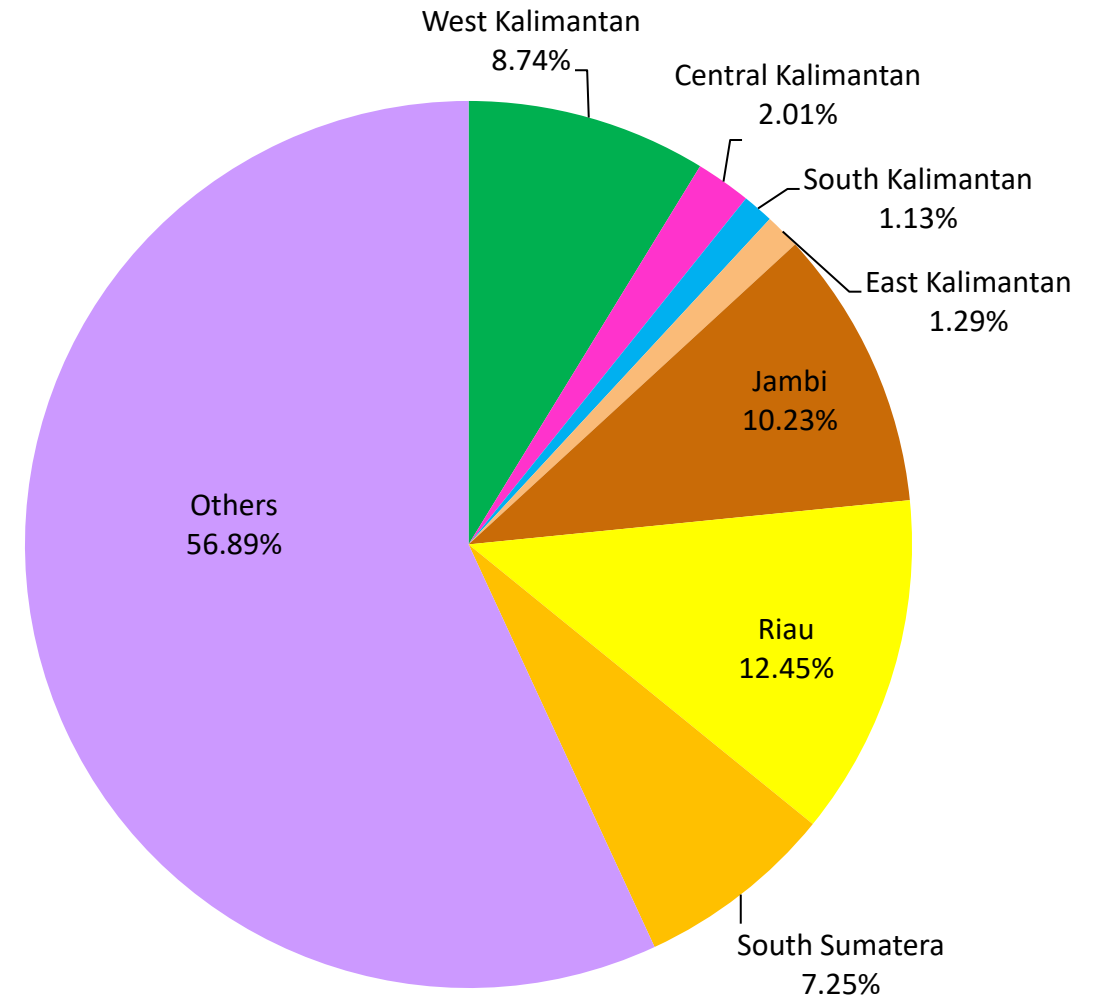


State	Total
Sabah	15
Sarawak	74
Johor	14
Pahang	44
Terengganu	51
Others	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>

# Distribution of Hotspots by Region in Indonesia



Region	Total
West Kalimantan	217
Central Kalimantan	50
South Kalimantan	28
East Kalimantan	32
Jambi	254
Riau	309
South Sumatera	180
Others	1,412
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,482</b>



# Hotspots in RSPO members (State/Province)



No. of Member/s	Date of Acquisition	District/Regency	Province/State	Country	No. of Hotspots
1	22-Mar-22	Musi Rawas	South Sumatra	Indonesia	8
	24-Mar-22	Musi Rawas	South Sumatra	Indonesia	
		Musi Rawas	South Sumatra	Indonesia	
		Seruyan	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	
		Gunung MAS	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	
	26-Mar-22	Seruyan	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	
	26-Mar-22	Kotawaringin	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	
27-Mar-22	Musi Rawas	South Sumatra	Indonesia		
1	24-Mar-22	South Solok	West Sumatra	Indonesia	3
	24-Mar-22	South Solok	West Sumatra	Indonesia	
	26-Mar-22	South Solok	West Sumatra	Indonesia	
1	24-Mar-22	Labuhan Batu	North Sumatra	Indonesia	1
1	25-Mar-22	West Pasaman	West Sumatra	Indonesia	1
1	26-Mar-22	Ketapang	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
1	26-Mar-22	Ketapang	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
1	27-Mar-22	West Pasaman	West Sumatra	Indonesia	1
7				<b>Total Hotspots</b>	<b>16</b>





# ASEAN Weather Outlook

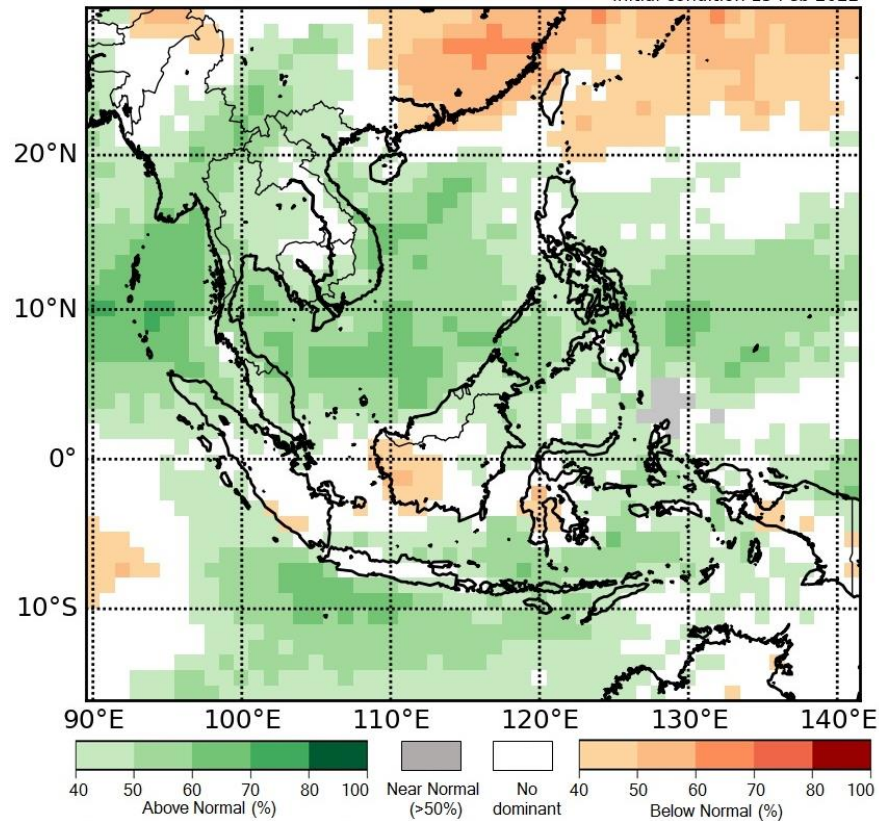
*Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre*

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# Regional Weather & Haze Outlook

March 2022 Rainfall (tercile summary), ECMWF/Met Office/NCEP  
Initial condition 15 Feb 2022



## 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** Exceeding 250 hotspots in 2 consecutive days with dense smoke plumes; dry weather persisting; and prevailing winds blowing towards ASEAN countries.

Persistent dry conditions over the Mekong sub-region have led to an escalation of hotspot and smoke haze activities.

In the coming days, some showers are forecast over the southern and eastern parts of the Mekong sub-region. However, the rest of the sub-region is expected to remain dry. The prevailing winds over the sub-region are expected to strengthen and blow from the northwest or northeast.

It was generally dry over the Mekong sub-region although some showers fell over the central highland and eastern regions of the Mekong sub-region. Dry conditions were also observed over some parts of Sumatra as well as Kalimantan. The shower activities have helped to keep the hotspot and smoke haze situation for the whole ASEAN region subdued.

In the next few days, wet weather conditions are expected over many parts of the ASEAN region, except for Myanmar, western Sumatra and northern Viet Nam where dry conditions are forecast to persist. Increased hotspot and smoke haze activities can be expected in areas that experience continued dry conditions.

# 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 Myanmar, western Sumatra and northern Vietnam:
  - 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
- For the southern ASEAN region which has been forecasted to have a wet season (Peninsular Malaysia and some part of Indonesia), 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](http://www.rspo.org)**