

# Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2023

**Week 2 – June 2023**

05 June – 11 June 2023  
*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



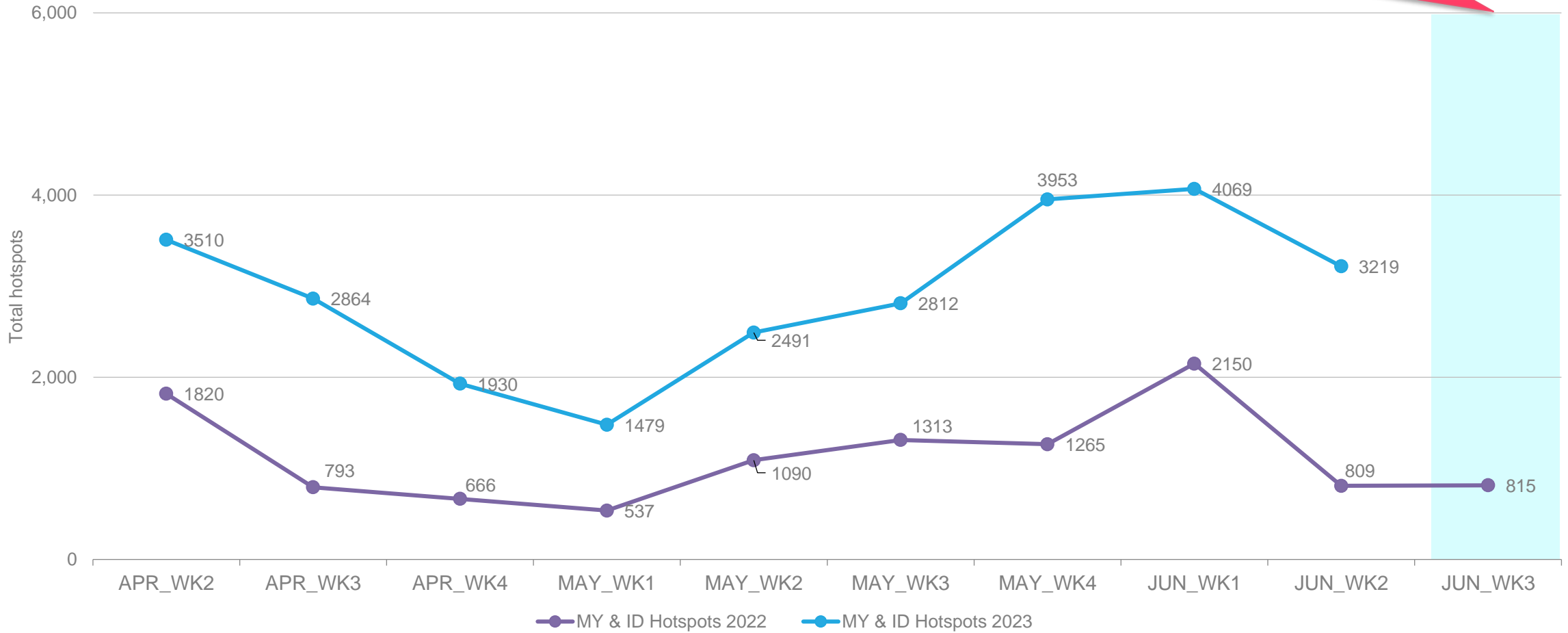
# Weekly Analysis

Comparison to 2022 trend  
Comparison to previous 10 weeks

# Comparison to 2022: All hotspots



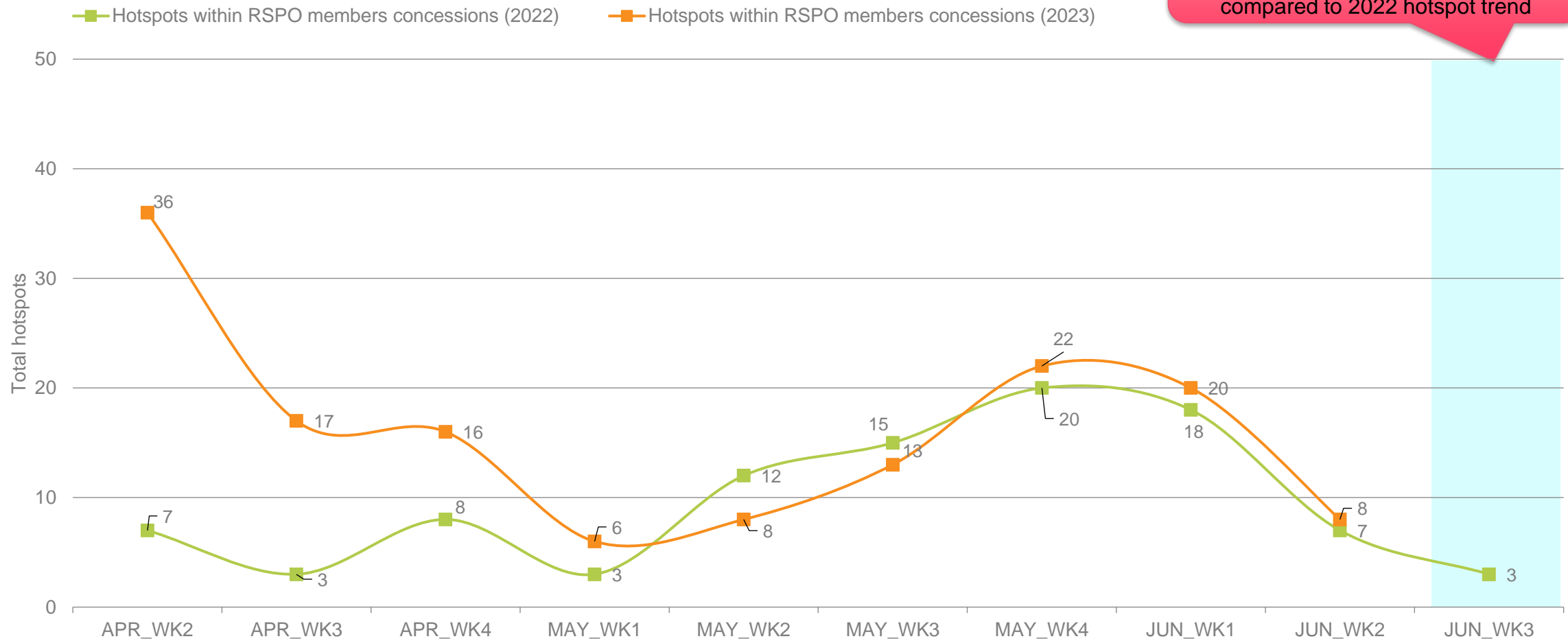
The number of hotspots for next week (June 2023: week 3) is predicted to be **slightly increase** in the region as compared to 2022 hotspot trend and forecasted



# Comparison to 2022: Hotspot within RSPO Members Concessions



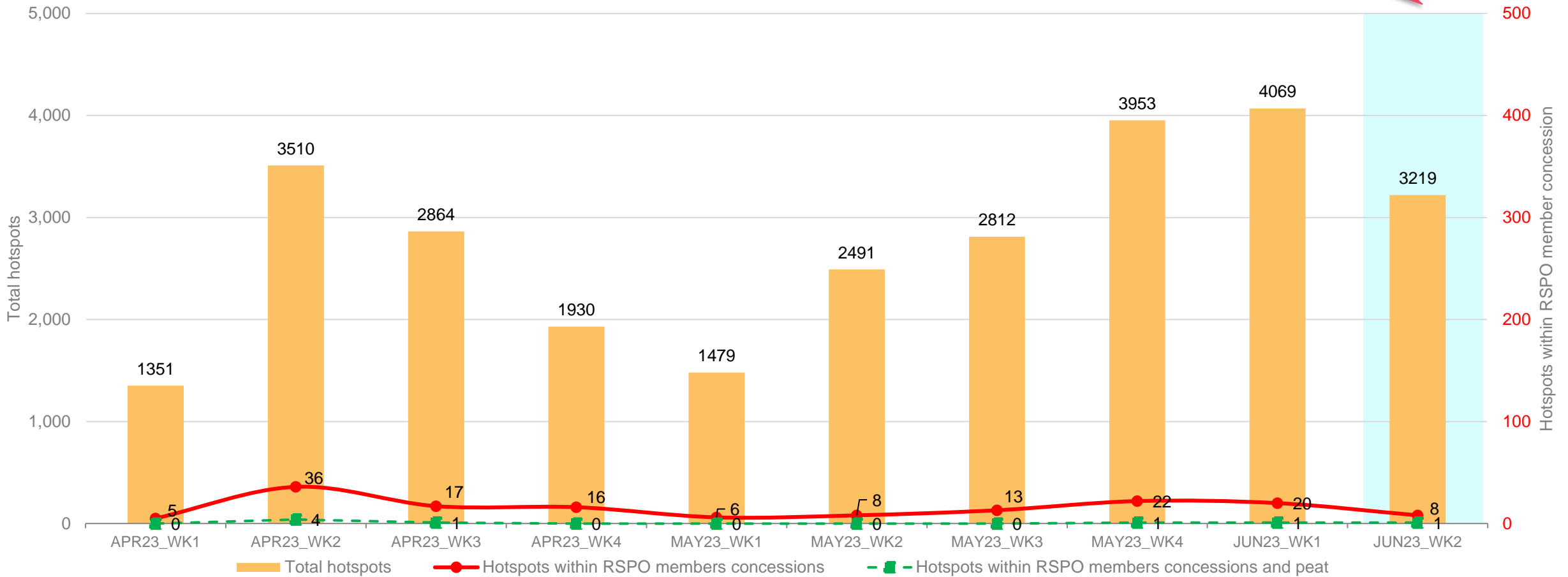
The number of hotspots within RSPO member is expected to be **lower** for next week (June 2023: week 3) as compared to 2022 hotspot trend



# Weekly trend from last 10 weeks



Lower in hotspot count than previous week







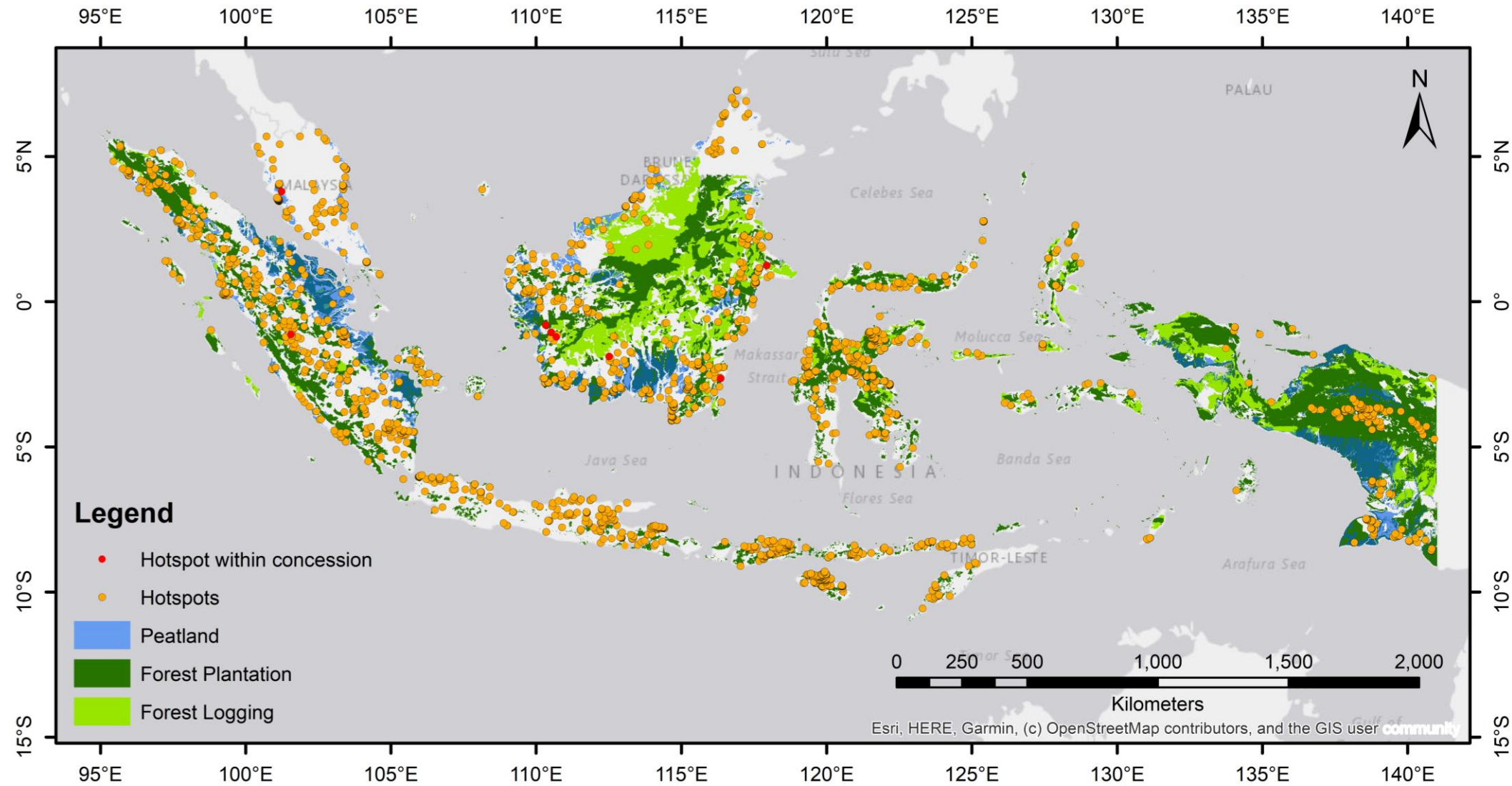
# Weekly Hotspot Map

Malaysia & Indonesia



## Hotspot Distribution by Peatland & Landuse Map

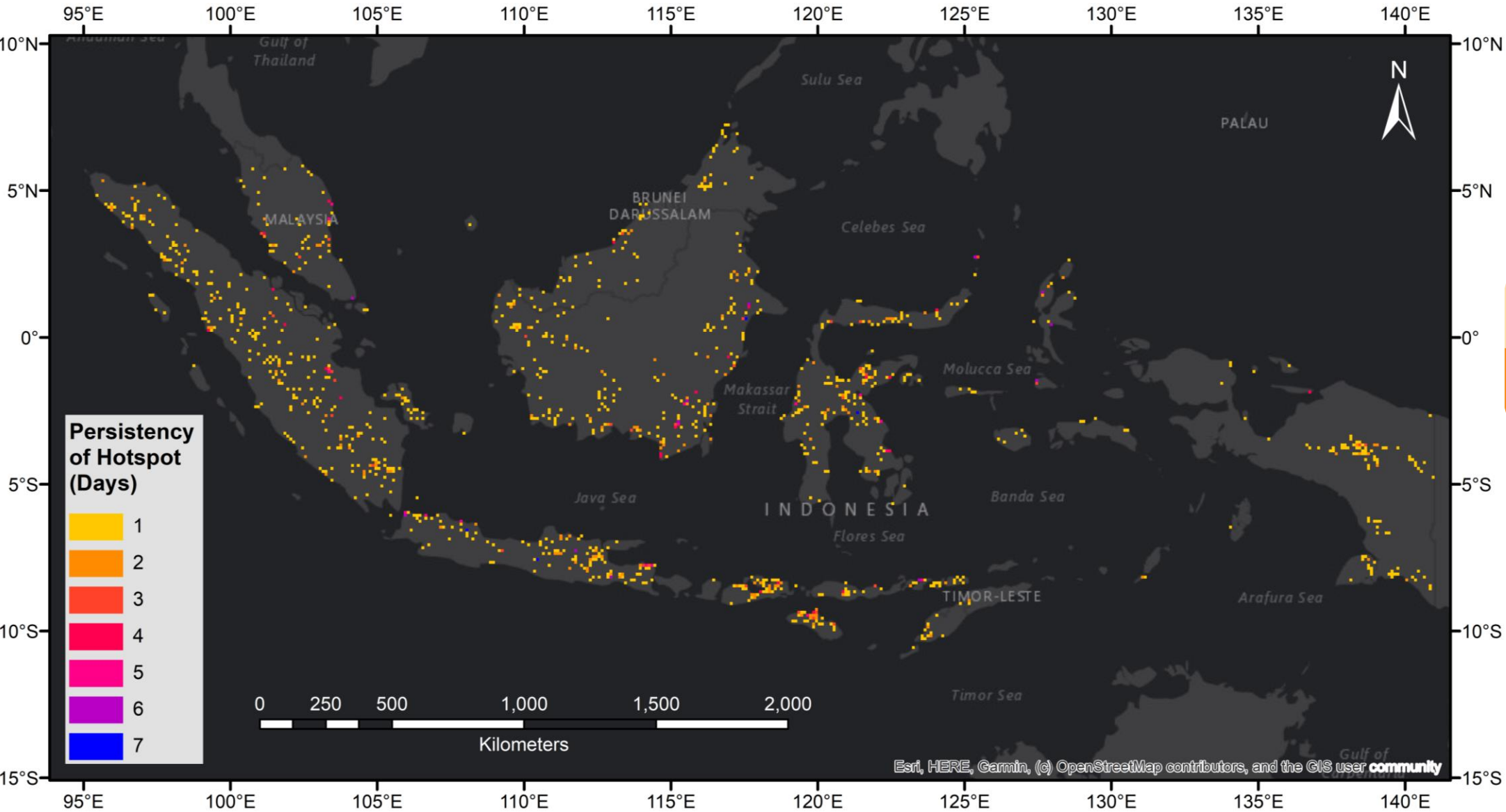
DATA	SOURCE
Hotspots	NASA FIRMS ( <a href="https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/active_fire">https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/active_fire</a> )
Peatland	World Resources Institute. "Peat lands". Accessed through Global Forest Watch on 17/11/2022. <a href="http://www.globalforestwatch.org">www.globalforestwatch.org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



05 June 2023 – 11 June 2023



# Hotspot Persistency Map



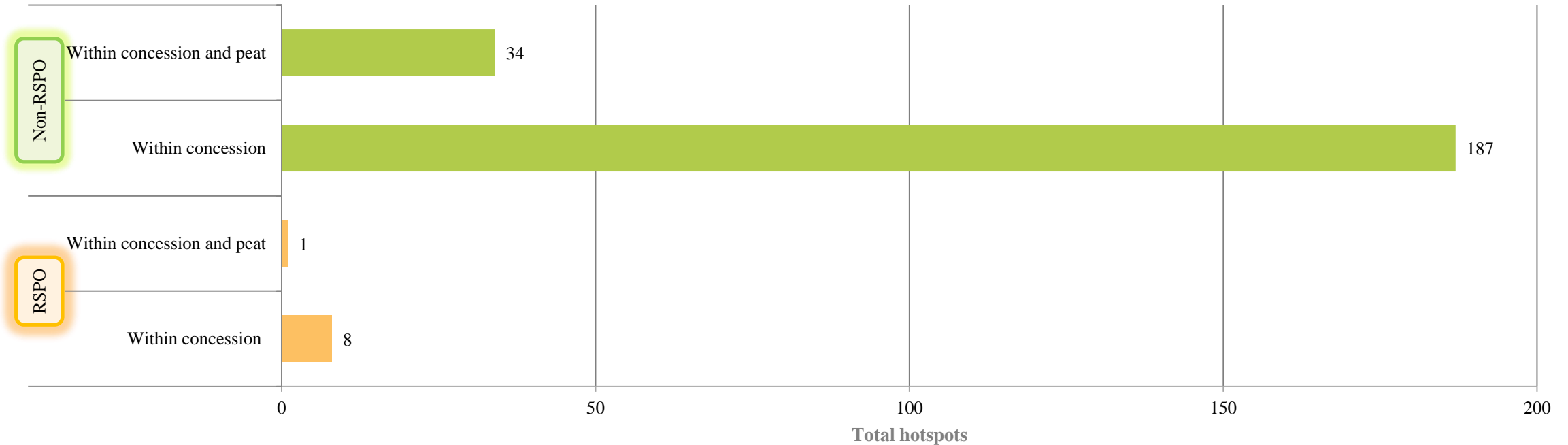
Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 05 June 2023 – 11 June 2023



# **Week 2 - June 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.

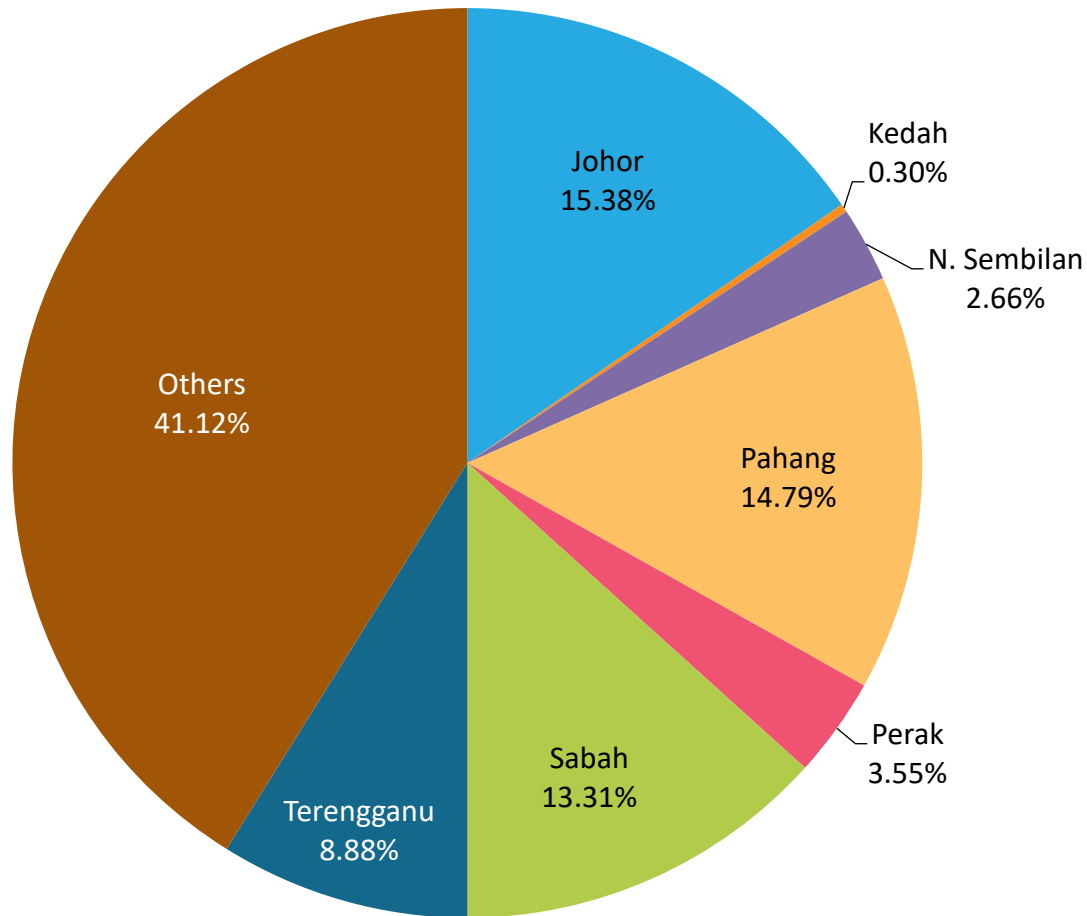
As such the data probably overstates the extent of oil palm plantations in some cases, as there are many licenses granted and the oil palm plantation has not been developed. In other cases, it may understate the extent of plantations as it does not take into account smallholders. Nevertheless, this appears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

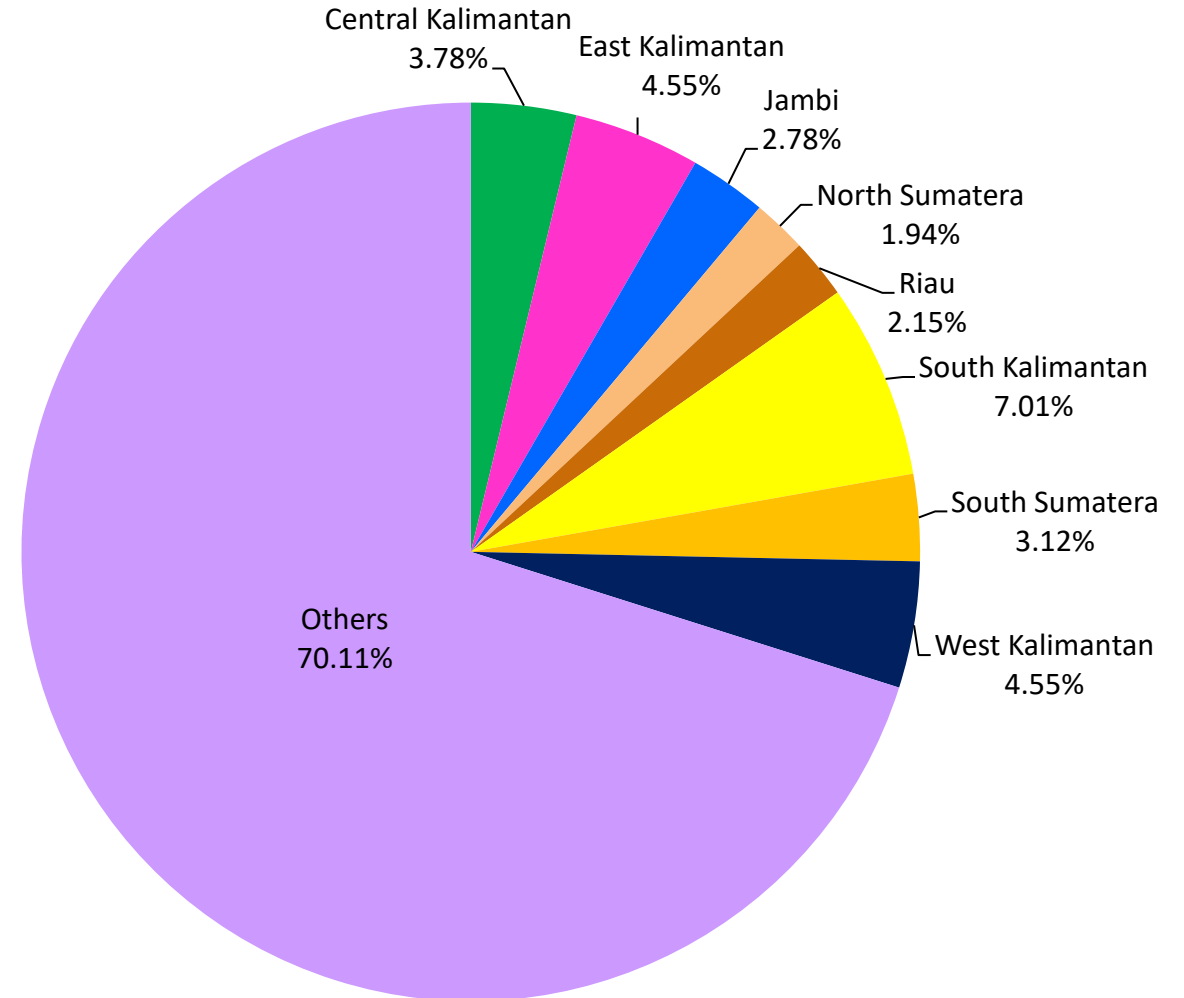
# Distribution of Hotspots by State in Malaysia



STATE	TOTAL
Johor	52
Kedah	1
N. Sembilan	9
Pahang	50
Perak	12
Sabah	45
Terengganu	30
Others	139
<b>Total</b>	<b>338</b>

# Distribution of Hotspots by Region in Indonesia

REGION	TOTAL
Central Kalimantan	109
East Kalimantan	131
Jambi	80
North Sumatera	56
Riau	62
South Kalimantan	202
South Sumatera	90
West Kalimantan	131
Others	2,020
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,881</b>



# 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	5-Jun-23	Ketapang	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
1	5-Jun-23	Hutan Melintang	Perak	Malaysia	1	1
1	6-Jun-23	East Kutai	East Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
1	8-Jun-23	Ketapang	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
1	9-Jun-23	Dharmasraya	West Sumatra	Indonesia	1	1
1	10-Jun-23	Ketapang	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
1	10-Jun-23	East Kotawaringin	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
1	10-Jun-23	Kotabaru	South Kalimantan	Indonesia	1	1
<b>8</b>				<b>Total Hotspots</b>		<b>8</b>



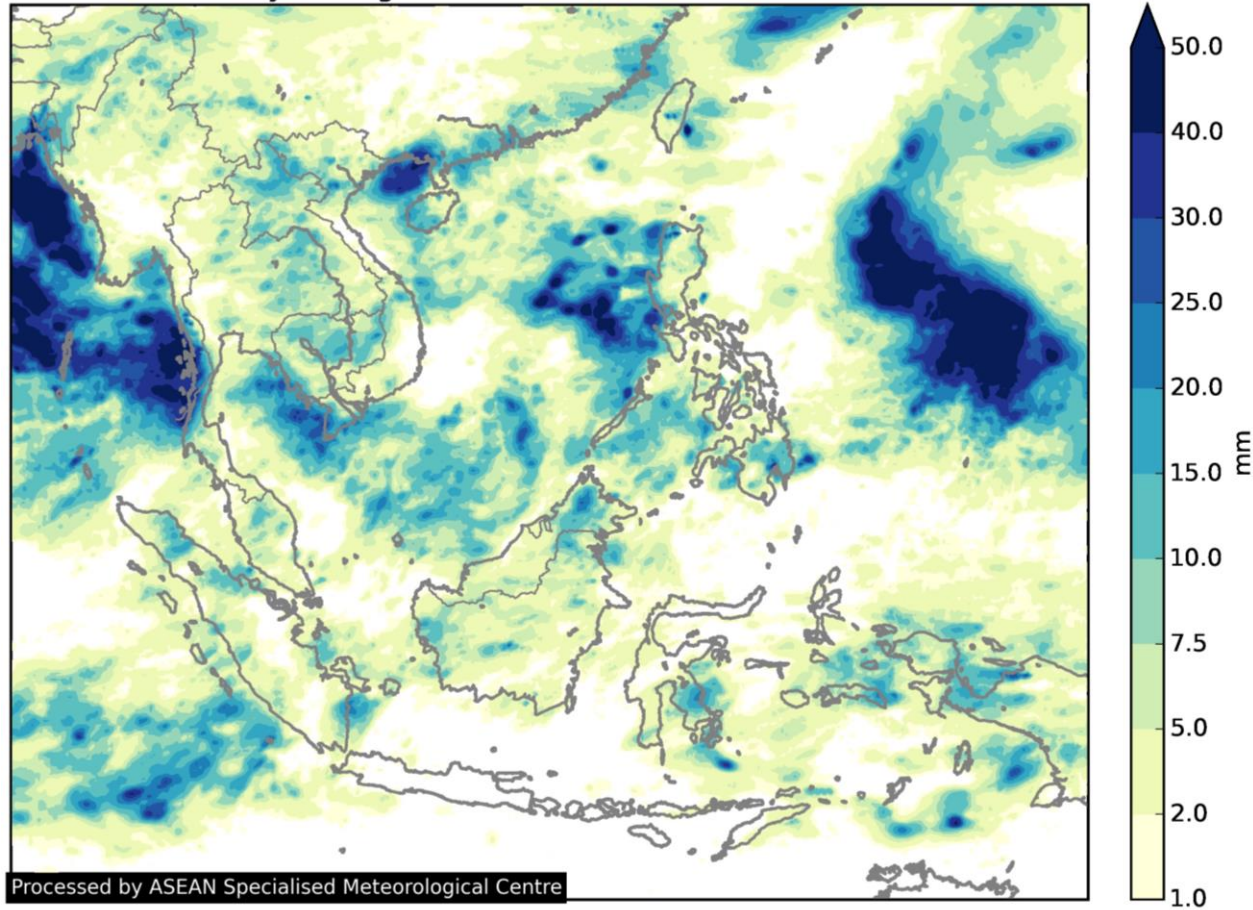


# ASEAN Weather Outlook

*Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre*

# Regional Weather & Haze Outlook

GsMaP Daily Average Rainfall from 2023-06-05 to 2023-06-11



Processed by ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre

## Alert Level

- LEVEL 0** Stay vigilant.
- LEVEL 1** Dry season for the Southern ASEAN region.  
Increasing risk of transboundary haze in the region. Exceeding 150 hotspots in 2 consecutive days in ASEAN with dense smoke plumes; dry weather persisting; and prevailing winds blowing smoke haze from the hotspots towards neighbouring ASEAN countries.
- LEVEL 2**
- LEVEL 3** High risk of severe transboundary haze in the region. 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.

Southwest Monsoon conditions have been gradually established over the southern ASEAN region, with the prevailing winds blowing predominantly from the southeast or southwest. Over the past week, dry weather persisted over many parts of the region, and isolated hotspots with occasional smoke plumes were observed.

Over the next several months, extended periods of dry weather can be expected over many parts of the southern ASEAN region. The likely return of El Niño conditions in the second half of the year will further exacerbate the dry season and extending it into October 2023. An escalation in hotspot activity and smoke haze development can be expected during this period, with an increased risk of transboundary haze occurrence.

Rainy weather prevailed over most parts of the ASEAN region, except over Java, the Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi and parts of Borneo and Kalimantan where the weather was relatively drier.

In the coming days, occasional periods of dry conditions are forecast for parts of Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands and western Borneo. For other parts of the ASEAN region, cloudy and rainy weather can be expected.



# Alert by RSPO: Transboundary Haze (Level 1)

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



## Dry Season Area

(Many parts of Southern ASEAN Region; especially parts of Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo & Java & Lesser Sunda Islands)

- 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 over Northern 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)**