Internal Hotspot Monitoring

Weekly Report for 2022

FEB2022_WK01

31 January 2022 – 06 February 2022
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.**

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

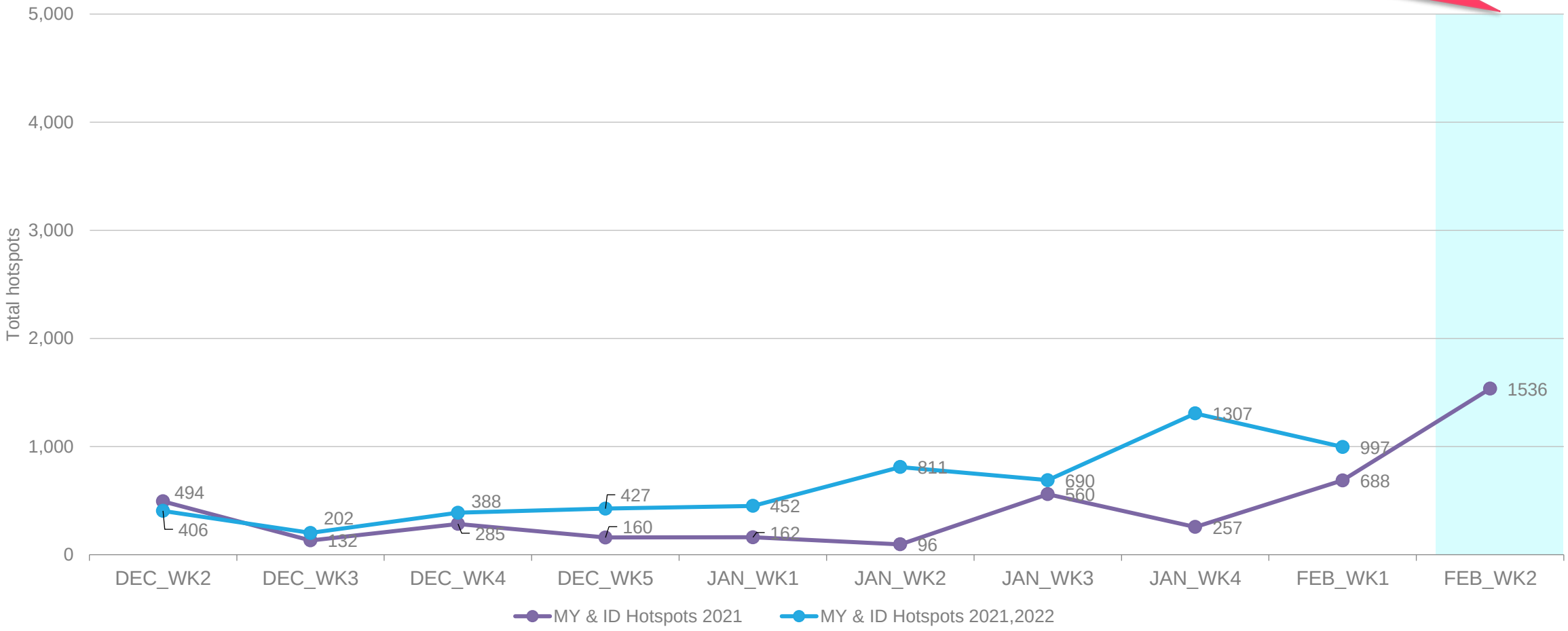
Weekly Analysis

Comparison to 2021 trend
Comparison to previous 10 weeks

31 January 2022 – 06 February 2022

Comparison to 2021: All hotspots

The number of hotspots for next week (February 2022: 2nd week) is predicted to be **higher** in the region as compared to 2021 hotspot trend



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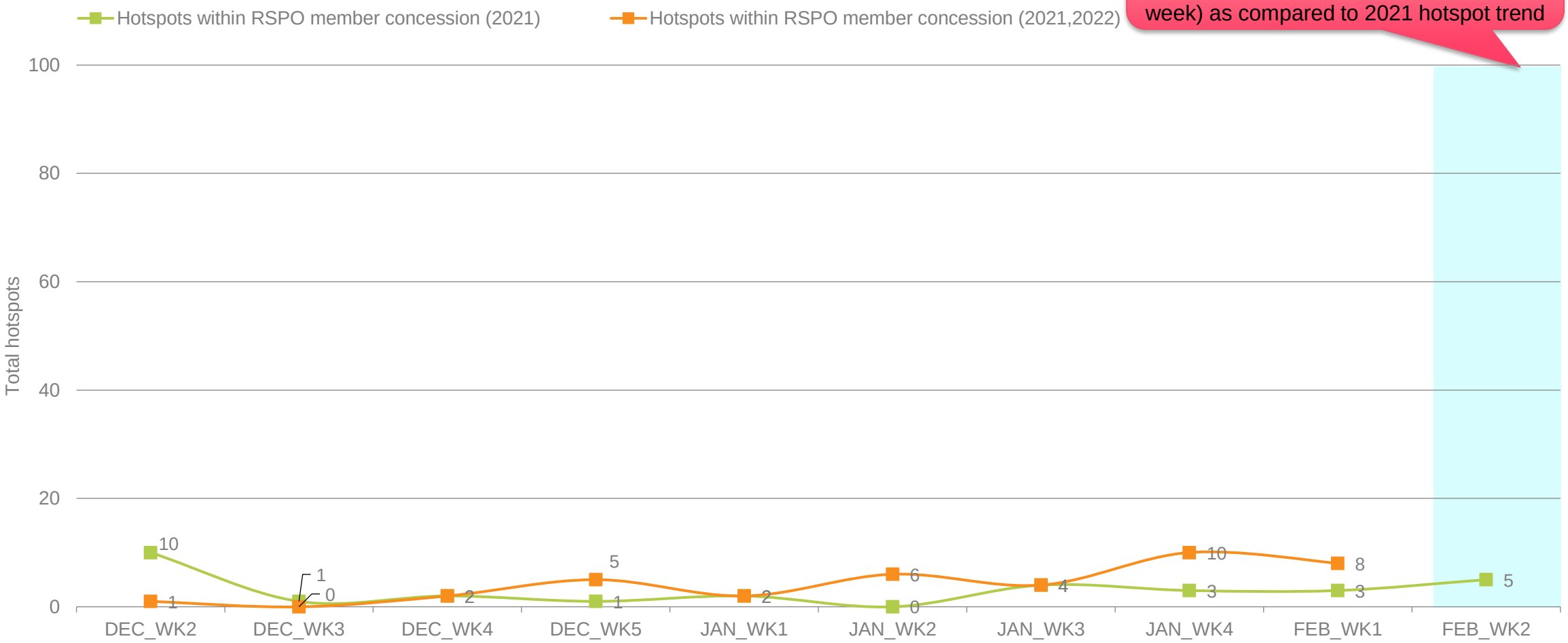
Comparison to 2021: Hotspot within RSPO Member Concession

The number of hotspots within RSPO member is expected to be **slightly higher** for next week (February 2022: 2nd week) as compared to 2021 hotspot trend



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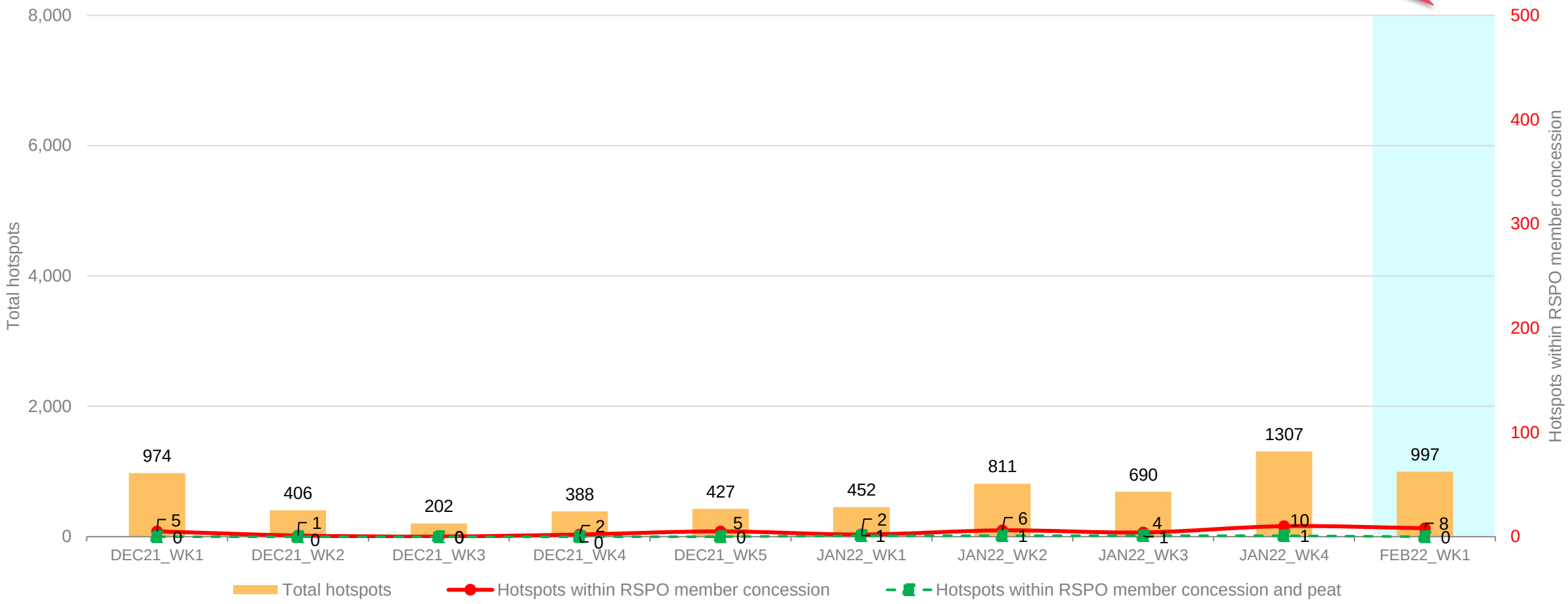
Weekly trend from last 10 weeks

Lower in hotspot count than previous week

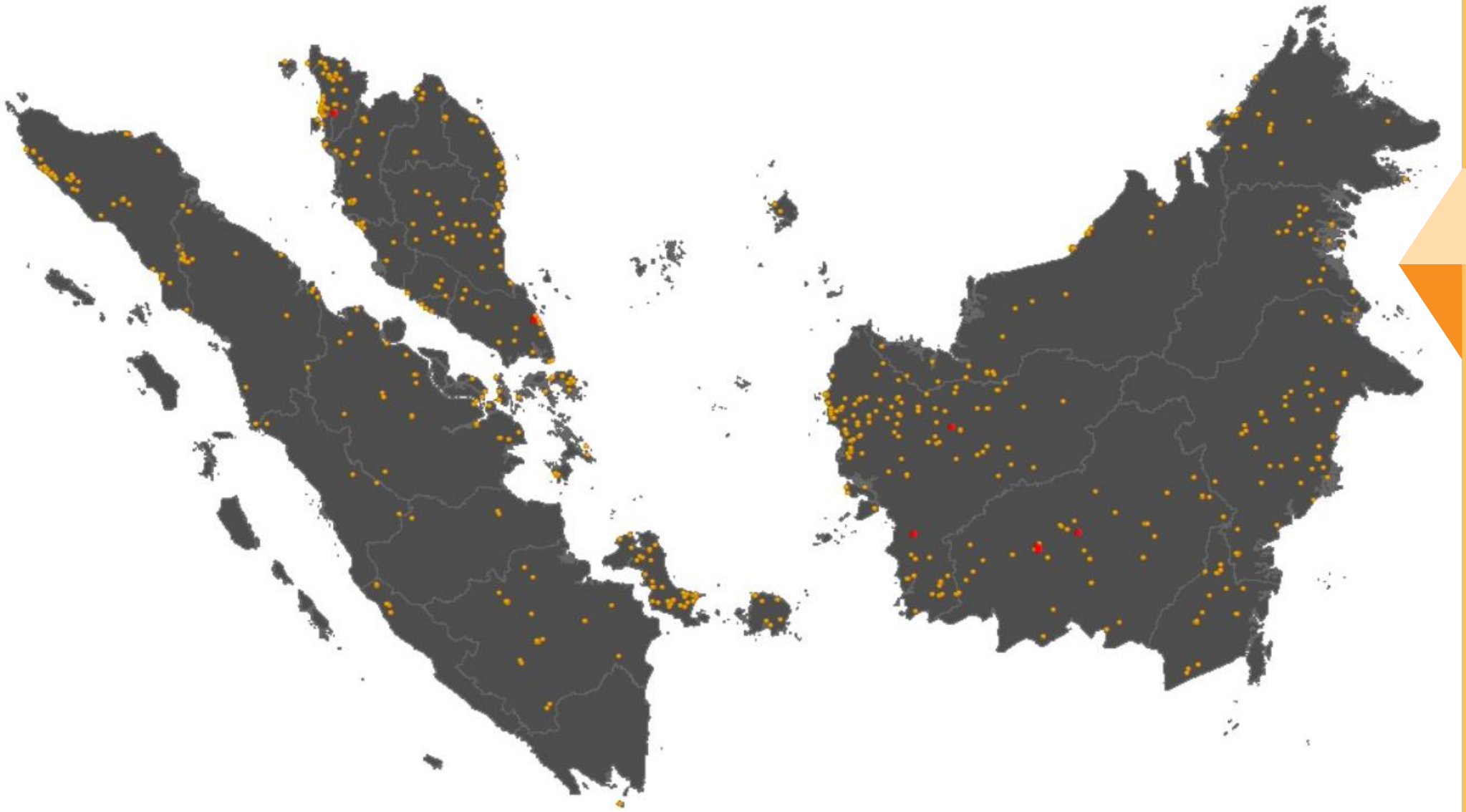


31 January 2022 – 06 February 2022

Weekly Hotspot Map

Malaysia & Indonesia
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

31 January 2022 – 06 February 2022



Hotspot Tabulation Map

Legend:

●	Hotspot within RSPO member concession
●	Hotspot detected by satellite sensor

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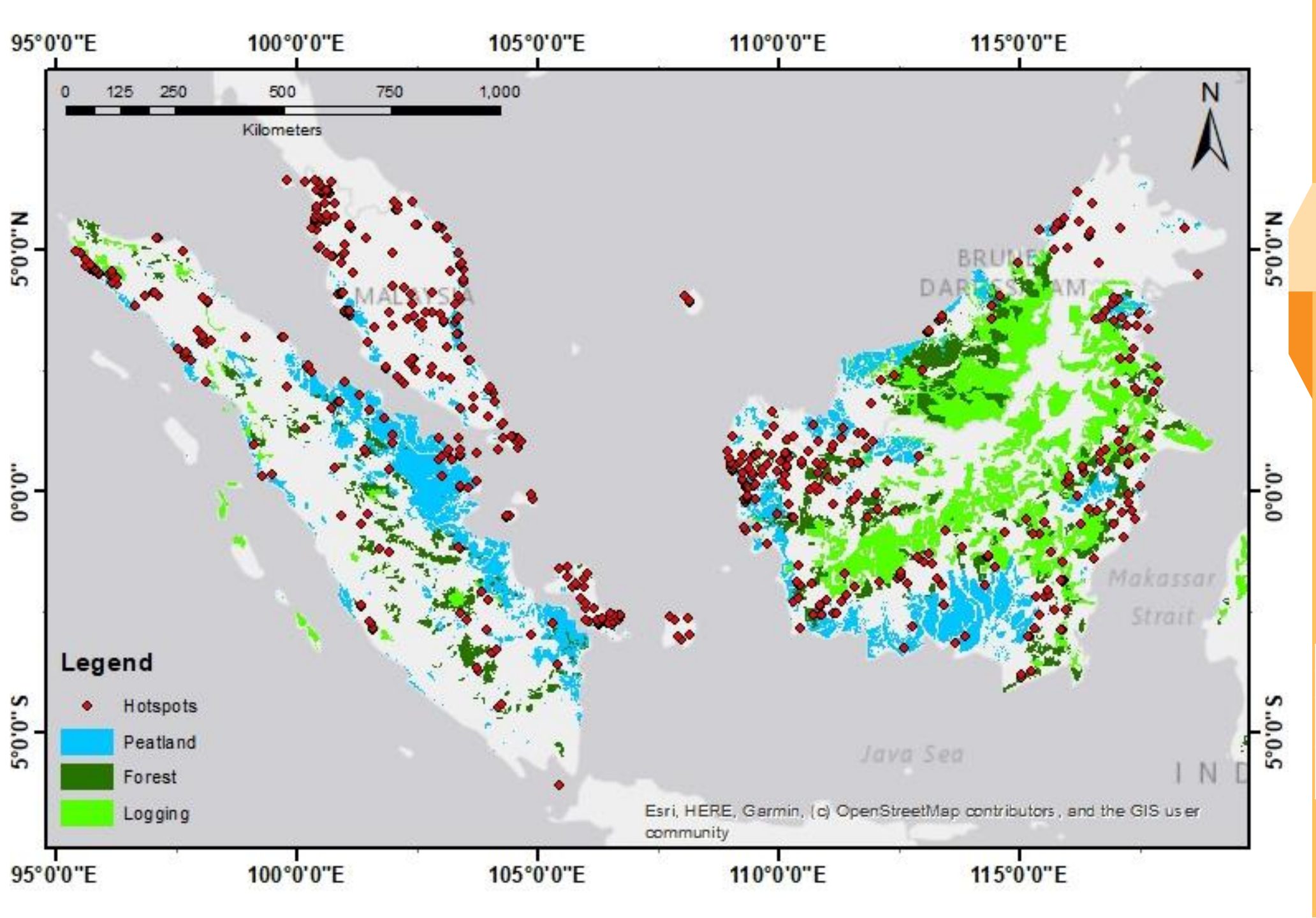
Hotspot Distribution by Peatland & Landuse Map



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)

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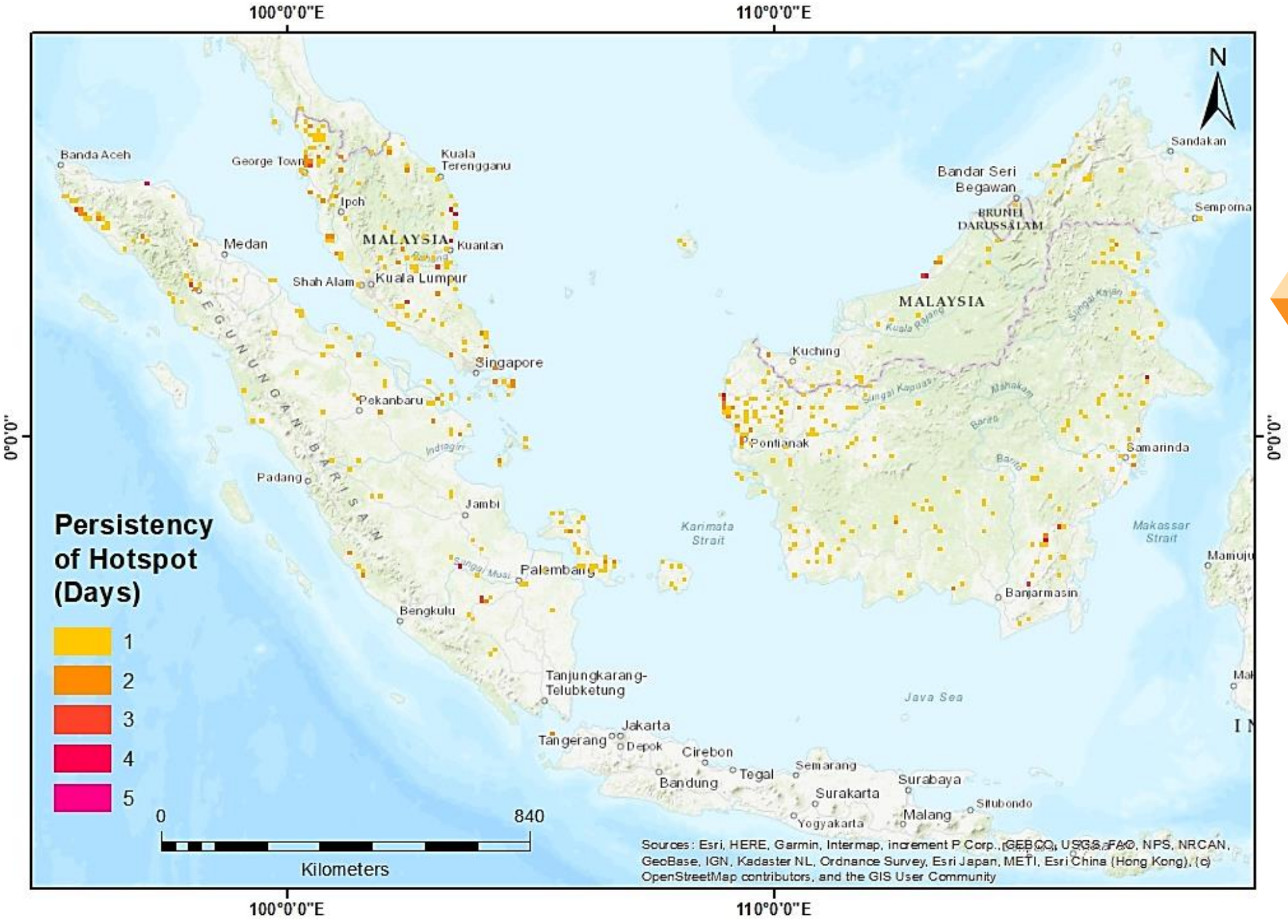
Hotspot Persistency Map



Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 31 January 2022 – 06 February 2022

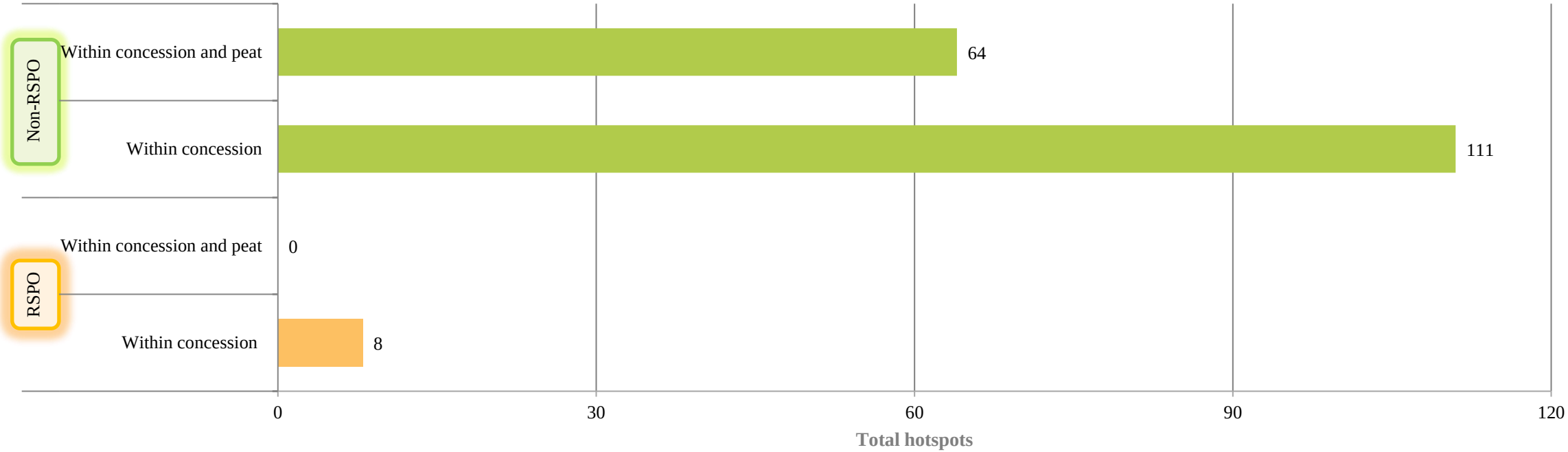
31 January 2022 – 06 February 2022

FEB2022_WK01 Hotspot

Malaysia & Indonesia
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

31 January 2022 – 06 February 2022

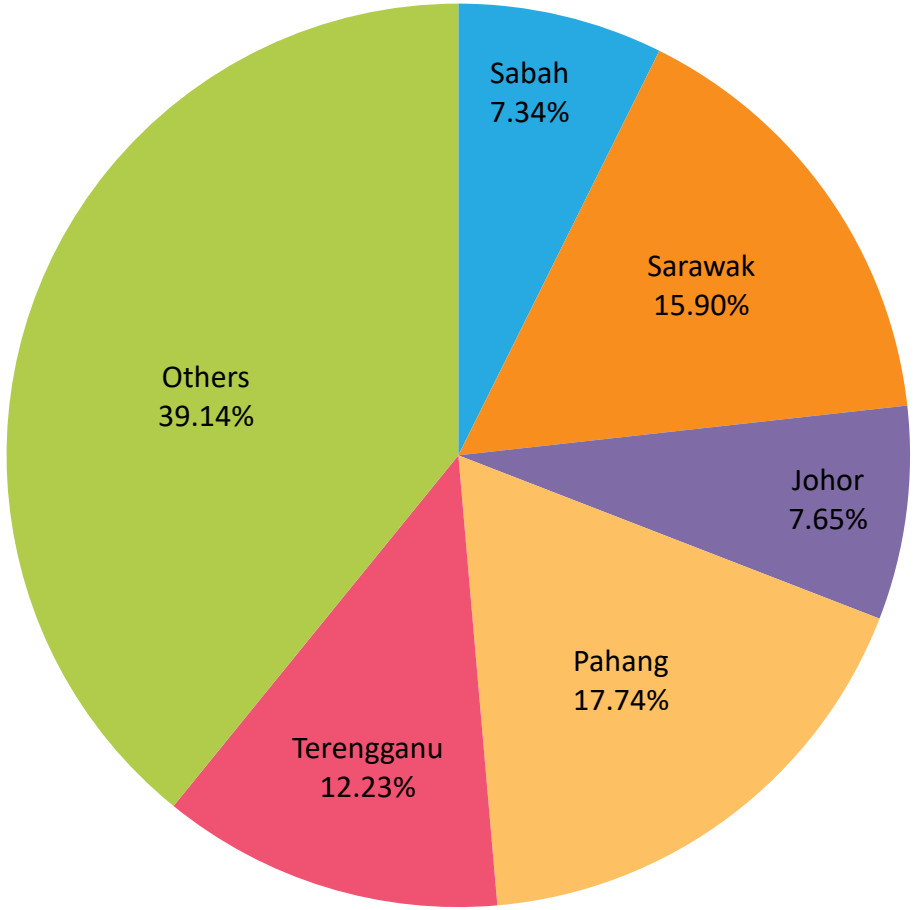
RSPO vs non-RSPO comparison



* *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 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

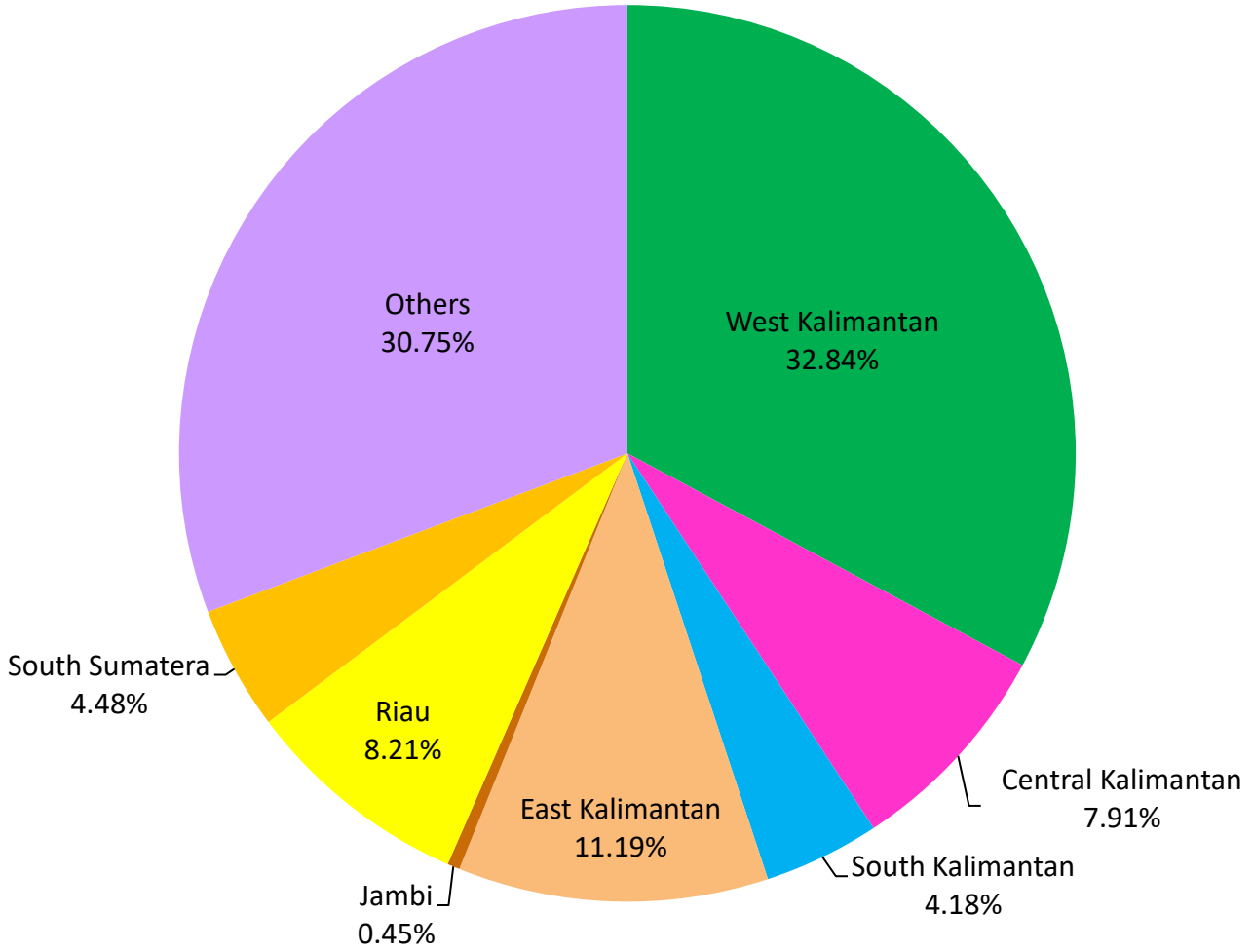
Distribution of Hotspots by State in **Malaysia**



State	Total
Sabah	24
Sarawak	52
Johor	25
Pahang	58
Terengganu	40
Others	128
Total	**327**

Distribution of Hotspots by Region in **Indonesia**

Region	Total
West Kalimantan	220
Central Kalimantan	53
South Kalimantan	28
East Kalimantan	75
Jambi	3
Riau	55
South Sumatera	30
Others	206
Total	**670**



Hotspots in RSPO members (State/Province)

No. of Member/s	Date of Acquisition	State	Province	Country	No. of Hotspots
1	31-Jan-22	Ketapang	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
1	31-Jan-22	East Kotawaringin	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
1	31-Jan-22	Sekadau	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
1	1-Feb-22	East Kotawaringin	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
1	1-Feb-22	Katingan	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
1	1-Feb-22	Sungai Petani	Kedah	Malaysia	1
1	2-Feb-22	Mersing	Johor	Malaysia	1
1	4-Feb-22	Keerom	Papua	Indonesia	1
				Total Hotspots	**8**

ASEAN Weather Outlook

Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre

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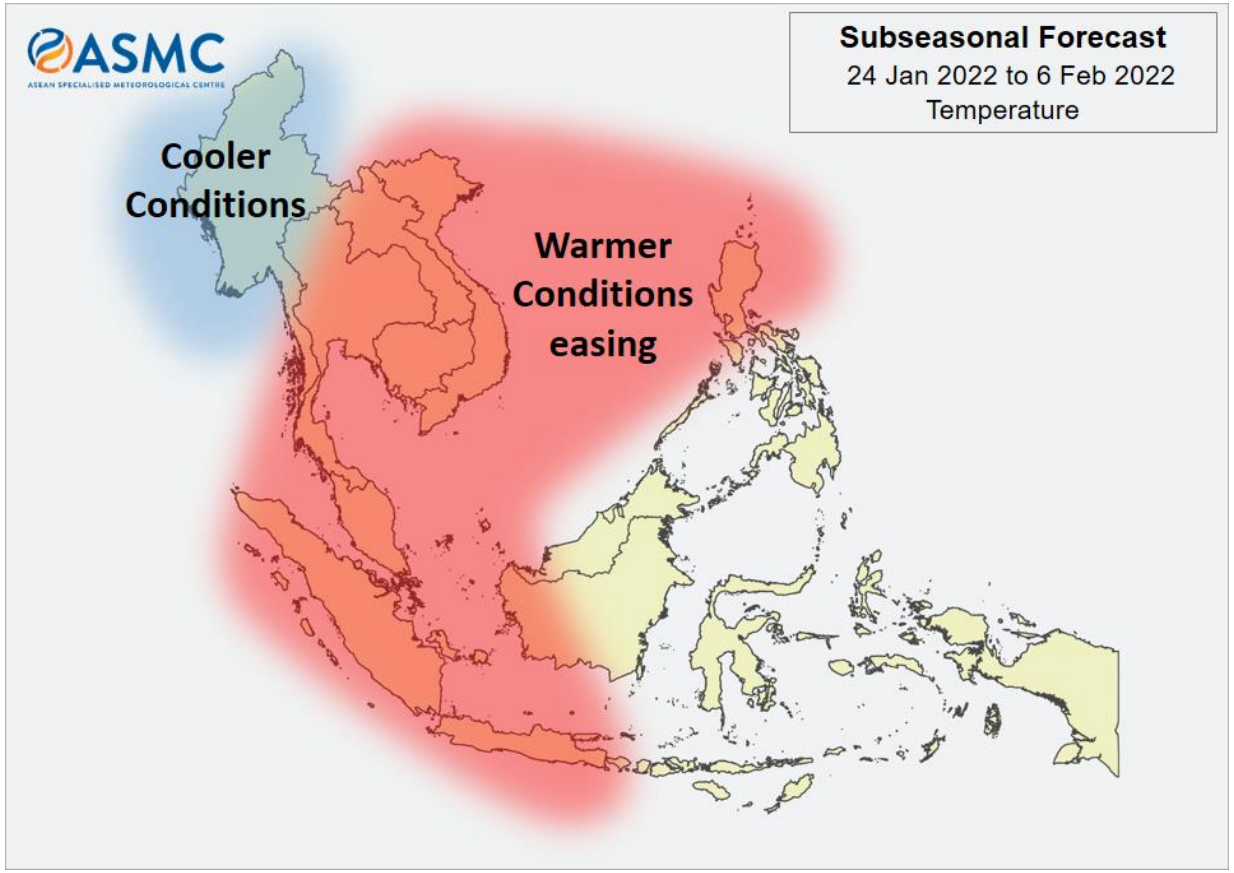
Regional Weather & Haze Outlook



Most parts of the Mekong sub-region and Peninsular Malaysia remained dry, while shower activities were observed elsewhere in the ASEAN region. Scattered hotspots were detected in eastern Cambodia and isolated hotspots were detected elsewhere in the Mekong sub-region.

Although some showers are forecast for the eastern and southern coastal parts of the Mekong sub-region, dry weather is forecast to persist over the next few days for the rest of the sub-region. Rainy conditions are forecast over the rest of the ASEAN region.

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

Dry weather conditions associated with the Northeast Monsoon have prevailed over much of the northern ASEAN region in the past several days, contributing to an increase in hotspot activities. The Northeast Monsoon conditions are expected to persist until March 2022, during which extended periods of dry weather may lead to further increases in hotspots activities.

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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 northern ASEAN region:
  - 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 (Malaysia and 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
  - tendency for the formation of road potholes, which may necessitate additional maintenance and repair costs.

Find out more at

www.rspo.org