

Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2021

NOV2021_WK04

22 November– 28 November 2021 | 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

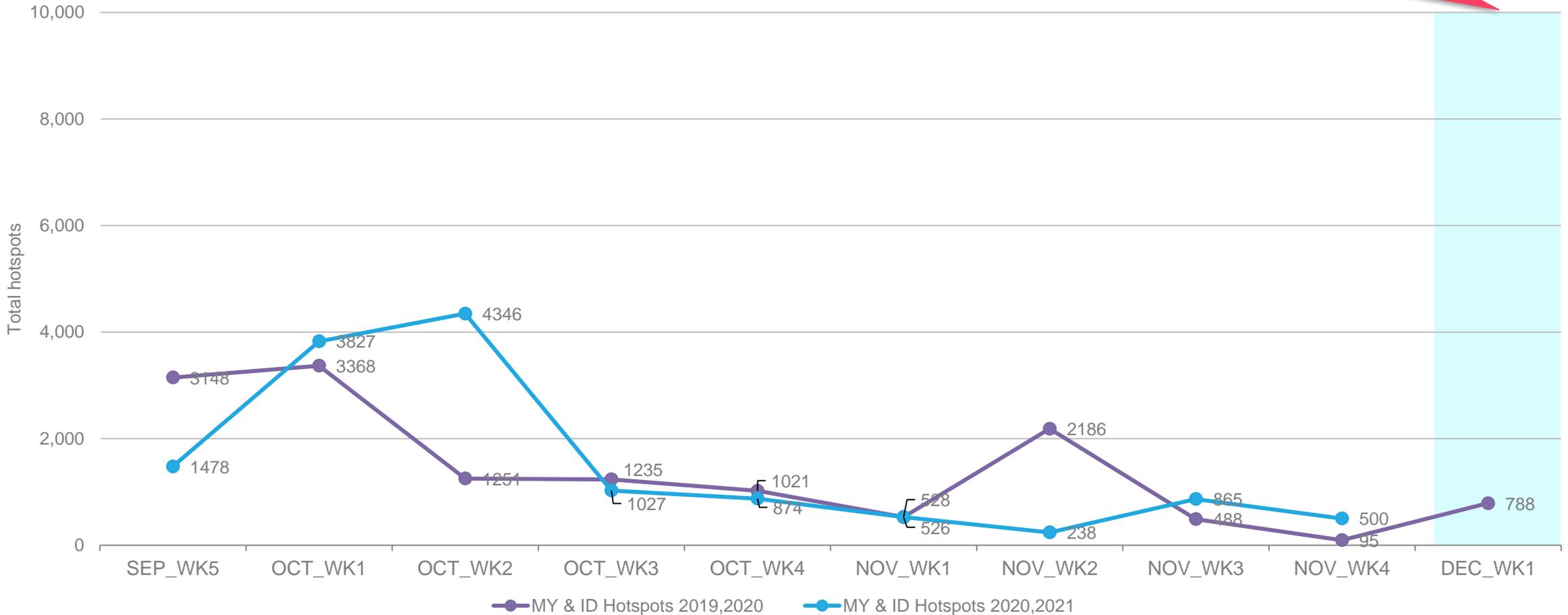
Comparison to 2020 trend
Comparison to previous 10 weeks

22 November – 28 November 2021

Comparison to 2020: All hotspots



The number of hotspots for next week (December 2021: 1st week) is predicted to be **higher** in the region as compared to 2020 hotspot trend

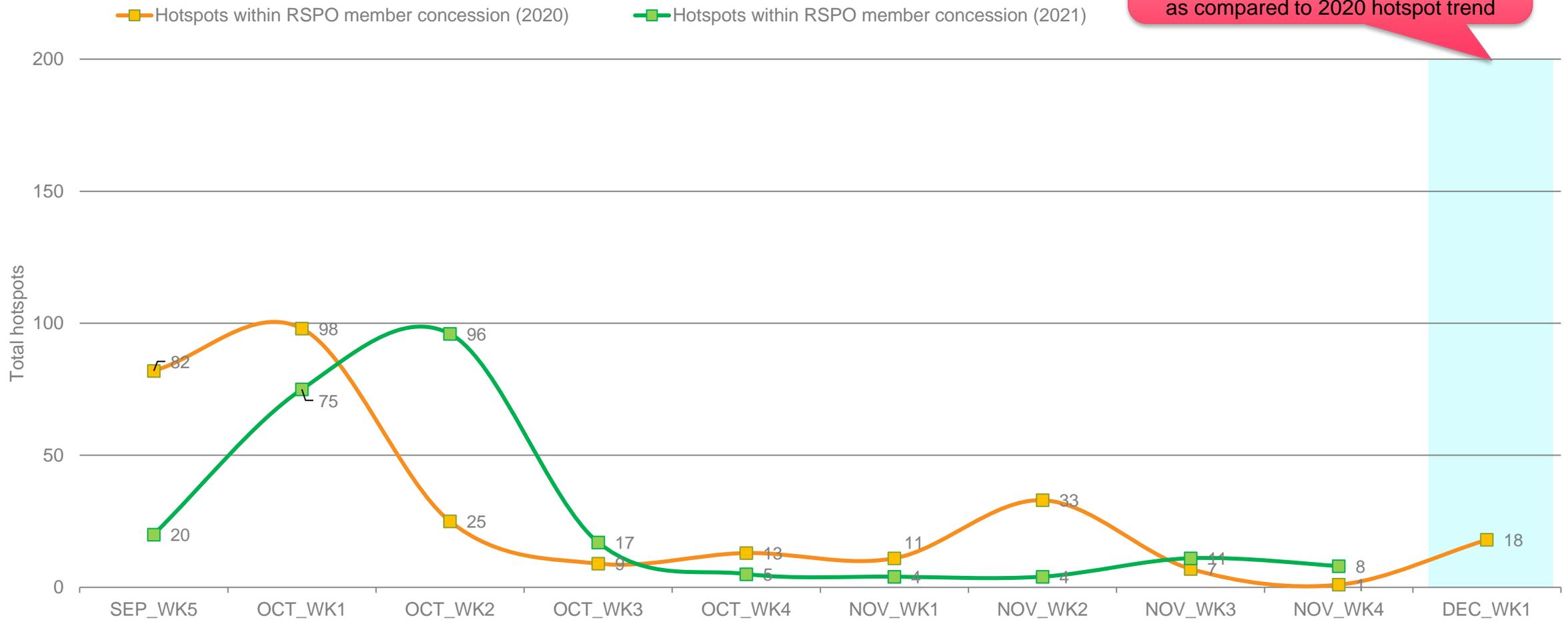


22 November – 28 November 2021

Comparison to 2020: Hotspot within RSPO Member Concession



The number of hotspots within RSPO member is expected to be **higher** for next week (December 2021: 1st week) as compared to 2020 hotspot trend

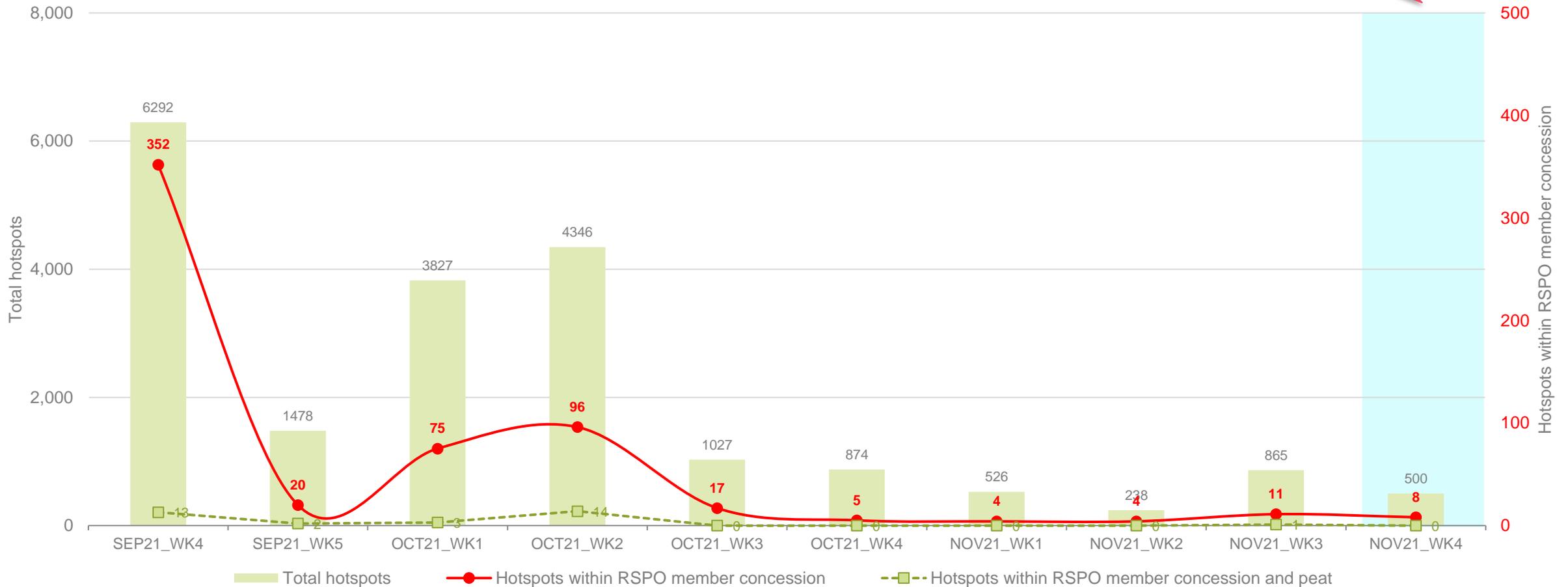


22 November – 28 November 2021

Weekly trend from last 10 weeks



Lower in hotspot count than previous week



22 November – 28 November 2021



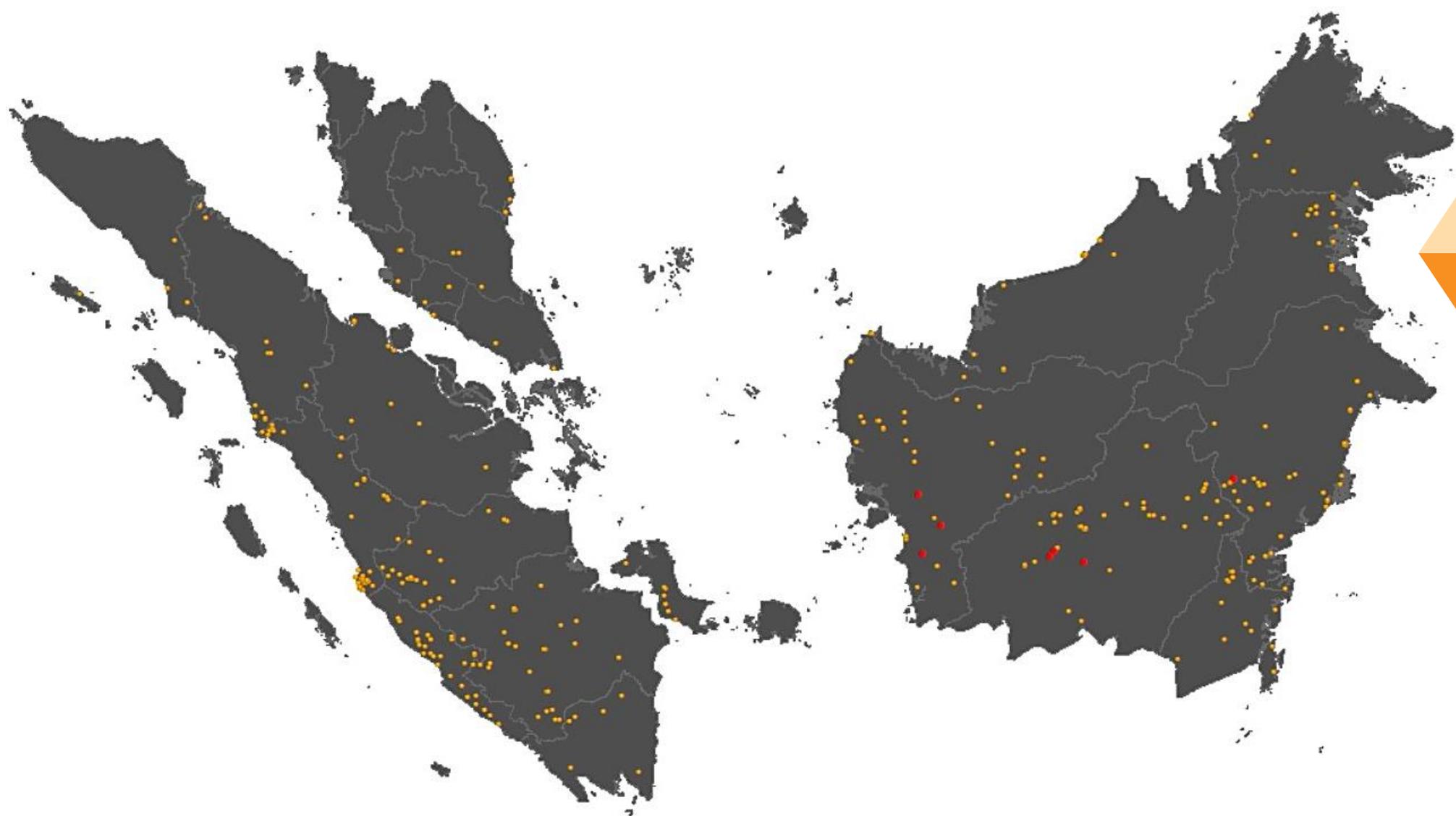
Weekly Hotspot Map

Malaysia & Indonesia
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

22 November – 28 November 2021



Hotspot Tabulation Map



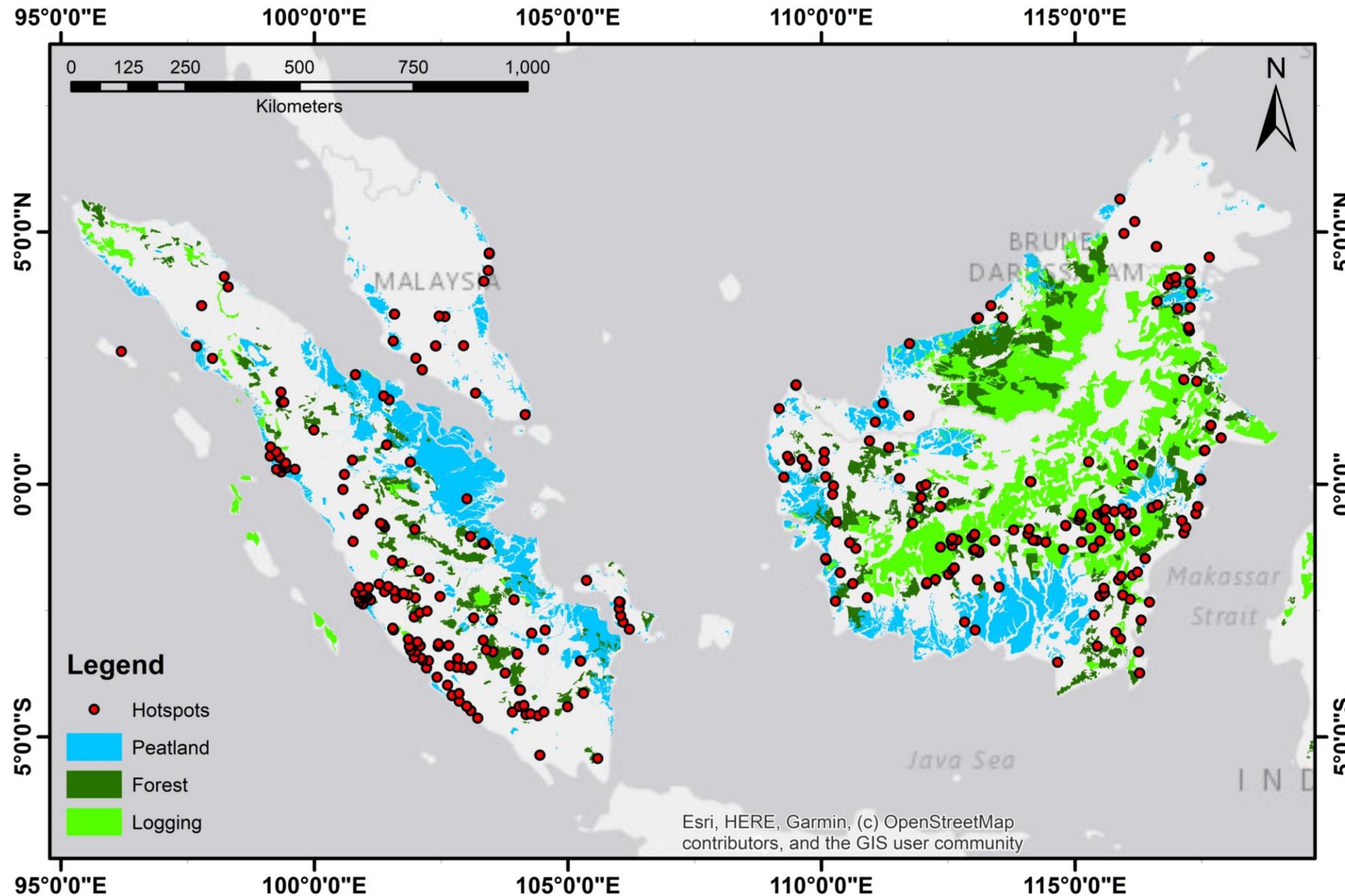
Legend:

	Hotspot within RSPO member concession
	Hotspot detected by satellite sensor

22 November – 28 November
2021



Hotspot Distribution by Peatland & Landuse Map

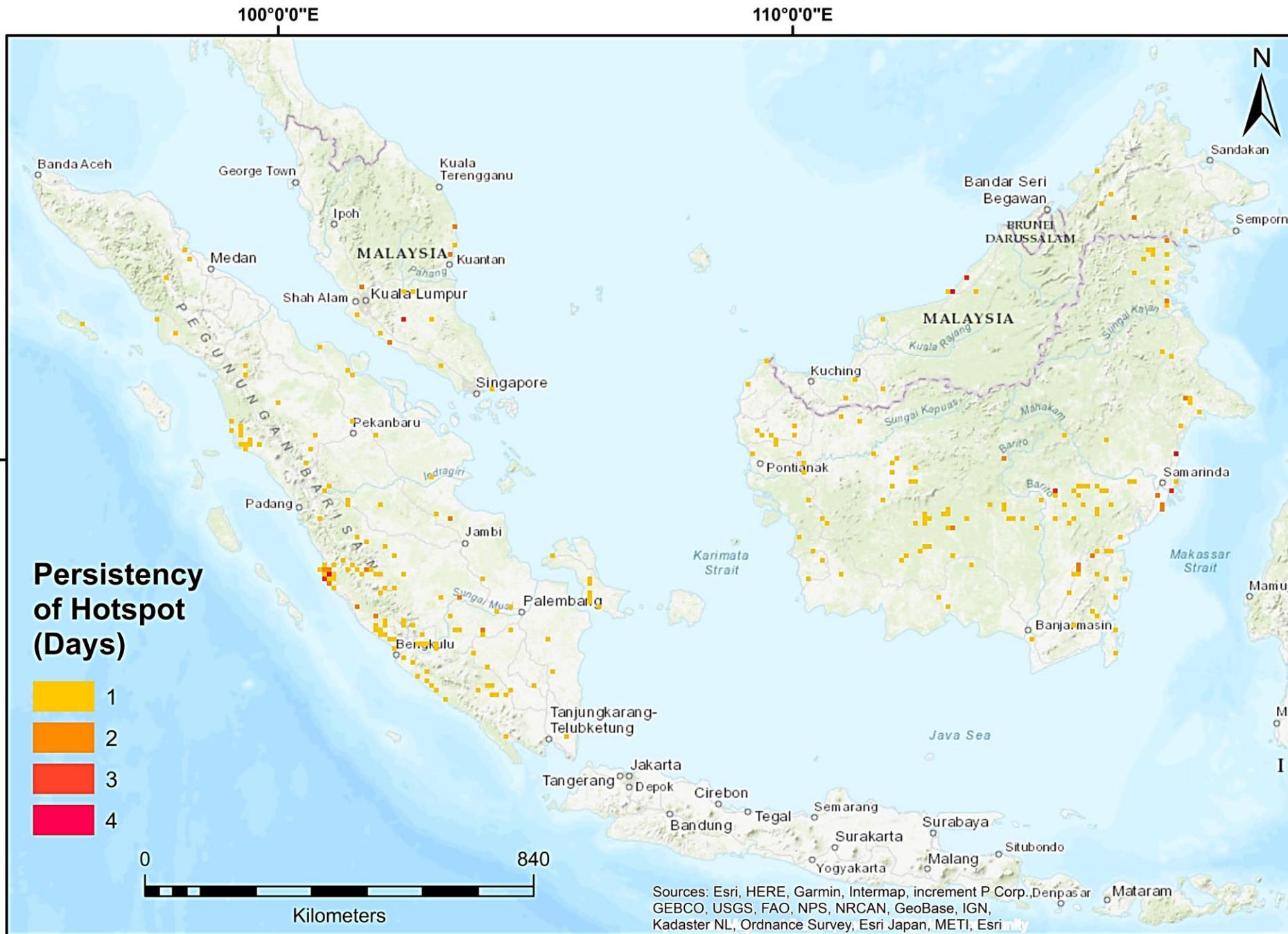


DATA	SOURCE
Peatland	Kesatuan Hidrologis Gambut
Non RSPO Oil Palm boundary	WRI & Greenpeace (https://data.globalforestwatch.org)
Timber Concession boundary	WRI (https://data.globalforestwatch.org)

22 November – 28 November 2021



Hotspot Persistency Map



Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 22 November – 28 November 2021

22 November – 28 November 2021

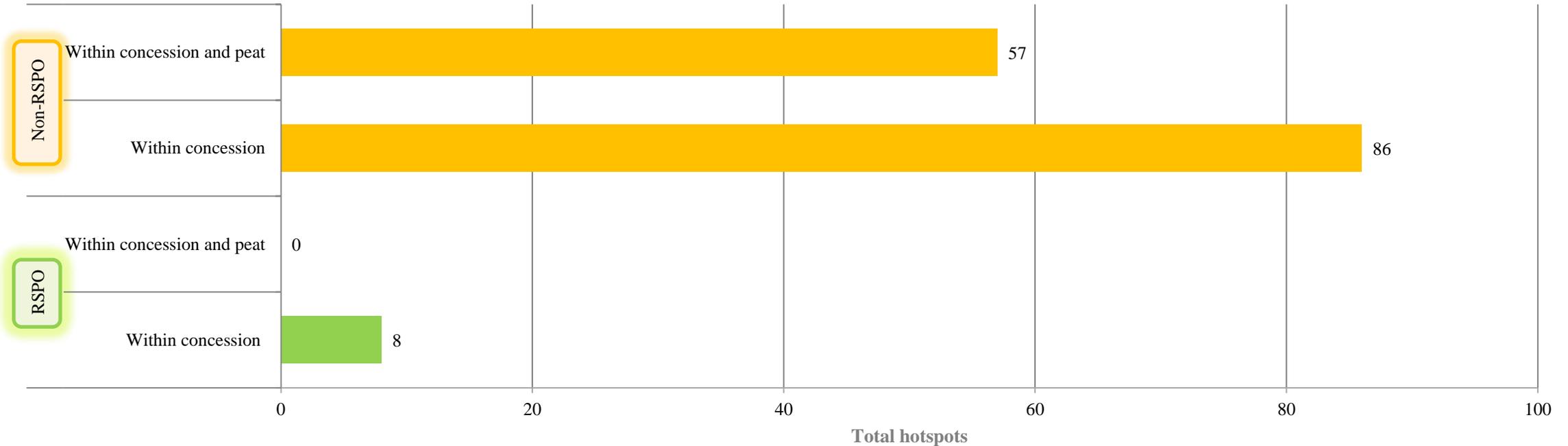


NOV2021_WK04 Hotspot

**Malaysia & Indonesia
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region**

22 November – 28 November 2021

RSPO vs non-RSPO comparison



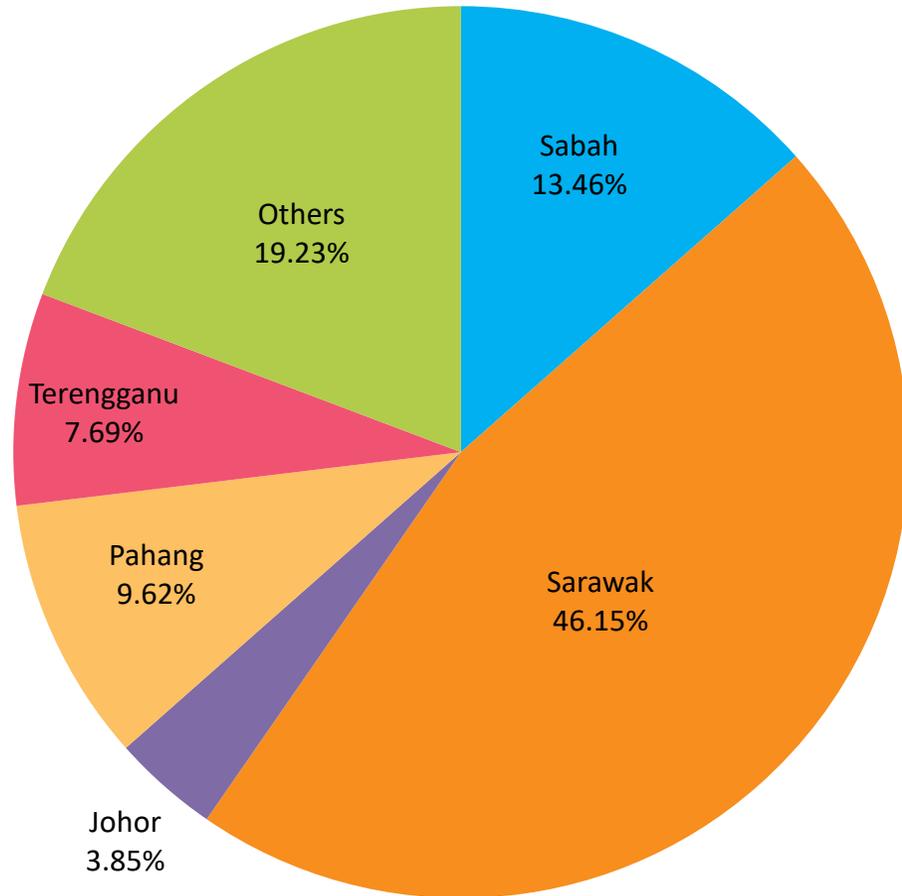
* Non RSPO Oil Palm Concession location data was derived from data downloaded from the Greenpeace website (<http://www.greenpeace.org/seasia/id/Global/seasia/Indonesia/Code/Forest-Map/en/data.html>). The website states that these data was "compiled by Greenpeace (2015) based on agriculture plantations 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

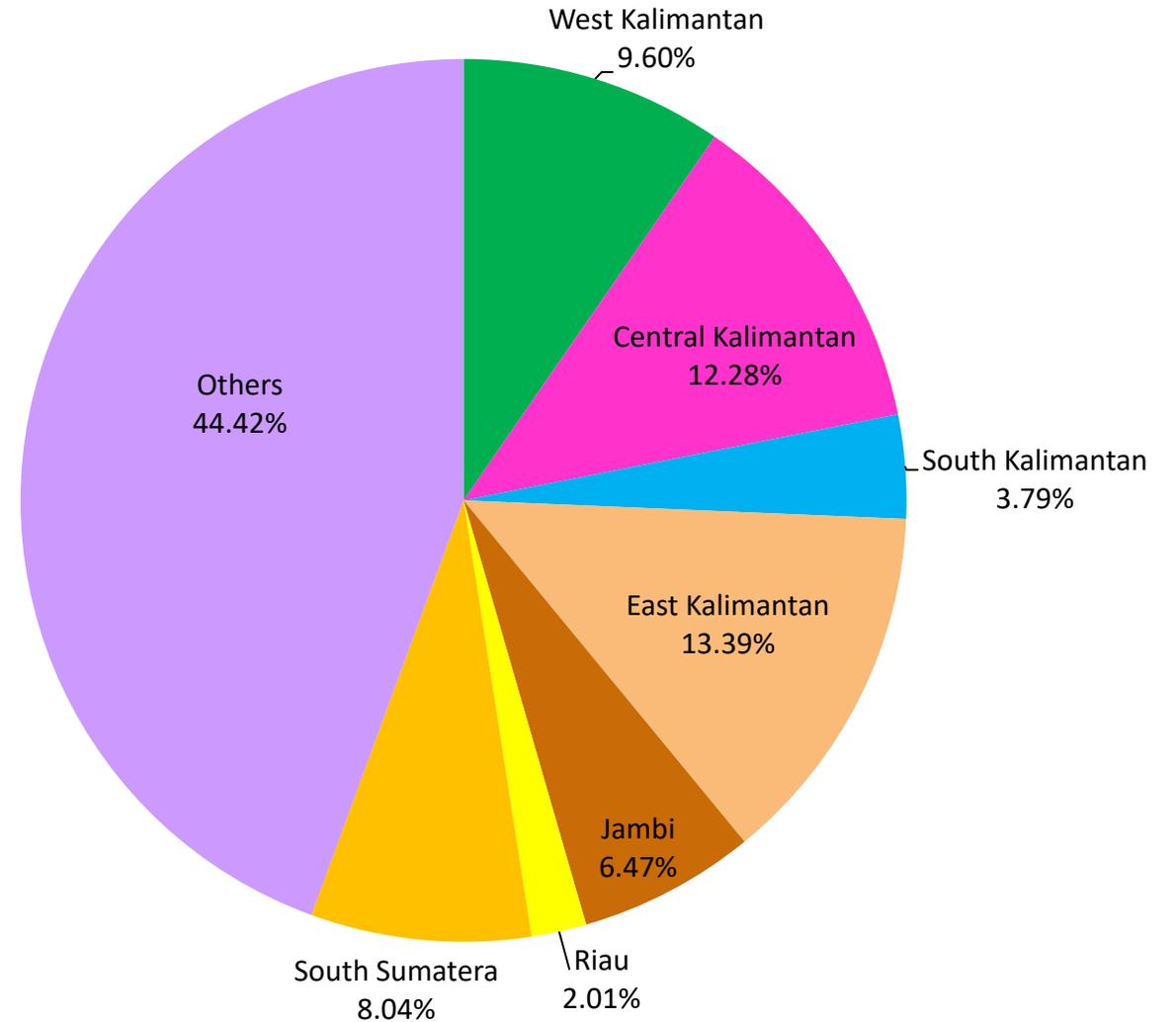


State	Total
Sabah	7
Sarawak	24
Johor	2
Pahang	5
Terengganu	4
Others	10
Total	52



Distribution of Hotspots by Region in Indonesia

Region	Total
West Kalimantan	43
Central Kalimantan	55
South Kalimantan	17
East Kalimantan	60
Jambi	29
Riau	9
South Sumatera	36
Others	199
Total	448



Hotspots in RSPO members



Group Name	Region/State	Country	No. of Hotspots
Bumitama Agri Limited	West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	4
First Resources Limited	East Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
Genting Plantations Nusantara	West Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
Goodhope Asia Holdings	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
Sime Darby Plantation Berhad	Central Sulawesi	Indonesia	1
		Total Hotspots	8



ASEAN Weather Outlook

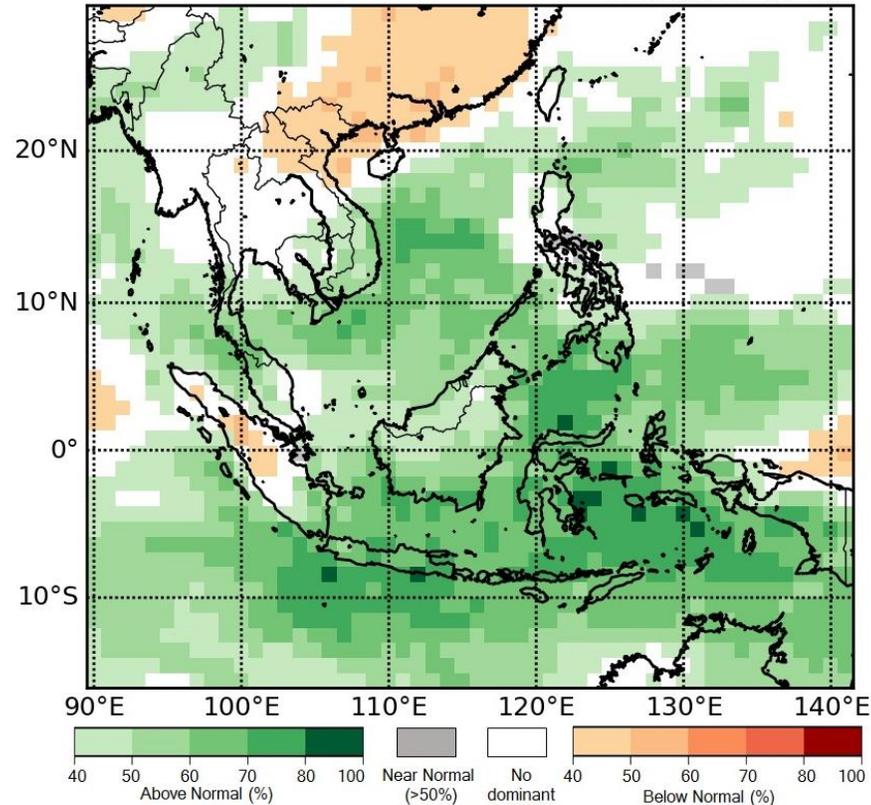
Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre

22 November – 28 November 2021



Regional Weather & Haze Outlook

November 2021 Rainfall (tercile summary), ECMWF/Met Office/NCEP
Initial condition 15 Oct 2021



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

Climatologically, the Southwest Monsoon conditions are likely to prevail over the ASEAN region in November before they gradually transit into the Northeast Monsoon in December. During the inter-monsoon period, the prevailing winds are forecast to be generally light and variable in direction. With the monsoon rain band located close to the equator, an increase in rainfall over the equatorial ASEAN region can also be expected.

For November 2021, there is an increase of above-normal rainfall over much of the Maritime Continent, apart from Sumatra where below-normal rainfall is the dominant tercile. For Mainland Southeast Asia, there is also an increase of above-normal rainfall over parts of southern Mainland Southeast Asia.

For the next few days, shower activities are expected over the ASEAN region except for the northern and western parts of Borneo, southern and central parts of Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia and the northern and western parts of Mekong sub-region where dry conditions are forecast. Isolated hotspots can be expected in areas that are dry.

Alert by RSPO



In the next two weeks, the RSPO Secretariat would like to recommend the following:

To Growers:

- Make sure the operation area has developed fire prevention measures:
 - provide suitable and well-maintained fire mitigation tools
 - educate workers and communities on the fire drill process
- Arrange for good management to encounter the rainy season:
 - the high risk of erosion may lead to landslide in the estate area
 - tendency of the road potholes formation which may require extra cost for maintenance and repairs.





Find out more at
www.rspo.org