

# Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2021

**DEC2021\_WK02**

06 December– 12 December 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**



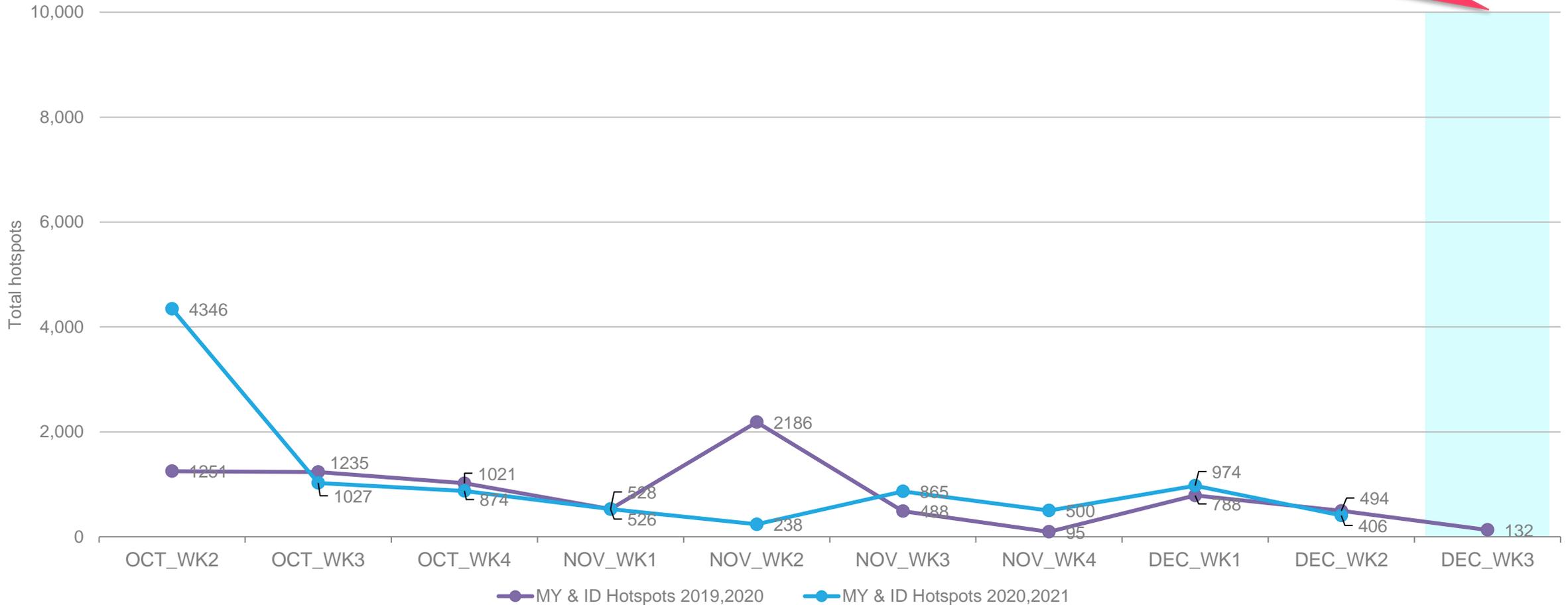
# Weekly Analysis

Comparison to 2020 trend  
Comparison to previous 10 weeks

# Comparison to 2020: All hotspots



The number of hotspots for next week (December 2021: 3<sup>rd</sup> week) is predicted to be **lower** in the region as compared to 2020 hotspot trend

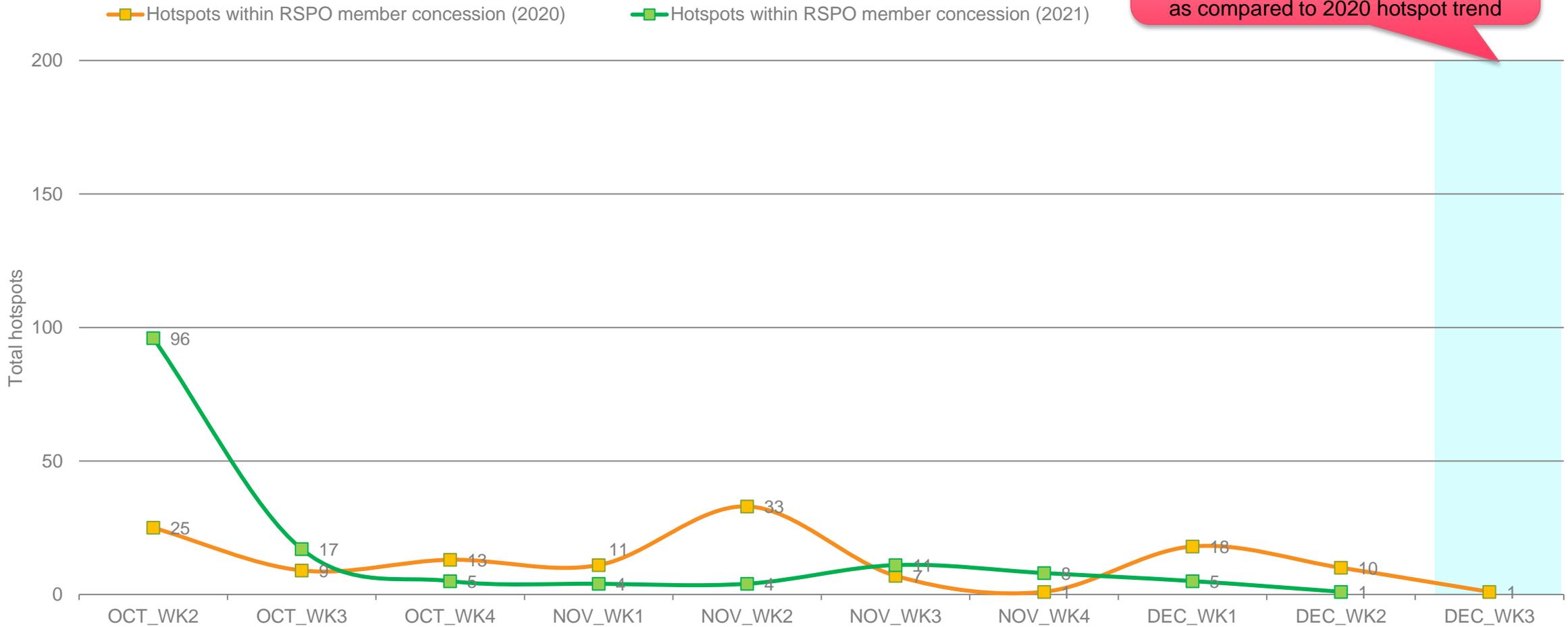


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# Comparison to 2020: Hotspot within RSPO Member Concession



The number of hotspots within RSPO member is expected to be **similar** for next week (December 2021: 3<sup>rd</sup> week) as compared to 2020 hotspot trend

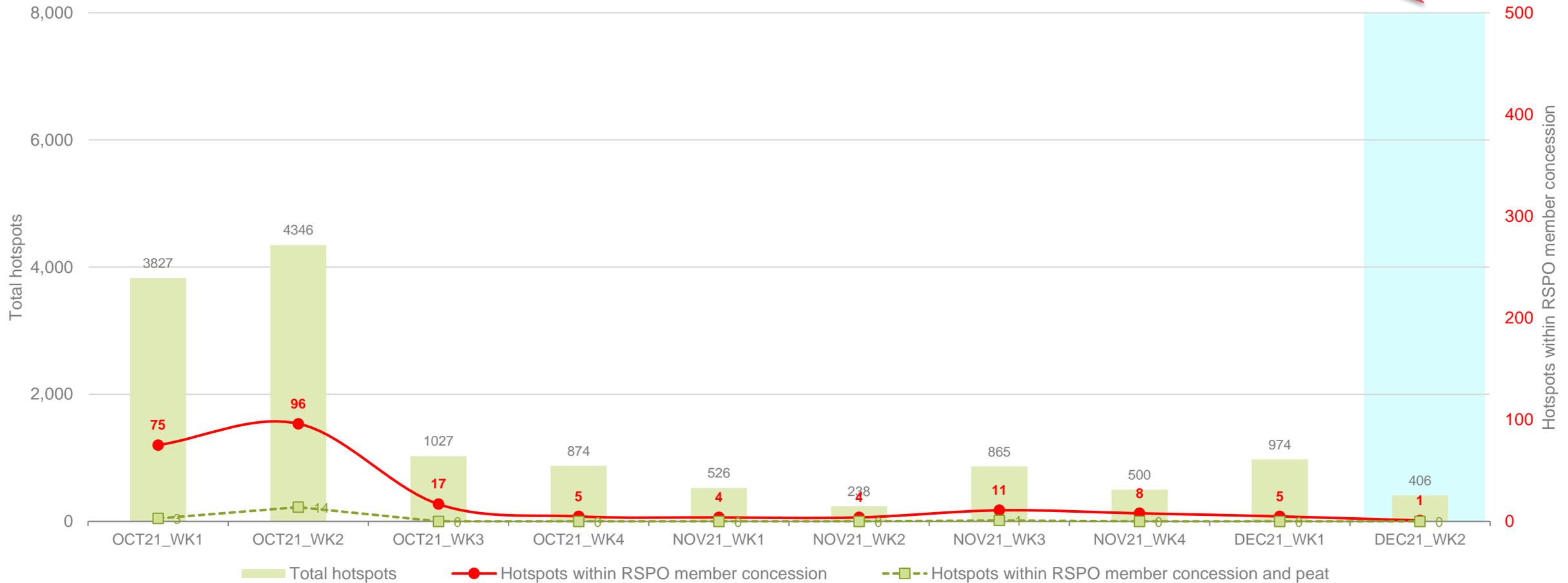


06 December – 12 December 2021

# Weekly trend from last 10 weeks



**Lower** in hotspot count than previous week



06 December – 12 December 2021



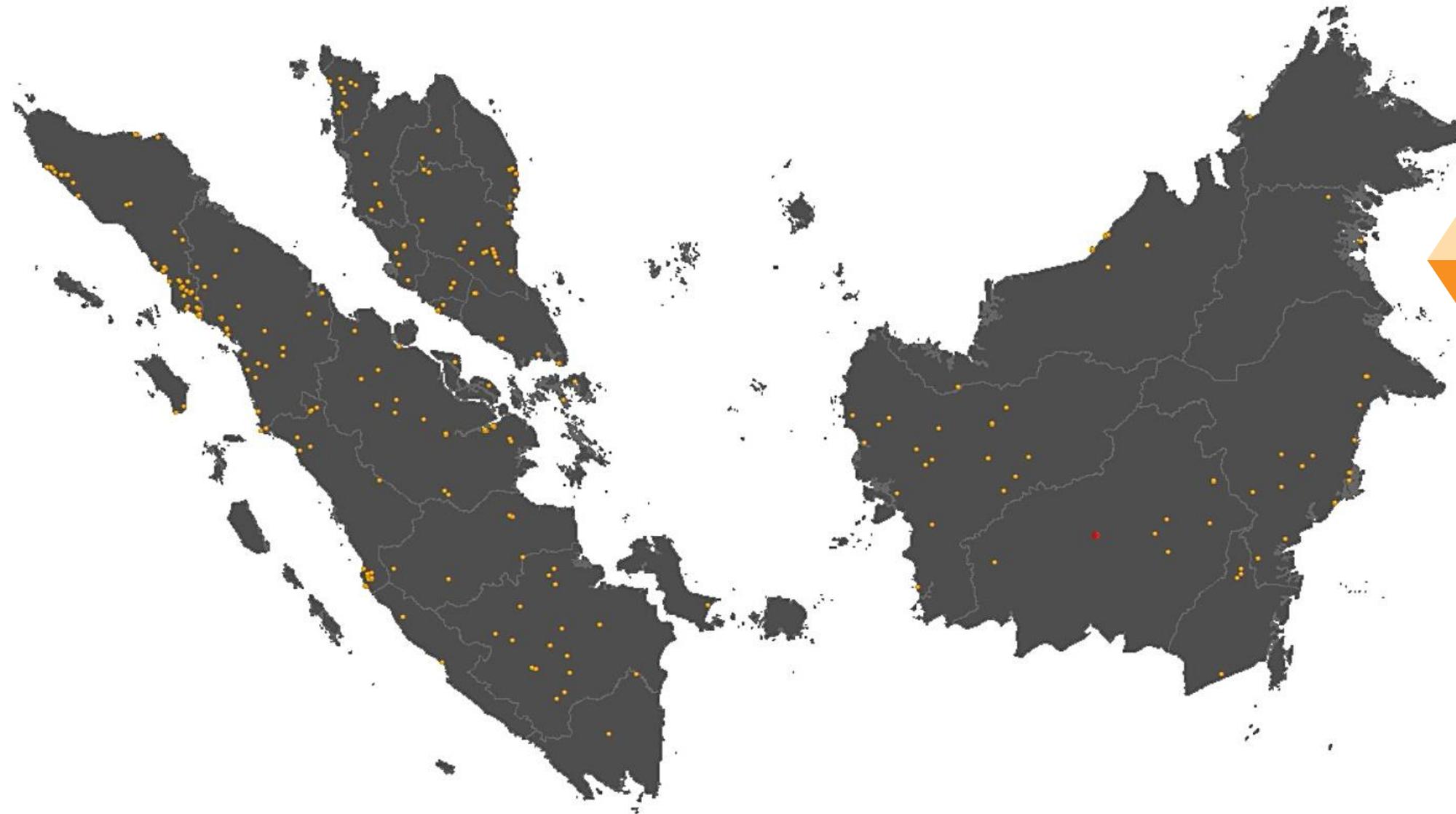
# Weekly Hotspot Map

Malaysia & Indonesia  
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

06 December – 12 December 2021



## Hotspot Tabulation Map



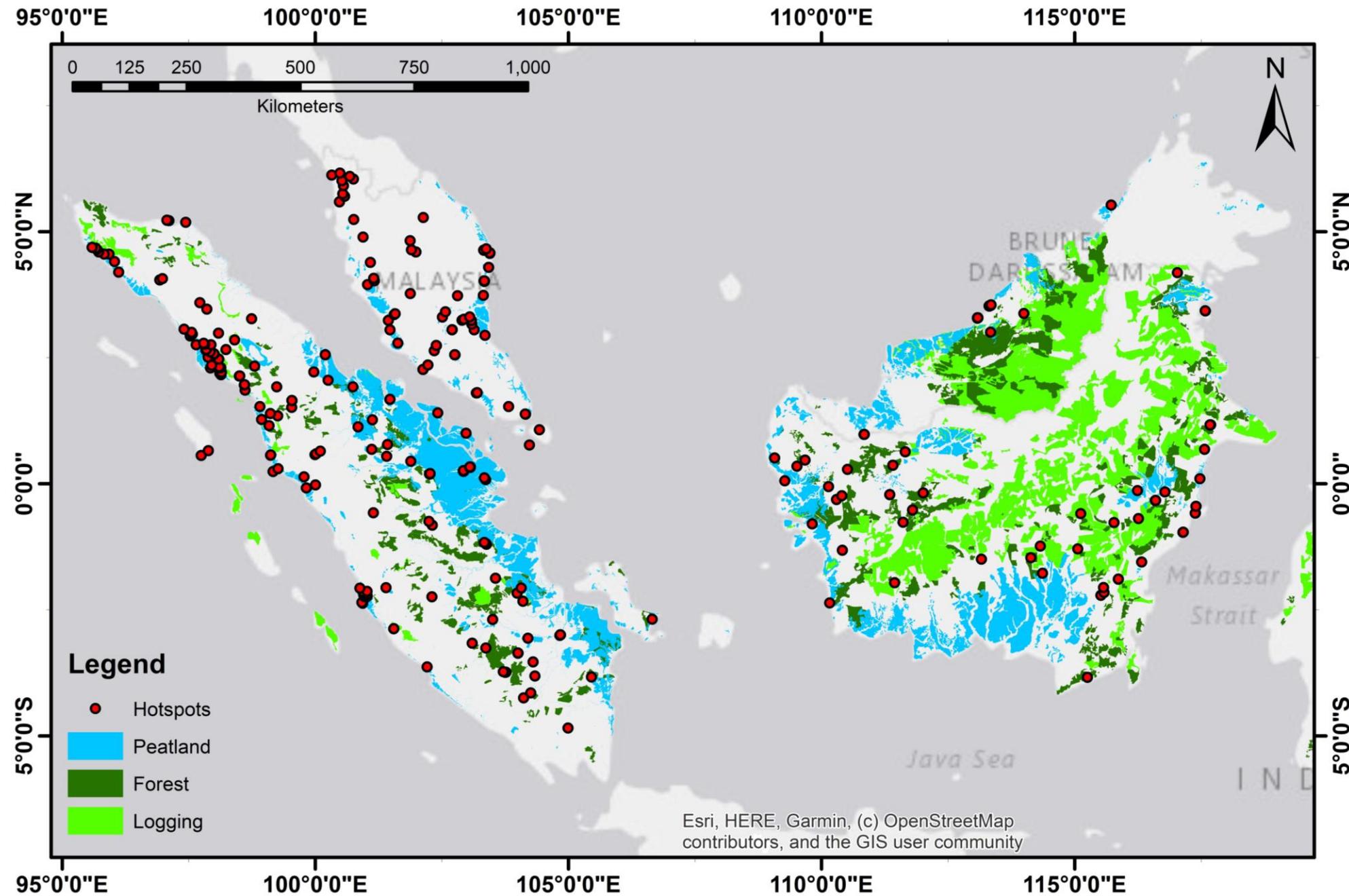
Legend:

	Hotspot within RSPO member concession
	Hotspot detected by satellite sensor

06 December – 12 December  
2021



## Hotspot Distribution by Peatland & Landuse Map



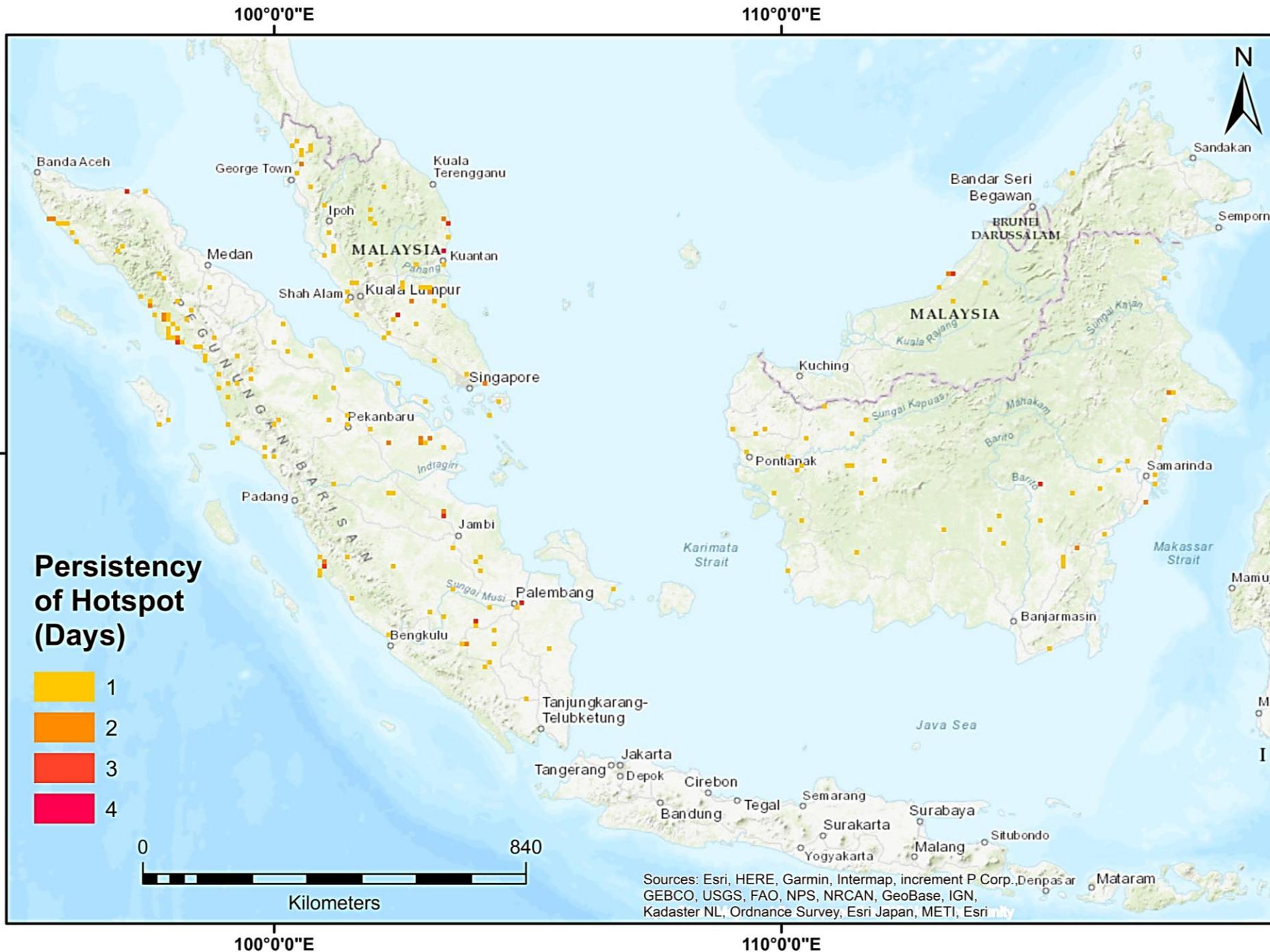
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

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> )

06 December – 12 December 2021



## Hotspot Persistency Map



Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 06 December – 12 December 2021

06 December – 12 December 2021

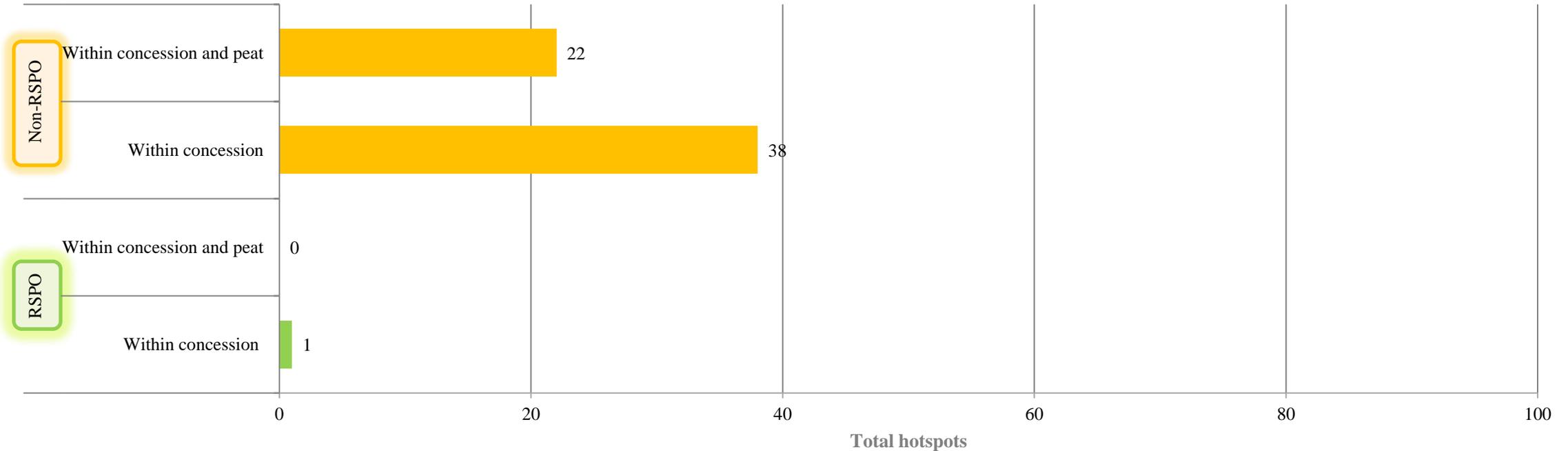


# DEC2021\_WK02 Hotspot

Malaysia & Indonesia  
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

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# 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)."

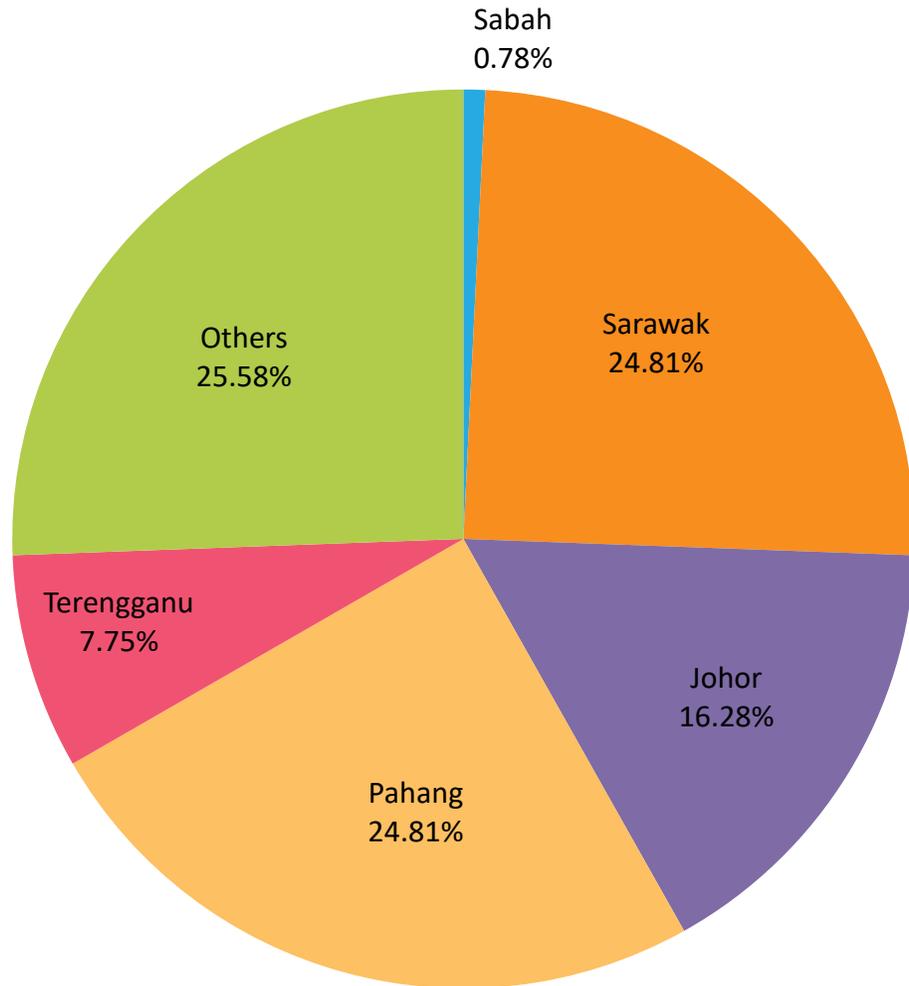
As such the data probably overstates the extent of oil palm plantations in some cases, as there are many licenses granted and the oil palm plantation has not been developed. In other cases, it may understate the extent of plantations as it does not take into account smallholders. Nevertheless, this appears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

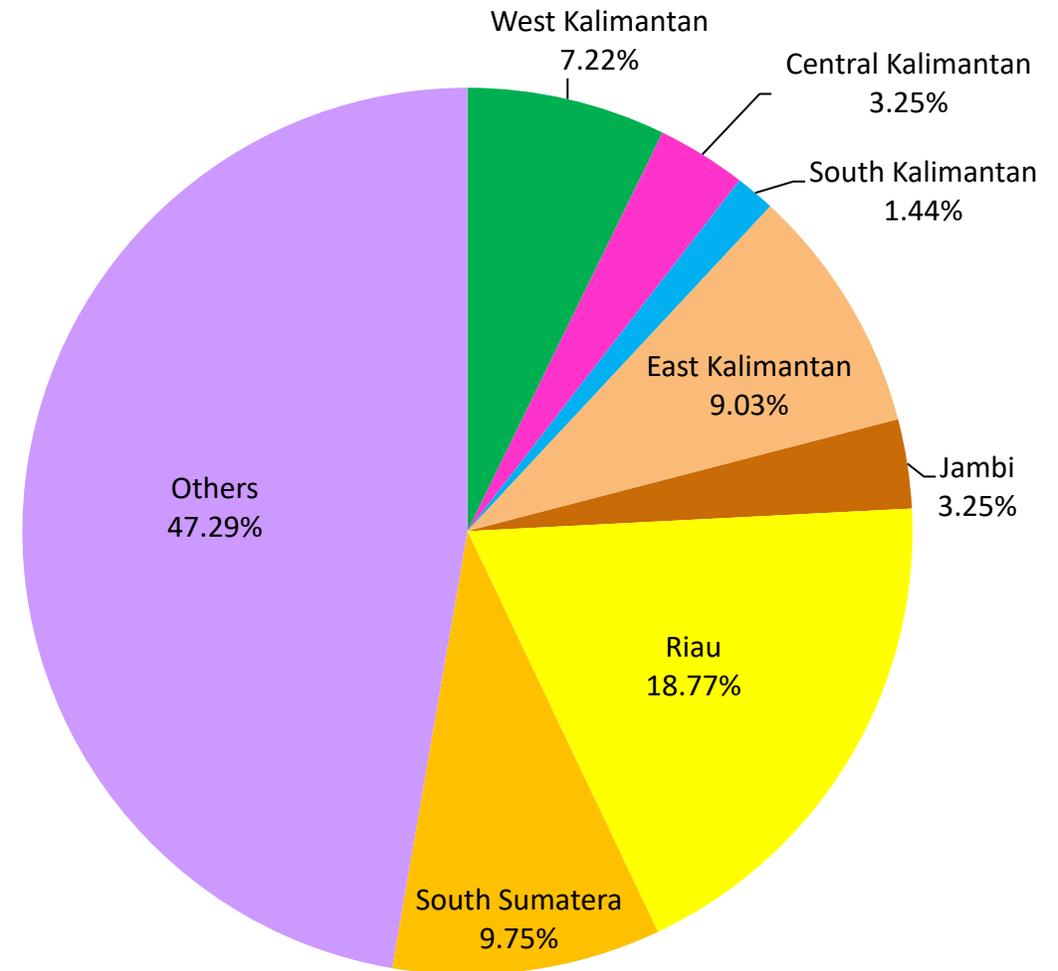


State	Total
Sabah	1
Sarawak	32
Johor	21
Pahang	32
Terengganu	10
Others	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>



# Distribution of Hotspots by Region in Indonesia

Region	Total
West Kalimantan	20
Central Kalimantan	9
South Kalimantan	4
East Kalimantan	25
Jambi	9
Riau	52
South Sumatera	27
Others	131
<b>Total</b>	<b>277</b>



# Hotspots in RSPO members (State/Province)



No. of Member/s	Date of Acquisition	State	Province	Country	No. of Hotspots
1	07 Dec 2021	Katingan	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
				<b>Total Hotspots</b>	<b>1</b>



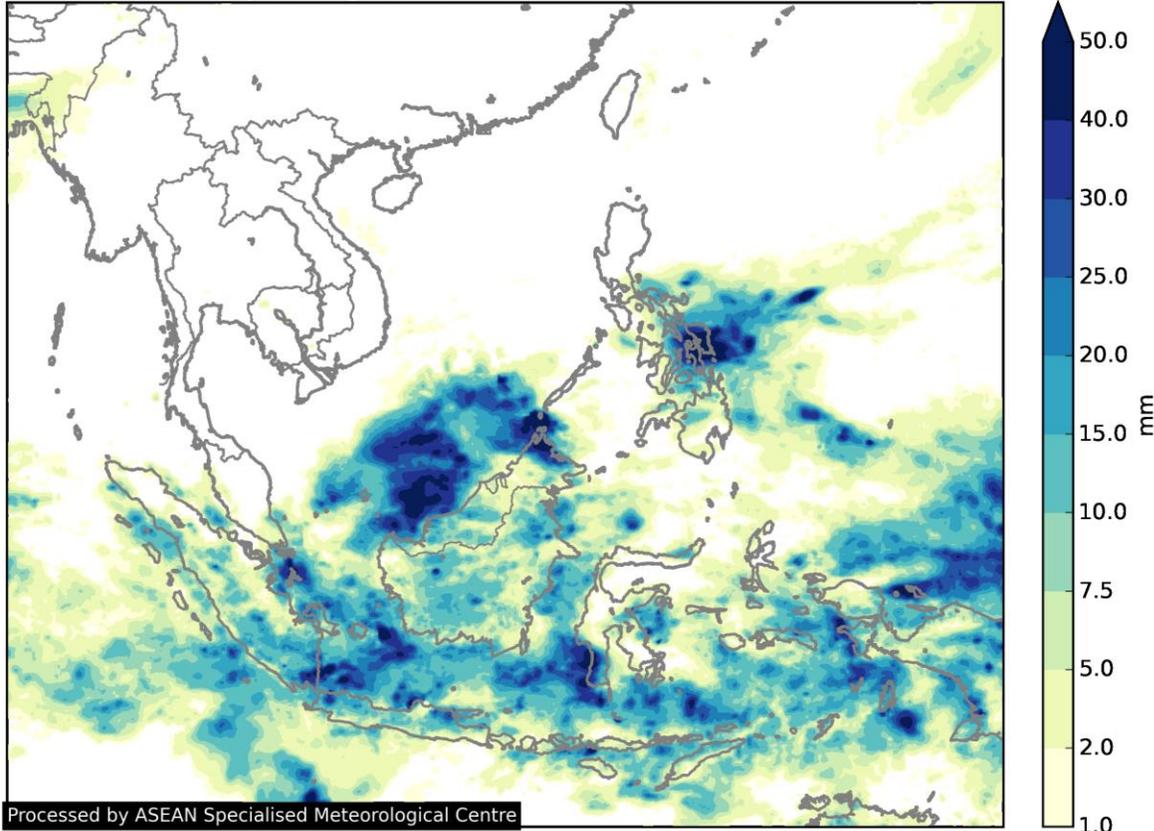
# ASEAN Weather Outlook

*Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre*

06 December – 12 December 2021

# Regional Weather & Haze Outlook

GsMaP Daily Average Rainfall from 2021-12-06 to 2021-12-12



## 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.

Dry weather prevailed over the Mekong sub-region while wet weather conditions were observed over most of the southern ASEAN region. Unhealthy air quality levels were reported by a few stations in the central Mekong sub-region.

The surge of northeast winds over the South China Sea is forecast to continue over the next one to two days, before gradually weakening. In the southern ASEAN region, rainy weather is forecast over many parts of the region. The monsoon surge is expected to bring increased shower activities over the equatorial South China Sea and surrounding coastal regions.

# 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](http://www.rspo.org)**