

# Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2021

**DEC2021\_WK03**

13 December– 19 December 2021 | 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**



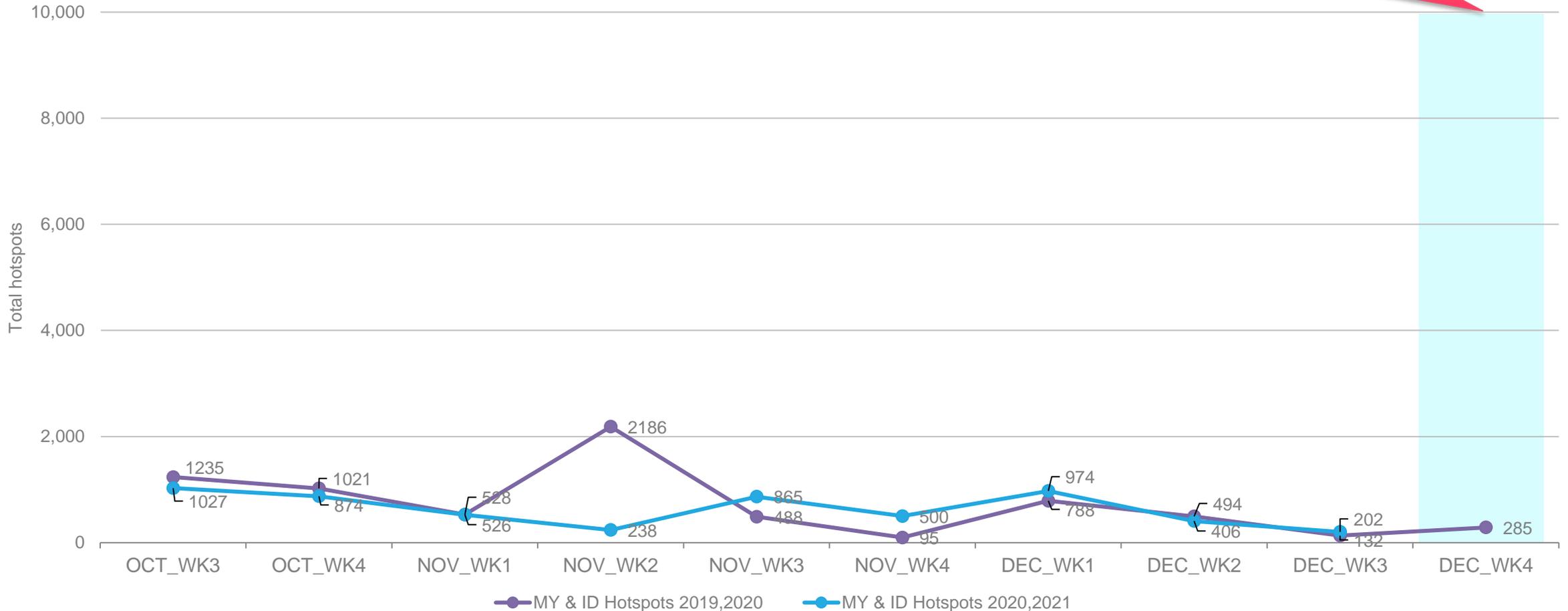
# Weekly Analysis

Comparison to 2020 trend  
Comparison to previous 10 weeks

# Comparison to 2020: All hotspots



The number of hotspots for next week (December 2021: 4<sup>th</sup> week) is predicted to be **higher** in the region as compared to 2020 hotspot trend

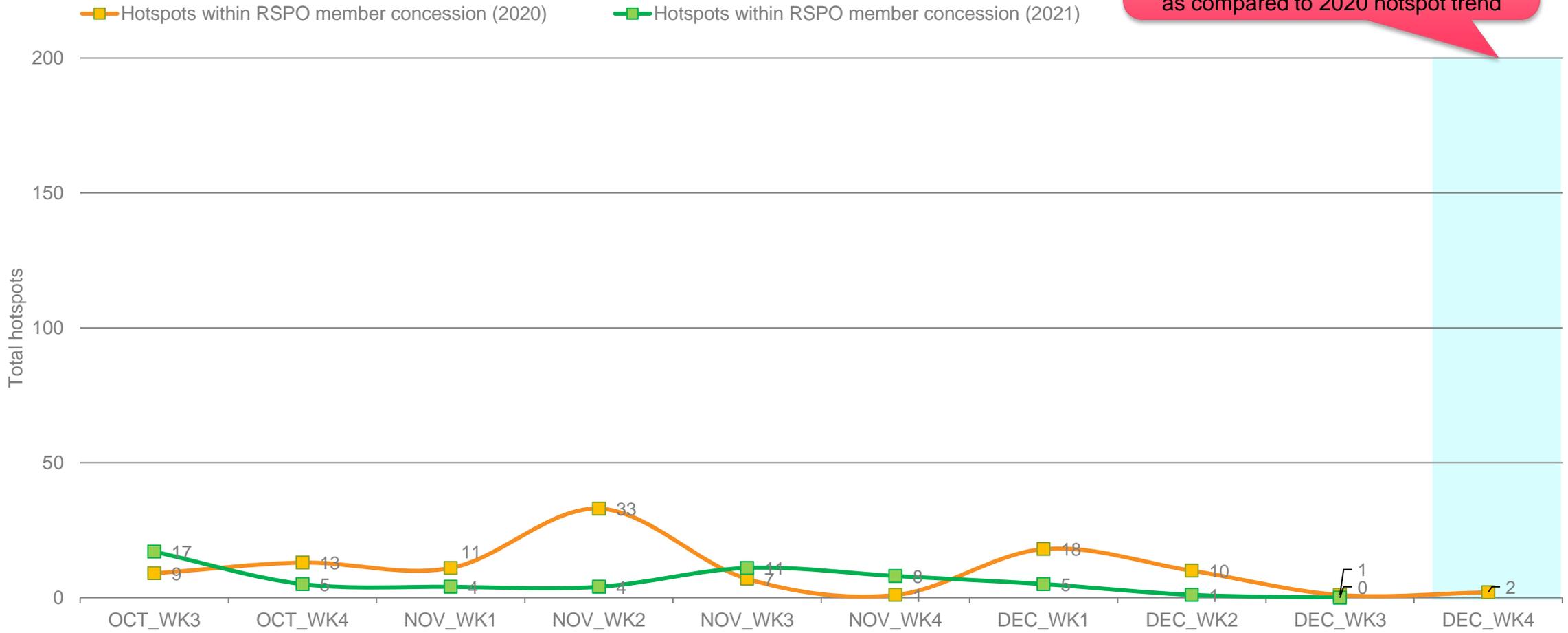


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# Comparison to 2020: Hotspot within RSPO Member Concession



The number of hotspots within RSPO member is expected to be **higher** for next week (December 2021: 4<sup>th</sup> week) as compared to 2020 hotspot trend

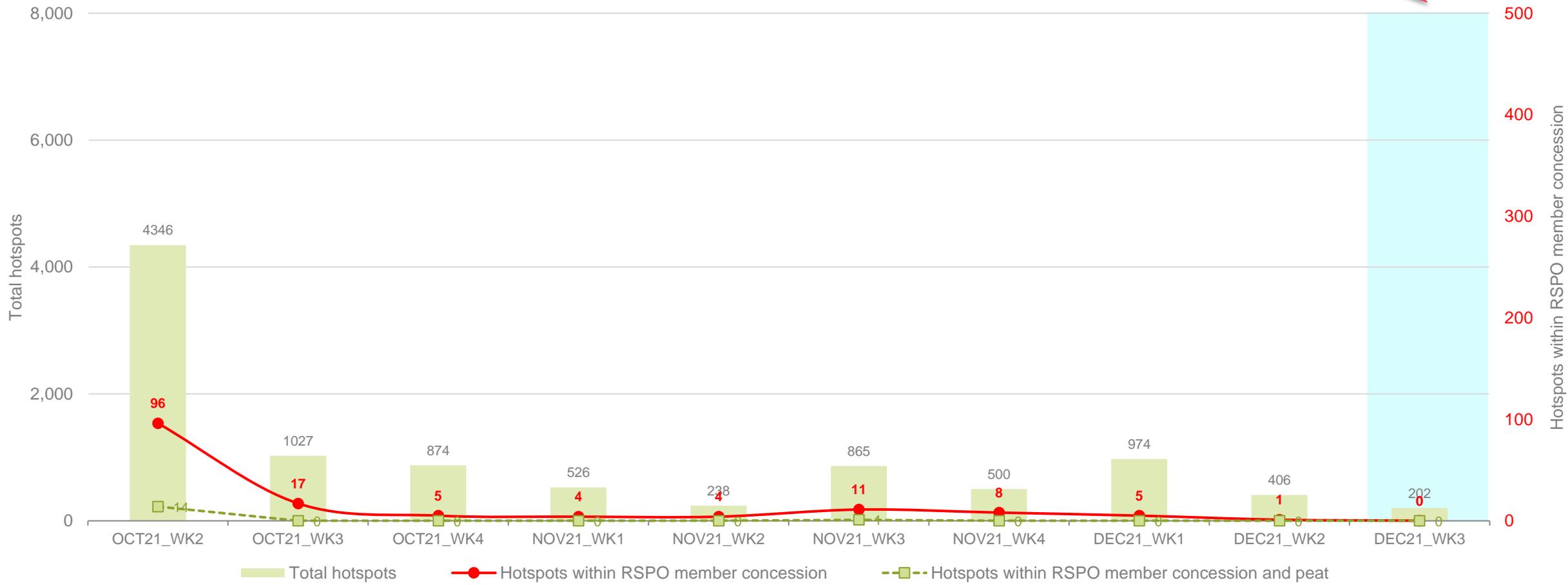


13 December – 19 December 2021

# Weekly trend from last 10 weeks



**Lower** in hotspot count than previous week



13 December – 19 December 2021



# Weekly Hotspot Map

Malaysia & Indonesia  
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

13 December – 19 December 2021



## Hotspot Tabulation Map



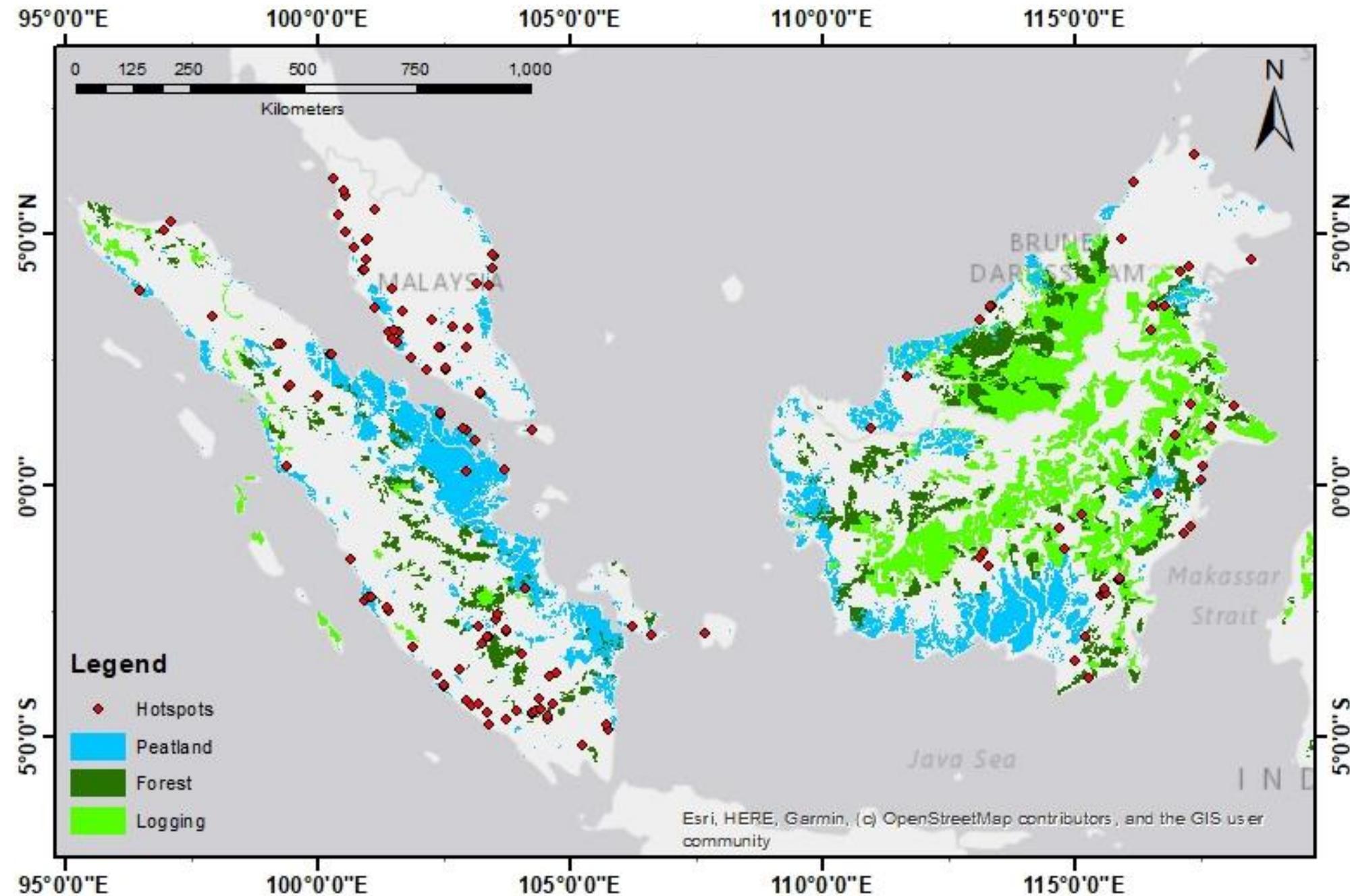
Legend:

	Hotspot within RSPO member concession
	Hotspot detected by satellite sensor

13 December – 19 December  
2021



## Hotspot Distribution by Peatland & Landuse Map

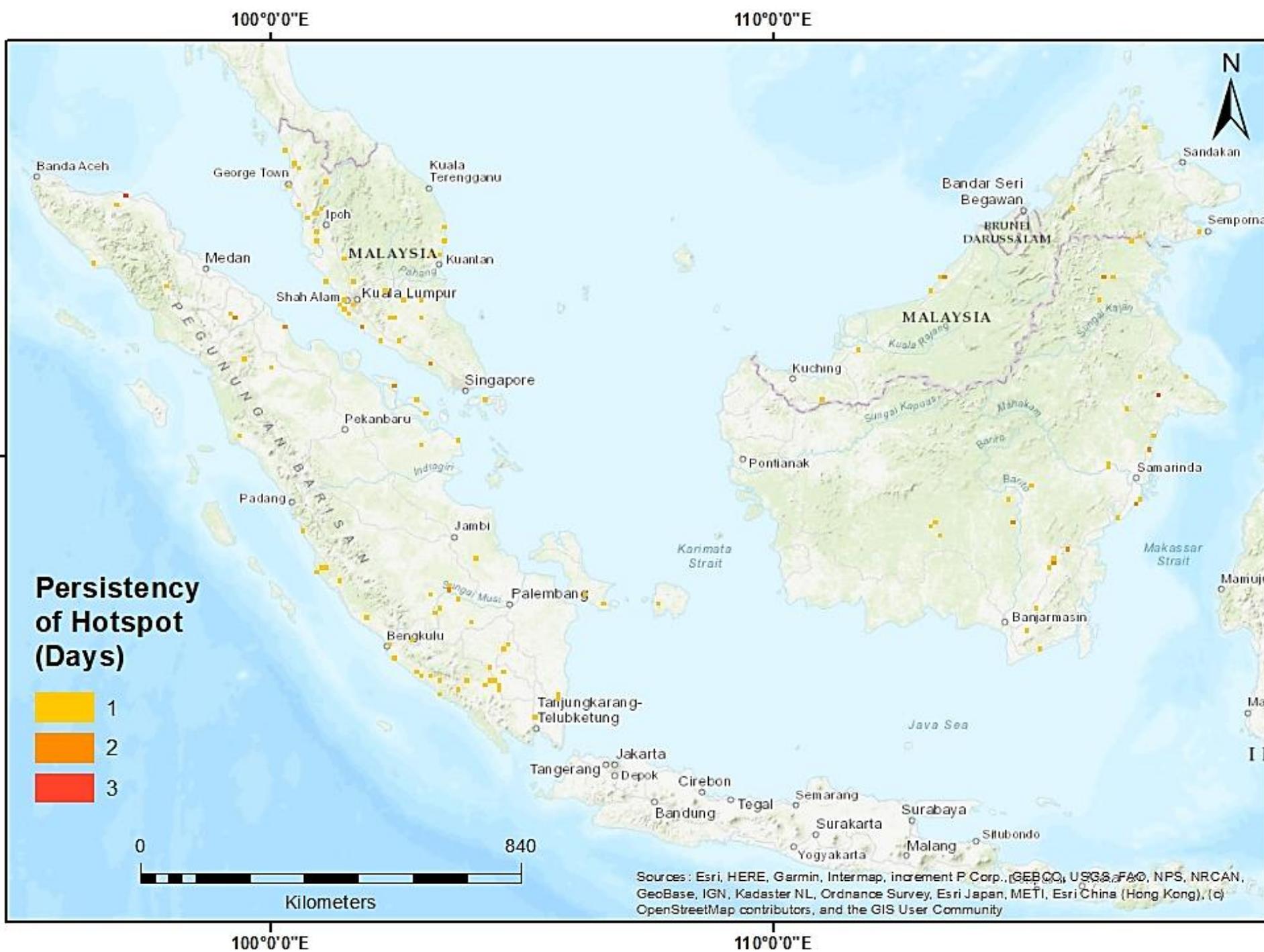


DATA	SOURCE
Peatland	Kesatuan Hidrologis Gambut
Non RSPO Oil Palm boundary	WRI & Greenpeace ( <a href="https://data.globalforestwatch.org">https://data.globalforestwatch.org</a> )
Timber Concession boundary	WRI ( <a href="https://data.globalforestwatch.org">https://data.globalforestwatch.org</a> )

13 December – 19 December 2021



## Hotspot Persistency Map



Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 13 December – 19 December 2021

13 December – 19 December 2021

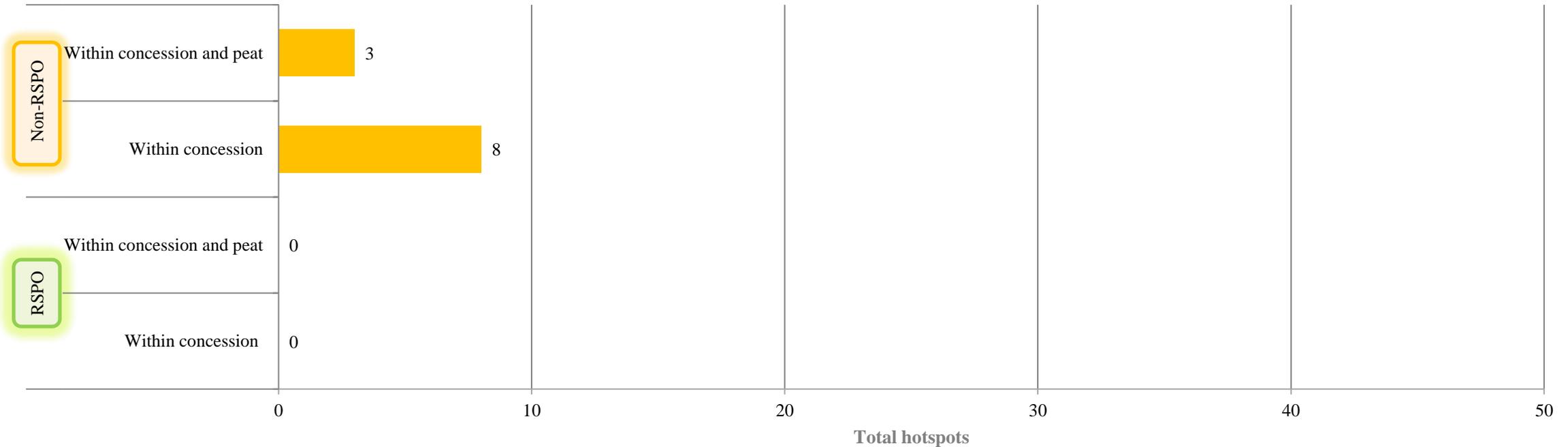


# DEC2021\_WK03 Hotspot

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)."

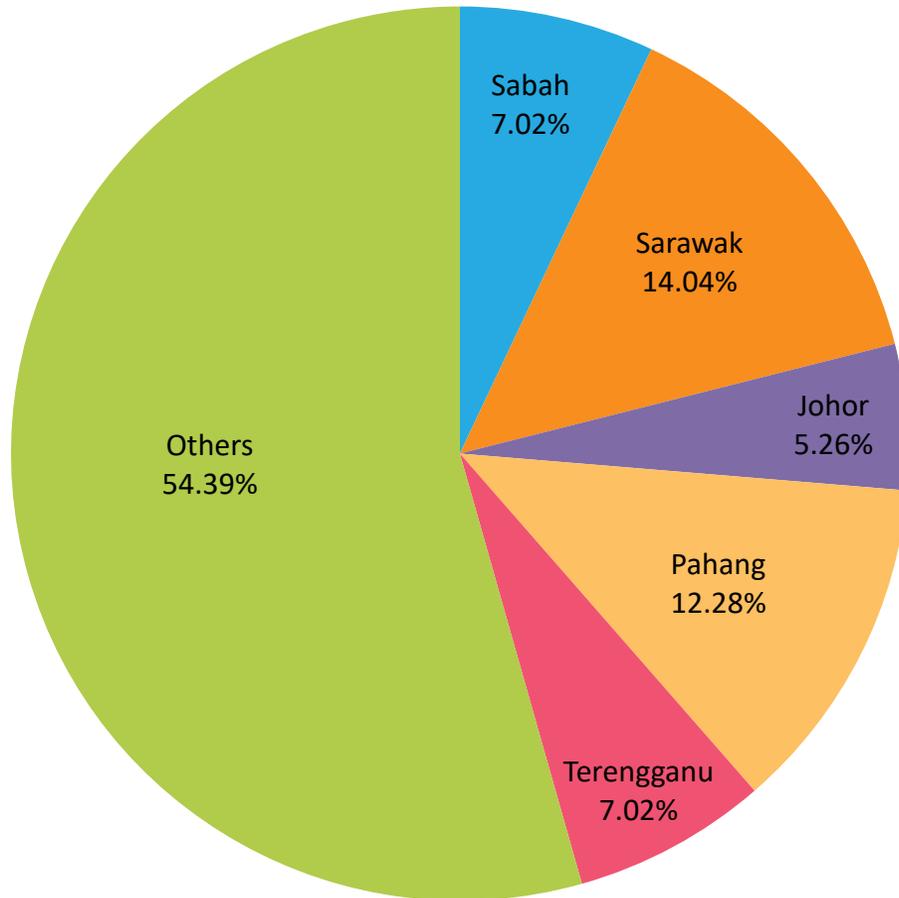
As such the data probably overstates the extent of oil palm plantations in some cases, as there are many licenses granted and the oil palm plantation has not been developed. In other cases, it may understate the extent of plantations as it does not take into account smallholders. Nevertheless, this appears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

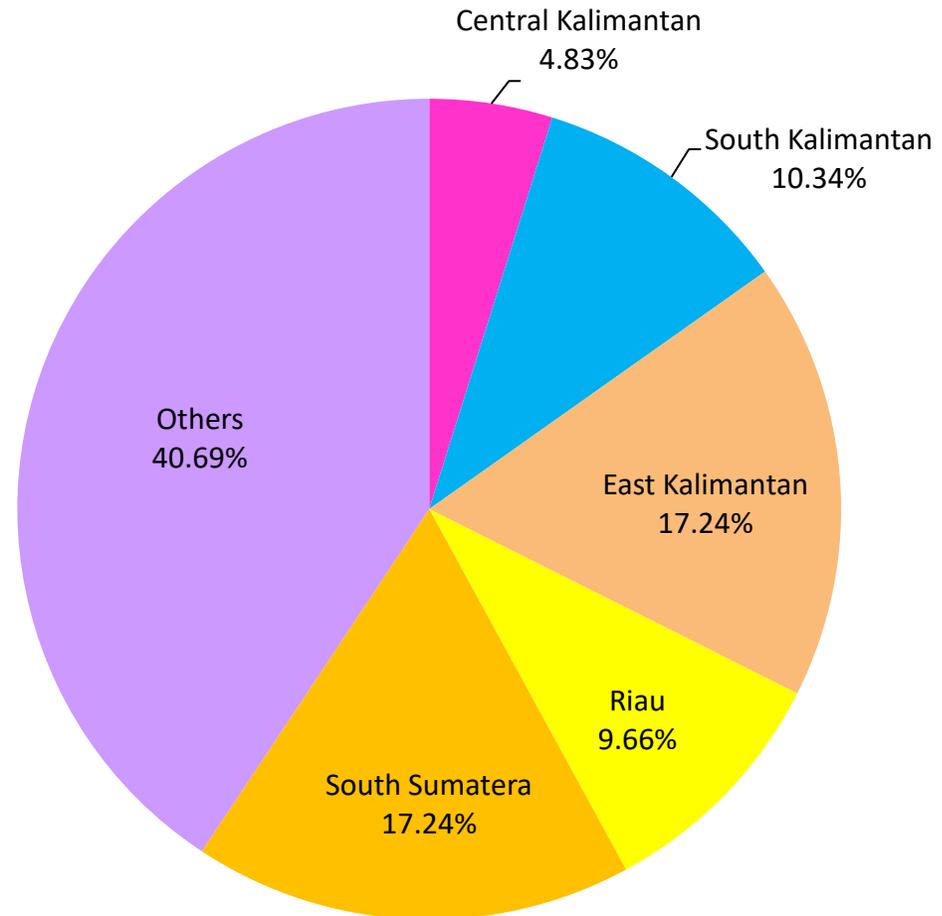


State	Total
Sabah	4
Sarawak	8
Johor	3
Pahang	7
Terengganu	4
Others	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>

# Distribution of Hotspots by Region in Indonesia



Region	Total
West Kalimantan	0
Central Kalimantan	7
South Kalimantan	15
East Kalimantan	25
Jambi	0
Riau	14
South Sumatera	25
Others	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>



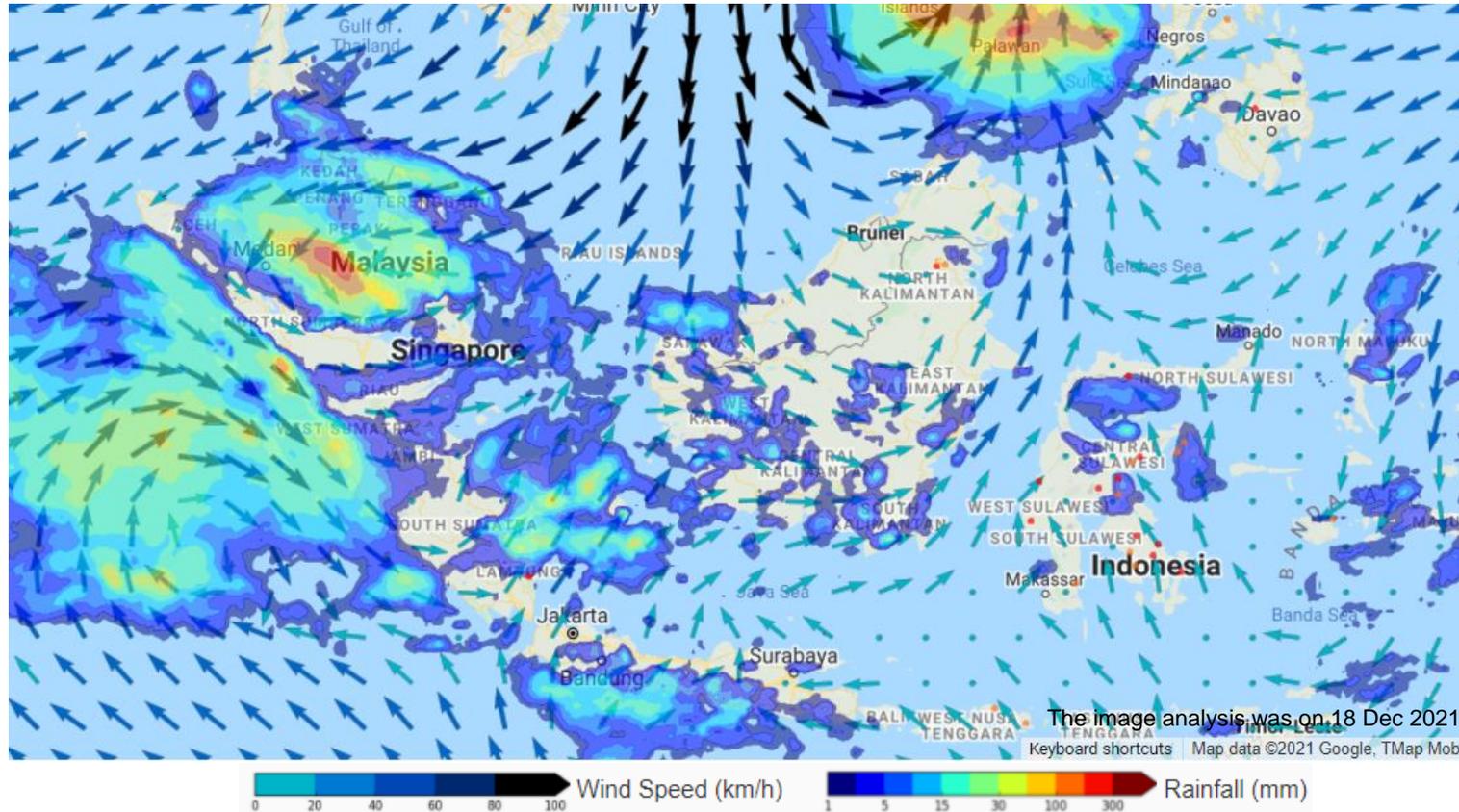


# ASEAN Weather Outlook

*Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre*

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# Regional Weather & Haze Outlook



## 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.

Typhoon Rai was track westwards and bring widespread showers over the South China Sea and the northeastern parts of the Mekong sub-region. Wet weather was prevailed over most other parts of the ASEAN region especially in southern area. The monsoonal surge from Typhoon Rai may led to mass volume of rainfall to the certain area especially in Malaysia. In the coming days, dry conditions are expected over most parts of Myanmar, Thailand and Laos, while shower activities are forecast over the rest of the ASEAN region.

# Alert by RSPO



**Due to recent heavy rain and flood season, the RSPO Secretariat would like to recommend the following:**

## **To Growers:**

- Arrange for good management to:
  - the high risk of erosion area which may lead to landslide in the estate
  - tendency of the road potholes formation which may require extra cost for maintenance and repairs.
  - the post-flood supervision for affected area.

## **To those living in high-risk flood area:**

- Stay vigilant of water level and keep informed on local news
- Prepare an emergency kit (food, drink water, medicine, important document, flashlight) and create an evacuation plan
- Please evacuate if flood is imminent or already occurring.



**Find out more at**  
**[www.rspo.org](http://www.rspo.org)**