

# Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2022

**FEB2022\_WK03**

14 February 2022 – 20 February 2022  
*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

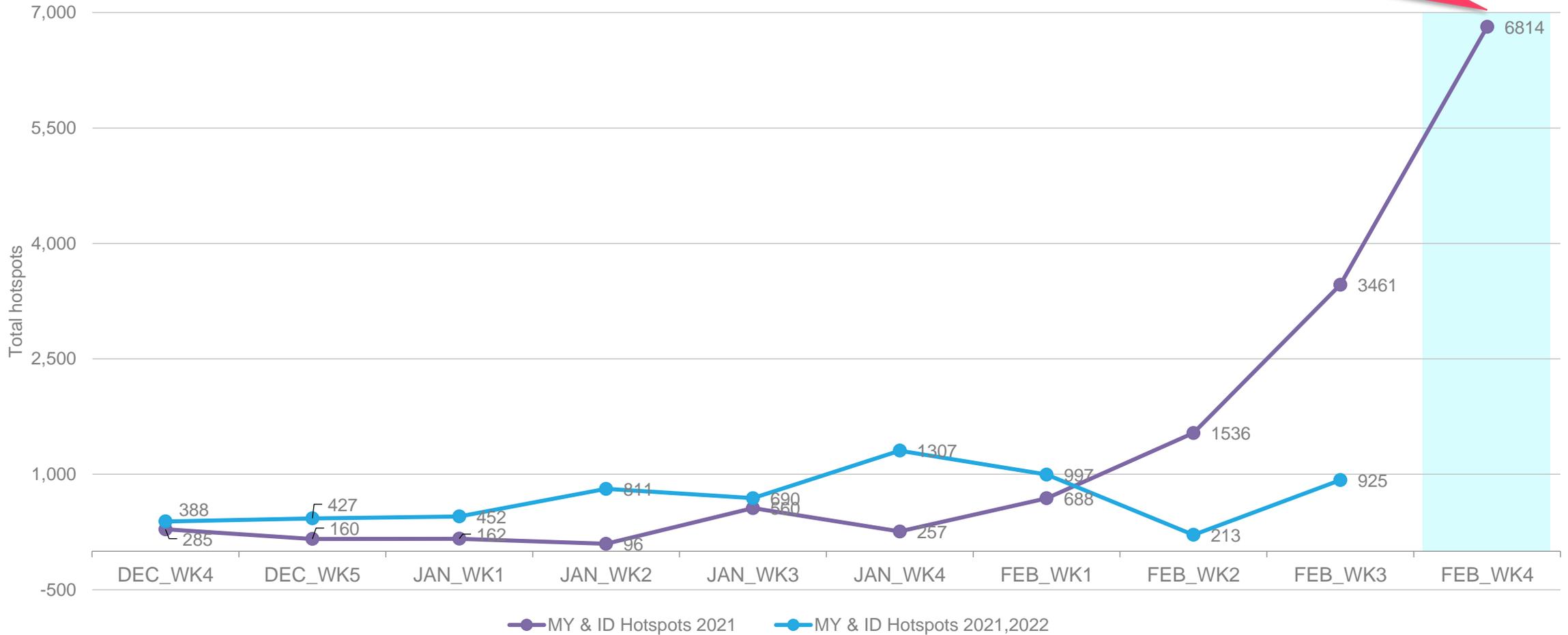
Comparison to 2021 trend  
Comparison to previous 10 weeks

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# Comparison to 2021: All hotspots



The number of hotspots for next week (February 2022: 4<sup>th</sup> week) is predicted to be **higher** in the region as compared to 2021 hotspot trend

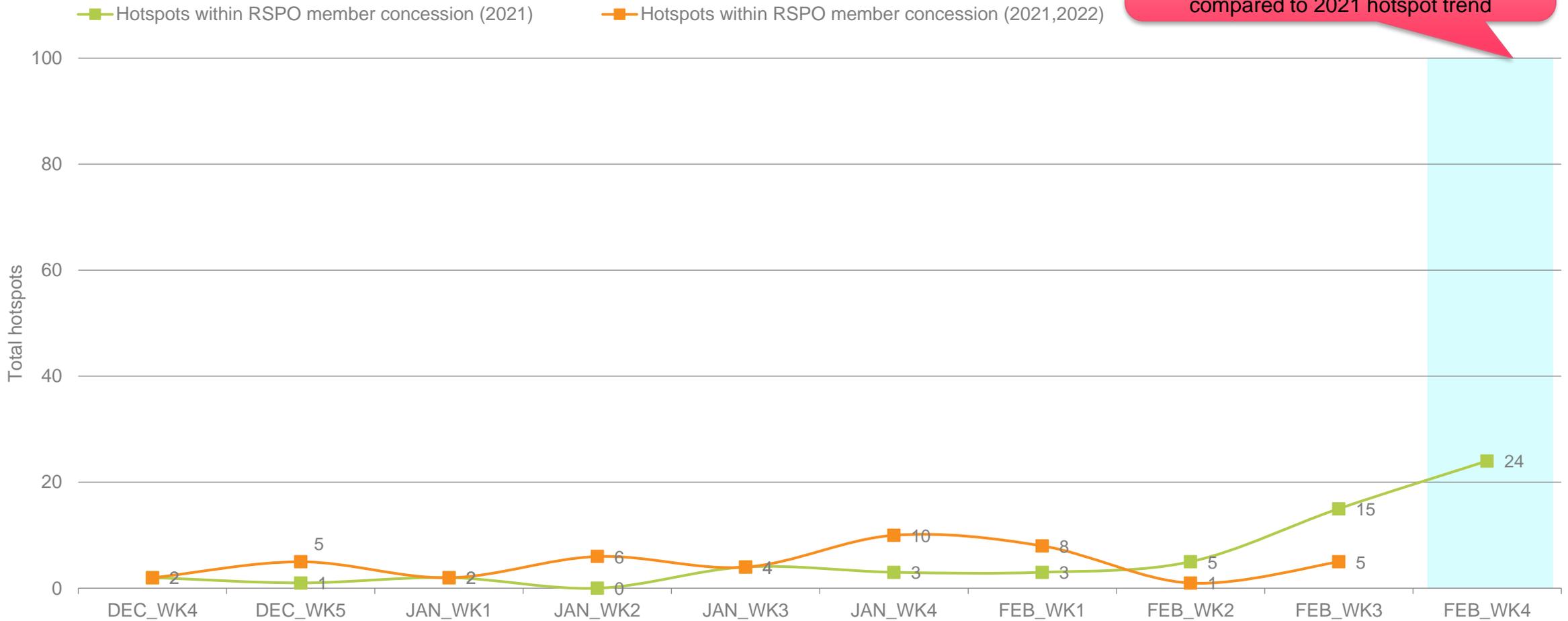


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# Comparison to 2021: Hotspot within RSPO Member Concession



The number of hotspots within RSPO member is expected to be **higher** for next week (February 2022: 4<sup>th</sup> week) as compared to 2021 hotspot trend

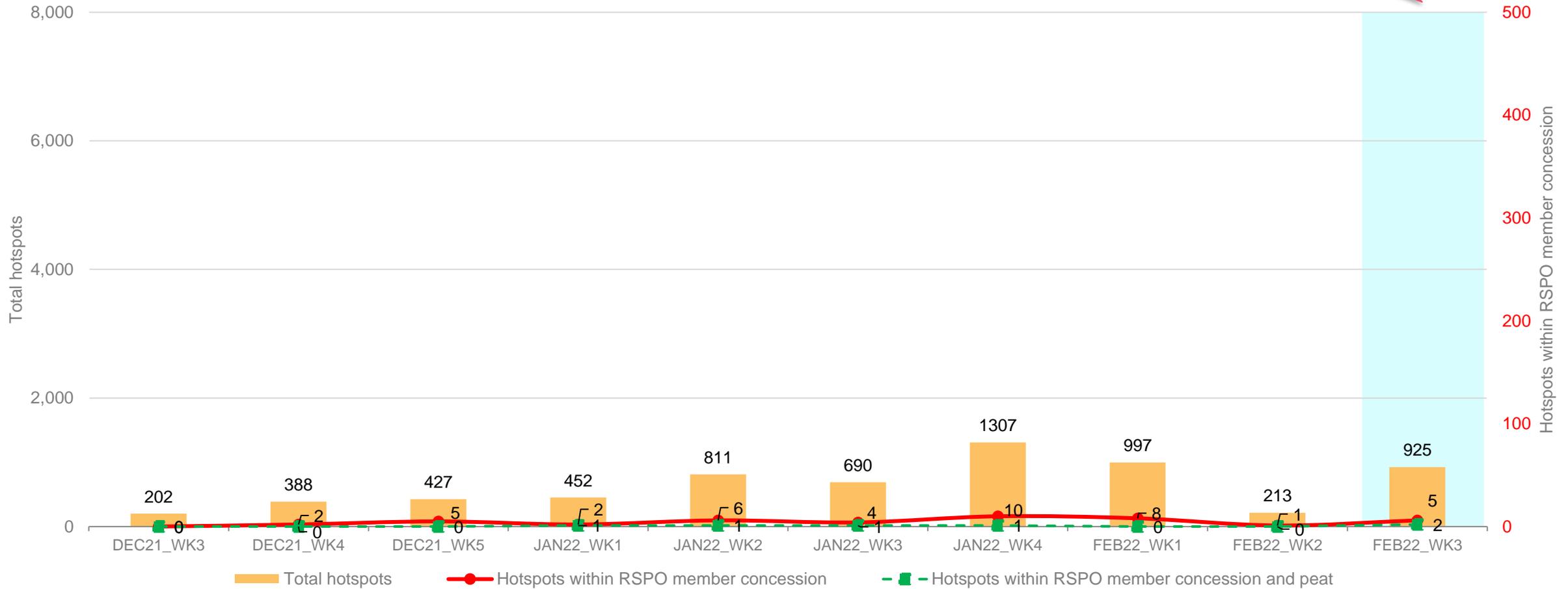


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# Weekly trend from last 10 weeks



**Higher** in hotspot count than previous week



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# Weekly Hotspot Map

Malaysia & Indonesia  
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

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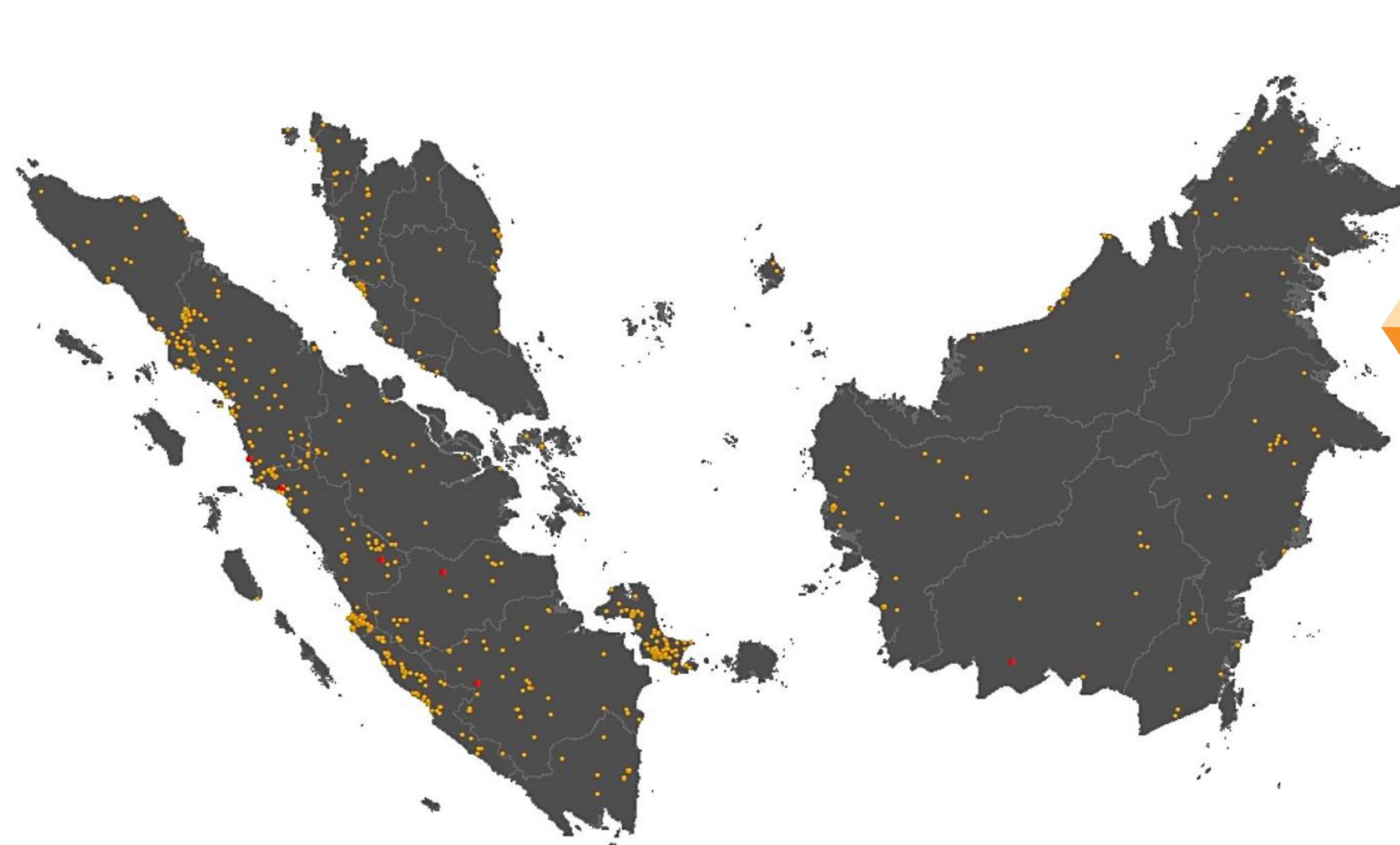


## Hotspot Tabulation Map

Legend:

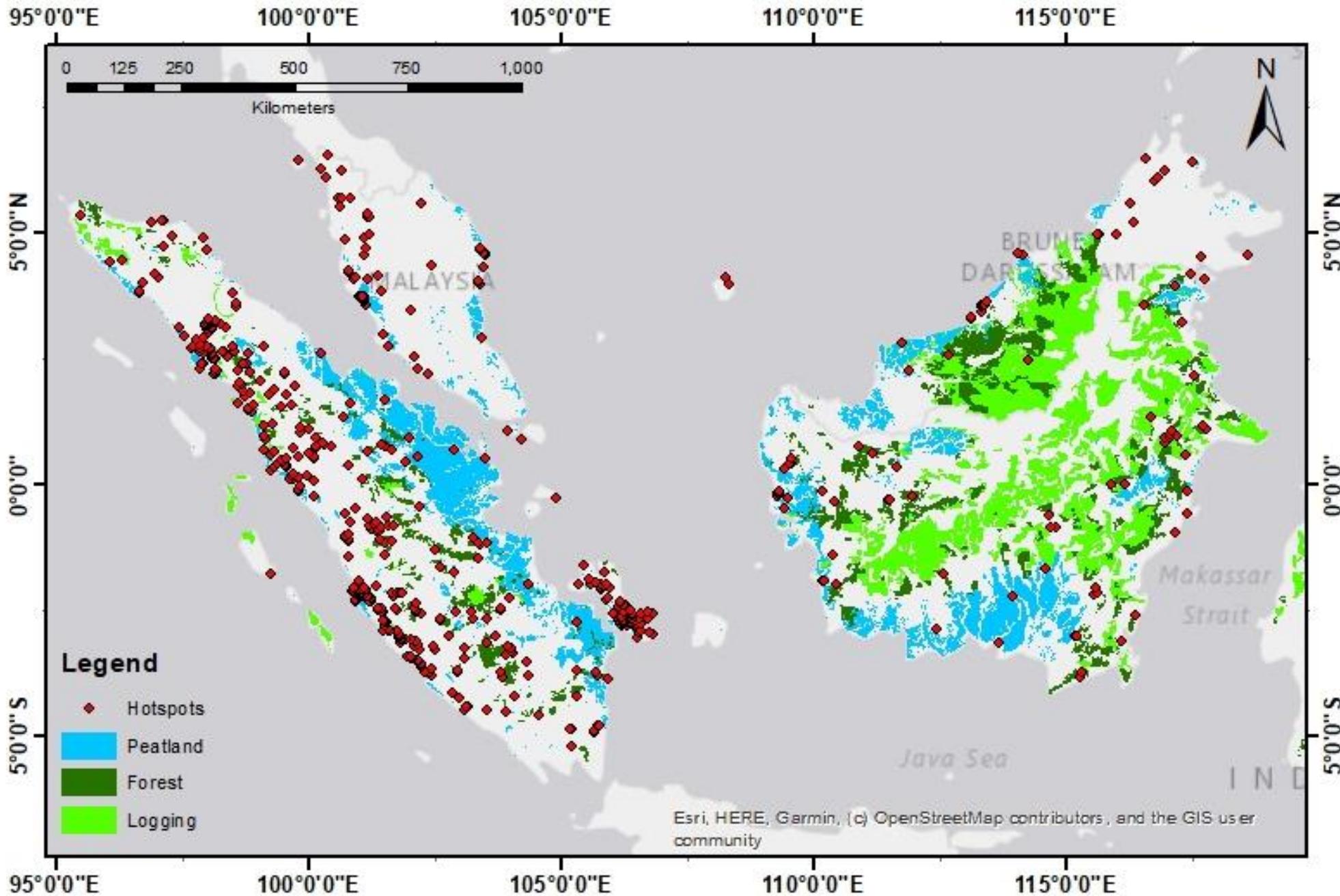
	Hotspot within RSPO member concession
	Hotspot detected by satellite sensor

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## Hotspot Distribution by Peatland & Landuse Map

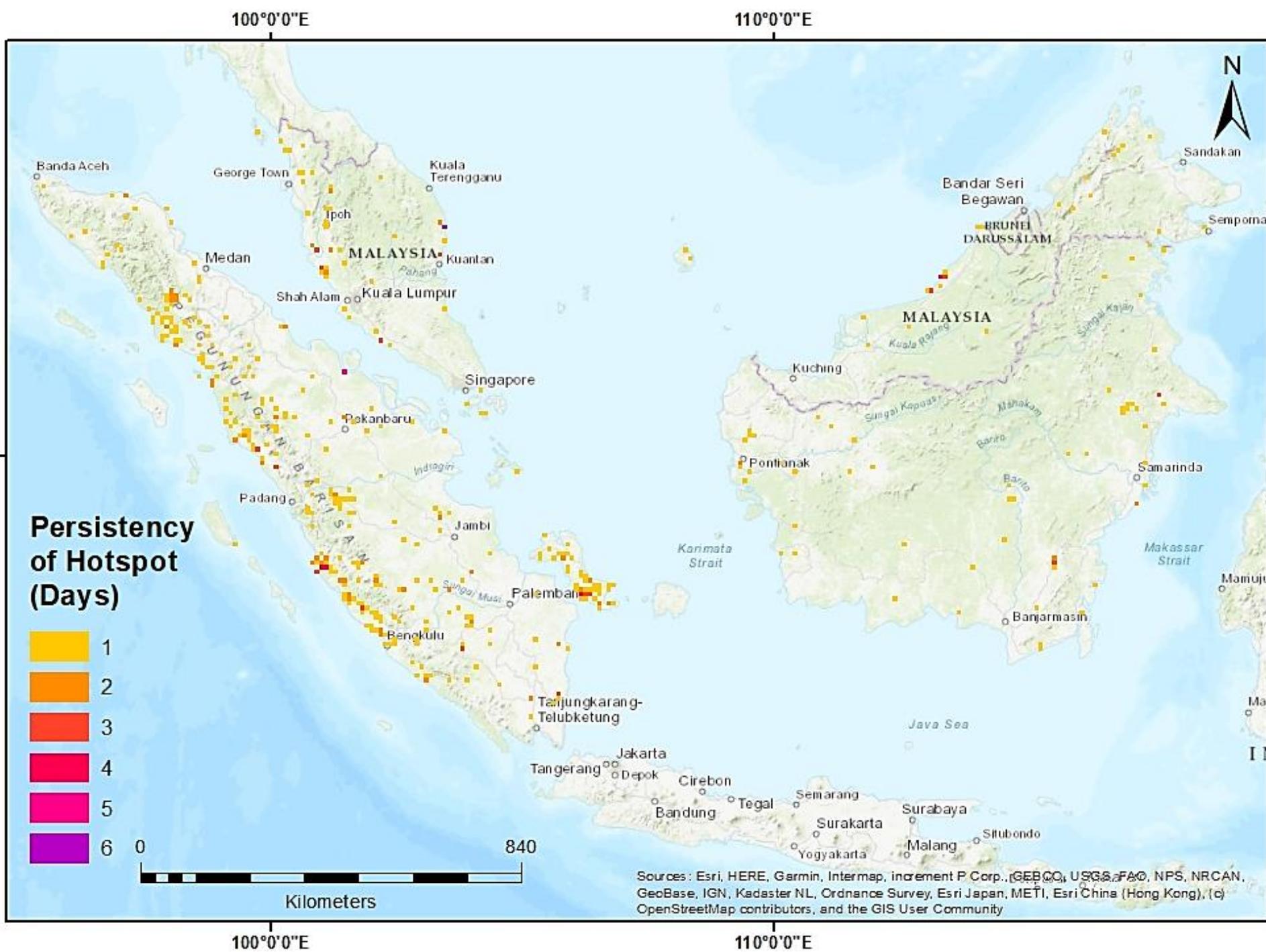


DATA	SOURCE
Peatland	Kesatuan Hidrologis Gambut
Non RSPO Oil Palm boundary	WRI & Greenpeace ( <a href="https://data.globalforestwatch.org">https://data.globalforestwatch.org</a> )
Timber Concession boundary	WRI ( <a href="https://data.globalforestwatch.org">https://data.globalforestwatch.org</a> )

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## Hotspot Persistency Map



Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 14 February 2022 – 20 February 2022

14 February 2022 – 20 February 2022

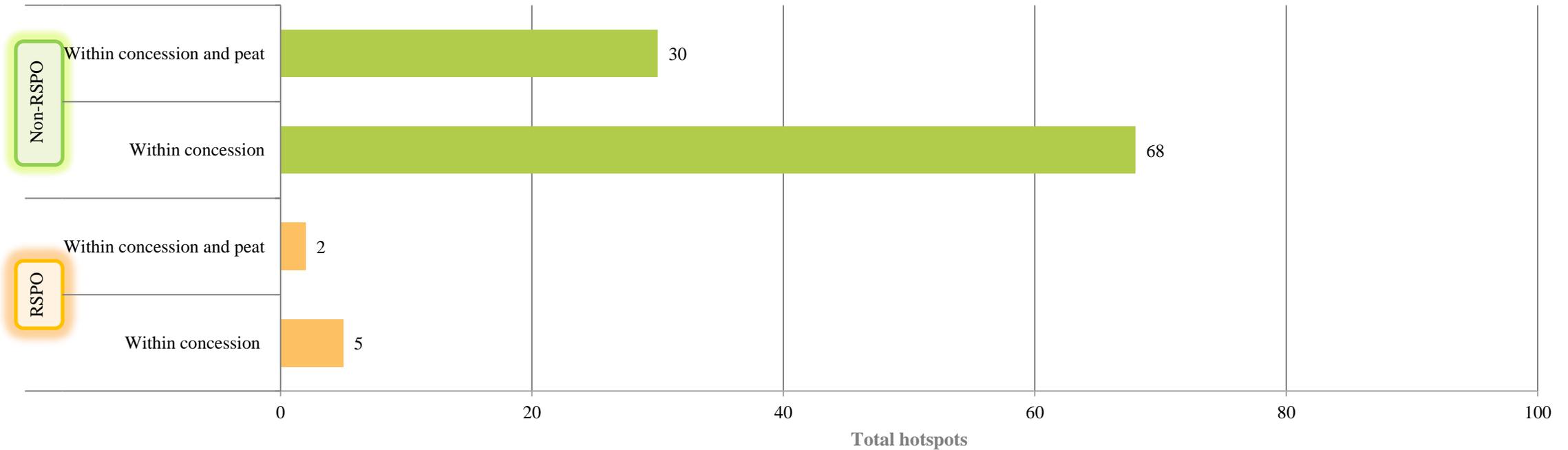


# **FEB2022\_WK03 Hotspot**

**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)."

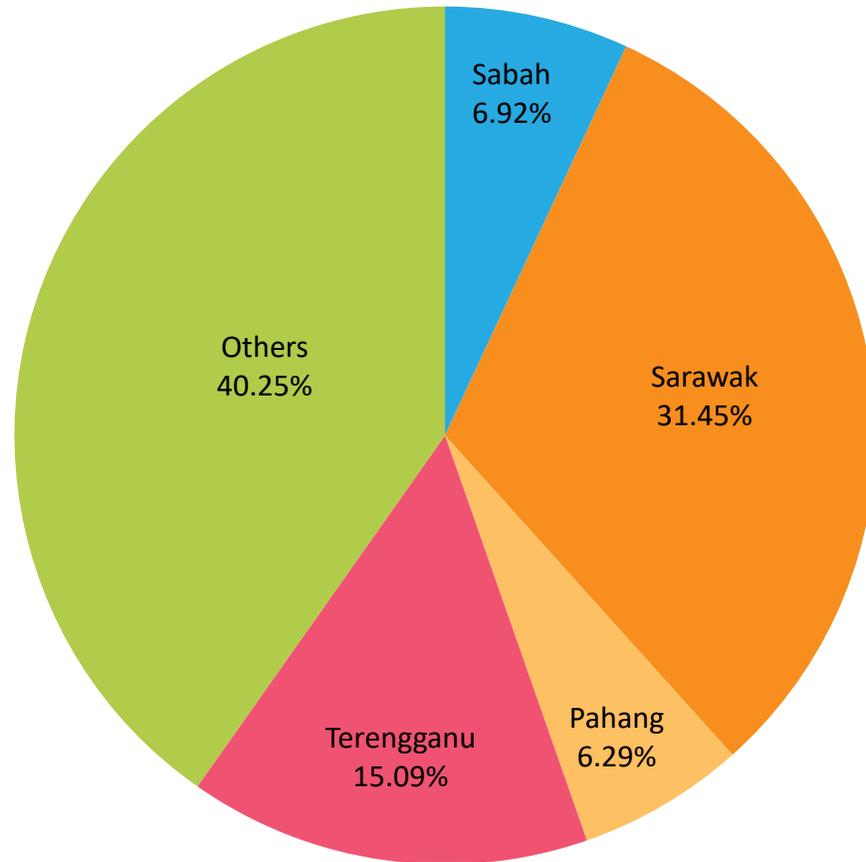
As such the data probably overstates the extent of oil palm plantations in some cases, as there are many licenses granted and the oil palm plantation has not been developed. In other cases, it may understate the extent of plantations as it does not take into account smallholders. Nevertheless, this appears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

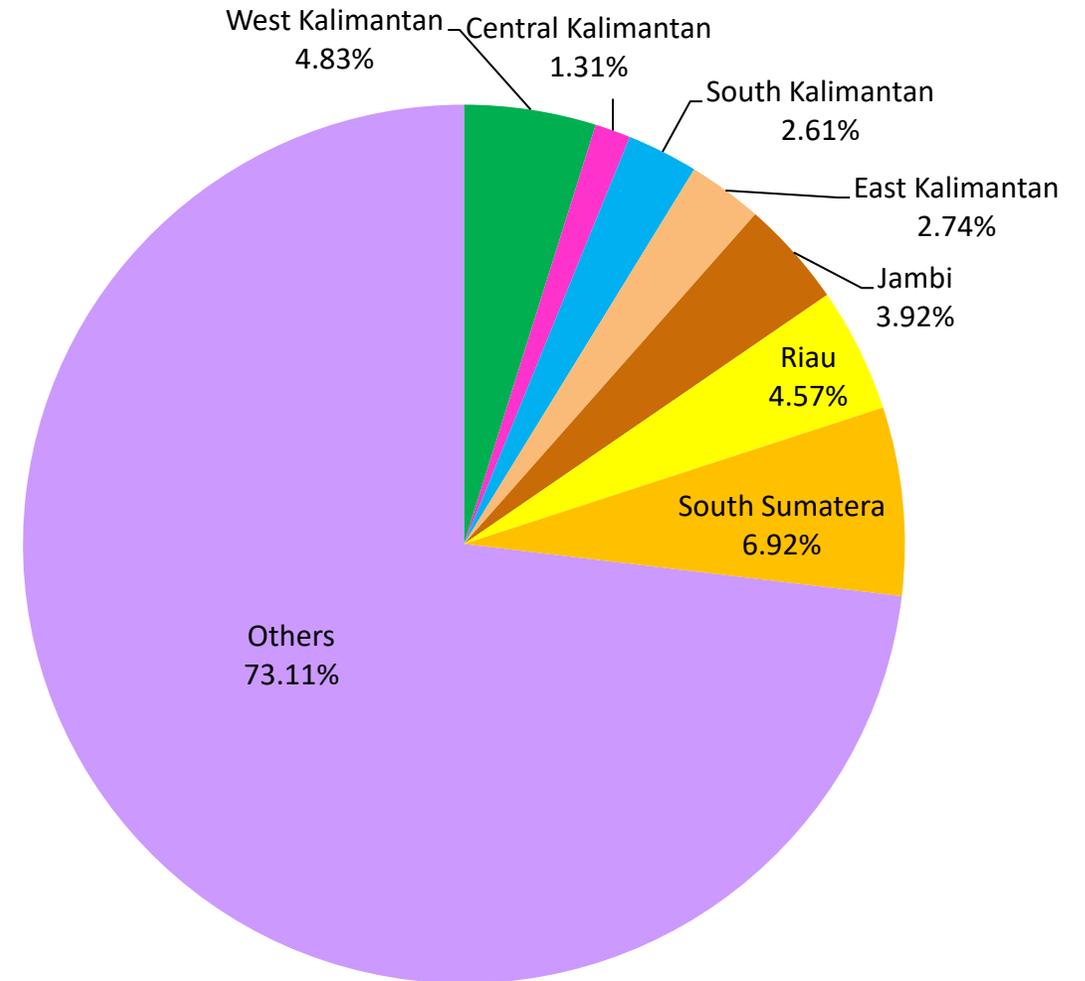


State	Total
Sabah	11
Sarawak	50
Johor	0
Pahang	10
Terengganu	24
Others	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>



# Distribution of Hotspots by Region in Indonesia

Region	Total
West Kalimantan	37
Central Kalimantan	10
South Kalimantan	20
East Kalimantan	21
Jambi	30
Riau	35
South Sumatera	53
Others	560
<b>Total</b>	<b>766</b>



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# Hotspots in RSPO members (State/Province)



No. of Member/s	Date of Acquisition	District/Regency	Province/State	Country	No. of Hotspots
1	15-Feb-22	Musi Rawas	South Sumatra	Indonesia	1
1	15-Feb-22	West Pasaman	West Sumatra	Indonesia	1
1	17-Feb-22	Seruyan	Central Kalimantan	Indonesia	1
1	20-Feb-22	South Solok	West Sumatra	Indonesia	1
1	20-Feb-22	Tebo	Jambi	Indonesia	1
				<b>Total Hotspots</b>	<b>5</b>



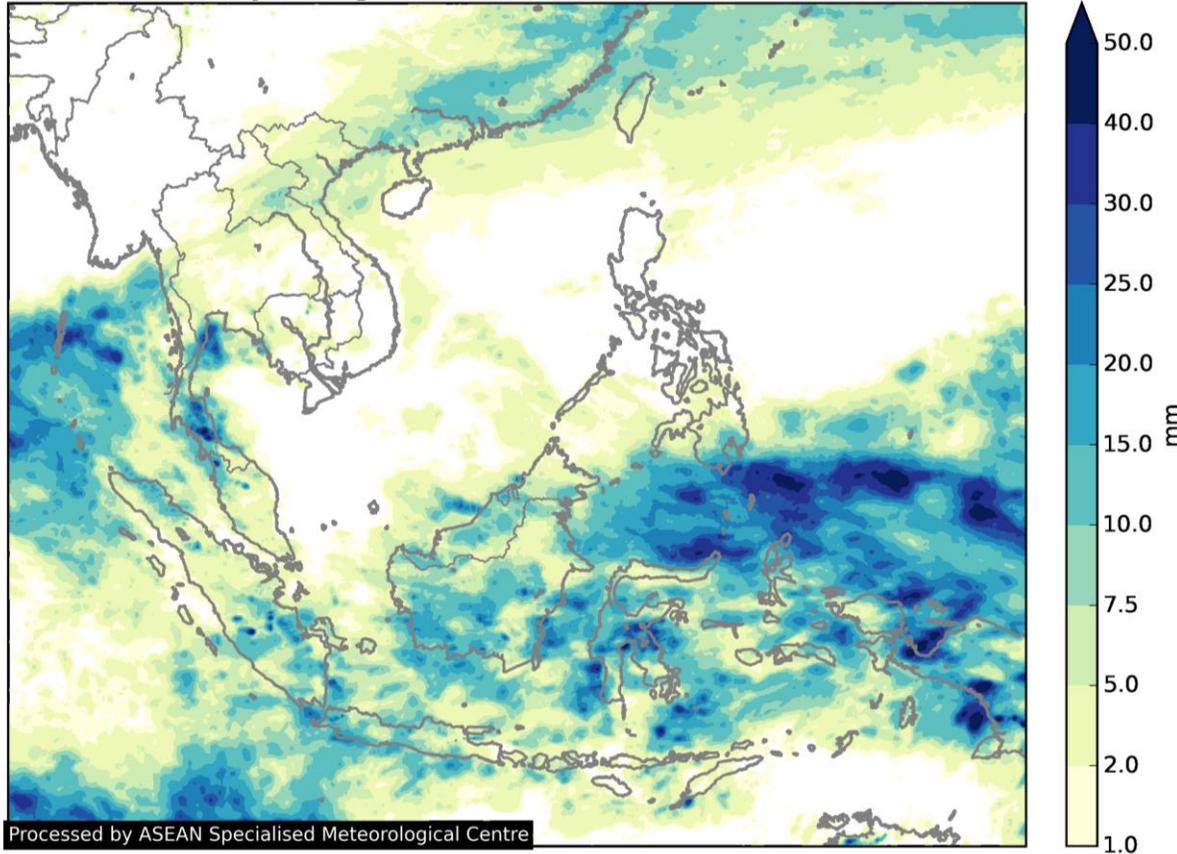
# ASEAN Weather Outlook

*Source: The ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre*

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# Regional Weather & Haze Outlook

GsMaP Daily Average Rainfall from 2022-02-14 to 2022-02-20



Processed by 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.

In recent weeks, persistent dry conditions over the Mekong sub-region have led to an escalation of hotspot and smoke haze activities.

In the coming days, some showers are forecast over the southern and eastern parts of the Mekong sub-region. However, the rest of the sub-region is expected to remain dry. The prevailing winds over the sub-region are expected to strengthen and blow from the northwest or northeast.

Dry conditions prevailed over northern Myanmar, Cambodia and southern Vietnam, although other parts of the Mekong sub-region experienced some showers. Wet weather conditions were also observed elsewhere in the ASEAN region. Over the southern ASEAN region, hotspot activities remained mostly subdued.

Over the next few days, dry conditions are expected to persist over most parts of the Mekong sub-region. Hotspots and smoke haze can still be expected over areas which are persistently dry. Elsewhere in the ASEAN region, wet weather is expected to persist.

# 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 Mekong Sub-region 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
- For the southern ASEAN region which has been forecasted to have a wet season (Malaysia and some part of 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](http://www.rspo.org)**