

# Internal Hotspot Monitoring Weekly Report for 2021

NOV2021\_WK02

08 November– 14 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



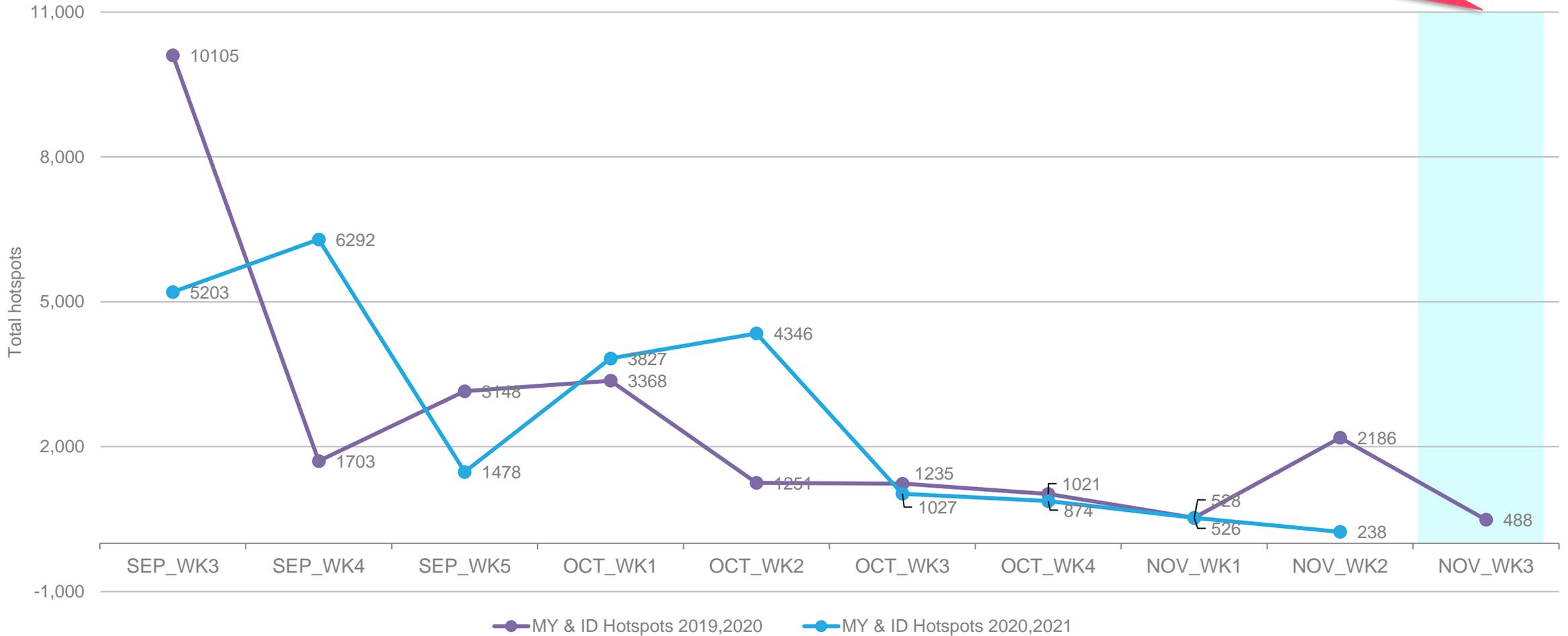
# Weekly Analysis

Comparison to 2020 trend  
Comparison to previous 10 weeks

# Comparison to 2020: All hotspots



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

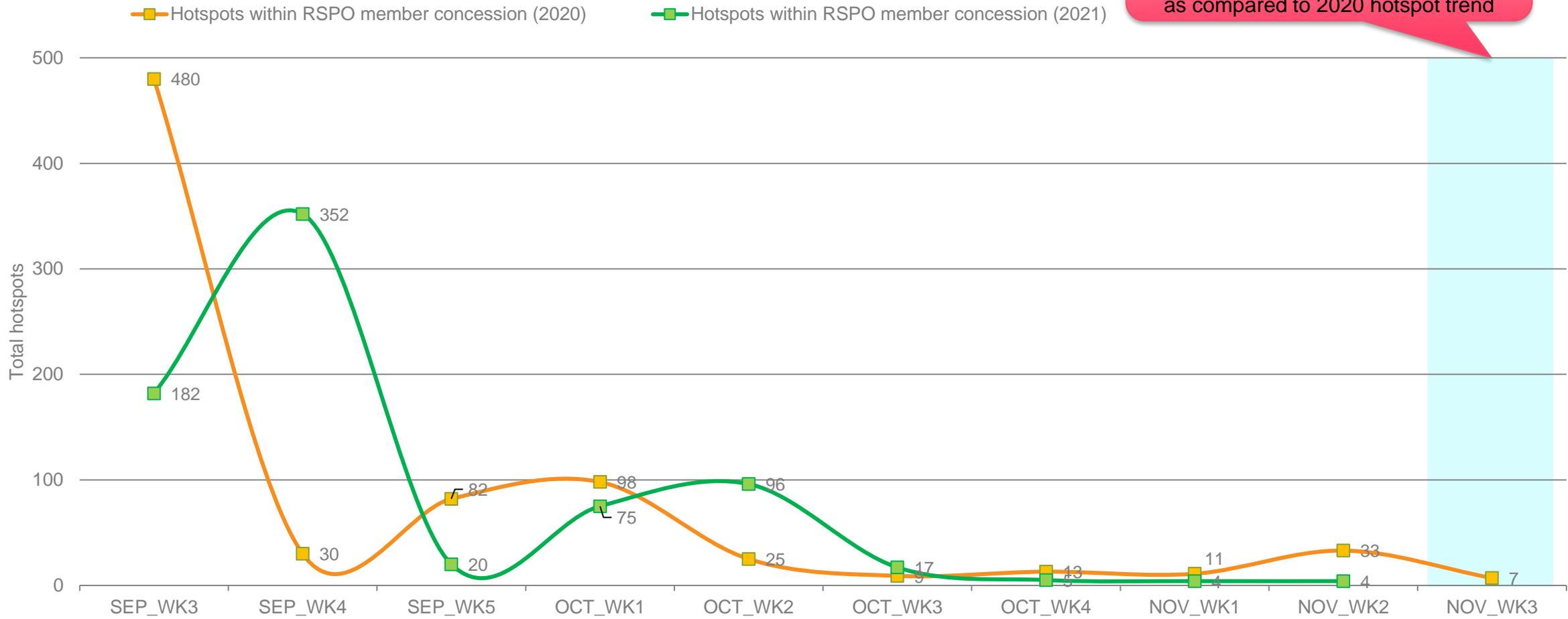


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# Comparison to 2020: Hotspot within RSPO Member Concession



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

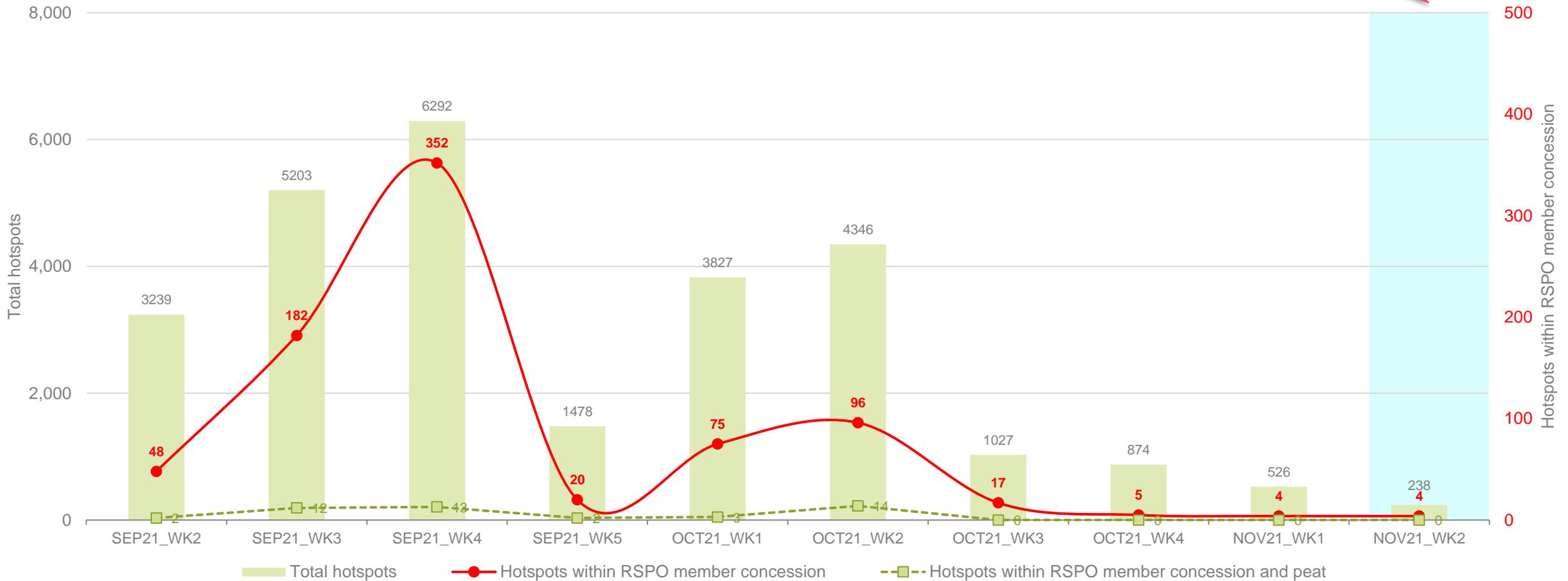


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# Weekly trend from last 10 weeks



Lower in hotspot count than previous week



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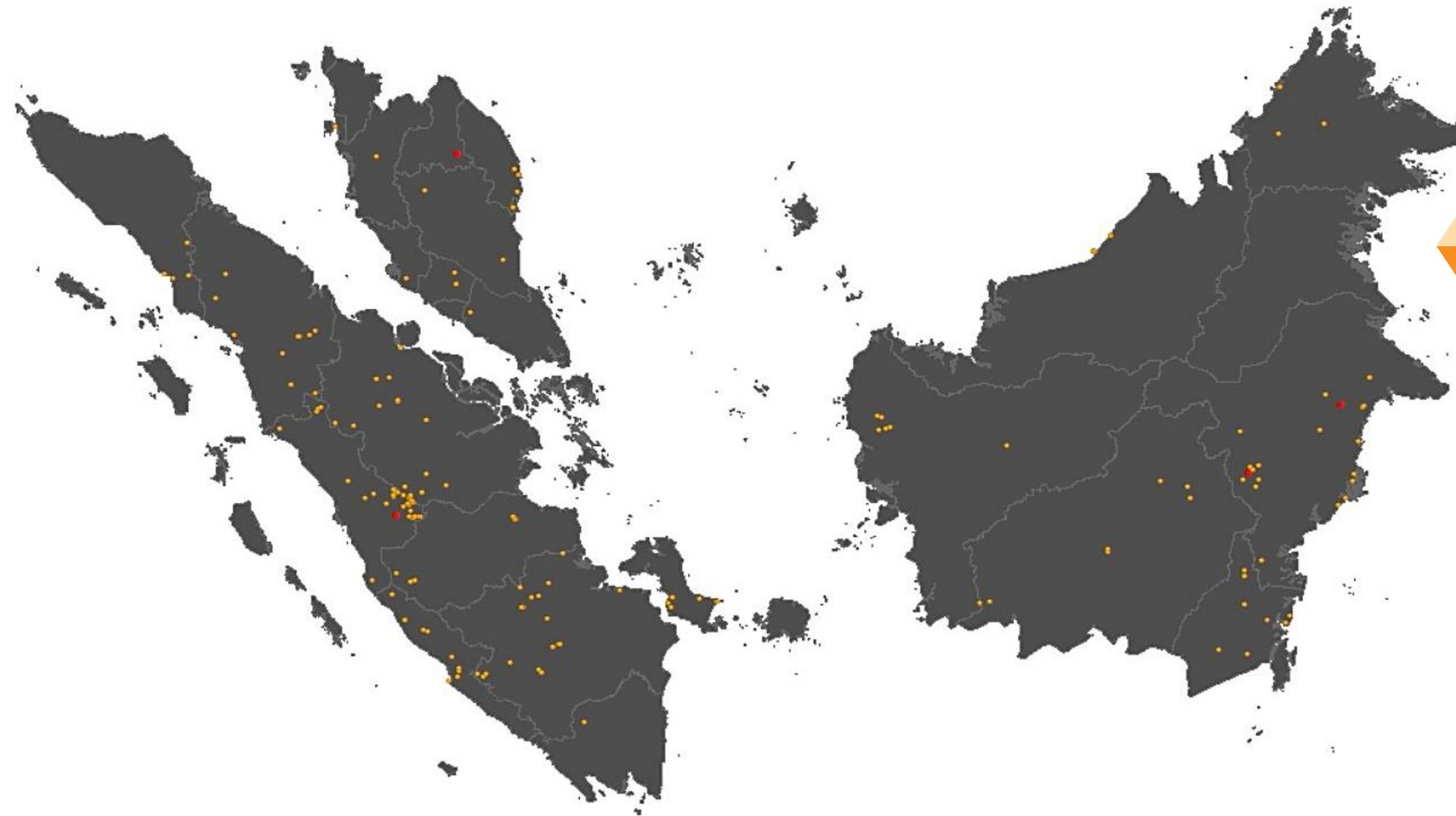
# Weekly Hotspot Map

Malaysia & Indonesia  
(Sumatera & Kalimantan) Region

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## Hotspot Tabulation Map



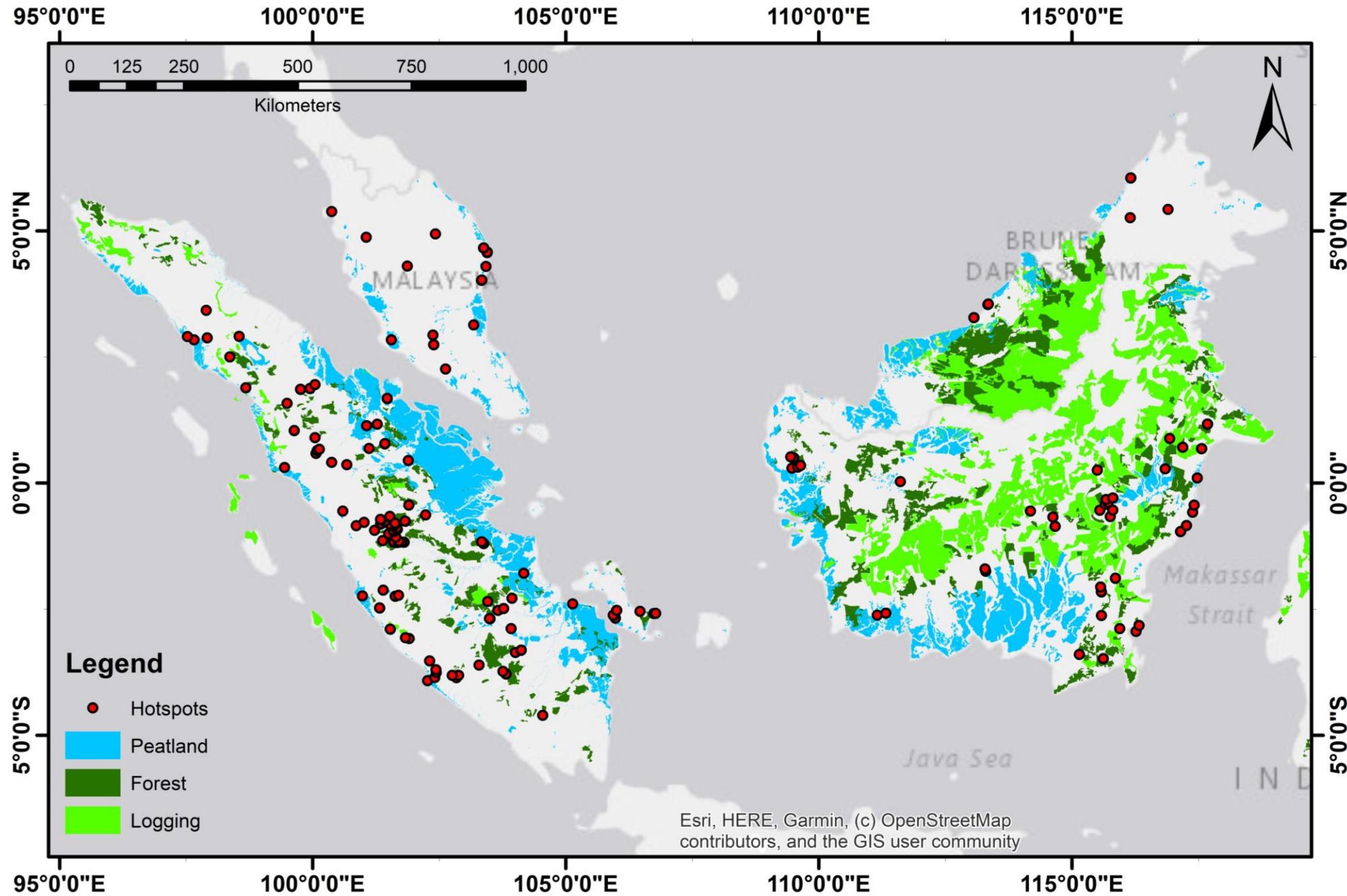
Legend:

|   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
|  | Hotspot within RSPO member concession |
|  | Hotspot detected by satellite sensor  |

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2021



## Hotspot Distribution by Peatland & Landuse Map



### Legend

- Hotspots
- Peatland
- Forest
- Logging

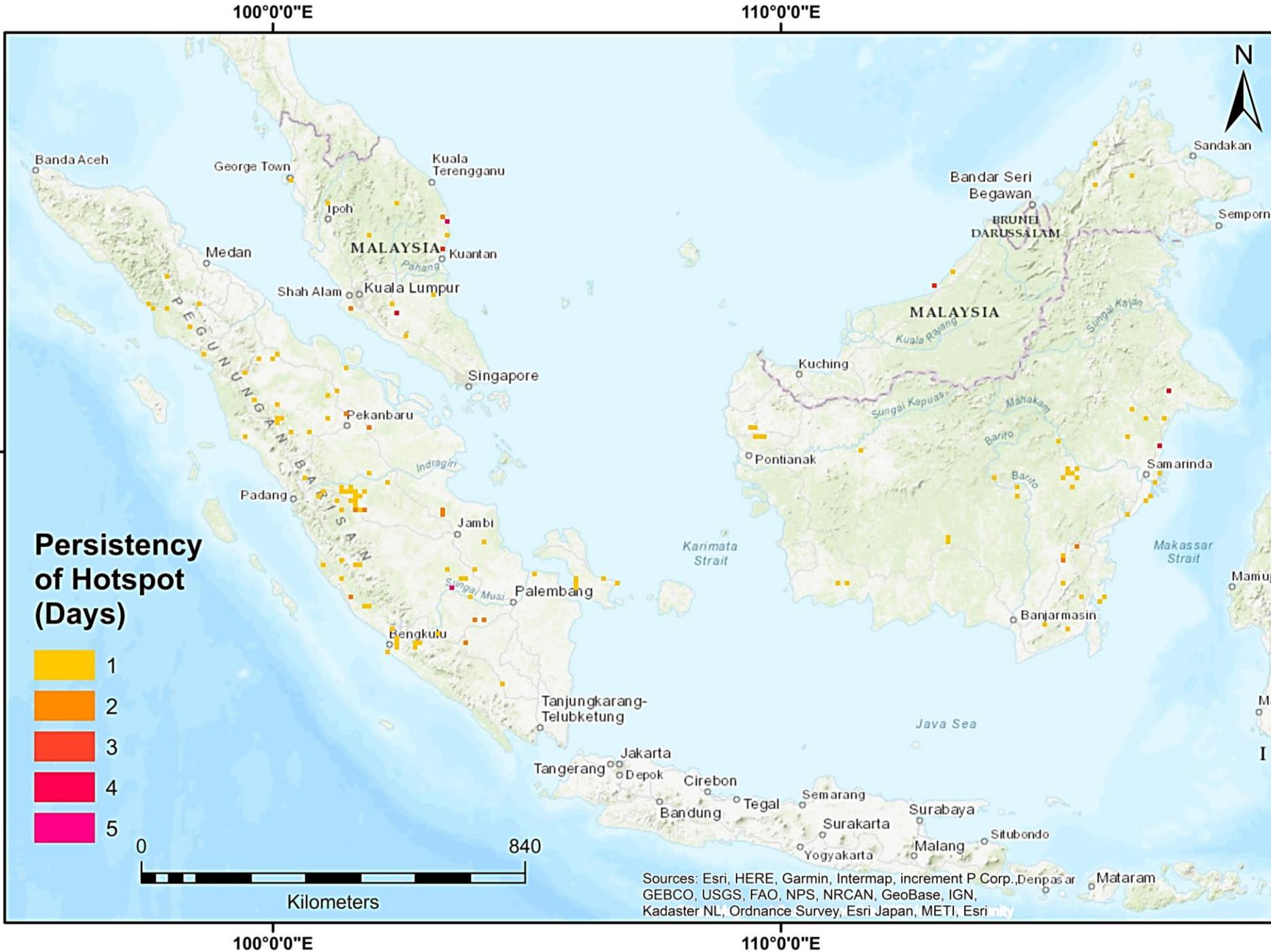
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

| 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> )              |

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## Hotspot Persistency Map



Each grid represents the number of days hotspots were detected within the 10km X 10km grid between 08 November – 14 November 2021

08 November – 14 November 2021

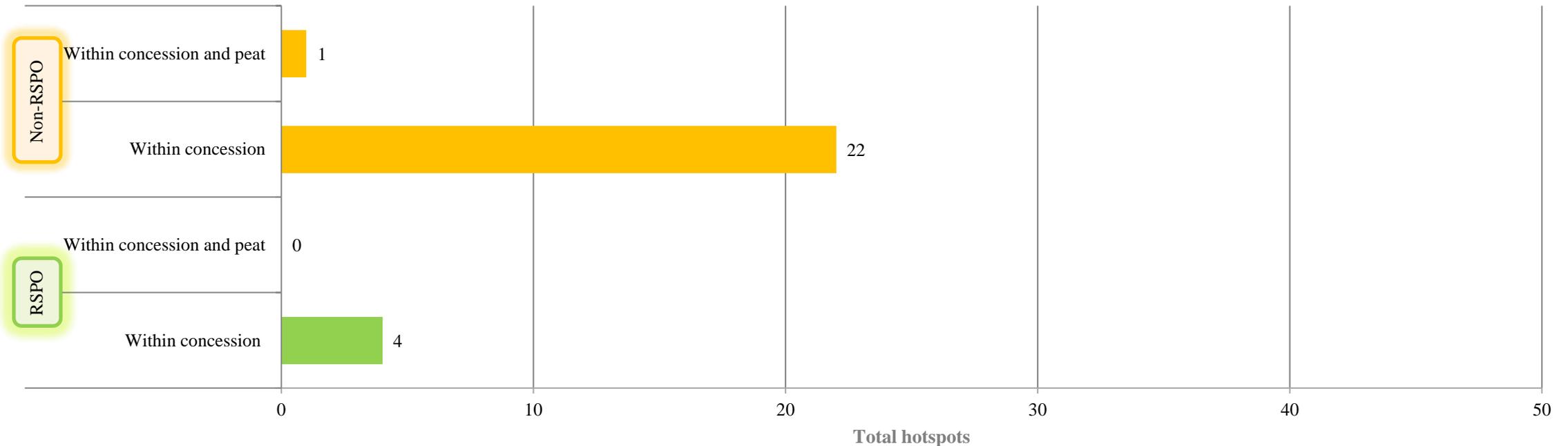


# NOV2021\_WK02 Hotspot

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 Oil Palm (RSPO)."

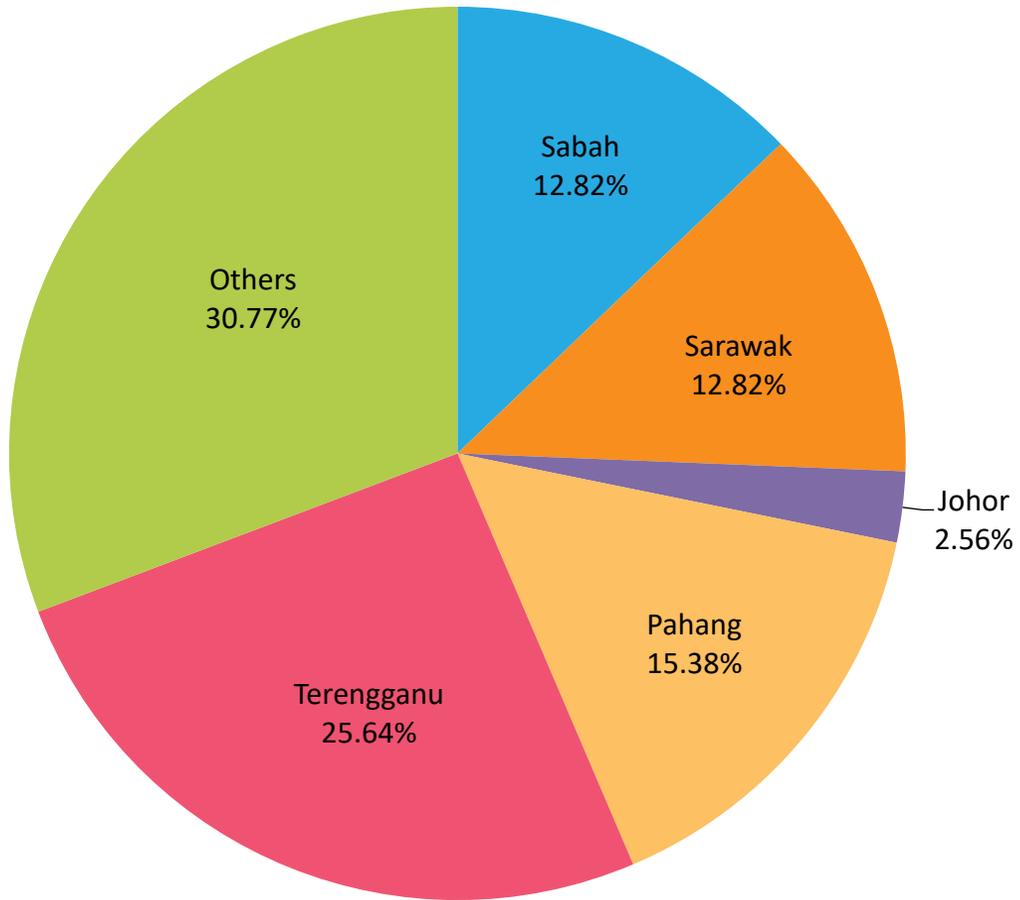
As such the data probably overstates the extent of oil palm plantations in some cases, as there are many licenses granted and the oil palm plantation has not been developed. In other cases, it may understate the extent of plantations as it does not take into account smallholders. Nevertheless, this appears 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: ~ 2,300,000 ha

# Distribution of Hotspots by State in Malaysia

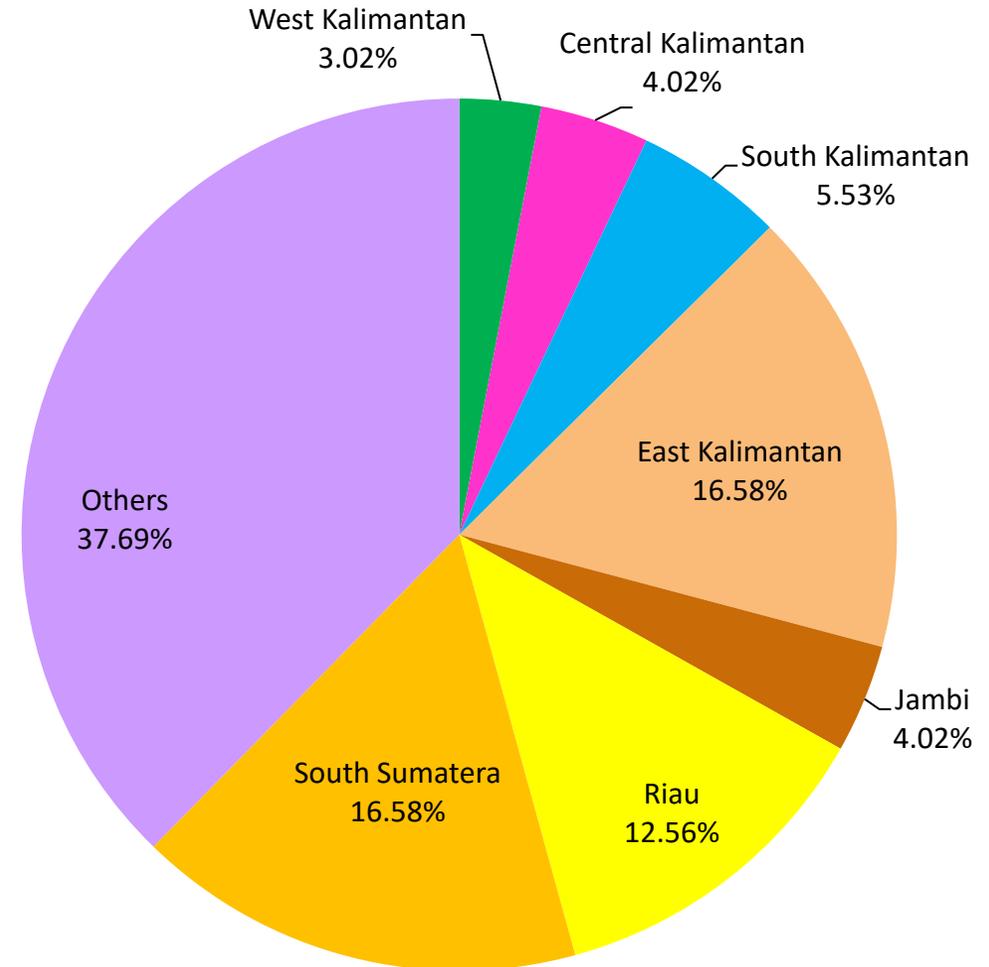


| State        | Total     |
|--------------|-----------|
| Sabah        | 5         |
| Sarawak      | 5         |
| Johor        | 1         |
| Pahang       | 6         |
| Terengganu   | 10        |
| Others       | 12        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>39</b> |



# Distribution of Hotspots by Region in Indonesia

| Region             | Total      |
|--------------------|------------|
| West Kalimantan    | 6          |
| Central Kalimantan | 8          |
| South Kalimantan   | 11         |
| East Kalimantan    | 33         |
| Jambi              | 8          |
| Riau               | 25         |
| South Sumatera     | 33         |
| Others             | 75         |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>199</b> |



# Hotspots in RSPO members



| Group Name                    | Region/State    | Country               | No. of Hotspots |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| PT Eagle High Plantations Tbk | Kelantan        | Malaysia              | 1               |
| TSH Resources Berhad          | West Sumatra    | Indonesia             | 1               |
| First Resources Limited       | East Kalimantan | Indonesia             | 1               |
| PT Eagle High Plantations Tbk | East Kalimantan | Indonesia             | 1               |
|                               |                 | <b>Total Hotspots</b> | <b>4</b>        |

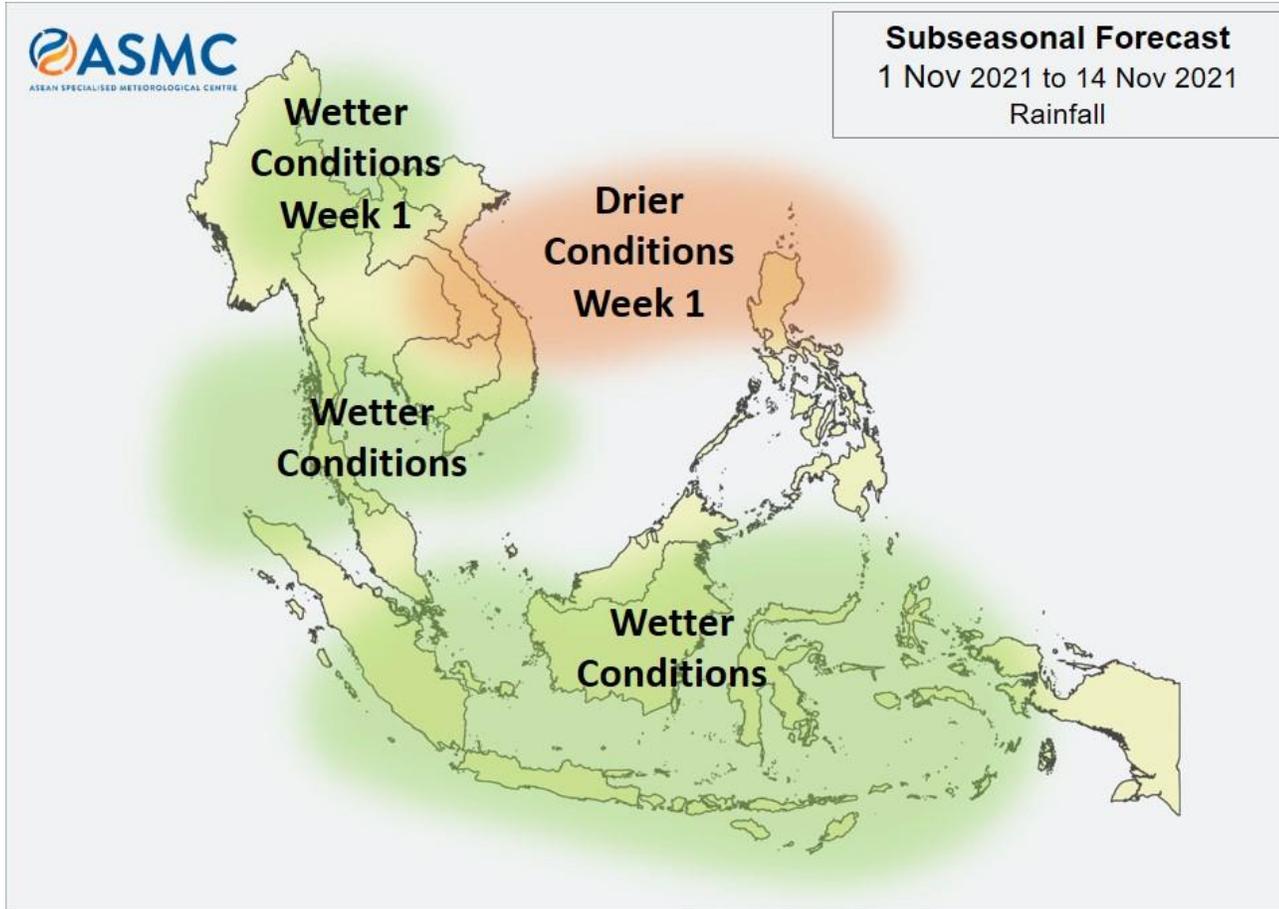


# ASEAN Weather Outlook

*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 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.

La Niña condition chances may develop & above-normal rainfall is expected for most parts of the southern ASEAN region for the rest of the year which would help subdue the hotspot activities. Isolated hotspots and localised smoke plumes may however still occur during brief periods of dry weather.

Showers and cloudy conditions prevailed over most parts of the ASEAN region and helped subdue the overall hotspot activity. However, the weather was relatively drier over northern Thailand and Myanmar where isolated hotspots were detected.

Wet weather is forecast to persist over much of the ASEAN region over the next few days, except over the central, northern and western parts of the Mekong sub-region where drier conditions are forecast. Hotspot activity in the ASEAN region is expected to be generally subdued.

# Alert by RSPO



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

## **To Growers:**

- Provide a good management to encounter the raining season:
  - the highly risk of erosion may lead to landslide in the estate area
  - tendency of the road potholes which may require a cost for maintenance and repairing
- Heavy intensity of rainfall could result flood, which will decrease Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) yields.



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