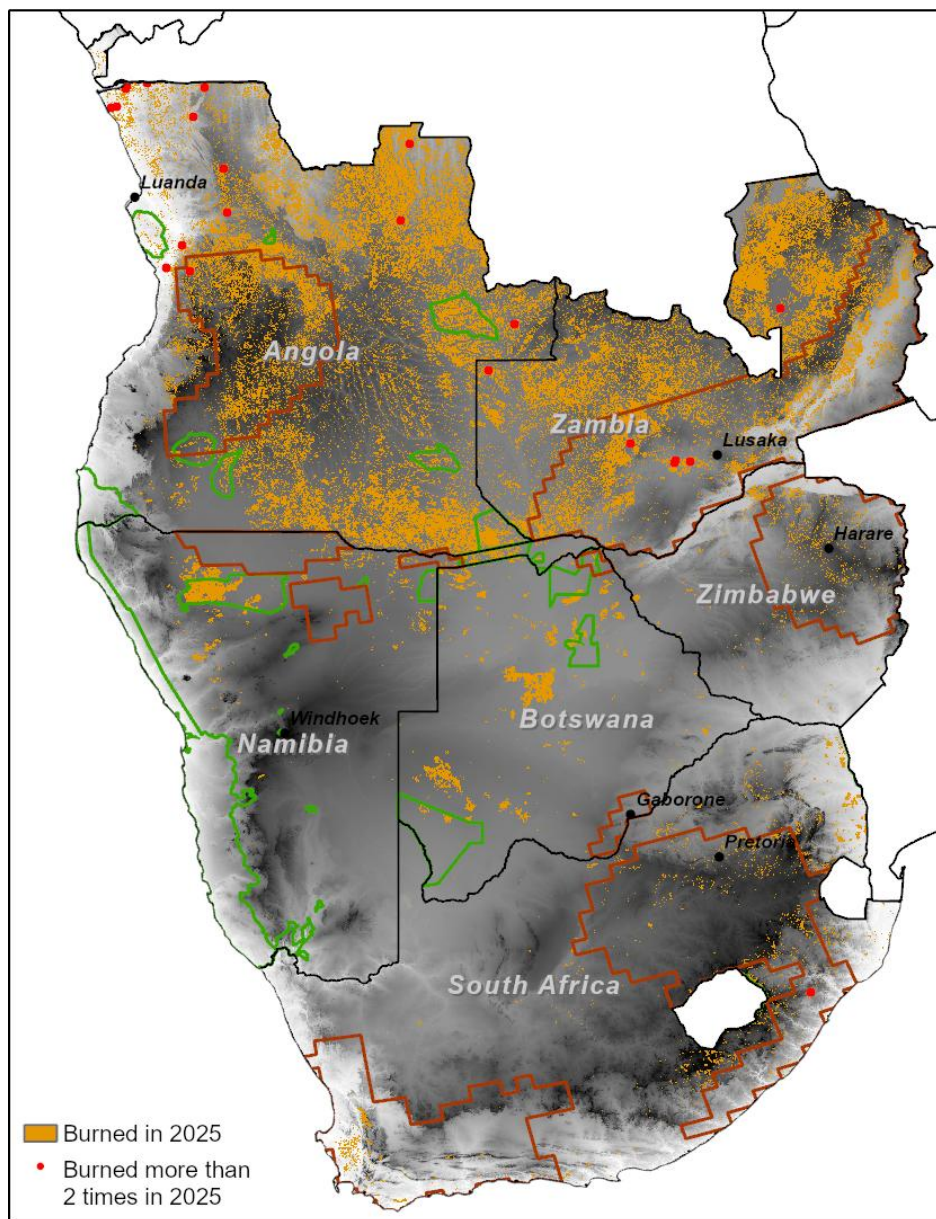


SASSCAL Info Map

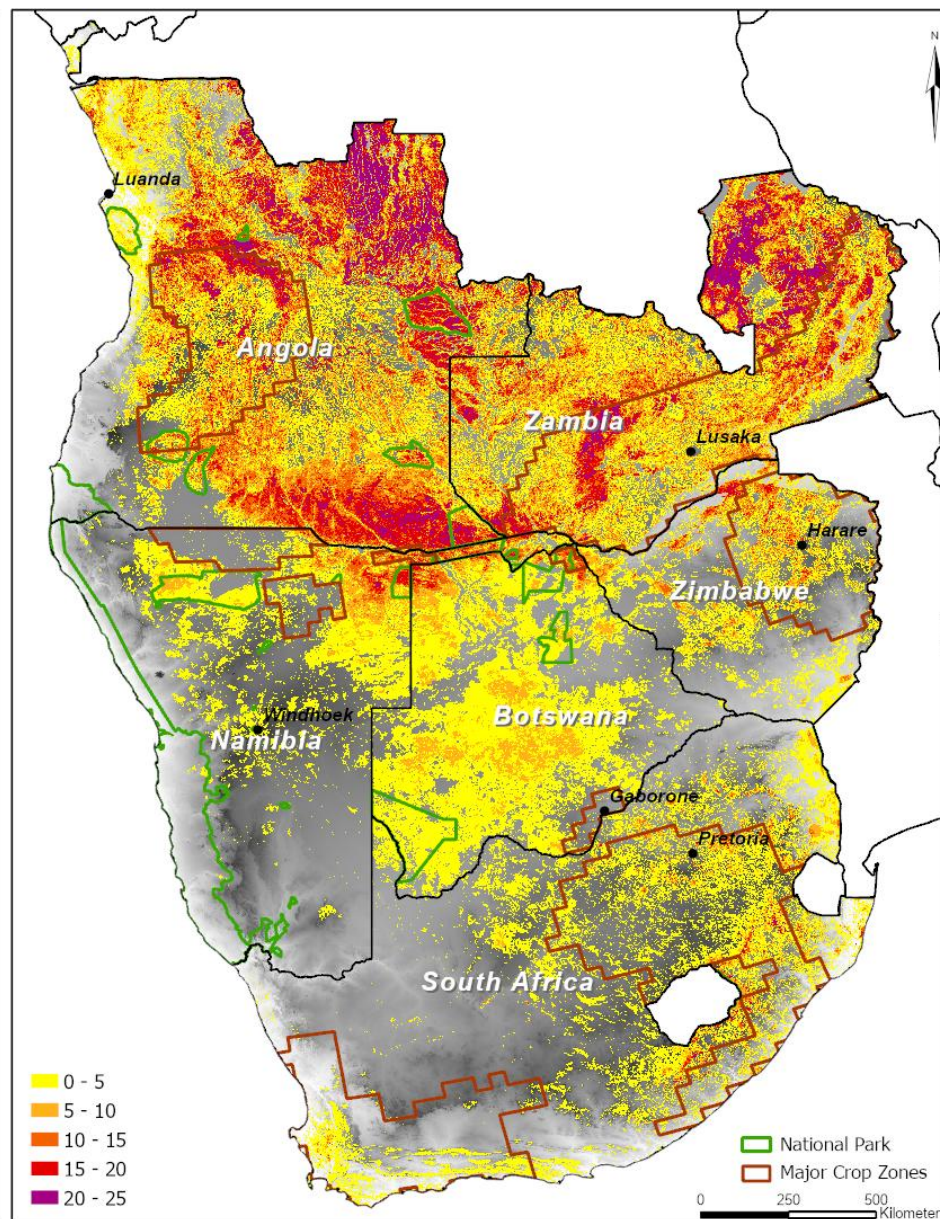
Burnt Area from 2001 to 2025 of southern Africa

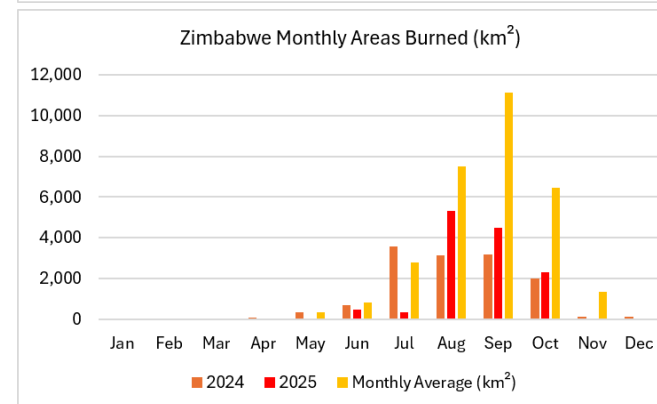
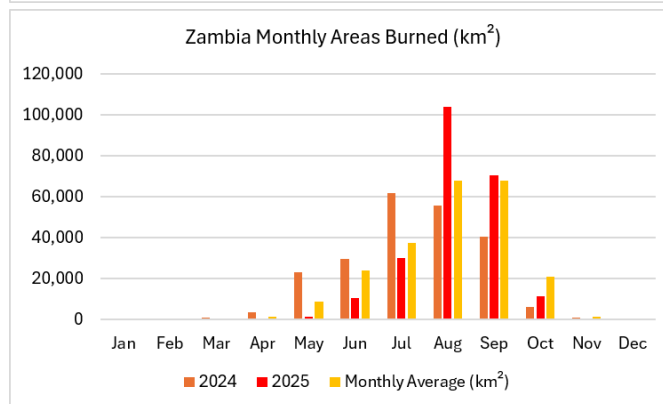
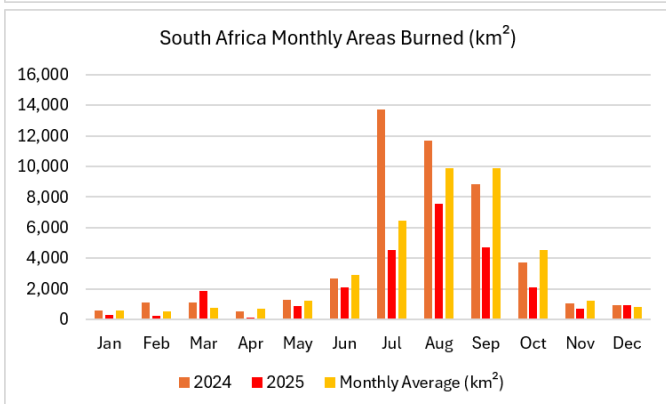
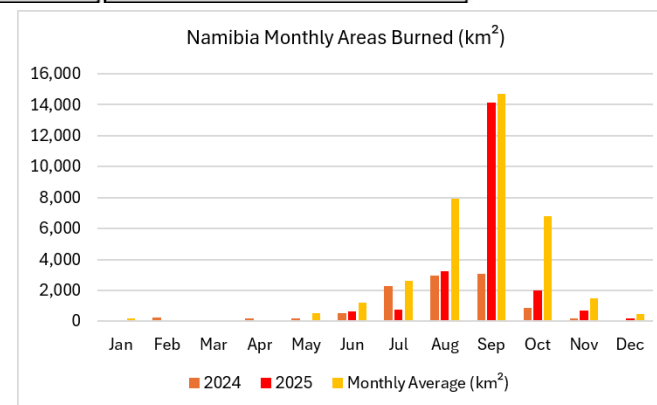
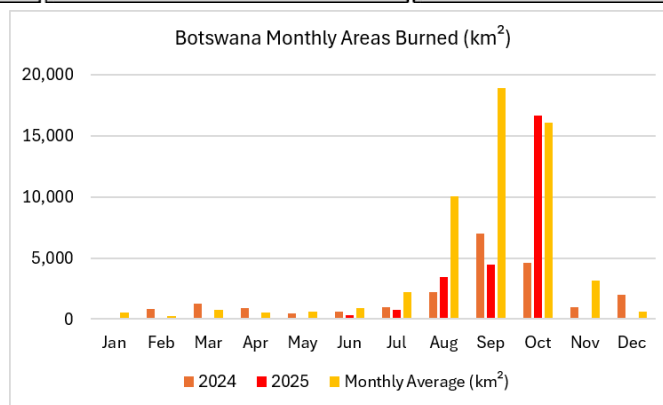
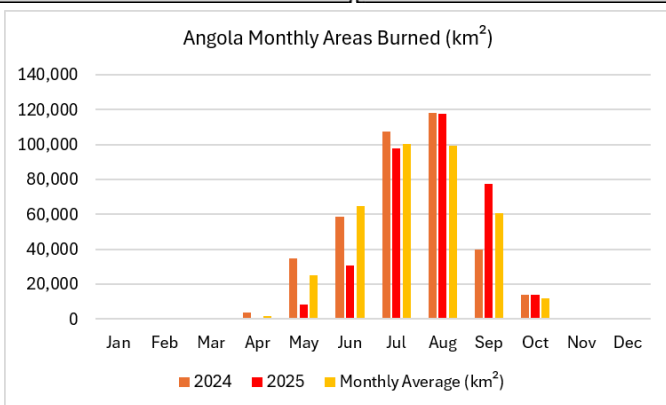
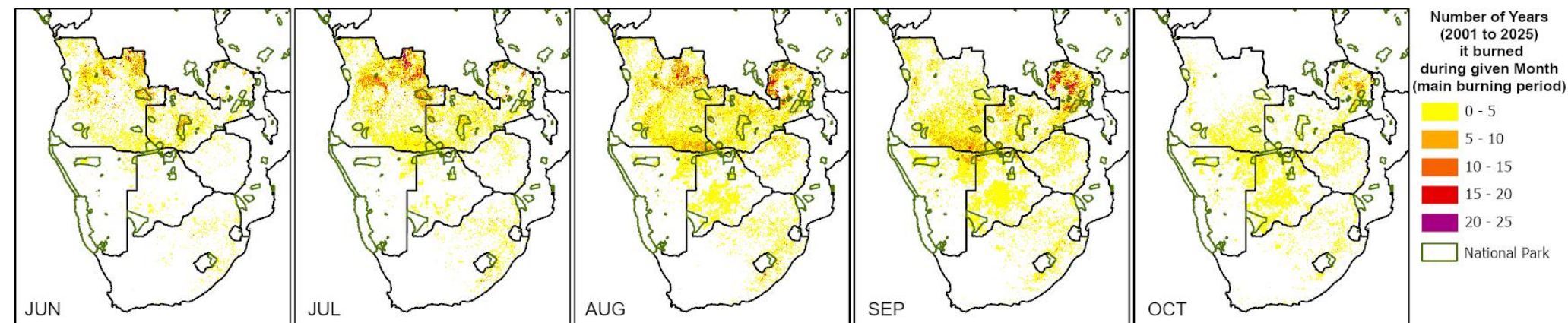
September 2026

Areas burned in 2025

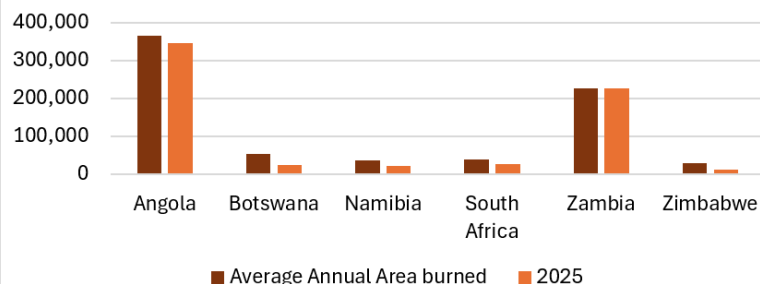


Number of years an area burned from 2001 to 2025





Areas burned in 2024 by Country



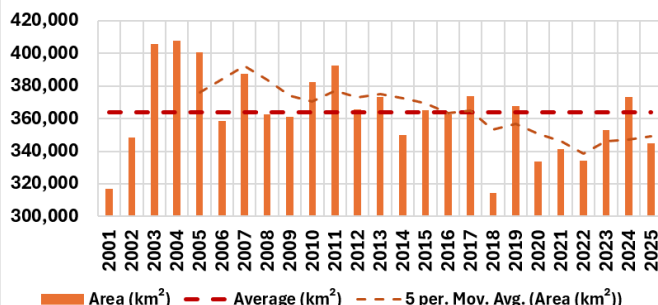
The main months of the fire season are from June to October, generally peaking in August or September, in most of southern Africa, with main burning periods corresponding to the areas that also receive their main rainfall in the summer months.

On average, 364 000 km² burn in Angola every year since 2001, while in Zambia, on average 227 000 km² burn annually since 2001. In 2025, the total area burned in Angola was 345 000 km², below the average annual area burned since 2001, while in Zambia, the burning was about the same as the annual average with 226 000 km² burned.

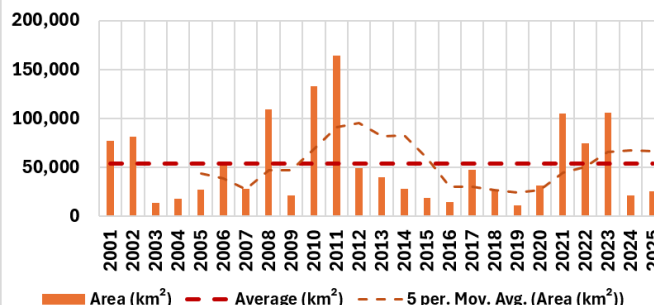
Even though Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe had a [good 2024/25 rainfall season](#), resulting in [higher-than-normal greenness](#) and consequently larger fuel loads, the 2025 annual average burning was well below the historic annual average (2001 to 2024). Similarly, for South Africa, the annual area burned for 2025 was below average, despite higher fuel loads.

For most southern African countries, the extent of burning appears to be less in the past 10 years than in the previous decade. However, notably, most of southern Africa has experienced more prolonged drought in the past 10 years.

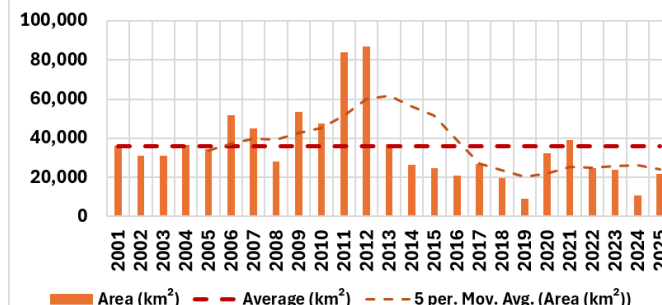
Angola



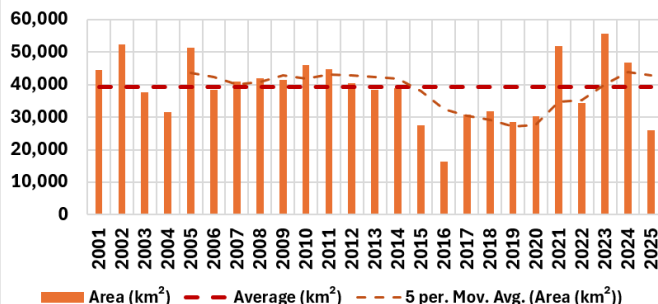
Botswana



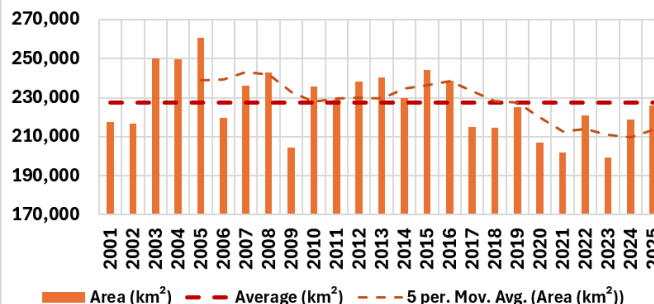
Namibia



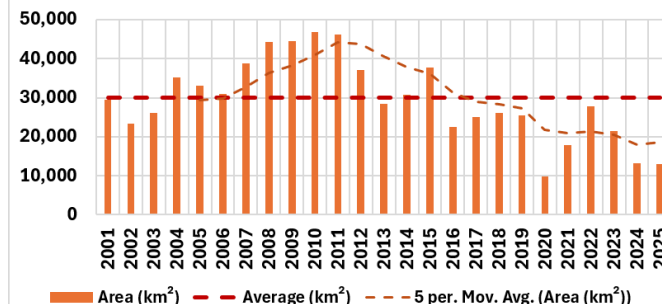
South Africa



Zambia



Zimbabwe



Data Source: MODIS MCD64A1 version 6.1 burnt area fire data from 2001 to 2025

References:

1. Archibald et al. 2008. [What limits fire? An examination of drivers of burnt area in Southern Africa.](#)
2. Giglio et al. 2020. [Collection 6 MODIS Burned Area Product User's Guide Version 1.3.](#)