



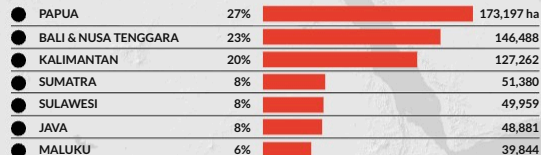
MAPBIOMAS
INDONESIA | FIRE

Factsheet

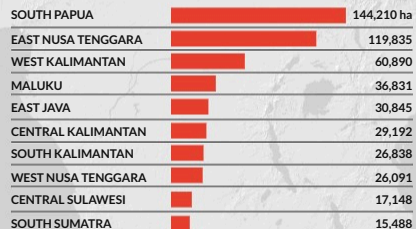
Burned Area in Indonesia January–August 2026

Burned Area in Indonesia

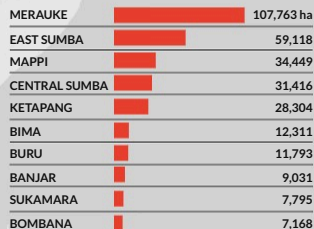
Burned area by Region



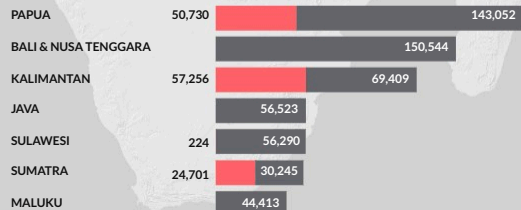
Top 10 Provinces



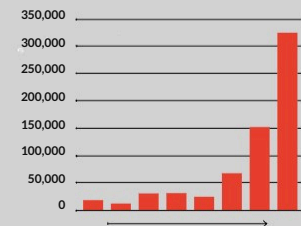
Top 10 Regencies



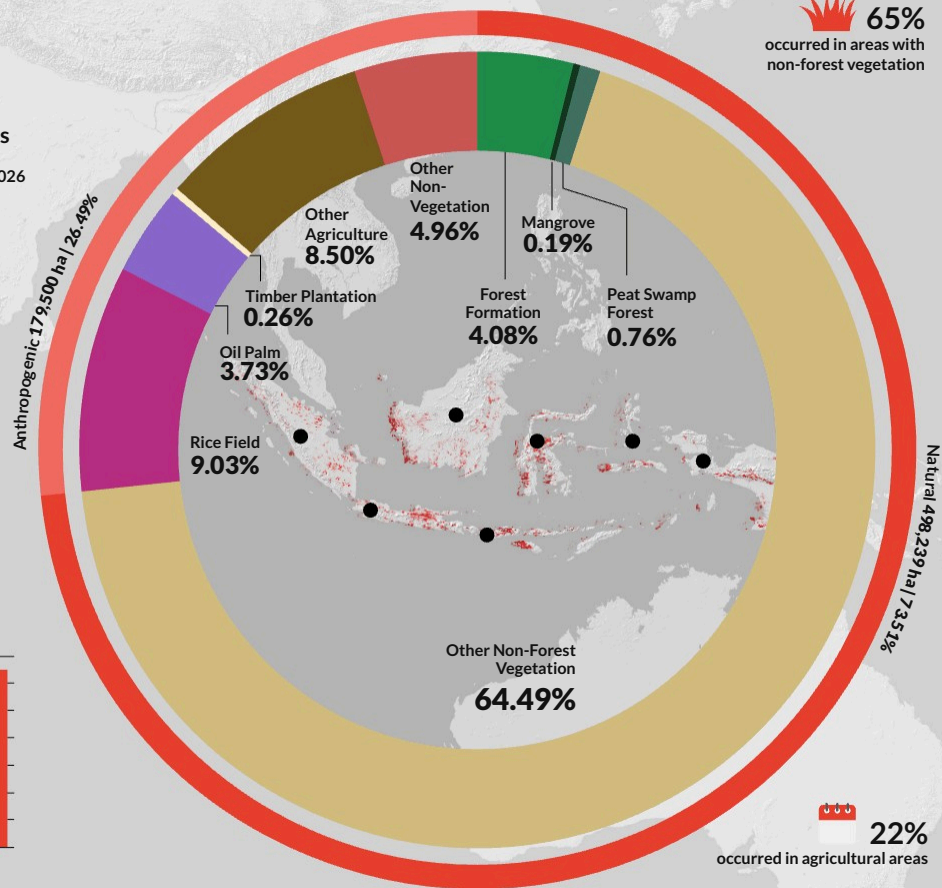
Peatlands and Land with Mineral Soils (hectares)



Month By Month (hectares)

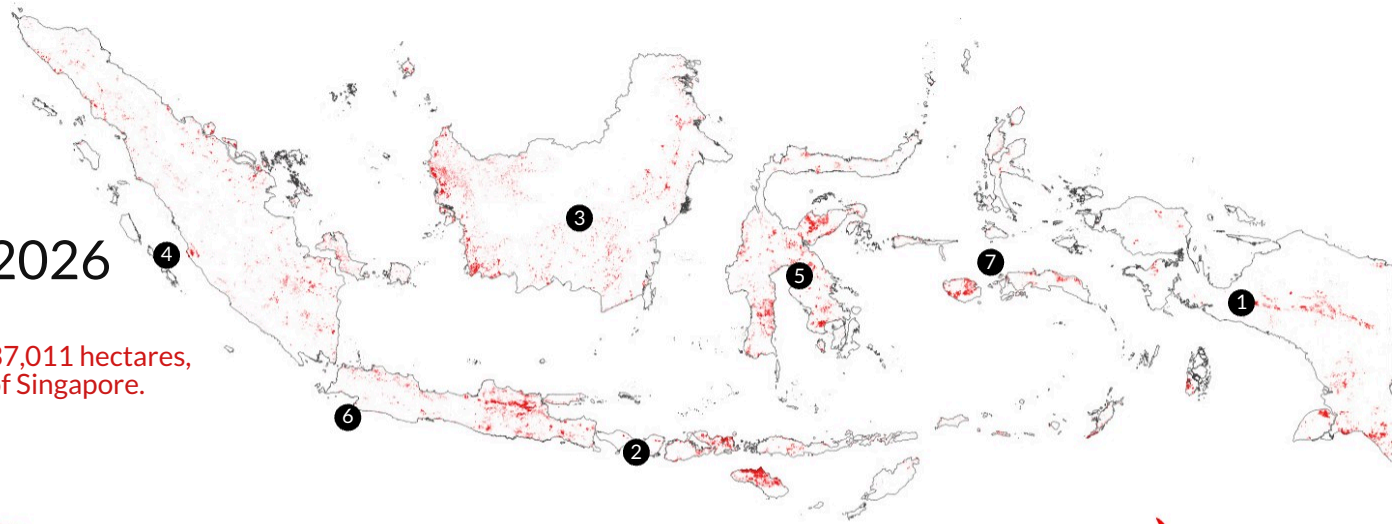


321K hectares
burnt from
January–August 2026

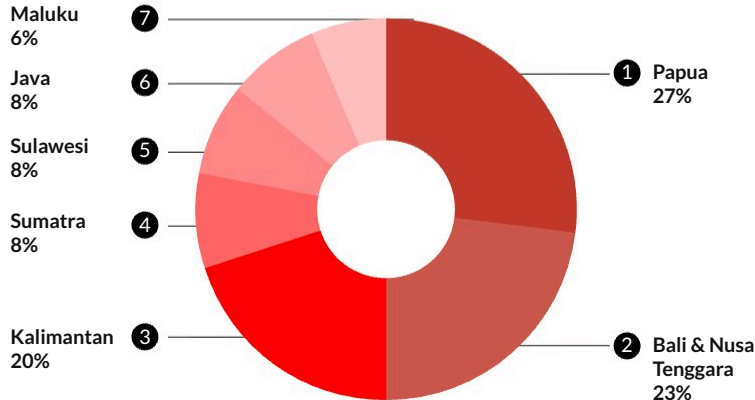


Burned Area in Indonesia January–August 2026

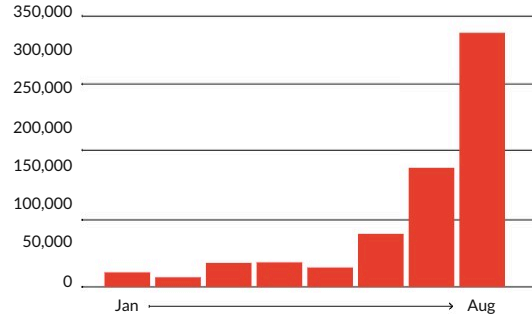
Burned area in Indonesia during January–August 2026 reached 637,011 hectares, equivalent to five times the area of Singapore.



Burned Area by Island / Region



Burned Area by Month (hectares)



Burned area on an upward trend.

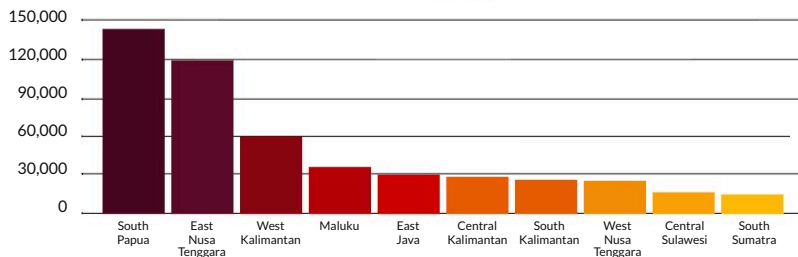
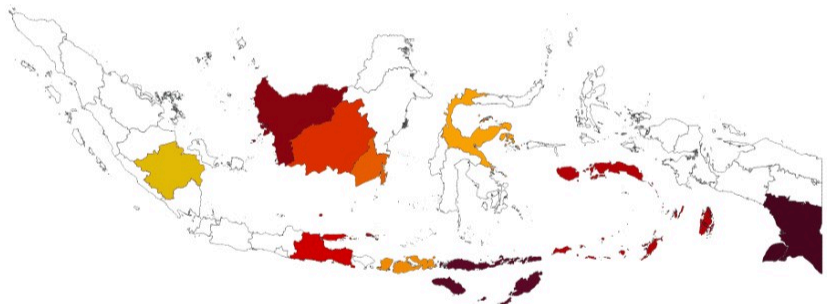
Statistically, burned area in August 2026 showed an increase of 113% on the previous month.



Burned Area by Administrative Region January–August 2026

Top 10 Provinces (hectares)

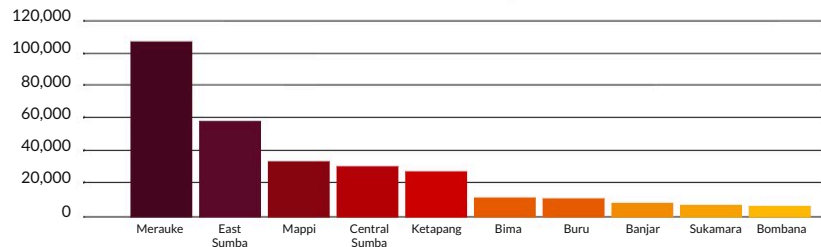
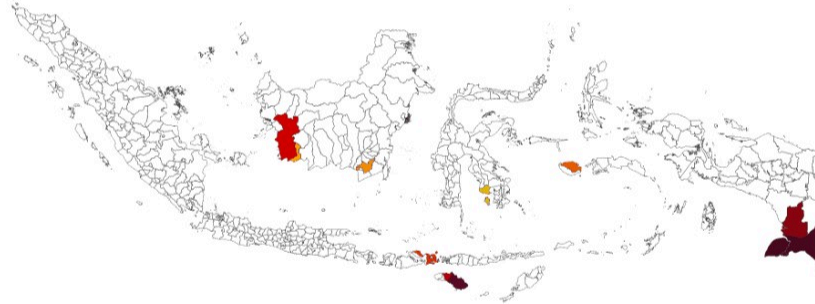
The top 10 provinces accounted for 80% of the burned area.



By regency,
Merauke
accounted for the
largest extent of
burned area.

Top 10 Regencies / Municipalities (hectares)

The top 10 regencies/municipalities accounted for 49% of the burned area.



70% of burned areas were in Kalimantan, Bali-Nusa Tenggara, and the Papua region.

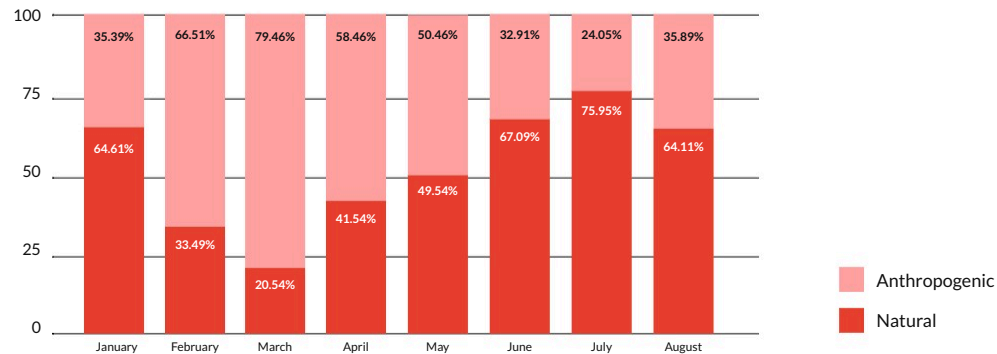




Burned Area on Natural and Anthropogenic Land Cover January–August 2026

63%* of burned area was
in areas of natural cover,
including savannah (which
experienced many fires in
Nusa Tenggara)

* MapBiomas Indonesia positions non-forest vegetation cover as natural area, with deforested areas that have yet to be converted included in this category. For Kalimantan and Sumatra, non-forest vegetation cover is considered anthropogenic in these calculations.

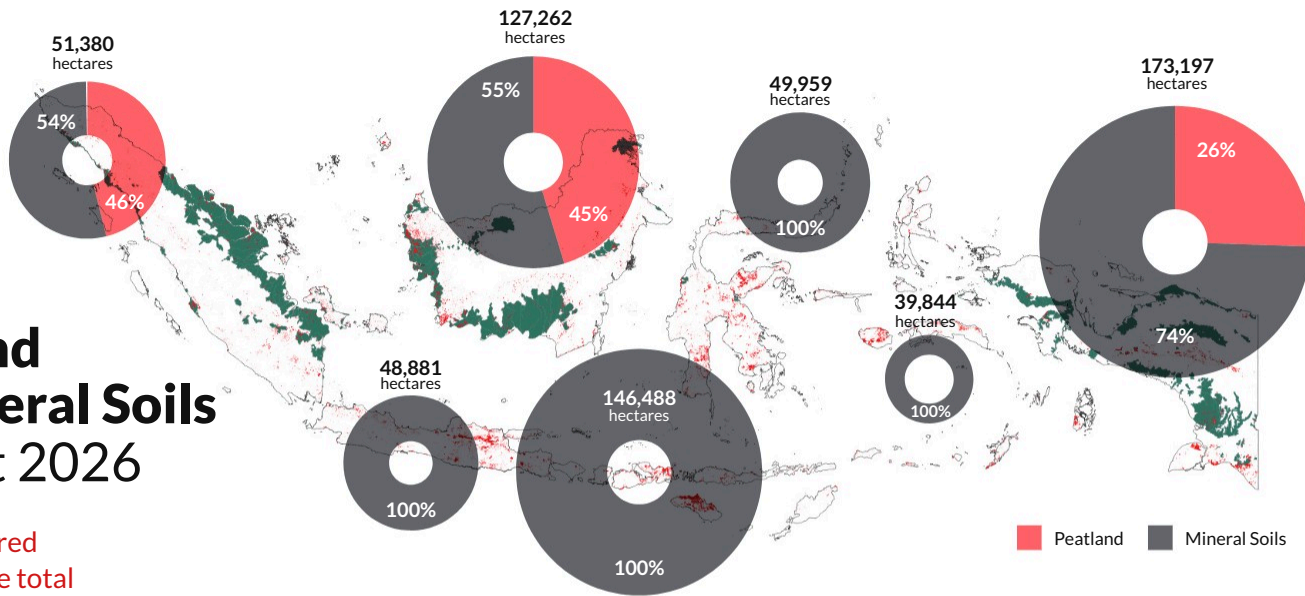


Burned Area on Peatlands and Lands with Mineral Soils January–August 2026

Burned area on peatlands covered 126,431 hectares, or 20% of the total national burned area.

65% of burned peatland area was in Kalimantan (46%) and Sumatra (19%).

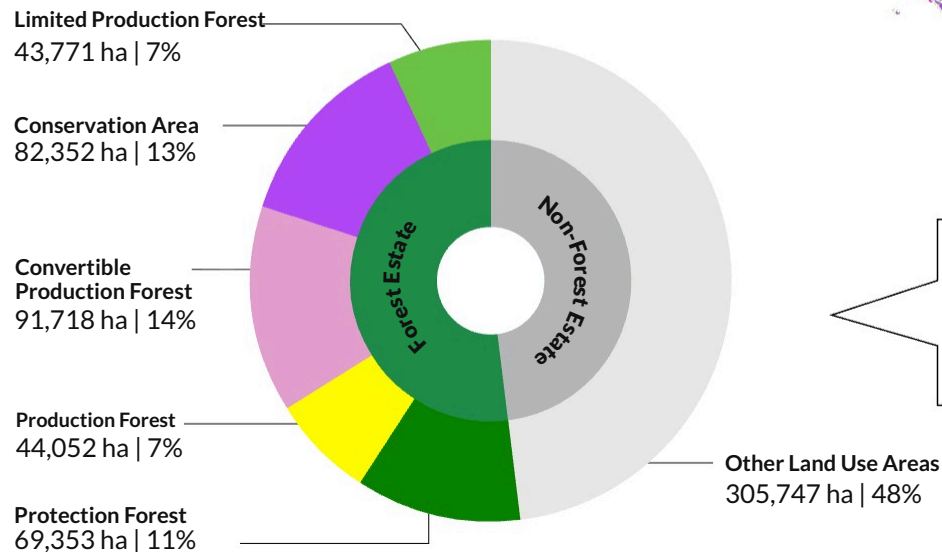
Burned area in Java, Bali and Nusa Tenggara, and Maluku covered 235,213 hectares, or 37% of the national burned area, but all occurred on lands with mineral soils.



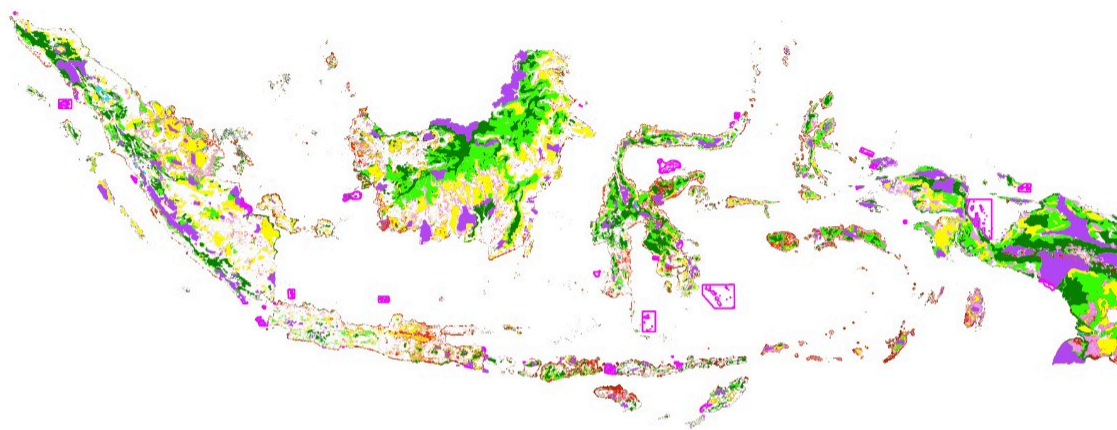
Region	Peatland		Mineral		Total
	ha	%	ha	%	ha
Kalimantan	57,853	45%	69,409	55%	127,262
Bali & Nusa Tenggara		0%	146,488	100%	146,488
Papua	44,663	26%	128,534	74%	173,197
Sumatra	23,702	46%	27,678	54%	51,380
Sulawesi	214	0%	49,745	100%	49,959
Java		0%	48,881	100%	48,881
Maluku		0%	39,844	100%	39,844
Total	126,431	20%	510,580	80%	637,011



Burned Area Inside the Forest Estate January–August 2026

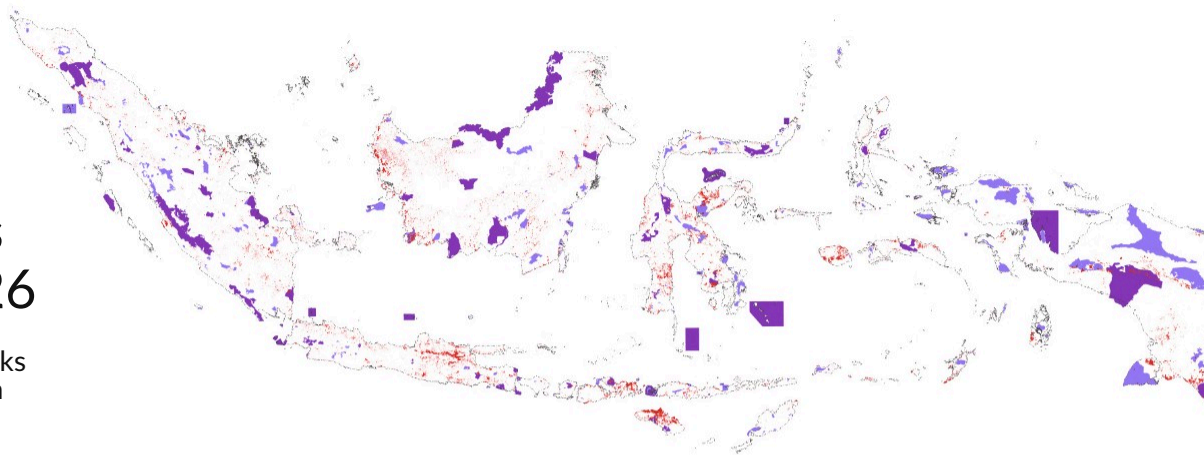


331,246 hectares (52%) of burned area was inside the forest estate.

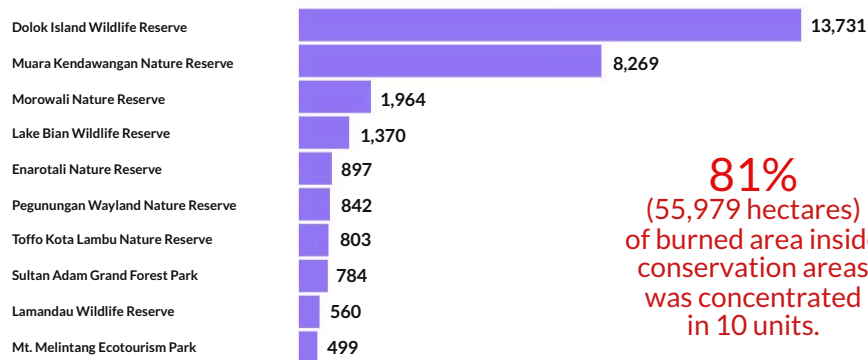


Burned Area Inside Conservation Areas January–August 2026

216 conservation areas (46 national parks and 170 non-national park conservation areas) had burned areas.

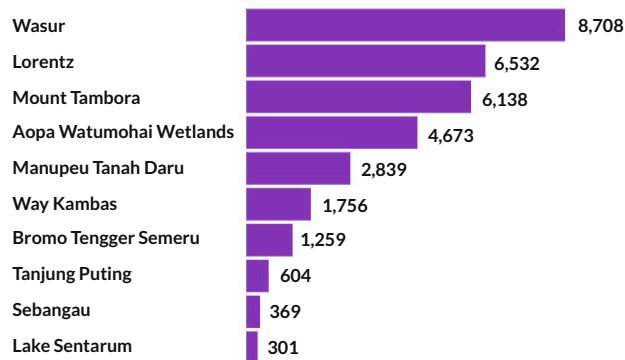


Top 10 Non-National Park Conservation Areas (hectares)



81%
(55,979 hectares)
of burned area inside
conservation areas
was concentrated
in 10 units.

Top 10 National Parks (hectares)



Tiger
7,454 ha



Rhinoceros
4,028 ha



Sumatran elephant
3,224 ha



Orangutan
5,657 ha



Burned Area Inside Iconic Species Habitats January–August 2026

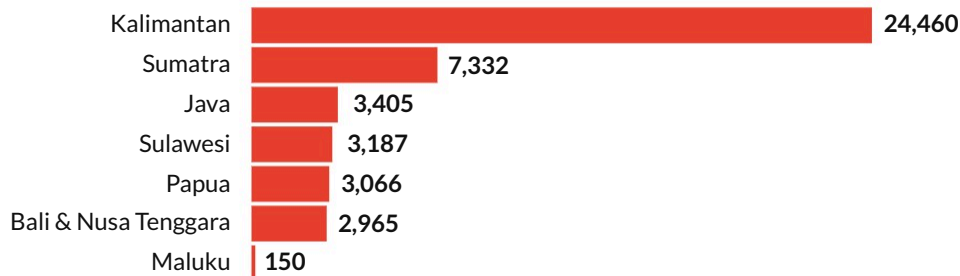
Habitats of iconic species (tigers, rhinos, elephants, orangutans) were also affected by fires. A total of 20,363 hectares of burned area occurred within the habitats of these four species.

Burned Area Inside Extractive Concessions

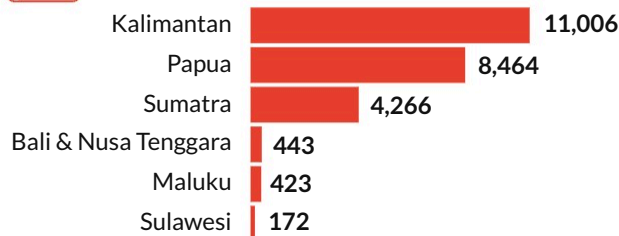
January–August 2026



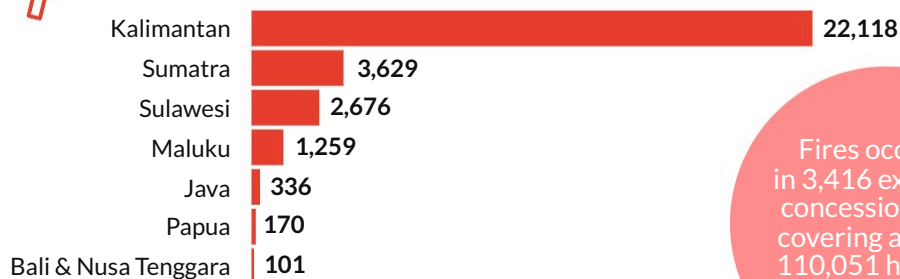
Oil Palm Plantations (hectares)



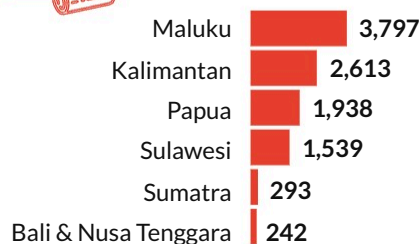
Timber Plantations (hectares)



Mining Concessions (hectares)



Logging Concessions (hectares)



Fires occurred in 3,416 extractive concession areas, covering a total of 110,051 hectares.

Burned Area on Deforested Land January–August 2026

39,217 hectares of burned area were in areas that had experienced deforestation between 2001 and 2025, with 5,900 hectares (15%) deforested from 2020–2025.

33,525 hectares (85%) of this deforested area was in Kalimantan and Sumatra, respectively.

Top 10 Regencies / Municipalities for Post-Deforestation Fires

No	Regency	Post-deforestation fires (ha)	%
1	Ketapang	4,285	11%
2	Bengkalis	3,092	8%
3	Mempawah	3,026	8%
4	Kubu Raya	2,574	7%
5	North Kayong	2,215	6%
6	Pelalawan	2,095	5%
7	Sambas	1,833	5%
8	South Pesisir	1,675	4%
9	Berau	1,295	3%
10	Merauke	743	2%
Other Regencies		16,383	42%

58%

Top 10 Provinces for Post-Deforestation Fires

No	Province	Post-deforestation fires (ha)	%
1	West Kalimantan	15,753	40%
2	Riau	6,902	18%
3	Central Kalimantan	2,258	6%
4	West Sumatra	1,860	5%
5	Aceh	1,631	4%
6	East Kalimantan	1,621	4%
7	Central Sulawesi	1,331	3%
8	Maluku	1,031	3%
9	North Kalimantan	926	2%
10	South Papua	904	2%
Other Provinces		5,000	13%

87%

22,655 hectares (58%) of this deforested area was in West Kalimantan and Riau, respectively.



Burned Area In Food Security Project Areas January–August 2026

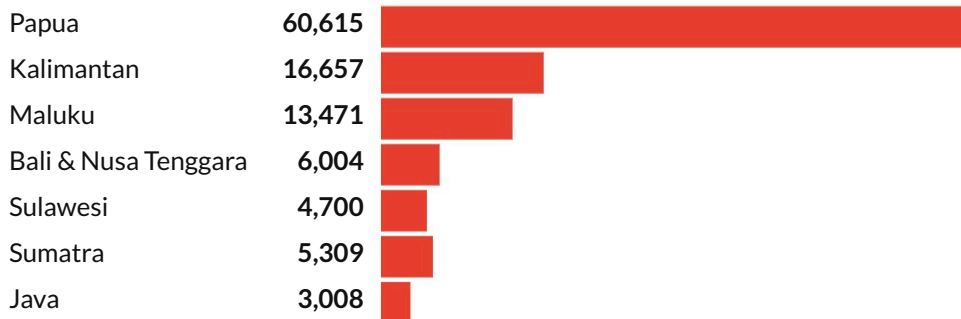
109,763 hectares of burned area was on land for food security project areas (food estates, forest estate for food reserves, and the community rice field programme).

Merauke Regency had the largest burned area, at 57,809 hectares, or 53% of the total burned area on food project land.



17%
of the burned area is
located on food
project land.

Burned Area on Food Security Project Areas (hectares)





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Thank You
Terima Kasih
Obrigado
Gracias