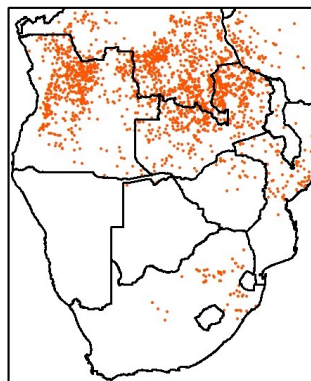


# SASSCAL Info Map

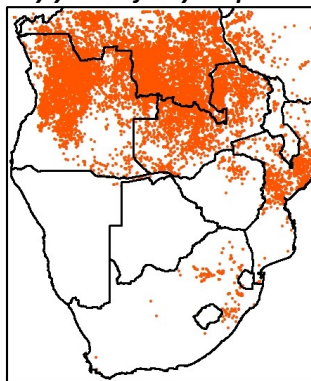
## Active Fires of 2020

Southern African grasslands and savannas are historically prone to seasonal wild fires, which occur as a result of ignition by lightning in the summer rainy season (Archibald *et al* 2012). Subsistence farmers, have, through the slash-and-burn practice of land clearing for crops and hunting by fire, shifted the fire regime to the drier winter months (Archibald *et al* 2012). The data of the past 20 years of active fires suggest that the areas annually burned have increased from 2001 to 2020, and moreover, that large areas are burned consecutively for many years, in particular in Angola and Zambia. However, data also suggest that the frequency and extent is strongly controlled by climate extremes such as droughts affecting the availability of bio fuel. The 2020 fire season followed a below-normal rainfall season, and resulted in fire hot spots (active fires for more than 11 days) occurring in particular in large parts of western Angola and north-western Zambia.

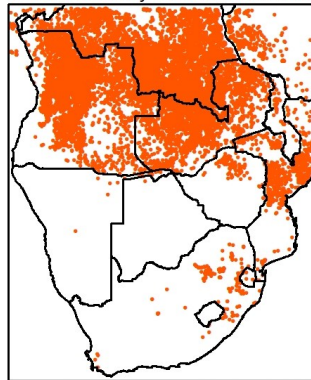
### Areas burned at least once every year in five year period



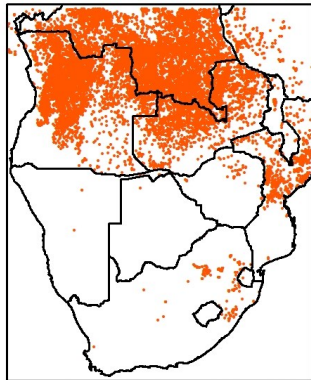
Burned annually from 2001 to 2005



Burned annually from 2006 to 2010



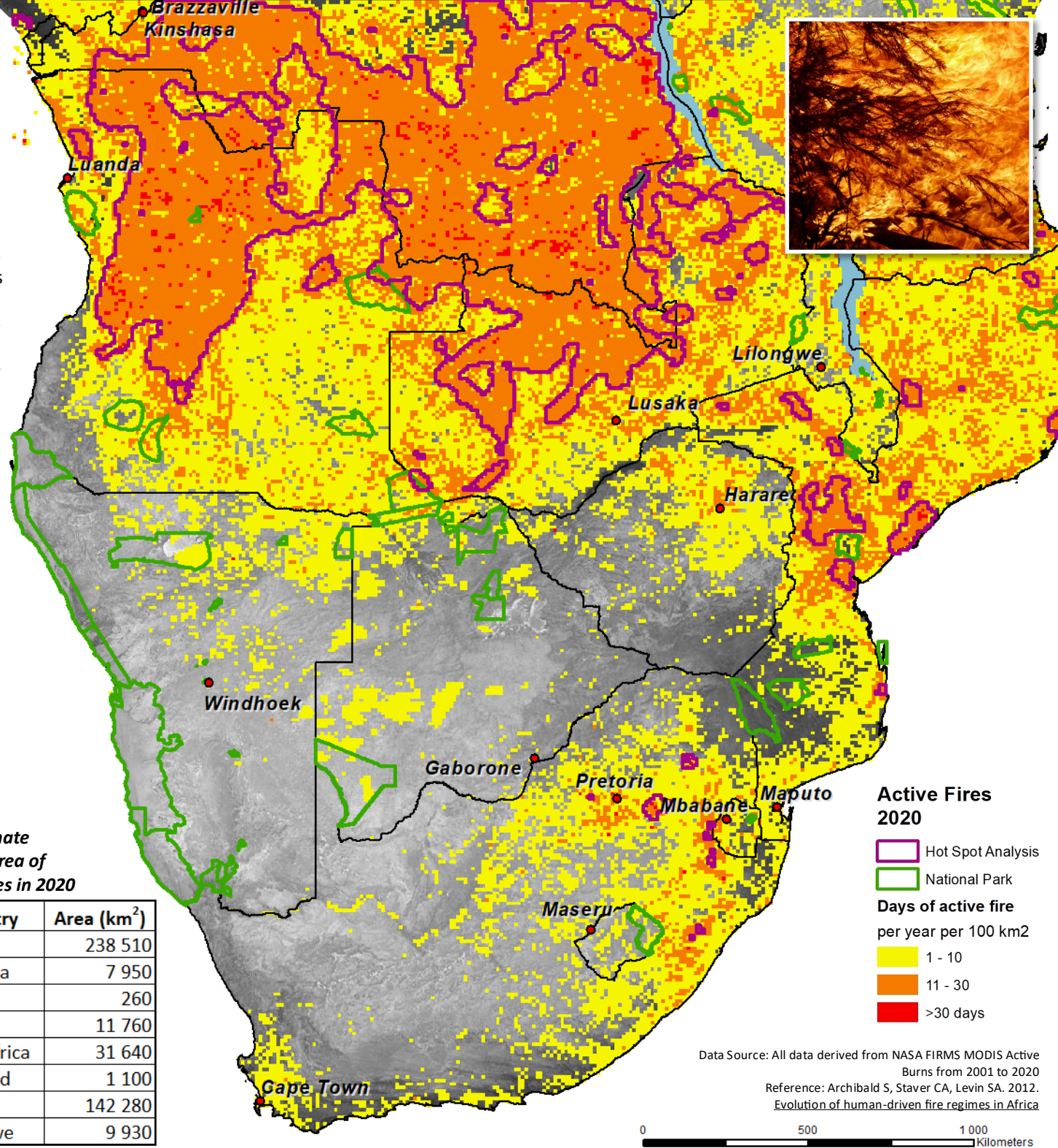
Burned annually from 2011 to 2015



Burned annually from 2016 to 2020

### Approximate surface area of active fires in 2020

Country	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )
Angola	238 510
Botswana	7 950
Lesotho	260
Namibia	11 760
South Africa	31 640
Swaziland	1 100
Zambia	142 280
Zimbabwe	9 930



### Active Fires 2020

- Hot Spot Analysis
- National Park
- Days of active fire per year per 100 km<sup>2</sup>
  - 1 - 10
  - 11 - 30
  - >30 days

Data Source: All data derived from NASA FIRMS MODIS Active Burns from 2001 to 2020  
Reference: Archibald S, Staver CA, Levin SA. 2012. Evolution of human-driven fire regimes in Africa

0 500 1 000 Kilometers