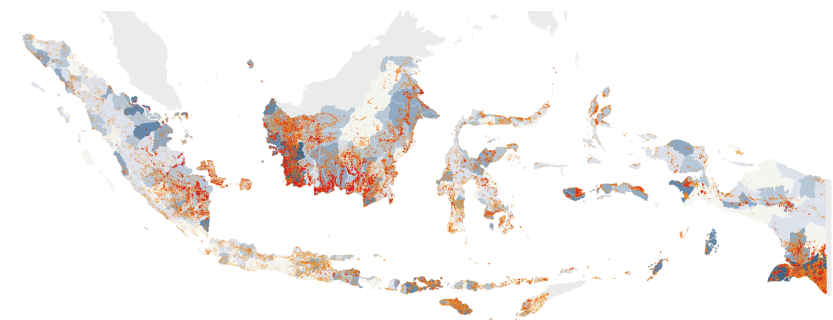


A LANDSCAPE 360 OCCASIONAL FACT SHEET

Fire and Carbon in 2026

Hotspots, burned area and greenhouse gas emissions in Indonesia since January



SiPongi hotspots, Jan 1 to Oct 17 ● High confidence (70,350) ● Medium and low confidence (1,153,710)
SiPongi burned area, Jan to Jul ■ Under 100 ha ■ 100 to 500 ■ 500 to 2,000 ■ 2,000 to 10,000 ■ Over 10,000

Figure 1. SiPongi hotspots, January 1 to 04:14 WIB on October 17, 2026, high confidence in red and the rest in orange, over the official burned area by district for January to July, which the Ministry of Forestry maps from Landsat imagery with field checks. Source: SIPONGI KEMENHUT.

Table 1. The season by region. Hotspots to October 17, burned area to July, and fire carbon to October 15 against the same dates of 2015.

REGION	HOTSPOTS	SHARE	HIGH CONF.	BURNED HA	MT C	OF 2015
Kalimantan	624,846	51.0	39,829	57,081	116.5	83
Papua	193,191	15.8	10,339	33,798	32.7	142
Sumatera	187,535	15.3	12,845	36,048	29.1	42
Nusa Tenggara, Maluku	104,987	8.6	3,459	52,347	5.3	109
Sulawesi	74,594	6.1	2,777	9,053	4.7	70
Jawa	36,994	3.0	1,004	13,684	1.3	95
Indonesia	1,224,060	100	70,350	202,011	186.9	74

Note. Share is percent of all hotspots. Of 2015 is 2026 fire carbon as a percent of 2015 for January 1 to October 15. The Nusa Tenggara and Maluku row includes Bali. Sources: SIPONGI KEMENHUT; GFED.

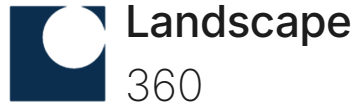
The Season to Date

SiPongi recorded 1,224,060 hotspots from January 1 to the early morning of October 17, 2026, 5.7 percent of them at high confidence. The first half carried 73,592. July added 53,930, August 320,393 and September 477,931. October has run faster still, with 292,934 in sixteen days, an average of 18,300 a day against 15,900 in September. The busiest day was October 6, with 26,059.

Kalimantan Tengah alone recorded 318,098 hotspots, with Kalimantan Barat at 178,078, Papua Selatan at 142,484 and Sumatera Selatan at 107,990. Papua's fire carbon to mid-October already stands 42 percent above the same dates of 2015, while Sumatera is at 42 percent of its 2015 level and Kalimantan at 83 percent.

Hotspots and Hectares

A hotspot counts detections, not area. The official burned area stood at 202,011 hectares for January to July and has not been updated since, so it misses the three busiest months, and it draws a different map. Bali, Nusa Tenggara and Maluku hold 26 percent of the burned area and 9 percent of the hotspots, because grass and savanna burn wide and fast. Merauke alone burned 25,036 hectares.



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HOTSPOTS THIS YEAR

1,224,060

SiPongi, January 1 to October 17.
70,350 at high confidence.

FIRE EMISSIONS

673 Mt

Of CO₂e, January 1 to October 15.
Two thirds from burning peat.

AGAINST 2015

74 percent

Fire carbon to October 15, as a share
of 2015 at the same date.

The Daily Record of Fire and Carbon

Two satellite counts trace the same season and the carbon follows them. October is running hotter than September, and 2026 has passed 2019 and 2023.

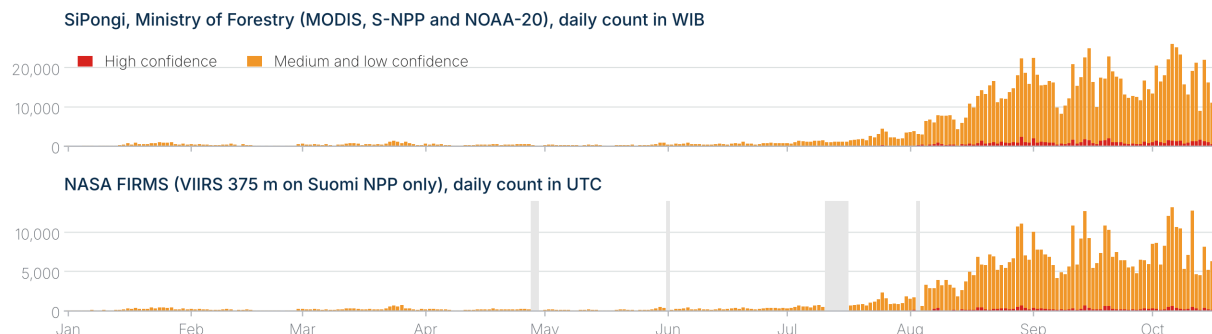


Figure 2. Daily hotspots, January 1 to October 17, 2026, high confidence in red and the rest in orange. SiPongi days are in WIB, and October 13 lacks most Suomi NPP data. NASA days are in UTC, to October 16, and gray bands mark ten days without Suomi NPP data. Sources: SIPONGI KEMENHUT; NASA FIRMS via NASA GIBS.

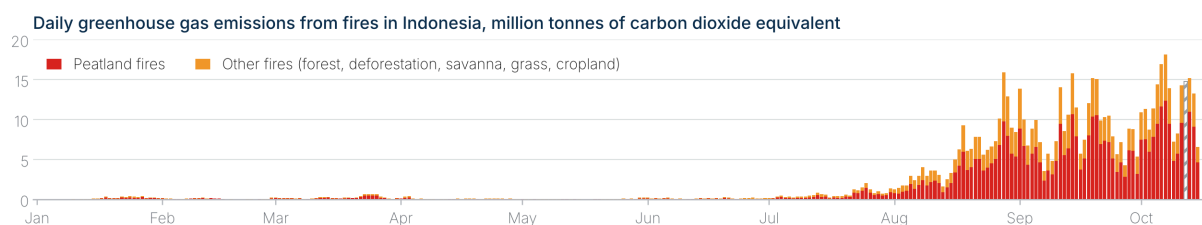


Figure 3. Daily fire emissions in million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂e), January 1 to October 15, 2026, peat in red and other fires in orange. October 12 is interpolated and October 15 is provisional. Sources: GFED5.1 near-real-time; Landscape Advisory calculation.

Two Counts of the Same Fire

SiPongi combines three sensors and counts 2.2 times as many points as NASA's Suomi NPP series, which recorded 547,167 to October 16. Suomi NPP, flying since 2012, is the fair yardstick. On it, 2026 has passed the full years of 2019 and 2023, reached 81 percent of 2015 for the same dates, and beat August 2015 outright.

The Carbon

The Global Fire Emissions Database (GFED) puts emissions to October 15 at 673 Mt CO₂e, with 571 Mt of carbon dioxide, 82 Mt of methane and 20 Mt of nitrous oxide. August released 170 Mt, September 273 Mt and the first half of October 185 Mt, at 12.3 Mt a day.

The Share from Peat

Peat produced 66 percent of the emissions and 84 percent of the methane from 22 percent of the burned area GFED counts. Its share rose from 63 percent in July to 69 percent in October, against 69 percent in 2015 and 72 to 75 percent in 2019 and 2023.

Sources and method

Hotspots and burned area: SIPONGI KEMENHUT, NASA MODIS, S-NPP and NOAA-20, pulled October 17, 2026. NASA FIRMS VIIRS 375 m S-NPP via NASA GIBS. **Impacts:** Kemenkes, Kemenhub, Polri, BNPB, to October 13.

The Comparison with Past Years

January to September released 488 Mt CO₂e, against 691 Mt in 2015, 408 Mt in 2019 and 122 Mt in 2023. By October 15 the year had reached 74 percent of 2015 at the same date and 56 percent of its full-year 1,207 Mt. In 2015 another third followed after mid-October.

The Wider Toll

The Ministry of Health counted 277,075 respiratory infections in six provinces by October 12, 62,400 in children under five. Smoke hit 1,673 flights and 907 were cancelled or postponed. Malaysia closed schools on October 9. Police have named 198 individuals and four corporations as suspects, and five licenses were revoked on September 22.

The Season Ahead

BNPB, citing BMKG, expects rain between the third week of October and the third week of November. Each further week at the October pace adds about 85 Mt CO₂e. The El Niño should stay strong into March 2027.

Emissions: GFED5.1NRT daily ecosystem files and GFED national and island daily series, CC BY 4.0. CO₂e from GFED5 emission factors and IPCC AR6 GWP-100, 27 for methane and 273 for nitrous oxide.