Action Taken Report Regarding Forest Fire Preparedness, Monitoring and Mitigation Measures in Haryana

Sr. No	Issue	Action Taken
1	Status of forest fire risk mapping and identification of highly vulnerable forest areas	Forest-fire prone areas are identified through historical fire-detection records, forest-cover data, vegetation/fuel conditions, weather and terrain characteristics. The Forest Survey of India (FSI) has developed national forest-fire risk zonation and fire-rating-danger products. In Haryana, the forest areas of the Shivalik hills and the Aravali regions, particularly the Morni-Pinjore and Kalesar landscape and the forest areas of southern Haryana, receive priority for risk assessment and field verification.
2	Status and geographical coverage of forest-fire detection, monitoring and early warning systems.	Haryana utilises the FSI Forest Fire Alert System, which provides near-real-time satellite-based fire alerts using MODIS and SNPP-VIIRS data, along with pre-fire alerts based on fire-danger ratings. Alerts are disseminated through SMS and email to registered users and designated officers. The system's actual coverage and registration status of Haryana's officers is given on the latest FSI dashboard and departmental records.
3	Coverage of vulnerable forest areas and identification of areas remaining outside the monitoring/ warning networks	Vulnerable forest areas are mapped against the latest FSI fire-alert coverage and the department's digitised Division, Range, Block and Beat boundaries. Areas without reliable mobile connectivity, difficult terrain, remote forest patches and locations with limited field access need to be identifying for additional patrolling and local surveillance. Satellite alerts should be supplemented by ground verification, as satellite-based detections may not capture every fire or precisely represent individual ground incidents.
4	Arrangements for dissemination of alerts to State Forest Departments, district authorities and field level personnel	Forest-fire alerts received from FSI are disseminated to the concerned Conservators of Forests, Divisional Forest Officers (DFOs), Range Forest Officers (RFOs), Forest Guards and field personnels. Alerts should also be shared with the concerned district administration, Police, Fire and Emergency Services and Disaster Management authorities wherever necessary. A documented escalation mechanism, acknowledgement system and incident reporting protocol can be maintained.
5	Adequacy of trained manpower and specialised equipment for forest-fire prevention and response	Field staff of the Haryana Forest Department are responsible for forest protection, surveillance and initial fire-response activities. Adequacy is assessed Division-wise based on vulnerable forest areas, terrain, historical fire incidents, staff availability and response time. Required resources may include trained fire-response teams, personal protective equipment, fire beaters, rakes, blowers, backpack water pumps, water tanks, first aid kits and reliable communication

		devices. Additional training and equipment need to be provided wherever gaps are identified.
6	Status of fire lines, access routes, water sources and other preventive/mitigation infrastructure in vulnerable areas	Existing fire line, forest tracks, approach roads, water points and other fire-preparedness infrastructure are regularly inspected before the fire season. Necessary maintenance, clearance of dry combustible material where appropriate, repair of access routes and identification of nearby water sources is undertaken in vulnerable areas. GIS-based mapping of fire lines, access routes, water points and emergency access locations however needs to be done for effective deployment of response teams.
7	Pre-season preparedness arrangements and contingency plans	Pre-season preparedness includes identification of vulnerable forest compartments, cleaning and maintenance of fire lines, inspection of equipment, verification of contact directories deployment of field teams and establishment of communication and escalation procedures. Division-wise contingency plans specify response responsibilities, access routes, assembly points, equipment availability, coordination with district authorities and arrangements for additional resources in the event of a major fire.
8	Training and mock exercises conducted with State Forest Departments and local stakeholders	Forest staff need to receive periodic training in fire detection, safe fire fighting techniques, equipment handling, first aid, evacuation and incident reporting. Mock exercised should be conducted by MoEF&CC in coordination with the district administration, Fire and Emergency Services, Police, Disaster Management authorities and local stakeholders in identified vulnerable areas.
9	Budgetary provisions and expenditure for forest-fire prevention, monitoring, mitigation and preparedness	Expenditure on forest-fire management is met from the relevant approved state budget heads and applicable Centrally Sponsored Scheme provisions, including the Forest Fire Prevention and Management (FPM) Scheme, wherever applicable. This includes fire-line maintenance, equipment procurement, training, monitoring and emergency response.

Assistant Conservator of Forests (Forestry)
O/o Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (HoFF),
Haryana, Panchkula.

Detail of expenditure incurred under Protection of forest scheme for protection and prevention of fire :-

Name of Scheme	Year	Amount
P-01-10-2406-01-101-97-51-R-V-Protection of Forest	2023-24	99,52,499
	2024-25	88,25,322
	2025-26	66,54,603

Tanu Kumar
Supdt (Accounts)
27-10-2025