



**OFFICE OF THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, NABARANGPUR
FOREST DIVISION**

Phone No. 06858-223314 (OFFICE/FAX), Cell No. 09437094840.

Email dfo.nabarangpur@odisha.gov.in

By e-Mail

Memo No. 465 /1F(Acct.), Date: 29 th Jan, 2026

To

**The Conservator of Forest (P & SM),
O/O the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & HoFF,
Odisha, Bhubaneswar.**

Sub: - Submission of District Action Plan on Forest Fire Prevention and Management.

Ref:- Your Office Memo No.37/1F(FU &FP), Dated 01.01.2026.

In inviting a kind reference to the Memo no. cited above on the captioned subject, it is to inform you that, the District Action Plan on Forest Fire Prevention and Management for the Year 2026 in respect of Nabarangpur Forest Division is duly approved by the Collector cum District Magistrate, Nabarangpur and herewith enclosed in separate sheet for your kind information and necessary action.

Encl:-As above

[Signature]
29-1-26
Divisional Forest Officer,
Nabarangpur Forest Division.

By e-Mail

Memo No. 466 /1F, Date 29/01/ 2026

Copy submitted to the **Regional Chief Conservator of Forests, Koraput Circle, Koraput** for favour of kind information and necessary action.

[Signature]
29-1-26
Divisional Forest Officer,
Nabarangpur Forest Division.

**DISTRICT ACTION PLAN
FOR
FOREST FIRE PREVENTION AND
MANAGEMENT(DAP-FFPM),2026
OF
NABARANGPUR FOREST DIVISION**

FOREST FIRE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN, 2026

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

The forests Nabarangpur Forest Division are well stocked, diverged, multi-storeyed and dense with rich bio-diversity. The forests are managed for sustainable use by providing a range of goods and services to a variety of stake holders at local and broader levels. The forests are home to a large number of flora and fauna in different varieties of soil types and water regime which provide quality water as well as small wood, timber and non-timber forest products. They provide inputs to the agricultural economy, income to the impoverished and subsistence livelihood to all. An enable and responsive Forest Department which empowers local communities and institutions collaborates for protection of forests from encroachment, poaching, illicit felling and fire.

Nabarangpur Forest Division was created in 1968 vide the Government of Odisha in Co-operation and Forest Department Notification No.24044/4F-38/67-CF dated 7th December, 1968. Nabarangpur Forest Division comprises of whole of Nabarangpur district. There are only two urban centres: Nabarangpur and Umerkote in this Division. Other significant settlements are Papadahandi, Nandahandi, Tentulikhunti, Kosagumuda, Dabugam, Jharigam, Chandahandi and Raighar. This Division lies between the longitudes 81°50'40.9 E to 82°55'6.8E & latitudes 19°6'50.8N to 20°6'19.9N. The total geographical area of the District is 5294.00 square kilometres out of which the Forest area (as per D.L.C. report) is 2519.2811 square kilometers.

The boundaries of the Division are as follows.

- North: Gariaband District (Chhattisgarh).
- East: Hill tracts of Kalahandi Forest Division. (Odisha).
- South: Borigumma Range of Jeypore Forest Division, (Odisha).
- West: Kondagaon and Bastar Districts of Chhattisgarh State (Chhattisgarh).

1.1 FOREST DISTRIBUTION AND STATUS

1.1.1 FOREST TYPE

Nabarangpur Forest Division is a mixture of forest species of the Central india and the Deccan Plateau. It is mostly of dry deciduous nature, barring some blocks wherein forests are of moist deciduous types. Forest can further be divided into two types of forest, i.e (i) Sal Forests, where Sal is the pure crop (ii) Miscellaneous Forests, where Sal is not the predominant species. The Sal Forests are mostly found in Dabugam, Umerkote, Raighar and Jharigam Ranges.

As per Champion and Seth's revised classification, the forests of Nabarangpur Forest Division are mainly of two types, i.e (i) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest, (ii) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests. The detailed classification is as follows.

Classification of Forests of Nabarangpur according to Champion & Seth's Revised Classification of Forest Types in India				
Group	Sub-Group	Type	Sub-Type	Variety
3 Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests	3C Northern Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest (most Forest Blocks of Dabugam Range)	3C/C ₂ Moist Sal Bearing Forests	3C/C _{2e} Moist Peninsular Sal Forests	3C/C _{2e(i)} Moist Peninsular High Level Sal Forests
		3C/C ₃ Moist Mixed Deciduous Forests	-	-
5 Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests	5A Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests (Hatigam Forest Block of Raighar Range)	5A/C ₁ Dry Teak Bearing Forests	5A/C _{1b} Dry Teak Forests	-
		5A/C ₃ Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests	-	-
	5B Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests (Forest Blocks of Nabarangpur, Kodinga, Umerkote and Jharigam Ranges)	5B/C ₁ Dry Sal Bearing Forests	5 B / C _{1c} Dry Peninsular Sal Forests	-
		5 B/C ₂ Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests	-	-
		5B/DS ₁ Dry Deciduous Scrub Forests	-	-

Range wise & Class wise Forest Block Distribution in Nabarangpur Forest Division										
NAME OF THE RANGE	RESERVED FORESTS		PROPOSED RESERVED FORESTS		RESERVED LANDS		PROTECTED FORESTS		TOTAL NO OF FOREST BLOCKS AND AREA AS PER NOTIFICATION	
	NO.	AREA (IN HA)	NO.	AREA (IN HA)	NO.	AREA (IN HA)	NO.	AREA (IN HA)	NO.	AREA (IN HA)
NABRANGPUR	24	6425.0778	17	4066.9436	1	500.21	-	-	42	10992.2314
UMERKOTE	14	18850.2583	12	3879.0575	1	29135.57	1	18.06	28	51882.9458
JHARIGAM	9	5067.6495	17	44002.7235	-	-	-	-	26	49070.373
KODINGA	5	2464.4611	8	4960.6102	-	-	-	-	13	7425.0713
DABUGAON	13	8870.6841	13	9267.3468	-	-	-	-	26	18138.0309
RAIGHAR	7	11855.4234	6	2401.3684	-	-	-	-	13	14256.7698
	72	53533.5542	73	68578.0500	2	29635.78	1	18.06	148	151765.4442

**ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP IN THE DIVISION (RANGE,
SECTION AND BEAT)**

LIST OF RANGE, SECTIONS AND BEATS OF NABRANGPUR FOREST DIVISION		
Name of the Range	Name of the Section	Name of the Beat
1	2	3
1. NABARANGPUR	1. Nabarangpur	1. Nabarangpur
		2. Taragaon
		3. Kurlughati
		4. Bikrampur
	2. Papadahandi	5. Papadahandi
		6. Mundaguda
		7. Tondaguda
		8. Moharaguda
		9. Chingidisar
	3. Tumberlla	10. Tumberlla
		11. Pradhaniguda
		12. Betajharan
		13. Photakote
	4. Tentulikhunti	14. Tentulikhunti
		15. Indravati
		16. Jagannathpur
		17. Nandahandi
2. UMERKOTE	5. Umerkote	18. Umerkote
		19. Sunabeda
		20. Telnadi
		21. Hirapur
	6. Dhodra	22. Dhodra
		23. Kumari
		24. Podagada
		25. Karagaon
	7. Singisari	26. Singisari
		27. Malbeda
		28. Torenga
		29. Benora

COMBATING FOREST FIRE IN ODISHA

		30. Ghodakhunta
		31. Ponar
		32. Rajpur
	8. Karka	33. Murtuma
		34. Kesarabeda
		35. Saraguli
	9. Tohara	36. Tohara
		37. Beheda
		38. Kursi
		39. Jamudora
3. JHARIGAON	10. Jharigaon	40. Jharigaon
		41. Dhanpur
		42. Ichhapur
	11. Medena	43. Medena
		44. Banuaguda
		45. Kenduguda
		46. Parsola
		47. Palia
		48. Chichibai
	12. Mohara (Chandahandi)	49. Mohara
		50. Photki
		51. Rajkot
		52. Bandhokona
		53. Betajhar
	13. Malgaon	54. Malgaon-I
		55. Malgaon-II
		56. Kuhuri
		57. Kuamba
	14. Kongara	58. Londasil
		59. B.Karmari
		60. Santemera
4. DABUGAON	15. Dabugaon	61. Dabugaon
		62. Sulia
		63. Dorgula
		64. Koilari
		65. Sarguli

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		66. Nagjodi
		67. Bijapur
		68. Baigaon
		69. Jhaliaguda
	16. Jatabal	70. Jatabal
		71. Patri
		72. Garudaguda
		73. Manigaon
		74. Batasar
	17. Maidalpur	75. Maidalpur
		76. Aunli
		77. Barli
		78. Charamula
		79. Semela
5. KODINGA	18. Kodinga	80. Kodinga
		81. Dongara
		82. Palpur
	19. Kosagumuda	83. Rajoda
		84. Podabasa
		85. Kusumi
6. RAIGHAR	20. Raighar	86. Raighar
		87. Timanpur
		88. Hatigaon
		89. Kusumpur
		90. Hatibeda
	21. Gona	91. Gona
		92. Haldi
		93. Chatabeda
	22. Kundei	94. Naktisemela
		95. Khiloli
		96. Khuduku

Presence of other stakeholders (Other line department, PRIS, NGOs, Youth Club etc in the field).

1. **PRI Members**: Awareness meetings in villages, schools, colleges etc. have to be conducted in presence of the PRI members in order to make aware the people regarding the ill- effects of forest fire. The people have to be oriented to be alert during the fire season in order to participate in firefighting activities, by informing any fire occurrence in time, by participating in fire extinguishing activity etc. Awareness campaigns should also aim educating the people regarding the legal provisions related to Forest fire as mentioned in Orissa Forest Act, 1972 and Wildlife Protection Act 1972.
2. **Fire Department**: Fire department has responsibility to help the Forest department in case of large fire occurrence which may not be extinguished manually. Other than this, Fire department should provide the technical knowledge and support to the Forest personnel in field to prevent and control the Forest Fire.
3. **Police Department**: Police Department staff during their patrolling can detect the fire incidence and inform the same to Division Control Room. Being the enforcement authority, the Police Department should manage the law-and-order situation, if any arise due to Forest Fire.
4. **Revenue Department**: Revenue department has the role to aware the people in the villages nearer to forest in every meeting, coordinate with the Forest department for the proper management regarding preventing and controlling the Forest Fire.
5. **Agriculture Department**: Agriculture department has the role to spread awareness among farmers not to burn the stubbles after harvesting the crop with special emphasis on maize and paddy crops as are corrective measure at village level.
6. **Education Department**: Education department has the role to spread awareness in different school for taking of rally in the vicinity of village area to include effects of forest fire and its management in the minds of local people.
7. **Kenduleaf wing of Forest Department**: There is need to check the deliberate forest fire caused by KL pluckers during Kendu leaf collection by a proper coordination meeting with the forest department.
8. **VSS**: All the VSS members are required to watch round the clock to avert any sorts of fire incidents which takes place in their VSS area. All the VSS members should coordinate to the nearest beat forest guard/ fronts and render necessary help at the time of fire in any forest block to minimize the hazardous impact of forest fire.
9. **Others**: It is the Role and responsibility of all the citizens to prevent the Forest Fire and save the natural resources of our country. So all are rise to the occasion and take suitable measures to reduce the chances of forest fire to a bare minimum. In this context NGO's, School Children/ Eco-Clubs/ Youth Organisation/ community centres and Gram Panchayats should join hands with Forest Department to tackle the hazardous effect of Forest Fire and make the Panchayats of District as a whole free from fire incidents.

CHAPTER-2
SITUATION AND ANALYSIS

Forest fire alerts in the last 3 years (GP/Village/Beat wise and Forest Fire Map)

FOREST FIRE ALERTS IN THE LAST 3 YEARS

Range	Beat	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	TOTAL	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dabugam	Aunli	8	7	6	21	7.00
Dabugam	Baigam	3	2	2	7	2.33
Dabugam	Barli	11	28	21	60	20.00
Dabugam	Botasara	5	1	2	8	2.67
Dabugam	Dabugam	1	5	2	8	2.67
Dabugam	Dorgula	3	2	2	7	2.33
Dabugam	Jatabal	8	5	4	17	5.67
Dabugam	Jhaliaguda	4	0	0	4	1.33
Dabugam	Maidalpur	12	15	10	37	12.33
Dabugam	Manigam	0	1	0	1	0.33
Dabugam	Patri	4	1	1	6	2.00
Dabugam	Semela	2	3	2	7	2.33
Dabugam	Gorudaguda	3	1	1	5	1.67
Dabugam	Koilari	2	2	3	7	2.33
Dabugam	Nagjodi	2	1	3	6	2.00
	Total:-	68	74	59	201	67.00
Jharigam	B.Kumari	19	7	12	38	12.67
Jharigam	Banuaguda	7	1	3	11	3.67
Jharigam	Batajhar	19	2	16	37	12.33
Jharigam	Bondhakena	30	0	12	42	14.00
Jharigam	Chichibai	7	2	3	12	4.00
Jharigam	Dhanpur	31	14	15	60	20.00
Jharigam	Ichhapur	39	2	21	62	20.67
Jharigam	Jharigam	98	6	61	165	55.00
Jharigam	Kuamba	21	6	18	45	15.00
Jharigam	Kuhudi	18	1	13	32	10.67
Jharigam	Landasil	31	14	23	68	22.67
Jharigam	Malgam-I	23	1	19	43	14.33
Jharigam	Palia	31	16	28	75	25.00
Jharigam	Parsola	1	2	6	9	3.00
Jharigam	Phatiki	27	8	21	56	18.67
Jharigam	Rajkote	54	6	37	97	32.33
Jharigam	San Temra	114	39	73	226	75.33
Jharigam	Kenduguda	1	0	5	6	2.00
Jharigam	Medena	3	0	7	10	3.33
	Total:-	574	127	393	1094	364.67

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Kodinga	Deodangri	5	2	6	13	4.33
Kodinga	Kusumi	3	7	7	17	5.67
Kodinga	Padabasa	2	0	3	5	1.67
Kodinga	Palpur	1	2	4	7	2.33
Kodinga	Rajoda	1	7	2	10	3.33
Kodinga	Dongra	2	4	3	9	3.00
	Total:-	14	22	25	61	20.33
Nabarangpur	Chingidisar	1	0	5	6	2.00
Nabarangpur	Indravati	12	22	13	47	15.67
Nabarangpur	Jagannathpur	31	44	36	111	37.00
Nabarangpur	Kurlubhati	4	10	8	22	7.33
Nabarangpur	Mundaguda	4	0	1	5	1.67
Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	3	11	7	21	7.00
Nabarangpur	Taragam	2	3	5	10	3.33
Nabarangpur	Tentulikhunti	30	28	29	87	29.00
Nabarangpur	Tondaguda	3	0	1	4	1.33
Nabarangpur	Tumberla	4	1	1	6	2.00
Nabarangpur	Pradhaniguda	5	2	4	11	3.67
Nabarangpur	Nandahandi	7	0	2	9	3.00
Nabarangpur	Moharaguda	5	1	2	8	2.67
Nabarangpur	Papadahandi	4	0	1	5	1.67
Nabarangpur	Phatakote	2	1	1	4	1.33
	Total:-	117	123	116	356	118.67
Raighar	Ghatobeda	28	28	32	88	29.33
Raighar	Gona	56	46	61	163	54.33
Raighar	Haldi	52	48	57	157	52.33
Raighar	Hatibena	5	10	17	32	10.67
Raighar	Hatigam	40	13	61	114	38.00
Raighar	Khiloli	11	17	27	55	18.33
Raighar	Khuduku	26	18	28	72	24.00
Raighar	Naktisemla	18	6	27	51	17.00
Raighar	Raighar	4	0	18	22	7.33
Raighar	Timanpur	42	24	48	114	38.00
Raighar	Kusumpur	8	3	19	30	10.00
	Total:-	290	213	395	898	299.33
Umerkote	Beheda	41	0	39	80	26.67
Umerkote	Benora	5	4	3	12	4.00
Umerkote	Dhodra	2	1	6	9	3.00
Umerkote	Ghodakhunta	5	2	7	14	4.67
Umerkote	Hirapur	3	1	2	6	2.00
Umerkote	Jamdora	45	23	36	104	34.67
Umerkote	Kesarbeda	5	0	1	6	2.00
Umerkote	Kumari	31	16	21	68	22.67
Umerkote	Kurei	29	15	23	67	22.33
Umerkote	Mrutama	4	3	6	13	4.33

COMBATING FOREST FIRE IN ODISHA

Umerkote	Podagada	13	13	15	41	13.67
Umerkote	Poonar	1	0	0	1	0.33
Umerkote	Sarguli	11	2	8	21	7.00
Umerkote	Sunabeda	26	2	21	49	16.33
Umerkote	Telnadi	8	1	4	13	4.33
Umerkote	Tohora	66	70	52	188	62.67
Umerkote	Torenga	3	2	5	10	3.33
Umerkote	Karaagam	5	1	6	12	4.00
Umerkote	Malbeda	3	1	2	6	2.00
Umerkote	Rajpur	2	0	4	6	2.00
Umerkote	Singsari	2	2	7	11	3.67
	Total:-	310	159	268	737	245.67
	G. Total:-	1373	718	1256	3347	1812.667

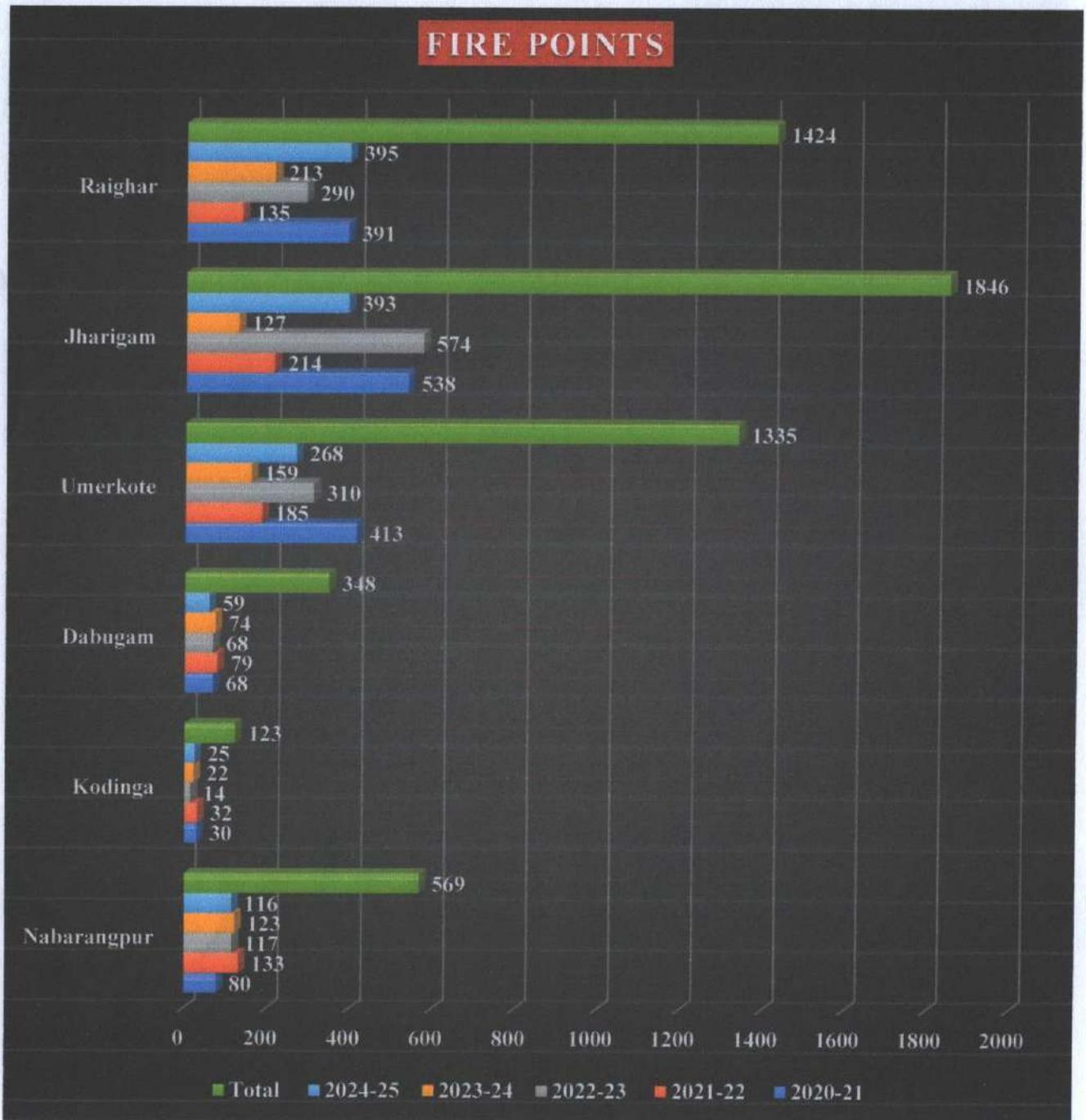
ABSTRACT LAST 05 YEARS FIRE POINTS							
Sl. No	Range	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1	Nabarangpur	80	133	117	123	116	569
2	Kodinga	30	32	14	22	25	123
3	Dabugam	68	79	68	74	59	348
4	Umerkote	413	185	310	159	268	1335
5	Jharigam	538	214	574	127	393	1846
6	Raighar	391	135	290	213	395	1424
	Total:-	1520	778	1373	718	1256	5645

2.2 Anticipated Forest fire villages/spots in 2026

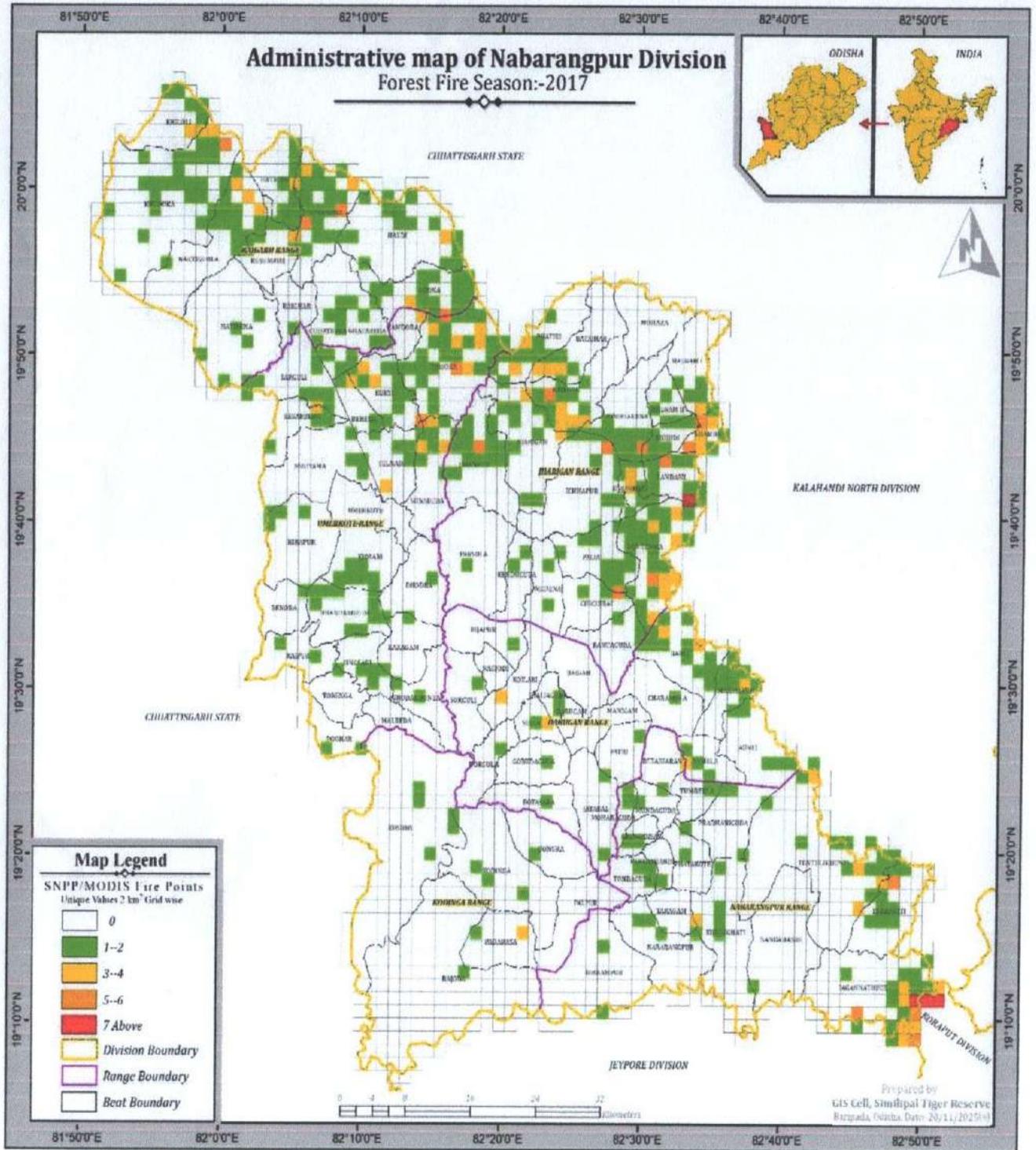
List of Anticipated Forest Fire Spots in 2026					
Sl. No	Range	Section	Beat	Forest Block	Total Forest Fire alerts in last 3 years
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nabarangpur	Tentulikhunti	Indravati		47
2		Tentulikhunti	Jagannathpur	Jagannathpur	111
3		Tentulikhunti	Tentulikhunti	Tentulikhunti	87
4	Jharigam	Kongra	B.Kumari	Panabeda	38
5		Mohora	Bondhakena	Panabeda	42
6		Jharugam	Dhanpur	Jharigam PRF	60
7		Jharigam	Ichhapur	Kolenga PRF	62
8		Jharigam	Jharigam	Jharigam	165
9		Malgam	Kuamba	Panabeda	45

COMBATING FOREST FIRE IN ODISHA

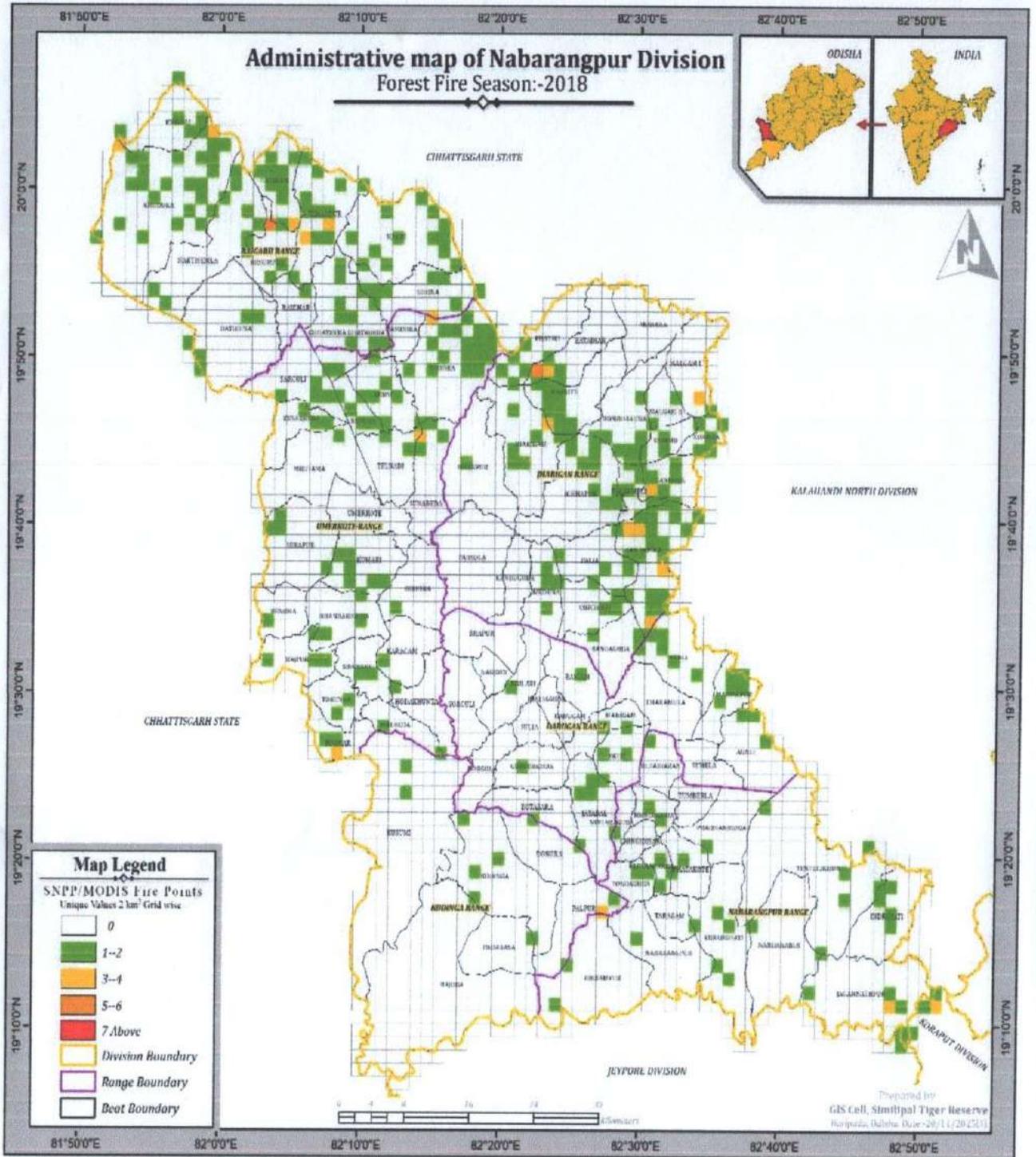
10		Malgam	Kuhudi	Panabeda	32
11		Malgam	Malgam	Panabeda	43
12		Kongra	Landasil	Panabeda	68
13		Kongra	San Temra	Sanatemera	226
14		Medena	Palia	Deobandha	75
15		Mohora	Phatiki	Jharigam PRF	56
16		Mohora	Rajkote	Jharigam PRF	97
17	Raighar	Hatigam	Hatigam	Hatigam	114
18		Gona	Ghatobeda	Beheda PRF	121
19		Gona	Gona	Beheda PRF	163
20		Gona	Haldi	Beheda PRF	157
21		Kundei	Khuduku	Hatigam	72
22		Raighar	Timanpur	Hatigam	114
23	Umerkote	Tohora	Beheda	Kursi	80
24		Tohora	Jamdora	Beheda PRF	104
25		Dhodra	Kumari	Podagada RF	68
26		Tohora	Kurei	Beheda PRF	67
27		Umerkote	Sunabeda	Telnadi RF	49
28		Tohora	Tohora	Beheda PRF	188
29	Dabugam	Maidalpur	Barli	Barli	60



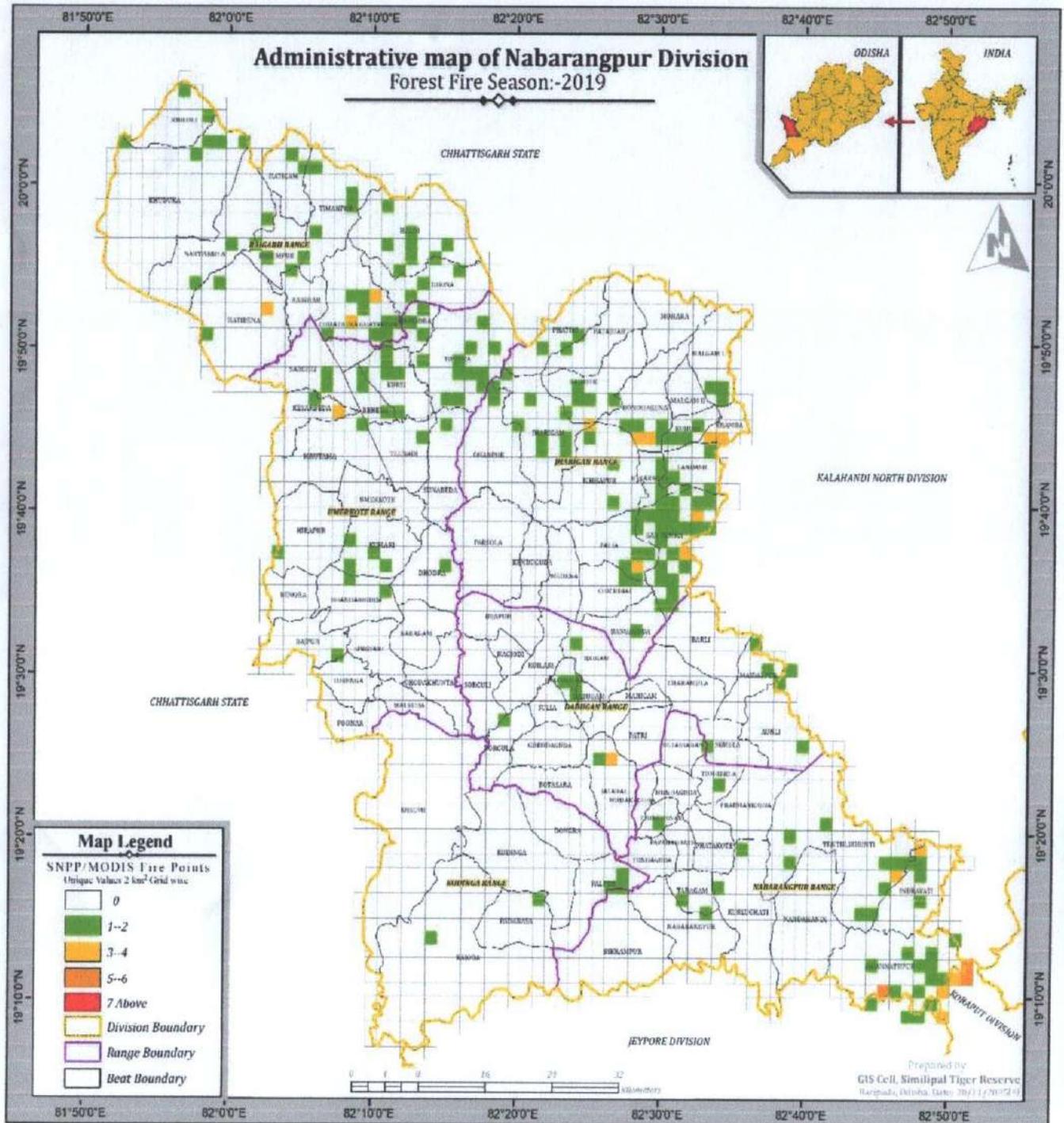
Fire Points From 2020-21 to 2024-25



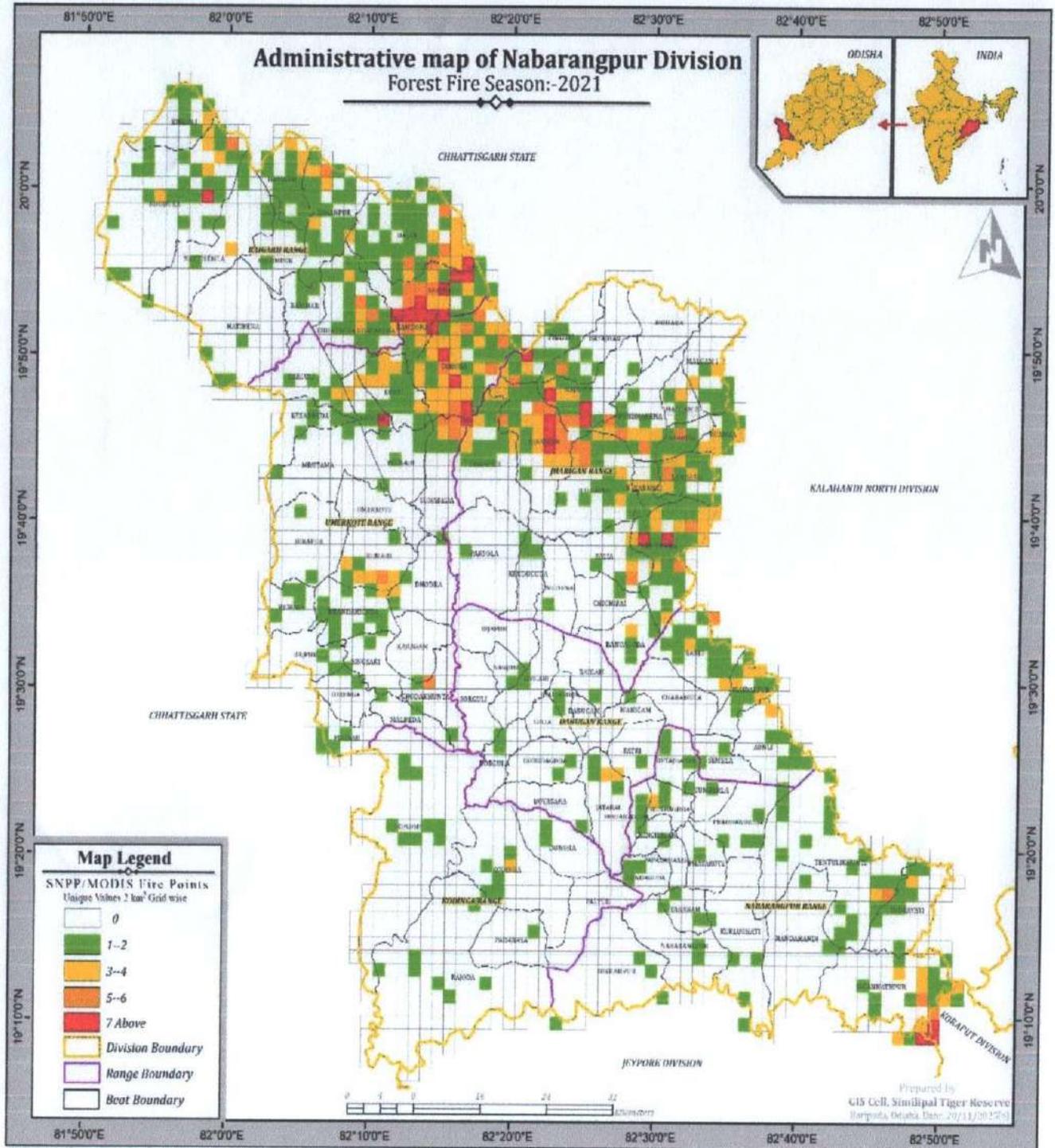
Fire Points During Fire Season 2017



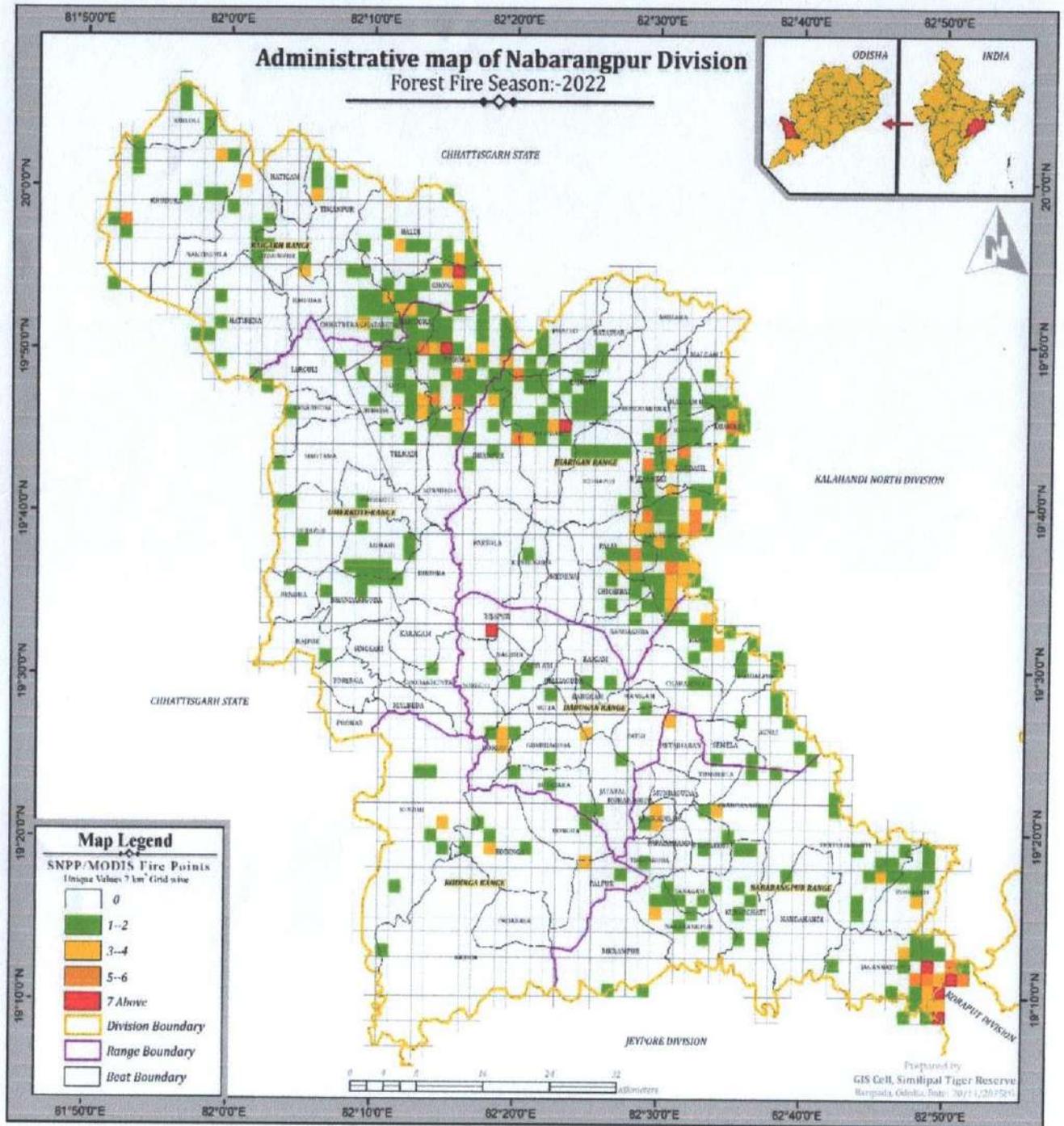
Fire Points During Fire Season 2018



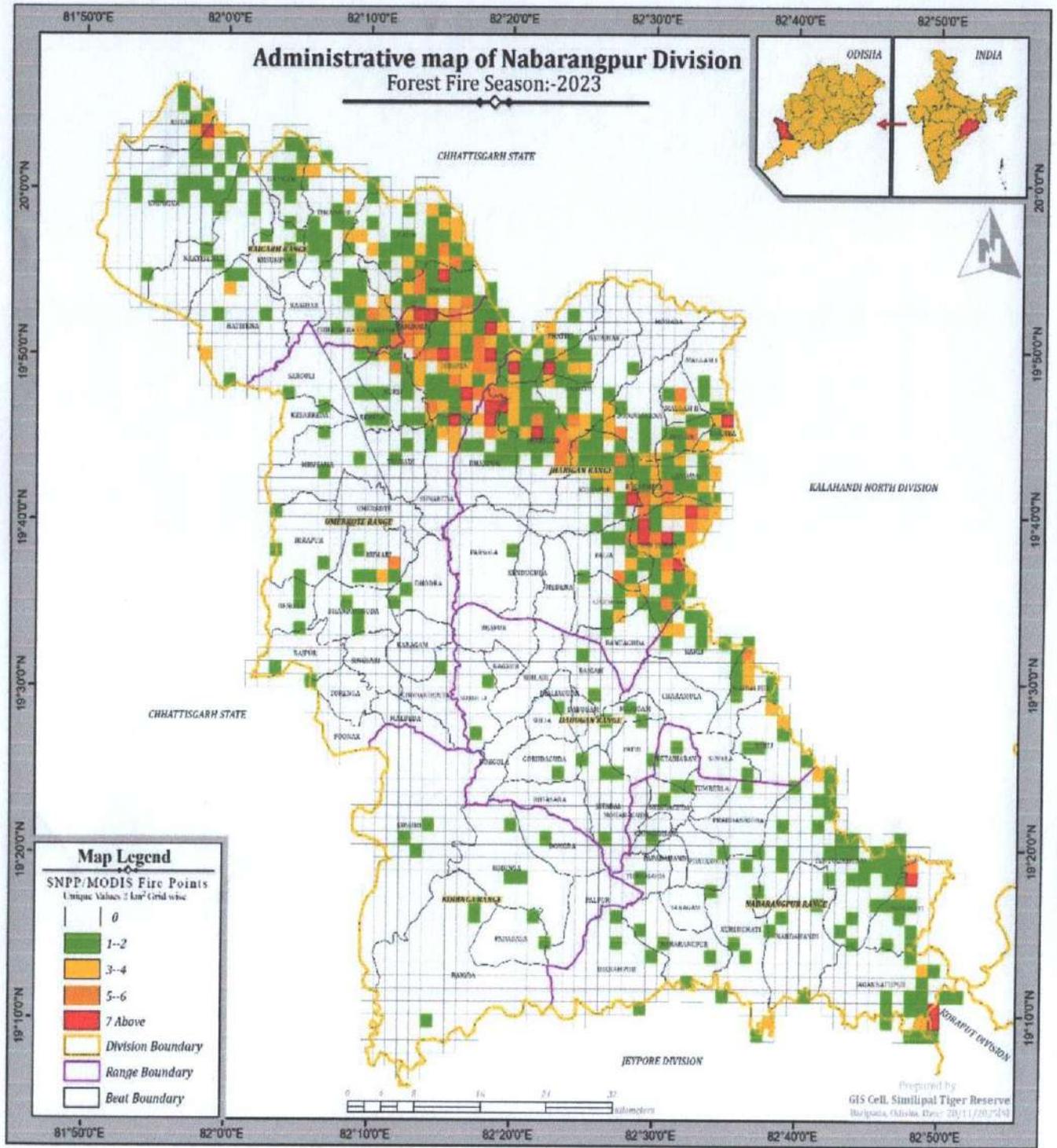
Fire Points During Fire Season 2019



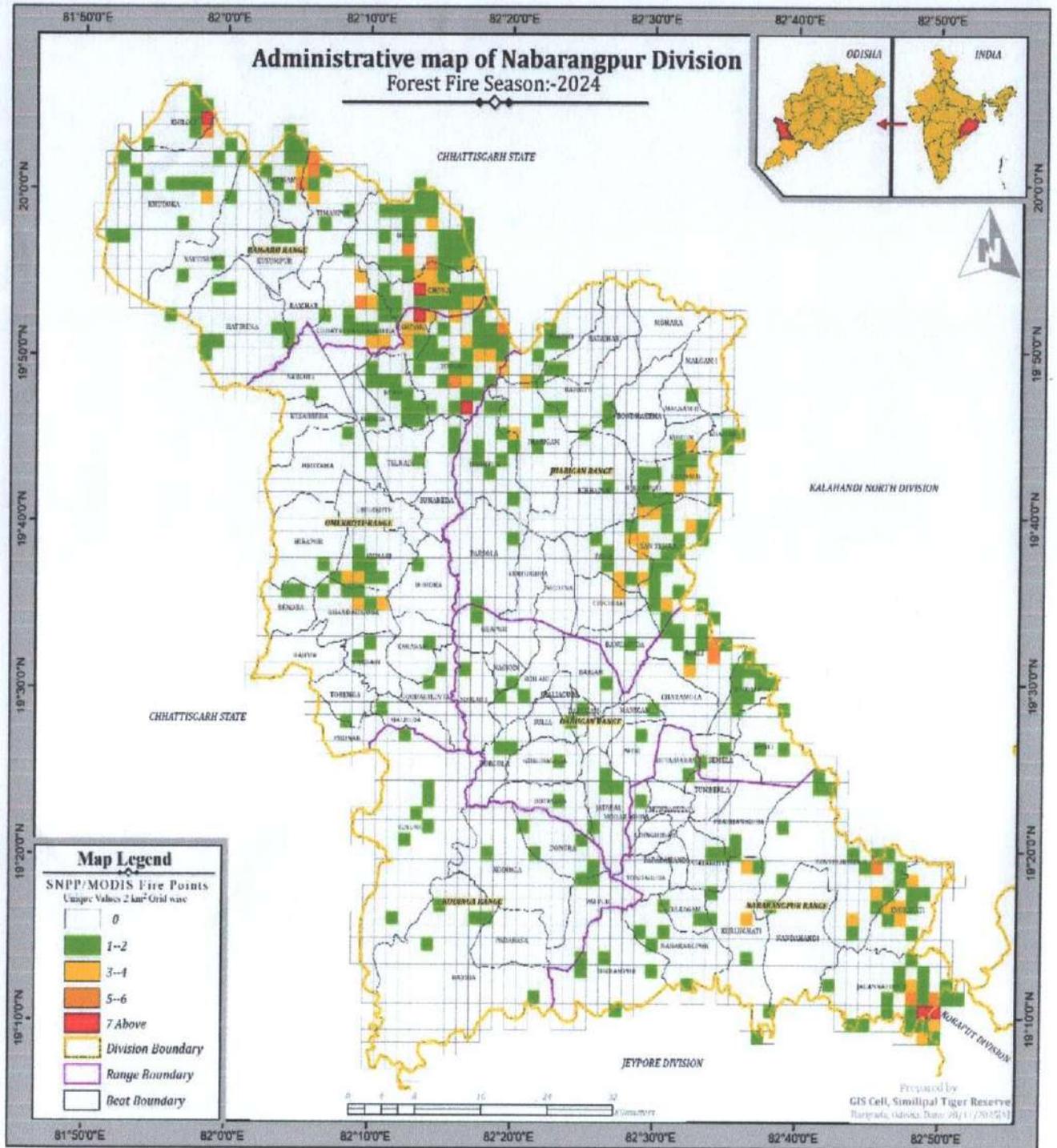
Fire Points During Fire Season 2021



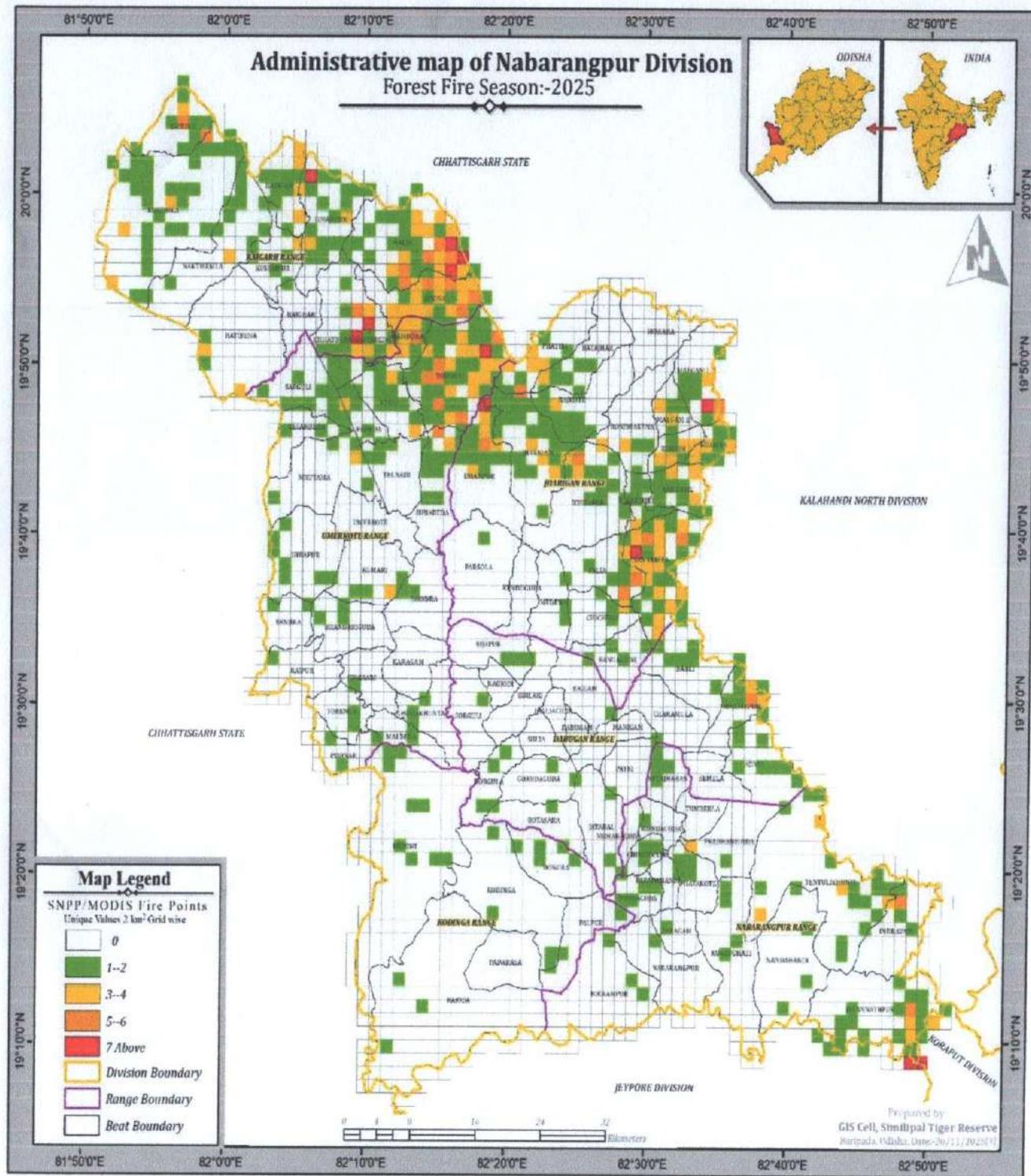
Fire Points During Fire Season 2022



Fire Points During Fire Season 2023



Fire Points During Fire Season 2024



Fire Points During Fire Season 2025

CHAPTER-3

ACTION PLAN FOR 2026

3.1. Preventive Measures

— Fire continues to be the major threat to forest regeneration and establishment. Most blocks experience fire every year. The following fire preventive measures are suggested:

- i. All Range Officers shall maintain annual fire maps on 1:50,000 scales of their respective ranges showing incidences of fire in order to enable them to take advance fire protection measures in fire prone areas.
- ii. Annual fire line clearance in fire sensitive areas, coupled with controlled burning shall be done under the personal supervision of the concerned Forester. Moreover, old fire lines, forest roads, boundary lines shall be kept clean by taking up controlled burning on both sides of it.
- iii. The Odisha Forest (Fire Protection) Rules, 1979 and the fire protection measures provided in the O.F.D. Code shall be followed. Forest fringe villages where there is high fire vulnerability need to be identified. In these villages, the village level committees/ V.S.S. need to be formed and each committee is to be given incentives for four months (February, March, April and May) for preventing incidents of fire and for motivating them to protect the forests from fire.
- iv. Public awareness campaigns should be launched in winters to educate people especially in the fire prone areas not to resort to burning of ground flora to collect N.T.F.P. including Kendu leaves. Besides, the local V.S.S. members shall be actively involved in fire protection including extinguishing of fire in their allotted area. Incentives should be announced prior to both public (including V.S.S.s) and staff to protect the forests from fire. Funds for this purpose should be provided in budget.
- v. Firefighting teams consisting of Section Forester, Beat Guard and fire watchers should be formed in areas vulnerable to fire. Incidences of annual fire should be entered in the compartment history files.
- vi. Imparting training to forest staff, V.S.S. members and workers on modern forest fire management is the need of the hour. Better communication facilities like wireless sets/mobile phones, vehicles etc. will be of great help to combat the menace.

Forest Fires are usually seasonal. They usually start in the dry season and can be prevented by adequate precautions. Since old times, forest fire was Prevented in the summer through removal of forest litter all along the forest. this was called "Forest Fore Line". This line prevents fire breaking in to the forest from one compartment to another.

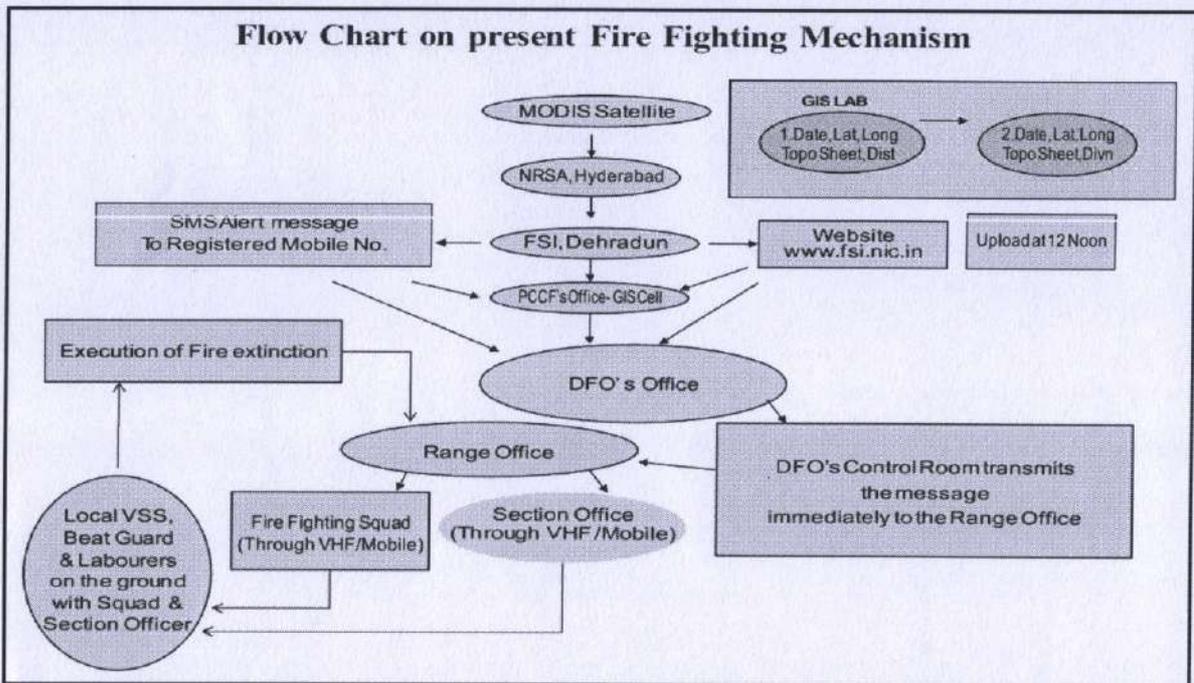
Hence in Nabarangpur Forest Division, fire lines are created in the vulnerable areas of the forest and plantations inside forests to save them from forest fires. Generally, the fire spreads only if there is continuous supply of fuel (Dry vegetation) along its path.

The best way to control a forest fire is, therefore, to prevent it from spreading, which is done by creating Fire Breaks in the shape of small clearing of ditches in the forest.

3.2. Mitigation Measures:

All the ROs have been asked to make registration of the mobile phone numbers for fire alert along with the Forester and Forest Guard so that a quick alert of FSI can be disseminated to field. The IT & GIS Cell of office of the PCCF, Odisha, Aranya Bhawan is facilitating the details of KMZ file relating to different division received from FSI to forest divisions with geo-coordinates upto Forest Block level for field inspection by ground staff. The field officials then take adequate measures for extinguishing the forest fire and report back to the higher authority. The flow chart of the total mechanism is furnished below.

1. A large no. of water bodies are created all over the forest blocks in the division which will be useful for making availability of water.
2. Adequate afforestation measures are taken up to supplement the recovery plan in cases where regeneration has been affected and the forest area has become barren.
3. Regular salvage of timber and firewood is carried out which is useful for reducing forest fire.
4. Subsidiary Silvicultural Operations are taken up to remove the dead, drying trees, creepers which restrict the spreading of forest fire.
5. Vehicular access is augmented for immediate action in case where measures are required to extinguish forest fire.
6. The VHF network and mobile communication is strengthened for law and order, protection purpose which also help in forest fire control during hot summer months.
7. Forest Development Agencies are actively involved in mobilizing the VSS through different schemes under Green India Mission programme.
8. Installation of AI cameras in 5nos. of fire prone forest blocks of this division for early detection of forest fires.
9. OFDC staffs are instructed to carryout the coupe operations and cleaning of forest floor to avoid fire hazards.



3.3. Functioning of 24x7 Control Room and channel of communication

24 X7 fire prevention control room at division headquarters in charge of an officer of Deputy Ranger/ Forester rank with staffs and equipments. Ensure Registration of official Mobile no with FSI website ([http:// www.fsi.org.in](http://www.fsi.org.in)) for getting fire alert message and set up effective two-way communication network. Contact number of control room should be displayed at Beat, Section and Range offices.

Present System on Forest Fire Control:

On Receiving Warning	Response time	Loss Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate the alert to all concerned as per reports received from Forest Survey of India by State Control Room At District level transmission of information to different Ranges through telephones / VHF network/Sms alert by Division Control Room Transmission of message to different field units for immediate action to extinguish the fire by Range officer/Fire Fighting Squad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within an hour of occurrence through satellite data and communicated to mobile telephones. Within one hour of transmission of message to different field units by different Ranges. Immediate action by field units to extinguish forest fire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of damages on regeneration. Assessment of damages on wildlife Assessment of damages on timber and other MFPs. Investigation on the offences resulting to forest fire.

Legal provision under prevalent Laws:

a) As per Sec.27(3) under Orissa Forest Act 1972

Any person sets fire to a Reserved Forest or who in a Reserved Forest—(a) “kindles, keeps or carries any fire or fells, girdles, lops or burns any tree or paint or strips off the bark or leaves from or otherwise damages the same or causes damages to any forest produce” shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but may extend to seven years and with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

b) The Orissa Forest (Fire Protection) Rules, 1979 envisages under rule 3(1) that

- 1) No person shall set fire to any part of a reserved forest or a protected forest, and no person shall set fire in the vicinity of a reserved or protected forest so as to cause damage to any forest produce there in.
- 2) Except as such places, as may be notified locally by the Divisional Forest Officer from time to time, no person shall kindle any fire or leave any fire burning upon any public or private road or path which adjoins or passes through a Reserved or protected forest.
- 3) No burning wood or fire brands for torches shall be carried with in or along the boundaries of any reserved or protected forest between the period from the 1st November to 30th June of any year. Smoking shall also be prohibited during the aforesaid period within any reserved or protected forests save as authorized camping grounds.
- 4) No fire shall be lighted within or along the boundary of a reserved forest or a protected forest except in camping grounds notified as such by the Divisional Forest Officer. Persons using such grounds shall light fire in such a way as not to endanger the forest or any burning or shed, and shall extinguish all fire before they leave the place.

c) Sec.27(2)(d) under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 makes mandatory that

Every person is bound “to extinguish any fire in such sanctuary of which he has knowledge or information and to prevent from spreading, by any lawful means in his power, any fire with in the vicinity of such sanctuary of which he has knowledge or information.”

d) Sec.71 (1) under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has made provisions that

Any person who [contravenes any provision of this Act [(except Chapter VA and Section 38J)] or any rule or order made there under or who commits a breach of any of the conditions of any license or permit granted under this Act, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to [three years] or with fine which may extend to [twenty-five thousand rupees] or with both.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE TO PREVENT FOREST FIRE

1. Introduction:

Forest fire, whatever be the source & affected area, causes extensive damage to flora and fauna side by side generate heat and smoke causing pollution to local environment. In Nabarangpur, forest fire occurs starting from the month of February to June. But number of incidence increases during the month of March & April. Though there are working plan prescriptions as well as several executive instructions on the subject, no systematic approach and effective management practices with accountability has been devised for prevention of forest fire so far. Hence a comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to prevent forest fire is required for field level officers to resolve the problem at source.

2. Objectives

The main objective of SOP is to deal with the problem of forest fire step by step at different level with coordination of government institutions and community participation. Besides, it is a management practice tool which is helpful for field staff to reduce the occurrence and minimise the impact of fire thereby reducing threat to forest resource and micro eco-system. It will also ensure precise planning and implementation of forest fire control measures.

3. Strategies

The control on incidence of forest fire will be strategized in an effective and speedy manner by responsible staff with active participation of VSS and local inhabitants. The active participation of VSS and EDC members with incentive mechanism for villagers will be devised. The SOP will clearly indicate the responsibility of each level of field staffs. This SOP shall be followed as per provision stipulated in the Odisha Forest (Fire) protection Rules, 1979.

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) endows with the basic steps which need to be taken at field level for dealing with fire preventive measures, information collection & maintenance of records, tackling ablaze area, and post fire operations. Applicability of this SOP covers the forest area under management of Forest Department.

4. Responsibilities:

AT DIVISION LEVEL

The Divisional Forest Officer/ In-charge of the Forest Division will be responsible for following works:

- i) Organising Coordination meetings with District level fire officers, DFO Kendu leaves, DM, OFDC and other concerned departments.
- ii) Preparation of fire prevention & reclamation Plan and supervise the implementation of the approved plan.
- iii) Action for filling of vacant positions in fire risk forest Beats & Sections before onset of fire season.
- iv) Procurement of fire fighting equipments and tools required for strengthening the base level.
- v) Notification of prohibited activities and display on conspicuous place for public as per section 3(2) of Orissa Forest (Fire Protection) Rules, 1979.

- vi) Make Incentive provision for VSS & public informants. vii) Monitor & review fire control operation on weekly basis in the Division.
- viii) Ensure timely submission of fire occurrence report.

AT RANGE LEVEL

The Range Officer / In charge of the Range will be responsible for following works:

- i) Monitor and supervise the works like maintenance of fire line, selection of fire fighting squads members well in advance of the fire season.
- ii) Repair to forest roads, maintenance of boundary & compartment lines, select site to set up gamps, construction of Machans and decide on firefighting squad members well in advance of fire season.
- iii) Organising monthly meetings of VSS during fire season, organise public awareness programmes, proper display of sign boards / banners on proper places. He must have regular interaction with VSSs.
- iv) Deploy staff and squad members on strategic points with specific duty and chalk out their movement to cover fire sensitive forest areas.
- v) Organising mock drill training for Forester, Forest Guard, Squad and VSS members with assistance of fire service personnel for effective fire control. Maintain Duty Register and log Book for fire squads and staff.
- vi) Conduct enquiry into each fire affected forest area, assess the loss, verify the action taken by the staff to control fire and submit report
- vii) Recommend names of VSS, informants and squad members for incentives and awards.

AT SECTION LEVEL

The Section Forester /Section in charge will be responsible for the following works:

- i) Prepare detail map showing fire prone area, route chart to those sites and available water sources
- ii) Execution and supervision of fire control measure works (maintenance and creation of Fire Line, compartment and boundary line) in fire prone areas well in advance.
- iii) Organising VSS meetings on regular basis and encourage members to take appropriate steps for control of fire as a Convenor.
- iv) Safe custody of firefighting equipment's and kits from range office.
- v) Receiving fire alert messages from VSS, range office & division control room on a day to day basis, ensure entry into a register and pass on to Beat Guard.
- vi) Arrange labour, hire of vehicle and provide logistic support to fire fighting squads.
- vii) Action taken report with details of area fire affected with GPS survey and damage to flora and fauna (photographs) to be submitted within 48 hours.
- viii) Keeping close contact with local Fire Service Station for information and technical guidance.
- ix) Expeditionary steps to initiate legal action against culprits with due procedure and adequate evidence.

- x) Ensure all equipment's required for firefighting have been supplied to all Forest Guards, VSS members, fire fighting squads and are in working condition.

AT BEAT LEVEL

Beat Forest Guard / In charge of the Beat will be responsible for following works:

- i) Well acquainted with area, map, topography, routes and fire risk areas of his jurisdiction.
- ii) Make regular patrolling in forest areas and interaction with locals. He will provide his mobile no. to local ward member/ Sarpanch/ Important local villagers and request them for providing the information about forest fire promptly.
- iii) Receive messages from control room, range office, section forester and VSS on fire occurrence, record in log book / register.
- iv) Submit weekly report ensuring forest area not affected by fire due to his effort.
- v) Submit the area affected by forest fire on daily basis to Section Forester and Range Officer.
- vi) Make frequent night halts in interior pockets of his jurisdiction.

5. Preparedness before the onset of the fire season

- (a)
 - i) Range Officer will ensure clearance of the fire lines in all the vulnerable forests in the range. DFO will ensure the completion of the fire line maintenance and will report to the RCCF /PCCF before onset of fire seasons.
 - ii) Supply of the fire maps clearly showing the fire prone sites to all beat guards, section foresters and range officers will be ensured by the DFO.
 - iii) Range Officer will ensure proper deployment of fire fighting squad and its members in strategic vulnerable locations with in and outside forest area in such a way that they reach the fire spot with in minimum time gap.
 - iv) Before onset of fire season, Range Officer will convene a meeting of all the VSS in his jurisdiction and analyse and discuss the success and failure of efforts in previous years to extinguish forest fire. He will decide the strategy after due consultation with VSS members, Foresters, Forest Guards and squad members for current year. Range Officer will also apprise the VSS members about incentive scheme for checking forest fire by villagers.
 - v) Updation of Phone/ mobile nos. and email IDs of all Range officers, section foresters, beat guards ,Firefighting squads and VSS presidents etc. will be done by the control room of the DFO and a copy will be supplied to each Range officer who will supply a copy to each Forester and Forest Guard.
 - vi) Procurement and supply of Firefighting equipment's, safety kits, communicate on devices, transportation and other logistic supports.
- (b) The Divisional Forest Officer shall procure required quantity of firefighting equipment's and safety kits for each range. Safety kits will include first aid medicines, mask, hat, water bottle, torch with batteries besides other necessary items.
- (c) DFO will organize necessary training programme on use and maintenance of equipment's at the site and also ensure mock drills are conducted. After stock entry, required equipment's and safety

kits would be supplied to each Range Officer who will further supply to the section Forester and beat Guards.

- (d) Specific Use of Blowers-It is observed that fire lines maintained to obstruct spread of fire, get covered by fallen dry leaves and it is of no use in fire season. Besides maintaining the fire lines on a regular basis, blower can also be used for regular clearing of fire lines. This is a machine operated device and is a very effective equipment for making fire line by blowing out the fallen leaves on forest floor there by creating a barrier to the ground fire. Blower is also helpful at the time of fire suppression operation.
- (e) Equipment's for communication such as VHF sets, walkie talkie, mobile phones would be procured/repaired and supplied to all concerned well before the onset of the fire season. A set of mobiles would also be provided to the leader of each fire fighting squad/ VSS president and to the team leaders of the local youths for making quick communication without loss of time.
- (f) It will be the duty of each section forester to ensure that all equipments provided to fire fighting squad, VSS members and Forest Guard are in working condition.

6. Operation after occurrence of the forest fire

- a. The DFO & RO after receiving the information on occurrence of forest fire from various sources (Modish satellite data, own staff local informer, TV news ,Print Medias etc),will record the same in the Log Register through control room of the division and will ensure its immediate transmission to the concerned Range officers, Section Foresters and beat Guards who will also record the same in their Log Registers and start action without loss of time.
- b. The concerned Section Forester and Beat Guards who are key persons in control ling and suppressing a forest fire, will rush to the spot fully equipped with team of manpower, firefighting squads / VSS members / villagers whatever will be necessary.
- c. Local fire stations will also be informed by Range Officer and ensure that they reach with water tanker in accessible forest areas. Their services will be properly utilized to extinguish fire.
- d. Range officers have to ensure that prior arrangement for providing mode of transportation to vulnerable fire sites has been made and will review at Range, Section and Beat level. Necessary emergency fund should also be made as per provision particularly at Forest Guard level to tackle the problems in an effective manner.
- e. For every two persons in firefighting team, one blower has to be made available.
- f. Blower would be used to make fire line at least 1.5 mt. away from the periphery of fire area. Second team will join with the team and take up additional works as per requirements on the site.
- g. In case of multiple fire sites at the same time in a beat, section or Range area, the local manpower would be utilised along with the divisional squads deputed in other Section and Ranges.
- h. In case of burning of dry trees, solid logs, branches, where fire usually last for long period, local fire station may be called with water tank to extinguish the fire.
- i. At all the sites, arrangement of sufficient drinking water & first-Aid would be made available.
- j. The Section Forester/Forest Guard will personally ensure complete suppression of fire at site. They will assess the damage on the spot with GPS reading, enquire the cause of fire and furnish

detail report to Range officer with in 24 hour of the occurrence. But, message on fire and action taken information would be passed to Range office and control room at the end of the operation through VHF / mobile phone.

- k. Information on Fire in VSS forest area would also be responded promptly. The section forester will lead the team with assistance of VSS members.

7. Evaluation and Reporting

- a. On complete suppression of fire, the section forester will make a detail report on the incidence within 48 hours.
- b. The Range Officer, if feels necessary, may conduct further enquiry otherwise send the report with his comment to the Divisional Forest Officer within 48 hours.
- c. At Division level, after scrutiny the consolidated report will be sent forward (to RCCF and PCCF level) within 3 days.
- d. Compiled information from DFO would reach to Forest Headquarters (PCCF Office) fortnightly for each Division without fail.
- e. Complete information of a fire season would compile and analysed. Site wise source of fire and frequency of occurrence would be taken on record. The period for highest and lowest number of occurrences can be evaluated.
- f. Such field level basic information would be taken in to consideration while preparing division fire prevention management plan.
- g. Post fire operation shall be taken up. Soil and Moisture Conservation measures would be given priority in affected areas. Besides, Gap plantation would be taken up to bring vegetation cover in original condition.

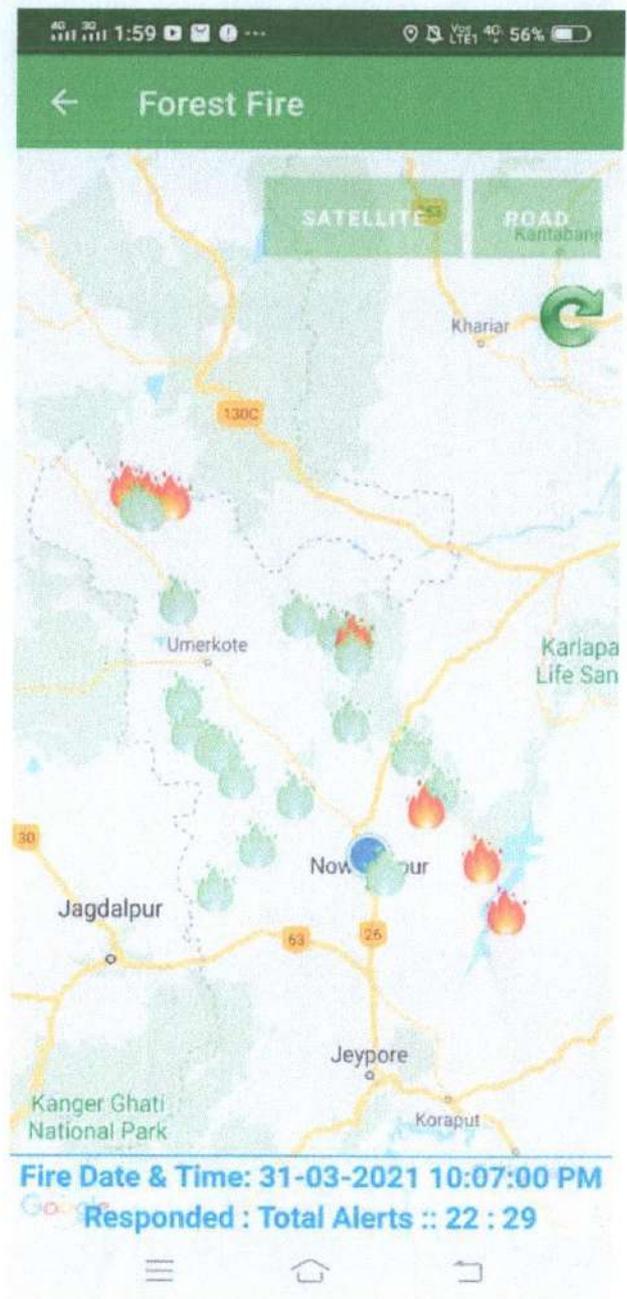
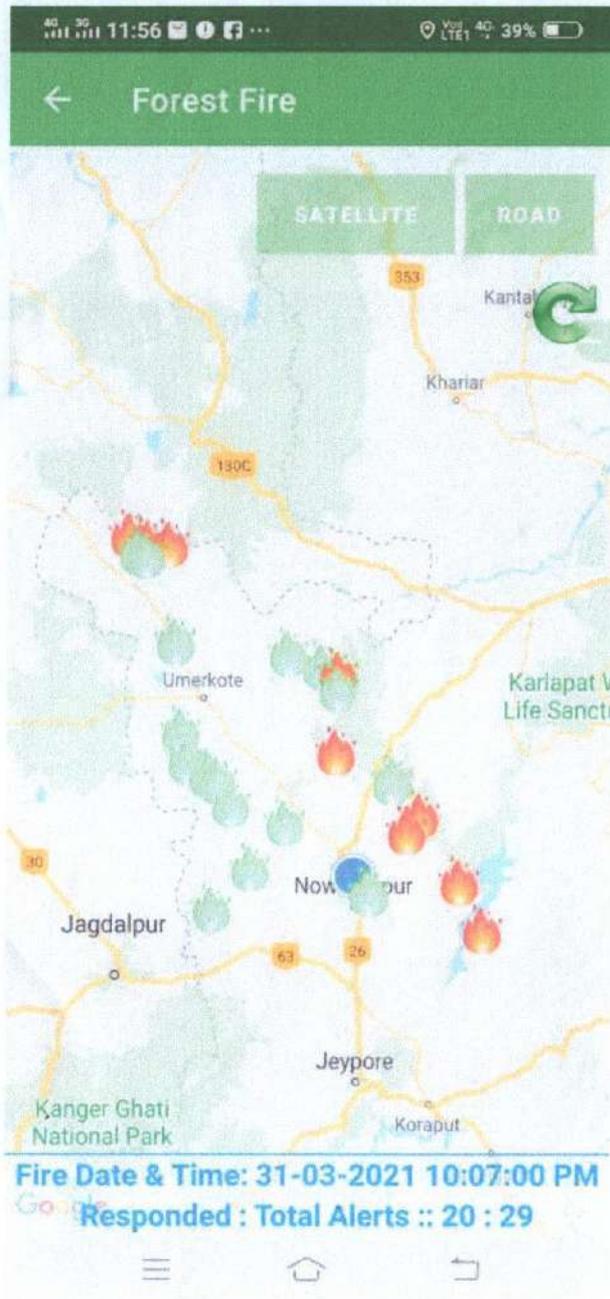
1. CONCLUSION

The Forest fire monitoring is done in a unique way by integrating our FITGC server with FSI server to fetch the fire data directly in the fire application from FSI server. In addition to this, the application having navigation facility helps the ground staff to navigate and quickly reach to the fire spot there by substantially reducing time to respond fire incidences and area of damage. The user responds all the fire spot and then sync the data to the server for further monitoring by Forest Headquarter. The Forest HQ has dedicated fire cell which monitors fire on 27x7 basis and thus the number of fire incidences has been reduced from year to year. The application has red spot and green spot to depict the responded fire point and non-responded fire point to monitor the response of the use. The application also depicts the repeated fire points in different colour to alert the user on recurrence of fire incidences.

FIRE POINT RESPONSE USING GPS PDA



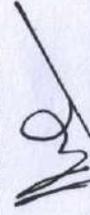
(Fire map showing red and green spot depicting responded fire point and non-responded fire point)



**TENTATIVE EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF FOREST FIRE FOR THE YAER 2025-26 IN RESPECT OF
NABARANGPUR FOREST DIVISION**

1. CAMPA APO, 2025-26				
1	Engagement of Fire Fighting Squad (10 Person Each Squad)	6 Nos.		4158000
2	Hire Vehicle	6 Nos.		261000
3	Fire Line Maintenance	900 RKM		4158000
4	Fire Fighting Logistic Support	6 Nos.		510000
	TOTAL			9087000
2. CSS-FPM, 2025-26				
1	Creation of Fire Line Through VSS	100RKM		462000
2	Awareness Campaign among VSS members surrounding villages, temporary staff engaged for Fire Management @ Rs. 0.1 Lakhs per Meeting	60Nos.		600000
3	Pre-Fire season work shops for co-ordination among line department and selected bodies and NGOs state level	2Nos.		40000
4	Training and Capacity building on fire fighting methods for front line staff at Divisional level	6Nos.		60000
5	Organizing sensitization camp against Forest Fire through Women SHG/VSS/Gram Sabha under the participatory Forest Fire engagement approach through Sensitization Camp and Incentive to the SHGs/VSS. @ Rs.10000/-	100Nos.		1000000
	TOTAL			2162000
6	Imprest Money (5% of Sanctioned Fund)			108100
	TOTAL			108100
3. PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE, 2025-26				
1	Fire Line Maintenance	200Rkm		924000
2	Fire Fighting Equipment(Procurement of Fire Blower)	25Nos.		1625000
3	Fire Fighting Logistic Support	6Nos.		510000
	TOTAL			3059000
3. CAMPA APO, 2025-26 WILD LIFE				
1	Engagement of 10 Nos. of Fire watcher with 5 Nos. of fire blower and 1 No. Vehicle.	1 No.		1235500
	TOTAL			1235500
	GRAND TOTAL			15651600

APPROVED BY



**Collector Cum District Magistrate
Nabarangpur District**



**Divisional Forest Officer,
Nabarangpur Forest Division**