

**48th MEETING OF
THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILDLIFE
27th MARCH 2018**



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
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**AGENDA FOR 48th MEETING OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILDLIFE**

AGENDA ITEM NO. 1

**48.1. Confirmation of the minutes of 47th Meeting of the Standing Committee of
National Board for Wildlife held on 25th January 2015**

The minutes of the 47th meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife were circulated on 25th January 2015. Copy of the minutes is placed at **ANNEXURE 48.1.1.**

AGENDA ITEM NO. 2

47.2. Action taken on the decisions of 47th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 25th January 2015

S.No.	Agenda Item	Action taken	Category
1	46.3.1 Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras, Madurai bench dated 22-08-2017 in Writ Petition (MD) No. 7349/2016 and Writ Petition (MD) No. 6174 of 2016 reg. stone quarries operating near Megamalai wildlife sanctuary	<p>Proposal for the extension of mining lease in 2.50 ha located within 5 km from the boundary of Megamalai WLS was considered by the Standing Committee in its 46th meeting held on 8th December 2017 as directed by the Hon'ble High Court (ANNEXURE 48.2.1).</p> <p>Letter dated 17th October 17 was sent to the State Government to furnish comments.</p> <p><i>Response is still awaited from the State.</i></p>	Mining
2	46.3.2. Judgement of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Chennai dated 24-10-2017 in Appeal no. 30 of 2015(SZ) titled Bimal Gogoi & Anr. vs. Union of India & ors.	<p>Proposal diversion of 1415.92 ha forest land for the hydel project was considered and recommended with the conditions by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 24th meeting held on 13th December 2011. However the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal has directed the Standing Committee of NBWL to reconsider (ANNEXURE 48.2.2).</p> <p>During 46th meeting the Standing Committee decided that a Committee comprising of R. Sukumar, Member NBWL, representative of WII and representative of NTCA would visit the site and submit a detailed report to the Ministry within 30 days for further consideration.</p> <p>During 47th meeting the Standing Committee decided that the Director, GEER Foundation, Member NBWL, would replace R Sukumar and requested it to complete site inspection and submit a detailed report to the Ministry within 30 days for further consideration.</p> <p><i>Committee visited the project site on 25th - 28th February 2018. Committee</i></p>	Mining

		<i>has yet to furnish the report.</i>	
3	48.3.1. Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras dated 27.10.2017 in Writ Petition nos. 26106 to 26108 of 2017 title A. Gopinath vs., Union of India & ors, Gopinath operating near Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	<p>Online proposal for the mining of granite quarry has been pending with the State Government since 12th January 2016 (ANNEXURE 48.2.3).</p> <p>Letter was sent to the State Government to forward the proposal 24th November 2017.</p> <p><i>Reminder I was sent on 18th December 2017.</i></p> <p><i>Response is still awaited from the State Government.</i></p>	Mining
4	47.3.3. Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 19-01-2018 in Writ Petition (C) no. 275 of 2015 titled Vidya Athreya & Anr. Vs. Union of India Ors	<p>The suggestions of petitioner have been placed before the Standing Committee of NBWL. The Standing Committee in its 46th meeting held on 25th January 2018 decided that a Committee chaired by the ADGF(WL) and comprising of representative of WII, representative of NTCA, two PCCFs of States where human - wildlife conflict is maximum and IGF(WL) as Member Secretary would consider the suggestions of the petitioner and submit a report within two months (ANNEXURE 48.2.4).</p> <p><i>In this regard meeting was held on 13th March 2018. Committee has yet to furnish the report.</i></p>	
5	35.4.5.1 Proposal for boundary alteration of Kolleru Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh	<p>Proposal for alteration of boundary of Kolleru Wildlife Sanctuary was considered by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 40th meeting held on 3rd January 2017.</p> <p>The Chairman of SC-NBWL in its 40th meeting opined to communicate the recommendations of Work Group (ANNEXURE 48.2.5A) to the State Government for comments.</p> <p>Accordingly, the recommendations of Work group were sent to the State Government.</p> <p><i>Comments from the State Government</i></p>	Boundary alteration

		<i>were received on 22nd January 2018 (ANNEXURE 48.2.5B).</i>	
6	39.4.2.7 Proposal for stone mining lease area 4 ha (private land) in Khasra No. 357 village Ghoora, Tehsil-Rajnagar, Dist. Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh. The mining area is 6.67 km away from Panna Tiger Reserve	<p>Proposal for stone mining in the private land of 4.0 ha, Khasra No.357 was considered by the Standing Committee in its 40th meeting held on 2nd March 2017 (ANNEXURE 48.2.6).</p> <p>NTCA and WII have rejected the proposal on the ground that the mining site located within the proposed landscape management (catchment area of Ken Betua) of Panna Tiger Reserve.</p> <p><i>Secretary, MoEF&CC received representation on 30th October 2017 to reconsider the proposal.</i></p>	Mining
7	46.4.1.21 Construction of third railway track including electrification, signaling and telecommunication between Barkhera km 789.430 to Budni km 770.040 passing through Ratapani WLS in Districts Raisen and Sehore	<p>Proposal was considered by the Standing Committee in its 46th meeting held on 8th December 2017 (ANNEXURE 48.2.7).</p> <p>During 46th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 25th January 2018 it was decided by the Standing Committee that a Committee comprising of non-official member NBWL, representative of WII and representative of NTCA would visit the site and submit the detailed report to the Ministry within 30 days for further consideration.</p> <p><i>Committee has yet to furnish the report.</i></p>	Railway
8	Construction of NH-3 bypass road in Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary, Ghatigaon, Madhya Pradesh	<p>Proposal for investigation and survey for construction of National Highway (NH-3) bypass considered and recommended by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 31st meeting held during 12th – 13th Aug 2014 with the condition that the road through the sanctuary is totally avoided.</p> <p>User Agency submitted the proposal for construction of National Highway (NH-3) bypass with three alternative routes. It was decided by the Standing Committee in its 43rd meeting that a</p>	Highways

	<p>Committee comprising of one representative of WII and one representative from Wildlife Division would visit the project site and submit a report to the Ministry within a fortnight for further consideration. The Site Inspection was conducted during 30th - 31st August 2017 and report submitted on 1st Sept 2017.</p> <p>During the 45th Meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL held on 4th September 2107, the Director, WII informed that the Site Inspection Committee noticed discrepancy between the alignments shown in the map of proposal and the alignments shown by the User Agency on the ground during the field visit. The Site Inspection Committee had requested to carry out a joint re-survey by the User Agency and the State Forest Department and furnish information to this Ministry.</p> <p>During 46th Meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL held on 8th December 2017, the Chairman directed WII Dehradun to carry out the joint survey and resubmit the report to the Ministry in a fortnight.</p> <p><i>However Stat Government submitted has revised proposal dated 19th January 2018 for the diversion of 19.074 ha (15.516 ha forestland + 3.558 ha of revenue land) higher than the forestland 8.40 ha of the old proposal required (against the decision of the Standing Committee, 31st meeting 12th – 13th Aug 2014) (ANNEXURE 48.2.8).</i></p>	
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AGENDA ITEM NO. 3

AGENDA ITEM NO. 4

48.4.1. FRESH PROPOSALS WITHIN PROTECTED AREAS

The list of proposals for taking up non-forestry activities within Protected Areas is as follows:

S.No.	State	F.No.	Subject
1	Bihar	6-183,184/2017 WL	Construction of (1) Bridge in Bhalua – Paharpur road, and (2) Mocharakh–Chaurhi road in Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary, Gaya District
2	Jammu & Kashmir	6-271/2017 WL	Proposal for diversion of forestland for the construction of road from Sansoo to Chopra Shop, Vikram bridge
3	Jammu & Kashmir	6-177/2017 WL	Diversion of 2.00 ha of forestland from Surinsar Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary for Construction of Approach road for the already existing Sangar Bridge of river Tawi
4	Karnataka	6-231-243/201	(1) Bommadu Village Electrification, (2) Adugundi Village Electrification (3) Manimole Hadi Hamlet Electrification (4) Nagarhole Hadi Village Electrification (5) Golur Hadi Hamlet Electrification (6) Bavalligadde Hadi Hamlet Electrification (7) Balle Hadi Hamlet Electrification (8) Gonigadde Village Electrification (9) Thimmanahosahalli Hadi Hamlet Electrification (10) Begur Hadi & Gadde Hadi Village Electrification (11) Udburkere Hadi Hamlet Electrification (12) Muleyur Hadi Hamlet Electrification (13) Anemala Hadi Hamlet Electrification under <i>Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Scheme</i> , Kodagu District (Total Number of Proposals : 13)
5	Madhya Pradesh	6-222/2017 WL	Construction of 4 approach roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Sanjay Tiger reserve in Sidhi
6	Madhya Pradesh	6-217/2017 WL	Diversion of 1.506 ha forestland in construction of Piperiya – Pachmari to Ghana Road in Satpura Tiger Reserve, Hosanghabad by MPRRDA, PUI Piperiya
7	Madhya Pradesh	6-209/2017 WL	Permission for fishing in 2212.917 ha in Satpura Tiger Reserve, Hosanghabad
8	Tamil Nadu	6-19/2018 WL	Four laning of KL/TN border to Kanyakumari from KM 43+000 to KM 96+714 Section of NH-47 & Nagercoil to Kavalkinaru from KM 0+000 Section of NH-47B under NHDP Phase-III in the State of Tamil Nadu on EPC Mode
9	Telangana	6-277/2017 WL	Proposal for clearance of 257.1154 ha of area in Manuguru Forest Division and 185.8437 ha of area in Paloncha Forest Division falling in ESZ of Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary out of which 202.5612 ha is forest area and 54.5542 ha is non-forest area in Manuguru Forest Division and 72.8788 ha is forest area and 112.9649 ha is non-forest area in Paloncha Forest Division respectively for Sitarama Lift Irrigation Project

(1)

1	Name of the Proposal	Construction of (i) Bridge in Bhalua – Paharpur road, and (ii) Mocharakh – Chaurhi road in Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary, Gaya District
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-183,184/2017/WL
4	Name of the State	Bihar
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	138.33 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	Bridge in Bhalua – Paharpur road : 0.50 ha Mocharakh – Chaurhi road : 0.960 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Name of the applicant agency	Rural Works Department, Govt. of Bihar
9	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposals in its 7 th meeting held on 26.04.2017.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>These proposals are for converting <i>kachcha</i> roads to convert it into <i>pakka</i> roads (bridge in Bhalua – Paharpur road, and Mocharakh – Chaurhi road) in Gaya and Chatra districts. These two districts have been declared as worst naxal affected districts in the country. The remote villages in the Gautam Buddha WLS of these two districts are connected by <i>kachcha</i> roads and during monsoon the vehicular movement would be very difficult and often people suffer due to lack of connectivity especially during medical emergencies and commuting of school children. The project proposes conversion of <i>kachcha</i> roads to <i>pakka</i> roads by black tapping which provide better connectivity to the interior areas and thus facilitate easy management of the park round the year.</p> <p>Construction of bridge in Bhalua – Paharpur road: The proposal for the construction of 1 bridge and its approach road at chainage 600 m require the diversion of 0.50 ha of forestland from the Gautam Buddha WLS.</p> <p>Construction of Mocharakh – Chaurhi road: The construction of link road Machrakh – Chaurhi covering a total distance of 6.273 km (of which 2.40 km inside the sanctuary and rest in the ESZ area). This requires new road construction over 2.509 ha of which 0.960 ha of forestland (0.196 ha of forestland inside the sanctuary and 0.764 ha land outside of the sanctuary).</p>
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary supports wildlife namely leopard, elephant, wild dog, sambhar, barking deer, spotted deer, blue bull, wild boar, wild dog, wolf, monkey, bear, hyena, etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	<p>The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:</p> <p>(1) The permission for construction of the road shall not entail development of arterial or link road for the development of road connectivity in the concerned larger region.</p> <p>(2) During the construction works of the road the practicable restrictions and precautions as specified by the chief Wildlife warden, Bihar shall be compiled with under the control of Divisional Forest Officer Cum Wildlife Warden, Gaya.</p> <p>(3) After construction of the road, speed restrictions and appropriate regulations for timing, etc., for vehicular traffic as deemed necessary, may be imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Bihar and</p>

	Divisional Forest Officer Cum Wildlife Warden, Gaya.
15	Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(2)

1	Name of the proposal	Proposal for diversion of forestland for the construction of road from Sansoo to Chopra Shop, Vikram bridge
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Sansoo Rakh Conservation Reserve
3	File No.	6-271/2017 WL
4	Name of the State	Jammu & Kashmir
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	Not mentioned
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	0.400 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Name of the applicant agency	Public Works Department (R & B), Jammu & Kashmir
9	Total number of tree to be felled	56
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended has recommended the proposal in its 11 th meeting held on 08.05.2017.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The proposed road is the only route being used by residents of the area and road from village Sansoo to Chopra Shop (Vikram bridge) having length of 3.0 km is proposed to take off from the village situated in north west outskirts of Udhampur city. The road having length of 3.0 km will be constructed with 6.0 m formation width and 3.0 m carriage way. The road will be having a gradient up to 5% (ruling) and up to 6% (exceptional). A side drain (60 cm x 60 cm) is proposed to be constructed along with the road for safe disposal of surface water. Various drainage x-ings (0.9 m dia HP culverts, 3.0 m, span RCC culverts and 6.0 m span RCC culverts will be constructed at suitable points. Semi pucca R/walls and B/walls shall be constructed wherever necessary. The pavement shall be 22.5 mm thick width thick with two layers of WBM G-II and layers of WBM G-III (7.5 cm thick each). Black topping of road shall be done by laying 20 mm thick premix carpet over a 50 mm thick layer of bituminous macadam. <i>Population of 14 villages of 5 panchayats would be benefited by the proposed road.</i>
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sansoo Rakh Conservation Reserve is home to <i>Panthera pardus</i> , <i>Namarhaeus goral</i> , <i>Muntiacus</i> , <i>Muntejek</i> , <i>Sus scrafa</i> , <i>Hystrix indica</i> , <i>Lepus nigricollis</i> , <i>Herpestes edwardis</i> , <i>Gallus gallus</i> , <i>Pavo critatus</i> , <i>Gyps bengalensis</i> , <i>Ophiophagus hannah</i> , <i>Genus python</i> , etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The User Agency shall pay 5% of the estimated cost of the project to the Jammu & Kashmir Wildlife Protection Department for conservation and prevention of wildlife and its habitat. (2) The User Agency shall also pay NPV (Net Present Value) to the Wildlife Protection Department in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. (3) The User Agency while implementing the road construction project will abide by the orders issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and follow provisions of the Jammu & Kashmir Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1978 (Amended up to 2002) strictly. (4) The User Agency will follow the eco-friendly engineering practices during the project execution. (5) The User Agency will inform about the do's & don'ts to the staff & labourers involved in the

	<p>project.</p> <p>(6) The User Agency will give preference to local people in employment to minimize the impact on wildlife due to influx of outside people.</p> <p>(7) The User Agency must arrange robust and quick / complete disposal of debris generated due to the execution of project in an environment friendly manner in consultation with the Regional Wildlife Warden, Jammu or his representative.</p> <p>(8) In the event of any offence against Jammu & Kashmir (Protection) act 1978 by any person related or engaged by the user Agency shall be liable for penal action during the execution of the project and the User Agency will be held responsible. In case of related offences the State Board for Wildlife and other competent authority will be approached for cancellation of permission.</p> <p>(9) The littering of any kind by the User Agency is strictly prohibited and the user Agency must avoid creating such hazard in the protected area including working site. The User Agency will ensure that all waste materials such as plastic, tar barrels, gunny sacks, bottles, in cans, etc. would be properly disposed off outside the protected area.</p> <p>(10) No waste material including muck generated during execution of the project must be disposed off outside the protected area.</p> <p>(11) The User Agency will ensure that minimum damage is done to the local flora (grass herbs). Cutting of trees, saplings, shrubs, bushes and removal of fallen timber / wood by workers of project is strictly prohibited and would be offence against the Jammu & Kashmir (Protection) Act, 1978 amended till date. The User Agency would conduct surprise checks, in collaboration with the Regional Wildlife Warden, Jammu or his representative to see that no damage is caused to the flora and fauna.</p> <p>(12) Only controlled blasting, if necessary permitted in the sanction by the Government should be undertaken and all disturbances should be minimized to the extent possible.</p> <p>(13) The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue.</p> <p>(14) The department of Wildlife Protection shall be at liberty to impose any other condition that it or its ground staff may find necessary and unavoidable to force on the User Agency.</p>
15	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(3)

1	Name of the proposal	Diversion of 2.00 ha of forestland from Surasinar-Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary for construction approach road for the already existing Sangar bridge in river Tawi
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Surasinar-Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-177/2017 WL
4	Name of the State	Jammu & Kashmir
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	97.82 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	2.00 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	7.35 ha was diverted in 2015-16 for Hiranagar – Battal Manwal transmission line
8	Name of the applicant agency	PW(R&D), Jammu & Kashmir
9	Total number of tree to be felled	80
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	Standing Committee of SBWL recommended the proposal in its 4 th meeting held on 22.11.2016.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The proposed approach road for the already existing Sangar bridge on the river Tawi would be constructed through the compartment 13/JDR of Surinsar – Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary. The proposed approach road requires the diversion of 2.00 ha for forestland. The project would provide better connectivity to the villages of Jindrah, Kishenpur and Manwalon both sides of the river Tawi in Sangar.
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Surasinar - Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, goral, barking deer, wild boar, porcupine, etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	<p>The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The User Agency shall pay 5% of the estimated cost of the project to the Jammu & Kashmir Wildlife Protection Department for conservation and prevention of wildlife and its habitat (2) The User Agency shall also pay NPV (Net Present Value) to the Wildlife Protection Department in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. (3) The User Agency while implementing the road construction project will abide by the orders issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and follow provisions of the Jammu & Kashmir Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1978 (Amended up to 2002) strictly. (4) The User Agency will follow the eco-friendly engineering practices during the project execution. (5) The User Agency will inform about the do's & don'ts to the staff & laborers involved in the project. (6) The User Agency will give preference to local people in employment to minimize the impact on wildlife due to influx of outside people. (7) The User Agency must arrange robust and quick / complete disposal of debris generated due to the execution of project in an environment friendly manner in consultation with the Regional Wildlife Warden, Jammu or his representative. (8) In the event of any offence against Jammu & Kashmir (Protection) act 1978 by any person related or engaged by the user Agency shall be liable for penal action during the execution of the project and the User Agency will be held responsible. In case of related offences the State Board for Wildlife and other competent authority will be approached for cancellation of permission. (9) The littering of any kind by the User Agency is strictly prohibited and the user Agency must avoid

	<p>creating such hazard in the protected area including working site. The User Agency will ensure that all waste materials such as plastic, tar barrels, gunny sacks, bottles, in cans, etc. would be properly disposed off outside the protected area.</p> <p>(10) No waste material including muck generated during execution of the project must be disposed off outside the protected area.</p> <p>(11) The User Agency will ensure that minimum damage is done to the local flora (grass herbs). Cutting of trees, saplings, shrubs, bushes and removal of fallen timber / wood by workers of project is strictly prohibited and would be offence against the Jammu & Kashmir (Protection) Act, 1978 amended till date. The User Agency would conduct surprise checks, in collaboration with the Regional Wildlife Warden, Jammu or his representative to see that no damage is caused to the flora and fauna.</p> <p>(12) Only controlled blasting, if necessary permitted in the sanction by the Government should be undertaken and all disturbances should be minimized to the extent possible.</p> <p>(13) The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue.</p> <p>(14) The department of Wildlife Protection shall be at liberty to impose any other condition that it or its ground staff may find necessary and unavoidable to force on the User Agency.</p>
15	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(4)

1	Name of the Proposal	(1) Bommadu Village Electrification (2) Adugundi Village Electrification (3) Manimole Hadi Hamlet Electrification (4) Nagarhole Hadi Village Electrification (5) Golur Hadi Hamlet Electrification (6) Bavalligadde Hadi Hamlet Electrification (7) Balle Hadi Hamlet Electrification (8) Gonigadde Village Electrification (9) Thimmanahosahalli Hadi Hamlet Electrification (10) Begur Hadi & Gadde Hadi Village Electrification (11) Udburkere Hadi Hamlet Electrification (12) Muleyur Hadi Hamlet Electrification (13) Anemala Hadi Hamlet Electrification under <i>Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Scheme</i> , Kodagu District (Total Number of Proposals : 13)
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Nagarhole Tiger Reserve
3	File No.	6-231-243/2017/WL
4	Name of the State	Karnataka
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	643.39 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / Denotification	(1) Bommadu Village Electrification : 0.1155 ha (2) Adugundi Village Electrification : 0.04166 ha (3) Manimole Hadi Hamlet Electrification : 0.0324 ha (4) Nagarhole Hadi Village Electrification : 0.04872 ha (5) Golur Hadi Hamlet Electrification : 0.10727 ha (6) Bavalligadde Hadi Hamlet Electrification : 0.05145 ha (7) Balle Hadi Hamlet Electrification : 0.0972 ha (8) Gonigadde Village Electrification : 0.04966 ha (9) Thimmanahosahalli Hadi Electrification : 0.0565 ha (10) Begur Hadi & Gadde Hadi Electrification : 0.10672 ha (11) Udburkere Hadi Hamlet Electrification : 0.05072 ha (12) Muleyur Hadi Hamlet Electrification : 0.03945 ha (13) Anemala Hadi Hamlet Electrification : 0.1512 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Name of the applicant agency	(1) Executive Engineer, CES Hunsur, Govt. of Karnataka (2) Executive Engineer, CES Madikeri, Govt. of Karnataka
9	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended 13 proposals in its meeting held on 31.18.2016.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The principle objective of these proposals is to provide electricity to un-electrified habitations and BPL household. Since these habitations are situated in thick forest, hill / terrain, remote and border areas, the connectivity from conventional energy sources (existing grid) is not feasible and not cost effective. The

	<p>present proposal would provide electricity for un-electrified hamlet villages namely Bommadu, Adugundi, Manimole Hadi, Nagarhole Hadi, Golur Hadi, Bavalligadde Hadi, Balle Hadi, Gonigadde, Thimmanahosahalli Hadi, Begur Hadi, Gadde Hadi, Udburkere Hadi, Muleyur Hadi and Anemala Hadi of Kodagu District under <i>Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Scheme</i>. The minimum basic amenities have to be provided to the people residing in the habitations as per provision of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (recognition of forests rights) Act 2006 (2 of 2007 and 2008 rules, rules amended in 2012). Karnataka Lokayuktha has inspected the sites and directed to provide electricity to these habitations. This Scheme is a flagship program of Govt. of India under Bharat Nirman. It is mentioned in the proposal that the proposed underground alignment is the shortest and the only possible option.</p>
13	<p>Rare and endangered species found in the area Nagarhole Tiger Reserve is home to the Asiatic elephants, tiger, leopard, wild dog, bison, porcupine, jackal, hyena, Sloth bear, Niligiri tahr, Niligiri langur, etc.</p>
14	<p>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden The CWLW has recommended the project and mentioned that the conditions and measures if any as suggested by the Conservator of Forests & Director, Nagarhole Tiger Reserve, Hunsur may be implemented. Further all the statutory requirements to be considered at the time of implementation of work shall be followed as per the conditions laid down by the jurisdiction officers in the interest of protection and conservation of wildlife. After the approval of the Standing Committee of national Board for Wildlife, further action may be taken up as per the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 with regard to the Compensatory Afforestation (CA) and collection of Net present value (NPV)</p>
15	<p>Comments of Ministry NTCA recommended the proposal with the following conditions and mitigation measures: (1) The following mitigation measures are suggested for controlling ELP and ANL inside Nagarhole Tiger Reserve: (a) Install lights only where required by selecting locations wisely. (b) Use motion sensors to turn lights on and off as and when required. (c) The lights should be shielded so that light is focused downward where it is required. (d) Regulate the lighting times and use in only when it required. (e) The LED and metal halide light fixtures are known to have blue light in large amount in their spectrum. The project proponents should ensure that the light fixtures used by them will not emit more of blue light. (2) Solar electrification work should be carried out between 9 AM – 5 PM and under no circumstances labour camping inside the tiger reserve should be allowed. ALL the personnel associated with solar power project should enter project sites with prior permission from Park authorities. Further, the entire work should be supervised by concerned forester/ forest guard on daily basis. At regular intervals, the overall progress of electrification work should be monitored by Director, Nagarhole Tiger Reserve. To prevent should and air pollution, heavy machinery viz. earth movers should not used at the project site. The complete details of solar power project including the number of households connected, lighting facilities installed along with proper GIS mapping of these facilities should be maintained in Field Director’s Office. (3) The Tiger Reserve Management should prioritize the plan of voluntary village relocation of these tribal haadis so that it results in their greater economic development and their connectivity with the outside word. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(5)

1	Name of the Proposal	Construction of 4 approach roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Sanjay Tiger reserve in Sidhi
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Satpura National Park Bori Sanctuary Pachmarhi Sanctuary } Satpura Tiger reserve
3	File No.	6-222/2017/WL
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	Satpura National Park : 52873.040 ha Bori Sanctuary : 48571.534 ha Pachmarhi Sanctuary : 49163.252 ha
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	23.89 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Amadeh Tank Project : 41.04 ha (1992) Temporary road/bridge construction : 0.99625 ha (2007) Total : 42.13625 ha
8	Name of the applicant agency	Madhya Pradesh Rural Development Authority, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, Sidhi
9	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 th meeting held on 10.07.2017.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The proposed roads for the construction of (1) Bastua – Badkadol, (2) Deomath – Kharmar, (3) Ramgarh – Baheradol and (4) Juri – Runda – Bhadaura would provide all weather road connectivity. All these roads will be upgraded in 70.66 km length and 3 m width requiring 23.89 ha of tiger reserve land. The proposed project is essential for all weather connectivity to markets and other basic facilities for the villagers living in the remote villages. These roads will be useful for patrolling and management of tiger reserve also.
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Satpura National Park is home to tiger, leopard, sloth bear, wild dog, wild boar, spotted deer, striped hyena, bara singha, etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	CWLW recommended the proposal without imposing the conditions.
15	Comments of Ministry	NTCA has recommended the project with the following conditions: (1) Considering the observations and recommendation of the sub-committee on Guidelines for roads in Protected Areas vide MoEFCC Lr. No.6-62/2013 WL dt 22.12.2014 and public interest, the widening and metaling of all 4-roads should not be carried out in the stretches passing through the core area except for the construction of all drainage structures in cement concrete to the full width including shoulders. Moreover the box/slab culverts and bridges should be constructed for making it motorable during rainy seasons. (2) Sensitive patches of the roads should be repaired as gravel surface road under the supervision of

concerned tiger reservation management. User Agency will construct proper safety structures along as well as across the road drainage and existing gully plugging / erosion control work which is damaging the road at present. No vehicular movement should be allowed from sunset to sunrise.

- (3) Legal status of road should remain unchanged and no further widening proposal should be permitted in future.
- (4) Check posts need to be constructed at appropriate locations for regular monitoring of vehicles and control of traffic during emergency situations. Construction of drainage structures should be during daytime (7 AM – 5 PM) and no right camp of labours and contractor / user agency officials inside the forest should be allowed.
- (5) Use of heavy earth moving vehicles should be made as minimum as possible since they are likely to create substantial noise pollution in the area. Wherever there is a presence of any breeding tigers (with cubs) in the area, local staff should immediately report this to the user agency so that additional precautions should be adopted during the construction work.
- (6) Construction materials (including top soil) should be procured from outside the forest area. The existing road should be completely destroyed below the drainage structures to make it permeable for wild animals.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(6)

1	Name of the Proposal	Diversion of 1.506 ha forestland in construction of Piperiya – Pachmari to Ghana Road in Satpura Tiger Reserve, Hosanghabad by MPRRDA, PUI Piperiya
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Satpura National Park Bori Sanctuary Pachmarhi Sanctuary } Satpura Tiger Reserve
3	File No.	6-217/2017/WL
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	Satpura National Park : 52873.040 ha Bori Sanctuary : 48571.534 ha Pachmarhi Sanctuary : 49163.252 ha
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	1.506 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Amadeh Tank Project : 41.04 ha (1992) Temporary road/bridge construction : 0.99625 ha (2007) Total : 42.13625 ha
8	Name of the applicant agency	Madhya Pradesh Rural Development Authority, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna
9	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 th meeting held on 10.07.2017.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The proposed road will connect the Ghana revenue village which in within the critical tiger habitat of the tiger reserve but situated on the boundary of the bank of Denwa river. The proposed existing road will be upgraded in 750 m length with 8 m width in forestland and 755 m length with 12 m width revenue land. It was mentioned in Part IV that the project will be beneficial to village people as well as tourists and will help in the management and protection of wildlife of tiger reserve area.
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Satpura National Park is home to tiger, leopard, sloth bear, wild dog, wild boar, spotted deer, striped hyena, bara singha, etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	CWLW recommended the proposal without imposing the conditions.
15	Comments of Ministry	NTCA has recommended the project with the following conditions: (1) Considering the ecological importance of the current road being in the core area of Satpura Tiger Reserve and low human population dependent on this road; the need for the up gradation of the current road to a metallic structure within the forest land is not justified. The metaling of the road should not be carried out. This becomes even more important in the light of recommendation of the sub – committee of Guidelines for roads in protected areas vide MoEFCC Lr. No.6-62/2013 WL date 22.12.2014, wherein it has been recommended to maintain status quo of roads passing through national park and core critical tiger habitats and no widening or up gradation is to be allowed.

However, Box/slab culverts and bridges may be constructed for making it motor able during rainy season.

- (2) User agency will construct proper safety structures, along as well as across the road drainage and existing gully plugging/erosion control work which is damaging the road at present.
- (3) Legal status of road should remain unchanged. Construction of drainage structures should be during daytime (7 AM – 5 PM) and no night camp of labours and contractor / user agency officials inside the forest should be allowed.
- (4) Use of heavy earth moving vehicles should be made as minimum as possible since they are likely to create substantial noise pollution in the area. Whenever there is a presence of any breeding tigress (with cubs) in the area, local staff should immediately report this to the user agency so that additional precautions could be adopted during the construction work.
- (5) Construction materials (including top soil) should be procured from outside the forest area.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(7)

1	Name of the Proposal	Permission for fishing in 2212.917 ha in Satpura Tiger Reserve, Hosangabad
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Satpura National Park } Bori Sanctuary } Satpura Tiger Reserve Pachmarhi Sanctuary }
3	File No.	6-209/2017/WL
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	Satpura National Park : 52873.040 ha Bori Sanctuary : 48571.534 ha Pachmarhi Sanctuary : 49163.252 ha
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	2212.917 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Amadeh Tank Project : 41.04 ha (1992) Temporary road/bridge construction : 0.99625 ha (2007) Total : 42.13625 ha
8	Name of the applicant agency	Madhya Pradesh Fisheries Federation, Bhopal
9	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 th meeting held on 10.07.2017.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The project is aimed to provide job opportunities to the local fishermen. The proposed area comes under the submergence of Tawa reservoir in the Satpura Tiger Reserve. It was mentioned in the Part II that out of 2899.00 ha of proposed area, 198.291 ha of forestland falls under the critical tiger habitat and 488.210 ha falls under the buffer zone (total 686.00 ha) has not been recommended to be used for the fishing purpose. An area of 221.917 ha has been recommended by the DFO / FD to be used for fishing.
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Satpura National Park is home to tiger, leopard, sloth bear, wild dog, wild boar, spotted deer, striped hyena, bara singha, etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The State CWLW Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) No mechanized boat will be used by the fishermen. (2) Exotic fish would not be introduced in reservoir so as to preserve the existing natural eco-system. (3) The permit holder should be given an option to dispose of the catch either directly or through the applicant federation. (4) An area at least equal to the area that is finally excluded from the National Park / Sanctuary should be added to the National Park / Sanctuary. (5) This entire stretch of forest requires an intensive and effective protection mechanism measures including upgrading of infrastructure. It is therefore suggested that the National Tiger Conservation Authority immediately initiate a special scheme for this purpose. The additional financial requirement if any which cannot be met from Central Assistance may be met out of the funds available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA.

Other relevant conditions mentioned in CEC report. It is also recommended that the compartments that fall under the critical tiger habitat should not be de-notified for this fishing purpose. The applicant agency will bear the cost of laying floating buoys in the reservoir. Apart from this the applicant agency should deposit Rs. 1.20 Crores to the M P Tiger Foundation Society for the regular patrolling and vigil of the proposed area:

Patrolling Vehicle	1 Nos	16.00 Lakh
Patrolling Boats	2 Nos	50.00 Lakh
Floating Jetties	2 Nos	30.00 Lakh
Patrolling camps in buffer area	2 Nos	20.00 Lakh
Life jackets, GPS and Search Lights	-	04.00 Lakh
Total		120.00 Lakh

15 **Comments of Ministry**

NTCA has permitted the project for fishing lease in the reservoir situated within buffer zone of the tiger reserve for a maximum period of 7 years subject to strict adherence to the following mitigation measures. This permission shall be revisited after seven years considering the tiger, other co- predators and herbivores presence and utilization of the area and corridors by them.

- (1) Department of Fisheries should identify the beneficiaries in coordination with the Forest Department and proper Identity Card should be issued to them. Emphasis should be given to the local fishermen communities instead of fishermen from other areas.
- (2) Entry and exit points, number of daily fishing permits and the timings for entry and exit by the fishermen should be fixed. No fishing should be allowed at night. A dedicated team of staff from Forest and Fisheries Departments should ensure this by checking the ID cards.
- (3) No mechanized boat should be permitted nor any destructive fishing technique (such as dynamite, chemical, etc.) be permitted. Fishing nets should not be left inside forest so as to avoid entanglement of any wildlife.
- (4) No fishing and / or camping should be allowed in the allowed in the core critical tiger habitats and the islands in the reservoir since these areas are baking, resting, feeding and breeding grounds for many species.
- (5) Department of Fisheries should ensure that no exotic species of fish is introduced in the reservoir.
- (6) Central Empowered Committee had suggested the project proponent to deposit Rs. 1.2 Crore to M P Tiger Foundation Society. This money should be utilized in purchase of and maintenance of speed boat and other patrolling equipments/gears for monitoring fishing activities.
- (7) Meanwhile, State Government should actively work towards providing alternate livelihoods to the families dependent on fishing within the next 7 years (i.e. recommended lease extension period). Similar initiatives were adopted for the fishermen of Mahanadi river in Satkosia TR, Odisha. This could be achieved by creating employment with the state government, creating self-help group encouraging small scale entrepreneurs etc. Eco-development schemes should be adopted to improve lifestyle of these communities. The fishing community should be taken on board by MP Forest Department and forest department should take initiative for imparting quality education to the younger generations of fishing communities so as to created ample employment opportunities in future. This in long run will reduce pressure on fishing and in turn on the Tawa Reservoir that is buffer area of Satpura Tiger Reserve.
- (8) No tourism or other commercial activities (such as creating market place etc.) should be permitted in the name of fishing in the area.
- (9) Whenever there is a presence of any tiger or other carnivore in the area, local staff should

	<p>immediately report this to the user agency so that additional precautions could be adopted during the fishing activities.</p> <p>(10) Special care will be taken for rare aquatic species and birds while fishing. Likewise special care should be taken during breeding and migration season. Tiger Dispersal Corridor areas also need to be excluded from fishing activities.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
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(8)

1	Name of the proposal	Four laning of KL/TN border to Kanyakumari from KM 43+000 to KM 96+714 Section of NH-47 & Nagercoil to Kavalkinaru from KM 0+000 Section of NH-47B under NHDP Phase-III in the State of Tamil Nadu on EPC Mode
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-19/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Tamil Nadu
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	402.4 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	0.88 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Name of the applicant agency	National Highways Authority of India, Tirunelveli
9	Total number of tree to be felled	286
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 3 rd meeting held on 11.02.2018.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for four laning of KL/TN border to Kanyakumari from KM 43+000 to KM 96+714 Section of NH-47 & Nagercoil to Kavalkinaru from KM 0+000 Section of NH-47B under NHDP Phase-III in the State of Tamil Nadu on EPC Mode. Project requires diversion of 0.88 ha of forest land from the Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary.
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary is the Indian rock python, lion-tailed macaque, mouse deer, Nilgiri tahr, sambar deer, Indian bison, elephant, etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The project proponent shall plant 100 saplings (indigenous species) for every miscellaneous species felled in the interest of Environment Protection. (2) The project proponent should contribute under corporate social responsibilities (CSR) in the interest of Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary and local livelihood and social development. (3) Soil conservation measures to arrest the surface runoff, removal of top soil during raining season the structure like retaining wall on the sides and putting up speed breaks in highly vulnerable stretches passing through Wildlife Sanctuary or even forest areas where instances of wildlife crossing to be insisted. (4) Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer shall be followed. (5) The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.
15	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(9)

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for clearance of 257.1154 ha of area in Manuguru Forest Division and 185.8437 ha of area in Paloncha Forest Division falling in ESZ of Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary out of which 202.5612 ha is forest area and 54.5542 ha is non-forest area in Manuguru Forest Division and 72.8788 ha is forest area and 112.9649 ha is non-forest area in Paloncha Forest Division respectively for Sitarama Lift Irrigation Project
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-277/2017 WL
4	Name of the State	Telangana
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not subjudice
6	Area of the protected area	64032.87 ha
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	257.1154 ha of notified ESZ
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Name of the applicant agency	Irrigation & Command Area Development Department Govt. of Telangana
9	Total number of tree to be felled	YES, barest minimum number of trees felling
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 3 rd meeting held on 19.12.2017.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Sitarama Lift Irrigation project is the resultant of reengineering of Rajiv Dummugudem Lift Irrigation Scheme and Indira Sagar Lift Irrigation Scheme intended to provide irrigation water for an ayacut of 6,74,387 acres in three Districts: Bhadradi Kothagudem, Mohabubabad and Khammam including stabilization of major, medium and other minor irrigation projects, PR tanks and drinking water to enroute villages which <i>uplift the economy of the people of the region and also generate income.</i> The project envisages construction of head regulator at Dummugudem and to draw 70.40 TMC of water from Godavari river through approach canal. The approach channel has been designed 1.50 times the capacity of required discharge from Godavari river and with the length 1.00 km and then designed as gravity canal for a length of 9.50 km thereafter the water will be lifted with a proposed 1 st pump house with a discharge of 255 cumecs at village BG Kothuru, and then water will flowing through a gravity canal of length 33.10 km crossing rivers Kinnerasani and Murredu and then will be lifted with 2 nd pump house with a discharge of 250 cumecs to delivery cistern and the water will be flowing through a lined canal of 12.575 km length up tot proposed 3 rd pump house Kamalapuram and water will be lifted through the pump to delivery cistern with discharge of 209.23 cumecs and canal runs by gravity up to 114.5 km. The project consists of gravity canal from 0.00 km to 114.500 km and four pump houses.
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary is home to cheetal, chinkara, sambar, wild boar, gaur, jackal, hyena, panther, tiger, sloth bear, black buck, etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:

Paloncha Forest Division

- (1) The User Agency shall provide funds for taking up the following mitigation measures to minimize the impact of the project on the wildlife of the area as under:

S.No.	Component	Physical	Amount (Rupees in lakh)
1	Construction of 39 underpasses for wild animals to cross with a height of 4 m and width of 6 m by the User Agency at their cost	12 Nos	To be taken up the User Agency
2	Development of natural grass land and maintenance for three years including 3 m wide fire line around the grass land @ Rs. 18000 per ha based on 2017-18 FSR	20 ha	3.600
3	Desilting and deepening of tanks	12 Nos	6.000
4	Desilting and development of water holes	30 Nos	1.821
5	Providing base camp for three years	2 Nos	42.669
6	Providing strike force for three years	1 No	38.667
7	Provision of saucer pits	30 Nos	1.655
8	Providing salt licks	-	1.000
9	Public awareness programs	-	2.961
10	Construction of percolation tank	2Nos	10.000
11	Installing solar energized pumps for filling the percolation tanks	2 Nos	10.000
12	Vaccines deworming to wild animals	LS	5.000
Total			123.373

- (2) User Agency shall provide water from the pipeline passing through the wildlife area for filling up the percolation tanks and saucer pits at locations indicated by DFO.
- (3) User Agency shall fell only the barest minimum number of trees while executing the work.
- (4) The works shall be carried out manually without disturbing or damaging flora, fauna or habitat of the area
- (5) Work shall be carried from 6.00 A.M to 6.00 PM only.
- (6) The material for carrying out the proposed works shall be kept outside the TR only. As and when required they should be carried out to the site during execution only.
- (7) No labour camp should be established inside the tiger reserve during the execution of the work.
- (8) The debris form due to the execution of the work shall be taken away from the Tiger Reserve on day-to-day basis.
- (9) The user agency shall construct masonry pillars to demarcate the proposed area at every 25 m interval.

Manuguru Forest Division

- (1) The User Agency shall provide funds for taking up the following mitigation measures to minimize the impact of the project on the wildlife of the area as under:

S.No.	Component	Physical	Amount (Rupees in lakh)
1	Construction of 39 underpasses for wild animals to cross with a height of 4 m and width of 6m by the	12 Nos	To be taken up the User Agency

		User Agency at their cost		
	2	Construction of one eco-bridge by the User Agency across the canal at a location indicated by DFO with a width of 20 m and approach width of 30 m on either side with vegetation consisting of shrubs and grasses. The work is to be executed by the User Agency at their cost	1 No	To be taken up the User Agency
	3	Development of natural grass land and maintenance for three years including 3 m wide fire line around the grass land @ Rs. 18000 per ha based on 2017-18 FSR	10 ha	1.800
	4	Desilting and deepening of tanks	13 Nos	5.000
	5	Desilting and development of water holes	6 Nos	0.364
	6	Providing base camp for three years	1Nos	32.769
	7	Providing strike force for three years	1 No	38.667
	8	Provision of saucer pits	100 Nos	5.490
	9	Providing salt licks	-	3.500
	10	Public awareness programs	-	6.000
	11	Construction of percolation tank	2Nos	10.000
	12	Installing solar energized pumps for filling the percolation tanks	2 Nos	10.000
	13	Vaccines de-worming to wild animals	LS	4.626
	Total			118.216
	<p>(2) User Agency shall provide water from the pipeline passing through the wildlife area for filling up the percolation tanks and saucer pits at locations indicated by DFO.</p> <p>(3) User Agency shall fell only the barest minimum number of trees while executing the work.</p> <p>(4) The works shall be carried out manually without disturbing or damaging flora, fauna or habitat of the area</p> <p>(5) Work shall be carried from 6.00 A.M to 6.00 PM only.</p> <p>(6) The material for carrying out the proposed works shall be kept outside the TR only. As and when required they should be carried out to the site during execution only.</p> <p>(7) No labour camp should be established inside the tiger reserve during the execution of the work.</p> <p>(8) The debris from due to the execution of the work shall be taken away from the Tiger Reserve on day-to-day basis.</p> <p>(9) The user agency shall construct masonry pillars to demarcate the proposed area at every 25 m interval.</p>			
15	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>			

48.4.2 PROPOSALS FOR TAKING UP ACTIVITIES WITHIN 10 KM FROM THE BOUNDARIES OF PROTECTED AREAS

The list of proposals for taking up non- forestry activities within Protected Areas is as follows:

S.No.	State	F.No.	Subject
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	6-25/2018 WL	Proposal for Wildlife Clearance for creation of Infrastructure Facilities for development of Naval Air Station (NAS) by Indian Navy, NAS, Shibpur
2	Gujarat	6-256/2018 WL	Proposal for use of 417.35 ha land for mining activity within 10 km ESZ of Gir Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Gujarat	6-259/2018 WL	Proposal for use of 28.00 ha of land for mining activity within 10 km ESZ of Kutch Desert Sanctuary
4	Madhya Pradesh	6-215/2017 WL	Diversion of 2.80 ha of forestland for the construction of PMGSY from Rampur to Bhatodi within 10 km periphery of Satpura Tiger Reserve, Hosangabad by MPRDC, Betul
5	Madhya Pradesh	6-208/2017 WL	Construction of Sontalai – Bagratawa doble broadgauge railway line situated in 10 km periphery of boundary of Satpura Tiger Reserve, Hosangabad
6	Madhya Pradesh	6-192/2017 WL	Construction of Majhagaon Irrigation Project falls within 10 km periphery of Panna Tiger Reserve
7	Madhya Pradesh	6-191/2017 WL	
8	Madhya Pradesh	6-201/2017 WL	Stone mine project in 2.00 ha on private land at Umariya Khurd Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s. Rajkumar Jat
9	Maharashtra	6-96/2017 WL	Proposed residential and commercial project S.No.42 N.S.No.55/1A(P) O.S.No.42 (N.S.No.55/1B(p) at village, Mogharpada, Thane (W), Dist. Thane
10	Tamil Nadu	6-20/2018 WL	Proposal for wildlife clearance for use of 36.98 ha of proposed ESZ for the expansion by addition of 1 X 135 MW (GCPP & In-lieu of the one of the existing 60 MW unit) and 1 X 135 MW (IPP) imported coal based thermal power plant

(1)

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for Wildlife Clearance for creation of Infrastructure Facilities for development of Naval Air Station (NAS) by Indian Navy, NAS, Shibpur
2	Status of ESZ, if any	ESZ Draft notified
3	File No.	6-25/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	3254 ha
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	Use of 100 ha of reserve forest area , 3 km away from Saddle Peak National Park
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Name of the applicant agency	Indian Navy, NAS Shibpur
9	Total number of tree to be felled	Yes, clearing of vegetation is required
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	Proposal was recommended by circulation on 30.10.2017.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal involves augmentation of infrastructure of Naval Air Station, Shibpur in Phase II which includes extension of runway by 200 m on the northern side of the existing runway, dispersal and hangers. The proposed project does not fall within the PA but is located with the deemed ESZ of Saddle Peak National Park. The project is intended for ensuring optimum operational efficiency of the organization in safeguarding the national security to avoid air traffic congestion and is important for the Indian Navy.
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Saddle Peak National Park is home to jungle cat, barking deer, flying fox, wild pig, shrew, 16 reptile species and 89 bird species, etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The CWLW recommended the proposal with the condition that the project proponent shall provide suitable facilities / space in the premises of Naval Air Station, Shibpur to the officers and staff of Forest Department to check the movement of wildlife articles and forest produce through the Air Station.
15	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal

(2)

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for use of 417.35 ha land for mining activity within 10 km ESZ of Gir Wildlife Sanctuary
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Gir Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-256/2017 WL
4	Name of the State	Gujarat
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	53094 ha
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	417.35 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Irrigation project : 6.7246 ha Encroachment : 0.5739 ha Other projects : 0.5325 ha <hr/> Total : 7.831 ha
8	Name of the applicant agency	Sugala Limestone Mine (Unit of Ambuja Cement), Sugala & Jagatiaya Village, Gir Somnath District
9	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 13 th meeting held on 16.10.2017.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	To cater the limestone as a raw material from Sugala mine to Ambuja Cement Plant for cement manufacturing. 1.29 MTPA Sugala limestone mining project of Ambuja Cement Ltd. Located in parts of villages Sugala and Jagatiya. It is mentioned in the proposal that the local community will be benefited with employment scope and product can be made available to the market at reasonable cost for the construction of house and manufacture of country tiles or bricks.
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Gir Wildlife Sanctuary is the sole home for Asiatic lion, sloth bear, Indian leopard, Indian cobra, jungle cat, striped hyena, golden jackal, Indian mongoose, honey badger, desert cat, rusty-spotted cat, chital, nilgai, sambar, four-horned antelope, chinkara, wild boar, blackbucks, porcupine, hare, pangolin is rare, mugger crocodile, tortoise, monitor lizard, etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The User Agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Kutch Desert Sanctuary. (2) The User Agency shall not take up any activity / dumping material / construction / filling up land in any manner which obstruct the natural flow of water. (3) The User Agency shall make permanent arrangement so that no polluted water enters Sanctuary or any solid / liquid waste enters the Sanctuary area. (4) The User Agency shall have to create 10 m wide green belt around mining area. (5) The User Agency shall prepare closure plan and ensure that the mining area is brought back to its original form on completion of mining activity. (6) The said area shall be developed and maintained as natural forest area after completion of the project. (7) All workers / employees engaged in the project shall have to compulsorily undergo primary exposure of wildlife at User Agency's cost. (8) A Wildlife Conservation Plan shall be prepared by the User Agency and shall have to be approved by

	<p>the Chief Wildlife Warden and same shall be implemented at User Agency's cost.</p> <p>(9) PIL No.88 /2017 has been filed before Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat related to ESZ of Gir Protected Area and Hon'ble High Court has issued stay order on final notification of ESZ of Gir Protected Area. The final orders issued by Hon'ble High Court in the matter shall be fully binding to the User Agency.</p>
15	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(3)

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for use of 28.00 ha of land for mining activity within 10 km ESZ of Kutch Desert Sanctuary
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Kutch Desert Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-259/2017 WL
4	Name of the State	Gujarat
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	7505.22 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	28.00 ha *(village revenue land)
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Name of the applicant agency	Rambhai Viraamji Gadhavi, Bhuj Kutch
9	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 13 th meeting held on 16.10.2017.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for the use of 28.00 ha of land S.No. 87 at village Nariyeli village for mining china clay, falling at a distance of 6.8 km from the boundary of Kutch Desert Sanctuary. Proposal falls within 10 km from the boundary of the sanctuary however falls outside proposed ESZ. The project site is sandy falling within 10 km from the boundary of sanctuary. China clay (Kaolin) has applications in paper, paints, cement, fiberglass, refractory, and rubber industries. Semi-mechanized process would be applied for the mining of mineral.
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kutch Desert Sanctuary supports healthy wildlife hyena, fox, wolf, chinkara, nilgai, wild ass, black buck, etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The User Agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Kutch Desert Sanctuary. (2) The User Agency shall not take up any activity / dumping material / construction / filling up land in any manner which obstruct the natural flow of water. (3) The User Agency shall make permanent arrangement so that no polluted water enters Sanctuary or any solid / liquid waste enters the Sanctuary area. (4) The User Agency shall have to create 24 m wide green belt around mining area. (5) The User Agency shall prepare closure plan and ensure that the mining area is brought back to its original form on completion of mining activity.
15	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(4)

1	Name of the Proposal	Diversion of 2.80 ha of forestland for the construction of PMGSY from Rampur to Bhatodi within 10 km periphery of Satpura Tiger Reserve, Hosangabad by MPRDC, Betul
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Satpura National Park Bori Sanctuary Pachmarhi Sanctuary } Satpura Tiger Reserve
3	File No.	6-215/2017/WL
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	Satpura National Park : 52873.040 ha Bori Sanctuary : 48571.534 ha Pachmarhi Sanctuary : 49163.252 ha
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	2.80 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Amadeh Tank Project : 41.04 ha (1992) Temporary road/bridge construction : 0.99625 ha (2007) Total : 42.13625 ha
8	Name of the applicant agency	General Manager, MPRRDA, PSU-1, Betul
9	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 th meeting held on 10.07.2017.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The proposed project falls in the buffer zone of Satpura Tiger Reserve and located at 3.59 km away from the boundary of Bori Sanctuary. The existing road will be upgraded with 8.5 m to 9.0 m width and length of 3.2 km in the forestland. It was mentioned in the Part IV that the proposed project would improve the transportation facility in the region and also help in the management of PA by the State Forest Department.
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Satpura National Park is home to tiger, leopard, sloth bear, wild dog, wild boar, spotted deer, striped hyena, bara singha, etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The State CWLW Warden has recommended the proposal with the condition that the User Agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and construct underpasses / overpasses at strategic locations in consultation with the approval of the State Forest Department.
15	Comments of Ministry	The NTCA has recommended the proposal for up-gradation of the existing road subject to the strict adherence to the following mitigation measures: (1) Construction work should be done during daytime and no night camp of labors and contractor / officials of User Agency inside the forest should be allowed. The User Agency should also monitor that no labor gets involved in extraction of forest products. Local RFO and forest staff should make regular and sudden visits to the construction sites for monitoring these. (2) The materials for road work (including the top soil) should be procured from outside the forest area. The user agency should not use any fire hazardous materials, machinery, polythene bags etc. during

the road work.

- (3) Considering the topography of the area, there is little scope of creating underpasses for animal movements. However, depending upon the drainage structures and evidence of wildlife crossings, the team has identified following 16 locations where besides imposing speed restrictions, speed breakers should be constructed by the user agency:

S.No.	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Proposed
1	22.3826 N	78.1895 E	Slab culvert*
2	22.3734 N	78.1897 E	Speed Breaker
3	22.3722 N	78.1898 E	Speed Breaker
4	22.3704 N	78.1895 E	Speed Breaker
5	22.3679 N	78.1894 E	Speed Breaker
6	22.3646 N	78.1894 E	Speed Breaker
7	22.3644 N	78.1892 E	Speed Breaker
8	22.3622 N	78.1896 E	Speed Breaker
9	22.3586 N	78.1890 E	Speed Breaker
10	22.3563 N	78.1881 E	Speed Breaker
11	22.3551 N	78.1890 E	Speed Breaker
12	22.3537 N	78.1878 E	Speed Breaker
13	22.3408 N	78.1813 E	Speed Breaker
14	22.3510 N	78.1877 E	Speed Breaker
15	22.3482 N	78.1884 E	Speed Breaker
16	22.3461 N	78.1889 E	Speed Breaker

**Dimensions should be in accordance with WII Guidelines (WII, 2016)*

- (4) The NPV amount deposited by the User Agency should be used by the Forest Department to erect one additional check post preferably where the road enters buffer zone of the Tiger Reserve.
- (5) Vehicular movement at nights and regular plying of heavy commercial vehicles should be regulated by the Forest Department.
- (6) Signage and caution boards should be placed at regular intervals for spreading awareness messages.
- (7) Since the existing road will be upgraded, therefore, no tree needs to be cut for implementing this project. Local forest staff should monitor this.
- (8) The State CWLW should constitute a committee comprising of the representatives from MPFD, MPRRDA, NTCA and local NGOs to supervise the compliance of the conditions laid in this report during various phases of project implementation.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(5)

1	Name of the Proposal	Construction of Sontalai – Bagratawa doble broadgauge railway line situated in 10 km periphery of boundary of Satpura Tiger Reserve, Hosangabad
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Satpura National Park Bori Sanctuary Pachmarhi Sanctuary } Satpura Tiger Reserve
3	File No.	6-208/2017/WL
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	Satpura National Park : 52873.040 ha Bori Sanctuary : 48571.534 ha Pachmarhi Sanctuary : 49163.252 ha
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	13.32 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Amadeh Tank Project : 41.04 ha (1992) Temporary road/bridge construction : 0.99625 ha (2007) Total : 42.13625 ha
8	Name of the applicant agency	Western Railway, Bhopal
9	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 th meeting held on 10.07.2017.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The proposed railway lane from Itarsi is necessary to improve the transportation facility in the region.
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Satpura National Park is home to tiger, leopard, sloth bear, wild dog, wild boar, spotted deer, striped hyena, bara singha, etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The State CWLW Warden has recommended the proposal with the condition that the User Agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and construct underpasses / overpasses, fencing, etc. at strategic locations in consultation with the State Forest Department.
15	Comments of Ministry	The NTCA has recommended the proposal subject to the strict adherence to the following mitigation measures: (1) The abrupt change of soil required to establish the railway embankment leads to vegetation loss, compresses the soil, and compromises water drainage leading to erosion. Moreover, railway construction parallel to rivers/streams can result in hydrological disconnections that dry the soil and may have a significant impact on the ecological function of riparian landscapes. Therefore, construction of the new railway track should be subject to detailed hydrological, topographical and soil surveys by independent agencies. The project proponent should ensure that no existing drainage is blocked due to the construction. (2) The Elephant Task Force Report to Government of India identifies various contributing factors to train hit deaths: ecological (food, water, shelter, vegetation and movement routes), physical (steep

embankments and turnings), and technical (train speed, frequency and time, unmanaged disposal of edible waste), and lack of awareness among drivers passengers, and planners. These factors should be kept in mind during post project implementation.

- (3) Considering the likelihood of animal movement in the area (as evidenced from Figure 2), at least 20% of the proposed railway track alignment passing through forest land should be under mitigation measures (underpasses, fencing, etc.). Topographic features, maximum animal movement and drainage patterns should be the predetermining factors behind placement of these mitigation structures on ground.
- (4) The project proponent has already proposed five RCC box culverts in the entire stretch. The underpasses should be structured in a manner so that have height at least equal to their width, and openings that allow unobstructed view of habitat so as to maximize their use by wildlife. Since the adjoining landscape does not have elephant or gaur, a minimum span of 30 m with a height of 5 m and a width of 5 m to 8 m would suffice for the railway track passing through the area. The 30 m span refers to clear open passageways excluding the support pillars (WII 2016).
- (5) To prevent large animals from being trapped in railway tracks between steep embankments, their entry into such areas should be discouraged by installing cattle proof barriers or reinforced fences (rail tracks are most suitable for use as fence posts) along the stretches of the alignment with maximum animal movements. Exact placement of these fences should be decided in coordination with the local forest officials.
- (6) Steps should be taken for enhancing the visibility for train drivers along sensitive sections by clearing vegetation, leveling mounds (under supervision of Forest Department) and putting solar- light posts at appropriate places.
- (7) A joint team comprising of watchmen of forest and railway departments (equipped with wireless sets) should patrol critical sections of the track (24 X 7 basis) and warn the train drivers whenever necessary. A separate team needs to be engaged for disposing food waste and other garbage from the tracks regularly which otherwise might attract animals to approach the track. Standardized signage should be erected at appropriate places along the track sensitizing the drivers and guards.
- (8) Construction work should be carried out during daytime (6 AM -6 PM) and no night camp of labors and contractor/user agency officials should be allowed within 2 km from the forest area. User agency should also monitor that no labor gets involved in extraction of forest products. Local RFO and forest staff should make regular and sudden visits to the construction sites for monitoring these.
- (9) Light and sound barriers should also be created along the railway as per WII's recommendations (WII 2016).
- (10)The NPV amount deposited by the user agency should be used for mitigating already existing railway track (if not done earlier) passing through the forest land as per the guidelines prescribed above.
- (11)The CWLW, Madhya Pradesh should constitute a monitoring committee comprising for forest officials of Satpura TR, NTCA, Indian Railway and local NGO representatives to supervise the compliance of the conditions laid in this report during various phases of project implementation.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(6)

1	Name of the Proposal	Construction of Majhagaon Irrigation Project falls within 10 km periphery of Panna Tiger Reserve
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Panna Tiger Reserve
3	File No.	6-192/2017/WL
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	576.13 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	426.763 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Name of the applicant agency	Executive Engineer, Water Resources Division, Panna
9	Total number of tree to be felled	13822
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposals in its 15 th meeting held on 10.07.2017.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Majhagaon medium irrigation project falls within 10 km periphery of Panna tiger reserve. The proposed area is partly buffer area of Panna tiger reserve and partly Territorial North Division located in outer periphery of buffer ad territorial forest. The project site located at 4.5 km away from the Ken-Ghariyal wildlife sanctuary. An area of 1489.39 ha of 6 compartments including 42.831 ha of buffer area of Panna tiger reserve is required for the construction of irrigation project. About 13822 trees would be felled down. After completion of the construction of irrigation project drinking water would be available to the wildlife.
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Panna Tiger Reserve is home to tiger, leopard, chital, chinkara, nilgai, sambhar, sloth bear, etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the condition that the project proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.
15	Comments of Ministry	NTCA recommended the proposal with the following conditions and mitigation measures: (1) Considering wildlife area from territorial and tiger reserve jurisdiction is proposed for submergence which is direct loss of distribution and dispersal area of wildlife. Reduced flow of the water will have adverse impact on Gharial conservation in Ken Gharial Sanctuary. these call for both mitigation and prevention measures to deal with the loss and potentially emerging threats. The project proponent needs to consider mitigation in the form supporting buffer management and inputs in the territorial division and for this; certain funds (Rs. 10 Crore for Panna Tiger Reserve and Rs. 8 Crore for Ken Gharial Sanctuary) shall be made to Tiger Reserve Foundation. These funds would be utilized to enhance the protection measures,

habitat recovery, man-animal conflict mitigation, Gharial Recovery Program and monitoring in the buffer and territorial area as well as Gharial sanctuary.

- (2) Continued use of compensated land between FRH and LRH for agriculture will create man-animal conflict. In this case, user agency and the concerned forest authorities shall ensure that the compensated land is completely free from encroachment.
- (3) Forest Department shall have right to sue water for conservation purpose, and tourism activity should be controlled and the plan should have prior approval of the reserve management and in accordance with the normative guidelines for tourism issued by National Tiger Conservation Authority.
- (4) 5% of annual profit from irrigation and electricity generation shall be shared with tiger reserve foundation.
- (5) Catchment area treatment plan shall be prepared and executed at the cost of user agency.
- (6) No labour settlements should be allowed in the forest during and post construction. No bio-resources should be used from the neighboring forests.
- (7) Labourers should strictly be prohibited from hunting. The construction company should be held responsible if it labourer and personnel report poaching.
- (8) It should be ensured that there would be minimum flow requirement to sustain Ken Gharial sanctuary. This needs to be developed in consultation with the concerned institution.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(7)

1	Name of the Proposal	Stone mine project in 1.10 ha on private land at Kewadiya Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s. Chandra Shekhar Patidar
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-201/2017/WL
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	5 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	1.10 ha of private land
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Name of the applicant agency	M/s. Chandra Shekhar Patidar, Indore
9	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposals in its 15 th meeting held on 10.07.2017.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Production of stone mining for boulder / gitti in the private land of 1.10 ha falls at a distance of 5.776 km away from the boundary of Ralamandal wildlife sanctuary. Opencast semi-mechanized mining method would be used for the mining of boulder and gitti.
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary supports wildlife namely leopard, chital, sambhar, blue bull, jarak, barking deer, etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.
15	Comments of Ministry	<i>Project site is 5.776 km away from the boundary of the sanctuary.</i> The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(8)

1	Name of the Proposal	Stone mine project in 2.00 ha on private land at Umariya Khurd Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s. Rajkumar Jat
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-191/2017/WL
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	5 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	2.00 ha of private land
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Name of the applicant agency	M/s. Rajkumar Jat, Indore
9	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposals in its 15 th meeting held on 10.07.2017.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Production of stone mining for boulder / gitti in the private land of 2.00 ha falls at a distance of 3.07 km away from the boundary of Ralamandal wildlife sanctuary. Opencast semi-mechanized mining method would be used for the mining of boulder and gitti.
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary supports wildlife namely leopard, chital, sambhar, blue bull, jarak, barking deer, etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.
15	Comments of Ministry	<i>Project site is 3.07 km away from the boundary of the sanctuary.</i> The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(9)

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposed residential and commercial project S.No.42 N.S.No.55/1A(P) O.S.No.42 (N.S.No.55/1B(p) at village, Mogharpada, Thane (W), Dist. Thane
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Sanjay Gandhi National Park Tungareswar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-96/2016 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	Sanjay Gandhi National Park : 103.68 sq.km Tungareswar Wildlife Sanctuary : 95.25 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	NIL Sanjay Gandhi National Park : 1.75 km Tungareswar Wildlife Sanctuary : 2.90 km
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	98.4332 ha for various development projects
8	Name of the applicant agency	M/s Puranik Builders PVT. Ltd, Mumbai
9	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 9 th meeting held on 05.04.2016. State Government recommended the project with the condition that the project proponent will deposit 2% of the total project cost with the Sanjay Gandhi National park, Borivali and fulfill the condition laid down as per the recommendations of the Expert Committee and by the Chief Wildlife warden, Maharashtra State.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The project site falls in the within 10 km of Tungareswar Wildlife Sanctuary and falls in the private land of notified ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi National Park. The proposal is for the construction of residential and commercial complex and does not involve any industrial activity. The entire area of the project site is fully urbanized and developed.
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sanjay Gandhi National Park is home to leopard, jungle cat, spotted cat, small Indian civet, common palm civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, porcupine, etc. Tungareswar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, rusty-spotted cat, common palm civet, jackal, fox, common langur, common mongoose, black-naped hare, sambar and barking deer, etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The project proponent assures and abides to comply the conditions laid down by MoEF for Environmental Clearance. (2) Natural growing trees which may be earmarked for retention during EIA exercise of wildlife species like Wad (<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>), Pair, Mango, Karanj and other fruit bearing tress shall be retained from the list of tree enumerated in EIA report as submitted by the project proponent. (3) The project proponent will provide Rs. 100 lakhs to be deposited with the Chief Conservator of Forest & Director, Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Borivali for habitat development, protection and conservation of Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Borivali and Tungareswar Wildlife Sanctuary in

	accordance with the approved Management Plan.
15	Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(10)

1	Name of the proposal	Proposal for wildlife clearance for use of 36.98 ha of proposed ESZ for the expansion by addition of 1 X 135 MW (GCPP & In-lieu of the one of the existing 60 MW unit) and 1 X 135 MW (IPP) imported coal based thermal power plant
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Pulicat Bird Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-20/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Tamil Nadu
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	481 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	36.98 ha of proposed ESZ non-PA
7(b)	Status of ESZ, if any	Notification of ESZ is under process
8	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	1.455 ha was diverted 2010 for the construction of high level bridge across Pulicat Bird Sanctuary
9	Name of the applicant agency	M/s.ARS Metals Private Ltd, Gummidipoondi
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife SBWL recommended the proposal in its 3 rd meeting held on 11.02.2018.	
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency Proposal is for the expansion of thermal operation by addition of 1 X 135 MW (GCPP & In-lieu of the one of the existing 60 MW unit) and 1 X 135 MW (IPP) imported coal based thermal power plant located at Sithurnatham, Siruzhapettai, Eguvarapalayam villages of Gummidipoondi Taluk, Thirvallur District. The project site is situated in the proposed ESZ, at the distance of 7.0 KM of Pulicat Bird Sanctuary. The extent of proposed thermal activity is over an area of 36.98 ha.	
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area Pulicat Bird Sanctuary is known for its migratory birds including some of the commonest wetland birds namely Garganey, Marsh Sandpiper, Gadwall, Shoveler, Black-tailed Godwit, and up to 15,000 Flamingoes. Sanctuary is home to White Ibis, Grey Pelicans, Grey Herons, Reef Herons, Painted Storks, Spoon Bills, Cormorants, Open Billed Storks, Egrets, Spot Billed Ducks, etc.	
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The project proponent should contribute under corporate social responsibilities (CSR) in the interest of Pulicat Bird Sanctuary and local livelihood and social development. (2) Any other condition stipulated by the Additional Principal chief Conservator of Forests and Director / Wildlife Warden shall be followed. (3) The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during the project implementation.	
16	Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.	

AGENDA ITEM NO. 5

ANY OTHER ITEM WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE CHAIR

MINUTES OF 47th MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILDLIFE HELD ON 25th JANUARY 2018

The 47th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife was held on 25th January 2018 in the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change. List of participants is at **ANNEXURE-I**.

Hon'ble Chairman welcomed all the participants to the 47th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife and asked the DIGF(WL) to initiate the discussions on the Agenda Items.

AGENDA ITEM No. 1

Confirmation of the minutes of the 46th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 8th December 2017

The DIGF(WL) mentioned that the minutes of the 46th meeting of the Standing Committee of NBWL held on 8th December 2017 were circulated to all members of the Standing Committee on 4th January 2017. He stated that no comments / suggestions were received and accordingly the minutes of 46th meeting were confirmed.

AGENDA ITEM No. 2

(ACTION TAKEN REPORT)

40.3.2 Proposal for bauxite mining lease area 206.37 ha at village Talagaon in Taluka Radhanagari and village Baveli in Taluka Gaganbawada, Dist Kolhapur, Maharashtra

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 24.04.2016 and 06.09.2016 wherein the Standing Committee of NBWL was directed to consider the proposal on its merits in accordance with law and intimate decision to the petitioners. He stated that the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 42nd meeting held on 15.05.2017 had decided that the Secretary, MoEF&CC would convene a meeting of project proponent, State Government and NTCA to take a decision on the proposal. A meeting in this regard was held on 2nd August 2017 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoEF&CC. It was decided that a committee comprising of DIG(NTCA), DIG(WL), representative from IA Division and a representative of Maharashtra Govt., in the presence of project proponent would visit the site and submit a report within 15 days from the

date of issue of letter from the Wildlife Division. The Committee visited the site and submitted site inspection report.

The Committee report has mentioned that at Durgmanwadi located adjoining the Radhanagri Wildlife Sanctuary; bauxite mining has been in operation by M/s. Hindalco Industries since 1994. The said unit has been operating without obtaining Wildlife Clearance from the National Board for Wildlife. Another unit of M/s. Hindalco Industries located in village Dhangarwadi, mines of M/s. Bhartesh Constructions Co., located in Sahuwadi, M/s. Shivram Minerals located in Shahuwadi and M/s. Pandirao Mines & Minerals have been operating in the landscape at different distances from the connecting corridor between Chandoli National Park and Radhanagri Sanctuary without obtaining Wildlife Clearance from the National Board for Wildlife.

The proposed site of M/s. Punthembikar Minerals is located at a distance of 2.26 km from the boundary of Radhanagri Sanctuary and is at 5.88 km away from the edge of the indicative corridor mentioned above.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the bauxite mining proposal of M/s. Punthembikar Minerals. Further, the Committee asked the State Govt. of Maharashtra to initiate immediate action against the mining units operating without obtaining the Wildlife Clearance from the National Board for Wildlife.

46.3.1 Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras, Madurai bench dated 22-08-2017 in Writ Petition (MD) No. 7349/2016 and Writ Petition (MD) No. 6174 of 2016 regarding stone quarries operating near Megamalai Wildlife Sanctaury

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras, Madurai bench and stated that the District Collector, Theni District of Tamil Nadu forwarded the representations of the petitioners to the Standing Committee of NBWL. The Hon'ble High Court directed the Standing Committee to pass suitable orders within a period of 4 weeks and intimate decision to the petitioners. He mentioned that the proposal involves the extension of mining lease of the petitioners (two associations by name Sangili Karadu Kalludaikkum Mahalir Nala Sangam and K K Patty Kalludaikkum Mahalir Nala Sangam) for stone quarry in 2.50 ha, each in Kamayagoundapatty village, Uthamapalayam Taluk, Theni District. The mines are located within 5 km from the boundary of Megamalai WLS and require the recommendation of the Standing Committee of NBWL as part of Environmental Clearance.

The proposal was considered by the Standing Committee in its 46th meeting held on 8th December 2017. Further, the DIGF(WL) stated that this Ministry's letter vide dated 17.10.2017, has requested the State CWLW to furnish his comments. However, so far no response has been received. Consequently the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

46.3.2 Judgement of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Chennai dated 24-10-2017 in Appeal no. 30 of 2015(SZ) titled Bimal Gogoi & Anr. vs. Union of India & Ors

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the Order of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Chennai and stated that the 1750 MW Demwe Lower project, proposed to be constructed in the Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh, is being executed jointly by Athena Energy Ventures and the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh. The Environment Clearance to the project was granted by MoEF&CC in 2010 and the project site is 8.5 km from the Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary. The Standing Committee of NBWL in its 23rd Meeting held on 14th October 2011 wherein it was decided that a site inspection be carried out by Dr Asad Rahmani, Member NBWL and Shri Pratap Singh, CCF(WL), Arunachal Pradesh. After site inspection, two different reports were submitted to the Standing Committee of NBWL. The matter was thereafter considered by the Standing Committee in its 24th meeting held on 13th December 2011, wherein it was decided that

The Chairperson thanked the non-official members for their comments, and also the State Government officials for their comments and clarifications. She further said that she will look into all the comments and views of the members of the committee, and then take an appropriate decision on the agenda item. She, however, remarked that the matter could not be delayed any further.

The proposal was subsequently approved by the Chairperson, Standing Committee of NBWL with conditions. However the Forest Clearance of the project was challenged in the National Green Tribunal. Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Chennai bench in its judgment dated 24-10-2017 in Appeal no. 30 of 2015 (SZ) titled Bimal Gogoi & Anr. vs. Union of India & Ors. directed that

In the absence of any reason but only to reject the majority of the non-official members who happened to be experts in the field....we have no hesitation to hold that the decision of the minister as if it is the decision of the Standing Committee of NBWL, which forms the basis of the granting of FC in this case under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, is not sustainable in law.

The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal has directed the Standing Committee of NBWL to reconsider the issue and pass appropriate orders within six months. Until then, Stages I and II Forest Clearances issued in March 2012 and May 2013 respectively and the consequential order of the State Government allowing diversion of 1415.92 ha forest land for the hydel project, would stand suspended.

Further, the DIGF(WL) stated that in the 46th meeting, it was decided by the Standing Committee that a Committee comprising of Prof R Sukumar, Member NBWL, one representative of WII and one representative of NTCA would visit the site and submit the detailed report to the Ministry within 30 days for further consideration. However, Prof. R. Sukumar informed through e-

mail about his inability to conduct site inspection and requested to nominate another member for the site inspection.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the Director, GEER Foundation, Member NBWL, would replace Prof. R Sukumar in the aforesaid Committee and requested it to complete site inspection and submit a detailed report to the Ministry within 30 days for further consideration.

46.4.1.21 Construction of third railway track including electrification, signaling and telecommunication between Barkhera km 789.430 to Budni km 770.040 passing through Ratapani WLS in Districts Raisen and Sehore

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 268.27 ha (100.54 ha forestland + 4.2 ha non-forestland from Ratapani WLS and 108.42 ha of forestland + 55.11 ha of revenue land from Sehore Forest Division) for the construction of third railway track including electrification, signaling and telecommunication between Barkhera (789.430 km) to Budni (770.040 km). The project would improve the transportation facility in the State.

Further, the DIGF(WL) stated that in the 46th meeting of the Standing Committee, it was decided that a Committee comprising of a non-official member of NBWL, one representative of WII and one representative of NTCA would visit the site and submit the detailed report to the Ministry within 30 days for further consideration. However the Site Inspection Report has not been received. Consequently, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

AGENDA ITEM No. 3

47.3. Court Matters and Policies

47.3.1. Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras dated 27-10-2017 in Writ Petition nos. 26106 to 26108 of 2017 title A. Gopinath vs. Union of India & Ors, Gopinath granite quarry operating near Cauvery wildlife sanctuary

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras and mentioned that the said Court has directed the Secretary, MoEF&CC to consider the application of the petitioner dated 12.01.2016 for seeking Wildlife Clearance on merits and in accordance with law within a period of 8 weeks and intimate decision to the petitioners. He also stated that the granite quarries are located within 10 km deemed ESZ from the boundary of the Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary in Hosur Division Krishnagiri District of Taminlnadu and require the recommendation of the Standing Committee of NBWL as part of Environment Clearance. The online

application of the petitioner seeking Wildlife Clearance from the Standing Committee of NBWL dated 12.01.2016 has been pending at the State level.

Further, the DIGF(WL) stated that this Ministry's letters vide dated 24.11.2017 and 18.12.2017 has requested the State CWLW to furnish his comments in Part IV. However, no response has been received from the State Government. Consequently, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

47.3.2. De-notification of Abubshehar Wildlife Sanctuary, District Sirsa

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee and stated that the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 31st meeting had recommended the de-notification of Abubshehar Wildlife Sanctuary, District Sirsa with the condition that it be notified as a Community Reserve. However the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 13.11.2000 directed that no de-reservation of forest / Sanctuaries / National Parks shall be effected. In the pursuance of the said order, any proposal for diversion of forestland from Sanctuaries & National Parks used to seek final approval from the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

The DIGF(WL) stated that the State Government had filed an Interim Application no. 186 & 187 of 2015 in W.P.(C) 337/1995, which the Hon'ble Supreme Court disposed of vide its order dated 05.10. 2015 and referred the matter again to the Standing Committee of NBWL. As per Section 26 (A) (3) of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, no alteration of the boundaries of a sanctuary shall be made by the State Government except on a recommendation of the National Board for Wildlife.

The said proposal is placed again before the Standing Committee for its kind information.

47.3.3. Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 19-01-2018 in Writ Petition (C) no. 275 of 2015 titled Vidya Athreya & Anr. Vs. Union of India Ors

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the above cited case wherein, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is made respondent no. 1 and the National Board for Wildlife is made respondent no. 21, it has directed this Ministry and NBWL to look into the suggestions of the petitioners. The petition is highlighting the issue of absence of an effective policy and programme to save critically endangered species like Great Indian Bustards, snow leopards, the Himalayan Brown Bear and Indian wolves, which are on the verge of extinction.

The petition has requested the apex court to formulate a policy on protecting wildlife outside Protected Areas (National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves) and reducing human – wildlife conflict and to constitute an expert committee to make recommendations

w.r.t. restoring the population of critically endangered species and for the purpose of ensuring the protection and preservation of wildlife outside Protected Areas.

The Petitioner had handed over a list of suggestions under five heads: (a) *Human-animal conflict*, (b) *Securing of elephant corridors to minimize human - elephant conflict*, (c) *Mitigation measures for reducing animal deaths on roads / highways*, (d) *Animal deaths due to electrocution*, and (e) *Recovery plans for critically endangered Great Indian Bustard (GIB)*.

Further, the DIGF(WL) stated that Hon'ble Supreme Court has asked the Standing Committee of NBWL to consider the suggestions of the petitioner referred in its order dated 19.01.2018.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that a Committee chaired by the ADGF(WL) and comprising of representative of WII, representative of NTCA, two PCCFs of States where human - wildlife conflict is maximum and IGF(WL) as member secretary would consider the suggestions of the petitioner and submit a report to the Ministry within two months for further consideration.

47.3A. Agenda Items Proposed by Dr H S Singh, member NBWL

47.3A1. Monitoring Terms and Conditions Mentioned while Approving Projects

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Committee and stated that the Standing Committee of NBWL considers and recommends the developmental activities / projects inside the Protected Areas along with site specific mitigation measures to safeguard the interest of wildlife. During the field visits by different Committees constituted by the Standing Committee of NBWL, it has been observed that such projects were implemented without implementing some of the terms and conditions. In other words, the interests of wildlife conservation were ignored sometimes intentionally. The conservationists are of the view that the Protected Areas (PAs) have suffered due to sanctioning of the developmental projects inside the PAs in the recent years while the project proponents ignored the conditions mentioned for protection of wildlife while recommending the projects.

Dr. H S Singh, Member, NBWL was of considered view that there is a need to establish a mechanism of monitoring to ensure that the development activities / projects are taken up inside the Protected Areas only after implementing the terms and conditions. In the background of this fact, it is necessary to develop a format of the certificate from the Chief Wildlife Wardens of the States for each project for fulfilling the terms and conditions as mentioned in the approval before implanting the project. It should be mandatory for submitting the certificate for each such project by the State Chief Wildlife Warden in time so that the interests of wildlife are secured fully.

The Member Secretary, NBWL mentioned that in case of diversion of forestland for non-forestry uses and in case of Environmental Clearances a condition is being stipulated that annual compliance report of the compliance of the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the user agency. Further in the green portal of the Ministry software is under development which will help in monitoring the implementation of terms and conditions stipulated in approval / recommendations given under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Environmental (Protection) Act 1986 and Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that in the online of approval / recommendations given under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Environmental (Protection) Act 1986 and Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 a condition should be stipulated that annual compliance report on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the user agency to the State CWLW.

47.3A2. Strengthening the Network of Protected Areas

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee and stated that India has constituted about 4.9 % of the total terrestrial land and inland waters under the network of Protected Area (including MPA) under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 which is far below the Aichi Target of 17 % of the terrestrial land. Some of the states such as Uttar Pradesh (2.4 %), Rajasthan (2.8 %), Jharkhand (2.7 %), West Bengal (3.2 %), Bihar (3.4 %), Madhya Pradesh (3.5 %), Tamil Nadu (4.1 %) and some others have contribution less than the national average to the Network of Projected Area. These States may be requested to achieve the average national target (at least 5 % of their geographical area) under the four categories of Protected Area. *If it is not possible to declare area under National Park or Wildlife Sanctuary, adequate areas should be covered under Conservation Reserve and Community Reserve to achieve the target.*

Dr H S Singh stated that it may not be possible to achieve Aichi target of Protected Area by 2020 in India due to high population but the country should aim to reach at least the half of the target. The Member suggested to create more Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves with the participation of local people in the States / UTs to achieve Aichi target of Protected Area by 2020 in India due to high population but the country should aim to reach at least the half of the target.

After discussions, the Standing Committee recommended that Ministry would issue an advisory to States / UTs to make sincere efforts to declare more Conservation and Community Reserves and progress made in this regard would be reviewed by the Standing Committee periodically.

47.3A3. Creating Network of Marine Protected Areas

The DIGF(WL) requested Dr. H S Singh, Member, NBWL to brief the Standing Committee on the policy item.

Dr H S Singh stated that at present about 0.3 % of EEZ is under Marine Protected Areas (MPA) in India, which is far below the Aichi Target of 10%. Some of the critical marine area within Territorial Water of India can be considered for declaring as sanctuaries whereas a large marine area can be covered under Conservation Reserve. Conservation Reserve does not restrict activities such as fisheries, navigation, activities of Navy and other sustainable industrial development. In fact declaring area of EEZ or Continental Shelf under Conservation Reserve may strengthen sovereign power of the country. The imminent scientists, institutions may be engaged to identify such areas for considering for declaring MPAs.

After discussions, the Standing Committee recommended that the Ministry would issue an advisory to the States / UTs to make sincere efforts to explore possibilities of bringing more marine areas under Conservation Reserves to conserve and protect the marine biodiversity with peoples' participation.

47.3A4. Wildlife Passage Plan with a Proposal of Linear Projects (roads, canal and railway)

Dr. H S Singh, Member, NBWL while briefing the Standing Committee about this agenda mentioned that high speed and multiple lane roads, wide canals and railways lines not only cause deaths of animals however they also block wildlife movement completely thereby fragmenting the habitat. The nature of the linear projects is changing fast, leaving no scope of movement of wildlife from one side to other. In some cases, it is impossible for wild animals and reptiles to cross high speed multiple lane roads or wide canals. Practically, such linear projects fragment habitats totally, blocking genetic flow of the fauna in the nature. Over a period, such projects cause loss or extinction of the wildlife. Any linear proposal for approval by the Standing Committee of NBWL should invariably contain a master plan for passage of the wildlife. Although WII, Dehradun has prepared the guidelines on mitigation measures for linear infrastructure passing through Protected Areas and some of the proposals mention passage plan however these are not adequate or perfect. The project proponent always tries to avoid such components in the plan to minimize expenditure, although the cost of the passage plan is small fraction of the total cost of the project. The size of wildlife passage should be adequate so that wild animal cross the site without fear and hesitation. The society still does not accord importance to wildlife which is against the principle of sustainable development.

In the background of this fact, every such proposal should contain one page passage plan with location of wildlife passages on map, duly examined on the ground and approved by the State Chief Wildlife Warden. The Director, Wildlife Institute of India intimated that the guidelines named

“Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife” provides required modifications in the infrastructure designs to mitigate the impact of the infrastructure on the wildlife.

After discussions, the Standing Committee recommended that in future when user agencies involved in linear infrastructure development should take in to consideration the advisory made in the guidelines of the Wildlife Institute of India while designing the linear infrastructures inside the Protected Areas, notified ESZ area around PAs. Hence linear infrastructure proposals would be accompanied by an animal passage plan, if required, by the project proponent on the basis of these Wildlife Institute of India guidelines and in consultation with the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

47.3B. Agenda Items Proposed by Prof. R Sukumar, member NBWL

47.3B1. Policy Framework on Wildlife-Human Conflicts

The DIGF(WL) stated that Prof R Sukumar, Member of NBWL has proposed a policy agenda wherein he desired to have a deliberation on policy framework on wildlife - human conflicts. It has been mentioned that the conflict has been escalating in recent years due to a complex set of factors including habitat transformation, land use change outside forests, adverse climate events, behavioral ecology of animals, etc. It has been requested that a sub-committee of members which can hold wider consultative meeting for preparing policy document on the framework of wildlife - human conflicts and frame the guidelines to implement Landscape Conservation.

After discussions, the Standing Committee recommended that the Committee chaired by the ADGF(WL) and comprising of representative of WII, representative of NTCA, two PCCFs of States where human - wildlife conflict is maximum and IGF(WL) as the Member Secretary, constituted in agenda item 47.3.3, would also hold wider consultation with different stakeholders and submit a report to the Ministry within two months for further consideration.

47.3B2. Policy Framework on Landscape Scale Conservation

The DIGF(WL) stated that Prof R Sukumar, Member, NBWL has proposed a Policy Agenda wherein he desired to have a deliberation on landscape level conservation. The member has stressed the need to shift from protected area centric approach to landscape based conservation. It has been requested that a sub-committee of members may hold wider consultation with different stakeholders for preparing policy document on landscape scale conservation.

After discussions, the Standing Committee recommended that the Committee chaired by ADGF(WL) and comprising of representative of WII, representative of NTCA, two PCCFs of States where human wildlife conflict is maximum and IGF(WL) as the Member Secretary constituted in Agenda Item 47.3.3 would also hold wider consultation on landscape scale conservation with

different stakeholders and submit a report to the Ministry within two months for further consideration.

47.3C. Policy Item Proposed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

47.3C1. Review of procedure adopted by the State Board for Wildlife

It was briefed the Standing Committee that Section 6 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for constitution of the State Board for Wildlife (SBWL) with the Chief Minister of the State or Administrator of the UT as its chairperson. Section 7 provides that at least two meetings of the board should be held per year. However as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court's directions the proposals for development projects falling within Eco-sensitive Zones of the PAs shall also be referred to the NBWL through SBWL. This has increased the flow of proposals to the SBWL and NBWL. Keeping this fact in mind there is a need to adopt a mechanism which can ensure speedy disposal of the proposals by these boards. Unlike NBWL no provision has been made in the Act to constitute the Standing Committee to assist the SBWL. However, Section 7 (2) of The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 confers powers upon the State Board for Wildlife to regulate its own procedure (including the quorum). Some States have utilized this provision to adopt a mechanism to expedite the disposal of proposals. Further the ADGF(WL) mentioned that the States / UTs may use this provision to constitute the Standing Committee for State Board for Wildlife and other procedure related matters. Some Members were of the view that while utilizing the provision of the Act for expediting the disposal of the work it should be ensured by the State Government that regular meetings of the SBWL are held as per the provision of the Act.

After the discussions, the Standing Committee decided that an advisory may be issued to States / UTs to make use of this statutory provision under Section 7 (2) of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for devising a mechanism which can expedite the disposal of the proposals and while such mechanism is devised it should be ensured that regular meetings of the SBWL, at least at the frequency prescribed in the Act, are held to discuss the outstanding policy issues related to wildlife in the stands. Hon'ble Minister, EF&CC will write to all State Chief Ministers and DGF&SS will write to all the CWLWs in this regard.

47.3C2. Strengthening of existing highways includes the change of surface of roads

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee and mentioned that the Standing Committee in its 28th meeting had constituted a sub-committee chaired by Dr M K Ranjitsinh to frame Guidelines for roads in Protected Areas. Based on the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, Ministry issued Guidelines for roads in Protected Areas vide its letter dated 22.12.2014. In the said Guidelines it was mentioned that for resurfacing and strengthening of existing roads, project proposals

need not be referred to the Standing Committee of NBWL. However, cases of widening of existing roads would need to be placed before the Standing Committee. It is clear that that there exists a dichotomy between two.

After discussions, the Standing Committee was of the view that there appears to be no dichotomy in the guidelines. In case of resurfacing and strengthening the existing roads no additional land of the PA is required and therefore provision is made for not referring the proposals to the Standing Committee of the NBWL. On other hand in case of widening of the existing roads diversion of additional land of PA is involved. Therefore approval of the Standing Committee of NBWL has been made mandatory. However in view of recent developments in evolving of the mitigative measures for linear infrastructures inside PA done by the Wildlife Institute of India there is a need to review these guidelines.

AGENDA ITEM No. 4

47.4.1 Proposals within 10 km from the boundaries of Protected Areas

47.4.1.1 Rehabilitation and up-gradation of NH-12A from Design Ch.191.422 to 242.300 (Chilpi - Kawardha, Section Package I), Kabirdham District

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the change of land use of 4.00 ha of revenue land from the Boramdeo Wildlife Sanctuary for the rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-12A from Chilpi to Kawardha (Cha.191.422 to Cha. 242.300). This project will improve the existing transportation system in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the condition that the Wildlife Mitigation Plan will be prepared and implemented by the CWLW / State Government at the project cost and standard mitigation measures suggested by the by the WII in its document named “*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*” should be adopted by the user agency.

47.4.1.2 Proposal for construction of Ekal - Bambhanka road

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the diversion of 23.40 ha of forestland from the Kutch Desert Sanctuary for the construction of road from Ekal to Bambhanka (Cha. 45/00 to Cha. 64.500 km). This project will improve the existing transportation system in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (4) The User Agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section 9, 17, 27, 29, 30, 31 & 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (5) The User Agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Kutch Desert Sanctuary.
- (6) The User Agency shall not use the area for the proposed work other than the area permitted.
- (7) The User Agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Kutch Desert Sanctuary.
- (8) The User Agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Kutch Desert Sanctuary.
- (9) All the material required for the work shall be prepared outside the sanctuary.
- (10) The work in the Sanctuary will be allowed only in the daytime from 8 AM to 6 PM.
- (11) Approval under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 if required shall be obtained separately for use of forestland.
- (12) The User Agency shall deposit NPV for the use of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates.
- (13) The User Agency shall create a speed breaker at a distance of every 500 m.
- (14) The User Agency shall create underpasses /overpasses at strategic locations in consultation with an as per approval by the Chief Wildlife Warden.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and mitigation measures stipulated by the CWLW with the condition that Wildlife Mitigation Plan will be prepared and implemented by the CWLW / State Government at the project cost and standard mitigation measures suggested by the by the WII in its document named “*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*” should be adopted by the user agency.

47.4.1.3 Proposal for widening of existing Kheroj – Ambaji road and making it four lane road

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the diversion of 12.2407 ha of forestland from the Balaram Ambaji Sanctuary for widening of existing 2-lane road to 4-lane road from Kheroj to Ambaji. This project will improve the existing transportation system in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) The user agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section 9, 17A, 27, 29, 30, 31 and 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (2) The user agency shall not destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Balaram Ambaji Sanctuary.

- (3) The user agency shall not use the area for the proposed work other than the area permitted.
- (4) The user agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Wild Ass Sanctuary.
- (5) The user agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Wild Ass Sanctuary.
- (6) All the materials required for the work shall be prepared outside the sanctuary.
- (7) The work in the Sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 8 AM to 6 PM.
- (8) Approval under Forest Conservation Act 1980, if required shall be obtained separately for use of forestland.
- (9) The user agency shall deposit Net Present Value for the use of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates.
- (10) The user agency shall restore the land in its original form after completion of the work.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and mitigation measures stipulated by the CWLW with the condition that Wildlife Mitigation Plan will be prepared and implemented by the CWLW / State Government at the project cost and standard mitigation measures suggested by the by the WII in its document named “*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*” should be adopted by the user agency.

47.4.1.4 Proposal for change of surface of Gidardi – Bhaniya road

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the diversion of 3.45 ha of forestland from the Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for the upgradation of existing metal road by laying B T road from Gidardi to Bhaniya (Cha. 12/400 km to 14/00 km). This project will improve the existing transportation system in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) The User Agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section-9, 17A, 27, 29, 30, 31 and 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (2) The User Agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Gir Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (3) The User Agency shall not use the area for the proposed work other than the area permitted.
- (4) The User Agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Gir Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (5) The User Agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Gir Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (6) All the materials required for the work shall be prepared outside the sanctuary.
- (7) The work in the Sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 8 AM to 6 PM.

- (8) Approval under Forest Conservation Act, 1980, if required shall be obtained separately for use of forestland.
- (9) The User Agency shall deposit Net Present Value for the use of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates.
- (10) The User Agency shall create a speed breaker at a distance of every 500 m.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and mitigation measures stipulated by the CWLW with the condition that Wildlife Mitigation Plan will be prepared and implemented by the CWLW / State Government at the project cost and standard mitigation measures suggested by the by the WII in its document named “*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*” should be adopted by the user agency.

47.4.1.5 Proposal for change of surface of Sadaddevi – Kalaamba road

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project is for the upgradation of existing metal road by laying B T road from Sadaddevi to Kalaamba of 2.10 km length and 3 m width passing through the Vansada National Park. This project will improve the existing transportation system in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) The User Agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section-9, 17, 27, 29, 30, 31 & 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (2) The User Agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Vansada National Park.
- (3) The User Agency shall not use the area for the proposed work other than the area permitted.
- (4) The User Agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Vansada National Park.
- (5) The User Agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Vansada National Park.
- (6) All the material required for the work shall be prepared outside the National Park.
- (7) The work in the National Park will be allowed only in the daytime from 8 AM to 6 PM.
- (8) Approval under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 if required shall be obtained separately for use of forestland.
- (9) The User Agency shall deposit NPV for the use of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates.
- (10) The User Agency shall create a speed breaker at a distance of every 250 m.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and mitigation measures stipulated by the CWLW with the condition that Wildlife

Mitigation Plan will be prepared and implemented by the CWLW / State Government at the project cost and standard mitigation measures suggested by the by the WII in its document named “*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*” should be adopted by the user agency.

47.4.1.6 Proposal for laying of Bhaniya – Gidardi electric line

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the diversion of 3.71 ha from the Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11 KV transmission line from Gidardi to Bhaniya. The project would provide electricity to the households and for irrigation purpose in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) The User Agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section-9, 17A, 27, 29, 30, 31 and 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (2) The User Agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Gir Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (3) The User Agency shall not use the area for the proposed work other than the area permitted.
- (4) The User Agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Gir Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (5) The User Agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Gir Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (6) All the materials required for the work shall be prepared outside the sanctuary.
- (7) The work in the Sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 8 AM to 6 PM.
- (8) Approval under Forest Conservation Act, 1980, if required shall be obtained separately for use of forestland.
- (9) The User Agency shall deposit Net Present Value for the use of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates.
- (10) The User Agency shall restore the land in its original form after completion of the work.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal for laying 11 KV transmission line of coated aerial bunch cable along with the conditions and mitigation measures imposed by the State CWLW with the condition that Wildlife Mitigation Plan will be prepared and implemented by the CWLW / State Government at the project cost and standard mitigation measures suggested by the by the WII in its document named “*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*” should be adopted by the user agency.

47.4.1.7 Proposal for repair and strengthening of 66 KV Vansda-Waghai transmission line

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project is for the strengthening of existing 66 KV transmission line of 3.043 km from Vansada to Waghai passing through Vansada National Park. The project would provide electricity to the households and for irrigation purpose in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) The User Agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section-9, 17, 27, 29, 30, 31 & 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (2) The User Agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Vansada National Park.
- (3) The User Agency shall not use the area for the proposed work other than the area permitted.
- (4) The User Agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Vansada National Park.
- (5) The User Agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Vansada National Park.
- (6) All the material required for the work shall be prepared outside the National Park.
- (7) The work in the National Park will be allowed only in the daytime from 8 AM to 6 PM.
- (8) Approval under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 if required shall be obtained separately for use of forestland.
- (9) The User Agency shall deposit NPV for the use of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates.
- (10) The User Agency shall restore the land in its original form after completion of the work.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and mitigation measures stipulated by the CWLW with the condition that Wildlife Mitigation Plan will be prepared and implemented by the CWLW / State Government at the project cost and standard mitigation measures suggested by the by the WII in its document named “*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*” should be adopted by the user agency.

47.4.1.8 Proposal for laying of underground natural gas pipeline

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the diversion of 5.675 ha from Wild Ass Sanctuary for underground laying of 35" dia underground natural gas pipeline from Chotila of Surendranagar District to Anjar in Kachchh District. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) The user agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section-9, 17A, 27, 29, 30, 31 & 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

- (2) The user agency shall not destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Wild Ass Sanctuary.
- (3) The user agency shall not use the area for the proposed work other than the area permitted.
- (4) The user agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Wild Ass Sanctuary.
- (5) The user agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Wild Ass Sanctuary.
- (6) All the materials required for the work shall be prepared outside the sanctuary.
- (7) The work in the Sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 8 AM to 6 PM.
- (8) Approval under Forest Conservation Act 1980, if required shall be obtained separately for use of forestland.
- (9) The user agency shall deposit Net Present Value for the use of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates.
- (10) The user agency shall restore the land in its original form after completion of the work.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and mitigation measures stipulated by the CWLW with the condition that Wildlife Mitigation Plan will be prepared and implemented by the CWLW / State Government at the project.

47.4.1.9 Proposal for change of surface of Dhulda – Girmal road

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project is for the strengthening by laying B T surface on existing forest road from Dhulda to Girmal of length 8.80 km and width 3.75 m passing through the Purna Wildlife Sanctuary. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) The User Agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section-9, 17, 27, 29, 30, 31 & 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Acct, 1972.
- (2) The User Agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Purna Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (3) The User Agency shall not use the area for the proposed work other than the area permitted.
- (4) The User Agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Purna Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (5) The User Agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Purna Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (6) All the material required for the work shall be prepared outside the sanctuary.
- (7) The work in the National Park will be allowed only in the daytime from 8 AM to 6 PM.
- (8) Approval under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 if required shall be obtained separately for use of forestland.
- (9) The User Agency shall deposit NPV for the use of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates.

(10) The User Agency shall create a speed breaker at a distance of every 500 m.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and mitigation measures stipulated by the CWLW with the condition that Wildlife Mitigation Plan will be prepared and implemented by the CWLW / State Government at the project cost and standard mitigation measures suggested by the by the WII in its document named “*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*” should be adopted by the user agency in consultation with the CWLW.

47.4.1.10 Laying of ±320 kv HVDC underground power cable from Vadakkancherri to Thrissur

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the diversion of 0.098 ha forestland from the Peechi Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary for underground laying of power cable of 12” diameter of length of 490 m and width of 2 m from Vadakkancherri to Thrissur. The project would provide electricity to the households and for irrigation purpose in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the project proponent would construct rail fence barrier in the stretch that is falling in the Peechi Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and mitigation measures stipulated by the CWLW with the condition that Wildlife Mitigation Plan will be prepared and implemented by the CWLW / State Government at the project cost and standard mitigation measures should be adopted by the user agency in consultation with the CWLW.

47.4.1.11 Construction of 27.5 km double railway line and its electrification in Katni – Singrauli Section of Sanjay Tiger Reserve

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the diversion of 27.5 ha of forestland from the Sanjay Tiger Reserve for the construction of railway line from Katni to Singrauli of length of 27.5 km and width of 10 m (km 1203/5 to km 1231/0). This proposed project would improve the railway connectivity in the State. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) The project proponent shall ensure that minimum vehicular movement is done. Any consignment above 2.5 MT would be routed through railway line and not through road of the reserve.
- (2) No damage should be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by the project proponent.
- (3) During construction, the user agency shall not use noisy machinery.

- (4) The entire electric supply shall be insulated and with cable so as to avoid any electric shock. The electric cables shall be overhead.
- (5) The contracting agency of the project property will strictly follow the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.
- (6) The user agency and / or contractor will not use the area of the sanctuary which is not included in the project for the movement, transpiration and any other purpose of the construction and maintenance of the project.
- (7) The User agency will take utmost care and precaution so that no damage is caused to wildlife.
- (8) 5% of the project cost corresponding to the area falling in the protected area would be paid by the use agency for the purpose of development of Sanjay Tiger Reserve.
- (9) Considering the national interest, permission for construction of only crossing section by laying two additional lines (72 m length + 5.3 m width of either side) shall be allowed on forestland already diverted in favour of railways and handed over to them in 1969.
- (10) No additional forestland should be demanded / diverted for ancillary activities like approach roads, construction of building, etc.
- (11) The entire length of crossing section (720 m) should be suitably fenced at the cost of the project.
- (12) Additional requirement of underpasses assessed and reviewed by team of expert (WII) Dehradun should be provided for the movement of wild animals at the cost of the project. Location and design will be decided in construction with Filed Director of the Tiger Reserve.
- (13) To minimize death of wild animals due to rail hit, the speed of all trains passing through STR area must be restricted to 15 km inside the Sanjay Dubari Tiger Reserve.
- (14) Electronic surveillance (24 X 7) should be installed for monitoring of movement of wild animals over the entire length of railway line passing through the Sanjay Dubari Tiger Reserve at the cost of the project. NTCA will extend necessary guidance for this purpose and their adherence and compliance is mandatory.
- (15) The train frequency / density of the said railway line should not be increased in the interest of wildlife conservation.
- (16) Signages should be installed on both sides of the track to pre-warn the train drivers at identified locations.
- (17) Railways should advise IRCTC / pantry car staff not to throw edible waste on railway track inside Sanjay Dubari Tiger Reserve areas.
- (18) A Wildlife Conservation Awareness Programme for passenger should be launched.
- (19) Periodic workshops for railway personnel should be organized to sensitize them on tiger / wildlife conservation.
- (20) The NPV as per the rates prescribed for the use of the forestland falling within the sanctuary will be deposited in CAMPA Account.

- (21) For Wildlife Conservation Tourist Awareness Programme in collaboration with the Railway Department, a corpus of rupees of 10 lakh is to be created to meet the annual expenses incurred towards above said Programme.
- (22) Sanjay Dubari Tiger Reserve, Sidhi Signages / bill boards will be installed by the Railway Department at Madwas, Beohari and Katni Railway Station.
- (23) Make a provision in project for providing a four wheeler Scorpio vehicle for ensuring patrolling along the railway track.

Further, the DIGF(WL) stated that the NTCA has recommended the proposal with the following mitigation measures:

- (1) Construction of the new railway track should be subject to detailed hydrological, topographical and soil surveys by independent agencies. The project proponent should ensure that no existing drainage is blocked due to the construction.
- (2) The Elephant Task Force Report of Government of India has identified various contributing factors to train hit deaths: ecological (food, water, shelter, vegetation and movement routes), physical (steep embankments and turning), and technical (train speed, frequency and time, unmanaged disposal of edible waste), and lack of awareness among drivers, passengers, and planners (Rangarajan et al.2010). These factors need to be taken into account while implementing the project.
- (3) Considering the conservation significance of the area, the chain link fencing in the stretch of 3 km (2.5 m in height (both sides) at sensitive locations are proposed by the railway authority in this project so as to minimize animal mortality. Also, there are already existing culverts/ bridges along the track for allowing flow of river water to enter inside the forest. The GPS locations of these culverts have been mapped on the Google map which is annexed as Annexure VII. However, the topographic features, maximum animal movement area (s) and the existing drainages must be of prime consideration for locating the structures on the ground. It is recommended that at least 30% of the proposed third track alignment in the stretch of 27.5 km passing through the tiger reserve should be under mitigation measures (proposed here) so as to enable animal crossings and minimize animal mortality.
- (4) The underpasses (in addition to the existing culverts/bridges) should be structured in a manner so that they have heights at least equal to their width, and openings that allow unobstructed view of habitat so as to maximize their use by wildlife at cost of Railways. Since Sanjay Dubri does not have elephant or gaur but there have been certain instances where the wild elephants have come from Chhattisgarh side, a minimum span of 50 m with a height of 7 m and a width of 5-8 m would work for the railway track passing through the areas of the tiger reserve. The 50 m span refers to clear open passageways excluding the support pillars (WII guidelines, 2016).
- (5) The presence of embankments to make the track level, and even ballast (1 or 2 feet) in flat areas makes it difficult for large animals such as tigers to get off the track quickly when a train

approaches. In order to circumvent this, level- crossing type Crosswalk approaches including ramps (Figure 1) may be constructed in place (at an interval of every 2 km) where such animals regularly cross railway tracks at the cost of Railway (WII guidelines, 2016). The identification of locations for these types of crosswalks should be in construction with the tiger reserve management. However, these crosswalks should not be considered as an alternative to the proposed underpasses and they should be created in addition to the above mentioned mitigation structures.

- (6) To prevent large animals from being trapped in railway tracks between steep embankments, their entry into such areas should be discouraged by installing cattle proof barriers of reinforced fences (rail tracks are most suitable for use as fence posts) at locations with the tiger reserve management. This will funnel animal movement through proposed mitigation structures.
- (7) Technology aided surveillance system such as infra- red camera based e-Eye, seismic and wireless sensor based monitoring systems developed by IIT Delhi and WII Dehradun should be implemented for minimizing animal- rail collisions in the track. The sensors should be placed on both sides of the track in the accident prone areas and should emit warning signals when being approached by animals. The NTCA and Madhya Pradesh Forest Department have already applied e-Eye in Ratapani and the same technology should be replicated for this purpose at the cost of Railways. Incidents of train- animal collisions in many areas of the county (like Rajaji TR) have already been minimized by using these technologies.
- (8) Steps should be taken for enhancing the visibility of train drivers along sensitive sections by clearing vegetation, leveling mounds (under supervision of Forest Department) and putting solar- light posts at appropriate places.
- (9) A joint team comprising of watchmen of forest and railway departments (equipped with wireless sets) should patrol critical sections of the track (24 x 7 basis) and warn the train drivers whenever necessary.
- (10) A separate team needs to be engaged for disposing food waste and other garbage from the tracks regularly which otherwise might attract animals to approach the track. Care should be taken in planning water points' creations near the track as this might draw more animal movements near the track.
- (11) Both attacking and exit Speed of the passenger and goods trains (especially at night) inside the forest area should be decided after technical deliberations with the Tiger reserve management/Forest Department.
- (12) Standardized signages should be erected at appropriate places along the track sensitizing the drivers and guards. Regular awareness training programs for loco pilots, guards, caterers and other railway officials should be organized in collaboration with the state Forest Department for sensitizing them about the measures need to be taken for averting accidents.
- (13) A joint patrolling team comprising of Railway Protection Force, tiger reserve management/MP Forest Department and officials from regional centers of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau Should

regularly conduct surprise checking in the trains plying in between Katni to Singrauli passing through wildlife areas.

- (14) Construction work should be done during daytime (6 AM-6 PM) and no night camp of labors and contractor/ user agency officials should be allowed within 3 km from the forest area. User agency should also pay regular and sudden visits to the construction sites for monitoring these.
- (15) The Forest Department and user agency should ensure that the construction period within the stretch of the tiger reserve is kept minimal since construction work continued for a longer duration might completely decimate the wildlife populations in the area. Use of pre-fabricated structures is recommended wherever feasible.
- (16) Light and sound barriers should also be created along the railway as per WII's recommendations (WII guidelines, 2016).
- (17) The NPV amount deposited by the user agency should be used for mitigating already existing railway track (if not done earlier) as per the guidelines prescribed above.
- (18) CWLW, Madhya Pradesh should constitute a monitoring committee comprising of forest officials of Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve, NTCA, WII, Indian Railway and IRCON representatives to supervise the compliance of the conditions laid in this report during various phases of project implementation.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and mitigation measures stipulated by the CWLW and the NTCA with the condition that Wildlife Mitigation Plan will be prepared and implemented by the CWLW / State Government at the project cost and standard mitigation measures suggested by the WII in its document named "*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*" should be adopted by the user agency in consultation with the CWLW.

47.4.1.12 Diversion of 4.922 ha in Warangal rural (4.4031 ha) and Mulugu Forest Divisions (0.409 ha) for JCR Devadula Lift Irrigation Scheme - Package V - Execution of laying of 1700 mm Dia MS pipeline to carry 5 Cumecs discharge from Ramappa Tank near Palampet (V), Venkatapur (M) of Jayashankar District to irrigate 32500 acres in Narsampet and Mulugu Constituencies and feed water to Pakhala lake through Dubbavagu

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the diversion of 4.922 ha (0.409 ha forestland falling in Pakhal WLS, Mulugu Division + 4.153 ha forestland falling in Pakhal WLS, Warangal Division) of forestland from the Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary for underground laying of 1700 mm dia M S pipeline to carry 5 cumecs discharge to irrigate 32500 acres in Narsampet and Mulugu Constituencies. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

A. Mulugu Division:

- (1) User Agency shall supply water to wild animals in the Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary from the proposed pipelines during the dry summer months at the locations indicated by the DFO.
- (2) The User Agency shall clear minimum forest growth and fell of trees while executing the work.
- (3) The works shall be carried out manually without disturbing or damaging flora, fauna or habitat of the area.
- (4) Work shall be carried out from 6 .00 AM to 6.00 PM only.
- (5) The material for carrying out the proposed works shall be kept outside the wildlife sanctuary only. As and when required they should be carried to the site during execution only.
- (6) No labour camp should be established inside the sanctuary during the execution of the work.
- (7) The debris formed due to the execution of the works shall be taken away from the sanctuary on day-to-day basis.
- (8) The User Agency shall construct Masonry pillars to demarcate the proposed project area at every 25 meter interval.
- (9) The User Agency shall provide fund for implementing the Wildlife Mitigation Plan as follows:

S.No.	Activity	Amount (Rupees in Lakh)
1	Developing water source by creation of mini percolation tank 2 Nos (@Rs. 1.00 lakh each duly supported by 2 bore wells which are energized by solar power (@5 lakh each per unit)	12.00
2	Planting of dry evergreen bushy species like <i>Caesalpinia</i> , bonduc, <i>Phyllanthus reticulates</i> , <i>Zizyphus oenoplea</i> , etc. all along the line of 1646.84 m stretch in 2 staggered rows (over the filled up soil of the excavated trench) with 2 x 1 m spacing which will help the small reptiles and birds of Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary with tentative unit costs is 1 lakh per km.	2.00
3	Developing natural grass land over 20 ha areas by uprooting unwanted weeds and showing native grass and legume seeds @ Rs. 0.15 lakh per ha.	3.00
4	Awareness, publicity regarding antiencroachment activities, importance of Wildlife Conservation and ecosystem services.	3.00
Total		20.00

- (10) This amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh meeting the cost of implementing Wildlife Mitigation Plan should be deposited in the BIOSOT Account of Chief Wildlife Warden, Telangana in Andhra Bank, Secretariat Branch, Hyderabad.

B. Warangal Rural Division:

- [1] User Agency shall supply water to wild animals in the Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary from the proposed pipelines during the dry summer months at the locations indicated by the DFO.
- [2] The User Agency shall clear minimum forest growth and fell of trees while executing the work.

- [3] The works shall be carried out manually without disturbing or damaging flora, fauna or habitat of the area.
- [4] Work shall be carried out from 6 .00 AM to 6.00 PM only.
- [5] The material for carrying out the proposed works shall be kept outside the wildlife sanctuary only. As and when required they should be carried to the site during execution only.
- [6] No labour camp should be established inside the sanctuary during the execution of the work.
- [7] The debris formed due to the execution of the works shall be taken away from the sanctuary on day-to-day basis.
- [8] The User Agency shall construct Masonry pillars to demarcate the proposed project area at every 25 meter interval.
- [9] The User Agency shall provide fund for implementing the Wildlife Mitigation Plan as follows:

S.No.	Activity	Amount (Rupees in Lakh)
1	Developing water source by creation of mini percolation tank 2 Nos (@Rs. 1.00 lakh each duly supported by 2 bore wells which are energized by solar power (@5 lakh each per unit)	12.00
2	Planting of dry evergreen bushy species like <i>Caesalpinia</i> , bonduc, <i>Phyllanthus reticulates</i> , <i>Zizyphus oenoplea</i> , etc. all along the line of 12,459.96 m stretch in 2 staggered rows (over the filled up soil of the excavated trench) with 2 x 1 m spacing which will help the small reptiles and birds of Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary with tentative unit costs is 1 lakh per km.	13.00
3	Developing natural grass land over 40 ha areas by uprooting unwanted weeds and showing native grass and legume seeds @ Rs. 0.15 lakh per ha.	6.00
4	Awareness, publicity regarding antiencroachment activities, importance of Wildlife Conservation and ecosystem services.	10.00
5	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure	4.00
Total		45.00

- [10] This amount of Rs. 45.00 lakh meeting the cost of implementing Wildlife Mitigation Plan should be deposited in the BIOSOT Account of Chief Wildlife Warden, Telangana in Andhra Bank, Secretariat Branch, Hyderabad.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW.

47.4.1.13 Diversion of 4.500 ha of forestland from Kedarnath Musk Deer WLS for the construction of Triugnarayan - Toshi motor road

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the diversion of 4.50 ha from the Kedarnath Musk Deer Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of motor road from Triugnarayan to Toshi. This project will improve the existing transportation system in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal and mentioned that the proposed project is of public interest.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and mitigation measures stipulated by the CWLW and with the condition that Wildlife Mitigation Plan will be prepared and implemented by the CWLW / State Government at the project cost and standard mitigation measures suggested by the by the WII in its document named “*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*” should be adopted by the user agency in consultation with the CWLW.

- 47.4.1.14**
- (1) Electrification of Datmer under DDUGY in District Uttarkashi, Block -Mori**
 - (2) Electrification of Nuranu under DDUGY in District Uttarkashi, Block -Mori**
 - (3) Electrification of Hatwari – Estergard under DDUGY in District Uttarkashi, Block - Mori**
 - (4) Electrification of Sewa under DDUGY in District Uttarkashi, Block - Mori**
 - (5) Electrification of Gangar, Pawani and Osla under DDUGY in District Uttarkashi, Block - Mori**

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposals and stated that the proposals involves the cumulative diversion of 6.23 ha of forestland from Govind Pashu Vihar National Park for the electrification of Datmer (of length 1.20 km), Nuranu (of length 2.82 km), from Hatwari - Estergard (of length 2.89 km), Sewa (of length 0.6 km) and from Gangar - Pawani - Osla (of length 1.4 km) under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Scheme. The project would provide electricity to the households and for irrigation purpose in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions and mentioned that the underground laying of electric lines should be explored as an alternative and more viable option than laying overhead wires. This would reduce felling and looping of trees and reduce the risk of accidental fire, electrocution of wildlife and possible future damage to the cables from falling branches and other reasons. The State CWLW requested the Standing Committee for an overhead laying of cable on tubular steel pole with 1 meter corridor.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and mitigation measures stipulated by the CWLW with the condition that Wildlife Mitigation Plan will be prepared and implemented by the CWLW / State Government at the project cost and standard mitigation measures suggested by the by the WII in its document named “*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*” should be adopted by the user agency in consultation with the CWLW.

47.4.2 Proposals for taking up activities within 10 km from the boundaries of Protected Areas

- 47.4.2.1**
- (1) Proposal for use of 4.50 ha land for mining activity within 10 km ESZ of Kutch Desert Sanctuary (6.06 km away from the boundary)**
 - (2) Proposal for use of 4.50 ha land for mining activity within 10 km ESZ of Kutch Desert Sanctuary (6.17 km away from the boundary)**
 - (3) Proposal for use of 2.32 ha land for mining activity within 10 km ESZ of Kutch Desert Sanctuary (6.36 km away from the boundary)**
 - (4) Proposal for use of 4.50 ha land for mining activity within 10 km ESZ of Kutch Desert Sanctuary (5.99 km away from the boundary)**

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the projects involve the mining of limestone on private revenue land of 4.5 ha, 4.5 ha, 2.32 ha and 4.5 ha respectively of Ratadiya village and are situated at the distances of 6.06 km, 6.17 km, 6.36 km, and 5.99 km respectively away from the boundary of Kutch Desert Sanctuary. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) The User Agency shall not destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Kutch Desert Sanctuary.
- (2) The User Agency shall not take up any activity/dumping material/construction/filling of land in any manner which obstructs the natural flow of water.
- (3) The User Agency shall make permanent arrangement so that no polluted water enters sanctuary or any solid/liquid waste enters sanctuary area.
- (4) The User Agency will have to create 10 m wide green belt around mining area.
- (5) The User Agency shall prepare closure plan and ensure that the mining area is brought back to its original form on completion of mining activity.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the aforesaid four proposals along with the conditions and mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW and if required Wildlife Mitigation Plan will be prepared and implemented by the CWLW / State Government at the project cost.

47.4.2.2 Proposal for increasing capacity 1.25 to 3.00 MTPA of Bodali Daldali Bauxite Mines in Kawardha District located within 10 km of the Phen wildlife sanctuary

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves increasing capacity of bauxite mine from 1.25 to 3.00 MTPA in Kawardha District located within 8.5 km of the Phen Wildlife Sanctuary (part of Kanha Tiger Reserve). He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the project proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.

The DIGF(WL) also stated that the NTCA has recommended the proposal with the following mitigation measures:

- (1) The mining operations shall not be permissible in the mining lease area of the entire Mundadar Village and Van Pahad Chhattan area, which is Van Nistar land of Mundadar Village & this area, may be acquired by the Forest Department for maintaining it for wildlife conservation purposes.
- (2) However, the mining Company can increase their capacity of production in other areas e.g. Rabda and Kesharmarda village with following conditions:
- (3) Since tiger corridor is on the Northern side of the mining lease area, development activities associated with mining should not be allowed towards Northern end of mining lease area.
- (4) The NPV amount deposited by the user agency should be used to manage and restore the weak links of the Kanha- Achanakmar Tiger reserve corridor.
- (5) No bio resources should be used from the neighbouring forests.
- (6) Laboures should strictly be prohibited from hunting. The mining company should be held responsible if poaching is reported by its labourer and personnel & necessary legal action shall be taken as per the provisions.
- (7) No labour settlements should be allowed in the forest.
- (8) No transportation or other infrastructure should be permitted to transverse the delineated Kanha- Achanakmar corridor.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW and the NTCA with the condition that the Wildlife Mitigation Plan will be prepared and implemented by the CWLW / State Government at the project cost.

47.4.2.3 Construction of Jetty along the west bank of Mattancherry Channel in Fort Kochi for Indian Coast Guard

The DIGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the construction of Jetty along the west bank of Mattancherry Channel in the Kochi Fort for Indian Coast Guard located at 3.3 km away from boundary of Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary. He added that the proposal requires the recommendation of Standing Committee as part of Environment Clearance. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1	Shri Harsh Vardhan Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change	Chairman
2	Shri C K. Mishra, Secretary, MoEF&CC	Member
3	Shri Siddhanta Das, DGF&SS, MoEF&CC	Member
4	Shri Manmohan Singh Negi, ADGF(WL), MoEF&CC	Member Secretary
5	Dr V B Mathur, Director, WII, Dehradun	Member
6	Dr H S Singh, Member, NBWL	Member
7	Shri R D Kamboj, Member, NBWL	Member
8	Shri Debabrata Swain, ADGF, Member Secretary, NTCA	Invitee
9	Shri Nishant Verma, DIGF, NTCA	Invitee
10	Shri S S Bajaj, APCCF(WL), Chhattisgarh	Invitee
11	Shri G V Reddy, APCCF & CWLW, Rajasthan	Invitee
12	Shri D V S Khati, PCCF&CWLW, Uttarakhand	Invitee
13	Shri V Saibaba, DFO, Andhra Pradesh	Invitee
14	Shri S P Vashishth, DIGF(WL), MoEF&CC	Invitee
15	Dr Pasupala Ravi, Scientist (WL), MoEF&CC	Invitee

ANNEXURE 48.2.6

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for stone mining lease area 4 ha (private land) in Khasra No.357 village Ghoora, Tehsil-Rajnagar, distt.-Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh. The mining area is 6.67 km away from Panna Tiger Reserve.
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Panna Tiger Reserve
3	File No.	6-114/2016 WL
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh
5	Whether proposal is sub judice	Not sub judice
6	Area of the protected area	Panna Tiger Reserve core area-576.13 sq km & Buffer area-1021.97 sq km.
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/Denotification	Nil, the mining area is 6.67 km away from Panna Tiger Reserve.
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Nil
8	Name of the applicant agency	Khajuraho Stones (India) Pvt. Ltd.
9	Total number of tree to be felled	No clearing of vegetation is required.
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 18 th April 2016.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal for stone mining lease area 4 ha (private land) in Khasra No.357 village Ghoora, Tehsil-Rajnagar, distt.-Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh. The mining area is 6.67 km away from Panna Tiger Reserve.
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	The species found in the Panna Tiger Reserve are Tiger, Leopard, Chital, Chinkara, Sambhar and Sloth bear etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the condition that project proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.
15	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

1	Name of the Proposal	Construction of third railway track including electrification, signaling and telecommunication between Barkhera km 789.430 to Budni km 770.040 passing through Ratapati WLS in Districts Raisen and Sehore
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-186/2017/WL
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	907.712 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	268.27 ha (100.54 ha forestland + 4.2 ha non-forestland from Ratapani WLS and 108.42 ha, revenue land 55.11 ha from Sehore Forest Division)
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	60.34 ha for various development projects
8	Name of the applicant agency	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd., Bhopal
9	Total number of tree to be felled	Cutting of 38595 trees in 268.27 ha
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposals in its 15 th meeting held on 10.07.2017.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Construction of electrified 3 rd railway line between Barkhera (excluding) km 789.430 – Budni (excluding) km 770.040 (total length of 27 km) project on Bhopal – Itarsi route of Bhopal Division of West Central Railway in the State of Madhya Pradesh. <i>The project work for the extension of existing 2-line railway track to 3-line (BG) in Section Barkhera – Budni on Bhopal – Itarsi route of Bhopal division of West Central railway in Ratapani Wildlife Sanctaury is in progress.</i> The alignment is designed to be very close to existing DN line and is mostly within the railway land. The area required for the project is partly from Ratapani WLS and its buffer area. the 2-lien railway track already in existence and being used by Indian railway department. Construction of 3 rd railway track (BG) including electrification, signaling and telecommunication Barkhera to Budni in Ratapani WLS forestland 100.54 ha, revenue land 42.ha, total of 104.74 ha involving felling of 25388 trees and within 10 km radius from the boundary of WLS area of Sehore Forest Division forestland of 108.42 ha, revenue land 55.11 ha, total of 163.53 ha is required Bhopal – Itarsi is a very important Section of Indian railway in Central India and the construction of 3-line is extremely essential for overall growth of the country from sustaining existing level of traffic demand. The proposed railway track forms an important link between north and south India.
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary is home to tiger, leopard, spotted deer, barking deer, four-horned antelope, blue bull, wild boar, Indian gazelle, sloth bear, jackal, wild dog, hyena, porcupine, hanuman langur, etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The State CWLW has recommended the proposal imposing following condition: As per the recommendation of State Wildlife Board, the railways will construct underpasses, over passes and chain-linked fences in the portion passing through the sanctuary for safe movement of wildlife and provide automatic hooters on the sanctuary side to prevent their accident death. Suitable warning signs for train drivers will be placed informing them that they are passing through a wildlife area and 20 km speed limit will be followed in the designated sensitive area.

15	Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
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	Name of the Proposal	Permission for the construction of National Highway (NH-3) bypass road in Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary, Ghatigaon, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh		
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary		
3	File No.	6-118/2013 WL		
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh		
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice		
6	Area of the protected area	512 Sq .km		
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/Denotification	Forest land : 15.516 ha Revenue land : 3.558 ha Total : 19.074 ha		
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Railway line Gwalior to Shivpuri	135.121	1994
		Sank-Swarna Rekha Canal	39.75	1990
		Total	174.871	
8	Name of the applicant agency	Special Area Development Authority (SADA), Gwalior		
9	Total number of tree to be felled	The proposal indicates that no clearing of vegetation is required within the sanctuary		
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes		
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 04.01.2018		
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The proposal requires the diversion of 19.074 ha of sanctuary land for the construction of NH-3 bypass road from Bhitholi to Gokulpur in the plain terrain of Son Bird Sanctuary of length of 6.34 km for smooth flow of traffic through Gwalior town.		
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary is home to great Indian bustard, cheetal, black buck, wild boar, bear, etc.		
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.		
15	Comments of Ministry	<i>User Agency has submitted revised proposal on the advice of WII.</i> The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.		