

**49th MEETING OF
THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILDLIFE
13th JUNE 2018**



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
INDIRA PARYAVARAN BHAVAN, JOR BAGH ROAD
JOR BAGH, NEW DELHI 110 003**

INDEX

S.No.	AGENDA ITEMS	Pg No.
1	AGENDA No. 1 Confirmation of the Minutes of 48 th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 27 th March 2018	3
2	AGENDA No. 2 Action Taken Report on the recommendations of 48 th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 27 th March 2018	4 -7
3	AGENDA No. 3 Policy Items	8 - 10
4	AGENDA No. 4 Proposals falling within the Protected Areas Proposals falling within 10 km distance from the boundaries of Protected Areas	13 - 27 28 - 68
5	AGENDA No. 5 Any other item with the permission of the Chair	69
	ANNEXURES Minutes of 48 th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 27 th March 2018 ANNEXURES	70 – 114 115-145

AGENDA FOR 49th MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILDLIFE

AGENDA ITEM NO. 1

49.1. Confirmation of the minutes of 48th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 27th March 2018

The minutes of the 48th meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife were circulated on 18th April 2018. Copy of the minutes is placed at **ANNEXURE 49.1.1**. However representations have been received from the user agencies on the following proposals:

43.1.19 Realignment of area of the buffer area of Indravati Tiger Reserve, Chhattisgarh

Proposal was considered and recommended to denotify buffer area of 1383.134 sq.km with Bhairamgarh Wildlife Sanctuary in it by the Standing Committee in its 46th meeting held on 8th December 2017 (**Fact Sheet placed at ANNEXURE 49.1.2**).

However letter dated 20.04.2018 from Govt. of Chhattisgarh and letter dated 25th April 2018 from NTCA have been received to replace the word **de-notify** by **notify**.

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

46.4.4.21 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

Standing Committee in its 48th meeting held on 27th March 2017 considered and recommended proposal with the conditions and mitigation measure imposed by CWLW, NTCA and Site Inspection Committee (**Fact Sheet placed at ANNEXURE 49.1.3**).

However the representation dated 19th April 2018 was received from the user agency to waive off the conditions of (1) train speed of 20 km per hour, and (2) 30 m width of under passes and over passes, imposed by the CWLW.

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

AGENDA ITEM NO. 2

49.2. Action taken on the decisions of 48th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 27th March 2018

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.</p> <p>Proposal was considered in 46th, 47th and 48th meetings of Standing Committee.</p> <p>Letter was sent on 4th January 2108 and 8th February 2018 to the State Government to forward the proposal.</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.</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. Committee visited the project site on 25th - 28th February 2018.</p>	Hydropower

		<p><i>Standing Committee in its 48th meeting held on 27th March 2018 decided that WII would carry out hydrology / ecology study and submit the report in three months for further consideration.</i></p> <p><i>Site Inspection Report is awaited.</i></p>	
3	<p>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>	<p>Online proposal for the mining of granite quarry has been pending with the State Government since 12th January 2016.</p> <p>Proposal was considered in 46th, 47th 48th meetings of Standing Committee.</p> <p>Letter was sent on 4th January 2108 and 8th February 2018 to the State Government to forward the proposal.</p> <p><i>Response is still awaited from the State Government.</i></p>	Mining
4	<p>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>	<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</p> <p><i>In this regard meeting was held on 13th March 2018.</i></p> <p><i>Committee has furnished the report (ANNEXURE 49.2.1).</i></p>	Policy
5	<p>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>	<p>Proposal was considered by the Standing Committee of NBWL in 39th, 40th and 41st meetings (<i>Fact Sheet placed at ANNEXURE 49.2.2</i>).</p> <p>NTCA and WII have rejected the proposal on the ground that the mining site located within the proposed landscape management (<i>catchment area of Ken Betua Project</i>) of Panna</p>	Mining

		<p>Tiger Reserve.</p> <p><i>Secretary, MoEF&CC received representation on 30th October 2017 to reconsider the proposal.</i></p> <p><i>Proposal was considered in 48th meeting of Standing Committee held on 27th March 2018 and decided that NTCA and WII would verify the location and furnish the report to the Ministry within one month for further consideration.</i></p> <p><i>Site Inspection Report is awaited.</i></p>	
6	<p>48.5.4 Diversion of 595.64 ha of forestland in Karwar, Yellapura and Dharwad Division for the construction of New Broad Gauge Railway line of Hubballi - Ankola</p>	<p>Proposal was considered by the Standing Committee in its 47th meeting held on 25th January 2018 (<i>Fact Sheet placed at ANNEXURE 49.2.3</i>).</p> <p><i>Site Inspection Committee has not recommend the proposal on the following grounds that</i></p> <p>(1) the proposed railway line from Hubballi to Ankola passes through very forest cover and cuts across the Western Ghats, which are a biodiversity hotspot and a world heritage site. It also fragments the old migration path of India elephants.</p> <p>(2) out of the 6 tiger occupied landscapes of India, currently the Western Ghats landscape possesses best habitat connectivity and contiguity.</p> <p><i>Standing Committee in its 48th meeting held on 27th March 2018 decided that a committee comprising of one representative of WII, one representative of NTCA and one person from the Wildlife Division would visit the site and submit the report to the Ministry within 30 days for further consideration.</i></p> <p><i>Site Inspection Report is awaited.</i></p>	Railway
7	<p>48.3.1 Request for consideration of recognizing Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) as the Nodal Agency for Bird Ringing and as Training Partner of</p>	<p>Proposal was considered and decided by the Standing Committee in its 48th meeting held on 27th March 2018 to seek inputs from States and Institutes</p>	Nodal Agency

	MoEF&CC for the Bird Ringing	<p>before taking a final decision on the matter.</p> <p>In this regard, letter dated 1st May 2018 was issued to all the States / UTs.</p> <p>Till date 7 States agreed to recognize BNHS as Nodal Agency (<i>ANNEXURE 49.2.4</i>).</p>	
--	------------------------------	--	--

AGENDA ITEM NO. 3

45.3.2. Delegation of powers to the State Government for sanctioning proposal regarding drinking water pipeline in Protected Areas by the Chief Wildlife Warden

Policy matter was considered by the Standing Committee in its 45th and 46th meetings.

The Standing Committee delegated its powers for sanctioning proposals on laying of drinking water pipeline and optical fiber cables (OFC) along the Right of Way (RoW) of the roads inside the National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves or any other Protected Area notified under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to the State Board for Wildlife (SBWL).

An advisory vide dated 13th February 2018 was issued to all the States / UTs for sanctioning proposals on laying of OFC and drinking water pipeline.

However, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh requested to delegate powers for sanctioning proposals on laying of drinking water pipeline and optical fiber cables to the CWLWs.

49.3.1. Inclusion of species under Recovery Programme for Critically Endangered Species

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme – ‘Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats’ with a view to provide for conservation interventions in the field and is an umbrella scheme catering to management of wildlife across the whole spectrum. The scheme has three components:

- (a) Support to Protected Areas (National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves)
- (b) Protection of Wildlife outside the Protected Areas
- (c) Recovery Programmes for Critically Endangered Species

The component ‘Recovery Programmes for Critically Endangered Species’ is for undertaking the recovery of critically endangered species in the country. Presently, the following species are being taken up under this component: Snow Leopard, Bustard (including Floricans), Dolphin, Hangul, Nilgiri Tahr, Marine Turtles, Dugongs, Edible Nest Swiftlet, Asian Wild Buffalo, Nicobar Megapode, Manipur Brow-antlered Deer, Vultures, Malabar Civet, Indian Rhinoceros, Asiatic Lion, Swamp Deer and Jerdon’s Courser.

Further, there is a provision in the scheme that the Director, Wildlife Preservation, Government of India with the approval of the Standing Committee of the NBWL can initiate other recovery programmes or wind up an ongoing programme. In view of this, the Wildlife Division, MoEFCC proposes inclusion of the following species for taking up recovery programme:

1. **Northern River Terrapin (*Batur baska*):** This is a species of riverine turtles found in the rivers of Eastern India. The IUCN has classified the species as **Critically Endangered**. The species has been exploited for illegal trade across the Indian borders, especially for its meat and carapace. The species is listed in the Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby according it the highest degree of protection. The species is also listed in Appendix I of the CITES. The West Bengal Forest Department has initiated a hatchery and captive breeding project at Sajnekhali in Sundarbans Tiger Reserve. During the meeting of the Chief Wildlife Wardens of the East and North East Region held on 4th April 2018, the Chief Wildlife Warden, West Bengal had suggested for inclusion of *Batagur baska* under the list of species for taking up focused recovery programme.
2. **Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*):** This is a wild cat found in the Himalayan foothills. It is a solitary and nocturnal animal and is threatened due to habitat loss, poaching for their skin and also for live pet trade. The IUCN has categorized the species as ‘Vulnerable’ and indicates a

‘declining trend in its population, as per its Red List assessment of 2016. The Clouded leopard is listed in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and in Appendix I of CITES.

During the meeting of the Chief Wildlife Wardens of the East and North East Region held on 4th April 2018, the Chief Wildlife Wardens of Meghalaya, Mizoram and West Bengal had suggested for inclusion of Clouded Leopard under the list of species for taking up focused recovery programme.

- 3. Arabian Sea Humpback Whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*):** The Humpback Whale is a cosmopolitan species found in all of the major oceans. International studies on the whales have indicated that the species migrates from the Oman coast through the Arabian sea, along the Indian coasts till the Sri Lankan coast. The studies also indicate that only very few individuals are available in the Arabian Sea. Accidental entanglement in fishing gears, ship strikes, seismic exploration, are the principal threats to the species documented. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 lists all Cetaceans in Schedule-I and thereby according them highest degree of protection from hunting. The species is also listed in Appendix –I of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS).

During the 12th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species, held during October 2017, a proposal for taking up concerted Action for Arabian Sea Humpback whales was recommended. India had also supported this resolution. India being a Party to the International Whaling Commission, also is committed to the protection of Whales and its habitats in the Indian waters.

- 4. Red Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*):** Red Panda is closely associated with montane forests with dense bamboo-thicket understorey. The species is found in India in the states of Sikkim, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh. Red Panda is taken for various purposes including wild meat, medicine, pelts and pets. The major threats are habitat loss and fragmentation; habitat degradation; and physical threats. The species is listed in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby according them the highest degree of protection. The species is listed in Appendix –I of the CITES. The IUCN has categorized Red Panda as ‘Endangered’ and as per their Red List assessment of 2015, the population trend of the species has been indicated a ‘decreasing’.

During the meeting of the Chief Wildlife Wardens of the East and North East Region held on 4th April 2018, the Chief Wildlife Wardens of Sikkim and West Bengal had suggested for inclusion of Red Panda under the list of species for taking up focused recovery programme.

Standing Committee may like to consider inclusion of above species under the IDWH Scheme of the Ministry.

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	6-1/2018 WL	Upgradation of black topping of 10 km forest road- Kundasthan (on State Highway) to Bhimbandh in Bhimbandh WLS
2	Bihar	6-144/2011 WL	Proposal for black topping of the forest road between Akbarpur and Adhaura village in the already existing alignment inside the Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Madhya Pradesh	6-14/2018 WL	Proposal for the upgradation of existing 6.5 km Nirawali – Mohana road to Dudapura via Jadidrai road in Son Bird Sanctuary, Ghatigaon, District Gwalior
4	Madhya Pradesh	6-15/2018 WL	Construction of 1.7 km road from A B road to Girwai via Tilli Factory road in Son Bird Sanctuary
5	Maharashtra	6-78/2108 WL	Proposal of 403 MLD Surya Regional Water Supply Scheme to supply drinking water to Western Sub-region of Mumbai Metropolitan Region, Districts Palghar and Thane
6	Tamil Nadu	6-34/2018 WL	Proposal for laying of Ramanthapuram to Tuticorin underground natural gas pipeline passing through the default 10 km of ESZ Sakkarakottai Bird Sanctuary, Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary, Melasekvanoor - Keelasekvanoor Bird Sanctuary and Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park
7	Telangana	6-269/2017 WL	Diversion of 3.1346 ha of forestland falling in Nellikal RF of WLM Nagarjuna Sagar Division for laying of pipeline / jack well / pump house, etc., for Nellikal Irrigation Scheme
8	Odisha	6-90/2018 WL	Proposal for the diversion of 10.617 ha of forestland including 9.197 ha within Chandaka – Dampara Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of 200 feet wide Master Plan Road over a length of 1.930 km from Utkal Care Health Hospital to Rail Vihar

(1)

1	Name of the Proposal	Upgradation of black topping of 10 km forest road-Kundasthan (on State Highway) to Bhimbandh in Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-1/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Bihar
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not Sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	682 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	NIL
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ draft notified / finally notified, if any	Notified dated 09.01.2017. ESZ extends from 200 m to 4.0 km
9	Name of the applicant agency	Rural Works Department, Munger
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 State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 5 th meeting held on 08.01.2018.	
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency Proposal is for the black topping of the existing forest road from Kundasthan (on State Highway) to Bhimbandh. This road is selected due to its important in connecting the interior area of the sanctuary and the remote tribal villages with the State Highway. This is very important as the present mud road is non-motorable in monsoon and also susceptible to high risk of landmine blasts by the left wing extremists in the forest area. This project is of much need for the safe movement of forest patrol vehicle and police / para military forces for anti naxal operations. This road would provide connectivity to the villagers and help in the medical emergency, easy reach to schools and colleges.	
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary is home to tiger, leopard, wild bear, rabbit, hanuman, monkey, sahil, bear, cheetal, barking deer, van murgi, nilgai, python, newala, goh, hyena, jungle cat, fishing cat, leopard cat, rare hispid hare, Indian gray mongoose, small Indian mongooses, large Indian civet, small Indian civets, Bengal fox, golden jackal, sloth bear, Chinese pangolin, Indian pangolins, hog badger, Chinese ferret badgers, particolored flying squirrel, etc.	
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden The proposed project is recommended subject to the following conditions: (1) The upgrades back topped road shall remain in the custody and control of Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctaury authorities of Munger Forest Division of the department of environment & Forest, Bihar and shall not be transferred to other departments, although the road upgradation with back topping may be executed and subsequent maintenance done by the Govt. Rural engineering Dept. / Organizations or Road Construction Department. (2) The existing width of the road shall not be increased and the existing carriageway shall not be expanded, except where necessary for safety of vehicles on the curves, slope sections and approaches to the culvert / bridges, etc. (3) The alignment of the road shall not be altered, unless the same leads to reduction in use of forestland without sustentative habitat degradation. (4) Appropriate and adequate arrangements for regulations, restrictions, checking , monitoring and surveillance of vehicular traffic to safeguard against wildlife and forest offences and also to mitigate the adverse impacts on the wildlife and their habitats shall be provided and enforces by the Munger Forest Division in consultation with the Chief Wildlife warden, Bihar. To fulfill this condition the upgradation and surveillance facilities and signage, etc and any infrastructure and support utilities like check post and watch tower required there for shall be provided. (5) The road facility being improved under this permission shall not entail grounds for conservation of the roads into highway linkage for expansion of road connectivity and vehicular traffic over the	

	<p>larger surrounding region, and upgraded road shall be prudently used for local transport utility only. Any such proposal shall be dealt with on its own merit.</p> <p>(6) The appropriate precautionary and mitigation measures shall be ensured during the construction period and subsequent maintenance works to mitigate adverse impacts for wildlife and their habitats in the area in consultation with the Chief Wildlife warden.</p>
16	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(2)

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for black topping of the forest road between Akbarpur and Adhaura village in the already existing alignment inside the Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-144/2011 WL
4	Name of the State	Bihar
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	51824.022 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	33.09 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	98.197 ha was diverted for construction of Durgavati reservoir in 2011
8		Notified on 08.01.2015. ESZ extend from 0.0 km to 459.12 km
9	Name of the applicant agency	Department of Tourism, Govt. of Bihar
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 has recommended the proposal in its 7 th meeting held on 20.04.2011.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for the black topping of the existing forest road from Akbarpur to Adhaura village in the already existing alignment inside the Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary. This road is selected due to its important in connecting the interior area of the sanctuary and the remote tribal villages with the State Highway. This is very important as the present mud road is non-motorable in monsoon and also susceptible to high risk of landmine blasts by the left wing extremists in the forest area. This project is of much need for the safe movement of forest patrol vehicle and police / para military forces for anti naxal operations. This road would provide connectivity to the villagers and help in the medical emergency, easy reach to schools and colleges.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary is the habitat of Bengal tiger, leopard, Indian boar, sloth bear, sambar deer, chital, four-horned antelope, nilgai, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The upgraded road (black-topping or strengthen by other means / technology suitable from security and safety angle in LWE context) shall remain in the custody and control of Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary authorities to Rohtas Forest Division and Kaimur Forest Division of the department of Environment & forest, Bihar and shall not be transferred to other department. (2) The existing width of the road in the sanctuary forests shall not be increased and the existing carriageway shall not be expanded except where necessary for safety of vehicles on the slopes in hilly sections and sharp curves. (3) The alignment of the road shall not be altered unless the same leads to reduction in use of forestland without substantive habitat degradation. (4) Appropriate and adequate arrangements for regulations, restrictions, checking, monitoring and surveillance of the vehicular traffic to safeguard against wildlife and forest offences and also to mitigate the adverse impacts on the wildlife and their habitats shall be provided and enforced by the Rohtas Forest Division and Kaimur Forest Division in consultation with the CWLW, Bihar. To fulfill this condition the upgradation project shall include the necessary components of infrastructure and support utilities like check posts, watch towers, IT enabled

	<p>monitoring and surveillance facilities, signages, etc.</p> <p>(5) The road facility being improve under this permission shall not entail grounds for conversion of the road to highway linkage for expansion of road connectivity and vehicular traffic over the larger surrounding region. To ensure this condition, regulations and restrictions as deemed appropriate may be imposed by Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary authorities of Rohtas Forest Division and Kaimur Forest Division in consultation with CWLW, Bihar.</p> <p>(6) The appropriate precautionary and mitigation measures shall be ensured during the construction phase to mitigate adverse impacts for wildlife and their habitats in the area in consultation with CWLW, Biahah.</p>
	<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 the upgradation of existing 6.5 km Nirawali – Mohana road to Dudapura via Jadidrai road in Son Bird Sanctuary, Ghatigaon, District Gwalior		
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary		
3	File No.	6-14/2018 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	NIL		
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Name of project	Area diverted	Year of diversion
		Railway line Gwalior to Shivpuri	135.121	1994
		Sank-Swarna Rekha Canal	39.75	1990
		Total	174.871	
8	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	NIL ESZ proposal has not been received from the State Govt.		
9	Name of the applicant agency	PWD Division, Gwalior		
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 State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 04.01.2018.			
13.	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency Proposal is for the up-gradation of existing forest road of length 6.5 km Nirawali – Mohana road to Dudapura via Jadidrai road in Son Bird Sanctuary. Proposed road is necessary to provide connectivity to the villages situated in the interior place of the PA. This road will also be used for wildlife patrolling by forest staff.			
14.	Rare and endangered species found in the area Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary is home to great Indian bustard, cheetal, chinkara, black buck, wild-boar, etc.			
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with adequate safeguards and all the construction material will be brought from outside the sanctuary.			
16	Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.			

(4)

1	Name of the Proposal	Construction of 1.7 km road from A B road to Girwai via Tilli Factory road in Sonchiriya Wildlife Sanctuary		
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary		
3	File No.	6-15/2018 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	Revenue land : 1.105 ha		
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Name of project	Area diverted	Year of diversion
		Railway line Gwalior to Shivpuri	135.121	1994
		Sank-Swarna Rekha Canal	39.75	1990
		Total	174.871	
8	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	NIL ESZ proposal has not been received from the State Govt.		
9	Name of the applicant agency	PWD Division, Gwalior		
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 State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 04.01.2018.			
13.	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency Proposal is for the construction of 1.7 km road from A B road to Girwai via Tilli Factory road requires the diversion of 1.105 ha of revenue land from the Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary. It was mentioned in the proposal that there are no alternative routes for the construction of proposed road.			
14.	Rare and endangered species found in the area Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary is home to great Indian bustard, cheetal, chinkara, black buck, wild-boar, etc.			
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with adequate safeguards and all the construction material will be brought from outside the sanctuary.			
16	Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.			

(5)

1	Name of the proposal	Proposal of 403 MLD Surya Regional Water Supply Scheme to supply drinking water to Western Sub-region of Mumbai Metropolitan Region, Districts Palghar and Thane
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Sanjay Gandhi National Park Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-78/2018 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. Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary : 95.24 sq. km.
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	Forestland : 15.694 ha Non-forestland : 13.325 ha Total : 28.930 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	98.432 ha diverted for various development projects
8	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	1. Sanjay Gandhi National Park : Notified ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi National Park Notified dated 05.12.2016, ESZ extending from 100 meters to 4.0 km from the boundary. Project is passing through the ESZ. Construction activities are permitted as per the Notification. <u>As per notification project activity falls under regulated activity.</u> 2. Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary : Not notified ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny.
9	Name of the applicant agency	MMRDA, Mumbai
10	Total number of tree to be felled	1505 Nos
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 3 rd meeting held on 31.01.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> MMRDA has decided to take up water resources development projects and 403 MLD water supply systems to meet the growing demand of drinking water in the western sub-region of MMR (27 villages). The projects include water supply scheme to bring water from Surya source owned by the Irrigation Department of Govt. of Maharashtra situated at 54 km beyond the boundary of western sub-regions of MMR. This is 403 MLD water supply project through underground pipeline from Village Kawdas weir of Surya Dam of MBMC, VVCMC and 27 villages outside VVCMC. The project is aimed at enhancing the existing water supply of drinking water of western sub-region of MMR. <p>Part of the project area is located within ROW of NH-8 and part of the project area is located with notified ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi National Park and deemed ESZ of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary. About 4.435 km length of underground tunnel is proposed to pass through Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary. There are two Water Balancing Reservoirs each at Kashid Kopar Village (deemed ESZ of Tungareshwar WLS) and other is located at Chene Village (ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi National Park).</p>

	<u>Pipeline require 8.0 m (= 314.96 inch) width of trench for laying 2.2 m (= 86.61 inch) diameter pipe outside the PA and 1.89 m (74.41 inch) diameter of pipeline inside the PA.</u>
14	<p>Rare and endangered species found in the area</p> <p>Sanjay Gandhi National Park is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common palm civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, etc.</p> <p>Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common pal civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, wild boar, langur, bonnet, rhesus macaque, black-naped hare, etc.</p>
15	<p>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</p> <p>CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The impact of the project on the biodiversity needs to be assessed first along with mitigation measures for wildlife. (2) The possible impact of underground tunneling for pipeline of such massive portion on the forest and underground aquifers of Tungareshwar wildlife Sanctuary and notified ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Borivali must first be assessed and evaluated by one of the reputed institutions by using scientific knowledge and available technical data. (3) Proper scientific sealing and back filling of bore holes shall be undertaken. (4) The pipeline path 8.0 m width area which will be freed from trees will be managed and maintained as a meadow by MMRDA every year. No weed growth be allowed in the area (responsibility of MMRDA). (5) At any time not more than 5 people will be working at Chene Master Balancing Reservoir, unauthorized people will not go to the Master Balancing Reservoir area without the permission of the National Park authorities. The Staff working at Master Balancing Reservoir area will inform the PA Manager regarding poaching, fire and other incidents to control room once it is noticed. The Same principle will be used at Master Balancing reservoir of Kashid Kopar. (6) Water will be provided to wild animals and to the Forest Department free of cost to fill waterholes during summer season from both the Master Balancing reservoirs of Chene and Kashid Kopar. And water will be provided to maintain the meadows in the summer season in and around Master Balancing Reservoir of Chene village. (7) No muck will be left in the Sanctuary area after digging the tunnel. It will be taken away from the sanctuary and it is suggested to fill the quarries of Sanjay Gandhi National Park Division to prevent wildlife accidents in the quarries as suggested by the Chief Conservator of Forests and Director, Sanjay Gandhi National Park. (8) It is suggested to construct 17 water Harvesting structures in Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary in the Nala beds wherever site suitability is there to retain water till May end for wildlife particularly in the eastern side of the Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary. (9) Norms of notice, air, and water pollution to be strictly followed. Adoption of measures for reducing noise, dust and water pollution. (10) Minimum lights will be used at Master Balancing Reservoir offices in the night time to minimize light disturbance to wildlife. (11) It is suggested to add 3978.5 ha reserve forest for the expansion of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary as it being an inviolate area. (12) Future distribution pipeline to corporations were not included in the proposal. They will be submitted as a separate proposal, may require forestland both for Mira Bhayandar and Vasai – Virar Corporation. (13) Necessary permissions of other departments and their conditions and orders of Hon'ble High Court, Mumbai regarding Sanjay Gandhi national Park be strictly implemented.

	<p>(14) A wall will be constructed along the NH-8 in Tungareswar Wildlife Sanctuary on both sides of road to prevent road accidents of wildlife while crossing the NH-8 and to direct wildlife to use the underpasses (by cleaning the bridges) and constructing a overpass in compartment number 1096 for the safe passage of wild animals and also similarly wall will be constructed near Chandra Pada (Kohli Sy. No.48), Chincholi, Rajawali Villages on the highway boundary. This will act as a corridor connectivity of the sanctuary which is separated by NH-8.</p> <p>(15) The said project being in vicinity of area classified in CRZ-1, wide variety of avi-faunal diversity is observed; hence adoption of measures for conservations of habitat of the avi-fauna found in the region shall be desirable.</p> <p>(16) As decided in the 8th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20th February 2014 that the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% of the total cost of the project for carrying out the activities of protection and conservation of Tungareswar Wildlife Sanctuary. This condition may also be considered by the SBWL for this project.</p>
16	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(6)

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for laying of Ramanthapuram to Tuticorin underground natural gas pipeline passing through the default 10 km of ESZ Sakkarakottai Bird Sanctuary, Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary, Melasekvanoor - Keelasekvanoor Bird Sanctuary and Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park	
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Sakkarakottai Bird Sanctuary Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary Melasekvanoor Keelasekvanoor Bird Sanctuary Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park	
3	File No.	6-34/2018 WL	
4	Name of the State	Tamil Nadu	
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice	
6	Area of the protected area	Sakkarakottai Bird Sanctuary : 2.309 sq.km Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary : 0.4763 sq.km Melasekvanoor Keelasekvanoor Bird Sanctuary : 5.9308 sq.km Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park : 560.0 sq.km	
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / Denotification	Sakkarakottai Bird Sanctuary	16.34 ha
		Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary	2.98 ha
		Melasekvanoor Keelasekvanoor Bird Sanctuary	11.91 ha
		Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park	14.68 ha
		Total PA area	46.0 ha
		Non-PA : 153.0 ha	
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL	
8	Status of ESZ draft notified / finally notified, if any	Not notified ESZ proposal have been received and are under scrutiny	
9	Name of the applicant agency	ONGC, Govt of India, Southern Region, Chennai	
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 State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 23.01.2018		
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency The proposed project of laying the gas pipeline is totally a land based activity wherein it involves digging of trenches of depth of 2 m and laying of pipes 918 inch dia carbon steel pipes of length 161 km so as to supply LNG to the beneficiaries of Tuticorin and Ramantahpuram. The alignment of gas pipeline involves lands of various categories like patta lands, agricultural fields, government lands, poramboke lands, streams, river beds, roads, railways, etc. The layout of the gas pipeline falls far away from the protected areas.		
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area Sakkarakottai Bird Sanctuary, Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary and Melasekvanoor Keelasekvanoor Bird Sanctuary are home to migratory birds namely Egret, Little Cormorant, Asian Openbill Stork, Oriental White Ibis, Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Black-crowned Night Heron, Painted Stork, Glossy Ibis, Purple Moorhen, Common Moorhen, Common Coot, Red-wattled Lapwing, Northern Shoveller, Little Stint, etc. Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park is home to Dugong (a vulnerable marine mammal), Indo-Pacific		

	bottlenose dolphin, Finless porpoise, Spinner dolphin, Common dolphin, Risso's dolphin, Melon-headed whale, Dwarf sperm whale, Sperm whale, Minke whale, Bryde's whale, Sei whale, and critically endangered species including Humpback whale, Fin whale, Blue whale, Endangered Green turtles, vulnerable Olive Ridley turtles, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.
16	Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(7)

1	Name of the proposal	Diversion of 3.1346 ha of forestland falling in Nellikal RF of WLM Nagarjuna Sagar Division for laying of pipeline / jack well / pump house, etc., for Nellikal Irrigation Scheme			
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve			
3	File No.	6-269/2017 WL			
4	Name of the State	Telangana			
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice			
6	Area of the protected area	41597.99 ha			
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	3.1346 ha			
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Erection of 400 kv transmission : 0.76 ha in 1983			
		Construction of Talipond dam : 20.0 ha in 2006			
		Total area : 20.76 ha			
8	Name of the applicant agency	TSIDC Division, Miryalaguda			
9	Total number of tree to be felled	It is mentioned that the barest minimum			
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 5 th meeting held on 19.12.2017.				
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency The proposed project will facilitate irrigation of 4174 acres of dry agriculture land in Nellikal and surrounding villages to benefit 1254 families belonging to the schedule tribe and schedule cast communities.				
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve is home to bengal tiger, Indian leopard, sloth bear, dhole, Indian pangolin, chital, sambar deer, chevrotain, blackbuck, chinkara, 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 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	Quality	Rate	Amount (Lakh)
	1	Construction of 2 percolation tanks for harvesting and retaining rain water for the benefit of wildlife	2 Nos	2.50	5.0
	2	Drilling of two bore wells with solar powered pumping system	2 Nos	6.0	5.0
	3	Developing natural grass land over 10 ha area in the vicinity of the proposed project	10 ha	0.50	5.0
	4	Installing informative and regulatory sign boards on the highway	6 Nos	0.50	5.0
	5	Construction of saucer pits around the bore wells to provide water for the wildlife during peak summer	20 Nos	0.25	5.0
		Total			30.0
	(2) The User Agency shall provide water from the pipeline passing through the wildlife area for filling up the percolation tanks and saucer pits.				
	(3) The 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 out from 6 am to 6 pm.				
	(6) The material for carrying out the proposed works shall be kept outside the wildlife sanctuary as and when required they should be carried to the site during execution only.				

	<p>(7) No labour camp should be established inside the wildlife sanctuary during the execution of the work.</p> <p>(8) The debris formed due to the execution of the works shall be taken away from the wildlife sanctuary on day to day basis.</p> <p>(9) The User Agency shall construct masonry pillars to demonstrate the proposed project area at every 25 m interval.</p>
15	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>NTCA recommended the proposal with the following mitigation measures:</p> <p>Mitigation measures (Construction phase)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Due to the rocky nature of sub soil in the proposed diversion area, the project authorities may have to use controlled blasting for construction of Jackwell cum pumphouse and for laying of pipe line. The project authorities should ensure that qualified experts are involved in controlled blasting and it will be carried out without causing noise pollution. 2. Works like digging of trench for laying water distribution pipes from Jackwell to Pressure Main and Gravity Main should be done in short stretches and covered so that the trench will not be obstructing free movement of wildlife. 3. Activities like controlled blasting, excavation etc may generate large amount of debris. The project authorities will ensure that there will be no dumping of such debris inside the tiger reserve, suitable arrangements have to be made for transporting debris outside the tiger reserve. 4. For pumping of water and other activities there is requirement of electricity. The project authorities propose to install a power transmission line along the alignment of water pipeline/approach road. As there are possibilities of such electric lines being used by poachers for electrocution of wild animals, the project proponents should lay underground electricity cable inside the tiger reserve. 5. All the construction works and project related activities should be carried out between 9 AM-5 PM only. Under no circumstances work should be carried out in the night. 6. The labour camps should be setup outside the tiger reserve and it will be the responsibility of project proponents to ensure that the labours engaged for construction activities will not cause any damage to the tiger reserve habitat through firewood collection, or set fire to the forest or get involved in poaching of wild animals of tiger reserve. 7. As the proposed project is located inside the tiger reserve, the project proponents will take all possible measures to ensure that there is no noise pollution in the area due to project related activities. Heavy machinery like earth movers etc. use should not be used at the project site. 8. All the personnel associated with project should enter project site with prior permission from tiger reserve authorities. Further, the entire work should be supervised by forester/Forest guard of beat concerned on a daily basis, at regular intervals the overall progress of project work should be monitored by Field Director, ATR to ensure that project authorities are complying with rules and regulations. 9. The project proponents will abide by all the other terms & conditions prescribed by Chief Wildlife Warden, Telangana and Field Director, Amrabad Tiger Reserve (ATR). <p>Mitigation measures (post-construction phase)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project authorities will ensure the daily operation of Jackwell cum Pump house will not cause sound pollution by taking appropriate measures. 2. As the project is situated inside the core area, the movement of staff/vehicles should be kept to bare minimum so that the wildlife habitat is not disturbed. 3. Permanent staff quarter should not be setup inside the tiger reserve. An anti-poaching camp should be constructed within the vicinity of project area for patrolling and monitoring. 4. The lighting system installed project site (intake well, Jackwell cum pump house etc.) should not

	<p>cause unwanted glare and cause ‘Ecological Light Pollution’ inside the tiger reserve. The light pollution which affects the natural ecological systems has been termed as ‘Ecological Light Pollution (ELP)’ and is known to cause changes to natural light regimes of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. The following mitigation measures are suggested for controlling ELP inside the project site inside Amrabad Tiger Reserve.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Install lights only where required by selecting locations wisely. Use motion sensors to turn lights on and off as and when required. These measures will reduce light pollution while improving security. The lights should be shielded so that no light is focused downward where it is required. To achieve these full cut-off fixtures available in the market may be used. The lamp and fixture selected should be energy efficient as it saves energy and controls pollution. The LED and metal halide light fixtures are known to have blue light in large amount in their spectrum. This blue light causes more brightening of night sky than other colors. The project proponents should ensure that the light fixtures used by them will not emit more of blue light. <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
--	--

1	Name of the proposal	Proposal for the diversion of 10.617 ha of forestland including 9.197 ha within Chandaka – Dampara Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of 200 feet wide Master Plan Road over a length of 1.930 km from Utkal Care Health Hospital to Rail Vihar
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Chandaka – Dampara Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-90/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Odisha
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	193.39 sq. km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	10.617 ha
7(b)	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	Notified on 09.09.2016 ESZ extends from 500 m to 7.34 km.
8	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	4.31 ha diverted for the water supply to IIT, NISER, INFOCITY in 2018
9	Name of the applicant agency	R&B Division, Bhubaneswar
10	Total number of tree to be felled	Barest minimum
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 3 rd meeting held on 30.05.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Project requires the diversion of 10.617 ha of forestland including 9.197 ha within Chandaka – Dampara Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of 200 feet wide Master Plan Road over a length of 1.930 km from Utkal Care Health Hospital to Rail Vihar. Proposed road is an alternative to heavy congested traffic and prevent accidents on Jayadev Vihar – Nandankanan road, a part of improving road network in Bhubaneswar.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Chandaka – Dampara Wildlife Sanctuary is home to elephant, hanuman langur, macaque, three deer (spotted deer, barking deer, mouse deer), wild pig, porcupine, hare panther, sloth bear, hyena, wolf, fox, jackal, mongoose(common, small, ruddy), civets (small, palm), tree shrew, Pangolins, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) Construction of RCC wall of specification 8 feet height with concertina fencing 2 feet is essential all along the road passing through the sanctuary by the user agency before demolition of Elephant Proof stone wall guard concertina fencing to prevent stray of elephants, wild pig & other animals to Bhubaneswar city and loss of life and property of the inhabitants due to Human-Wildlife interface. (2) The existing 10 ft Murrum patrolling path over 1.930 km is coming along the proposed alignment of the new road. Alternate patrolling path need to be constructed to ensure unhindered patrolling for protection of wildlife and their habitat. (3) Two fly over bridges need to be constructed at elephant crossing points i.e. one at Jagannathprasad on Kalinga studio Chhak –Chandaka road and another at Kujimahar on Baranga-Pitapalli road to facilitate safe passage for elephants. (4) Additional plantation of fruit bearing & fodder species will be taken up in Bharatpur Reserved Forest and Jagannathprasad proposed Reserved Forest in open area at the project cost. (5) The existing deep bore well, pump house and drip irrigation facility done under MCL – CSR

	<p>Afforestation Scheme during 2017-18 is coming within the alignment of proposed new road. The same facilities need to be provided by the User Agency for watering of the plantation.</p> <p>(6) The user agency and other concerned agencies need to take proactive measures to prevent light & noise pollution so as not to cause any disturbance to wildlife. To ensure the same, a green belt plantation along both sides of the road would be taken up.</p> <p>(7) Site Specific Wildlife Conservation Plan is required to be prepared incorporating the aforementioned interventions for implementation at the project cost after approval by the Competent Authority.</p>
16	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

49.4.2 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	Maharashtra	6-71/2018 WL	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes by M/s. Reliable Housing India Pvt. Ltd. at Village Achole Ta. Vasai, Dist. Palghar. Sy. No. 153-B, 154 (pt.)
2		6-72/2018 WL	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial construction project by M/s. Rashmi Ameya Developers Housing and Estate Realtors Pvt. Ltd. at Village Gokhivare, Ta. Vasai, Dist. Palghar Sy. No.62 H. No.1 & 7, Sy. No 63 & others Sy. Nos
3		6-74/2018 WL	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes by M/s. Ameya Townhome Private Limited at Village Sandor, Ta. Vasai, Dist. Palghar Sy.No.230 H.No. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8; Sy. No.231 H.No.1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 & 9; Sy.No.235 H.No.1/2, 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11/1&11/2 and Sy.No 236-H.No. 1,2,3,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,17,18,19,20,21,22,23-part, 24, 25A, 25B, 27,28 & 29
4		6-75/2018 WL	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes M/s. Navkar Estate & Home Private Limited in Village Juchandra Ta. Vasai, Dist. Palghar Sy.No.332/1, 2,3,4, 6A,6 B,7,B,333/1,2,335/ 1,2, 336/2, 3 C, 3 D, 3 F, & 351/1,2
5		6-76/2018 WL	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes by M/s. Shree Tirupati Developers at Village Manpada Ta. & Dist. Thane, Sy. No.59A/2E, 59A/2F & 59A/3A, Borivali
6		6-77/2018 WL	Proposal for construction of residential cum commercial complexes at Village Temghar Sy.No.128/3,129/1,129/2 and Bhadwad Sy.No.40/1P,40/2/2,40/3/2,40/4, 40/5, 40/6, 40/7,40/8,40/9,40/10,40/11,40/12,40/13/1P,40/13/2,42,43/1,43/2,43/3,44 /1P,44/2P,44/2/P,44/3/1,44/3/2,44/4,44/5,44/6,45/1,45/2P,45/3P, 45/4,45/5,45/6,45/7,45/8,45/9,45/12,58/6,58/7/1,58/7/2,58/8,58/9,58/11,58/12,58/13,58/1,58/16,58/17,58/18,58/19,58/20,58/21,58/22,83/3,83/4,83/6, 83/7,83/9,84/1 on plot bearing at Ta. Bhiwandi, Dist. Thane by M/s. Prakhhyat Dwellings LLP
7		6-80/2018 WL	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes in the Eco- Sensitive Zone of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park and deemed Eco- Sensitive Zone of the Tungreshwar Wildlife Sanctuary (TWLS) at plot bearing S. No. 51/26, 69/13 of Village: Mire and S.No.76/1/2 of Village Mahajanwadi, Taluka & Dist: Thane, Maharashtra by Sanghvi Premises Pvt. Ltd.
8		6-81/2018 WL	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes in the Eco- Sensitive Zone of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park and deemed Eco- Sensitive Zone of the

			Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary (TWLS) at Village: Vadavali-Survey Nos. 21/1, 21/3, 21/4, 21/5, 21/6, 21/7, 21/8A, 21/8B and Village: Owale- Old Survey Nos. (New Survey Nos.) 107/8 (72/8), 112/1, (71/1), 113/1 (66/1), 113/2 (66/2), 113/4), (66/4), 113/6 to 19 (66/6 to 19), 113/21 to 23 (66/21 to 23), 114/1 & 2 (65/1&2), 120/1 (45/1) in Taluka & District: Thane, Maharashtra by Unnathi Associates
9		6-82/2018 WL	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes on plot bearing Old S.No. 98/1A, 1B, New S.No.98/3, and New S.No. 100/11/1,2 & 4 Bhayandarpada, Ghodbunder road, Thane by M/s. Puranik Builders Pvt. Ltd.
10		6-83/2018 WL	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes is situated on plot bearing Survey No.67(111)/1, 67(111)/2, 67(111)/3, 67(111)/4, 67(111)/5, 67(111)/6, 67(111)/7, 109(70)/1, 109(70)/2,71(112)/3,71(112)/4, 71(112)/5, 72(107)/4, 72(107)/6B, 110/1, 68(110)/3 of Village- Owale, Ghodbunder road, Thane by Sai Pusho Enterprises (PRARAMBH V)
11		6-84/2018 WL	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes on plot bearing S.No73 (108)1, 73(108)/2, 73 (108) /3, 73(108)/4, 73(108)/5, 73(108)/6, 73/(108)7, 73(108)/8 of Village- Owale, Ghodbunder road, Thane by Sai Pushp Enterprises (PRARAMBH V)
12		6-85/2018 WL	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes on plot bearing S.No.21/11A, 21/9, 22/5, 22/1, 23/2/1, 23/3/1, 23/4 at Village- Vadavli, Ghodbunder road, Thane by Sai Pushp Enterprises (PRARAMBH V)
13		6-21/2018 WL	ONGC-Ramananthapuram exploratory drilling of 22 wells onshore
14	Tamil Nadu	6-32/2018 WL	1. Proposal for rough stone quarry S.F.No.314(Part 1) over an area of 3.00 ha situated in Tuppuganapalii village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District by G Perumal Rough Stone Quarry
		6-33/2018 WL	2. Proposal for rough stone quarry S.F.No.316(Part 1) over an area of 2.89 ha situated in Daravendram village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by AVS Tech Building Solutions
		6-36/2018 WL	3. Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 2.70 ha situated in Daravendram village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by K M Gopalaiah
		6-41/2018 WL	4. Proposal for granite quarry located in patta land S.F.No.1114/2, 114/3(P),1114/4, 110/2A(P), 116/1(P), over an area of 3.635 ha situated in Irudukottai village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Multi Colour Granite Quarry
		6-42/2018 WL	5. Proposal for granite quarry B2 category located in patta land S.F.No.1753/A(P) & 1753/2 over an area of 1.705 ha situated in Sandanapalli village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Surya Mining Agencies

		6-43/2018 WL	6. Proposal for multi-colour granite S.No.511/A over an area of 2.115 ha situated in Karandapalli village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Surya Mining Agencies
		6-44/2018 WL	7. Proposal for multi granite over an area of 1.00 ha of patta land falling in S.No.623/1(P) & 623/2(P) situated in Agalakottai village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Loganathan
		6-49/2018 WL	8. Proposal for block granite over an area of 1.215 ha falling in S.No.322/1(Part) situated in Agalakottai village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited
		6-50/2018 WL	9. Proposal for block granite over an area at of 1.075 ha falling in S.No.511/1 situated in Agalakottai village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Karnataka State N M granites Private Limited
		6-52/2018 WL	10. Proposal for establishment of multi-colour granite at S.No.1158/8, 1158/9, 1160/3A, 1164/4, 1161/2 (Part), 1161/3(Part), 1161/4a (Part), 1161/5 (Part) & 1166/5(Part) over an area at of 3.125 ha falling in situated in Irudhukottai village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Jayaprakash Multi-colored Granite Quarry
		6-53/2018 WL	11. Proposal for extraction of rough stone quarry S.No.629(Part I) over an area of 4.0 ha situated in Nagamangalam village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Amrish Rough Stones
		6-54/2018 WL	12. Proposal for extraction of rough stone quarry S.No.629(Part II) over an area of 4.0 ha situated in Nagamangalam village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Amrish Rough Stones
		6-57/2018 WL	13. Proposal for establishment of grey granite over an area of 3.365 ha in S.No.1202/1C, 1202/1D, 1203/1 & 1203/4 Nagamangalam village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Krishna Grey Granites
		6-58/2018 WL	14. Proposal for block granite over an area of 1.9 ha falling in S.No.802/3B1, 803/1, 803/2, 804/3, 805/1(Part), 805/2, 831/2(Part) situated in Irudhukottai village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Seven Hills Granites
		6-60/2018 WL	15. Proposal for extraction of rough stone quarry over an area of 1.915 ha, S.No.1257/1 situated in Nagamangalam village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Dinesh Polavarapu
		6-61/2018 WL	16. Proposal for granite quarry located in patta land S.F.No.59/2B, 59/3A (Part), 59/3B, 60/2A & 60/3A over an area of 3.445 ha situated in Karandapalli village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Surya Mining Services
15		6-35/2018 WL	Proposal for capacity enhancement of resin manufacturing from 100 TPM to 1700 TPM at S.F.No. 176B/4, 1818, 182/1,182/2, 183/3. 186/1B, 186/2, 187/1A, 187/2, 187/1B, 187/2B, 187/3B,

			187/1C at Chinna Odulapuram, Village, Dummidipondi Taluk, Thiruvur District by Century Ply Boards (India) Limited
16	Tamil Nadu	6-38/2018 WL	1. Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 1.785 ha of S.No.794/3 located at Padmanagamangalam village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by K. Kathirkamaraj
		6-39/2018 WL	2. Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 1.790 ha of S.No.794/1 located at Padmanagamangalam village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by K. Kathirkamaraj
		6-48/2018 WL	3. Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 4.91 ha located at Srimulakarai village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by Taraparani Enterprises and Realty Private Ltd
		6-51/2018 WL	4. Proposal for establishment of new blue metal quarry over an area of 4.91 ha of S.No.717 (Part) and 725 (Part) located at Padmanagamangalam village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by Shri Venkateswara Construction Materials and Industries
		6-56/2018 WL	5. Proposal for establishment of rough stone quarry over an area of 1.84 ha of S.No.739/1 located at Padmanagamangalam village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by Raja Jeba Doss
17		6-40/2018 WL	Proposal for development of Industrial Estate in Krishnagiri District by GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Ltd located at 0.58 km from the North Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary
18		6-45/2018 WL	1. Proposal for rough stone mine and gravel quarry over an area of 1.505 ha of S.No.19/4 located at Thuyam Poondurai village, Erode Taluk, Erode District by T. Subramani
		6-46/2018 WL	2. Proposal for rough stone mine and gravel quarry over an area of 4.720 ha of S.No.118/2,3, 19/1,1 & 19/3 located at Mugasai Anumanpalli village and Attavanai Anumanpalli village, Erode Taluk, Erode District by K. Thangamuthu
		6-47/2018 WL	3. Proposal for rough stone mine and gravel quarry over an area of 0.905 ha of S.No.19/4 located at Attavanai Anumanpalli village, Erode Taluk, Erode District by T. Ashok Kumar
19		6-55/2018 WL	Proposal for setup a cement grinding unit of 1.5 MTPA capacity with packing unit at Survey No. 412 and 413 of Melamaruthur Village, Orttapidaram Taluk, Tuticorn District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Modern Building Materials Private Ltd.
20		6-59/2019 WL	Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 0.46 ha of private land in S.No.442/2A1 situated in Villukuri village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by M/s. Annai Veilankannis Foundation
21	Rajasthan	6-23/2018 WL	Expansion of Industrial Area Kuber located in Ranpur village, Tehsil Ladpura of Kota District

(1)

1	Name of the proposal	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes by M/s. Reliable Housing India Pvt. Ltd. at Village Achole Ta. Vasai, Dist. Palghar. Sy. No. 153-B, 154 (pt.)
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-71/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	85.7 sq. km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	NIL Project is located outside of PA
7(b)	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	Not notified ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny Project site is located at 4.40 km away from the proposed ESZ
8	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	98.432 ha
9	Name of the applicant agency	M/s. Reliable Housing India Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
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	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 3 rd meeting held on 31.01.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposed project is of mixed land use with major focus on providing mass housing for middle income and low income groups in the development node of the Municipal Corporation area. The project shall have 2 residential buildings with shops. The development shall comprise of 506 Nos of residential units and 186 Nos of shops and offices. The extent of slums would decrease leading to more open spaces. The proposed project is located at 5.70 km away from the boundary of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and 4.40 km away from the boundary of deemed ESZ.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common pal civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, wild boar, langur, bonnet, rhesus macaque, black-naped hare, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) Natural growing trees existing on the project site Wad (<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>), Pimpal, Mango, Karanj and other fruit bearing trees shall be retained or transplanted in the project area sufficient number of native tree species seeding shall be planted in the project area.. (2) The project is recommended on the condition that excavated material at the time of construction will not be thrown in sea, bay of sea and natural drainage or creek. (3) As decided in the 8 th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20.02.2014 that the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% of the total cost (i.e., Rs. 97.0 crores) of the project. This condition may also be considered by the SBWL for this project
16	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(2)

1	Name of the proposal	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial construction project by M/s. Rashmi Ameya Developers Housing and Estate Realtors Pvt. Ltd. at Village Gokhivare, Ta. Vasai, Dist. Palghar Sy. No.62 H. No.1 & 7, Sy. No 63 & others Sy. Nos
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-72/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	85.7 sq. km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	NIL Project is located outside of PA and 2.0 km away from the proposed ESZ
7(b)	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	Not notified ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny
8	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
9	Name of the applicant agency	M/s. Rashmi Ameya Developers Housing and Estate Realtors Pvt. Ltd., Nalsopara East, Mumbai
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 State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 3 rd meeting held on 31.01.2018.	
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency Proposed project is of mixed land use with major focus on providing mass housing for middle income and low income groups in the development node of the Municipal Corporation area of VVMC. The project shall have 20 residential buildings with shops comprising 5218 Nos of residential units and 58 Nos of shops The proposed project is located at 2.0 km away from the boundary of Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary and 2.00 km away from the boundary of deemed ESZ.	
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common pal civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, wild boar, langur, bonnet, rhesus macaque, black-naped hare, etc.	
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) In the deemed ESZ, the project authority shall put signages mentioning the prohibition on uses of horns. (2) Adequate number of underpasses for the animals shall be provided in the forest area in consultation with the forest Department and Wildlife Wing. (3) As decided in the 8 th meeting of wildlife held on 20 th February 2014 the project proponent shall deposit 2% of the total cost of the project for wildlife conservation measures in Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary and adjoining forests.	
16	Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.	

(3)

1	Name of the proposal	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes by M/s. Ameya Townhome Private Limited at Village Sandor, Ta. Vasai, Dist. Palghar Sy.No.230 H.No.1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8; Sy. No.231 H.No.1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, & 9; Sy.No.235 H.No.1/2, 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11/1&11/2 and Sy.No 236-H.No. 1,2,3,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,17,18,19,20,21,22,23-part, 24, 25A, 25B,27,28 & 29
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-74/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	85.7 sq. km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	NIL Project is located outside of PA
7(b)	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny. Project site is located at 5.75 km away from the proposed ESZ
8	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
9	Name of the applicant agency	M/s. Ameya Townhome Private Limited, Mumbai
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	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 3 rd meeting held on 31.01.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposed project is of mixed land use with major focus on providing mass housing for middle income and low income groups in the development node of the Municipal Corporation area of BNCCMC. The extent of slums would decrease leading to more open spaces. The proposed project is located at 6.00 km away from the boundary of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and 5.75 km away from the boundary of deemed ESZ.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common pal civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, wild boar, langur, bonnet, rhesus macaque, black-naped hare, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The proponent shall comply the conditions laid by MoEF for environmental clearance. (2) Natural growing trees existing on the project site Wad (<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>), Pimpal, Mango, Karanj and other fruit bearing trees shall be retained. (3) The project is recommended on the condition that excavated material at the time of construction will not be thrown in sea, bay of sea and natural drainage or creek. (4) As decided in the 8 th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20.02.2014 that the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% of the total cost (i.e., Rs. 225.0 crores) of the project. This condition may also be considered by the SBWL for this project

16	Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
----	--

(4)

1	Name of the proposal	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes M/s. Navkar Estate & Home Private Limited in Village Juchandra Ta. Vasai, Dist. Palghar Sy.No.332/1,2,3,4,6A,6 B,7,B,333/1,2,335/ 1,2, 336/2, 3 C, 3 D, 3 F, & 351/1,2
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-75/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	85.7 sq. km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	NIL Project is located outside of PA
7(b)	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	Not notified ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny. Project site is located at 1.25 km away from the proposed ESZ. ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi National Park Notified dated 05.12.2016, ESZ extending from 100 meters to 4.0 km from the boundary. Project site is located in the ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi NP at 35 m away from the boundary. Construction activities are permitted as per the Notification.
8	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	98.432 ha
9	Name of the applicant agency	M/s. Navkar Estate & Home Private Limited, Mumbai
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 State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 3 rd meeting held on 31.01.2018.	
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency Proposed project is of mixed land use with major focus on providing mass housing for middle income and low income groups in the development node of the Municipal Corporation area. The project shall have 13 residential buildings in 2 wings each (32 wings) of 44.10 m height with 1734 Nos of residential units and 102 Nos of shops. The extent of slums would decrease leading to more open spaces. The proposed project is located at 1.50 km away from the boundary of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and 1.25 km away from the boundary of deemed ESZ.	
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common pal civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, wild boar, langur, bonnet, rhesus macaque, black-naped hare, etc.	
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) Natural growing trees existing on the project site Wad (<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>), Pimpal, Mango, Karanj and other fruit bearing trees shall be retained or transplanted in the project area sufficient number of native tree species seeding shall be planted in the project area.. (2) The project is recommended on the condition that excavated material at the time of construction will	

	<p>not be thrown in sea, bay of sea and natural drainage or creek.</p> <p>(3) As decided in the 8th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20.02.2014 that the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% of the total cost (i.e., Rs. 301.04 crores) of the project for carrying out the activities for production and conservation of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary. This condition may also be considered by the SBWL for this project</p>
16	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(5)

1	Name of the proposal	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes by M/s. Shree Tirupati Developers at Village Manpada Ta. & Dist. Thane, Sy. No.59A/2E, 59A/2F & 59A/3A, Borivali
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-76/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	85.7 sq. km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	NIL Project is located outside of PA
7(b)	Status of ESZ draft notified / finally notified, if any	Not notified. ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny. Project is located at 5.40 km away from the proposed ESZ. The ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi National Park Notified dated 05.12.2016, ESZ extending from 100 meters to 4.0 km from the boundary. Construction activities are permitted as per the Notification.
8	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	98.432 ha
9	Name of the applicant agency	M/s. Shree Tirupati Developers, Mumbai
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	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 3 rd meeting held on 31.01.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposed project is of mixed land use with major focus on providing mass housing for middle income and low income groups in the development node of the Municipal Corporation area. The project shall have 2 residential buildings with shops. The development shall comprise of 506 Nos of residential units and 186 Nos of shops and offices. The extent of slums would decrease leading to more open spaces. The proposed project is located at 7.0 km away from the boundary of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and 5.40 km away from the boundary of deemed ESZ.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common pal civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, wild boar, langur, bonnet, rhesus macaque, black-naped hare, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) Natural growing trees existing on the project site Wad (<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>), Pimpal, Mango, Karanj and other fruit bearing trees shall be retained or transplanted in the project area sufficient number of native tree species seeding shall be planted in the project area.. (2) The project is recommended on the condition that excavated material at the time of construction will not be thrown in sea, bay of sea and natural drainage or creek. (3) The project agency shall ensure that 20 m safe distance should be kept from the boundary wall of SGNP, no building be there in those areas for safety purpose. No focused lights be there towards

	<p>forest side.</p> <p>(4) As decided in the 8th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20.02.2014 that the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% of the total cost (i.e., Rs. 245.27 crores) of the project for carrying out the activities for production and conservation of SGNP / Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary. This condition may also be considered by the SBWL for this project</p>
16	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(6)

1	Name of the proposal	Proposal for construction of residential cum commercial complexes at Village Temghar Sy.No.128/3,129/1,129/2 and Bhadwad Sy.No.40/1P,40/2/2,40/3/2,40/4,40/5,40/6,40/7,40/8,40/9,40/10,40/11,40/12,40/13/1P,40/13/2,42,43/1,43/2,43/3,44/1P,44/2P,44/2/P,44/3/1,44/3/2,44/4,44/5,44/6,45/1,45/2P,45/3P,45/4,45/5,45/6,45/7,45/8,45/9,45/12,58/6,58/7/1,58/7/2,58/8,58/9,58/11,58/12,58/13,58/14,58/16,58/17,58/18,58/19,58/20,58/21,58/22,83/3,83/4,83/6,83/7, 83/9,84/1 on plot bearing at Ta. Bhiwandi, Dist. Thane by M/s. Prakhhyat Dwellings LLP
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-77/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	85.7 sq. km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	NIL Project is located outside of PA
7(b)	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny. Project site is located at 8.80 km away from the proposed ESZ
8	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
9	Name of the applicant agency	M/s. Prakhhyat Dwellings LLP Mumbai
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	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 3 rd meeting held on 31.01.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposed project is of mixed land use with major focus on providing mass housing for middle income and low income groups in the development node of the Municipal Corporation area of BNCMC. The extent of slums would decrease leading to more open spaces. The proposed project is located at 9.50 km away from the boundary of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and 8.80 km away from the boundary of deemed ESZ.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common pal civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, wild boar, langur, bonnet, rhesus macaque, black-naped hare, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The proponent shall comply the conditions laid by MoEF for environmental clearance. (2) Natural growing trees existing on the project site Wad (<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>), Pimpal, Mango, Karanj and other fruit bearing trees shall be retained. (3) The project is recommended on the condition that excavated material at the time of construction will not be thrown in sea, bay of sea and natural drainage or creek.

	(4) As decided in the 8 th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20.02.2014 that the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% of the total cost (i.e., Rs. 600.0 crores) of the project. This condition may also be considered by the SBWL for this project.
16	Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(7)

1	Name of the proposal	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes in the Eco- Sensitive Zone of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park and deemed Eco- Sensitive Zone of the Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary (TWLS) at plot bearing S. No. 51/26, 69/13 of Village: Mire and S.No.76/1/2 of Village Mahajanwadi, Taluka & Dist: Thane, Maharashtra by Sanghvi Premises Pvt. Ltd
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-80/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	85.7 sq. km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	NIL Project is located outside of PA
7(b)	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	Not notified ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny. Project site is located at 8.7 km away from the boundary of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary. ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi National Park Notified dated 05.12.2016, ESZ extending from 100 meters to 4.0 km from the boundary. Project site is located in the ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi NP at 38.5 m away from the boundary. Construction activities are permitted as per the Notification.
8	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	98.432 ha
9	Name of the applicant agency	Sanghvi Premises Pvt. Ltd.
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 State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 3 rd meeting held on 31.01.2018.	
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency Proposed project is of mixed land use with major focus on providing mass housing for middle income and low income groups in the development node of the municipal corporation area. The proposed project is located at 8.7 km away from the boundary of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary. The ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi National Park was notified on 05.12.2016, and the ESZ area extending from 100 meters to 4.0 km from the boundary. Project site is located in the ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi NP at 38.5 m away from the boundary. Construction activities are permitted as per the Notification.	
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common pal civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, wild boar, langur, bonnet, rhesus macaque, black-naped hare, etc.	
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) Natural growing trees existing on the project site Wad (<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>), Pimpal, Mango, Karanj and other fruit bearing trees shall be retained or transplanted in the project area sufficient number of native tree species seeding shall be planted in the project area.	

	<p>(2) Excavated material at the time of construction will not be thrown in sea, bay of sea and natural drainage of creek.</p> <p>(3) The project agency shall ensure that 20 m safe distance should be kept from the boundary wall of SGNP, no building be there in those area for safety purpose. No focused lights be there towards forest side.</p> <p>(4) Cleanliness in the site be maintained to prevent stray dogs & domestic pigs in the area & in the surroundings of the project.</p> <p>(5) As decided in the 8th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20.02.2014 that the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% of the total cost (i.e., Rs. 129.84crores) of the project for carrying out the activities for production and conservation of SGNP / Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and adjoining forests. This condition may also be considered by the SBWL for this project</p>
16	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(8)

1	Name of the proposal	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes in the Eco- Sensitive Zone of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park and deemed Eco- Sensitive Zone of the Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary (TWLS) at Village: Vadavali- Survey Nos. 21/1, 21/3, 21/4, 21/5, 21/6, 21/7, 21/8A, 21/8B and Village: Owale– Old Survey Nos. (New Survey Nos.) 107/8 (72/8), 112/1, (71/1), 113/1 (66/1), 113/2 (66/2), 113/4, (66/4), 113/6 to 19 (66/6 to 19), 113/21 to 23 (66/21 to 23), 114/1 & 2 (65/1&2), 120/1 (45/1) in Taluka & District: Thane, Maharashtra by Unnathi Associates
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-81/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	85.7 sq. km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	NIL Project is located outside of PA
7(b)	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	Not notified ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny. Project site is located 4.5 km away from the boundary of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary. ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi National Park Notified dated 05.12.2016, ESZ extending from 100 meters to 4.0 km from the boundary. Project site is located in the ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi NP at 700 m away from the boundary. Construction activities are permitted as per the Notification.
8	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	98.432 ha
9	Name of the applicant agency	Unnathi Associates
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	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 3 rd meeting held on 31.01.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposed project is of mixed land use with major focus on providing mass housing for middle income and low income groups in the development node of the municipal corporation area. The proposed project is located at 8.7 km away from the boundary of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary. The ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi National Park was notified on 05.12.2016, and the ESZ area extending from 100 meters to 4.0 km from the boundary. Project site is located in the ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi NP at 38.5 m away from the boundary. Construction activities are permitted as per the Notification.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common pal civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, wild boar, langur, bonnet, rhesus macaque, black-naped hare, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	

	<p>CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Natural growing trees existing on the project site Wad (<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>), Pimpal, Mango, Karanj and other fruit bearing trees shall be retained or transplanted in the project area sufficient number of native tree species seeding shall be planted in the project area. (2) Excavated material at the time of construction will not be thrown in sea, bay of sea and natural drainage of creek. (3) The project agency shall ensure that 20 m safe distance should be kept from the boundary wall of SGNP, no building be there in those area for safety purpose. No focused lights be there towards forest side. (4) Cleanliness in the site be maintained to prevent stray dogs & domestic pigs in the area & in the surroundings of the project. (5) As decided in the 8th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20.02.2014 that the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% of the total cost (i.e., Rs. 129.84crores) of the project for carrying out the activities for production and conservation of SGNP / Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and adjoining forests. This condition may also be considered by the SBWL for this project
16	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(9)

1	Name of the proposal	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes on plot bearing Old S.No. 98/1A, 1B, New S.No.98/3, and New S.No. 100/11/1,2 & 4 Bhayandarpada, Ghodbunder road, Thane by M/s. Puranik Builders Pvt. Ltd.
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-82/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	85.7 sq. km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	NIL Project is located outside of PA
7(b)	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	Not notified ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny. Project site is located 3.5 km away from the boundary of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.
8	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	98.432 ha
9	Name of the applicant agency	Sai Pushp Enterprises (PRARAMBH V)
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	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 3 rd meeting held on 31.01.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposed project is of mixed land use with major focus on providing mass housing for middle income and low income groups in the development node of the municipal corporation area. The proposed project is located at 3.5 km away from the boundary of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common pal civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, wild boar, langur, bonnet, rhesus macaque, black-naped hare, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The proponent shall comply the conditions laid by MoEF for environmental clearance. (2) Natural growing trees existing on the project site Wad (<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>), Pimpal, Mango, Karanj and other fruit bearing trees shall be retained. (3) The project is recommended on the condition that excavated material at the time of construction will not be thrown in sea, bay of sea and natural drainage or creek. (4) As decided in the 8 th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20.02.2014 that the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% of the total cost (i.e., Rs. 143.95 crores) of the project. This condition may also be considered by the SBWL for this project.
16	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

1	Name of the proposal	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes is situated on plot bearing Survey No.67(111)/1, 67(111)/2, 67(111)/3, 67/(111)/4, 67(111)/5, 67(111)/6, 67(111)/7, 109(70)/1, 109(70)/2,71(112)/3,71(112)/4, 71(112)/ 5, 72(107)/4, 72(107)/6B, 110/1, 68(110)/3 of Village– Owale, Ghodbunder road, Thane by Sai Pusho Enterprises (PRARAMBH V)
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-83/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	85.7 sq. km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	NIL Project is located outside of PA
7(b)	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	Not notified ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny. Project site is located 4.7 km away from the boundary of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.
8	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	98.432 ha
9	Name of the applicant agency	Sai Pushp Enterprises (PRARAMBH V)
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	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 3 rd meeting held on 31.01.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposed project is of mixed land use with major focus on providing mass housing for middle income and low income groups in the development node of the municipal corporation area. The proposed project is located at 4.7 km away from the boundary of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common pal civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, wild boar, langur, bonnet, rhesus macaque, black-naped hare, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The proponent shall comply the conditions laid by MoEF for environmental clearance. (2) Natural growing trees existing on the project site Wad (<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>), Pimpal, Mango, Karanj and other fruit bearing trees shall be retained. (3) The project is recommended on the condition that excavated material at the time of construction will not be thrown in sea, bay of sea and natural drainage or creek. (4) As decided in the 8 th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20.02.2014 that the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% of the total cost (i.e., Rs. 325.49 crores) of the project. This condition may also be considered by the SBWL for this project.
16	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(11)

1	Name of the proposal	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes on plot bearing S.No73 (108)1, 73(108)/2, 73(108)/3, 73(108)/4, 73(108)/5, 73(108)/6, 73/(108)7, 73(108)/8 of Village- Owale, Ghodbunder road, Thane by Sai Pushp Enterprises (PRARAMBH V)
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-84/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	85.7 sq. km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	NIL Project is located outside of PA
7(b)	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	Not notified ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny. Project site is located 4.7 km away from the boundary of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.
8	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	98.432 ha
9	Name of the applicant agency	Sai Pushp Enterprises (PRARAMBH V)
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 State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 3 rd meeting held on 31.01.2018.	
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency Proposed project is of mixed land use with major focus on providing mass housing for middle income and low income groups in the development node of the municipal corporation area. The proposed project is located at 4.7 km away from the boundary of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.	
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common pal civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, wild boar, langur, bonnet, rhesus macaque, black-naped hare, etc.	
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The proponent shall comply the conditions laid by MoEF for environmental clearance. (2) Natural growing trees existing on the project site Wad (<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>), Pimpal, Mango, Karanj and other fruit bearing trees shall be retained. (3) The project is recommended on the condition that excavated material at the time of construction will not be thrown in sea, bay of sea and natural drainage or creek. (4) As decided in the 8 th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20.02.2014 that the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% of the total cost (i.e., Rs. 134.51 crores) of the project. This condition may also be considered by the SBWL for this project.	
16	Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.	

(12)

1	Name of the proposal	Proposal for the construction of residential and commercial complexes on plot bearing S.No.21/11A, 21/9, 22/5, 22/1, 23/2/1, 23/3/1, 23/4 at Village-Vadavli, Ghodbunder road, Thane by Sai Pushp Enterprises (PRARAMBH V)
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-85/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	85.7 sq. km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	NIL Project is located outside of PA
7(b)	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	Not notified ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny. Project site is located 5.0 km away from the boundary of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.
8	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	98.432 ha
9	Name of the applicant agency	Sai Pushp Enterprises (PRARAMBH V)
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 State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 3 rd meeting held on 31.01.2018.	
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency Proposed project is of mixed land use with major focus on providing mass housing for middle income and low income groups in the development node of the municipal corporation area. The proposed project is located at 5.0 km away from the boundary of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.	
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common pal civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, wild boar, langur, bonnet, rhesus macaque, black-naped hare, etc.	
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The proponent shall comply the conditions laid by MoEF for environmental clearance. (2) Natural growing trees existing on the project site Wad (<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>), Pimpal, Mango, Karanj and other fruit bearing trees shall be retained. (3) The project is recommended on the condition that excavated material at the time of construction will not be thrown in sea, bay of sea and natural drainage or creek. (4) As decided in the 8 th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20.02.2014 that the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% of the total cost (i.e., Rs. 200.0 crores) of the project. This condition may also be considered by the SBWL for this project.	
16	Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.	

(13)

1	Name of the Proposal	ONGC-Ramananthapuram exploratory drilling of 22 wells onshore
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Sakkarakottai Bird Sanctuary Therthangal Bird Sanctuary Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park
3	File No.	6-21/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Tamil Nadu
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	Sakkarakottai Bird Sanctuary : 2.309 sq.km Thorthangal Bird Sanctuary : 2.930 sq.km Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park : 560.0 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / Denotification	NIL. Project site falls outside the PA of area 48.4 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ draft notified / finally notified, if any	Not notified ESZ proposal has been received from the State Govt.
9	Name of the applicant agency	ONGC, Govt. of India, New Delhi
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	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 11.05.2017
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for drilling of 19 exploratory wells located within 10 km from the boundary of Sakkarakottai Bird Sanctuary, Therthangal Bird Sanctuary and Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park. Out of 19 exploratory wells, 6 exploratory wells are located in the proposed ESZ of Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park, 12 wells are located in the proposed ESZ of Sakkarakottai Bird Sanctuary and one well located in the proposed ESZ of Therthangal Bird Sanctuary. Three exploratory wells are located 10 km away from the boundary of PAs.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sakkarakottai Bird Sanctuary and Thorthangal Bird Sanctuary are home to migratory birds namely Spot-billed Pelicans, Cormorants, Darter, Grebes, Large Egret, Little Egrets, Moorhen, Night Herons, Paddy Bird, Painted Stork, Pintails, Pond Heron, Sandpiper, Shovellers, Terns, White Ibis, etc. Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park is home to Dugong (a vulnerable marine mammal), Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin, Finless porpoise, Spinner dolphin, Common dolphin, Risso's dolphin, Melon-headed whale, Dwarf sperm whale, Sperm whale, Minke whale, Bryde's whale, Sei whale, and critically endangered species including Humpback whale, Fin whale, Blue whale, Endangered Green turtles, vulnerable Olive Ridley turtles, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The project proponent is requested to contribute under corporate social responsibilities (CSR) in the interest of Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary. (2) Considering the safety measures the project proponent may be directed to provide safety arrangements as highlighted in the Risk Management Plan wherever necessary and as directed by District Forest Officer. (3) The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the

	wildlife during project implementation. (4) Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer shall be allowed.
16	Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(14)

1	Name of the Proposal	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Proposal for rough stone quarry S.F.No.314(Part 1) over an area of 3.00 ha situated in Tuppuganapalii village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District by G Perumal Rough Stone Quarry2. Proposal for rough stone quarry S.F.No.316(Part 1) over an area of 2.89 ha situated in Daravendram village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by AVS Tech Building Solutions3. Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 2.70 ha situated in Daravendram village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by K M Gopalaiah4. Proposal for granite quarry located in patta land S.F.No.1114/2, 114/3(P),1114/4, 110/2A(P), 116/1(P), over an area of 3.635 ha situated in Irudukottai village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Multi Colour Granite Quarry5. Proposal for granite quarry B2 category located in patta land S.F.No.1753/A(P) & 1753/2 over an area of 1.705 ha situated in Sandanapalli village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Surya Mining Agencies6. Proposal for multi-colour granite S.No.511/A over an area of 2.115 ha situated in Karandapalli village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Surya Mining Agencies7. Proposal for multi granite over an area of 1.00 ha of patta land falling in S.No.623/1(P) & 623/2(P) situated in Agalakottai village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Loganathan8. Proposal for block granite over an area of 1.215 ha falling in S.No.322/1(Part) situated in Agalakottai village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited9. Proposal for block granite over an area at of 1.075 ha falling in S.No.511/1 situated in Agalakottai village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Karnataka State N M granites Private Limited10. Proposal for establishment of multi-colour granite at S.No.1158/8, 1158/9, 1160/3A, 1164/4, 1161/2 (Part), 1161/3(Part), 1161/4a (Part), 1161/5 (Part) & 1166/5(Part) over an area at of 3.125 ha falling in situated in Irudhukottai village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Jayaprakash Multi-colored Granite Quarry11. Proposal for extraction of rough stone quarry S.No.629(Part I) over an area of 4.0 ha situated in Nagamangalam village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Amrish Rough Stones12. Proposal for extraction of rough stone quarry
---	-----------------------------	--

		<p>S.No.629(Part II) over an area of 4.0 ha situated in Nagamangalam village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Amrish Rough Stones</p> <p>13. Proposal for establishment of grey granite over an area of 3.365 ha in S.No.1202/1C, 1202/1D, 1203/1 & 1203/4 Nagamangalam village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Krishna Grey Granites</p> <p>14. Proposal for block granite over an area of 1.9 ha falling in S.No.802/3B1, 803/1, 803/2, 804/3, 805/1(Part), 805/2, 831/2(Part) situated in Irudhukottai village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Seven Hills Granites</p> <p>15. Proposal for extraction of rough stone quarry over an area of 1.915 ha, S.No.1257/1 situated in Nagamangalam village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Dinesh Polavarapu</p> <p>16. Proposal for granite quarry located in patta land S.F.No.59/2B, 59/3A (Part), 59/3B, 60/2A & 60/3A over an area of 3.445 ha situated in Karanadapalli village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Surya Mining Services (Total No: 16)</p>												
2	Name of the protected Area involved	North Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary												
3	File No.	6-32/2018 WL, 6-33/2018 WL, 6-36/2018 WL 6-41/2018 WL, 6-42/2018 WL, 6-43/2018 WL 6-44/2018 WL, 6-49/2018 WL, 6-50/2018 WL 6-52/2018 WL, 6-53/2018 WL, 6-54/2018 WL 6-57/2018 WL, 6-58/2018 WL, 6-60/2018 WL 6-61/2018 WL												
4	Name of the State	Tamil Nadu												
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice												
6	Area of the protected area	504.3348 sq. km												
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / Denotification	<p>NIL. Projects falls outside WLS</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Proposal name</th><th>Area (ha.)</th><th>Distance from the boundary of WLS (km)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Proposal for rough stone quarry S.F.No.314(Part 1) over an extent of 3.00 ha situated in Tuppuganapalii village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District by G Perumal Rough Stone Quarry</td><td>3.00</td><td>8.50</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rough stone quarry S.F.No.316 (Part 1) over an extent of 2.89 ha situated in Daravendram village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District</td><td>2.89</td><td>7.50</td></tr> <tr> <td>Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 2.70 ha situated in Daravendram village,</td><td>2.70</td><td>7.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Proposal name	Area (ha.)	Distance from the boundary of WLS (km)	Proposal for rough stone quarry S.F.No.314(Part 1) over an extent of 3.00 ha situated in Tuppuganapalii village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District by G Perumal Rough Stone Quarry	3.00	8.50	Rough stone quarry S.F.No.316 (Part 1) over an extent of 2.89 ha situated in Daravendram village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District	2.89	7.50	Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 2.70 ha situated in Daravendram village,	2.70	7.5
Proposal name	Area (ha.)	Distance from the boundary of WLS (km)												
Proposal for rough stone quarry S.F.No.314(Part 1) over an extent of 3.00 ha situated in Tuppuganapalii village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District by G Perumal Rough Stone Quarry	3.00	8.50												
Rough stone quarry S.F.No.316 (Part 1) over an extent of 2.89 ha situated in Daravendram village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District	2.89	7.50												
Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 2.70 ha situated in Daravendram village,	2.70	7.5												

	Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by K M Gopalaiah		
	Proposal for granite quarry located in patta land S.F.No.1114/2, 114/3(P), 1114/4, 110/2A(P), 116/1(P), 3.635 ha situated in Irudukottai village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Multi Colour Granite Quarry	3.635	2.0
	Proposal for granite quarry B2 category located in patta land S.F.No.1753/A(P) & 1753/2 over an area of 1.705 ha situated in Sandanapalli village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Surya Mining Agencies	1.705	2.23
	Proposal for multi-color granite S.No.511/A over an area of 2.115 ha situated in Karandapalli village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Surya Mining Agencies	2.115	1.24
	Proposal for multi granite over an area of 1.00 ha of patta land falling in S.No.623./1(P) & 623/2(P) situated in Agalakottai village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Loganathan	1.0	1.54
	Proposal for block granite over an area of 1.215 ha falling in S.No.322./1(Part) situated in Agalakottai village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	1.215	1.37
	Proposal for block granite over an area at of 1.075 ha falling in S.No.511/1 situated in Agalakottai village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Karnataka State N M granites Private Limited	1.075	1.49
	Proposal for establishment of multi-colour granite at	3.125	5.0

	S.No.1158/8, 1158/9, 1160/3A, 1164/4, 1161/2 (Part), 1161/3(Part), 1161/4a (Part), 1161/5 (Part) & 1166/5(Part) over an area at of 3.125 ha falling in situated in Irudhukottai village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Jayaprakash Multi-colored Granite Quarry		
	Proposal for extraction of rough stone quarry S.No.629 (Part I) over an area of 2.115 ha situated in Nagamangalam village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Amrish Rough Stones	4.0	3.48
	Proposal for extraction of rough stone quarry S.No.629 (Part II) over an area of 4.0 ha situated in Nagamangalam village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Amrish Rough Stones	4.0	3.51
	Proposal for establishment of grey granite over an area of 3.365 ha in S.No.1202/1C, 1202/1D, 1203/1 & 1203/4 Nagamangalam village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Krishna Grey Granites	3.365	6.20
	Proposal for block granite over an area of 1.9 ha falling in S.No.802/3B1, 803/1, 803/2, 804/3, 805/1(Part), 805/2, 831/2(Part) situated in Irudhukottai village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Seven Hills Granites	1.90	5.0
	Proposal for extraction of rough stone quarry over an area of 1.915 ha, S.No.1257/1 situated in Nagamangalam village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Dinesh Polavarapu	1.915	1.81
	Proposal for granite quarry located in patta land S.F.No.59/2B, 59/3A (Part), 59/3B, 60/2A & 60/3A over an	3.445	1.54

		area of 3.445 ha situated in Karanadapalli village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by Surya Mining Services		
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL		
8	Status of ESZ of PA draft notified / finally notified, if any	Not notified ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny		
9	Name of the applicant agency	Krishnagiri Granite Association, Krishnagiri		
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 State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 23.01.2018			
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency Proposed granite mines are not the part of elephant corridor or the migratory path of wild animals. Project sites falls outside of the North Cauvery WLS (1.2 km to 8.50 km) and would not be significantly affected by the projects. The proposed projects would generate employment to the local people and thus alleviating poverty in the region.			
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area North Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary is home to elephant, wild boar, leopard, spotted deer, barking deer, sambar, four-horned antelope, black-naped hare, common langur, bonnet macaque, etc.			
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The project proponent is requested to contribute under corporate social responsibilities (CSR) in the interest of Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary. (2) Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer shall be allowed. (3) The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.			
16	Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.			

(15)

1	Name of the proposal	Proposal for capacity enhancement of resin manufacturing from 100 TPM to 1700 TPM at S.F.No. 176B/4, 1818, 182/1, 182/2, 183/3. 186/1B, 186/2, 187/1A, 187/2, 187/1B, 187/2B, 187/3B, 187/1C at Chinna Odulapuram, Village, Dummidipondi Taluk, Thiruvur District by Century Ply Boards (India) Limited
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Pulicat Bird Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-35/2018 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	NIL, Project falls outside of WLS 10.52 ha of private land
7(b)	Status of ESZ, draft notified /finally notified, if any	Not notified ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny
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. Century Ply Boards (India) Limited, Gummidipoodi
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	State Board for Wildlife has 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	Project is for the manufacturing of 1500 MT / month of plywood and veneer and 100 TPM resin for captive usage in an area of 10.52 ha located at 4.28 km away from the boundary of the sanctuary. Proposal is for the enhancement of production capacity of plywood / veneer to 5200 TPM.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Pulicat Bird Sanctuary is known for 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	CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.
16	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(16)

1	Name of the Proposal	<div>1. Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 1.785 ha of S.No.794/3 located at Padmanagamangalam village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by K. Kathirkamaraj</div> <div>2. Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 1.790 ha of S.No.794/1 located at Padmanagamangalam village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by K. Kathirkamaraj</div> <div>3. Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 4.91 ha located at Srimulakarai village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by Taraparani Enterprises and Realty Private Ltd</div> <div>4. Proposal for establishment of new blue metal quarry over an area of 4.91 ha of S.No.717 (Part) and 725 (Part) located at Padmanagamangalam village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by Shri Venkateswara Construction Materials and Industries</div> <div>5. Proposal for establishment of rough stone quarry over an area of 1.84 ha of S.No.739/1 located at Padmanagamangalam village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by Raja Jeba Doss</div>														
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Vellanadu Blackbuck Wildlife Sanctuary														
3	File No.	6-38/2018 WL, 6-39/2018 WL, 6-48/2018 WL, 6-51/2018 WL, 6-56/2018 WL														
4	Name of the State	Tamil Nadu														
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice														
6	Area of the protected area	1641.21 ha														
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / Denotification	<div>NIL, Projects falls outside WLS</div> <table><tr><th>Proposal name</th><th>Area (ha.)</th><th>Distance from the boundary of WLS (km)</th></tr><tr><td>Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 1.785 ha of S.No.794/3 located at Padmanagamangalam village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by K. Kathirkamaraj</td><td>1.785</td><td>1.72</td></tr><tr><td>Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 1.790 ha of S.No.794/1 located at Padmanagamangalam village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by K. Kathirkamaraj</td><td>1.790</td><td>1.40</td></tr><tr><td>Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 4.91 ha located at Srimulakarai village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by Taraparani Enterprises and</td><td>4.91</td><td>6.00</td></tr></table>			Proposal name	Area (ha.)	Distance from the boundary of WLS (km)	Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 1.785 ha of S.No.794/3 located at Padmanagamangalam village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by K. Kathirkamaraj	1.785	1.72	Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 1.790 ha of S.No.794/1 located at Padmanagamangalam village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by K. Kathirkamaraj	1.790	1.40	Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 4.91 ha located at Srimulakarai village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by Taraparani Enterprises and	4.91	6.00
Proposal name	Area (ha.)	Distance from the boundary of WLS (km)														
Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 1.785 ha of S.No.794/3 located at Padmanagamangalam village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by K. Kathirkamaraj	1.785	1.72														
Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 1.790 ha of S.No.794/1 located at Padmanagamangalam village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by K. Kathirkamaraj	1.790	1.40														
Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 4.91 ha located at Srimulakarai village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by Taraparani Enterprises and	4.91	6.00														

		Realty Private Ltd		
		Proposal for establishment of new blue metal quarry over an area of 4.91 ha of S.No.717 (Part) and 725 (Part) located at Padmanagamangalam village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by Shri Venkateswara Construction Materials and Industries	4.91	3.5
		Proposal for establishment of rough stone quarry over an area of 1.84 ha of S.No.739/1 located at Padmanagamangalam village, Srivaikuntam Taluk, Thoothukudi District by Raja Jeba Doss	1.84	2.0
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL		
8	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	Not notified ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny		
9	Name of the applicant agency	K. Kathirkamaraj Taraparani Enterprises and Realty Private Ltd Shri Venkateswara Construction Materials and Industries Raja Jeba Doss		
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 State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 23.01.2018			
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency Proposed granite mines falls in the private lands away (1.4 km to 6.0 km) from the boundary of the Vellanadu Blackbuck Wildlife Sanctuary and would not be significantly affected by the projects. The proposed projects would generate employment to the local people and thus alleviating poverty in the region.			
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area Vellanadu Blackbuck Wildlife Sanctuary is home to blackbuck, spotted deer, macaque, jungle cat, monkey, wild cat, mongoose, blacknaped hare, scaly anteater, etc.			
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The project proponent is requested to contribute under corporate social responsibilities (CSR) in the interest of Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary (in order to conserve the flora and fauna mitigation measures are essential). Particularly to conserve the elephant populations by providing Elephant Proof Trenches / Solar Fencings, engaging elephant trackers etc., and mitigation measures if any proposed by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer. (2) Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer shall be followed. (3) The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.			

16	Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
----	--

(17)

1	Name of the Proposal	1. Proposal for rough stone mine and gravel quarry over an area of 1.505 ha of S.No.19/4 located at Thuyam Poondurai village, Erode Taluk, Erode District by T. Subramani 2. Proposal for rough stone mine and gravel quarry over an area of 4.720 ha of S.No.118/2,3, 19/1,1 & 19/3 located at Mugasai Anumanpalli village and Attavanai Anumanpalli village, Erode Taluk, Erode District by K. Thangamuthu 3. Proposal for rough stone mine and gravel quarry over an area of 0.905 ha of S.No.19/4 located at Attavanai Anumanpalli village, Erode Taluk, Erode District by T. Ashok Kumar												
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Vellode Bird Sanctuary												
3	File No.	6-45/2018 WL, 6-46/2018 WL, 6-47/2018 WL												
4	Name of the State	Tamil Nadu												
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice												
6	Area of the protected area	77.185 ha												
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / Denotification	<table><tr><td colspan="2">NIL, Projects falls outside WLS</td></tr><tr><td>Proposal name</td><td>Area (ha.) Distance from the boundary of WLS (km)</td></tr><tr><td>Proposal for rough stone mine and gravel quarry over an area of 1.505 ha of S.No.19/4 located at Thuyam Poondurai village, Erode Taluk, Erode District by T. Subramani Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry</td><td>1.505 7.069</td></tr><tr><td>Proposal for rough stone mine and gravel quarry over an area of 0.905 ha of S.No.19/4 located at Attavanai Anumanpalli village, Erode Taluk, Erode District by Ashok Kumar Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry</td><td>0.905 6.581</td></tr><tr><td>Proposal for rough stone mine and gravel quarry over an area of 4.720 ha of S.No.118/2,3, 19/1,1 & 19/3 located at Mugasai Anumanpalli village and Attavanai Anumanpalli village, Erode Taluk, Erode District by K. Thangamuthu Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry</td><td>4.72 6.581</td></tr></table>			NIL, Projects falls outside WLS		Proposal name	Area (ha.) Distance from the boundary of WLS (km)	Proposal for rough stone mine and gravel quarry over an area of 1.505 ha of S.No.19/4 located at Thuyam Poondurai village, Erode Taluk, Erode District by T. Subramani Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	1.505 7.069	Proposal for rough stone mine and gravel quarry over an area of 0.905 ha of S.No.19/4 located at Attavanai Anumanpalli village, Erode Taluk, Erode District by Ashok Kumar Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	0.905 6.581	Proposal for rough stone mine and gravel quarry over an area of 4.720 ha of S.No.118/2,3, 19/1,1 & 19/3 located at Mugasai Anumanpalli village and Attavanai Anumanpalli village, Erode Taluk, Erode District by K. Thangamuthu Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	4.72 6.581
NIL, Projects falls outside WLS														
Proposal name	Area (ha.) Distance from the boundary of WLS (km)													
Proposal for rough stone mine and gravel quarry over an area of 1.505 ha of S.No.19/4 located at Thuyam Poondurai village, Erode Taluk, Erode District by T. Subramani Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	1.505 7.069													
Proposal for rough stone mine and gravel quarry over an area of 0.905 ha of S.No.19/4 located at Attavanai Anumanpalli village, Erode Taluk, Erode District by Ashok Kumar Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	0.905 6.581													
Proposal for rough stone mine and gravel quarry over an area of 4.720 ha of S.No.118/2,3, 19/1,1 & 19/3 located at Mugasai Anumanpalli village and Attavanai Anumanpalli village, Erode Taluk, Erode District by K. Thangamuthu Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	4.72 6.581													
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL												
8	Status of ESZ draft notified / finally notified, if any	Not notified ES Proposal has been received and is under scrutiny												

9	Name of the applicant agency	T. Subramani T. Ashok Kumar K. Thangamuthu
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 State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 23.01.2018	
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency Proposed granite mines falls in the private lands away (6.581 km to 7.069 km) from the boundary of the Vellode Bird Sanctuary and would not be significantly affected by the projects. The proposed projects would generate employment to the local people and thus alleviating poverty in the region.	
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area Vellode Bird Sanctuary is home to egrets, cattle egrets, grey herons, pond herons, very few spoon bills, duck, grebes, water cock, lark, sandpiper, yellow wag tail, etc.	
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The project proponent is requested to contribute under corporate social responsibilities (CSR) in the interest of Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary (in order to conserve the flora and fauna mitigation measures are essential). Particularly to conserve the elephant populations by providing Elephant Proof Trenches / Solar Fencings, engaging elephant trackers etc., and mitigation measures if any proposed by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer. (2) Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer shall be followed. (3) The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.	
16	Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.	

(18)

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for development of Industrial Estate in Krishnagiri District by GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Ltd located at 0.58 km from the North Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary
2	Name of the protected Area involved	North Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-40/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Tamil Nadu
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	504.3348 sq. km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / Denotification	NIL, Projects falls outside WLS 850 ha of Non-PA area
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ of PA draft notified / finally notified, if any	Not notified ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny
9	Name of the applicant agency	GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Ltd., Denkanikottai, Krishnagiri
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	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 23.01.2018
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Ltd in joint venture with the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation would like to develop which includes sector specific special economic zones, industrial areas, logistics, social, residential & commercial in an area of 850 ha at Thimjepalli village. Project site is located at 0.58 km from the boundary of the sanctuary. The proposed project is not a part of elephant corridor and migratory path of wild animals
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	North Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary is home to elephant, wild boar, leopard, spotted deer, barking deer, sambar, four-horned antelope, black-naped hare, common langur, bonnet macaque, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The project proponent is requested to contribute under corporate social responsibilities (CSR) in the interest of Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary (in order to conserve the flora and fauna mitigation measures are essential). Particularly to conserve the elephant populations by providing Elephant Proof Trenches / Solar Fencings, engaging elephant trackers etc., and mitigation measures if any proposed by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer. (2) Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer shall be followed. (3) The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation. (4) An undertaking shall be given by the project proponent stating that the Wildlife Clearance purely issued for creating special investment region only. The project proponent shall obtain separate clearance for establishment of the individual industrial units within the zone from competent authorities.
16	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(19)

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for setup a cement grinding unit of 1.5 MTPA capacity with packing unit at Survey No. 412 and 413 of Melamaruthur Village, Orttapidaram Taluk, Tuticorn District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Modern Building Materials Private Ltd.
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park
3	File No.	6-55/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Tamil Nadu
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	560.0 sq. km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / Denotification	NIL. Project site falls in the private land of 40.0 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ draft notified / finally notified, if any	Not notified ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny
9	Name of the applicant agency	M/s. Modern Building Materials Pvt. Ltd
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	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 28.03.2018
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The proposal is for setting up of a cement grinding unit in the private land of 40.0 acres with packing units at Survey No. 412 and 413 of Melamaruthur Village. The project would utilize the fly ash from the adjoining thermal power plant of Coastal Energy Private Limited. The project site is located at the 8.8 km away from the boundary of Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park. User Agency has obtained EC dated 07.08.2015.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park is home to Dugong (a vulnerable marine mammal), Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin, Finless porpoise, Spinner dolphin, Common dolphin, Risso's dolphin, Melon-headed whale, Dwarf sperm whale, Sperm whale, Minke whale, Bryde's whale, Sei whale, and critically endangered species including Humpback whale, Fin whale, Blue whale, Endangered Green turtles, vulnerable Olive Ridley turtles, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The project proponent is requested to contribute under corporate social responsibilities (CSR) in the interest of Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary. (2) Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer shall be allowed. (3) The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.
16	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(20)

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for rough stone quarry over an area of 0.46 ha of private land in S.No.442/2A1 situated in Villukuri village, Denkanikotai Taluk, Krishnagiri District by M/s. Annai Veilankannis Foundation
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-59/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Tamil Nadu
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	402.3955 sq. km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / Denotification	NIL Projects falls outside WLS 0.46 ha of private land
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ draft notified / finally notified, if any	Not notified ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny
9	Name of the applicant agency	M/s. Annai Veilankannis Foundation
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	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 23.01.2018
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for the establishment of rough stone quarry at S.F.No.442/2A1 situated in Villukuri village. Project site is not the part of elephant corridor or the migratory path of wild animals. Project sites falls at 8.2 km away from the Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary and would not be significantly affected by the project. The proposed projects would generate employment to the local people and thus alleviating poverty in the region.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary is home to bonnet macaque, black napped hare, barking deer, common langur, elephant, gaur, jungle cat, leopard, lion, tailed macaque, Indian giant squirrel, brown mongoose, mouse deer, nilgiri langur, nilgiri marten, nilgiri tahr, palm civet, pangolin, porcupine, sambar, sloth bear, small Indian civet, spiny dormouse, tiger, wild boar, wild dog, Indian fox, jackal, striped hyena, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The project proponent is requested to contribute under corporate social responsibilities (CSR) in the interest of Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary. (2) Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer shall be allowed. (3) The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.
16	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

1	Name of the proposal	Expansion of Industrial Area Kuber located in Ranpur village, Tehsil Ladpura of Kota District
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Mukudra Hills Tiger Reserve
3	File No.	6-23/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Rajasthan
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	759 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	93.187 (outside of PA)
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	46.216 ha was diverted for the construction of 4 lane Road NH-12 (New NH-52)
8	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	NIL ESZ proposal has not been received from the State Govt.
9	Name of the applicant agency	Rajasthan State industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd, Jaipur
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 There are no SBWL recommendations however it is mentioned in Part V that the proposal was approved by circulation on 07.02.2018.	
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency The proposal is for the setting of stone polishing industries, engineering, fabrications, workshops and packing industries in an area of 93.187 ha at the distance of 6.75 km away from the boundary of Mukundara Tiger Reserve. The project area lies on the link road of Ranpur village to Jaipur – Jabalpur NH-12 in Ladpura Tehsil in Kota District. The project is for the expansion of existing industrial area situated at 6.5 km from the tiger reserve.	
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area Mukudra Hills Tiger Reserve is home to tiger, panther, sloth bear, wolf, leopard, chinkara, spotted deer, wild boar, antelope, sambar, nilgai, jackal, hyena, jungle cat, etc.	
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) 2% of proportionate cost of the project within the boundary of Mukundara Hills Tiger Reserve will be deposited by the User Agency in the account of Rajasthan Protected Areas conservation Society (RPACS) for wildlife conservation and mitigation works. (2) No material of any kind should be extracted from the protected area. (3) Rain water harvesting structures for utilizing and recharging of water should be mandatory for all industrial units. (4) Green belt should be created by plantation on the periphery of the project area by the User Agency. (5) The User Agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.	
16	Comments of Ministry NTCA has recommended the proposal subject to the adherence to the condition that the CWLW, Govt. of Rajasthan shall ensure that the boundary of the proposed ESZ of Mukundara Hills Tiger Reserve is drawn by including activities of regulatory nature in such manner that a shock absorber is created in transition zone as mandated vide NTCA's Letter No. 15-22/2013-	

	NTCA dated 27 th February 2015 and 7 th July 2015.
	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

1	Name of the proposal	Establishment of Lighthouse as advised by Central Advisory Committee for Lighthouses
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Bhitarkanika National Park
3	File No.	6-91/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Odisha
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	672 sq. km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	NIL Project area 0.332 ha is located outside of PA, at 0.05 km away from the boundary
7(b)	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	Notified on 09.09.2016 ESZ extends from 560 m to 2.0 km.
8	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
9	Name of the applicant agency	Directorate of Light Houses and Light Ship, Kolkata
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	No State board recommendataions.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The selected site is midway between Dhamra Fishing Harbour and Dhamra Port. Light house would be useful to marine navigation to approximately 20000 fishing boats, fishing trawlers, shipping traffic calling Dhamra Port and Haldia Port. User Agency obtained EC on 28 March 2011.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Bhitarkanika National Park is a prime habitat of leopard cat, fishing cat, jungle cat, hyena, wild boar, spotted deer, sambar, porcupine, dolphin, salt water crocodile including partially white crocodile, python, king cobra, water monitor lizards, terrapin, marine turtle, kingfisher, wood pecker, hornbill, bar headed geese, brahminy duck, pintail, white bellied sea eagle, tern, sea gull, waders, a large variety of resident, migratory birds, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the lighting periodicity of the light house as suggested by Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun i.e., relatively short ON (5s) to longer OFF (15s) be followed strictly by the project proponent.
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 48th MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILDLIFE HELD ON 27th MARCH 2018

The 48th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife was held on 27th March 2018 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change. List of participants are placed at ANNEXURE- I.

Hon'ble Chairman welcomed all the participants to the 48th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife and asked the IGF(WL) to initiate the discussions on the Agenda Items.

AGENDA ITEM No. 1

Confirmation of the minutes of the 47th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 25th January 2017

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the minutes of the 47th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 25th January 2017 were circulated to all members of the Standing Committee on 7th February 2017. He stated that no comments / suggestions were received and accordingly the Standing Committee confirmed the minutes.

**AGENDA ITEM No. 2
(ACTION TAKEN REPORT)**

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 Sanctuary

The IGF(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 National Board for Wildlife. The Hon'ble High Court directed the Standing Committee to pass suitable orders within a period of four 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 Wildlife Sanctuary and require the

recommendation of Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife as part of Environmental Clearance.

This issue was considered by the Standing Committee in its 46th meeting held on 8th December 2017. The IGF(WL) also stated that this Ministry's letters vide dated 17.10.2017, 04.01.2018 and 08.02.2018, has requested the State CWLW to furnish his comments. However, so far no response has been received and 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 IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the Order of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Chennai bench 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 the MoEF&CC in 2010 and the project site is 8.5 km away 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.

The IGF(WL) also 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.

The Standing Committee in its 47th meeting held on 25th January 2018 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. Committee visited the project site on 25th - 28th February 2018 and furnished the report.

Shri R D Kamboj, Member, NBWL mentioned that a comprehensive peer-reviewed study should be carried out on the hydrology and ecology of three seasons by a reputed and neutral scientific / technical organization(s) before according clearance.

Dr H S Singh, Member, NBWL informed that the impact study of the project has not been carried by the User Agency and the State Government.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided that the WII, Dehradun to carry out hydrology / ecology study and submit the report to the Ministry in three months. Consequently the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

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 IGF(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 eight 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 Tamil Nadu 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 IGF(WL) stated that this Ministry's letters vide dated 24.11.2017, 18.12.2017, 04.01.2018 and 08.02.2018 requested the State CWLW to furnish his comments in Part IV. However no response has been received from the State Government and consequently the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

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 IGF(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. 2, 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.

Further the IGF(WL) stated that the 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.

The Standing Committee in its 47th 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 to the Ministry within two months for further consideration. The meeting has been held on 13th March 2018 and the report is awaited. Consequently the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

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

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the proposal was considered by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 39th, 40th and 41st meetings. The APCCF(WL), Madhya Pradesh mentioned that mining area is a private land and does not form part of any corridor.

Further the IGF(WL) stated that the NTCA and the WII have rejected the proposal on the ground that the mining site located within the proposed landscape management plan (also the catchment area of Ken Betua Project) of Panna Tiger Reserve. The Secretary, MoEF&CC received representation on 30.10.2017 to reconsider the proposal from the project proponent.

Dr H S Singh, Member, NBWL mentioned that no mining should be permitted in the additional area to be added to the Panna Tiger Reserve in lieu of the core area to be diverted for Ken-Betwa river linking project.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided that the NTCA and the WII to verify the location and furnish the report to the Ministry within one month for further consideration. Consequently the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

35.4.5.1 Proposal for boundary alteration of Kolleru Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh

The IGF(WL) briefed the committee on the proposal and mentioned that the same was discussed in the 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th and 40th meetings of the Standing Committee of NBWL. During 35th meeting held on 18th August 2015 the Standing Committee decided that a Working Group comprising of member Prof R Sukumar, representative of WII, nominee of Wildlife Division of the Ministry and a representative of the State Forest Department of Andhra Pradesh was constituted to visit the area, brainstorm on all aspects of the proposal and suggest viable options, including rationalization of boundaries of the sanctuary, for conservation of the wetland and the sanctuary while ensuring that no hardships are caused to the bona fide owners of the lands in the area. Working Group submitted the report on 2nd January 2017 and same was placed before 40th meeting of the Standing Committee held on 3rd January 2017.

Further the IGF(WL) stated that during 40th meeting of the Standing Committee the Chairman opined to communicate the recommendations of Working Group to the State Government for comments. Accordingly, the recommendations of Working Group were sent to the State Government. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh was requested to present their deliberations to the Standing Committee. In their presentation the following were mentioned.

1. Andhra Pradesh State Assembly resolution

No compromise with the ecological balance by drastic reduction in sanctuary area as per Andhra Pradesh State Assembly Resolution.

2. Deletion of Private Ziroyati Lands

Deletion of private Ziroyati lands from sanctuary that is approximately 5533.3 ha located inside the north-eastern boundary of Kolleru WLS except major rivers / streams flowing within this area retaining 10 m either side of the stream / river by government to ensure the environmental water flow into sanctuary.

The State Government decided that Ziroyathi lands to an extent of 14,861 acres, most of which are falling in North-East corner of the sanctuary limits should be removed. However, instead of a single continuous stretch, the ziroyathi lands falling in two districts of West Godavari and Krishna be consolidated in two patches respectively and then removed as people residing in Krishna and West Godavari district would not like to leave their respective districts.

3. Issue of D-Patta lands

Based on the authentic information on the extent of lands assigned to Scheduled Castes and Backward Class communities, the genuine D-Patta co-operative societies be accommodated adjoining the ziroyati lands to be deleted. Their process of rehabilitation should be ensured that this land does not fall into hands of 'benami' owners.

The State Government agreed that though the D-Pattas issued to the Fishermen Societies and weaker sections were cancelled at the time of notification of the sanctuary, a humanitarian approach was needed to be adapted. Hence it was decided to recommend to the NBWL that as per fresh assessment, approximately an extent of 5000 acres needed to be additionally deleted from the sanctuary to accommodate the livelihood needs of holders of D-Pattas within the sanctuary limits.

Further it was decided that lands for D-Patta holders would be considered in two patches in two districts closer to the proposed Ziroyati lands mentioned above. Hence a total of approximately 20,000 acres of land needed to be excluded from Kolleru Wildlife Sanctuary to end the perpetual conflict around and within Kolleru Wildlife Sanctuary.

4. Relief and Rehabilitation

The State government should be prepared to invest resources in R&R in order to resolve the rehabilitation cost of remaining ziroyati land owners.

It was decided that R&R package would not be necessary as land to land compensation is proposed for all the Ziroyati and D-Patta land holders within the Kolleru Wildlife Sanctuary limits.

5. Survey and Preparation of Integrated Management Plan

The above actions may be started after compilation of reliable data on the actual boundary of Kolleru Wildlife Sanctuary and preparation of integrated management plan.

The survey and fixing would be taken up by Revenue (District Collector), Survey and Settlement, Irrigation and Forest Departments by forming special teams and the work would go simultaneously along with deletion of Ziroyati and D-Patta land from the sanctuary. The management plan prepared by Wetland International South Asia (WISA) for the Kolleru Wildlife Sanctuary would be revised or revised with latest requirements.

6. Core and Buffer area

Within the rationalized boundaries of sanctuary, the important areas of bird congregation should be declared as core zones free of human disturbances and the rest buffer areas can be used for traditional fishing without construction of bunds.

After Zeroyati lands and D-Patta lands are consolidated and deleted from the sanctuary limits, the remaining area would be declared as core and buffer areas as recommended in the report of the working group.

7. Ecologically sensitive zone

Ecologically Sensitive Zone (ESZ) should be declared up to present boundary or may be extended to a distance recommended by experts on wetland ecology.

After rationalization of the boundary as proposed in points 1 to 3, Ecologically Sensitive Zone proposal would be submitted to the Government of India to adopt a landscape approach to manage Kolleru Wildlife Sanctuary.

8. Constitution of Kolleru Lake Management Authority

The State and Central Governments together set up the Kolleru Lake Management Authority and explore funding mechanisms for sustainable management of the entire wetland to regulate hydrology, industrial effluents, untreated sewage from towns, fertilizers and pesticides.

It was decided to set up a Kolleru Lake Management Authority for sustainable management of this important Ramsar Site.

9. Diversion of Budameru Water to Pattiseema

As entire water of Budameru river has been diverted to Polavaram - Pattiseema canal, the same amount of water flow should be compensated. The Secretary, Water Resource Department and Engineer-in Chief, Water Resource Department informed that the Budameru water was not diverted to Pattiseema. However, for maintaining the long term ecological integrity of Kolleru lake, extra inflows, if required will be given from Polavaram to maintain water balance in the wetland.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the deliberations of the State Government for the boundary alteration of the sanctuary.

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 IGF(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 line including electrification, signaling and telecommunication from Barkhera (789.430 km) to Budni (770.040 km). The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that 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.

The IGF(WL) also stated that the NTCA has recommended the proposal with the following conditions and 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 identifies various contributing factors to train hit deaths: ecological (food, water, shelter, vegetation and movement routes), physical (steep embankments and turnings), 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 landscape, sufficient number of under passes (21 places), overpasses (3 places), chain link fencing (9 places), 20 chain link fencing in the cutting area with construction of 1.5 meter wide are proposed as decided in the State Wildlife Board Meeting along the alternate alignment passing through Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary, so as to enable animal crossings, minimize animal mortality and allow flow of river water to enter inside the forest. The topographic features, maximum animal movement area(s) and the existing drainages must be of prime consideration for locating the structures on the ground as decided by joint team of Rail Vikas Nigam Limited and Madhya Pradesh Forest Department. At least 30% of

the proposed third track alignment in between Budhni and Barkheda should be under mitigation measures so as to enable animal crossings and minimize animal mortality.

- [4] The underpasses 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. Since Ratapani does not have elephant or gaur, a minimum span of 30 m with a height of 5 m and a width of 5-8 m would work for the railway track passing through the areas outside Ratapani WLS. The 30 m span refers to clear open passageways excluding the support pillars (WII guidelines, 2016). However, for the core area of the sanctuary; the span needs to be least 50 m with the same dimensions of length and width (WII guidelines, 2016).
- [5] Railway is planning to use some of the existing tunnels as overpasses. However, for the new overpasses which need to be constructed, the minimum passage span should be made to exceed 30 m and should not have a steep incline slopes over 25 degrees should be avoided.
- [6] 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 may be constructed in places (at an interval of every 2 km) where such animals regularly cross railway tracks (WII guidelines, 2016). The identification of locations for these types of crosswalks should be in consultation with the Forest Department. However, these crosswalks should not be considered as an alternative to the proposed overpasses and underpasses and they should be created in addition to the above mentioned mitigation structures.
- [7] 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). This will funnel animal movements through proposed mitigation structures.
- [8] As it is risky for a train to suddenly stop on a curve, the presence of large animals in these terrains can be avoided by installing physical barriers on both sides of the curve.
- [9] Technology aided surveillance systems such as infra-red camera based e-Eye, seismic and wireless sensor based monitoring systems developed by IIT Delhi and WII 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 large bodied animals. NTCA & Madhya Pradesh Forest Department have already applied e-Eye in Ratapani and the same technology

should be extended for this purpose. Incidents of train-animal collisions in many areas of the country (like Rajaji TR) have already been minimized by using these technologies.

- [10] 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.
- [11] 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.
- [12] 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 point's creations near the track as this might draw more animal movements near the track.
- [13] Both attacking and exit Speed of the passenger and goods trains (especially at night) inside the forested area should be decided after technical deliberations with the Forest Department.
- [14] 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.
- [15] A joint patrolling team comprising of Railway Protection Force, M.P Forest Department and officials from regional centers of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau should regularly conduct surprise checking in the trains plying in between Bhopal and Itarsi and passing through wildlife areas.
- [16] A recent publication after analyzing 40 years' data on tiger trafficking inferred that rail routes being preferred by more by the poachers than highways ascribing this minimal presence of enforcement agencies in the trains as compared to buses (Sharma et al. 2014). A joint patrolling team comprising of Railway Protection Force, M P Forest Department and officials from regional centers of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau should regularly conduct surprise checking in the trains plying in between Bhopal and Itarsi and passing through wildlife areas.
- [17] Construction work should be done during daytime (6 A.M - 6 P.M) 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 monitor that no labor gets involved in extraction of

forest products. Local RFO and forest staff should pay regular and sudden visits to the construction sites for monitoring these.

- [18] The Forest Department and user agency should ensure that the construction period within Ratapani WLS 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 feasibility.
- [19] Light and sound barriers should also be created along the railway as per WII's recommendations (WII Guidelines, 2016).
- [20] The NPV amount deposited by the user agency should be used for mitigating already existing railway tracks (If not done earlier) as per the guidelines prescribed above.
- [21] The State CWLW, Madhya Pradesh should constitute a monitoring committee comprising of forest officials of Ratapani WLS, NTCA, WII, Indian Railway and RVNL representatives to supervise the compliance of the conditions laid in this report during various phases of project implementation.
- [22] A quarterly joint meeting of the officials from rail Vikas Nigam Limited and Forest Department be called regularly to address conflict issues and if anything appears to be urgent in consultation with the National Tiger Conservation Authority.

Further the IGF(WL) stated that during 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. The Site Inspection Committee inspected the project site on 8th - 9th February 2018 and furnished the report. The NTCA recommendations as submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change have been accepted by the Site Inspection Committee. The conditions mentioned in the report stand as the conditions along with the following additional conditions recommended by the Site Inspection Committee:

- [1] Narrow passages/bridges/tunnels for draining out the stream water have been provided in the existing rail line. These long narrow tunnels filled with boulders are not adequate for the passage of animals. These tunnels have to be supplemented with new underground passages or over-bridge wildlife passages, as prescribed by the NTCA. These passages should have adequate openness to allow animal movements following NTCA guidelines. Additionally, at certain sites near the railway line, high hills with caves, rock crevices and dense evergreen forest provide shelter and breeding ground to

wild animals. Additional suitable passages should be provided at such sites (Annexures - 2) to avoid death of wild animals.

- [2] It was noticed that, at many places, the railway track was substantially raised from ground using track ballast (crushed stones between and around rail sleepers) and were flanked by steep uphill or downhill slopes, making it difficult for soft-padded animals like tiger and leopard to quickly cross the railway track, and increasing the chance of collision. At such sites frequently used by animals, where underpasses are not feasible, the stretch of railway track should be flattened to the ground following the 'level-crossing rail design' to enable swift movements of animals.
- [3] In the Central India Tiger-Landscape, network of national and state highways as well as rail lines will be upgraded to high speed roads multiple lanes road and rail in future. In some of the ongoing projects, passages have been proposed, but some of these locations might not match with frequent movement routes of the animals. Expansion and modernization of several existing roads in the region is expected in future. The network of these high speed roads and rails in the tiger landscape are serious threat to wildlife, including tiger. In the background of this fact, a comprehensive study involving tiger experts and field staff may be conducted in the region to identify wild animal's movement tracks so that suitable passages at right sites are provided to minimize damage to the wild animals.
- [4] The project has proposed cutting of about 38,600 trees. These also include cutting of trees for temporary road and dumping sites for the materials. The excavated material can be dumped or re-used without cutting trees. The material can also dumped in depression or water bodies falling between the two rail tracks. The water bodies falling between the two railway track invites wild animals for drinking water. Such water holes may be filled by the damping materials to avoid death of wild animals by rails. Such water body may be replaced by creating water body in same area at suitable site away from the railway track. Some of the dumping material can also be used in creation of big water bodies. Thus, some trees may be saved when there is scope to save them without impacting the project.
- [5] Daily movement of animal for drinking water is one of the main reasons of the rail and wild animal accident. To avoid or minimize death of the animals, adequate perennial water sources should be created at both sides of the rail lines. But the new water sources should be away (at least half km) from the rail track.
- [6] Huge quantity of stones and stone pebbles will be available in excavation of sites or creating tunnels. For laying railway lines, huge quantity of stones pebbles/chips are

required. The transportation of such material will cause disturbance to wildlife. To minimize damage and also to reuse the resources, the stone / stone pebbles may be used in the railway track, if activities related to use of such material are not detrimental to wildlife.

- [7] The mitigation measures should also be considered in the existing old rail track wherever possible. The mitigation measures prescribed in the NTCA report should be followed in addition to the recommendations suggested vide point (1) - (6) above.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and the wildlife mitigation measures stipulated by the CWLW, the NTCA and the Site Inspection Committee. The WII guidelines named “*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*” will be adopted by the State / User Agency. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

43.1.24 Construction of NH-3 bypass road in Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary, Ghatigaon, Madhya Pradesh

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the Proposal was considered by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 43rd meeting held during 27th June 2017. The user agency has suggested three options of which the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the *Option 1* whereas the National Board for Wildlife has recommended the *Option 3*. It was decided by the Standing Committee in its 43rd meeting that a 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. 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 the Ministry. The Chairman directed WII, Dehradun to carry out the joint survey and submit the report to the Ministry in a fortnight.

The IGF(WL) also stated that the State Government has submitted revised proposal vide dated 19th January 2018 for diversion of 19.074 ha of land (15.516 ha forestland + 3.558

ha of revenue land) for the construction of NH-3 bypass road. The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the revised proposal without imposing conditions.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal. The WII guidelines named “*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*” will be adopted by the State / User Agency. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

36.4.2.12 Construction of Singoli-Bhatwari Hydroelectric Project 99 MW by M/s L&T Uttarakhand Hydropower Limited. The proposed site falls within 10 km from the boundary of Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary

36.4.2.13 Construction of 171 MW Lata Tapovan Hydropower Project of NTPC Ltd, Uttarakhand

36.4.2.14 Construction of 520 MW (4 X 130) Tapovan Vishnugad Hydroelectric Project of NTPC Ltd., Uttarakhand. The proposed site falls outside Nanda Devi National Park at a distance of 7.5 km

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the above proposals and mentioned that the proposals were considered by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 39th meeting held on 23rd August 2016. During the said meeting, it was decided by the Standing Committee to seek comments of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWRD&GR) on the proposed projects. The IGF(WL) also mentioned that on 23rd September 2016, the matter was taken up with the MoWRD&GR. But, no response was received from them. He also mentioned that in the 42nd meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL, the Chair had suggested the CWLW, Uttarakhand to ask the State Government to take up the matter with the MoWRD&GR. However no response was received from the State CWLW and the MoWRD&GR. He informed that after the 44th Meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL, the DIG (WL) had spoken with the concerned Joint Secretary, MoWRD&GR and requested to furnish the comments on the said matter. The comments from the MoWRD&GR have not been received. During 46th meeting held on 8th December 2017 the Chairman of the Standing Committee expressed his concern that no response had come from MoWRD&GR. He also added that in such cases where no response is received, a time limit may be fixed after which the proposal may be sent back to the State Government without further consideration. He asked the Member Secretary to take up the matter with the State Government at the highest level and request it to fix up the accountability for not pursuing the matter further. The Member Secretary took up the matter

with the State Government at the highest level however no response was received. Consequently the Standing Committee decided to delist the proposals.

- 34.4.2.11 Proposal of M/s Stone International Pvt. Ltd Chechat for expansion and renewal of Kotah Stone (Building) production in Mining lease no.22/92 situated in village Chechat in Tehsil Ramganj Mandi, District Kota which lies at about 6.4 km aerial distance from the Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary/ Mukundra Hills National Park**
- 34.4.2.12 Proposal for renewal of existing lime stone mining lease no.24/87 in village Pipakhedi, Tehsil Ramganj Mandi District Kota near Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan by M/s Zahoor Ahmed, Abdul Majid. The proposed mining lease 8.5 km away from Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary**
- 34.4.2.13 Proposal of M/s Associated Stone Industries (Kota) limited for expansion and renewal of Kotah Stone production in mining lease No. 1/89 situated in Tehsil Ramganj mandi, District Kota, Rajasthan**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposals and mentioned that in the 42nd meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL, the State Chief Wildlife Warden had informed that ESZ proposals of Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary would be finalized and submitted to the Ministry in one month. Revised ESZ proposal of the Mukundra Hills TR was also awaited from the State. Further, in the 43rd meeting of SC-NBWL held on 27th July 2017, the CWLW, Rajasthan sought time of two months to submit the revised ESZ proposals. The period of two months ended on 28th August 2017 but no response was received from the Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan. The ESZ proposals have not yet been received from the State Government. The Chairman expressed his concern that no response had come from State Government. He also added that in such cases where no response is received, a time limit may be fixed after which the proposal may be sent back to the State Govt. without consideration of the Committee. He asked the Member Secretary to take up the matter with the State Government at the highest level and request it to fix up the accountability for not pursuing the matter further. The Member Secretary took up the matter with the State Government at the highest level however no response was received. Consequently the Standing Committee decided to delist the proposals.

39.4.2.5 Proposal for International Amusement & Infrastructures Ltd for Jaipur Mega Tourism City, a Recreational Project at village Daulatpura Kotra, Tehsil Amer District Jaipur, Rajasthan

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the proposal was considered by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 39th meeting held on 23rd August 2016. During the meeting, the State Chief Wildlife Warden has mentioned that

the Environment Clearance for the project was under consideration of SEIAA, Rajasthan. In the 42nd meeting of SC-NBWL, the State Chief Wildlife Warden had informed that the Environment Clearance (EC) of project shall be submitted in next 2-3 months. Further, in the 43rd meeting of SC-NBWL held on 27th July 2017, the State Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan has sought time of another two months to submit the EC of project. The period of two months ended on 28th August 2017 but no response was received from the State Chief Wildlife Warden. During the 45th meeting of SC-NBWL, the State Chief Wildlife Warden again requested the time period of another two months for submission of EC of the project. The EC has not yet been received from the State Government. The Chairman expressed his concern that no response had come from State Government. He also added that in such cases where no response is received, a time limit may be fixed after which the proposal may be sent back to the State Government without consideration of the Committee. He asked the Member Secretary to take up the matter with the State Government at the highest level and request it to fix up the accountability for not pursuing the matter further. The Member Secretary took up the matter with the State Government at the highest level however no response was received. Consequently the Standing Committee decided to delist the proposal.

AGENDA ITEM No. 3

48.3.1 Request for consideration of recognizing Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) as the Nodal Agency for Bird Ringing and as Training Partner of MoEF&CC for the Bird Ringing

Dr Deepak Apte, Director, BNHS made a detailed presentation before the Committee regarding bird ringing activities undertaken by BNHS in the past decades. It was informed by Dr. Apte that the BNHS has been undertaking bird migration studies in India since 1927, through bird ringing / banding of more than 700,000 birds, comprising both water birds and terrestrial birds. He also mentioned that since the last 10 years, BNHS has a permanent bird ringing and migration study centre at Point Calimere where both land birds and water birds are ringed / banded on a daily basis. He also cited examples of tracking of ringed migratory birds. Considering the expertise of BNHS, he requested the Ministry for considering recognizing BNHS as the nodal agency for bird ringing and satellite tracking for India and also as training partner of the Ministry.

The Standing Committee after deliberations decided to seek more inputs from States and Institutes before taking a final decision on the matter.

AGENDA ITEM No. 4

48.4.1 FRESH PROPOSALS FALLS WITHIN PROTECTED AREAS

48.4.1.1 Construction of (1) Bridge in Bhalua – Paharpur road, and (2) Mocharakh – Chaurhi road in Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary, Gaya District

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposals involves the diversion of cumulative forestland 1.460 ha (0.50 ha for bridge in Bhalua – Paharpur road, and 0.960 ha forestland for Mocharakh – Chaurhi road) from the Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary for converting *kachcha* road into *pakka* road. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposals with the following conditions:

- (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.
- (2) During the construction works of the road the practicable restrictions and precautions as specified by the chief Wildlife warden, Bihar shall be complied with under the control of Divisional Forest Officer Cum Wildlife Warden, Gaya.
- (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 Divisional Forest Officer Cum Wildlife Warden, Gaya.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and the wildlife mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW. The WII guidelines named “*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*” will be adopted by the State / User Agency. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

48.4.1.2 Proposal for diversion of forestland for the construction of road from Sansoo to Chopra Shop, Vikram bridge

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the diversion of 0.400 ha forestland from the Sansoo Rakh Conservation Reserve for the construction of road from Sansoo to Chopra Shop. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal.

After discussions the Standing Committee felt that the proposal has got no merits to be considered under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and decided that the proposal be send back to State Government.

48.4.1.3 Diversion of 2.00 ha of forestland from Surasinar-Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of approach road for the already existing Sangar bridge in river Tawi

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the diversion of 2.0 ha forestland from the Surasinar-Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of approach road to the already existing Sangar bridge on the river Tawi. He added that the State CWLW 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 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 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.
- (10) No waste material including muck generated during execution of the project must be disposed off outside the protected area.
- (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.
- (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.
- (13) The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue.
- (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.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and the wildlife mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW. The WII guidelines named “*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*” will be adopted by the State / User Agency. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

48.4.1.4 (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, and (13) Anemala Hadi Hamlet Electrification under *Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Scheme*, Kodagu District

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the diversion of cumulative 0.94845 ha forestland from the Nagarhole Tiger Reserve for the electrification of thirteen villages. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposals with the conditions and mitigation 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). The NTCA recommended the proposals 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 A.M – 5 P.M 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 sound 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 world.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and the wildlife mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW and the NTCA. The WII guidelines named “*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*” will be adopted by the State / User Agency. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

48.4.1.5 Construction of 4 approach roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Sanjay Tiger reserve in Sidhi

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the diversion of 23.89 ha forestland from the Satpura Tiger Reserve for the up-gradation of (1) Bastua – Badkadol road, (2) Deomath – Kharmar road, (3) Ramgarh – Baheradol road and (4) Juri – Runda – Bhadaura road of length 70.66 km and width 3.0 m. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing the conditions. The NTCA has recommended the project with the following conditions and mitigation measures:

- (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 A.M – 5 P.M) 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.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and the wildlife mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW and the NTCA. The WII guidelines named “*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*” will be adopted by the State / User Agency. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

48.4.1.6 Diversion of 1.506 ha forestland in construction of Piperiya – Pachmari to Ghana Road in Satpura Tiger Reserve, Hosanghabad by MPRRDA, PUI Piperiya

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the diversion of 1.506 ha forestland from the Satpura Tiger Reserve for the construction of road from Piperiya – Pachmari to Ghana. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing the conditions. The 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 A.M – 5 P.M) 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.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and the wildlife mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW and the NTCA. The WII guidelines named “*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*” will be adopted by the State / User Agency. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

48.4.1.7 Permission for fishing in 2212.917 ha in Satpura Tiger Reserve, Hosangabad

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project for fishing lease over an area 2212.917 ha of Tawa Reservoir situated within buffer zone of the Satpura Tiger Reserve. He added that the State CWLW 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.
- (6) 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 Crore 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

Further the IGF(WL) stated that the 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 entrepreneurship 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 immediately report this to the user agency so that additional precautions could be adopted during the fishing activities.
- (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.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and the wildlife mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW and the NTCA. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

48.4.1.8 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

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the diversion of 0.88 ha forestland from the Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of 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. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (6) The project proponent shall plant 100 saplings (indigenous species) for every miscellaneous species felled in the interest of Environment Protection.
- (7) The project proponent should contribute under corporate social responsibilities (CSR) in the interest of Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary and local livelihood and social development.
- (8) 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.
- (9) Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer shall be followed.
- (10) The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and the wildlife mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW. The WII guidelines named “*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*” will be adopted by the State / User Agency. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

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

48.4.2.1 Proposal for Wildlife Clearance for creation of Infrastructure Facilities for development of Naval Air Station (NAS) by Indian Navy, NAS, Shibpur

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the creation of infrastructure facilities for development of Naval Air Station for Indian Navy over an area 100.0 ha of reserve forestland falling outside of the notional ESZ of Saddle Peak National Park. He added that the State 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.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and the wildlife mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

48.4.2.2 Proposal for use of 417.35 ha land for mining activity within 10 km ESZ of Gir Wildlife Sanctuary

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the mining of limestone over an area 417.35 ha (*414.8493 ha of private revenue land and 2.5091 ha of Government wasteland*) at Sugala and Jagatiya villages and are situated at 6.25 km away from the boundary of Gir Wildlife Sanctuary. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (7) The User Agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Kutch Desert Sanctuary.
- (8) 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.
- (9) The User Agency shall make permanent arrangement so that no polluted water enters Sanctuary or any solid / liquid waste enters the Sanctuary area.
- (10) The User Agency shall have to create 10 m wide green belt around mining area.
- (11) 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.
- (12) The said area shall be developed and maintained as natural forest area after completion of the project.
- (13) All workers / employees engaged in the project shall have to compulsorily undergo primary exposure of wildlife at User Agency's cost.

- (14) A Wildlife Conservation Plan shall be prepared by the User Agency and shall have to be approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden and same shall be implemented at User Agency's cost.
- (15) 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.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and the wildlife mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

48.4.2.3 Proposal for use of 28.00 ha of land for mining activity within 10 km ESZ of Kutch Desert Sanctuary

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the mining of china clay over an area 28.0 ha at village Nariyeli falling at 6.8 km 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 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.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and the wildlife mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

48.4.2.4 Proposal for construction of berths for disposal of oil product within ESZ of Marine National Sanctuary

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves construction of birth-C and birth-D of each dimension 150 m X 20 m with an interconnecting trestle and associated facilities falls for the disposal of oil products over an area 0.30 ha the of the notified ESZ of Marine National 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, 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 Marine National Sanctuary.
- (3) Approval under Forest Conservation Act 1980, if required shall be obtained separately for use of forestland.
- (4) The User Agency shall ensure that oil is not spilled during execution of the work.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and the wildlife mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

48.4.2.5 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

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the use of forestland 2.80 ha for the up-gradation of the existing road of 8.5 m to 9.0 m width and 3.2 km of length falling outside of the notified ESZ of Satpura Tiger Reserve. He added that the State CWLW 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. The NTCA has also 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.

After discussions the Standing Committee felt that the proposal has got no merits to be considered under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and decided that the proposal be send back to State Government.

48.4.2.6 Construction of Sontalai – Bagratawa double broad-gauge railway line situated in 10 km periphery of boundary of Satpura Tiger Reserve, Hosangabad

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the use of forestland 13.32 ha for the construction of Sontalai – Bagratawa double broad-gauge railway line falling outside of the notified ESZ of Satpura Tiger Reserve. He added that 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. 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 A.M to 6 P.M) 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 Tiger Reserve, NTCA, Indian Railway and local NGO representatives to supervise the compliance of the conditions laid in this report during various phases of project implementation.

After discussions the Standing Committee felt that the proposal has got no merits to be considered under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and decided that the proposal be send back to State Government.

48.4.2.7 Construction of Majhagaon Irrigation Project falls within 10 km periphery of Panna Tiger Reserve

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the use of an area 426.763 ha (includes 42.831 ha of buffer area) for the construction of Majhagaon Irrigation Project in the notified ESZ of Panna Tiger Reserve. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the condition that the project proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife. The NTCA has recommended the proposal subject to the strict adherence to the following 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 Gahrial sanctuary. This needs to be developed in consultation with the concerned institution.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and the wildlife mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW and the NTCA. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

48.4.2.8 Stone mine project in 1.10 ha on private land at Kewadiya Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s. Chandra Shekhar Patidar

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal involves the use of private land 1.10 ha for the collection of boulder / gitti situated at 5.776 km away from the boundary of the Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary. He also stated that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and the wildlife mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

48.4.2.9 Stone mine project in 2.00 ha on private land at Umariya Khurd Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s. Rajkumar Jat

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal involves use of private land of 2.0 ha for the collection of boulder / gitti situated at 3.07 km away from the boundary of the Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary. He also stated that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and the wildlife mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

48.4.2.10 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

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal involves construction of residential and commercial complex on private land 8330.35 sq.mt situated at 2.09 km away from the boundary of the Tungareswar Wildlife Sanctuary. He also stated that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) The project proponent assures and abides to comply the conditions laid down by MoEF&CC for Environmental Clearance.
- (2) Natural growing trees which may be earmarked for retention during EIA exercise of wildlife species like Wad (*Ficus bengalensis*), 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 lakh 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.

The IGF(WL) also stated that the 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.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and the wildlife mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

48.4.2.11 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

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal involves the use of 36.98 ha of notional ESZ area 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 located at 7.0 km away from the boundary of the Pulicat Bird Sanctuary. He also stated that 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.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and the wildlife mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

48.4.2.12 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

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal involves the use 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 the construction of the Sitarama Lift Irrigation Project. He also stated that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with 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 A.M to 6 P.M only.
- (6) The material for carrying out the proposed works shall be kept outside the Tiger Reserve 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 User Agency at their cost	12 Nos	To be taken up the User Agency
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	2 Nos	10.000

	percolation tanks		
13	Vaccines de-worming to wild animals	LS	4.626
Total			118.216

- (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 A.M to 6 P.M only.
- (6) The material for carrying out the proposed works shall be kept outside the Tiger Reserve 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 from 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.

The Member Secretary stated that the project proponent should deposit fund in the Bio-diversity Conservation Society of Telangana (BIOSAT) Account, the Chief Wildlife Warden, Telangana for implementation of mitigation measures.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and the wildlife mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW and the Member Secretary. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 5

48.5. AGENDA ITEMS PLACED WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE CHAIR

48.5.1 Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 05/10/2015 in I.A. no. 3789/2014 in W.P. (C) 202/1995 w.r.t diversion of 35 sq. mts. of forestland from East Island

Wildlife Sanctuary for installation of coastal surveillance RADAR, Andaman & Nicobar Islands

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee and stated that the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 28th meeting held on 20th March, 2013 has recommended the proposal of diversion of 35 sq.mt forestland from East Island Wildlife Sanctuary for installation of coastal surveillance RADAR, Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 13.11.2000 had directed that "*no de-reservation of forest / Sanctuaries / National Parks shall be effected*". Thereafter, in pursuance of the said order, any proposal for diversion land from Sanctuaries & National Parks is submitted before the Hon'ble Supreme Court for final approval.

The IGF(WL) stated that the State Government had filed an Interim Application no. 3789 of 2014 in W.P.(C) 202/1995, which the Hon'ble Supreme Court disposed off vide order dated 05th October, 2015 and referred the matter again to the Standing Committee of NBWL.

The proposal is returned to the State Government with intimation to the project proponent for going ahead since the proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 28th meeting held on 20.03. 2013.

48.5.2 Proposal for installation of co-located strong motion sensors, GPS receivers and metrological sensors with real time VSAT connectivity at Wandoor South Andaman by Directorate of Disaster Management

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project is for installing co-located strong motion sensors, GPS receivers and metrological sensors with real time VSAT connectivity over an area of 100.0 sq.km of reserve forestland located at 180 m away from the Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park and 870 m away from the Lohabarrack Crocodile Sanctuary. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the user agency should share the information gathered through this centre with the Department of Environment & Forests. The project proponent should also allow the park official to use the communication system in case of any emergency.

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

annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

48.5.3 Construction of Stand along ring road / bypass around Srinagar city under NHDP Phase VII permission for taking up non-forestry activities near Hokersar Wetland Reserve and Mirgund Wetland Reserve

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the construction of stand along ring road / bypass around Srinagar city located at 215 m away from Hokersar Wetland Reserve and 159 m away from Mirgund Wetland Reserve. He added that the State CWLW.

After discussions the Standing Committee felt that the proposal has got no merits to be considered under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and decided that the proposal be send back to State Government.

48.5.4 Diversion of 595.64 ha of forestland in Karwar, Yellapura and Dharwad Division for the construction of New Broad Gauge Railway line of Hubballi - Ankola

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the diversion of cumulative forestland 595.64 ha (42.0 ha from Dharwad Elephant Corridor + 304.06 ha from Yellapura Elephant Corridor + 249.58 ha from Kanwar elephant Corridor) from three elephant corridors for the construction of new broad gauge railway line from Hubballi to Ankola. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the mitigation measures suggested by the IISc Bangalore must be strictly implemented. He also stated that it was mentioned in the Part IV of the proposal that the *post facto* approval of the project will be taken in the forthcoming meeting of the SBWL.

Further the IGF(WL) stated that the Site Inspection Committee of NTCA has not recommended the proposal as the proposed railway line from Hubballi to Ankola passes through Uttara Kannada district which has very forest cover and cuts across the Western Ghats, which are a biodiversity hotspot and a world heritage site. It also fragments the old migration path of India elephants. Out of the 6 tiger occupied landscapes of India, currently the Western Ghats landscape possesses best habitat connectivity and contiguity. The Tiger occupancy in the Western Gats landscape is highly dynamic and shows spatial and temporal variation. Moreover, the recent research has highlighted that future of tigers in India depends

on conserving the habitat connectivity isolated tiger population of tiger reserves. The proposed railway line will be having significant negative impact on long term conservation of tigers and other mega herbivores in the Western Ghats landscape by fragmenting existing habitat connectivity and contiguity.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided that a committee comprising of one representative of WII, one representative of NTCA and one person from the Wildlife Division would visit the site and submit the report to the Ministry within 30 days for further consideration and this matter will be placed in the next meeting of the Standing Committee of NBWL.

48.5.5 Construction of 4-lane Road on NH-12 (New NH-52) from Km 289.500 to 299.000 (Design Chainage from -0.050 to 9.860) (Darah-Jhalawar-Teendhar Section) including 6-lane Elevated Section in Mukandra National Park in the State of Rajasthan under NHDP Phase-III on EPC Mode (Length 9.910 km.)– Package –I

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the diversion of 24.1196 ha forestland from the Mukundara Hills Tiger Reserve for the construction of 4-lane Road on NH-12 from Km 289.500 to 299.000 (Chainage from -0.050 to 9.860) (from Darah to Jhalawar to Teendhar Section). He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) 5% of proportionate cost of the project within the boundary of Mukundara Hills Tiger Reserve will be deposited by the User Agency in the account of Rajasthan Protected Areas conservation Society (RPACS) for wildlife conservation and mitigation works.
- (2) To resist movement of wild animals towards the railway track in the initial three km 9 Design chainages km 2.800 to 5.800) of tiger reserve, adequate mitigative measures such as wall / chainlink fencing will be constructed by the User Agency to stop accidents.
- (3) Signage's about information for the wild animals in the area control of the traffic volumes, speed, etc. should be erected.
- (4) No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the protected area.
- (5) No material of any kind should be extracted from the protected area.
- (6) There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the sanctuary.
- (7) The waste material generated should be disposed outside the protected area by the User Agency.

- (8) There will be no labour camp inside the sanctuary.
- (9) No blasting will be carried out in the sanctuary area during the work.
- (10) The User Agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

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

- [1] The solid section of the road needs to be fenced on both sides at the cost of user agency so that wild animals can be funneled to move the six underpasses.
- [2] Upon completion of highway expansion, the existing road below the elevated section should either be dismantled or traffic should be completely regulated by erecting check posts at both ends and placing speed breakers at regular intervals. The National Highway authorities along with the tiger reserve staff should keep provisions for monitoring wild animal movement below the elevated section as well as through the underpasses in the solid section following completion of construction.
- [3] The mitigation measures proposed as part of the National Highway expansion appear to be adequate as well as appropriate. However, the underpasses should be structured in a manner such that the openings should allow unobstructed view of habitat so as to maximize their use by wildlife. Since Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve not have elephant or gaur, a minimum span of 50 m with dimensions as mentioned above would work. The 50 m span refers to clear open passageways excluding the support pillars (WII guidelines, 2016). Light and sound barriers and vegetative camouflage should also be created along the road as per WII guidelines, 2016.
- [4] Some trees would have to be cut for widening to the highway. These trees should be identified in construction with the Forest Department before the construction starts and should be properly marked on ground. Attempt should be made that minimal trees are cut for road widening. Local RFO and front line staff should strictly monitor this.
- [5] Construction work should be during daytime (7 A.M to 5 P.M) and no night camp of labors and contractor/user agency officials inside the forest should be allowed. 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. The Forest Department and user agency should ensure that the construction period within MHTR is kept minimal since construction work continued for a longer duration might completely decimate the wildlife populations in the area beyond recovery.

- [6] Construction materials (including top soil) should be procured from outside the forest area. The existing alignment should be completely destroyed as soon as constructing of the new alignment is over so as to avoid traffic and ensure emergence of vegetation.
- [7] While, in the initial stretch of approximately 3 km the railway line adjoining the highway is a serious barrier for wild animal movement, construction of over passes at appropriate places (of at least 200 meters span each) for wild animal movement in this dip section appear to be a feasible option and needs to be taken up urgently with the concerned railway authorities. It is recommended that the geo-locations of these over passes should be finalized by the railway authorities concerned in consultation with CWLW / FD, MHTR, NTCA & WII representatives ., Also, in the intervening stretch on the side of the railway track adjoining the NH, physical barriers like guard wall should be constructed at the cost of user agency and the other side of railway track facing the hillock should be fenced so that wild animals can be funneled to use the overpasses.
- [8] The CWLW, Rajasthan should constitute a monitoring committee comprising of FD, DFO and other forest officials of MHTR, NTCA, WII and NHAI representatives to supervise the compliance of the conditions recommended by NTCA during phases of the project implementation.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and the wildlife mitigation measures stipulated by the State CWLW and the NTCA. Further the Standing Committee accepted the requisition of the project proponent to fell barest minimum number of trees and controlled blasting during the execution of the project. The WII guidelines named “*Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*” will be adopted by the State / User Agency. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the User Agency to the State CWLW.

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 H S Singh, Member, NBWL	Member
6	Shri R D Kamboj, Member, NBWL	Member
7	Shri Debabrata Swain, ADGF, Member Secretary, NTCA	Invitee
8	Shri Soumitra Dasgupta, IGF(WL), MoEF&CC	Invitee
9	Shri Nishant Verma, DIGF(NTCA)	Invitee
10	Shri P Mallikarjuna Rao, PCCF & HOFF, Andhra Pradesh	Invitee
11	Shri Manoj Pant, PCCF & CWLW, Jammu & Kashmir	Invitee
12	Shri D V S Khati, PCCF&CWLW, Uttarakhand	Invitee
13	Shri G K Sinha, PCCF & CWLW, Gujarat	Invitee
14	Shri P K Jha, PCCF & HOFF, Telangana	Invitee
15	Dr Y V Jhala, Scientist, WII Dehradun	Invitee
16	Smt R Sobha, APCCF(FCA), Telangana	Invitee
17	Shri Bharat Jyoti, APCCF & CWLW, Bihar	Invitee
18	Shri Alok Kumar, APCCF(WL), Madhya Pradesh	Invitee
19	Shri P S Somasekhar, IGF(NTCA), R O Bangalore	Invitee
20	Shri S S Bajaj, APCCF(WL), Chhattisgarh	Invitee
21	Shri G V Reddy, APCCF & CWLW, Rajasthan	Invitee
22	Shri J L N Murthy, CCF, Andhra Pradesh	Invitee
23	Shri V Saibaba, DFO, Andhra Pradesh	Invitee
24	P. Ravi, Scientist (WL), MoEF&CC	Invitee

1	Name of the Proposal	Realignment of area of the buffer area of Indravati Tiger Reserve, Chattisgarh																				
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Indiravati Tiger Reserve																				
3	File No.	6-193/2015 WL																				
4	Name of the State	Chattisgarh																				
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not mentioned																				
6	Area of the protected area	2799.07 sq. km																				
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/Denotification	513.351 sq. km <table><tr><td></td><td>existing area (sq km)</td><td>Area for re-alignment (sq km)</td></tr><tr><td>Reserved forestland in the buffer zone</td><td>639.330</td><td>475.863</td></tr><tr><td>Protected area in the buffer zone</td><td>221.260</td><td>36.288</td></tr><tr><td>Unincorporated land in buffer zone</td><td>577.670</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Revenue land of the buffer area</td><td>102.440</td><td>1.200</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>1540.700</td><td>513.351</td></tr></table>				existing area (sq km)	Area for re-alignment (sq km)	Reserved forestland in the buffer zone	639.330	475.863	Protected area in the buffer zone	221.260	36.288	Unincorporated land in buffer zone	577.670	-	Revenue land of the buffer area	102.440	1.200	Total	1540.700	513.351
	existing area (sq km)	Area for re-alignment (sq km)																				
Reserved forestland in the buffer zone	639.330	475.863																				
Protected area in the buffer zone	221.260	36.288																				
Unincorporated land in buffer zone	577.670	-																				
Revenue land of the buffer area	102.440	1.200																				
Total	1540.700	513.351																				
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Not mentioned																				
8	Name of the applicant agency	Government of Chattisgarh																				
9	Total number of tree to be felled	Not Mentioned.																				
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 13 th May 2015.																					
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency Presently, the reserve’s buffer zone is spread in an area of 1540.7 sq km where as many as 81 villages are located. Keeping in view the convenience of the forest dwellers that largely depend on collecting minor forest produce to earn livelihood and development of the region, an experts committee was constituted to review the situation and had been asked to submit a report on it. The experts committee has recommended the proposal in its report to decrease the buffer area to 513 sq km. Earlier, 81 villages were affected by the tiger project while after recommendations total of 77 villages will be out of the purview of buffer zone.																					
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area The species found in this tiger reserve are wild buffalos, barasinghas, tigers, leopards, gaurs, nilgai, sambar, chausingha, sloth bear, dhole, striped hyena, muntjac, wild boar, flying squirrel, porcupine, pangolins, monkeys, langurs, etc.																					
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden The area of the proposed buffer is 1383.134 sq.km with a difference of 0.533 sq.km from the NTCA proposed buffer with Bhairamgarh WLS as the only protected area in it.																					

15

Comments of Ministry

Comments were sought from the NTCA. Now the comments has been received from the NTCA vide letter no.15-30(10)/2015-NTCA dated 24th April 2017. NTCA has concurred the proposal to alter boundaries of Indravati Tiger Reserve. Details of the new dispensation *vis-a-vis* the old are as follows:

S.No.	Parameter	Old	New	Remarks
1	Area of core	1258 sq km	1258 sq km	No change
2	Area of buffer	1540.7 sq km	1382.6 sq km	Reduction of 158.1 sq km
3	Villages in buffer	81	4	Reduction of 77 villages
4	Population in buffer	1,14,422	19,798	Reduction in population by 94,624

The revised proposal was received dated 27.11.2017 from the State Govt. with the consent of the CWLW / NTCA. The details is as follows:

S.No.	Detail	Area proposed by NTCA (sq.km)	Revised proposal (sq.km)	Difference (sq.km)	Remarks
1	Buffer area as per the notification 2009	1540.7	1540.7	-	After detailed survey the area of the 4 villages is 1.733 sq.km instead of 1.200 sq.km taken in by the NTCA Committee
2	Buffer area as proposed by the State Govt.	513.351	513.884	-0.533	
3	Buffer area to be notified by the State Govt.	1027.349	1026.816	0.533	
4	Proposed buffer area	1382.601	1383.134	-0.533	

The area of the proposed buffer is 1383.134 sq.km with a difference of 0.533 sq.km from the NTCA proposed buffer with Bhairamgarh WLS as the only protected area in it.

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

	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.
----	--

CONSTRUCTION OF THIRD RAILWAY TRACK THROUGH RATAPANI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, SEHORE AND RAISEN, MADHYA PRADESH

INTRODUCTION

A proposal for construction of third railway track by Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL), a Government of India Undertaking was recommended by the Madhya Pradesh Board for Wild Life. The proposal from the State Wild Life Board was submitted to the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) for an appropriate decision. A site inspection visit was made by representatives of NTCA and Tiger Cell, Wildlife Institute of India, and a detailed report on potential impacts and mitigation measures for the project based on this visit was submitted to NBWL. The proposal was discussed in the 45th meeting (8th, December 2017) of the Standing Committee of the NBWL. After brief discussion, the Standing Committee decided that a Committee consisting of a Member of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life, representative of the NTCA and the Wildlife Institute of India would conduct a site visit and submit a report for further consideration. Subsequently, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India communicated vide letter no. F. No. 6-186/2013- WL, dated 10th January, 2018 that the inspection report was to be submitted to the Standing Committee of the NBWL after inspection by the following members.

1. Dr. H. S. Singh, Member, NBWL
2. Shri Raja Ram Singh, AIGF, NTCA
3. Dr. Sutirtha Dutta, Scientist, WII, Dehradun

In order to look into the issues concerning wildlife and their habitats with respect to this project, the above team conducted field inspections on 8th and 9th, February, 2018. The member of the NBWL discussed the subject with the PCCF Wildlife on 13th February 2018 in his office.

FIELD VISIT, OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

The field visit and site inspection of the project site was done on 8 – 9th February 2018. A meeting of the members of the committee with the officials of the Rail Vikas Nigam

Ltd. (RVNL) and Madhya Pradesh Forest Department was held on 8th February at Bhimbetka. Shri Vikas Awasthi, CPM-I, Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd and his officials briefed the team about the project. As per the discussion, Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL), a Government of India Undertaking, has been entrusted with the work of detailed construction survey, geo-technical investigations, design, engineering and construction of 3rd Line of Barkhera – Budni (27 km) Project on Bhopal-Itarsi route of Bhopal Division of West Central Railway passing through Sehore and Raisen districts in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Bhopal – Itarsi is a very important section of Indian Railway that serves East-West and North-South trunk routes. Currently, on an average 77 pairs of trains (45 pairs passenger trains and 32 pairs of goods trains) pass through this section every day. In order to maintain punctuality of the running trains, cater to increasing traffic volume and allow mandatory routine maintenance of railway tracks (restoration of service periods); construction of the third line in this section was sanctioned by the Railway Board in 2011-12. The new third line is proposed to be constructed along the existing electrified DOWN track at track centres varying between 5.3 m to 400 m. (up to 30 m at bridges and 400 m at bulb location near Budni). This would allow the proposed third track to act as a DOWN line while the existing DOWN line will be used as a bi-directional middle line.

After presentation and discussion in the meeting at Bhimbetka, the team along with the representatives of the project proponent, and the official of Madhya Pradesh Forest Department visited the site. The team travelled on the entire railway track from Barkheda to Choka – Midghat – Budhani. Various sites were visited by the team during the journey. The report prepared and submitted by the National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi to the Ministry of Forest, Environment & Climate Change was also examined at the site. The sites where tigers, leopards and sloth bear died in the train accident, were visited by the team. The field staff of the Ratapani briefed how major wild animals were killed due to frequent and high speed trains. The specific sites, critical to wildlife shelter and breeding, were also visited with respect to the existing and proposed railway tracks and the locations of those sites have been given in annexure II.

OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary (688 sq. km.) situated in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh is an important area in Central India Tiger-Landscape. The estimate population in the sanctuary is about 14-18 tigers (NTCA Report). Some of tigers frequently migrate from Satpura Tiger Reserve and other adjoining areas to the Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary. The

sanctuary supports all major carnivores and herbivores which occur in Satpura Tiger Landscape. The high speed roads and railways cause major damage to wildlife. With widening of roads and rail and increasing traffic, threat level is expected to scale up in future. In Ratapani WLS alone, three tigers, one sloth bear and four leopards have been killed by rail in two years (May 2015 to March 2017). The management normally is more sensitive towards conservation of mega-mammal such as tiger and leopard, and minor wildlife such as hyenas, jackals, foxes, jungle cats, civets, and python are ignored. As a result, the deaths of the minor wild life in the road and rail accidents are ignored or not recorded properly. The populations of tiger, leopard, sloth bear and other wildlife of Ratapani have connectivity with the populations of Satpura Tiger Reserve through a riverine corridors formed by Tawa River and its connected streams.

The member of the NBWL, met the PCCF Wildlife, Madhya Pradesh in his office on 13th February, 2018. He also expressed his serious concern about the increasing threat due to expansion and modernisation of high speed and multilane linear project in the region. Several projects for widening of the roads are expected in future. The long-term impacts of the network of these expanding projects are matter of concern. These development projects are necessary for overall development of nations. To minimise the impact, construction of wildlife passages at appropriate sites after thorough study of the habitat utilisation of wild animals and their migration/movement through specific corridors or sites is necessary. In many cases, wildlife passages are proposed but they are not placed at appropriate site due imperfect knowledge of wildlife and their behaviour with respect to their movement and habitat utilisation. During discussion, it was felt that a comprehensive study involving tiger experts, tiger conservation management authorities of the respective areas and local field staff may be conducted to identify movement routes of tigers and other animals so that the wild animal passages are created to minimise damage. Field/site visits by a team of NTCA or NBWL for two-three days may not be enough to identify accurate site for daily movement of the animals for drinking water or seasonal migration in search of habitat or mate. Also, appropriate size of wild animal passage plan in the absence of proper site specific knowledge cannot be prescribed without site specific study.

The Central India Tiger-Landscape covering Tiger Reserves in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Chhatishgarh cover almost half of the total tiger occupancy area at present. Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary is one of the tiger habitat in the region, playing important role in wildlife conservation in the country. The landscape has significant tiger, leopard and sloth

bear population in Satpura region in south of Narmada River. This sanctuary is an integral part of Satpura Tiger Reserve as animals move from one area to other through Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary. Considering the ecological significance of the area, this sanctuary has been provided inprinciple approval by the Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for declaration as Tiger Reserve. The population of tiger and other mega-mammals such as leopard and sloth bear depend on corridor and compactness/contiguity of forests for gene flow within each population.

High speed roads and rails can disrupt these population processes not only for tiger, leopard or other mega-mammals but also that of other vertebrate wildlife species through habitat fragmentation and vehicle collision. The wide underpasses appear to be an important generic migration path because a wide range of species use them. Although mitigation measures focus on mega-mammals, the global concern about the decline of amphibians and reptiles entails that greater focus should be given to road/rail impact on the ground dwelling fauna and minor mammals such as Indian hare, pangolin, civets, reptiles and amphibians. Wildlife-train collisions are a multifactor problem. Mitigation options are prescribed in the recent projects but some are more proven than others. Many of the solutions/wild animal passages developed for roads can probably be applied successfully to railways, but in some cases, new approach and technologies are needed. It is an established fact that the functionality of corridors, compactness/contiguity of habitats and the migration/movement routes are interrupted or challenged due to development projects like roads, railway, canal, urbanisation and mining. Appropriate mitigation measures with application of new approach and technologies are required to ensure that the development projects do not become barriers to the movement of wildlife.



Fig 1 & 2: Curves of railway lines in the interior sanctuary and the critical habitat supporting caves and cool vegetation adjoining railway lines as breeding ground for animals, including tiger, leopard, sloth bear and hyena

The Site Inspection Reports of the NTCA provides details about the project. Thus, detail description is avoided in this report. The NTCA report's recommendations, as submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, GOI have been accepted by the committees. The conditions mentioned in the report stand as the conditions recommended by this Committee. Considering the need of construction of the third rail track and conservation of wild animals, the project has been recommended with following additional conditions.

- (1) Narrow passages/bridges/tunnels for draining out the stream water have been provided in the existing rail line. These long narrow tunnels filled with boulders are not adequate for the passage of animals. These tunnels have to be supplemented with new underground passages or overbridge wildlife passages, as prescribed by the NTCA. These passages should have adequate openness to allow animal movements following NTCA guidelines. Additionally, at certain sites near the railway line, high hills with caves, rock crevices and dense evergreen forest provide shelter and breeding ground to wild animals (fig 1). Additional suitable passages should be provided at such sites (Annexures - 2) to avoid death of wild animals.
- (2) It was noticed that, at many places, the railway track was substantially raised from ground using track ballast (crushed stones between and around rail sleepers) and were flanked by steep uphill or downhill slopes, making it difficult for soft-padded animals like tiger and leopard to quickly cross the railway track, and increasing the chance of collision. At such sites frequently used by animals, where underpasses are not feasible, the stretch of railway track should be flattened to the ground following the 'level-crossing rail design' to enable swift movements of animals.
- (3) In the Central India Tiger-Landscape, network of national and state highways as well as rail lines will be upgraded to high speed roads multiple lanes road and rail in future. In some of the ongoing projects, passages have been proposed, but some of these locations might not match with frequent movement routes of the animals. Expansion and modernisation of several existing roads in the region is expected in future. The network of these high speed roads and rails in the tiger landscape are serious threat to wildlife, including tiger. In the background of this fact, a comprehensive study involving tiger experts and field staff may be conducted in the region to identify wild animal's movement tracks so that suitable passages at right sites are provided to minimise damage to the wild animals.

- (4) The project has proposed cutting of about 38,600 trees. These also include cutting of trees for temporary road and dumping sites for the materials. The excavated material can be dumped or re-used without cutting trees. The material can also be dumped in depression or water bodies falling between the two rail tracks. The water bodies falling between the two railway tracks invite wild animals for drinking water. Such water holes may be filled by the dumping materials to avoid death of wild animals by rails. Such water body may be replaced by creating a water body in the same area at a suitable site away from the railway track. Some of the dumping material can also be used in the creation of big water bodies. Thus, some trees may be saved when there is scope to save them without impacting the project.
- (5) Daily movement of animals for drinking water is one of the main reasons for the rail and wild animal accidents. To avoid or minimise death of the animals, adequate perennial water sources should be created at both sides of the rail lines. But the new water sources should be away (at least half kilometre) from the rail track.
- (6) Huge quantity of stones and stone pebbles will be available in excavation of sites or creating tunnels. For laying railway lines, huge quantity of stones pebbles/chips are required. The transportation of such material will cause disturbance to wildlife. To minimise damage and also to reuse the resources, the stone /stone pebbles may be used in the railway track, if activities related to use of such material are not detrimental to wildlife.
- (7) The mitigation measures should also be considered in the existing old rail track wherever possible. The mitigation measures prescribed in the NTCA report should be followed in addition to the recommendations suggested vide point (i)-(vi) above.

ANNEXURE 1

1. Dr. H. S. Singh, Member, National Board for Wild Life
2. Shri Vikas Awasthi, CPM-1, Rail Vikas Nigam, Ltd.
3. Shri Raja Ram Singh, AIGF, NTCA
4. Dr. Sutirtha, Dutta, Scientist, WII, Dehradun
5. Shri D. K. Paliwal, DFO, Abedullaganj, Madhya Pradesh
6. Shri R. K. Singh (Suptd. Ratapani)
7. Shri Sadguru Chakradhar, Consultant, RVNL, Bhopal
8. Shri R. P. Chaturvedi, Asstt. Engineer, RVNL, Bhopal
9. Shri J. K. Gupta, Range Forest Officer, Barkhera

ANNEXURE 2

Proposed Additional mitigation measures on Barkhera – Budni existing up/down and Proposed 3rd Railway line

S.No.	Type	Existing Ep	Lat/Long	Proposed Arrangement	Remarks
1	Under Pass	-----	22°49'34.212" 77°38'54.3"	Under pass in 3 rd track and existing up/down track with min. ht. 3 mt and width-6mt	-----
2	Under pass	-----	22°49'13.584" 77°39'34"		Near Midghat store building
3	Over pass / Under pass / level crossing	775/10	22°49.13'28" 77°40'00.41"	Over pass with a min. width of 15 mt. Under pass in 10 x 3 mt Level crossing-6mt width	Cutting area
4	Over pass	774/18-20	22°49'14.81" 77°40'19.25"	15 mt width	Cutting area

Report of the committee constituted as per recommendations of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life (NBWL) in its 47th meeting for examining the suggestions of petitioners in Writ Petition (C) No. 275 of 2015 titled Vidya Athreya & Another Vs. Union of India & Others and Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 19.01.2018 and suggestions of the Dr Sukumar, Member, Standing Committee of NBWL

A committee of experts under the chairmanship of Additional Director General of Forest (Wildlife), comprising of Chief Wildlife Wardens of Assam and Uttarakhand, representative from Wildlife Institute of India and Deputy Inspector General of Forest (NTCA) and Inspector General of Forest (WL) as Member Secretary, was constituted by the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change vide it O.M.No.1-29/2017 WL(Pt) dated 8th February 2018 in compliance of the recommendations of the Standing Committee of NBWL given in its 47th meeting held on 25th January 2018. Order of the MoEF&CC is placed at ANNEXURE A & B.

The mandate of the expert committee was to examine the suggestions of petitioner in Writ Petition (C) no. 275 of 2015 titled Vidya Athreya & Anr. Vs. Union of India Ors., and suggestions of the Prof. R Sukumar, Member, Standing Committee of NBWL and submit the report for further action by the Standing Committee.

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 19.01.2018 in Writ Petition (C) No. 275 of 2015 titled Vidya Athreya & Anr. Vs. Union of India & Others had directed the Standing Committee of NBWL to consider the suggestions made by the petitioners. Various suggestions made by the petitioners under following five broad heads:

- (a) *Human-animal conflict;*
- (b) *Securing of elephant corridors to minimise 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).*

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India order dated 19.01.2018 in Writ Petition (C) No. 275 of 2015 titled Vidya Athreya & Anr. Vs. Union of India & Others and suggestions made by the petitioners are at ANNEXURE C & D.

Prof. R Sukumar, Member, NBWL had suggestion that a policy document should be prepared on Wildlife-Human Conflict Landscape Scale Conservation after wider consultation.

Detailed suggestions of Prof. R Sukumar are at ANNEXURE E.

The members of the committee went through various available documents, instructions, advisories and related papers on the action so far taken by the MoEF&CC and State

Governments on the suggestions and held the detailed discussion on 13th March 2018. List of members participated in the discussion is at ANNEXURE F. Details of discussions and recommendations are as below:

A. Human-Animal Conflict

- (a) **Priority to studies in Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) that have both ecological and Social Components:** The members of the committee while appreciating of the intention of the petitioners to ensure that both ecological and sociological aspects are taken into consideration in the studies on human-wildlife interaction, were of the view that the Government of India and the State Governments in association with the research organisations are already taking care of this aspect. The guidelines of Wildlife Institute of India “*Eco-friendly measures to mitigate the impact of the linear infrastructures on the wildlife*” is one of such examples, which have been prepared after a long term study and series of stakeholder consultations. Ministry in consultation with WII has been conducting the workshops on the Human-Wildlife interaction to ensure that social and ecological aspects of the Human-Wildlife conflict are duly considered while preparing the mitigation plans. ***In respect of managing Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC), the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) has a three proposed strategy to address this issue viz.***

- i) ***Material & Logistics support: Funding support through on-going CSS-PT is provided to the tiger reserves for acquiring capacity, infrastructure, & material to deal with tiger dispersal out of the source areas. This support is provided through APO every year as implementation of statutory requirement i.e. Tiger Conservation Plan (TCP) for the activities viz payment of ex gratia and compensation, provide awareness/ sensitization programs, dissemination of information through media, procurement of immobilisation equipments, drugs training & capacity building of forest staff.***
- ii) ***Restricting habitat interventions: Based on carrying capacity of tigers in the tiger reserve, habitat interventions are restriction through overarching TCP to ensure no excessive spill of wildlife including tigers thereby minimising HWC.***

III) SOPs: The three SOPs dealing with HWC, which are available in public domain, are:

- a. ***To deal with emergency rising due to straying of tigers in human dominated landscapes.***
- b. ***To deal with tiger depredation on livestock.***
- c. ***For active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at the landscape level.***

The three SOPs inter alia include the issue of managing dispersing tigers; managing livestock kills to reduce conflict as well as relocating tigers from source areas to areas where density of tiger is low, so that conflict in rich source areas does not occur. In National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-2031), surveys and studies have been envisaged on Mitigation of Human-Wildlife conflict (HWC). Social aspects and ecological aspects of the HWC will be considered in these studies.

- (b) **Standard Operating Procedures/Action Plans to deal with emergency situations when Wild Animals come in close contacts of Human beings:** After going through the suggestions of the petitioner the members were of the view that Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for major wild animals are already in place. The DIGF (NTCA) mentioned that SOP's are already in place for tigers, leopards and elephants *as mentioned in Para (a) above*. The Members however were of the view on the line of SOP and guidelines / advisories issued by the Ministry for major wild animals the State Governments should identify the species of wild animals, which are in the centre of HWC in their states and develop the SOPs for such species in their states.
- (c) **Introduction of human-wildlife conflict as a curriculum in training of Forest Officials:** Dr. Y V Jhala of Wildlife Institute of India stated that HWC is integral part of the wildlife courses of the WII. Also in IGNFA and Central government Forest Training Institutes of the country HWC and its management is an integral part of the subject of Biodiversity Conservation and Management. In the States Forest Training Institutions, also HWC management is being taught. The members were of the view that more stress is needed to be given to training of HWC management.
- (d) **Compulsory course on wildlife veterinary science in the existing veterinary curriculum:** Regarding suggestion of compulsory course on wildlife veterinary science in the existing veterinary curriculum with special focus on handling wildlife emergency situations, members were of the view that there is a provision of Internship of 15days in various Zoological Parks of India for the students of Bachelor of Veterinary Science to expose the veterinary students to health care aspects of the wild animals . However, there is a need to have more focus on handling wildlife emergency situations. Therefore, it was recommended that the MoEF&CC should request the Indian Veterinary Council and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry to consider the suggestion.
- (e) **Use of section 144 of Cr.P.C to prevent people gathering in large numbers which aggravates wildlife emergency situations:** Regarding use of Section 144 of Cr.P.C to prevent people gathering in large numbers which aggravates wildlife emergency situations and which leads to injuries and even some cases death of the people and animal, The DIGF(NTCA) mentioned that this is already a part of the Tiger Standing Operating Procedures and 18 Tiger Reserve Range States are using it in their buffers and suggested. Members were of the view that ministry should issue the advisory to states that they should follow the procedure adopted for handling wildlife emergencies in the SOP for tiger emergencies.
- (f) **System for payment of cash compensation of victims of human-animal conflict:** Regarding use of a mobile phone app based information system for payment of cash compensation to the victims of human-animal conflict members were of the view that since each State have different procedures and guidelines for assessment of the damages, verifications of the claims and sanctioning procedures use of mobile applications for paying compensations may not be feasible. However, the Ministry

may advise the states to explore possibility of developing such applications wherever feasible. *The funding support is provided for NTCA for payment of ex gratia & compensation, periodic sensitisation programs & development of Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) to deal with HWC. Even for faster disbursement of compensation, the Tiger Conservation Foundation (TCF) has been established which inter alia augment and mobilise financial resources to foster stakeholder development and minimise the negative impacts of HWC.*

- (g) **Compilation of age-old traditional knowledge and methods of dealing with human-animal conflicts:** The members were of the view that current man animal conflict management practices are generally the combination of traditional knowledge and experience of the various stakeholders in the field and the outcome of some scientific studies in this field. However, the committee suggested that the ministry might advise the state governments to compile the traditional practices used in human wild animal conflict management and institutionalise its application in combination with modern tools and technologies.

B. Securing of elephant corridors to minimise human elephant conflict

Regarding suggestion of the petitioner for concerned states securing of 27 elephant corridors, identified by the Elephant Task Force, through acquisition or by entering into lease with stakeholders corridors to minimise human elephant conflict the committee members were intimated that the Ministry of Environment forest and climate change has already advised the state governments vide its letter No 6-15/2017 PE dated 24th August 2017 and letter dated 17th November 2017 to assess the feasibility of protecting these corridors through acquisition.

The members were of the view that state governments should be requested to expedite their action on the Ministry's advisory. Members also advised that State Governments should also be advised to explore the feasibility of declaring such corridors as Eco sensitive zones in case it is not possible to secure the corridors by acquisition of lands in these corridors. *The NTCA has institutionalised the landscape approach to conservation viz.*

- i. *Mapping of tiger corridors at the landscape level has been done.*
- ii. *Tiger corridors are part of corridor plan of TCP.*
- iii. *Carried out micro level identification of corridor in Eastern Vidharbha Landscape, Maharashtra.* Also as being done in the core areas of the tiger reserves policy of voluntary relocation can be adopted.

C. Mitigation measures for reducing animal deaths on roads / highways

Regarding the suggestion of the petitioner for applying the mitigative measures suggested in Wildlife Institute of India's guidance titled "*Eco-Friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure on Wildlife*" on selected roads and highways The committee members were of the view that the Standing Committee of NBWL has already addressed the issue of taking up mitigative measures on the roads / highways and other linear infrastructure projects likely to be constructed in future. The standing committee in its 48th meeting has already recommended to adopt the guidance document titled "*Eco-Friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure on Wildlife*" for preparing the designs of the roads passing through the wildlife / protected areas. The Standing Committee has also

recommended that in future the proposal for use of Protected Areas for construction of roads and other linear infrastructures should accompany with the passage plan prepared based on above mentioned WII's guidance document.

However, while putting in place the mitigative measures as per WII guidance document in existing roads and other existing linear infrastructure using CAMPA funds following concerns need to be addressed.

- (i) CAMPA funds are created to compensate the loss of forests and ecosystem services due to use of forestland for non-forestry purposes. Use of this compensatory afforestation fund for infrastructure development may not be suitable. Construction of roads and other linear infrastructures with provisions of environmental safeguard is the responsibility and mandate of the infrastructure development agencies. Therefore, cost of such mitigative measures in the existing roads should be borne by these infrastructure development agencies.
- (ii) Funds under CAMPA are to be utilised as per existing CAMPA guidelines or as per CAMPA rules to be adopted in future. Funds requirement for taking up mitigative measures in existing roads as per the WII's guidance documents may be quite high which may not fit within the provisions of the CAMPA guidelines / rules.
- (iii) Constructions of road/highway and other linear infrastructures are being done by multiple infrastructure development agencies as per their laws, guidelines, procedures, schedule and budget line. Linking the CAMPA funds with modification of existing roads by these infrastructure development agencies may lead to management and coordination problem in execution of the projects.
- (iv) ***Ecological impact assessment of existing and proposed road infrastructure in important Wildlife corridors of India is needed to assess the impacts on the corridors/ interlinking areas. For this, NTCA has already started a project on this aspect.***

The committee was of the view that the ministry should advise all the linear infrastructure development agencies and concerned ministries and departments to carry out necessary modifications in the designs of existing roads as per the WII guidance document and the Standing Committee of NBWL can examine these proposals of modifications in the existing roads / linear infrastructures as and when placed before it.

Till such modifications are made in the linear infrastructures intensive human animal conflict management plans having clear provisions of intensive patrolling in the stretches of these existing roads/linear infrastructures within wildlife / protected areas with the financial support from the agencies responsible for maintenance of these roads/ linear infrastructures.

D. Animal deaths due to electrocution

Regarding suggestion of constitution the Task Force comprising of representatives of MoEF&CC, Power Grid Corporation (PGCIL), Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and wildlife experts to suggest the mitigative measures the member of the committee were informed that the Ministry has already taken up the matter with Ministry of Power requesting them to direct the infra structure development agencies under their jurisdiction to design their transmission lines as per the guidelines given in WII's guidance document "*Eco-Friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure on Wildlife*". ***The NTCA has issued an advisory to deal with the emergent situation of tiger, & sympatric species mortality due to electrocution to all Chief Wildlife Wardens of tiger range States & Field Directors of the tiger reserves.*** The members were of the view that there is need to look into the issues like insulation of the transmission lines or making the transmission lines underground to ensure effective check on the animal death by accidental or wilful electrocution. Therefore, as suggested ministry may consider constituting the task force to deliberate upon these issues related to transmission lines.

E. Recovery plans for critically endangered Great Indian Bustard (GIB)

Regarding suggestions on recovery plans for critically endangered Great Indian Bustard (GIB) the members were of the following views:

- (a) **Survey of Arc like area (polygon) North-West of Jaisalmer:** the Rajasthan Forest Department and the Wildlife Institute of India are assessing the population of GIB in the Thar annually with the best scientific design jointly since 2016. The entire area of the arc (except major part of the Pokhran Field Firing Range which is under the control of Indian army and therefore inaccessible) are surveyed.
- (b) **Identification of Government lands in and around Arc and inclusion in the Desert National Park:** Land ownership is identified and mapped by the Rajasthan State Forest Department. The MoEF&CC shall advise the Rajasthan State Government to initiate action for inclusion of Government owned lands within this arc in the area of the Desert National Park.
- (c) **Restriction on change of land use in the Arc:** Powerlines have been identified as the major threat to GIB by the CAMPA funded Species Recovery Program for GIB. Based on the findings the National Green Tribunal has stayed installation of new wind turbines in GIB habitats in the arc and recommended laying down underground power lines in place of overhead transmission lines in and around GIB habitat. Power companies have been mandated to install bird diverters on power lines, samples of which have been supplied by the Wildlife Institute of India to power companies and tested on a pilot basis. These bird diverters increase visibility of power lines to birds and are known to reduce collision risks to the Great Bustard in Spain.
- (d) **Establishment of Predator Proof Enclosures to protect breeding GIB:** Creation of new enclosures as well as up gradation of existing enclosures has been carried out by Rajasthan State Forest Department. Predator proof fencing has been done in a few cases around nesting grassland patches with good results. Funds for creating these predator proofs fencing around breeding areas of GIB have been allocated by the Centre as well as the State Government.

- (e) **Rationalization of the Desert National Park boundaries:** Rationalization of the Desert National Park boundaries has been debated with opposing views by conservationists. Recently Rajasthan State Forest Department has suggested measures of incentive based voluntary relocation (similar to that of Tiger Reserves) of certain critical settlements within important GIB habitat as identified by the Wildlife Institute of India. This initiative has been endorsed by the Rajasthan State Board for Wildlife. However, implementation is withheld by Rajasthan State Government due opposition by the local community.
- (f) **Incentives to individual farmers for documenting breeding GIB:** Incentives to individual farmers for documenting breeding GIB on their lands should be discouraged since this incentive causes disturbance to nesting birds, which abandon nests on being disturbed. Instead, the Government is considering awarding the gram panchayats where presence of GIB with young chicks are sighted. Awards could be in the form of social recognition of the village by the Collector/CCF and additional community works within the panchayat by the Forest Department.

The committee was of the view that the suggestions regarding recovery plans for GIB have been taken care of.

The committee also discussed the two agenda items proposed by Prof. R Sukumar on (i) Policy Framework on Landscape Scale Conservation and (ii) Policy Framework on Wildlife-Human Conflicts, the committee mentioned that the National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-2031) which is prepared after wider consultations has the requisite policy framework, which covers Landscape Scale Conservation and Wildlife-Human Conflicts

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. SUGGESTIONS OF PETITIONERS IN WRIT PETITION (C) NO. 275 OF 2015 TITLED VIDYAATHREYA & ANR. VS. UNION OF INDIA &ORS

A. Human-Animal conflict

- (h) **Priority to studies in Human Wildlife Conflict that have both ecological and Social Components:** Suggestions have been taken care of. In the National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-2031), surveys and studies have been envisaged on Mitigation of Human Wildlife conflict (HWC). Social aspects and ecological aspects of the HWC will be considered in these studies. *Moreover, for managing Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC), the three pronged strategy of NTCA shall be considered in these studies.*
- (i) **Standard Operating Procedures/Action Plans to Deal with emergency situations when Wild Animals come in close contacts of Human beings.** On the line of SOP and guidelines / advisories issued by the Ministry for major species, the State Governments should identify the species of wild animals, which are in the centre of HWC in their states and develop the SOPs for such species in their states. The ministry should issue an advisory to this effect to the States on the lines of SPOs of NTCA for dealing with emergent situations.

- (a) **Introduction of human-wildlife conflict as a curriculum in training of Forest Officials:** The ministry should advise the Forest and wildlife training institutes under its control to lay more stress on training of HWC management, if required, by way of modifying the syllabi.
- (b) **Compulsory course on wildlife veterinary science in the existing veterinary curriculum:** The MoEF&CC should request the Indian Veterinary Council and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry to consider inclusion of wildlife veterinary science as component of existing veterinary curriculum.
- (c) **Use of section 144 of Cr.P.C to prevent people gathering in large numbers, which aggravates wildlife emergency situations:** Advisory to this effect should be issued to the state governments.
- (d) **Use of mobile phone app based information system for payment of cash compensation of victims of human-animal conflict:** The ministry may advise the states to explore possibility of developing such applications wherever feasible.
- (e) **Compilation of age-old traditional knowledge and methods of dealing with human-animal conflicts:** the ministry may advise the state governments to compile the traditional practices used in human wild animal conflict management and institutionalise its application in combination with modern tools and technologies.

B. Securing of elephant corridors to minimise human elephant conflict

The ministry should advise the state governments to expedite their action on the Ministry's advisory regarding securing the corridors by acquisition of the land in the corridors and to explore the feasibility of declaring such corridors as Eco sensitive zones in case it is not possible to acquire the lands in these corridors. States can also explore the possibility of introducing the scheme of voluntary relocation as being done in the core areas of the Tiger reserves *by suitably considering the voluntary village relocation package of NTCA. For this, the landscape approach to conservation involving the mapping of the elephant corridor shall be institutionalized and the necessary studies shall be carried out.*

C. Mitigation measures for reducing animal deaths on roads / highways

The ministry should advise all the linear infrastructure development agencies and concerned ministries and departments to carry out necessary modifications in the designs of existing roads as per the WII guidance document and the standing committee of the NBWL can examine these proposals of modifications in the existing roads/ linear infrastructures as and when placed before it. *The Ministry shall undertake the findings of the project titled 'Ecological impact of assessment of existing and proposed road infrastructure in important Wildlife Corridors of India', which is being taken up by WII, Dehradun with the support of NTCA.* Till such modifications are made in the linear infrastructures intensive human animal conflict management plans having clear provisions of intensive patrolling in the stretches of these existing roads/linear infrastructures within

wildlife/Protected Areas with the financial support from the agencies responsible for maintenance of these roads/ linear infrastructures.

D. Animal deaths due to electrocution

- (a) The ministry may consider constituting the task force comprising of MoEF&CC, Power Grid corporation of India Limited (PGCIL), Central Electricity Authority (CEA), representative from Ministry of Power and wildlife experts/ institutions to deliberate upon the feasibility of suggesting the mitigative measures not covered in WII's guidance document "*Eco-Friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure on Wildlife*".
- (b) Ministry should also advise Ministry of power and state governments to direct the Transmission line development agencies to follow the guidelines in the WII guidance document while designing and establishing transmission lines *on the lines of advisory of NTCA*.

E. Recovery plans for critically endangered Great Indian Bustard (GIB)

- (a) **Survey of Arc like area (polygon) North West of Jaisalmer:** the Rajasthan Forest Department and the Wildlife Institute of India are assessing the population of GIB in the Thar annually with the best scientific design jointly since 2016. The entire area of the arc (except major part of the Pokhran Field Firing Range which is under the control of Indian army and therefore inaccessible) are surveyed.
- (b) **Identification of Government lands in and around Arc and inclusion in the Desert National Park:** Land ownership is identified and mapped by the Rajasthan State Forest Department. The MoEF&CC shall advise the Rajasthan State Government to initiate action for inclusion of Government owned lands within this arc in the area of the Desert National Park.
- (c) **Restriction on change of land use in the Arc:** Power-lines have been identified as the major threat to GIB by the CAMPA funded Species Recovery Program for GIB. Based on the findings the National Green Tribunal has stayed installation of new wind turbines in GIB habitats in the arc and recommended laying down underground power lines in place of overhead transmission lines in and around GIB habitat. Power companies have been mandated to install bird diverters on power lines, samples of which have been supplied by the Wildlife Institute of India to power companies and tested on a pilot basis. These bird diverters increase visibility of power lines to birds and are known to reduce collision risks to the Great Bustard in Spain.
- (d) **Establishment of Predator Proof Enclosures to protect breeding GIB:** Creation of new enclosures as well as up gradation of existing enclosures has been carried out by Rajasthan State Forest Department. Predator proof fencing has been done in a few cases around nesting grassland patches with good results. Funds for creating this predator proof fencing around breeding areas of GIB have been allocated by the Centre as well as the State Government.
- (e) **Rationalization of the Desert National Park boundaries:** Rationalization of the Desert National Park boundaries has been debated with opposing views by conservationists. Recently Rajasthan State Forest Department has suggested

measures of incentive based voluntary relocation (similar to that of Tiger Reserves) of certain critical settlements within important GIB habitat as identified by the Wildlife Institute of India. This initiative has been endorsed by the Rajasthan State Wildlife Board. However, implementation is withheld by Rajasthan State Government due opposition by the local community.

- (f) **Incentives to individual farmers for documenting breeding GIB:** Incentives to individual farmers for documenting breeding GIB on their lands should be discouraged since this incentive causes disturbance to nesting birds which abandon nests on being disturbed. Instead, the Government is considering awarding the gram panchayats where presence of GIB with young chicks are sighted. Awards could be in the form of social recognition of the village by the Collector / CCF and additional community works within the panchayat by the Forest Department.

Therefore, action on the suggestions regarding recovery plans for GIB has already been taken.

2. SUGGESTIONS OF PRO. R SUKUMAR, MEMBER, STANDING COMMITTEE NBWL

National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-2031) which is prepared after wider consultations with stakeholders has the requisite policy framework, which covers Landscape Scale Conservation and Wildlife-Human Conflicts.



**Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Wildlife Division)**

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
Jor Bag Road, Aliganj
New Delhi 110 003

F.No. 1-29/2017 WL (pt)

Date: 8th February 2018

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: 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- reg.

As per the recommendation of Standing Committee of NBWL during its 47th meeting held on 25th January 2018, wherein suggestions of the petitioner made in Writ Petition(C) no. 275 of 2015 titled Vidya Athreya & Anr. Vs. Union of India Ors were considered in compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 19.01.2018, a committee comprising of the following is hereby constituted.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Shri. M S Negi, ADGF(WL), MoEF&CC, New Delhi | : Chairman |
| 2. Shri. Soumitra Dasgupta, IGF(WL), MoEF&CC, New Delhi | : Member Secretary |
| 3. Representative, WII, Dehradun | : Member |
| 4. Representative, NTCA, New Delhi | : Member |
| 5. PCCF, Govt. of Uttarakhand | : Member |
| 6. PCCF, Govt. of Assam | : Member |

The committee will examine the suggestions of the petitioner under the following five headings and will submit its report by 25th March 2108.

- (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

A copy of the Writ Petition mentioning the suggestions made by the petitioner is enclosed for ready reference. The committee is authorized to co-opt any stakeholder as member.

(Dr. Pasupala Ravi)

Scientist C

E-mail: ddwlmef@gmail.com

Copy to

- (1) PS to Hon'ble Minister, MoEF&CC
- (2) PPS to DGF&SS, MoEF&CC
- (3) Director, WII, Dehradun/NTCA New Delhi/PCCF Uttarakhand/PCCF Assam
- (4) PPS to ADGF(WL)/PPS to IGF(WL)



Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Wildlife Division)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
 Jor Bag Road, Aliganj
 New Delhi 110 003

F.No. 1-29/2017 WL (Pt.)

Date: 07th March, 2018

Meeting Notice

The undersigned is directed to inform that it has been decided to convene a meeting of the committee constituted in pursuance of the decision of the 47th meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL held on **13th March, 2018 at 04 pm at Krishna Conference Hall, 4th Floor, Jal Block, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, New Delhi** under the Chairmanship of Addl. Director General of Forest (Wildlife), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

The agenda for discussion would include the below mentioned suggestions made by the petitioner in Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 19-01-2018 in Writ Petition(C) no. 275 of 2015 titled Vidya Athreya & Anr. Vs. Union of India.

- (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

Also the committee will have wider consultation with different stakeholders to examine all the issues of wildlife-human conflicts and landscape conservation on suggestions raised by Prof. R. Sukumar during 47th meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL

A copy of both the documents Supreme Court suggestions and Prof Sukumar suggestions are enclosed.

It is requested to kindly make it convenient to attend the meeting.



(Dr. Pasupala Ravi)

Scientist C

E-mail: ddwlmef@gmail.com

Encl. As above

Distribution

- (1) Director, WII, Dehradun.
- (2) Member Secretary, NTCA, New Delhi.
- (3) PCCF, Uttarakhand
- (4) PCCF, Assam

Copy to

PPS to ADGF(WL)/PPS to IGF(WL)

Agenda Items Proposed by Prof. R Sukumar, Member, NBWL

A. Policy Framework on Wildlife-Human Conflicts

Conflicts between wildlife and people have been steadily increasing in recent decades. This is especially true of species such as elephant, leopard, nilgai and primates. The causes of increasing conflicts are due to a complex set of factors including habitat transformation, land use change outside forests, adverse climatic events, behavioural ecology of animals and ironically the success of conservation efforts resulting in increasing wildlife populations. There are standard operating guidelines prescribed for handling situations involving conflicts with animals such as tiger and leopard, while guidelines are being drawn up for elephants. However, the guidelines are not based on a broader policy framework and are largely meant to handle individual cases of conflict. A suite of options are available (and have been used) in managing conflicts- these include capture, relocation, culling, reproductive control, barriers, chemical and sound deterrents, etc. the broader strategic goals of conflict management are often unclear. For instance to what extent do we want our wild elephant populations to grow? Should we try contraception as a means to stabilize populations in serious conflict with people in some areas? What should be the strategy to deal with elephants that are now increasingly inhabiting human-production areas (predominantly agricultural, or tea/coffee estates)? Given the cultural sensitivities of killing certain animals, which species can be managed through culling?

It is requested that a sub-committee of members who can hold wider consultative meeting for preparing policy document on the framework of wildlife-human conflicts.

B. Policy Framework on Landscape Scale Conservation

India's wildlife conservation efforts have so far almost entirely focussed on the Protected Area approach. While this has been partly successful and has served the immediate needs of protecting and increasing the population of many endangered species, the need for a broader landscape-scale approach is becoming clearly in several contexts. First in species such as the tiger whose conservation almost entirely focussed on relatively small Tiger Reserves for a quarter of a century since the launch of Project Tiger in 1973, there has been a distinct shift towards tiger landscapes for managing meta-populations. Project Elephant took a landscape from the beginning of its launch in 1992 but is still grappling with issues such as protecting corridors. Second adaptations if a host of plant and animal species to climate change requires dispersal and migration across human-dominated landscapes. The draft National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-2022) recognizes these needs in a newly introduced chapter. However,

landscapes in India are complex mosaics of PAs, territorial forests, revenue forests, follow revenue lands and privately owned lands under various forms of land use. For conservation landscapes to achieve the goals of wildlife/biodiversity conservation, it is essential to enlist the cooperation of people through clear policies and laws as well as a system of incentives to ensure that wildlife/biodiversity friendly values are maintained on non-forest lands. Although newer categories of PAs such as Conservation reserves and Community Reserves have been introduced more than a decade ago, these have yet to be adopted to any significant degree or accepted by society because of suspicious on implications for people's rights and livelihoods. It is requested that a sub-committee of members who can hold wider consultative meeting for preparing policy document on landscape scale conservation.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Shri M S Negi, Additional General of Forests and Member Secretary, SC-NBWL, MoEF&CC
2. Shri Soumitra Dasgupta, IGF(WL)
3. Shri D.V.S. Khatri, PCCF&CWLW, Uttarakhand
4. Shri N.K.Vasu, PCCF&CWLW, Assam
5. Shri Nishant Verma, DIG (NTCA)
6. Dr Y V Jhala, Scientist, WII, Dehradun.
7. Dr K M Selvan, Scientist (PE)
8. Dr Pasupala Ravi, Scientist (WL)
9. Shri Ravi Kumar, Legal Assistant (WL)

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, 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	Diversion of 595.64 ha of forestland in Karwar, Yellapura and Dharwad Division for the construction of New Broad Gauge Railway line of Hubballi-Ankola
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Dharwad Elephant Corridor Yellapura Elephant Corridor Dandeli Wildlife Reserve
3	File No.	6-251/2017 WL
4	Name of the State	Karnataka
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	Dharwad Elephant Corridor : 37711.988 ha Kanwar elephant Corridor : 100131.176 ha
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	Dharwad Elephant Corridor : 42.0 ha Yellapura Elephant Corridor : 304.06 ha Kanwar elephant Corridor : 249.58 ha Total: 595.64 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Name of the applicant agency	Deputy Chief engineer, Construction I, South Western Railway, Hubli, 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	No SBWL recommendations. However it was mentioned in the Part V that the <i>post facto</i> approval will be taken in the next SBWL meeting.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Diversion of 595.64 ha of forestland from Karwar, Yellapura and Dharwad forest Divisions is required for the construction of broad gauge railway line of Hubballi-Ankola. The proposed project would improve the transportation facility in the State. Further it will also provide safe, faster and economical mode of transportation of goods.
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Dharwad / Yellapura Elephant Corridor and Dandeli Wildlife Reserve are home to tiger, black panther, Indian sloth bear, Indian pangolin, giant Malabar squirrel, dhole, Indian jackal, barking deer, Indian elephant, etc.
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The State CWLW/SBWL has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: The mitigation measures suggested by the IISc Bangalore must be strictly implemented.
15	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

**STATUS OF INPUTS RECEIVED REGARDING FROM STATES/INSTITUTES
REGARDING BIRD RINGING PROPOSAL BY BNHS**

S.No.	Name of State/Institution	Inputs
1	WWF-India, New Delhi	<p>BNHS has been a leader in bird ringing in India and has a very long history of work in this field. The organization has approached the subject with scientific thought and have shown results for purposes of study, understanding of behaviour, conservation and citizen's understanding of ornithology. In the evolving environmental scenarios in India, as in the world, a sustained bird ringing and satellite tracking of birds by a reputed scientific institution such as BNHS will provide information on behaviour, range, breeding zones, stop over sites and migratory routes and support long term conservation measures both in the field and urban areas.</p> <p>WWF-India strongly supports the BNHS's proposal as a nodal agency for bird ringing and as a training partner for MoEFCC for bird ringing.</p>
2	Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun	<p>BNHS may be a better organization to be the Nodal Agency for 'Bird ringing as well as training partner of MoEFCC for building capacity towards bird ringing in India' along with Wildlife Institute of India and Salim Ali Centre for Natural History and Society (SACON)</p> <p>We propose the Wildlife Institute of India and SACON as the coordinating Nodal Agency for Satellite Tracking of Birds in India. Wildlife Institute of India has been intensively involved in the monitoring of threatened species including birds using satellite tracking techniques for long time and WII has the experience of monitoring more than 50 species using radio-telemetry technique.</p>

S.No.	Name of State/Institution	Inputs
3	PCCF, Goa	<p>BNHS is the only agency which is doing bird ringing and is well recognized world over. However, it may be considered to designate them as the 'National' not 'Nodal' Agency for bird ringing. However, for capturing of Scheduled birds' by anybody, permission will have to be obtained from State/Central Government as the case may be, through BNHS for ringing of birds.</p> <p>Training and protocols for ringing of birds along with necessary equipments and their standards, need to be prepared as the BNHS have the necessary expertise.</p> <p>However, for satellite tracking, BNHS can be one of the agency, the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Salim Ali centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON) and Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) being the other National agencies. MoEF &CC in such a scenario should be the Nodal agency.</p>
4	Chief Wildlife Warden, Meghalaya	Agrees with the proposal of recognizing Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) as the Nodal Agency for bird ringing and as a training partner of Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change for bird ringing since they have got the experience in this field.
5	Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand	<p>Considering the decades of experience BNHS would surely be the right agency to be identified as the nodal agency & as a training partner of MoEFCC for bird ringing.</p> <p>Proper data sharing modalities on ringing and associated activities should be decided prior to the above recognition. Further, an Action Plan may be developed by BNHS to promote ringing activities in select locations in the country along with data collection protocols. The same may be developed in consultations with MoEFCC & State Forest Departments.</p>
6	Chief Wildlife Warden, Odisha	<p>The organization BNHS have already conducted the bird ringing programme in Chilka lagoon of Odisha in collaboration with Chilka Development Authority and Wildlife Organization, Odisha Forest Department in previous years.</p> <p>Hence, the Wildlife Organization of Odisha Forest Department has no objection for considering Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) as the Nodal Agency for bird ringing and satellite tracking for India and also as a training partner of the MoEF and Climate Change, Government of India.</p>