

चेकलिस्ट क्र.-13

कास्ट / बेनिफिट एनालाईसिस प्रतिवेदन

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि आवेदक संस्थान गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा रायगढ़ जिले के रायगढ़ वनमंडल अंतर्गत खरसिया व रायगढ़ वन परिक्षेत्र के आरक्षित वन रकबा 0.7970, संरक्षित वन का रकबा 0.1517 हे. तथा राजस्व वनभूमि (छोटे/बड़े झाड़ का जंगल) का रकबा 2.6271 हे. इस प्रकार कुल रकबा 3.5758 हे. भूमि में 18" इंच व्यास की प्राकृतिक गैस पाईप लाईन एवं ओ.एफ.सी. लाईन बिछाने के गैर वानिकी कार्य के लिये वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1980 के अंतर्गत प्रस्तावित है।

वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1980 के नियम 2003 के उपनियम पार्ट बी 12 तथा भारत सरकार पर्यावरण वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय नई दिल्ली के पत्र क्रमांक 7-69/2011-एफ.सी. (पीटी) दिनांक 01.08.2017 के प्रावधानों के तहत 20 हे. से कम के प्रस्ताव में कास्ट/बेनिफिट एनालाईसिस प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने की बाध्यता से छूट प्रदान की गई है। चूंकि प्रकरण 20 हे. से कम का है, अतः प्रकरण में कास्ट/बेनिफिट एनालाईसिस प्रतिवेदन की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(समर्थित)

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वनमण्डलाधिकारी

रायगढ़ वनमण्डल रायगढ़

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Annexure III

Conducting cost-benefit analysis for projects involving forest diversion

- (i) While considering proposal for diversion of forest land for non-forestry use, it is essential that ecological and environmental losses and eco-economic distress caused to the people who are displaced are weighted against economic and social gains.
- (ii) Whenever the forest land is involved in the development projects, the cost of ecosystem services and fragmentation of habitat of wildlife and economic distress caused to people dependent on forests and the cost of settlement of people dependent on forest should also be added as the cost of forest diversion in addition to the standard project cost which would have been incurred by the user agencies without involvement of forest land while conducting the cost benefit analysis of the project. Similarly, the benefits from the project accruing due to diversion of forest land and used in the project should also be accounted for in the benefits component in addition to the standard benefits of the project which would have been accrued without involvement of forest land while conducting the cost benefit analysis and determining the benefit and cost ratio (BC ratio).
- (iii) The cost of compensatory afforestation and its maintenance in future and soil & moisture conservation at present discounted value and future benefits from such Compensatory Afforestation accruing over next 50 years monetized and discounted to the present value should be included as cost and benefits respectively of compensatory afforestation while conducting the cost benefit analysis and determining the benefit and cost ratio (BC ratio).
- (iv) Table-A lists the details the types of projects involving forest land for which cost-benefit analysis will be required. Table-B lists the parameters according to which the cost aspect of forest land diverted for the development projects will be determined, while Table-C lists the parameters for assessing the benefits accruing to the project using of forest land.
- (v) A cost-benefit analysis as above should accompany the proposals sent to the Central Government for forest clearance under the Forest Conservation Act.

Table-A: Cases under which a cost-benefit analysis for forest diversion are required

S. No.	Nature of proposal	Applicable/ not applicable	Remarks
1	All categories of proposals involving forest land upto 20 hectares in plains and upto 5 hectare in hills.	Not applicable	These proposals may be considered on a case-to-case basis and value judgment.
2	Proposal for defence installation purposes and oil prospecting (prospecting only).	Not applicable	In view of national Priority accorded to these sectors, the proposals would be critically assessed to help ascertain that the utmost minimum forest land is diverted for non-forest use.

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3	Habitation, establishment of industrial units, tourist lodges complex and other building construction.	Not applicable	These activities being detrimental to protection and conservation of forest, as a matter of policy, such proposals would be rarely entertained.
4	All other proposals involving forest land more than 20 hectares in plains and more than 5 hectares in hills including roads, transmission lines, minor, medium and major irrigation projects, hydro projects, mining activity, railway lines, location specific installations like micro-wave stations, auto repeater centers, TV towers etc.	Applicable	These are cases where a cost-benefit analysis is necessary to determine when diverting the forest land to non-forest use in the overall public interest.

Table-B: Estimation of cost of forest diversion

S. No.	Parameters	Remarks
1	Ecosystem services losses due to proposed forest diversion.	Economic value of loss of eco-system services due to diversion of forests shall be the net present value (NPV) of the forest land being diverted as prescribed by the Central Government (MoEF&CC). <i>Note: In case of National Parks the NPV shall be ten (10) times the normal NPV and in case of Wildlife Sanctuary the NPV shall be five (5) times the normal NPV or otherwise prescribed by the ministry or any other competent authority.</i>
2	Loss of animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder.	To be quantified and expressed in monetary terms or 10% of NPV applicable whichever is maximum.
3	Cost of human resettlement.	To be quantified and expressed in monetary terms as per approved R&R plan.
4	Loss of public facilities and administrative infrastructure (Roads, building, schools, dispensaries, electric lines, railways, etc.) on forest land, which would require forest land if these facilities were diverted due to the project.	To be quantified and expressed in monetary terms on actual cost basis at the time of diversion.