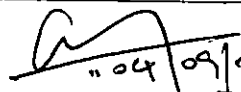
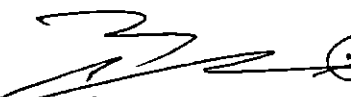


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Table-B: Estimation of cost of forest diversion.

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 forest shall be the net present value (NPV) of the forest land being diverted as prescribed by the central government (MoEF& CC). NPV=626000*6.086=Rs.38,09,836.00
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. 10%of NPV=Rs.3,80,983.60
3	Cost of human resettlement.	No resettlement arises.
4	Loss of public facilities and administrative infrastructure (road, building, schools, dispensaries, electric lines, railways, etc.) on forest land, which would require forest land if these facilities were diverted due to the project.	Not arising.
5	Possession value of forest land diverted.	30% of environmental cost (NPV) due to loss of forest or circle rate of adjoining area in the district should be added as a cost component as possession value of forestland whichever is maximum. 30% of NPV=Rs.11,42,950.80
6	Cost pf suffering to oustees.	Not arising.
7	Habitat fragmentation cost.	While the relationship between fragmentation and forest goods and services is complex, for the sake of simplicity the cost due to fragmentation has been pegged at 50% of NPV applicable as a thumb rule. 50% of NPV=Rs.19,04,918.00
8	Compensatory afforestation and soil & moisture conservation cost.	The actual cost of compensatory afforestation and soil & moisture conservation and its maintenance will be monitored by forest department with the amount deposited by the user agency accordingly undertaking is submitted.


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Table-C- Existing guidelines for estimating benefits of forest-diversion in CBA.

Sl.no	Parameters	Remarks
1	Increase in productively attribute to the specific project	After the project completion this will improve the availability of water to the formers for irrigation and drinking water every year.
2	Benefits to economy due to the specific project.	Development and growth of agriculture in general resulting in socio-economic development. Basic community need i.e drinking water will be strengthened, improvement of standards of living in the area.
3	No.of population benefited due to the specific project.	Public in general. Which benefits the 2 lakhs acers of irrigation land of formers.
4	Economic benefits due to of direct and indirect employment due to the project.	60,000 Man Days
5	Economic benefits due to compensatory afforestation.	nil

Calculation Of Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR)		
A	Annual Costs	In Lakhs
1	Intrest on Capital @10% of Estimated Total Cost of the Project	530.00
2	Annual Energy Cost	13493.45
3	Annual Operation and Maintainance Cost	60
4	Depreciation Cost of the project at 4% of the cost of project for 25 years life	212
B	Estimation of Cost of forest Diversion	
1	Ecosystem Services losses due to proposed forest Diversion	38.09
2	loss of Animal Husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder	3.81
3	Possession Value of the forest Land Diverted	11.43
4	Habitat Fragmentation Cost	19.04
	Total Cost	14367.82
C	Annual Benfits	
1	Gross Income on Farm produce from New Ayacut of 2 Lakh acres	15000
2	Drinking Water Supply	150
3	Fisheries	90
	Total Benefits	15240
	Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR)=Annual Benefit/Annual Cost	1.0607

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