

APPENDIX (See Rule 6)

FORM-'A'

Form for seeking prior approval under section 2 of the proposals by the State
Governments and other authorities

PART-I

(to be filled up by user agency)

1. Project Details

(i) Short narrative of the proposal and project/scheme for which the forest land is required

This proposal envisages diversion of 281.17 ha forest land under Section 2 of Forest Conservation Act for Churi Benti Underground mine of Central Coalfields Limited The above forest land includes 181.56 ha of notified forest and 99.61 ha of GMKJJ having capacity 0.81 million tonnes per year.

ii) Map showing the required forest land, boundary of adjoining forest on a 1:50,000 scale map.: Enclosed

iii) Cost of Project: Rs 16341 lakh

iv) Justification for locating the project in forest area: the project has no site alternative as the coal reserves are present beneath the forest area in the lease hold area of Churi Benti UG

v) Cost- benefit analysis(to be enclosed): Copy of Cost- Benefit Analysis enclosed

2. Purpose wise break -up of the total land required:

Component wise breakup			
S.no	Component	Forest Land(ha.)	Non-Forest Land(ha.)
1	Depillaring with caving/stowing/extraction of coal	235.61	166.53
2	Filling of low lying area with the help of trucks	2.65	0
3	Stowing plant with water reservoir and allied infr	1.23	0

4	Regularisation of DVC Sub- Station ,Filter Plant	14.10	0
5	Regularisation of residential buildings, service	22.7	4.67
6	Safety Zone	4.88	0
Total		281.17	171.2

3. details of displacement of people due to the project, if any

(i) Number of families: 69

(ii) Number of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes Families: nil/10

(iii) Rehabilitation plan (to be enclosed): Copy of Rehabilitation plan enclosed

4. Whether clearance under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 required? (Yes/No)
YES

5. Undertaking to bear cost of raising and maintenance of compensatory afforestation and or penal compensatory afforestation as well as cost for protection and regeneration of Safety zone , etc as per the scheme prepared by the State Government (undertaking to be enclosed)

Enclosed

6. Details of certificates/ documents enclosed as required under the instructions. : NA



(KAMAL MAJI)

PROJECT OFFICER, CHURI BENTI UG
OFFICE OF THE PROJECT OFFICER
CHURI BENTI UG,
NK AREA
DAKRA, RANCHI 829210

Date:

Place:

COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS REPORT

[as per MoEFCC Guideline 7-69/2011-FC(Pt.) dtd. 01 August, 2017]

Positives
or
benefits

Negatives
or
costs

Churi Benti UGP (281.17 Ha Forest Land)




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Churi Project

Churi Benti Underground project
NK Area

Central Coalfields Limited
(A Miniratna Company)

Cost Benefit Analysis Report

Name of Forest Proposal

Churi Benti UGP (281.17 Ha)

Area

NK Area

Introduction:

Churi-Benti UG is an existing ongoing project under the administrative control of North Karanpura Area of Central Coalfields Limited. It is a taken over underground mine. The mine has been taken over at the time of nationalization. Prior to nationalization, it belonged to M/s United Karanpura Collieries Ltd.

The project report for Churi UG project (Re-organization) was approved in Feb'1982 by Government of India for a rated capacity of 0.84MTY.

2.0 Purpose for Cost benefit analysis:

Cost benefit report is required for making on line application in Part 1, G.i.a. The report has been prepared on the basis of MoEFCC circular no. 7-69/2011-FC(Pt.) dated. 01 August, 2017. (copy Attached as Annexure A).

Table 1(a) : Breakup of Land

Area	Name of Project	Area as per Mine Plan	Total Area as per forest Application	Forest Land as per Application	Notified Forest as per Application	GMK JJ/Revenue Forest as per Application	Non Forest Land as per Application
NK Area	Churi Benti UGP(281.17ha)	765.13	452.37	281.17	181.56	99.61	171.2

3.0 Details of Project Affected Family (PAF):

1(b) : Detail of Household shifting

No. of vill. to be rehabilitated	Name of village to be Rehabilitated	No. of Project affected person	No. of PAF to be shifted at R&R site	No. of tribal amongst PAF	No. of Tribal PAF opting for shifting within District
1	Churi	69	69	10	10

Table 2 (a) : Current Different Rates					
Eco Value Class : Class III					
Forest type group : Tropical dry deciduous forest					
Sl no.	Different Rates	VDF(very dense forest)	MDF(moderately dense forest)	OF(open forest)	LDF (Low Density Forest)
1	NPV Rates in Rs./Ha	8,87,000	8,03,000	6,26,000	
2.	Rates of Compensatory Afforestation in Rs. / Ha	1,76,009	1,76,009	1,76,009	1,76,009
3.	Economic value of carbon storage in Rs./Ha	3,00,064	2,70,040	95,721	95,721
4.	Rate of moisture conservation cost Rs/ Ha/Year	1,951	1,269	527	103
5.	Economic value of carbon storage in Rs./Ha	13,947	9,024	4,101	823
Source: Revision of rates of NPV applicable for different class/category of forests published by centre for ecological services management (CESM), Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM)), Bhopal in collaboration with Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, Nov. 2014					

4.0 The details of nature of forest land for which application for diversion of forest land applied are as under:

Table 2 (b) : Rates of Net Present Value, Compensatory Afforestation, Carbon Storage, Soil Conservation, Moisture Conservation applicable to forest application

Area	Name of Project	Economy Class of Forest	Type of Forest	Rate of NPV in Rs/Ha	Rate of CA in Rs/ha	Rate of Soil conservation in Rs/Ha/Yr	Rate of Moisture conservation in Rs/Ha/Yr	Rate of gain in Forest Cover due to CA in Rs/Ha	Rate of increase in Carbon Storage Cap due to CA in Rs/Ha
NK Area	Churi Benti UGP(281.17ha)	III	MDF	803000	176009	9024	1269	177000	174319

Table 2(C) : Amount in Rs. Lakhs as per Table 2 (b) above for the forest application

Area	Name of Project	Amount of NPV	10 % NPV Amount	30 % NPV Amount	50% NPV Amount	Loss due to CA	Loss due to Soil & Moisture Conservation	Benefits due increase in Forest cover due to CA	Benefits of Carbon Storage due to CA
NK Area	Churi Benti UGP(281.17ha)	2257.79	225.78	677.34	1128.90	791.81	509.36	796.27	784.21

Table 3 : Cost of Land as per Prevailing Circle Rate

Name of Village	Type of Land in Vicinity	Cost of Land as per Circle
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		Rate in Rs. Lakhs
Churi and Benti	Residential	Rs 235620.46

Table 4 : Cost of human resettlement in Rs Lakhs
(As per R&R Policy)

Monetary Compensation to PAFs	Compensation to homestead for Alternate housing	Compensation to Homestead as Subsistence Allowance	Compensation to landless Tribal family	Cost of human settlement
750.81	0	49.47	15	815.29

5.0 Taxes levied and collected by Government

These taxes collected are used for the people and is thus directly related to benefits to economy / society.

Table 5 : Taxes collected by Government in Rs. Lakhs

CSR - 2% of Retained Profit	Royalty 15 of sales value	District Mining Fund	National Mineral Fund	Taxes levied as Coal Cess	GST collected for Expenditures (Capital/Revenue)	Stowing Cess	Other taxes if any
3204.56	37225.44	11167.63	744.51	121852.8	1391.23	0	0

Benefits due CSR activities as per Company's Act 2012.
Royalty Reference : (I) Extraordinary gazette , part II – Sec 3(i), MoC Notification New Delhi , the 10th May 2012
(II) Extraordinary gazette , part II – Sec 3(i), MoC Notification New Delhi , the 31st Aug 2016


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**CALCULATION AS PER MOEFCC CIRCULAR NO. 7-69/2011-FC(PT.) Ddt.
01 AUGUST, 2017.**

I. Estimation of cost of forest diversion

1. Ecosystem services losses due to proposed forest diversion

Economic value of loss of ecosystem services due to diversion of forest = Net present value (NPV) of the forest land being diverted as per prescribed by the Central Government (MoEF&CC). As the Forest land proposed does not fall in National park & Wild life sanctuary

Therefore Ecosystem Service Lossess due to proposed diversion in Rs. lakhs= 2257.79

[(Ref Table - 2 (c))]

2. Loss of animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder

As per guidelines issued by MoEFCC, Loss of animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder is to be quantified and expressed in monetary terms or 10% of NPV applicable which ever is maximum.

Assuming no. of husbandry as 4 per family and factor of husbandry as 60 then,

No. of Project affected person in Rs. lakhs	Loss of animal husbandry etc as per calculation in Rs. lakhs	Loss of animal husbandry etc as per NPV in Rs. lakhs
69	60.44	225.78

Since 10% NPV is more than calculated value.

Thus as per guideline Loss of animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder in Rs. lakhs =
Rs 225.78 lakhs

3. Cost of human resettlement

As per MoEFCC guidelines the cost of human settlement is to be quantified and expressed in monetary terms. For expressing the cost of human settlement the R&R policy of Coal India has been taken into consideration. The different components that has been considered are as follows:

(As per R&R Policy)

Monetary Compensation to PAFs - Monetary compensation @ Rs.5.0 Lakh per acre subject to a minimum of Rs.0.50 Lakh. The compensation can be paid in form of annuity also on monthly, quarterly, annually etc. upto 60 years of age or life of project, whichever is earlier.

Note : A person receiving employment forgoes all claims to monetary compensation and a person


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receiving monetary compensation forgoes all claims to employment. Compensation to homestead for Alternate housing - Compensation for homestead building as per standard valuation method under LA Act. Payment of Rs 3.0 Lakh in lieu of alternate housing site, assistance in designing & shifting, compensation for construction cattle shed and working shed etc.

Compensation to Homestead as Subsistence Allowance - Subsistence allowance to each affected family @ 25 days Minimum Agricultural Wages per month for one year. Compensation to landless Tribal family - Affected landless tribal families will be provided one time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days MAWs as a compensation for loss of customary rights.

Cost of human resettlement as per R&R Plan (in Rs. Lakhs)=**815.29**

(Ref Table - 4)

4. Loss of public facilities and administrative infrastructure:

As per MoEF guidelines the loss of public facilities and administrative infrastructure is to be expressed in monetary term which would require forest land if these facilities were diverted due to the project. The facilities may include roads, buildings, schools, dispensaries, electric line, railways, etc.

On forest land.

Loss of public facilities and administrative infrastructure=Nil

5. Possession value of forest land diverted:

As per MoEFCC guideline 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 forest land whichever is maximum. The Circle rate and 30% NPV calculated are as follows:

Possession value of Forest Land diverted as per Circle Rate in Rs. lakhs	Possession value of Forest Land diverted as per NPV in Rs. lakhs
235620.46	677.34

Ref Table - 2 (c) & Table - 3

The Cost of land as per circle rate is more than the 30 % NPV Value as such the

Possession value of forest land diverted in Rs. lakhs=235620.46

6. Cost of suffering of oustees As per MoEFCC guideline the social cost of rehabilitation of oustees (in addition to the cost likely to be incurred in providing residence, occupation and social services as per R&R plan) be worked out out as 1.5 times of what oustees should have earned in two years has he not been shifted. Accordingly, Cost of suffering of oustees in Rs. Lakhs =1500.336

7. Habitat Fragmentation cost As per MoEFCC guideline 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. Accordingly, Habitat Fragmentation cost in Rs. lakhs =1128.90(Ref Table - 2 (c))

8. Compensatory afforestation and soil & moisture conservation cost As per MoEFCC guideline the actual cost of compensatory afforestation and soil & moisture conservation and its maintenance in future at present discounted value. Accordingly, Compensatory afforestation and soil & moisture conservation cost in Rs. lakhs =1301.17[Ref Table - 2 (b), Table - 2 (c)]

Thus as per MoEFCC guideline the estimated cost for the diversion of forest land is the sum total of Ecosystem services losses due to proposed forest diversion, Loss of animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder, Cost of human resettlement, Loss of public facilities and administrative infrastructure(Roads, buildings, schools, dispensaries, electric line, railways, etc.), On forest land, which would require forest land if these facilities were diverted due to the project, Possession value of forest land diverted, Cost of suffering of oustees, Habitat Fragmentation cost and Compensatory afforestation and soil & moisture conservation cost. Accordingly,

Total estimated Cost due to diversion of forest in Rs. lakhs=242849.73

II. Estimation of Benefits of forest diversion

1. Increase in productively attribute to the specific project

These are to be quantified & expressed in monetary terms avoiding double counting. The productivity part is included in the other heads to follow and as such not included in estimating the benefits, though the productivity has been calculated and tabulated as under :

Increase in productively attribute to the specific project in Rs. Lakhs =200285.0541

2. **Benefits to economy due to specific project :**

As per MoEFCC guidelines the these befits are incremental economic benefit in monetary terms due to activities attributed to specific projects. These benefits may include benefits due to expenditure made on account of CSR activities as per company's Act 2012, Royalty to the exchequer, contribution to District Mining Fund (DMF), contribution to National Mineral fund, amount collected as Coal cess, Stowing cess where ever applicable and any other benefits. Accordingly, Benefits to economy due to specific project =Rs 175586.17

3. **No. of population benefitted due to specific project**

As per MoEFCC guide lines no. of population benefitted due to specific project is to be worked out on the basis of project report. As such no. of population benefitted for this project has been worked out as under:

No. of population benefitted due to specific project = 25890

[Ref Table - 1(b)]


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4. Economic benefits due to direct and indirect employment due to project:

As per MoEFCC guidelines economic benefits due to direct and indirect employment due to project is to be worked out on the basis of project report. As such no. of economic benefits is as under :

Economic benefits due to direct due to project in Rs. Lakhs	Economic benefits due to indirect employment due to project in Rs. Lakhs
40420.09	2062.57

[Ref Table - 1 (b)]

Economic benefits due to direct and indirect employment due to project in Rs. Lakhs =42482.66

5. Economic benefits due to Compensatory afforestation:

As per MoEFCC guidelines these benefits are the benefits from such compensatory afforestation accruing over next 50 years monetised and discounted to the present value should be included as benefits of compensatory afforestation - For benefits of CA the guidelines of Ministry for NPV estimation may be consulted accordingly these benefits have been calculated on two heads namely benefits to CA & Benefits due to carbon storage by the afforestation done on CA land. The results are as under:

Economic benefits due to Compensatory afforestation only in Rs. Lakhs	Economic benefits due to Carbon Storage due to CA in Rs. Lakhs
796.27	784.21

[Ref Table - 2 (b) & Table 2- (c)]

From the above figure the total Economic benefits due to Compensatory afforestation can be estimated as sum of benefits due to CA & increase in carbon storage for the CA land. Thus the benefits is as follows:

Economic benefits due to Compensatory afforestation in Rs. Lakhs =1580.48 [Ref Table - 3]

Thus as per MoEFCC guideline the estimated Benefits for the diversion of forest land is the sum total of benefits to economy due to specific project ,Economic benefits due to of direct and indirect employment due to project and Economic benefits due to compensatory afforestation. Accordingly, Estimated benefits due to project in Rs. Lakhs=219649.33 [Ref Table - 3].

These estimated Costs & estimated benefits are tabulated at table 7 & table 8 respectively.

Table 7 : Estimated Cost in Rs. Lakhs

Area	Name of Project	Ecosystem Service Losses due to proposed diversion	Loss of Animal Husbandry Productivity, including loss of fodder	Cost of Human Settlement	Loss of Public facilities and administrative infrastructure	Possession Value	Cost of suffering outstees	Habitat Fragmentation cost	Compensatory afforestation and Soil & Moisture Conservation Cost
NK Area	Churi Benti UGP(281.17ha)	2257.79	225.78	815.29	0	235620.46	1500.34	1128.90	1301.17

Table 8 : Estimated Benefits in Rs. Lakhs

Area	Name of Project	Increase in Productivity Attribute to the specific Project	Benefits to Eco due to Specific Projects	No. of Population benefitted due to specific Projects	Economic benefits due to direct and Indirect employment due to Project	Economic benefits due to compensatory afforestation
NK Area	Churi Benti UGP(281.17ha)	200285.05	175586.17	25890	42482.67	1580.48

The Cost to benefit ratio is the ratio of estimated cost (table 7) and estimated benefits (Table 8). The cost to benefit ratio for this forest proposal comes out as under:

Total estimated Cost due to diversion of forest in Rs. lakhs	Estimated benefits due to project in Rs. Lakhs	Cost to benefit Ratio
242849.73	219649.33	0.904


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Churi Project

Annexure – A

Copy of

MoEFCC circular no.

7-69/2011-FC(Pt.)

Dtd. 01 August, 2017.



Project Officer
Churi Project

No. 7-69/2011-FC(Pt.)
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
(Forest Conservation Division)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jorbagh Road, Aliganj,
New Delhi-110003.
Dated: 01st August, 2017.

To

The Principal Secretary (Forests)
All States / Union Territories Governments.

Sub: **Guidelines for conducting Cost Benefit Analysis for projects involving diversion of forest land under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.**

Sir,

I am directed to inform that in supersession of all earlier orders / guidelines including that referred to at 2.6 of the Handbook of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for conducting Cost Benefit Analysis of projects involving forest diversion, a revised set of guidelines has been prepared by the Ministry and shall be applicable for all projects involving diversion of forest land under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, which are required to be undertaken as per Table A of the new guidelines, from the date of issue of this letter. These guidelines will be applicable for all such projects which are yet to be recommended by the State Government on the date of issue of this guideline.

The guidelines for conducting Cost Benefit Analysis for projects involving forest diversion areas is enclosed herewith for further action.

This issues with the approval of competent authority.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: As above.

(Nishanth Saxena)

Sr. Assistant Inspector General of Forests

Copy to:-

1. Prime Minister's Office (PMO)
2. Secretary, Ministry of Mines, Government of India
3. Secretary, Ministry of Coal, Government of India.
4. Secretary, Ministry of Steel, Government of India
5. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, all States/UT's.


Project Officer
Churi Project

7. Nodal Officer, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, all States/UTs.
8. All Regional Offices, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&C)
9. Joint Secretary, In-charge, Impact Assessment Division, MoEF&CC.
10. PS to the Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
11. Chairman, State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, all States/UTs.
12. Member-Secretary, State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, all States/UTs.
13. All Directors/Assistant Inspector General of Forests in Forest Conservation Division, MoEF&CC.
14. All Advisors/Directors/Dy. Directors in the Impact Assessment Division, MoEF&CC.
15. Director, Regional Office (Headquarters), MoEF&CC.
16. Sr. Director (Technical), NIC, MoEF&CC with a request to place a copy of this letter on website of this Ministry.
17. Sr. PPS to the Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
18. Sr. PPS to Director General of Forests and Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
19. Sr. PPS to Addl. Director General of Forests (Forest Conservation), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
20. PPS to IGF(FC), MoEF&CC.
21. Guard File.



(Nisheet Saxena)

Sr. Assistant Inspector General of Forests



Project Officer
Churi Project

Guidelines for 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 forestation accruing over next 50 years monetised 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.



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Project Officer
Churi Project

Cost Benefit Analysis Guidelines for forest land diversion -2017

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

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 judgement
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
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 forestland 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 centres, 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

SN	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

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Project Officer
Churi Project

Cost Benefit Analysis Guidelines for forest land diversion -2017

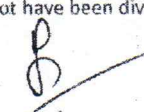
5	possession value of forest land diverted	30% of environmental costs (NPV) due to loss of forests or circle rate of adjoining area in the district should be added as a cost component as possession value of forestland whichever is maximum
6	Cost of suffering to oustees	The social cost of rehabilitation of oustees (in addition to the cost likely to be incurred in providing residence, occupation and social services as per R&R plan) be worked out as 1.5 times of what oustees should have earned in two years had he not been shifted.
8	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.
	Compensatory afforestation and soil & moisture conservation cost	The actual cost of compensatory afforestation and soil & moisture conservation and its maintenance in future at present discounted value

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

Sr. No.	Parameters	Remarks
1	Increase in productively attribute to the specific project	To be quantified & expressed in monetary terms avoiding double counting
2	Benefits to economy due to the specific project	The incremental economic benefit in monetary terms due to the activities attributed to the specific project
3	No. of population benefited due to specific project	As per the Detailed project report
4	Economic benefits due to of direct and indirect employment due to the project	As per the Detailed project report.
5	Economic benefits due to Compensatory afforestation	Benefits from such compensatory forestation accruing over next 50 years monetised and discounted to the present value should be included as benefits of compensatory afforestation. *For benefits of CA the guideline of the Ministry for NPV estimation may be consulted.

Note-1: Net Present value (NPV) of environment and ecosystem services loss:

The concept of Net Present value of the forest land diverted is a scientific method of calculating the environmental cost and other losses caused due to diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes. The NPV represents the net value of various ecosystem services and other environmental services in monetary terms which the forest would have provided if the forest would not have been diverted.



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Churi Project

Cost Benefit Analysis Guidelines for forest land diversion -2017

Note-2: Possession value of forest land diverted:

The forest land diverted for the project such as irrigation, hydropower, railways, roads, wind, and transmission lines and mining etc are unlikely to be returned and remains in possession of the user agencies. Therefore 30% of the net present value (NPV) of forest land diverted or market rate of adjoining area in the district should be added as a cost component as "possession value of forest land" in addition to the environmental costs due to loss of forests.



Project Officer
Churi Project


Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan of Churi- Benti UG Project

There are 5 Basti/Tola namely Amba Garha, Kali nagar, Sabaiya Garha, , Dhobaiya Tand, and Barwa Tola, over the property of Churi-Benti UG project. The villages altogether consist of 69 families as per survey/census done in the year 2006, the details of which are given below.

S.No.	Name of Village	No. of Families
1	Amba Garha	4
2	Kalinagar	29
3	Sabaiya Garha	6
4	Dhobaiya Tand	16
5	Barwa Tola	6
Total		61

They will be given compensation in lieu of their houses as per the R & R Policy 2012. Total cost of rehabilitation & resettlement may come to Rs. 1.83 Crore (@ Rs. 3.0 Lakh per house/family). Other facilities shall also be provided to the Project affected person as per CIL's R&R Policy 2012.


Project Officer
Churi-Benti UG Project


Surveyor
Churi-Benti UG Project

परियोजना प्रदायिका
चुरी परियोजना


Project Officer
Churi Project

REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY OF COAL INDIA LTD 2012.

Preamble

The location and quality of coal reserves, and their distance from major consumers determines to a great extent the selection of mine sites. For reserves that are close to the surface, opencast mining has proven to be the most efficient mining method. Opencast mines require relatively large areas of land. Population growth, particularly in India's eastern region, has made it increasingly difficult for the subsidiary coal companies to acquire the land they need for expanding their operations under the present Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy, 2008 of Coal India.

The resettlement and rehabilitation policies followed by the subsidiary companies have evolved over time and undergone numerous changes in response to changing circumstances. As and when the Central or State Governments enact amendments to the Land Acquisition Act, issue new guidelines for resettlement and rehabilitation, as per its requirement Coal India reviews and modifies its resettlement and rehabilitation policy taking into account the changing conditions in coal producing areas.

In addition to compensation for land coal companies provide Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) package for project affected persons to compensate for loss of livelihood. Apart from compensation for house site, house, trees, cow shed, cost of shifting etc., employment is also provided to land oustees. In addition to this, efforts are made to rehabilitate them by construction of houses, building roads, streets, schools, providing water etc. wherever feasible. However, demand for both more land compensation and better R&R package has been raised by project affected persons and has been highlighted in various Parliamentary Committees. Coal Companies often have to face representations and agitations by these land oustees who obstruct the smooth working of existing mines and come in the way of expansion of new projects.

In the past, subsidiaries found it relatively easy to acquire land, if they were able to offer employment. Partly because of this practice, subsidiaries have built up a largely unskilled labour force beyond their needs. This has contributed to the heavy losses and many mines are incurring and has also affected their efficiency and viability. The subsidiaries may still need to hire people in selected locations and continue to give preference to those whose livelihood will be affected by coal mining operations. However, increasingly subsidiaries will need to develop other ways and means to compensate land owners and others adversely affected by their projects and give them the option to choose which method of compensation best suits their needs. Greater emphasis will also need to be given to community requirements like schools, hospitals etc. Only proper resettlement and rehabilitation will elicit the required cooperation of project affected people, and make it possible for Coal India to acquire the land it needs to fulfill the ever increasing demand of coal for the economic development of the Country.

16/5/12
परियोजना प्रदायिका,
चुरी वारियोजन.

सुपमहाप्रबंधक / विमानाध्यक्ष (वन)
DY.GM / HOD (Forest)
CCL Darbhanga House, Ranchi

Project Officer
Churi Project

The purpose of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy 2012 is to revise and provide greater flexibility to the basic principles for the resettlement and rehabilitation of people affected by coal mining projects i.e. Project Affect People (PAPs). It attempts to consolidate the different resettlement and rehabilitation practices that are being followed by subsidiaries as per the different State land Acquisition Acts and various decisions of the Coal India Board and to modify the Policy of 2008 so as to give the Board of the subsidiary Companies greater flexibility to deal more effectively with resettlement and rehabilitation issues and determine the rehabilitation packages best suited to local needs in line with this policy. The provisions of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 and the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Bill, 2011 have also been kept in mind while framing the policy.

While Coal India's basic philosophy for compensating land-losers and other project-affected people remains substantially unchanged, the revised policy emphasizes the need to cultivate and maintain good relationships with the people affected by Coal India's projects starting as early as possible; it also underscores that the subsidiaries have a responsibility towards the land oustees whose livelihood is often taken away. On the other hand, subsidiaries need to protect themselves more effectively against unjustified claims, redundant manpower and swelling Wage Bills. To this end, the statement proposes that subsidiaries prepare detailed resettlement and rehabilitation action plans (RAPs) that clearly identify, at an early stage, the entitlements of the people affected by coal projects and enables them to exercise a choice between various options. The concept of Annuity in lieu of compensation/employment is also being introduced to mitigate, if not eliminate the ever dependence of Project Affect Families (PAFs) on CIL for provision of employment.

(1) The revised Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy, 2012 is based on the deliberations of the inter Ministerial Committee set up vide O.M. 490191/2011-PRW-I dated 01-07-2011 of Ministry of Coal, deliberations of the CMDs meet held on 05/03/2012 at New Delhi and has been approved by the CIL Board in its 279th meeting held on 12th and 13th March, 2012.

(2) **Objectives and general principles of Coal India's Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy- 2012**

- A. To re-visit CIL's existing R&R policy 2008 and evolve a PAP friendly policy by incorporating such provisions of the National Policy and The Draft Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill-2011 as considered suitable in light of the growing difficulties many subsidiaries face in land acquisition.
- B. To accord the highest priority for avoiding or minimizing disturbance of the local population while taking decisions to open new mines or expand existing ones too (exploring alternative sites and project designs) and to ensure that wherever people are likely to be adversely affected by a project, the subsidiaries will prepare resettlement and rehabilitation action plans for the project.
- C. To ensure a humane, participatory, informed consultative and transparent process for land acquisition for coal mining and allied activities with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families.
- D. To provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make

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चुरी पारवोजना

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Project Officer
Churi Project

- adequate provisions for loss of livelihood of such affected persons including their rehabilitation and resettlement.
- E. To ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that the affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
 - F. Through the preparation of resettlement and rehabilitation action plans, subsidiaries will safeguard that project-affected people improve or at least regain their former standard of living and earning capacity after a reasonable transition period. The transition period is to be kept to a minimum. However, the involvement of subsidiaries in resettlement and rehabilitation activities may continue until all the actions specified in the rehabilitation plan have been completed.
 - G. Involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as a development programme with project-affected people being provided sufficient resources and opportunities to share in a project's benefits. The efforts of subsidiaries are complementary to the Government's schemes in rural development and the concurrence, approvals and support from concerned Government authorities will be sought.
 - H. In parallel, subsidiaries will work closely with non-governmental organizations of proven repute which are legally constituted and recognized and also have the confidence of the project-affected people, in the preparation and implementation of rehabilitation plans.
 - I. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) : Activities shall be intensified in and around the villages where land is being acquired in accordance with the CSR Policy of Coal India.
 - J. Actual implementation of R&R package must follow a detailed survey of the project-affected villages to formulate the list of persons/families affected by the project, nature of the affect, the likely loss of income, etc. For this purpose, if necessary, the services of a reputed NGO with an impressive record of integrity and performance may be engaged.

3. SCOPE:

This Policy may be called "Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of Coal India Limited-2012". It extends to the Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies in India. It shall come into force from the date of its approval by the CIL Board and is applicable to all cases in which land is taken after the date of approval by the CIL Board. While implementing the policy it is to be ensured that the provisions of the concerned Acts applicable and Rules mentioned there under shall not be violated.

4. Definitions

(a) "affected family" means:

- (i) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected by the acquisition of land (including direct negotiation) for a project or involuntary displacement for any other reason; or

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चुरी परियोजना

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(ii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land (including plot in the *abadi* or other property) in the affected area or other wise, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; or

(iii) any agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land), rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person, who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason.

(b) "family" includes a person, his/her spouse, son including minor sons, dependant daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother residing with him or her and dependent on him/her for their livelihood; and includes "nuclear family" consisting of a person, his/her spouse and minor children. Provided that where there are no male dependants, the benefit due to a land loser may devolve on dependent daughter nominated by the land loser.

(c) "land owner" includes any person—

(i) whose name is recorded as the owner of the land or part thereof, in the records of the concerned authority; or

(ii) who is entitled to be granted Patta rights on the land under any law of the State including assigned lands; or

(iii) who has been declared as such by an order of the court or District Collector;

(d) "Displaced person" - means and includes any person who is deprived of his homestead on account of acquisition. Provided that the person/family who does not ordinarily reside in the homestead land acquired for the project can be termed "Displaced" but he will be eligible for compensation only for homestead and not for livelihood.

(e) "Ordinarily resides" shall mean residing in the homestead / acquired land for a period more than 6 months every year for at least the preceding 5 years.

5. Socio-economic Survey and preparation of RAP.

A baseline socioeconomic survey will be carried out to identify the PAPs who are enlisted to receive benefits in line with Coal India's Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy. This survey will be conducted within two months of notification under the relevant land acquisition Acts by the subsidiaries with the help of reputed independent institutional agencies, who are well versed with the social matrix of the area.

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चुरी परियोजना

उपमहाप्रबंधक / विभागाध्यक्ष (तन)
DY.GM / HOD (T)
CCL Darbhanga

Project Officer
Churi Project

The basic objective of the socio-economic study will be to generate baseline data on the social and economic status of the population who are likely to lose their means of livelihood or homestead due to the acquisition of the land for the project. The data base will be used to formulate a viable and practical Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) for the affected persons in line with their entitlements. Digital Satellite Maps would also be prepared of the project Area freezing the dwelling units and habitations existing at the time of negotiation for Land Acquisition wherever feasible. The RAP will also address the following:

(A) Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation, Dispute Mechanism

The rehabilitation action plan will address the following:

- i) The project design, including an analysis of alternative designs aimed at avoiding or minimizing resettlement;
- ii) Socio-economic survey and activities to ensure restoration of incomes of PAPs in line with Coal India's Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy;
- iii) Description of the institutional and other mechanisms for provision of entitlements;
- iv) Time table for the acquisition and preparation of the resettlement site(s);
- v) The cost and budgets for the resettlement and rehabilitation of PAFs;
- vi) Project-specific arrangements to deal with grievances of PAFs; and
- vii) Time tables, benchmarks and arrangements for monitoring the resettlement and rehabilitation effort.

The RAP will be formulated in consultation with PAPs and State government.

(B). Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) will be conducted as per any law, rule and regulation of the locality in which the land has been acquired.

6. Eligibility Criteria -

(A) Eligibility Criteria for Economic Rehabilitation Benefits

This benefit shall accrue only to Entitled Project Affected Person. Entitled Project Affected Person shall be one from the following categories.

- (i) Persons from whom land is acquired including tribals cultivating land under traditional rights.
- (ii) Persons whose homestead is acquired.
- (iii) Sharecroppers, land lessees, tenants & day labourers.
- (iv) Tribal dependent on forest produce as certified by the District Forest Officer/Revenue Authorities.

(B) Eligibility Criteria for Resettlement Benefits

1. Only a 'Displaced' family / person shall be eligible for resettlement benefits.
2. A family/person shall be termed 'displaced' and hence eligible for resettlement benefits if such family/person has been a permanent resident and ordinarily residing in the project area on the date of publication of notification U/S 9 of CBA(A&D) 1957 / U/S 11 of LA Act, 1894/ Or both/ on the date of the land vested with the State/ Central government as the case may be.
and
(a) on account of acquisition of his/her homestead land / structure is displaced from such areas
or
(b) He/she is a homesteadless or landless family/person who has been/is required to be displaced.

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परियोजना पदाधिकारी
सी. व. प्रोजेक्ट

सुपरीनटेन्डेंट / डिप्टी म्याग्नेट (वन)
DY.GM / HOD (Forest)
CCL Darbhanga Hoops, Ranchi

Project Officer
Churi Project

7. Census & Identification of displaced families

1. Within two months of publication of notice U/S 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act or U/S 7(1) of CBA (A.D) Act 1957 for acquisition of land for the project a census would be undertaken in the manner to be decided by the Collector / project authority for identification of displaced families and for preparing their socio-economic profile and list of eligible persons for the purpose of receiving Rehabilitation & Resettlement Benefits.

2. A photo identity card to each Entitled Project Affected Person shall be issued under the signature of the Collector / project authority concerned indicating the following particulars:

- (a) Name of the village/GP/PS
- (b) Name, Father's name and address of the head of the family
- (c) Category of entitlement
- (d) Whether S.C./S.T./O.B.C./General
- (e) Age, Sex, educational qualification of the members of the family

8. Types of Compensation and Rehabilitation Entitlement

Option to the land losers regarding Rehabilitation & Resettlement Benefit - The land losers shall have the option for Rehabilitation and Resettlement benefits in accordance with the awards for each affected family in terms of the entitlements passed by the Concerned Collector of the State or as per this Policy with the consent of the concerned Collector.

8.1 Eligibility and Compensation

The table below shows the compensation and rehabilitation benefits will be offered by the subsidiaries for each Project Affected Person or family, affected by one of their projects. Evidence to the effect that a person is a legitimate PAP will need to be provided in the form of a written legal document, or reference to a record, such as a revenue officer certificate, electoral roll, ration card or school record.

Category of Persons affected by the Project	Compensation and Rehabilitation entitlement option
	Provisions
(i) Persons (including tribals cultivating land under traditional rights) from whom land is acquired.	All land owners with titles will receive monetary compensation for the land acquired from them. The value of the land is determined on the basis of prevailing legal norms. <i>In respect of tribals cultivating land under traditional rights, authentication of land held under traditional rights by state authorities will be necessary.</i> In addition to above the following shall apply.

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DYGM / HOD (Forest)
CCL Darbhanga Hyline, Ranchi


Project Officer
Churi Project

Category of Persons affected by the Project	Compensation and Rehabilitation entitlement option
	Provisions
	<p>A). Land Compensation - Land compensation shall be paid as per the provisions of the concerned Act or State Govt. notification. Where no notification of the State Govt. is available the concerned subsidiary Board may decide on the rate of compensation keeping in view the compensation provided by the neighboring states. Authentication of land held under traditional rights by state authorities will be necessary.</p> <p>In addition to above Solatium will be paid as per provisions of the concerned Act / as imposed by the Concerned State Govt.</p> <p>Escalation of land compensation - Escalation will be paid as per provisions of the concerned Act / as imposed by the Concerned State Govt. or Escalation at the rate of 12% per annum for a maximum period of three years.</p> <p>(B): Employment provision: Apart from payment of the land compensation, employment may be given in the following manner -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The maximum total number of employments that may be provided to the land losers would be limited to the total no. of acres of land acquired divided by two. However employments will be released in proportion to the land possessed. 2) For every two acres of land one employment can be considered. 3) Subsidiaries of CIL may give an option to the Land losers having less than two acres of land to club together their land to the extent of two acres and nominate one of the land losers among the groups or their dependent for employment under package deal or employment under Descending order system by preparing the list of eligible land oustees in the descending order of land lost subject to the cut off equivalent to the total number of permissible employments or any other method with the approval of the respective Board of the subsidiary. 4) The land loser must be a domiciled resident/Mool Niwasi and the certificate to this effect shall be issued by the concerned State Authority. 5) The modalities for offering employment shall be such as may be approved by the Board of the Subsidiary companies as per the unique conditions of the subsidiary provided that - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The initial employment shall be given with pay of Category-I pay scale of NCWA, with training period of 6 months. b) In the seniority list, the seniority of the appointee should be reflected in appropriate manner in order to keep the senior most as senior. c) The land loser trainees shall be posted as per requirement, including underground duties.

16/5/17
परियोजना व दस्तावेज
चुरी परियोजना

उपमहाप्रबंधक / विभागाध्यक्ष (वन)
DY.GM / HOD (Forest)
CCL Darbhanga House, Patna

Project Officer
Churi Project

Category of Persons affected by the Project	Compensation and Rehabilitation entitlement option
	Provisions (C): Lumpsum Monetary Compensation – 1. All the land losers who are not eligible for employment as above shall be entitled to receive monetary compensation in lieu of employment at the rate of Rs.5,00,000/- (Five Lakhs) for each acre of land on pro-rata basis. 2. Land losers who are offered employment as per principle specified in point No (8.(i)B) above will have the option either to opt for employment or to forego employment and opt for monetary compensation at the rate of Rs.5,00,000/- (Five lakhs) for each acre of land on pro-rata basis with minimum of Rs. 50,000 (Fifty thousands) provided that the employment thus surrendered shall not be available for offer to any other person and will stand lapsed from the total sanctioned number of employments as specified in point No.(8.(i)B1). 3. The Land losers who have clubbed their land in Package Deal can claim employment for only one land loser of the clubbed two acres of land and remaining land losers of the package cannot claim either employment or lump sum monetary compensation in lieu of the land contributed by them. 4. Annuity – All land losers who are entitled to get lump sum monetary compensation may opt for payment of compensation amount in the form of annuity made payable to the land losers monthly, annually or at such intervals (not less than one year) as may be opted for by him. The annuity be paid for a maximum period extending to 60 years of age or the life of the project for which the land has been acquired, whichever is earlier. <u>Note:</u> A person receiving a job forgoes all claims to above compensation and a person receiving above compensation forgoes all claims to employment.
(ii) Person whose homestead is acquired	I. Compensation for homestead shall be paid as per the standard valuation method of the L.A Act. of the concerned State Govt. II. One time lump sum payment of Rs.3,00,000/- (three lakhs), shall be paid in lieu of alternate House site, Assistance in designing Shifting Allowance, compensation for construction of cattle shed, Monetary compensation for construction of work shed etc. The compensation shall be paid to displaced persons only after vacation and demolition of the homestead/ work shed etc. III. Subsistence allowance :Each affected displaced family will get subsistence allowance at the rate of 25 days (Minimum Agricultural Wage) per month for one year.

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परियोजना परामर्शिका
चुरी परियोजना

उपमहाप्रबंधक / विभागाध्यक्ष (वन)
DY.GM / HOD (Forest)
OCL Darbhanga Hojra Ranchi

Project Officer
Churi Project

Category of Persons affected by the Project	Compensation and Rehabilitation entitlement option
	Provisions
(iii) Sharecroppers, land lessees, tenants and day labourers	<p>The subsidiary will assist PAP to take-up non farm self employment through petty contracts or formation of cooperatives. If such co-operatives will not be entitled for awarding work as per Manual for lack of experience, the said co-operative will be facilitated by awarding small jobs to acquire experience after relaxation of the provisions of the Manual pertaining to experience with approval of the Subsidiary Boards. Subsequent jobs may be awarded after getting report of the timely completion / quality / of the awarded jobs from the concerned Department or contractors.</p> <p>Contractors will also be persuaded to give job to eligible PAPs on a preferential basis, where feasible as per terms of contract.</p>
(iv) Landless tribals, Tribal dependent on forest produce	<p>The subsidiary will assist PAP to establish non farm self employment through the provision of infrastructure, petty contracts or formation of cooperatives and encourage provisions of Jobs with contractors. Contractors will be persuaded to give jobs to eligible PAPs on preferential basis, where feasible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In addition, the subsidiaries will shift the tribal community as a unit and provide facilities to meet the specific needs of the tribal community that will allow them to maintain their unique cultural identity. - Tribal affected family will be given one time financial assistance of 500 days of MAW for loss of customary right or usages of forest produce. Loss of customary rights needs to be authenticated by the district authority. - Tribal affected families resettled out of the district shall be given 25% higher rehabilitation and resettlement benefit.

16/5/17
परियोजना समीक्षा
चुने परियोजना

परियोजना प्रबंधक / विमानागमन (चल)
DY.GM / HOD (P)
CCL Darbhanga H...

Project Officer
Churi Project

9. Resettlement & Rehabilitation Committee - A Committee will be constituted at project Level under the chairmanship of the Collector to be called the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee with the following objectives to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme and to carry out post-implementation social audits in consultation with the village panchayat in rural areas and municipality in urban areas in the manner will be decided by the concerned State Govt.

- I. To approve the list of land losers and other PAPs.
- II. To approve the list of persons eligible to be offered employment as per R&R Policy.
- III. To approve the detailed Rehabilitation Plan for the project in consultation with the displaced persons and Gram Sabhas.
- IV. To expedite issue of domicile certificates and other necessary documentation required for State Authorities.
- V. To monitor and review the progress of the Rehabilitation Scheme, grant of benefits and handing over of possession of land in a smooth manner.
- VI. To facilitate the land acquisition process in any other manner as may be required including resolution of disputes.
- VII. To carry out post implementation social audit in consultation with the authorities.

10. Community facilities - The subsidiary will provide at the resettlement site a school, road with street light, pucca drain, pond, dugwell and/or tubewell for drinking water supply, community center, place of worship, dispensary, grazing land for cattle and play ground. Similar infrastructural facility, if necessary, will be extended to the host locality. The community facilities and services would be available to all residents of the area, including PAPs and the host population.

The approach for operation of community facilities would be flexible and all efforts will be made to involve the State and local self Government / Panchayat for operating the facilities. To achieve this, subsidiaries will pursue with these agencies to ensure the same. The planning of the community facilities and their construction should be undertaken in consultation with the affected community.

11. Corporate Social Responsibilities - This should be as per Company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy.

12. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism.

The RAP will be monitored and evaluated periodically after the completion of the land acquisition process.

- I. The resettlement and rehabilitation activities are the responsibility of a separate group, both at the projects and corporate level, which will be constituted for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Rehabilitation Action Plan. At the corporate level the group will be headed by a senior manager, whereas at the project, an executive of the rank of manager will head the group. The project group should have at least one member with social science qualification / experience and skills.

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परिचालना पदाधिकारी,
नूरी परिवोधन

परिचालनाधिकारी / विभागाध्यक्ष (परि)
DY.GM / HOD (परि)
CCL Darbhanga

II. The project group will closely interact with the state authorities during the implementation of the RAP. Although the subsidiaries will develop the plots and infrastructural facilities in the resettlement colony and actively implement the RAP, assistance of State authorities will be taken for administrative services such as allotment of land. Implementation will be planned, monitored and corrective measures will be incorporated in the RAP, if needed. In addition to the State Government, the PAPs, the village leaders including the Pradhans and NGOs will be consulted and associated with the implementation of the RAP.

III. The Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cell at the corporate level will evaluate the implementation of the RAP after its completion.

13. **Flexibility to the Subsidiary Companies** – The Subsidiary Companies Boards have been authorised to approve necessary modifications in the R&R Policy with reference to unique conditions prevailing at the concerned Subsidiaries as the policy is not exhaustive.

(The above list is only indicative and not exhaustive)

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DY.GM / HOD (R&R)
CCL Darbhanga Branch Ranchi

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परियोजना प्रशासक,
चुरी परियोजना

Project Officer
Churi Project



CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED
(A subsidiary of Coal India Limited)
Office of the Project Officer, Churi Colliery
Churi Project PO: Ray, Dist: Ranchi



Ref. No. : PO/Churi/undertaking/21-22/ 175

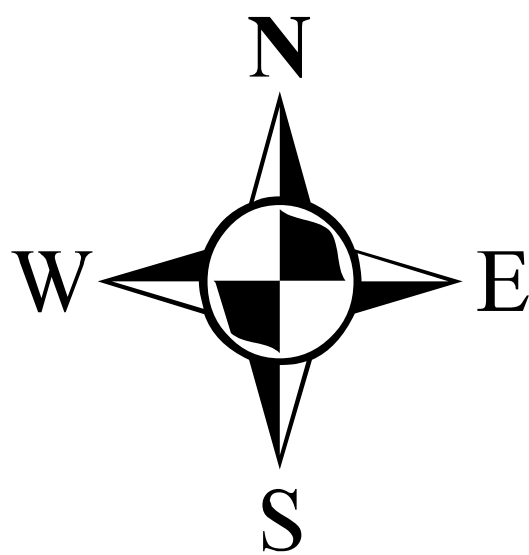
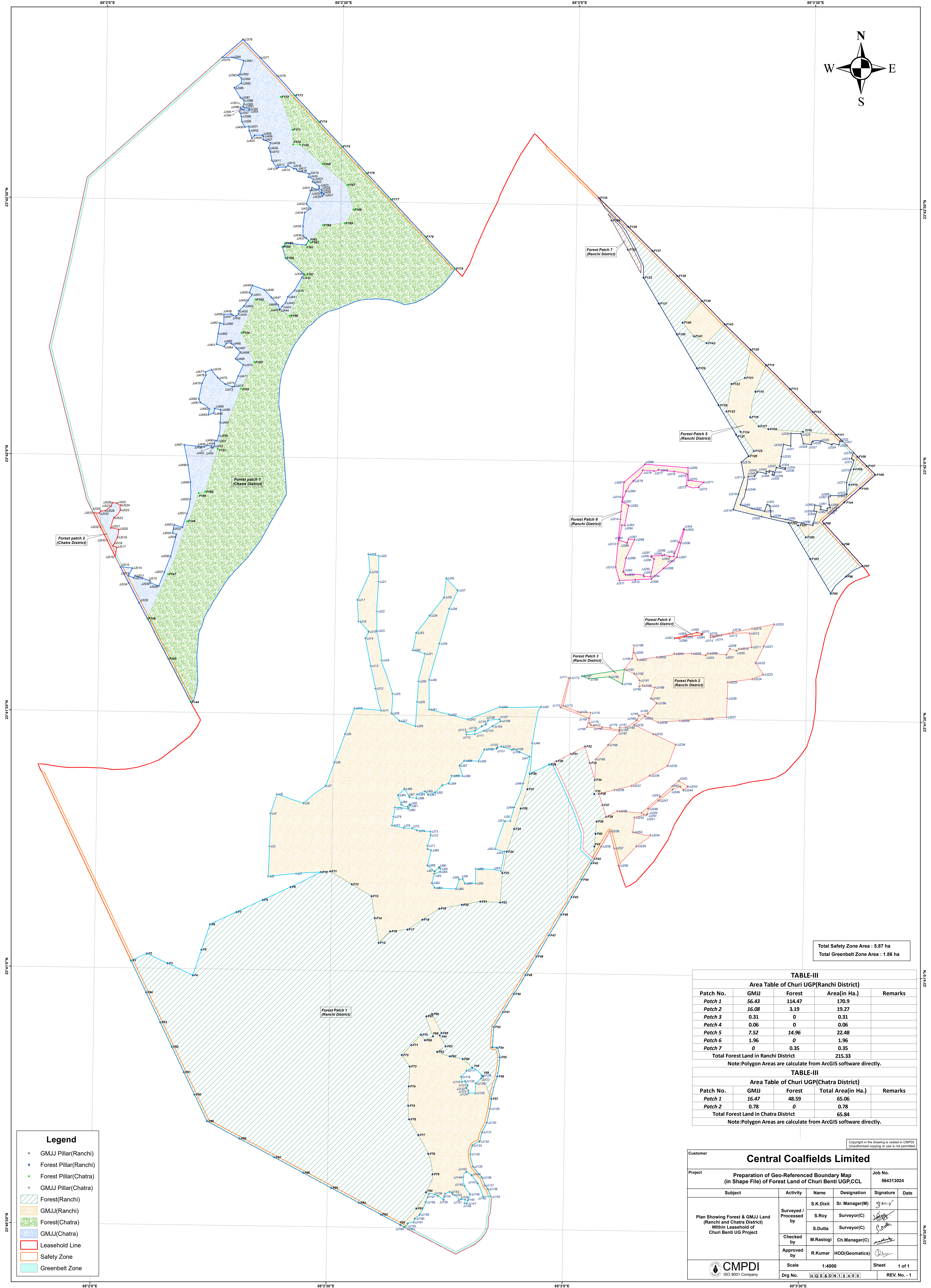
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To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We do hereby undertake that NPV/additional NPV and Compensatory afforestation/ additional Compensatory afforestation and others as well as cost for protection and regeneration of safety zone as per demand from DFO, Ranchi will be deposited within the stipulated time for Churi-Benti UG Project.

Project officer
Churi-Benti UG project

Project Officer
Churi Project



Total Safety Zone Area : 5.87 ha
Total Greenbelt Zone Area : 1.86 ha

TABLE-III Area Table of Churi UGP(Ranchi District)				
Patch No.	GMJJ	Forest	Area(in Ha.)	Remarks
Patch 1	56.43	114.47	170.9	
Patch 2	16.08	3.19	19.27	
Patch 3	0.31	0	0.31	
Patch 4	0.06	0	0.06	
Patch 5	7.52	14.96	22.48	
Patch 6	1.96	0	1.96	
Patch 7	0	0.35	0.35	
Total Forest Land in Ranchi District			215.33	
Note:Polygon Areas are calculate from ArcGIS software directly.				
TABLE-III Area Table of Churi UGP(Chatra District)				
Patch No.	GMJJ	Forest	Total Area(in Ha.)	Remarks
Patch 1	16.47	48.59	65.06	
Patch 2	0.78	0	0.78	
Total Forest Land in Chatra District			65.84	
Note:Polygon Areas are calculate from ArcGIS software directly.				

- Legend
- + GMJJ Pillar(Ranchi)
 - + Forest Pillar(Ranchi)
 - + Forest Pillar(Chatra)
 - + GMJJ Pillar(Chatra)
 - Forest(Ranchi)
 - GMJJ(Ranchi)
 - Forest(Chatra)
 - GMJJ(Chatra)
 - Leasehold Line
 - Safety Zone
 - Greenbelt Zone

Customer

Central Coalfields Limited

Project

Preparation of Geo-Referenced Boundary Map (in Shape File) of Forest Land of Churi Bentu UGP,CCL

Job No. 564313024

Subject	Activity	Name	Designation	Signature	Date
Plan Showing Forest & GMJJ Land (Ranchi and Chatra District) Within Leasehold of Churi Bentu UG Project	Surveyed / Processed by	S.K.Dixit	Sr. Manager(M)		
		S.Roy	Surveyor(C)		
	Checked by	S.Dutta	Surveyor(C)		
	Approved by	M.Rastogi	Ch.Manager(C)		
CMPDI ISO 9001 Company		Scale	1:4000	Sheet	1 of 1
		Drwg No.	H Q S & D N 1 5 4 0 0	REV. No. - 1	

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