

Cost Benefit Analysis Guidelines for forest land diversion-2017

Table B:- Case under which a cost benefit analysis for forest diversion are required

Sl. 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	-
3	Habitation, establishment of industrial units, tourist lodges complex and other building construction.	Not applicable	-
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 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.

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COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

As per MoE'F & CC guideline no 7-69/2011-FC (Pt. Dated 1st Aug 2017)

Table B:- Estimation of Loss of Forest Diversion

Sl. No.	Parameters	Estimated Cost
1	Ecosystem service losses due to proposed forest diversion	The Estimated NPV (Economic value of loss of ecosystem services) of the 9.950 hectare forest land is Rs:- 52.23 Lacs
2	Loss of animal husbandary productivity including loss of fodder	10% of NPV = 5.22 Lacs
3	Cost of human settlement	There is no displacement due to the project. Therefore the cost of human settlement is Rs:- 0.00
4	loss of public facilities and administrative infrastructure (Roads, Buildings, schools, Dispensaries electric lines, railway etc.) on forest land, or which would require forest land if this facilities were diverted due to the project.	No loss of public facilities and administrative infrastructure due to the project. Therefore loss is 0.00
5	Possession value of forests land diverted	30% of NPV = 15.669 Lacs
6	cost of suffering to oustees.	No suffering of oustees. Hence = 0.00.
7	Habitat fragmentation cost	50% of NPV = 26.112 Lacs
8	Compensatory afforestation and soil and	The Estimated Cost for raising the CA in 15.90 Hec is 45.33 Lacs for ten years
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL LOSSES	Considering discounting rate 12% for further 50 years the present value is Rs = 244.77

Hence total Environmental

Losses is

= 344.00 Lacs

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COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Table C:- Estimation of Loss of Forest Diversion

S. No.	Parameters	Estimated Cost
1	Increase in productivity attributable to the specific project.	By the Construction of this motor road. Cash crop such as orange pulse potato, green vegetables for 1 year $200 \text{ @ } 1500 = 300,000.00$ for 50 years $300,000.00 \times 50 = 15,000,000.00 = 150 \text{ Lacs}$
2	Benefits to economy due to the specific project.	About 40 Lacs due to milk production, Animal husbandry and tourism etc. = 40.00 Lacs.
3	No. of population due to the specific project. <u>benefited</u>	About 2500 People directly benefited to the Project
4	Economic benefited due to direct and indirect employment due to the project	Direct Employment :- for annual maintenance 5 beldar $(5.00 \text{ @ } 390.92 = 1954.60 \text{ P. day})$ for 1 year $1954.60 \times 365 = 713429.00$ for 50 years $713429.00 \times 50 = 35671450.00$ After the Construction of road people will establish the shop and other tourism activity for livelihood. $50 \times 200 \times 30 = 3,00,000$ for 1 year $3,00,000.00 \times 12 = 36,00,000.00$ for 50 years $36,00,000 \times 50 = 18,00,00,000.00$ $(130.20 \times 11.625) \times 40\% \div 390.92 = 170,000 \text{ Days}$ Employment in road Construction = 300.00 Lacs Employment due to transportation = 100.00 Lacs $(50 \times 12 \times 365 \times 16) = 2,190,000 \text{ Days}$
5	Economic Benefit due to compensatory afforestation	Annual value of timber and fuel, Wood, Carbon NTEP, Eco-tourism, fodder and water services from CA is Rs 47292/annum/hec As per Kanchara Chopra Committee (Weighted avg.) Considering discounting rate 4% for further 50 years the present value is = 330.85 Lacs
	Total Benefits of derived from the project	= 2720.85 Lacs 2370.31

Benefit cost ratio $2720.85 / 344.00 = 7.91 > \text{i.e. } 1$
6.89

It is clear from above analysis that construction of Nandprayag-Ghat Motor road is more Benefit than environmental losses.

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