


Project Name: Construction of Foot Track Tappa- Karu km 43.2 for ITBP under Project Arunank of 756
Force of Border Road Organisation (BRO), Ministry of Defence, Govt of India, in the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

Purpose: This cost benefit analysis is being undertaken for proposed direction of Forest Land (22.6 Ha) being affected due to Construction of proposed Road Track Tappa- Karu km 43.2 in the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

Table A: cases under which cost benefit analysis for Forest diversion required.

S/No.	Nature of Proposal	Applicable/Not Applicable	Remarks
1	All category of proposal involving forest land upto 20 hectare in plain upto 5 hectare in hills	Not Applicable	These proposal may be considered on a case to case basis and judgement.
2	Proposal for defense installation purpose and oil prospecting (prospecting only)	Not Applicable	In veiw of national priority accorded to these sectors, thses proposal would be critically assessed to help ascertain that the utmost minivum forest land is diverted for non forest use.
3	Habitation, establishment of industrial units, tourist lodge complex and other building construction.	Not Applicable	These activities being determine to protection and conservation of forest ,as a matter of policy , such praposal would be rarely entertained.
4	All other proposal involving forestland more than 20 hectare in plain and more than 5 hectare in hills,including road , transmission lines, minor, medium and major irrigation project ,hydro project, mining activity,railways lines, location specific installation like micro wave station, auto repeater centers, TV tower 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 strategic point of view and public interest.


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COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

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Table B: Estimation of cost of Forest Diversion (as per MoEF&CC Guideline dated 1st August 2017 related to Cost Benefit Analysis).

S/No.	Parameter	Remarks
1	Ecosystem Services losses due to proposed forest diversion	NPV of the unclassed forest(for ECO class-I) tropical semi evergreen density 03 to .4 being diverted i.e. Forest=22.6 ha X 7.30 lac= Rs. 164.98 Lacs
2	Loss of animal husbandry productivity ,including loss of fodder	NIL Productivity of livestock will not be affected due to construction of Foot Track
3	Cost of human resettlement	NIL No, as the area is not habited hence there is no displacement of any oust sees in the project & hence there would be no resettlement
4	Loss of public facility and administrative infrastructure(Road, building school, electric line,railways etc.) on the forest land which would required forest land if these facilities were diverted due to the project.	NIL As there is no public facilities service existing.
5	Possesion value of forest land diverted	NIL
6	Cost of suffering to outees	NIL Loss of house/habitat/structure is NIL, hence not applicable.
7	Habitat fragmentation cost	NIL
8	Compensatory Afforestation and soil moisture conservation cost	Compensatory afforestation cost 11.30 Lacs (Approx 0.5 lac/ha) . Soil & moisture conservation cost included in compensatory afforestation cost.
Total Loss (Against the proposed forest land diversion)		Rs. 176.28 Lacs say Rs.176 Lacs




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Table C : Estimation of Benefit of Forest diversion in Cost Benefit Analysis (as per MoEE&CC Guideline dated 1st August 2017 related to Cost Benefit Analysis)

S/No.	Parameter	Remarks
1	Increase in productivity attribute to the specific project	The construction of Foot Track (Tappa- Karu), under project Arunank of 756 Task Force (BRO) connect border area's to the main land which is strategically very important road for enhancing the defence potential of the area. This will also enhance the social and economic developement of the region. Project cost Rs. 9571 lacs.
2	Benefits to economy due to the specific project	As stated in Srl No.1 above construction of foot track strategically very important track lead to China Border. Beside that it will also facilitate the economic groth of the area.
3	Nos of population benefitted due to specific project	Huge Army and Paramilitary force are going to be benefitted due to this project. Local people (aprox 20,000) will also be benefitted
4	Econofic Benefits due to direct and indirect employment due to project	During the improvement stage employment will be generate for skilled and unskilled manpower about 110 person will be empolyed during peak working season for construction of the foot track resulting in aprox 80000 man days required during the construction phase of four year. Local people will also get the oppurtunity to carry out works subject to thier capability/skilledness. After the completion , about 20 labour will be employed for upkeep and maintainance of track and other track side structure. The track will also facilitate Tourism and Horticulture where local population will get benefitted as per experience and qualification.
5	Economic benefits due to compensatory afforestation	C.A. for 22.6 ha of degraded forest land @ 3.5 lacs/ ha for 50 year (as per Guideline issued by MoEF vide letter No. 5-3/2007-FC/dated 5.2.2009)= Rs.79.1 lacs
Total		Rs. 9650.1 Lacs say Rs. 9650 lacs
Cost Benefit ratio i.e. Project Benefit / Forest loss = 9650/176 =55:1		
Hence the pproject has very high benefit to the country as compared to forest loss . The benefit to loss ratio is approximately 55 times.		


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