

Cost Benefit Analysis for projects involving diversion of 13.5735 ha forest land in Mouja-Gardang (Santirbazar), Chhagharia, kalabaria, Dakshin Sonaichari, Dakshin Hichachera and Gardang (Sabroom) under the provision of the Forest(Conservation) Act, 1980.

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

No.	Nature of proposal	Applicable/Not applicable	Remarks
	All categories of proposals involving forest land upto 20 hectares in plains and upto 5 hectares in hills.	Not Applicable.	The proposed land of 13.5735 ha is in plain land and below the ceiling of 20 hectares.
	Proposal for defence installation purpose and all prospecting (prospecting only).	Not Applicable.	The land is required for Railway Lines.
	Habitation, establishment of industrial unit, tourists lodges complex and other building construction.	Not Applicable.	The land is in forest area and there is no Habitation, establishment of industrial units, tourists lodges complex and other building construction.
	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 centres, TV tower etc.	Not Applicable.	The proposed land of 13.5735 ha is in plain land and below the ceiling of 20 hectares. The land is required for Railway Lines only i.e. 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.	The proposed forest land is in plain forest land. There is no National Park in this land. Hence, no economic values of loss of eco-system services arises. However, Rs.104.63 lakhs have been assessed as NPV for this land.
2	Loss of animal husbandry productivity including loss of fodder.	The proposed forest land is in plain forest land. There is no eco-park or animal habitation in this land. Therefore, no loss animal husbandry productivity including loss of fodder in this land.
3	Cost of human resettlement.	The proposed forest land is in plain forest land. There is no human settlement in this land and hence no loss.
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.	The proposed forest land is in plain forest land. The land is required for public facilities i.e. for construction of railway line only. Hence, no loss is involved in this sector.

5	Possession value of forest land	The Possession value of forest land diversion has been
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	diverted.	assessed as Rs.104.63 lakhs
6	Cost of suffering to oustees.	Not applicable, as there is no case of oustee for this forest land.
7	Habitat Fragmentation Cost.	Not Applicable.
8	Compensatory Afforestation and soil & moisture conservation cost	The land is vacant. There is no trees available in this proposed forest land. Hence, no compensatory Afforestation and soil & moisture conservation cost arises.

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

SN	Parameters	Remarks
1	Increase in productivity attributable to the specific project.	For construction of railway line in this forest land, there will be increase of productivity of the public as a whole.
2	Benefits to economy due to the specific project.	Due to diversion of this forest land, the public will be benefitted economically for transportation of men and materials etc.
3	No. Of population benefitted due to specific project.	Around one lakh people will have easy access to travel by most economic mode of transport i.e. Railway and this will help in transports of their produce also. Outside goods will come directly and hence cost will reduce.
4	Economic benefit due to direct and indirect employment due to the project.	For diversion of this land, there will be direct and indirect employment to the public and also to the government.
5	Economic benefit due to compensatory afforestation	-do-

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