Cost Benefit Analysis as per Guidelines for forest land diversion -2017

Table-A: Cases 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	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.	(Roads)	Diversion of 25.65 Ha PF land for Widening and geometric improvement work of existing 2 Lane to 4 lane Stretch from Km. 92.935 to Km. 99.685 of NH-120 (Gaya Bypass) in the state of Bihar.

Executive Engineer N. H. Division, Gaya

Table-B: Estimation of Cost of forest Diversion

S.No.	Parameters	Quantity	Rate	Amount (Rs. Lakh.)	Remarks
1	Eco-system Services Losses Due to proposed forest Diversion	25.65	957780	245.67	APCCF(Campa)-cum-Nodal Officer (Forest Conservation) letter No. 280 dt. 04.04.2022
2	Loss of animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder			24.567	To be Quantified and expressed in monetory terms or 10% of NPV applicable whichever is maximum
3	Cost of human resettlement.			0	resettlement for diversion of forest land is Nil.
4	Loss of public facilities and administrative infrastructure (Roads, building School, dispensaries, electric lines, Railways etc.) on forest land, or witch would require forest land if these facilities were diverted due to the project.			969	Electric lines & poles, Water pipe lines, Water Tank etc. public facilities which are being affected have been considered in the budget. Also the budgets for affected CPRs have been considered.
5	Possession Value of forest Land Diverted	25.65	287334	73.7	30% of Npv
6	Suffering to oustees			0	The Widening and strengthening of the project road is to be undertaken on the adjoining land of the existing road. So there are no sufferings to oustees
7	Habitat Fragmentation Cost			122.835	Taken as 50% of NPV
8	Compensatory Afforestation	51.3	146600	75.21	Rate deduced from APCCF (Campa)-cum-Nodal Officer (Forest Conservation) letter No. 280 dt. 04.04.2022
9	Project Cost (Civil & Project Clearance)			4857.00	
			Total	64.00	Crore

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Table C:- Parameters for Evaluation of benefits notwithstanding loss of forests.

	Benefits							
SI.	Parameters	Quantity	Rate	Amount (Rs.Cr.)	Remark			
1	Increase in Productivity and Economics			90.00	Due to Upgradation of existing highway to two lane with paved shoulder configuration there will be overall development of the project area there would be easy and fast movement of the traffic, so that it will save time save fuel and maintenance cost of the vehicle. This will also result in reduction in congestion on road, saving in travel time and reduction in accident. I is assume that due to widening of road will result in improved traffic condition and saving in travel time will result in economic benefit of Rs.780 crore.			
2	Benefits to economy due to the specific project			19.72	Thr project usually contributes the growth of local economy by increased commercial, agricultural and tourist activities due to improvement of highway Following economic benefit due project are enlisted below: 1. Reduce pollution level due to better surface quality and traffic speed will be increased 80 Km/Hr. 2. Fuel Consumption is estimated to be reduce and saving in travel time 3. Provision of safety measures, Road furnitures along the road and truck lay bye and bus bays, necessary amenities provide reduction in accident 4. Vehicle operation cost will be reduced due to better transportation 5. Social economic growth of people unconnected in remote areas will take place Based on the economic analysis of the project, Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) is as follws 2 times of NPV = 2 x9.86=19.72 Cr			
3	No. of Population benefitted due to specific project			4,391,418	This road project directly benefits the people of Gaya District ie 4391418 (as per census 2011) .			
4	Economic Benefits due to direct and indirect employment due to the project			1.35	Permanent employment of 10 peopole and temprory employment of 60 peopole for project duration of 365 days. (10x365xRs.1000 per day) + (60x365xrs.450 per day)= 1.35 crore			
5	Benefit from Compensatory Afforestation	51.3	957780	4.91	NPV has been taken at the same rate as taken for calculation of cost			
			Total	115.98	Crore			

Benefit/Cost

1.812

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