

Project:- Diversion of 104.77 Ha of forest land for construction of 132 kV West Phaileng – Marpara Power Transmission Line at Mamit District in the State of Mizoram.

**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 proposal involving forest land upto 20 hectares in plains and upto 5 hectares in hills	Not applicable	
2	Proposal for defence installation purpose and oil prospecting(Prospecting only)	Not applicable	
3	Habitation, establishment of industrial units, tourist lodge complex and other building construction.	Not applicable	
4	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 Towers etc.	Applicable	This is the case 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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**Table-B: Estimation of cost of forest diversion**

SN	Parameter	Remarks	Monetary equivalent
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:</i> 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	NPV for the diverted forest area is considered as Rs. 9.39 Lakhs/Ha.  Total value of NPV in Rs. = (9.39 Lakhs x 104.77ha) = <b>983.79 Lakhs</b>
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	NIL. As the proposed project is an overhead transmission line, there will be no loss of animal husbandry productivity including loss of fodder. After completion of tower erection and stringing, natural vegetation/plantation of dwarf species will cover up the area which were temporarily damaged during construction.
3	Cost of human resettlement	To be quantified and expressed in monetary terms as per approved R&R plan	NIL. There is no human resettlement issue in this project. Hence no cost involved for any R & R scheme.
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	NIL There is no requirement of any diversion of public facilities and administrative infrastructure (Roads, building, schools, dispensaries, electric lines, railways, etc.) under this transmission line project.
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	The possession value of forest land diverted is calculated as <b>Rs. 295.13 Lakhs. (30% of NPV)</b> However, in case of transmission line projects, possession of diverted forest land is not completely required by the User Agency after completion of the project & during operation and

  
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			maintenance (O &M) stage. As per existing MoEF guideline, dwarf species plantation will be undertaken below the transmission line corridor (ROW) by Forest Department. Only lopping & pruning of tree branches near the electric conductor will be required during the maintenance period of the project
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.	Not applicable for this project since there is no resettlement involved.
7	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	Considered as 50% of NPV i.e. <b>Rs.491.89</b>
8	Compensatory afforestation and soil and moisture conservation cost	The actual cost of compensatory afforestation and soil & moisture conservation and its maintenance in future at present discounted value	Cost of CA is considered as = 3.5 Lakh per ha. <b>Total CA Cost</b> (in degraded land) = (3.5 x 104.77 ha) = <b>366.69 Lakh.</b>
<b>Total cost of forest diversion</b>			(983.79+295.13+491.89+366.69) lakhs = <b>21.375 Crores</b>

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

Sr. No.	Parameters	Remarks	Monetary equivalent
1	Increase in productively attribute to the specific project	To be quantified & expressed in monetary terms avoiding double counting	<p>Socio economy development &amp; industrial growth, power for irrigation, telecommunication facility and distribution of grid power to rural households will have major to the socio-economy of the state.</p> <p>The lump sum monetary equivalent of the above benefit is considered as <b>Rs. 50 lakhs</b></p>
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	<p>The monetary return of the specific transmission project is calculated as below:-</p> <p>Capacity of the line loading = 50000 KW  Cost of Power(assume an average value) = Rs.3.90 per KWH  Monetary return of the Project for 50 (Fifty) years=(50,000x24x30x12 x50x3.9)  = Rs. 842,400,00000  = <b>Rs. 84240 lakh (842.4 Crores)</b></p>
3	No. of population benefited due to specific project	As per the Detailed project report	<p>Entire population of West Phaileng, Marpara and Mamit District and also the surrounding areas will be benefited by the said 132kV S/C West Phaileng - Marpara Transmission Line. The said line connectivity will help to the area by providing uninterrupted power supply for the residents of Mamit District and also to the camps of Border Security Forces placed in Mamit District and also improve the socio economy development of the area.</p> <p>The lump sum monetary equivalent of the benefit is considered as <b>50 lakhs</b></p>



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4	Economic benefits due to direct and indirect employment due to the project	As per the Detailed project report	Temporary labour engagement ( <i>appx 60 nos per day</i> ) during execution of the project along with various firms/suppliers/manufacturers will be engaged for a period of <del>four</del> (4) years. Permanent employment for 15 (fifteen) nos. will be also be generated. The lump sum monetary equivalent of the direct and indirect employment generation is calculated as <b>450 lakhs</b>
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	Benefits from compensatory forestation accruing over next 50 years is huge and monetary equivalent is considered as Rs. <b>50 lakhs</b>
<b>Total benefit of the project (monetary equivalent)</b>			<b>= (50 + 84240 + 50 + 450 + 50) lakhs = 84840 lakhs (848.4 Crores)</b>

$$\text{Cost Benefit Ratio (CBA Ratio)} = \frac{\text{BENEFIT}}{\text{COST}}$$

$$= \frac{848.4}{21.375}$$

$$\text{CBA RATIO} = 39.69:1$$

  
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