COST BENEFITS ANALYSIS

Cost Benefits analys

Diversion of 146.996 ha forest land under total mining lease of 339.467 ha in village Ruikot, Savli and Pardi in Zari Jamni Taluka of Yevatmal District for the project of integrated mining of coal in Marki Mangli Il project in favor of M/s Yazdani International Private Limited Bhubaneswar

	Description	Amount (Rs. Lacs)	Guidelines issued by M0EFCC
Loss of value of timber, fuel wood and minor forest produce on an annual basis including loss of man hours per annum of people who derived livelihood and wages from the harvest of these commodities.	As per recent guidelines issued by MOEF to consider NPV as loss. Total estimate forest to be diverted works out to be 146.996 ha. Considering the propose value of NPV @ 12.285 lacs per ha considering dance forest category under Eco-class III as per the directives of Government of India updated vide their circular dated 6/1/2022	1805.85	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).
Loss of animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder	No significant animal husbandry base is observed through forest stretch so as the fodder availability along road. However as per guidelines 10% of NPV is considered for monetary loss which comes to around 72 937 lakhs	180.58	To be quantified and expressed in monetary terms or 10% of NPV applicable whichever is maximum.
Cost of human resettlement	There is no displacement related to in the forest area proposed for diversion and no loss to human resettlement	0	To be quantified and expressed in monetary terms as per approved R&R plan.
Loss of public facilities and administration infrastructure (Roads, Building School, dispensaries, electric lines, railways etc.) on forest land, or which require forest land if these facilities were diverted due to the project.	There are no public facilities and administrative infrastructure (roads, buildings, schools, dispensaries, electric lines, railways, etc.) on the forest land where diversion is proposed.		To be quantified and expressed in monetary terms on actual cost basis a the time of diversion
Possession value of forest land diverted balance)	As per recent guidelines issued by MOEF to consider 30% NPV as loss.	541.754	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 forest land whichever is maximum
Suffering to oustees	no option but to excavate coal and therefore suffering of oustees are to be	1800	Loss of income from nearly 180 ha and considering minimum rental ncome of Rs. 25000 per year per ha for lease period of 40 years
Habitat Fragmentation Cost	be considered as habitat fragmentation	902.923	While the relationship between ragmentation 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.
Compensatory afforestation cost	afforestation and soil & moisture conservation and its maintenance in future at present discounted value. Rs 8 lacs per	1175.97	The actual cost of compensatory afforestation and soil & moisture conservation and its maintenance in uture at present discounted value.
	wood and minor forest produce on an annual basis including loss of man hours per annum of people who derived livelihood and wages from the harvest of these commodities. Loss of animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder Cost of human resettlement Loss of public facilities and administration infrastructure (Roads, Building School, dispensaries, electric lines, railways etc.) on forest land, or which require forest land if these facilities were diverted due to the project. Possession value of forest land diverted balance) Suffering to oustees Habitat Fragmentation Cost Compensatory afforestation cost	wood and minor forest produce on an annual basis including loss of man hours per annum of people who derived livelihood and wages from the harvest of these commodities. Loss of animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder Loss of animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder No significant animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder No significant animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder No significant animal husbandry base is observed through forest stretch so as the fodder availability along road. However as per guidelines 10% of NPV is considered for monetary loss which comes to around 72.937 lakhs There is no displacement related to in the forest area proposed for diversion and no loss to human resettlement Loss of public facilities and administration infrastructure (Roads, Building School, dispensaries, electric lines, railways etc.) on forest land, or which require forest land diverted due to the project. As per recent guidelines issued by MOEF to considered as loss Mining being site specific project there is no option but to excavate coal and therefore suffering of oustees are to be considered as loss As per recent guidelines 50% of NPV is to be considered as habitat fragmentation loss The actual cost of compensatory afforestation and soil & microscopic in future consensation and like microscopic in future consensation and like microscopic in future consensation and like microscopic in future consensation and soil & microscopic in future consensation and like microscopi	wood and minor forest produce on an annual businchuling loss of man hours per annum of people who derived livelihood and wages from the harvest of these commodities. Loss of animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder No significant animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder No significant animal husbandry broductivity, including loss of fodder No significant animal husbandry broductivity, including loss of fodder No significant animal husbandry broductivity, including loss of fodder availability along road. However as per guidelines 10% of NPV is considered for monetary loss which comes to around 72.937 lakhs Cost of human resettlement Loss of public facilities and administration infrastructure (Roads, Building School, dispensaries, electric lines, railways etc.) on forest land, of where diversion is proposed. There are no public facilities and administration infrastructure (roads, buildings, schools, dispensaries, electric lines, railways, etc.) on the forest land if these facilities were diverted where diversion is proposed. As per recent guidelines issued by MOEF to consider 30% NPV as loss. Mining being site specific project there is no option but to excavate coal and therefore suffering of oustees are to be considered as loss Mining being site specific project there is no option but to excavate coal and therefore suffering of oustees are to be considered as habitat fragmentation loss The actual cost of compensatory afforestation and soil & moisture at present discounted value. Rs 8 lacs per a propagation and soil & moisture at present discounted value. Rs 8 lacs per a propagation and soil & moisture at present discounted value. Rs 8 lacs per a propagation and soil & moisture at present discounted value. Rs 8 lacs per a pr

Sr No	Parameters	Description	Amount (Rs.	Guidelines issued by M0EFCC
JI. 140.	T diameters	Description	Lacs)	ourdenies issued by MoLFGC
1	Increase in productively attribute to the specific project	Sale of coal in the market @ Rs. 3000 per MT after production cost of Rs. 1700 per tonne of coal	298500	To be quantified & expressed in monetary terms avoiding double counting.
2	Benefits to economy due to the specific project.	As stated in Sl. 1 above mining will bring ancillary industrial growth		terns overally about country.
3	No. of population benefited due to specific project.	Direct employment created and financial outflow due this project would benefits the local population around . If considered in terms of monitory purpose consiering	18915	From DPR
4	Economic benefits due to of direct and indirect employment due to the project.	Local people, especially project affected persons would be engaged in employment direct or indirect or will be procided Rs Slacs per employment proposed. It is expected to offer employment or one time cash to nearly 528.	2640	From DPR
5	Económic benefits due to Compensatory afforestation.	Economic benefits to be accruded becase of the compensatorya afforestation on nearly 150 ha non forest area under then years compensatory afforestation scheme equivalant to NPV after completion of scheme	1806	Benefits from such Compensatory Afforestation accruing over next 50 years monetized 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
6	Benefits from reclaimation of land for solar park to generation on greed solar energy from 50 MW Solar Generation Unit on 50 ha backfileld land	Based on thumb rules on benefits of energy production from solar park	2175	From DPR
7	Benefits of energy plantation on backfilled area for biodiesel production/ pasture conversion	Energy plantation of species produciting biofuel and pasture development for animal husbanday based income generation programme	1580	From DPR
	Total benefits		325616	
and a second		COST BENEFIT RATIO CHAR	I	
Name of	Project : Proposal for diversion	n of 146.996 ha forest land for Marki Mangli II	project in Jgha	ri Jamni Tauka of Yevatmal District
District :-	- Nanded State - Ma	harashtra		
Sr. No.	Particular		Amount in Rs. Lakhs	
1	Total Cost (Investment proposed)			
A)	Project cost		41517	

Sr. No. Particular Amount in Rs. Lakhs

1 Total Cost (Investment proposed)

A) Project cost 41517

B) NPV Amount to be Deposited @ Rs 12.25 lakh/ha as per current rate notified by GOIN in Jan 2022

C) Compensatory afforestation on double degraded land tobe deposted with Central Government as per Ten years scheme

Total Cost of project = 44,498.81

Authorized Signatory

(A.K. PANI) Vice President