## COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

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Table C: Existing	guideline for	r estimating	benefits (	of forest-	diversion	in CBA

Sr.	Parameters	Remarks		
No.				
1	Increase in productivity attribute to the specific project	Eight Revenue villages would gain better accessibility. Total population of around 5000 will benefitted in terms of economic of social development of the area		
2	Benefits to economy due to	Benefits to the State Economy		
	specific project	a. Power benefits		
		(i) Shahpur kandi dam project = 415.00 crore		
		(ii) Peaking benefits of Ranjit Sagar Dam = 59.00 crore		
		(iii) Additional power generation at UBDC power houses = 144.00 crore		
		Total 618.00 crore		
		b. Irrigation benefits		
		(1) 5000 ha. area of Shahpur kandi dam project = $6.00$ crore		
		(ii) Benefits from UBDC = 228.00 crore		
		Total 234.00 crore		
		Benefits to the Local Economy		
		3,000,000 Man days (2500 Man power for 40 months) would be generated due to the direct employment of labors including locals in the construction of the project. $3,000,000*400 = \text{Rs} \ 120 \text{ Crores}$		
		During Operation and Maintenance, 250 persons shall get the permanent job @ Rs 25000/month/employee for 100 years 250*25000*12*100 = Rs 750 Crores		
		50 labor/month will get the employment during O&M stage to fulfill the requirement of various casual jobs for 100 years assuming @400/day= Rs 72 Crores		

		Local contractors will be engaged for suitable jobs and 5%	
		of the Construction cost will be carried out by them.	
		Assuming 15% as their profit margin for the contract works,	
		Rs 2715.70*5%*15% = Rs 20.36 Crores	
		Local Transport vehicles will be utilized during	
		construction period, Assuming 1% as the total value and	
		15% as the profit margin, the total benefits would be 4.07	
		Crores	
		Indirect Employment	
		Indirect Employment to locals in terms of the Support	
		business to satisfy the needs of manpower deployed in the	
		project during Pre Construction, Construction and	
		Operation and Maintenance periods:	
		Construction: Rs 5000/- per month from 2500 labors for 42	
		month Rs 52.50 Crores	
		O&M: Rs 20000/- per month from 30 officers for 100	
		years- Rs 72 Crores	
3	No. of population benefitted	5000, considering direct and indirect benefits	
	due to specific project		
4	Economic benefits due to	Construction stage (2500 Man Power for 42 months)	
	direct and indirect		
	employment due to the	3600000 Mandays during operation stage. (100 Man power	
	project	including casual labors for 1200 months)	
		Indirect Employment	
		Indirect employment to locals in terms of the support	
		businesses to satisfy the needs of manpower deployed in the	
		project during Construction and Operation and Maintenance	
		(O&M) periods	
5	Economic benefits due to	INR 24,49,100,88/- (Twenty four crore fourty Nine lakhs	
	compensatory afforestation	ten thousand eighty eight rupees only)	
		Using Standard Compensatory Afforestation Restoration	
		Factor (SCARF) factor at 4% discounted rate(based on data	
		taken from the report"REVISION OF RATES OF NPV	
		APPLICABLE FOR DIFFERENT CLASS/CATEGORY	
		OF FORESTS by CESM, IIFM &FSI'')	
		= 5.18% of NPV (for moderately dense forest in tropical dry	
		deciduous forest) = 5.18% of 22, 09, 53, 480= INR	
		11445390	

Sr.	Parameters	Remarks
No.		
1	Ecosystem services losses due	<b>INR 22, 09, 53, 480/-</b> (Twenty two crore nine
	to proposed forest diversion.	lakhs fifty three thousand four hundred eighty
		rupees only)
2	Loss of animal husbandry	(10% of NPV) INR 2,20,95,348 /- (Two
	productivity, including loss of	crore twenty lakhs Ninty five thousand three
	fodder.	hundred forty eight rupees only)
3	Cost of human resettlement.	INR 75,00,000/- (Seventy five lakhs only)
4	Loss of public facilities and administrative	No administrative infrastructures such as
	infrastructure (Roads, building, schools,	roads, buildings, schools, dispensaries,
	dispensaries, electric lines, railways, etc.) on	electric line, railway, etc area affected due to
	forest land, which would require forest	diversion of forest land to this project. There
	land if these facilities were	will be no loss involved on this amount.
	diverted due to the project.	
		$(200) \rightarrow f$ NDV) IND ((2.96.044 (6)))
5	Possession value of forest	(30% OI NPV) INK 0,02,80,044 (SIX crore
	land diverted.	sixty two lakes eighty six thousand forty four
		PUP 1 12 50 000/ (O
6	Cost of suffering to oustees.	<b>INK 1,12,50,000/-</b> (One crore twelve lakes
7	·	(50% of NDV) IND 11.04.7(740 (Element
/	Habitat Fragmentation Cost	(50% of NPV) INK 11,04,76,740 (Eleven
		crore four lakhs Seventy six thousand seven
		hundred forty rupees only)
8	Compensatory Afforestation	INR 24,49,100,88/- (1 wenty four crore fourty
	and soil & moisture	Nine lakhs ten thousand eighty eight rupees
	conservation cost.	only)
		CA cost at present discounted value (4 %
		discounted value )=INR 230320678
		Soil and moisture conservation cost at present
		discounted value (4 % discounted value
		)=INK 119411337 <b>Total =INK 349732015</b>

## Table B: Estimation of Cost of forest diversion

(SANDESH RAJ) EXECUTIVE ENGINEER SPK DAM DIVISION NO.II, SHAHPURKANDI TOWNSHIP.