

Cost benefits analysis. Whether the area is more than 20.00 Ha.

Proposed Forest Area for diversion in Alibag Forest Division is 34.2028 ha (More than 20 Ha)

As per cost (Conservation) Rules 2003, Rules 6, Form 'A'S. No. 1 (v) and guidelines (Under Forest Act 1980).

**Evaluation of Loss of Forest
Estimation of cost of forest diversion**

Sl. No.	Parameters	Remarks
1.	Ecosystem services losses due to proposed forest diversion	NPV for 34.2028 Ha @ Rs. 9,39,000/Ha = Rs. 3,21,16,429.2/-
2.	Loss of animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder	10% of NPV= Rs. 32,11,642.92/-
3.	Cost of human resettlement	The cost of human resettlement is Nil.
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	Public facilities and administrative infrastructure like roads, building, schools, dispensaries, electric lines, railways, etc. Are not going to be affected due to the Diversion of forest land therefore the loss on this account will be nil.
5.	Possession value of forest land diverted	30% of NPV= Rs. 96,34,928.76/-
6.	Cost of suffering to ousters	The cost of rehabilitation is Nil.
7.	Habitat Fragmentation Cost	50% of NPV= Rs. 1,60,58,214.60/-
8.	Compensatory afforestation and soil & moisture conservation cost	@ Rs. 8,72,044 per Ha for 34.2028 Ha. = Rs. 298,26,346.52 + Soil & Moisture Conservation Cost of Rs. 326918.234 = 301,53,264.76/-

Therefore, the total loss of forest, as per the approved parameters, works out to as under:

Parameters No	Description	Loss (in Rs.)
1.	Environmental losses	Rs. 9,11,74,480.04/-

Existing guidelines for estimating benefits of forest-diversion in CBA

Sl. No.	Parameters	Remarks
1.	Increase in productivity attribute to the specific project.	By creating the missing link, almost 86% of the LCV and LMV traffic traveling to Mumbai-Pune will be diverted along this route. Almost, 100% of the truck and bus traffic will also be diverted on this route. Due to this, the

		congestion and accident issues will be eliminated. The travel time will be reduced by 30 mins. min. and over 1 hour during peak congestion. Significant savings in fuel will be realized contributing to lesser pollution and green footprint, thereby significantly boosting productivity.																													
2.	Benefits to economy due to the specific project.	Saving in Vehicle Operating Cost (VOC) due to reduction in length is Rs. 21768.65 lacs per year. Saving in VOC for improved facility will be Rs. 36712.68 lacs per year when calculated for 2020 traffic projection. Total saving in VOC per year is Rs. 58481.33 lacs. Saving will go on increasing with increase in traffic in subsequent years.																													
3.	No. of population benefited due to specific project	Approx. 2.7 lakh commuters/day																													
4.	Economic benefits due to of direct and indirect employment due to the project	<table><tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>Description</th><th>Number</th><th>Wage (Avg.) per person</th><th>Amount (Rs.)</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Unskilled</td><td>150</td><td>1,80,000</td><td>2.7 CR</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Semiskilled</td><td>250</td><td>4,00,000</td><td>10 CR</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Skilled</td><td>100</td><td>12,00,000</td><td>12 CR</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Total</td><td>24.7 CR</td></tr></table>					Sr. No.	Description	Number	Wage (Avg.) per person	Amount (Rs.)	1	Unskilled	150	1,80,000	2.7 CR	2	Semiskilled	250	4,00,000	10 CR	2	Skilled	100	12,00,000	12 CR	Total				24.7 CR
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1	Unskilled	150	1,80,000	2.7 CR																											
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Total				24.7 CR																											
5.	Economic benefits due to Compensatory afforestation	Compensatory afforestation in land transferred to Forest Department – 34.2028 Ha. NPV = 34.2028 x 9,39,000 = Rs. 3,21,16,429.2/-																													

Therefore, the total benefit due to Project, works out to as under:

Parameters No	Description	Benefit (in Rs.)
	Benefit due to Employment Generation, Saving in vehicle Operating Cost and Compensatory Afforestation Vehicle savings cost: Current AADT for 2018 = 54,000 total by 2021, it will be say 60,000. Assuming savings of at least Rs. 25,000 per year, total savings = 150 CR	Approx. 186 CR

Therefore Benefit/Cost ratio works out as under:

Benefit/ Cost = 1,86,00,00,000/ 9,11,74,480.04 = 20.40 or **Cost Benefit Ratio: 1:20.40**

vi) Employment likely to be generated:

A. By Contractor During Construction on Temporary Basis (For 30 months construction Period)

Sl. No.	Description	Man-days
1	Unskilled	1,62,000
2	Semiskilled	2,72,000
3	Skilled	1,08,000

Man-months created in a year

Sl. No.	Description	Man-days
1	Unskilled	54,000
2	Semiskilled	91,000
3	Skilled	36,000

B. For Toll Collection and ITMS During Operation and Maintenance on Permanent Basis (Yearly)

Sl. No.	Description	Man-days
1	Unskilled	7,200
2	Semiskilled	9,000
3	Skilled	5,400

C. For Facility Management During Operation and Maintenance on Permanent Basis (Yearly)

Sl. No.	Description	Man-days
1	Unskilled	3,600
2	Semiskilled	3,600
2	Skilled	1,800

D. Indirect Employment Generation per Year (Rest Area, Commercial Spaces, Fuel Station, Vehicle Maintenance etc.)

Sl. No.	Description	Man-days
1	Unskilled	-
2	Semiskilled	-
2	Skilled	-

Date 30/5/18
Place: Mumbai



(Sanjay Gangurde)
Executive Engineer
Maharashtra State Road Development
Corporation Ltd, Mumbai

Cost benefits analysis. Whether the area is more than 20.00 ha.

Proposed Diversion of Forest Area in Pune Forest Division is 40.5074 ha (More than 20 ha)

As per cost (Conservation) Rules 2003, Rules 6, Form 'A'S. No. 1 (v) and guidelines (Under Forest Act 1980).

**Evaluation of Loss of Forest
Estimation of cost of forest diversion**

Sr.No.	Parameters	Description
1	Ecosystem services losses due to proposed forest diversion	NPV for 40.5074 ha @ Rs. 9,39,000/Ha = Rs. 3,80,36,448.60/-
2	Loss of animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder.	10% of NPV= Rs. 38,03,644.86/-
3	Cost of human resettlement	The cost of human resettlement is Nil.
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	Public facilities and administrative infrastructure like roads, building, schools, dispensaries, electric lines, railways, etc. Are not going to be affected due to the Diversion of forest land therefore the loss on this account will be nil.
5	Possession value of forest land diverted	30% of NPV= Rs. 1,14,10,934.58/-
6	Cost of suffering to ousters	The cost of rehabilitation is Nil.
7	Habitat Fragmentation Cost	50% of NPV= Rs. 1,90,18,224.3/-
8	Compensatory afforestation and soil & moisture conservation cost	@ Rs. 8,72,044 per Ha for 40.5074 Ha. = Rs. 3,53,24,235.126 + Soil & Moisture Conservation Cost of Rs. 387179.0519 = 3,57,11,414.178/-

Therefore, the total loss of forest, as per the approved parameters, works out to as under:

Parameter No	Description	Loss (Rs.)
1	Environmental losses	10,79,80,666.52/-

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

Sr. No	Parameters	Description
1	Increase in productivity attributable to the specific project.	By creating the missing link, almost 86% of the LCV and LMV traffic traveling to Mumbai-Pune will be diverted along this route. Almost, 100% of the truck and bus traffic will also be diverted on this route. Due to this, the

		congestion and accident issues will be eliminated. The travel time will be reduced by 30 mins.and over 1 hour during peak congestion. Significant savings in fuel will be realized contributing to lesser pollution and green footprint, thereby significantly boosting productivity.																													
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3	No. of population Benefited	Approx. 2.7 lakh commuters/day																													
4	Employment potential	<table><tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>Description</th><th>Number</th><th>Wage (Avg.) per person</th><th>Amount (Rs.)</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Unskilled</td><td>150</td><td>1,80,000</td><td>2.7 CR</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Semiskilled</td><td>250</td><td>4,00,000</td><td>10 CR</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Skilled</td><td>100</td><td>12,00,000</td><td>12 CR</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Total</td><td>24.7 CR</td></tr></table>					Sr. No.	Description	Number	Wage (Avg.) per person	Amount (Rs.)	1	Unskilled	150	1,80,000	2.7 CR	2	Semiskilled	250	4,00,000	10 CR	2	Skilled	100	12,00,000	12 CR	Total				24.7 CR
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5	Economic benefits due to Compensatory afforestation	Compensatory afforestation in land transferred to Forest Department – 40.5074 Ha. NPV = 40.5074 x 9,39,000 = Rs. 3,80,36,448.6/-																													

Therefore, the total benefit due to Project, works out to as under:

Parameters No	Description	Benefit (in Rs.)
	Benefit due to Employment Generation, Saving in vehicle Operating Cost and Compensatory Afforestation Vehicle savings cost: Current AADT for 2018 = 54,000 total by 2021, it will be say 60,000. Assuming savings of at least Rs. 25,000 per year, total savings = 150 CR	Approx. 186 CR

Therefore Benefit/Cost ratio works out as under:

Benefit/ Cost =1,86,00,00,000/ 10,79,80,666.52= 17.22 or **Cost Benefit Ratio: 1:17.22**

vi) **Employment likely to be generated:**

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Sl. No.	Description	Man-days
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Note: This is as per guidelines of GoI

Date: 30/5/18

Place: Mumbai




(Sanjay Gangurde)
Executive Engineer
Maharashtra State Road Development
Corporation Ltd, Mumbai