Project Title: Tiger Safari at Pakhro in the buffer of Corbett Tiger Reserve

File No.: FP/UK/Others/48385/2020

Cost-Benefit Analysis

| S.No. | Particulars | Amount in Lakh | Remarks |
|-------|---|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Total cost(Investment Incurred) | | |
| (A) | Construction cost of the project | 2256 | |
| (B) | N.P.V Amount to be deposited @ 9.39 lakh/Ha | 150 | |
| (C) | Compensatory Afforestation | 54 | |
| (D) | Other cost if any | 0 | |
| | Grand Total | 2460 | |
| 2 | Benefits from(taking age of Tiger Safari as 50 years) | | |
| (A) | Direct Economic Benefits | 20000 | (400lakh per annum X 50 years) is revenue to Government |
| (B) | Social Benefits | 35000 | (700 lakh per annum X 50 years) will be earning of people who will be involved in safari business. Around 200 persons are expected to be employed in safari activities directly. Apart from this, huge number of indirect employment will also be generated. |
| (C) | Ecological Benefits | , | Establishment of Tiger Safari in buffer will reduce tourism pressure from the Core-critical areas of the Corbett Tiger Reserve. |
| (D) | Other Benefits | | Tiger Safari will act as rescue and rehabilitation centre for injured, incapacitated wild animals and orphaned cubs in the adjoining areas. Thus, the centre will also help in reducing the Human animal Conflict, quick response from Forest department in case of urgent situations. This will also help in research works related to various ecological parameters of Tigers and other wild animals. |
| | Grand Total(Benefits) | 55000 | This excludes unquantifiable benefits under subheads C &D |

Table-B: Estimation of cost of forest diversion

| S.No. | Parameters | Valuation (in Lakh) | Remarks | |
|-------|---|------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Ecosystem services losses to proposed forest diversion | 150 | Equivalent to NPV | |
| 2 | Loss of animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder | 15 | 10% of NPV | |
| 3 | Cost of human resettlement | 0 | No human resettlement is involved | |
| 4 | Loss of public facilities and administrative infrastructure (Roads, building, schools, dispensaries, electric lines, railways, etc. | 0 | No public facility is being lost | |
| 5 | Possession value of forest land diverted | 45 | 30% of NPV | |
| 6 | Cost of suffering to oustees | 0 | No rehabilitation is involved | |
| 7 | Habitat Fragmentation Cost | 75 | 50% of NPV | |
| 8 | Compensatory afforestation and soil & moisture conservation cost | 54 | Cost of Compensatory Afforestation on the proposed Land | |
| | Total Cost | 339 | | |

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

| S.No. | Parameters | Valuation(in Lakh) | Remarks |
|-------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Increase in productively attribute to the specific project | 20000 | Increase in Government Revenue |
| 2 | Benefits to economy due to the specific project | 35000 | Increase in earning of people employed in Safari activities |
| 3 | No. of population benefited due to specific project | Approximately 250 persons/day | |
| 4 | Economic benefits due to of direct and indirect employment due to the project | | |
| 5 | Economic benefits due to Compensatory afforestation | 210 | It includes NPV of the area, fodder value and possession value of the forest land |

So, the Cost Benefit Analysis clearly shows that the project is highly beneficial compared to its total cost.

Range Officer

Sub-Divisional Officer

Divisional Forest Officer

Pakhro Range

Sonanadi Forest Sub-Division

Kalagarh Forest Division

Kalagarh Forest Division

Kalagarh Forest Division

Lansdowne