No.FCA/ 95 /
H.P. Forest Department.

Dated D/Shala, the/ 22/04/24 /

From: D.F.O. Dharamshala. To: C.C.F. (T) Dharamshala.

Subject:- Diversion of 4.5259 ha. of Forest Land in favour of HPPWD for the construction of road from Kanol to Morch (Km 0/00 to 9/140) within the jurisdiction of Dharamshala Forest Division, Distt, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh (Online **Proposal No:- FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020)-Reg.**

Memo :

Please refer to the Govt. of India, MoEF&CC Integrated Regional Office Chandigarh, Sub-Office Shimla Himachal Pradesh letter No. FC/HPB/06/50/2021 Online proposal no **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020** dated 19.10.2023 on the subject cited above vide which the "Stage I Approval" for diversion of 4.5259 ha. of Forest Land has been accorded. In this regards, it is intimated that the User Agency has submitted the Compliance Report of conditions of Stage I Approval and amount of NPV and CA stands deposited in respective heads. The point wise reply of conditions of 'in-Principal' approval are as under:-

क्रमांक संख्या	सैद्धांतिक स्वीकृति कि शर्तें	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण द्वारा स्वीकृति / उत्तर
Ai.	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी से CA स्कीम के अनुसार प्रतिपूर्ति पौधारोपण की राशि जमा करवाई जाए।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण को लागत एवं दस वर्षों तक रखरखाव हेतु आवश्यक धनराशी (वर्तमान दरों को समाहित करते हुए यथासंशोधित) **Rs. 28,24,064/- (Cost of CA) & Rs. 1,41,203/- (5% Contingency)** जमा कर दी गई है।
ii.	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी से ACA स्कीम के अनुसार अतिरिक्त प्रतिपूर्ति पौधारोपण की राशि जमा करवाई जाए।	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी द्वारा उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव में FCA, 1980 का उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है अतः अतिरिक्त प्रतिपूर्ति पौधारोपण प्रस्तावित नहीं किया गया है। यद्यपि यदि भविष्य में अतिरिक्त प्रतिपूर्ति पौधारोपण प्रस्तावित होना निश्चित होता है तो प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण को मान्य होगा और उसका उसकी राशि द्वारा जमा करवाई जाएगी। प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी द्वारा इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।
iii.	WP (C) No. 202/1995, IA No. 566 में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेश दिनांक 30.10.2002, 28.03.2008, 24.04.2008 एवं 09.05.2008 तथा पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली के निर्देश संख्या 5-3/2011-FC (vol-1) दिनांक 06.01.2022 के अनुसार प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी से प्रस्तावित वन भूमि, 4.5259 हेक्टेयर की नैट प्रजेंट वैल्यु जमा करवाई जाये।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण दवारा WP (C) No. 202/1995, IA No. 566 में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेश दिनांक 30.10.2002, 28.03.2008, 24.04.2008 एवं 09.05.2008 तथा पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली के निर्देश संख्या 5-3/2011-FC (vol-1) दिनांक 06.01.2022 के अनुसार शुद्ध वर्तमान मूल्य की निर्धारित राशि रूपए **45,49,480 /-** online portal के माधयम से दिनांक 05.02.2024 को जमा कर दी गई है।
iv.	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी सभी भुगतान राशि पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण दवारा क्षतिपूरक वनीकरण कोष प्रबंधन और योजना प्राधिकरण फंड की निर्धारित राशि Net Present Value (NPV) **Rs. 45,49,480**/-.

	www.parivesh.nic.in पर केवल ऑनलाइन माध्यम से CAMPA Fund में जमा करवाएगी।	Compensatory Afforestation **Rs. 28,24,064**/-, Contingency @ 5% on CA **Rs. 1,41,203**/-, Cost of SMCP **Rs. 2,88,275**/-, Cost of WLMP **Rs. 8,20,000**/- only, Total=(**45,49,480 + 28,24,064 + 1,41,203 + 2,88,275 + 8,22,000**) = **86,23,022/-** online portal के माधयम से **05 February, 2024** को जमा कर दी गई है ।
v.	पूर्ण अनुपालन रिपोर्ट e-portal (https://parivesh.nic.in/) में अपलोड की जाएगी ।	अनुपालना रिपोर्ट ई-पोर्टल के माध्यम से (https://parivesh.nic/in/) पर अपलोड की जाएगी। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
vi.	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी को यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि प्रतिपूरक शुल्क (सीए लागत, एनपीवी, आदि) वेब पोर्टल पर ऑनलाइन उत्पन्न चालान के माध्यम से जमा किए जाते है और केवल उपयुक्त बैंक में जमा किए जाते है । अन्य माध्यम से जमा की गई राशि को S-I clearance के अनुपालन के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया जाएगा	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण द्वारा क्षतिपूरक वनीकरण कोष प्रबंधन और योजना प्राधिकरण फंड की निर्धारित राशि Net Present Value (NPV) **Rs. 45,49,480**/-. Compensatory Afforestation **Rs. 28,24,064**/-, Contingency @ 5% on CA **Rs. 1,41,203**/-, Cost of SMCP **Rs. 2,88,275**/-, Cost of WLMP **Rs. 8,20,000**/- only, Total=(**45,49,480 + 28,24,064 + 1,41,203 + 2,88,275 + 8,22,000**) = **86,23,022/-** online portal के माधयम से **05 February, 2024** को जमा कर दी गई है ।
vii.	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि संभाग में कोई अन्य प्रस्ताव, जिसके लिए S-I पहले ही स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है, S-I अनुमोदन की शर्तों के अनुपालन के लिए अभी भी लंबित नहीं है। इस आशय का एक वचन पत्र कि "**इस मंडल के पास S-I अनुमोदन की शर्तों के अनुपालन के लिए ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव लंबित नहीं है**" प्रस्तुत किया जाए। इस कार्यालय द्वारा इस प्रस्ताव की अंतिम मंजूरी के लिए उसका अनुपालन अनिवार्य होगा।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि संभाग में कोई अन्य प्रस्ताव, जिसके लिए S-I पहले ही स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है, S-I अनुमोदन की शर्तों के अनुपालन के लिए अभी लंबित नहीं है। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
viii.	FRA 2006 का पूर्ण अनुपालन सम्बंधित जिला कलेक्टर द्वारा निर्गत प्रमाण पत्र के द्वारा किया जाएगा।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि एफआरए, 2006 का पूर्ण अनुपालन संबंधित जिला कलेक्टर से निर्धारित प्रमाण पत्र के माध्यम से ही सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा । इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
Bi.	वन भूमि की विधिक परिस्थिति बदली नहीं जाएगी।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि वन भूमि की विधिक स्थिति को परिवर्तित नही किया जाएगा । इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
ii.	काटे जाने वाले बाधक वृक्षों/पौधों की संख्या किसी भी रूप में प्रस्ताव में दर्शायी गई संख्या से अधिक नहीं होगी और वृक्षों की कटाई के दौरान वन्यजीवों को किसी तरह का नुकसान नहीं पहुंचाया जाएगा।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि काटे जाने वाले बाधक वृक्षों/पौधों की संख्या किसी भी रूप में प्रस्ताव में दर्शायी गई संख्या से अधिक नहीं होगी और वृक्षों की कटाई के दौरान वन्यजीवों को किसी तरह का नुकसान नहीं पहुंचाया जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
iii.	राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित सीए योजना के अनुसार 9.1 हे Survey/Compartment No. UP139 Kanol C3, Rirkmar Block, Shahpur Forest Range, Dharamshala Forest	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण की लागत एवं दस वर्षों तक रखरखाव हेतु आवश्यक धनराशी (वर्तमान दरों को समाहित करते हुए यथासंशोधित) **Rs. 28,24,064/- & Rs. 1,41,203/- (5% Contingency)** जमा कर

	Division, Distt. Kangra, Himachal Pradesh पर सीए किया जाएगा और धन उपयोग कर्ता एजेंसी द्वारा प्रदान किया जाएगा। अनुमोदन जारी होने की तिथि से एक वर्ष के भीतर वृक्षारोपण किया जाएगा। यथासंभव, स्थानीय देशी प्रजाति मिश्रित रूप से रोपित किये जायेंगे एवं किसी भी प्रजाति का monoculture नहीं किया जाएगा।	दी गई है। अनुमोदन जारी होने की तिथि से एक वर्ष के भीतर अथवा आवश्यक धनराशि उपलब्धता पर वृक्षारोपण किया जाएगा। यथासंभव, स्थानीय देशी प्रजाति मिश्रित रूप से रोपित किये जायेंगे एवं किसी भी प्रजाति का monoculture नहीं किया जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।
iv.	वन मंडल अधिकारी यह सुनिश्चित करे कि इस कार्यालय द्वारा स्वीकृत प्रतिपूर्ति पौधारोपण और अतिरिक्त प्रतिपूर्ति पौधारोपण के स्थलों को बिना सक्षम अधिकारी के अनुमोदन के स्वेचछानुसार नहीं बदलेंगे।	वन मंडल अधिकारी यह प्रमाणित करते हैं कि स्वीकृत प्रतिपूर्ति पौधारोपण के स्थल को सक्षम अधिकारी के अनुमोदन के बिना स्वेचछानुसार नहीं बदला जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।
v.	State Govt. Shall provide the Soil and Moisture Conservation Plan (SMCP) along with detail cost of its implementation into the account of CAMPA along with Stage-I compliance. However, in cases where it is not possible for the State Govt. to submit the compliance due to delay in preparation of such Plan, a lump sum amount of 0.5% of the project cost shall be realized from the User Agency and submitted along with the Stage - I compliance. The deficit amount, as per said Plan, if any, from the money already realized to the tune of 0.5% of project cost shall be deposited in the CAMPA account prior to actual working on the forest area. An Undertaking to this effect may also be submitted.	The Cost of Soil and Moisture Conservation Plan (SMCP) @ 0.5% of the Project Cost i.e. **Rs. 2,88,275/-** has been deposited by the User Agency in the CAMPA Account. An Undertaking to deposit the deficit amount as per actual SMCP Plan, if any, from the already deposited amount as submitted by the User Agency is enclosed herewith.
vi.	State Govt shall provide the Wild Life Management Plan (WLMP) along with detail cost of its implementation into the account of CAMPA is required to be submitted along with Stage-I compliance. However, in cases where it is not possible for the State Govt. to submit the compliance due to delay in preparation of such Plan, a lump sum amount of 2.0% of the project cost shall be realized from the User Agency and submitted along with the Stage - I compliance. The deficit amount, as per said Plan, if any, from the money already realized to the tune of 2.0 % of project cost shall be deposited in the CAMPA account prior to actual working on the forest area. An Undertaking to this effect may also be submitted.	The Cost of Wild Life Management Plan (WLMP) @ 2.0% of the Project Cost i.e. **Rs. 8,20,000/-** has been deposited by the User Agency in the CAMPA Account. An Undertaking to deposit the deficit amount as per actual Wild Life Management Plan (WLMP), if any, from the already deposited amount as submitted by the User Agency is enclosed herewith.
vii.	राज्य सरकार वन भूमि को प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी को सौपने से पहले FSI के ई-ग्रीन वॉच पोर्टल में प्रतिपूरक वन रोपण के लिए स्वीकृत degraded वन क्षेत्र की kml files को अपलोड करेगी।	राज्य सरकार द्वारा वन भूमि को प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी को सौपने से पहले FSI के ई-ग्रीन वॉच पोर्टल में प्रतिपूरक वन रोपण के लिए स्वीकृत degraded वन क्षेत्र की kml files को अपलोड किया जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।

viii.	वन भूमि का प्रयोग प्रस्ताव में दर्शाये गये उद्देश्य के अलावा किसी अन्य उद्देश्य के लिये नहीं किया जायेगा।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि वन भूमि का उपयोग परियोजना के प्रस्ताव में विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी प्रयोजन हेतु नहीं किया जाएगा । इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
ix.	माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्देशानुसार, जब कभी भी NPV की राशि बढाई जायेगी तो उस बढ़ी हुई NPV की राशि को जमा करने के लिए प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी बाध्य होगी और राज्य सरकार बढ़ी हुई राशि जमा कराना सुनिश्चित करेंगे।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा भविष्य में निर्धारित वन भूमि के शुद्ध वर्तमान मूल्य की अतिरिक्त राशि जमा करवाई जाएगी। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
x.	एवेन्यू वृक्षारोपण, सड़क के दोनों ओर व मध्य भाग पर आईआरसी विनिर्देश के अनुसार उपयोग कर्ता एजेंसी द्वारा किया जाएगा।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि एवेन्यू वृक्षारोपण आईआरसी मानदंडों के अनुसार सड़क के दोनों किनारों पर पौधों कि संख्या को बढ़ाया जाएगा । इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xi.	स्थानान्तरण के लिए प्रस्तावित वन भूमि को केंद्रीय सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति के बिना किसी भी परिस्तिथि में किसी अन्य एजेंसी, विभाग या व्यक्ति विशेष को हस्तांतरित नहीं किया जायेगा।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि केंद्र सरकार की पूर्वानुमति के बिना प्रत्यावर्तन हेतु प्रस्तावित वन भूमि किसी भी परिस्थिति में किसी भी अन्य एजेंसियों, विभाग अथवा व्यक्ति विशेष को हस्तांतरित नहीं करेगी। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xii.	केंद्रीय सरकार की अनुमति के बिना प्रस्ताव की ले आउट प्लान को बदला नहीं जायेगा।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि केंद्र सरकार की पूर्वानुमति के बिना प्रस्ताव का ले-आउट प्लान नहीं बदला जाएगा । इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xiii.	वन भूमि पर किसी भी प्रकार का कोई श्रमिक शिविर नहीं लगाया जायेगा।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि वन भूमि पर कोई भी श्रमिक शिविर स्थापित नहीं किया जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xiv.	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी द्वारा वांछित भूमि संरक्षण पैमाने उपयोग किये जायेंगे, जिसके लिए प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी द्वारा वर्तमान दरों पर धन राशि उपलब्ध करायी जाएगी ।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी द्वारा वांछित भूमि संरक्षण पैमाने उपयोग किये जायेंगे, जिसके लिए प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी द्वारा वर्तमान दरों पर धन राशि उपलब्ध करायी जाएगी। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xv.	परियोजना कार्य के निष्पादन के लिए निर्माण सामग्री के परिवहन के लिए वन क्षेत्र के अंदर कोई अतिरिक्त या नया पथ नहीं बनाया जाएगा ।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि परियोजना कार्य के निष्पादन के लिए निर्माण सामग्री के परिवहन के लिए वन क्षेत्र के अंदर कोई अतिरिक्त या नया मार्ग नहीं बनाया जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xvi.	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी द्वारा श्रमिकों तथा कार्यस्थल पर कार्यरत स्टाफ को अधिमानतः वैकल्पिक इंधन उपलब्ध करायेगी, ताकि साथ लगते वन क्षेत्र को किसी प्रकार के नुकसान तथा दबाव से बचाया जा सके।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि मजदूरों तथा कार्यस्थल पर कार्यरत स्टाफ को राज्य वन विभाग अथवा वन विकास निगम अथवा वैकल्पिक ईंधन के किसी अन्य कानूनी स्रोत से पर्याप्त लकड़ी, विशेषतः वैकल्पिक ईंधन उपलब्ध करवाया जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।

xvii.	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी राज्य के मुख्य वन्य जीव संरक्षक द्वारा तैयार की गयी योजना के अनुसार उस क्षेत्र के वनस्पति और प्राणी समहू के संरक्षण तथा परिरक्षण में राज्य सरकार की सहायता करेगी।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी राज्य के मुख्य वन्य जीव संरक्षक द्वारा तैयार की गयी योजना के अनुसार उस क्षेत्र के वनस्पति और प्राणी समहू के संरक्षण तथा परिरक्षण में राज्य सरकार की सहायता करेगी । इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xviii.	स्थानांतरित वन भूमि की सीमायें आगे तथा पीछे लिखे गये क्रम संख्या वाले 4 फीट ऊँचे सीमेंट के खम्बों द्वारा चिन्हित की जाएगी।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि स्थानांतरित वन भूमि की सीमायें आगे तथा पीछे लिखे गये क्रम संख्या वाले 4 फीट ऊँचे सीमेंट के खम्बों द्वारा चिन्हित करेगी । इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xix.	संरक्षित क्षेत्रों/वन क्षेत्रों में नियमित अंतराल पर सड़क के किनारे स्पीड रेगुलेटिंग साइनेज लगाए जाएंगे।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि वन क्षेत्रों में निश्चित दूरी पर सड़क के साथ गति विनियमन साइनेज लगाए जाएंगे । इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xx.	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी सीडब्ल्यूएलडब्ल्यू / एनबीडब्ल्यूएल / एफएसी / आरईसी की सिफारिशों के अनुसार संरक्षित क्षेत्र वन क्षेत्र में उपयुक्त अंडर/ओवरपास उपलब्ध कराएगी।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी सीडब्ल्यूएलडब्ल्यू / एनबीडब्ल्यूएल / एफएसी / आरईसी की सिफारिशों के अनुसार संरक्षित क्षेत्र वन क्षेत्र में उपयुक्त अडर/ओवरपास उपलब्ध कराएगी। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xxi.	यदि आवश्यक हो तो प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी पर्यावरण सुरक्षा अधिनियम 1986, के अनुसार पर्यावरण अनुमति प्राप्त करेगी	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति (EC) यदि भविष्य में लागू होती है तो प्राप्त करेगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xxii.	कूड़ा कर्कट निपटान जारी योजना के अनुसार किया जायेगा।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि परियोजना निर्माण से उत्सर्जित मलवे का निस्तारण प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण द्वारा केवल परियोजना स्थल पर ही किया जाएगा तथा इसके अलावा अन्यत्र मलबा नही फेंका जाएगा । इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xxiii.	इस प्रस्ताव को 99 वर्षो के लिए अनुमति प्रदान की जायेगी, इसके उपरांत पुनः यह अनुमति भारत सरकार से प्राप्त करनी होगी। इस अनुमोदन के तहत diversion की अवधि प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी के पक्ष में दी जाने वाली lease की अवधि या परियोजना की अवधि, जो भी कम हो, के सह-समाप्ति होगी।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि इस अनुमोदन में प्रत्यावर्तन की अवधि को प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के पक्ष में मिली लीज की अवधि के साथ अथवा परियोजना की पूर्ण अवधि के साथ, जो भी कम हो, लक्षित किया जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xxiv.	अन्य कोई भी शर्त इस क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा वन तथा वन्य जीवों के संरक्षण, सुरक्षा तथा विकास हेतु समय - समय पर लगाई जा सकती है ।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि अन्य कोई भी शर्त जो कि क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा वन तथा वन्य जीवों के संरक्षण, सुरक्षा तथा विकास हेतु समय - समय पर लगाई जाएगी वो प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण को मान्य होंगी । इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xxv.	यदि कोई अन्य सम्बंधित अधिनियम / अनुच्छेद / नियम / न्यायालय आदेश / अनुदेश आदि इस प्रस्ताव पर लागू होते हैं तो उनके अधीन जरूरी अनुमति लेना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेवारी होगी।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि यदि कोई अन्य सम्बन्धित अधिनियम / अनुच्छेद / नियम / न्यायालय आदेश / अनुदेश आदि इस प्रस्ताव पर लागू होते है तो उनके अधीन जरूरी अनुमति प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा ली

		जाएगी। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।
xxvi.	इनमें से किसी भी शर्त का उल्लंघन वन संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1980 का उल्लंघन होगा तथा पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के Handbook of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Forest Conservation Rules, 2003 (Guidelines & Clarifications), 2019 में उल्लेखित दिशानिर्देश 1.21 के अनुसार कार्यवाई की जायेगी।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा इस सन्दर्भ में वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत की गई है कि इनमें से किसी भी शर्त का उल्लंघन और वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 का उल्लंघन नही किया जायेगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।

It is therefore, requested that the necessary Final Approval for the diversion of 4.5259 ha of forest land for the construction of above mentioned project may kindly be obtained from the Govt. of India under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and conveyed to this office.

Encl: As above

Divisional Forest Officer,
Dharamshala Forest Division,
Dharamshala.

Himachal Pradesh
Public Works Department

No. PWD-Shahpur- Forest Case/2023-24- 948 Dated: 14-03-2024

To

Divisional Forest Officer,
Dharamshala Forest Division,
Dharamshala, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

Sub:- Diversion of 4.5259 ha. of Forest Land in favour of HPPWD for the construction of road from Kanol to Morch (Km 0/00 to 9/140) within the jurisdiction of Dharamshala Forest Division, Distt, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh (Online **Proposal No:- FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020)-Reg.**

Sir,

Please refer to the Govt. of India, MoEF&CC Integrated Regional Office Chandigarh, Sub-Office Shimla Himachal Pradesh letter No. FC/HPB/06/50/2021 Online proposal no **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020** dated 19.10.2023 on the subject cited above vide which the "Stage I Approval" for diversion of 4.5259 ha. of Forest Land has been accorded. In this regards, it is intimated that the amount of NPV, CA and SMCP has already been stands deposited in respective head. The Compliance Report to the conditions of 'in-Principal' approval are as under:-

क्रमांक संख्या	सैद्धांतिक स्वीकृति कि शर्तें	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण द्वारा स्वीकृति / उत्तर
Ai.	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी से CA स्कीम के अनुसार प्रतिपूर्ति पौधारोपण की राशि जमा करवाई जाए।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण की लागत एवं दस वर्षों तक रखरखाव हेतु आवश्यक धनराशी (वर्तमान दरों को समाहित करते हुए यथासंशोधित) **Rs. 28,24,064/- (Cost of CA) & Rs. 1,41,203/- (5% Contingency)** जमा कर दी गई है।
ii.	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी से ACA स्कीम के अनुसार अतिरिक्त प्रतिपूर्ति पौधारोपण की राशि जमा करवाई जाए।	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी द्वारा उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव में FCA, 1980 का उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है अतः अतिरिक्त प्रतिपूर्ति पौधारोपण प्रस्तावित नहीं किया गया है। यद्यपि यदि भविष्य में अतिरिक्त प्रतिपूर्ति पौधारोपण प्रस्तावित होना निश्चित होता है तो प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण को मान्य होगा और उसका उसकी राशि द्वारा जमा करवाई जाएगी। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।
iii.	WP (C) No. 202/1995, IA No. 566 में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेश दिनांक 30.10.2002, 28.03.2008, 24.04.2008 एवं 09.05.2008 तथा पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली के निर्देश संख्या 5-3/2011-FC	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण दवारा WP (C) No. 202/1995, IA No. 566 में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेश दिनांक 30.10.2002, 28.03.2008, 24.04.2008 एवं 09.05.2008 तथा पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली के निर्देश संख्या 5-3/2011-FC (vol-1)

	(vol-1) दिनांक 06.01.2022 के अनुसार प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी से प्रस्तावित वन भूमि, 4.5259 हेक्टेयर की नैट प्रजेंट वैल्यु जमा करवाई जाये।	दिनांक 06.01.2022 के अनुसार शुद्ध वर्तमान मूल्य की निर्धारित राशि रूपए **45,49,480 /-** online portal के माधयम से दिनांक 05.02.2024 को जमा कर दी गई है।
iv.	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी सभी भुगतान राशि पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट www.parivesh.nic.in पर केवल ऑनलाइन माध्यम से CAMPA Fund में जमा करवाएगी।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण दवारा क्षतिपूरक वनीकरण कोष प्रबंधन और योजना प्राधिकरण फंड की निर्धारित राशि Net Present Value (NPV) **Rs. 45,49,480**/-. Compensatory Afforestation **Rs. 28,24,064**/-, Contingency @ 5% on CA **Rs. 1,41,203**/-, Cost of SMCP **Rs. 2,88,275**/-, Cost of WLMP **Rs. 8,20,000**/- only, Total=(**45,49,480 + 28,24,064 + 1,41,203 + 2,88,275 + 8,22,000**) = **86,23,022/-** online portal के माधयम से **05 February, 2024** को जमा कर दी गई है !
v.	पूर्ण अनुपालन रिपोर्ट e-portal (https://parivesh.nic.in/) में अपलोड की जाएगी ।	अनुपालना रिपोर्ट ई-पोर्टल के माध्यम से (https://parivesh.nic/in/) पर अपलोड की जाएगी। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
vi.	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी को यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि प्रतिपूरक शुल्क (सीए लागत, एनपीवी, आदि) वेब पोर्टल पर ऑनलाइन उत्पन्न चालान के माध्यम से जमा किए जाते है और केवल उपयुक्त बैंक में जमा किए जाते है । अन्य माध्यम से जमा की गई राशि को S-I clearance के अनुपालन के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया जाएगा	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण दवारा क्षतिपूरक वनीकरण कोष प्रबंधन और योजना प्राधिकरण फंड की निर्धारित राशि Net Present Value (NPV) **Rs. 45,49,480**/-. Compensatory Afforestation **Rs. 28,24,064**/-, Contingency @ 5% on CA **Rs. 1,41,203**/-, Cost of SMCP **Rs. 2,88,275**/-, Cost of WLMP **Rs. 8,20,000**/- only, Total=(**45,49,480 + 28,24,064 + 1,41,203 + 2,88,275 + 8,22,000**) = **86,23,022/-** online portal के माधयम से **05 February, 2024** को जमा कर दी गई है ।
vii.	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि संभाग में कोई अन्य प्रस्ताव, जिसके लिए S-I पहले ही स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है, S-I अनुमोदन की शर्तों के अनुपालन के लिए अभी भी लंबित नहीं है। इस आशय का एक वचन पत्र कि "**इस मंडल के पास S-I अनुमोदन की शर्तों के अनुपालन के लिए ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव लंबित नहीं है**" प्रस्तुत किया जाए। इस कार्यालय द्वारा इस प्रस्ताव की अंतिम मंजूरी के लिए उसका अनुपालन अनिवार्य होगा।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि संभाग में कोई अन्य प्रस्ताव, जिसके लिए S-I पहले ही स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है, S-I अनुमोदन की शर्तों के अनुपालन के लिए अभी लंबित नहीं है। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
viii.	FRA 2006 का पूर्ण अनुपालन सम्बंधित जिला कलेक्टर द्वारा निर्गत प्रमाण पत्र के द्वारा किया जाएगा ।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि एफआरए, 2006 का पूर्ण अनुपालन संबंधित जिला कलेक्टर से निर्धारित प्रमाण पत्र के माध्यम से ही सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा । इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
Bi.	वन भूमि की विधिक परिस्थिति बदली नहीं जाएगी।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचन बद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि वन भूमि की विधिक स्थिति को परिवर्तित नही किया जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
ii.	काटे जाने वाले बाधक वृक्षों/पौधों की संख्या किसी भी रूप में प्रस्ताव में दर्शायी गई संख्या से अधिक नहीं होगी और वृक्षों की कटाई के दौरान वन्यजीवों को किसी तरह का नुकसान नहीं पहुंचाया जाएगा।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि काटे जाने वाले बाधक वृक्षों/पौधों की संख्या किसी भी रूप में प्रस्ताव में दर्शायी गई संख्या से अधिक नहीं होगी और वृक्षों की कटाई के दौरान वन्यजीवों को किसी तरह का नुकसान नहीं पहुंचाया जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
iii.	राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित सीए योजना के अनुसार 9.1 हे Survey/Compartment No. UP139 Kanol C3, Rirkmar Block, Shahpur Forest Range, Dharamshala Forest Division, Distt. Kangra, Himachal Pradesh पर सीए किया जाएगा और धन उपयोग कर्ता एजेंसी द्वारा प्रदान	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण की लागत एवं दस वर्षों तक रखरखाव हेतु आवश्यक धनराशी (वर्तमान दरों को समाहित करते हुए यथासंशोधित) **Rs. 28,24,064/- & Rs. 1,41,203/- (5% Contingency)** जमा कर दी गई है। अनुमोदन जारी होने की तिथि से एक वर्ष के भीतर अथवा आवश्यक धनराशि उपलब्धता पर वृक्षारोपण किया जाएगा। यथासंभव, स्थानीय

	किया जाएगा। अनुमोदन जारी होने की तिथि से एक वर्ष के भीतर वृक्षारोपण किया जाएगा। यथासंभव, स्थानीय देशी प्रजाति मिश्रित रूप से रोपित किये जायेंगे एवं किसी भी प्रजाति का monoculture नहीं किया जाएगा।	देशी प्रजाति मिश्रित रूप से रोपित किये जायेंगे एवं किसी भी प्रजाति का monoculture नहीं किया जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।
iv.	वन मंडल अधिकारी यह सुनिश्चित करे कि इस कार्यालय द्वारा स्वीकृत प्रतिपूर्ति पौधारोपण और अतिरिक्त प्रतिपूर्ति पौधारोपण के स्थलों को बिना सक्षम अधिकारी के अनुमोदन के स्वेचछानुसार नहीं बदलेंगे।	वन मंडल अधिकारी यह प्रमाणित करते हैं कि स्वीकृत प्रतिपूर्ति पौधारोपण के स्थल को सक्षम अधिकारी के अनुमोदन के बिना स्वेचछानुसार नहीं बदला जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।
v.	State Govt. Shall provide the Soil and Moisture Conservation Plan (SMCP) along with detail cost of its implementation into the account of CAMPA along with Stage-I compliance. However, in cases where it is not possible for the State Govt. to submit the compliance due to delay in preparation of such Plan, a lump sum amount of 0.5% of the project cost shall be realized from the User Agency and submitted along with the Stage - I compliance. The deficit amount, as per said Plan, if any, from the money already realized to the tune of 0.5% of project cost shall be deposited in the CAMPA account prior to actual working on the forest area. An Undertaking to this effect may also be submitted.	The Cost of Soil and Moisture Conservation Plan (SMCP) @ 0.5% of the Project Cost i.e. **Rs. 2,88,275/-** has been deposited in the CAMPA Account. An Undertaking to deposit the deficit amount as per actual SMCP Plan, if any, from the already deposited amount is enclosed herewith.
vi.	State Govt shall provide the Wild Life Management Plan (WLMP) along with detail cost of its implementation into the account of CAMPA is required to be submitted along with Stage-I compliance. However, in cases where it is not possible for the State Govt. to submit the compliance due to delay in preparation of such Plan, a lump sum amount of 2.0% of the project cost shall be realized from the User Agency and submitted along with the Stage - I compliance. The deficit amount, as per said Plan, if any, from the money already realized to the tune of 2.0 % of project cost shall be deposited in the CAMPA account prior to actual working on the forest area. An Undertaking to this effect may also be submitted.	The Cost of Wild Life Management Plan (WLMP) @ 2.0% of the Project Cost i.e. **Rs. 8,20,000/-** has been deposited in the CAMPA Account. An Undertaking to deposit the deficit amount as per actual Wild Life Management Plan (WLMP), if any, from the already deposited amount is enclosed herewith.
vii.	राज्य सरकार वन भूमि को प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी को सौपने से पहले FSI के ई-ग्रीन वॉच पोर्टल में प्रतिपूरक वन रोपण के लिए स्वीकृत degraded वन क्षेत्र की kml files को अपलोड करेगी।	राज्य सरकार द्वारा वन भूमि को प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी को सौपने से पहले FSI के ई-ग्रीन वॉच पोर्टल में प्रतिपूरक वन रोपण के लिए स्वीकृत degraded वन क्षेत्र की kml files को अपलोड किया जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।
viii.	वन भूमि का प्रयोग प्रस्ताव में दर्शाये गये उद्देश्य के अलावा किसी अन्य उद्देश्य के लिये नहीं किया जायेगा।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि वन भूमि का उपयोग परियोजना के प्रस्ताव में विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी प्रयोजन हेतु नहीं किया जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।

ix.	माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्देशानुसार, जब कभी भी NPV की राशि बढाई जायेगी तो उस बढ़ी हुई NPV की राशि को जमा करने के लिए प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी बाध्य होगी और राज्य सरकार बढ़ी हुई राशि जमा कराना सुनिश्चित करेंगे।	माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा भविष्य में निर्धारित वन भूमि के शुद्ध वर्तमान मूल्य की अतिरिक्त राशि जमा करवाने के लिए प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।
x.	एवेन्यू वृक्षारोपण, सड़क के दोनों ओर व मध्य भाग पर आईआरसी विनिर्देश के अनुसार उपयोग कर्ता एजेंसी द्वारा किया जाएगा।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि एवेन्यू वृक्षारोपण आईआरसी मानदंडों के अनुसार सड़क के दोनों किनारों पर पौधों कि संख्या को बढ़ाया जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।
xi.	स्थानान्तरण के लिए प्रस्तावित वन भूमि को केंद्रीय सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति के बिना किसी भी परिस्तिथि में किसी अन्य एजेंसी, विभाग या व्यक्ति विशेष को हस्तांतरित नहीं किया जायेगा।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि केंद्र सरकार की पूर्वानुमति के बिना प्रत्यावर्तन हेतु प्रस्तावित वन भूमि किसी भी परिस्थिति में किसी भी अन्य एजेंसियों, विभाग अथवा व्यक्ति विशेष को हस्तांतरित नहीं करेगी। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।
xii.	केंद्रीय सरकार की अनुमति के बिना प्रस्ताव की ले आउट प्लान को बदला नहीं जायेगा।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि केंद्र सरकार की पूर्वानुमति के बिना प्रस्ताव का ले-आउट प्लान नहीं बदला जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।
xiii.	वन भूमि पर किसी भी प्रकार का कोई श्रमिक शिविर नहीं लगाया जायेगा।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि वन भूमि पर कोई भी श्रमिक शिविर स्थापित नहीं किया जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।
xiv.	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी द्वारा वांछित भूमि संरक्षण पैमाने उपयोग किये जायेंगे, जिसके लिए प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी द्वारा वर्तमान दरों पर धन राशि उपलब्ध करायी जाएगी।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी द्वारा वांछित भूमि संरक्षण पैमाने उपयोग किये जायेंगे, जिसके लिए प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी द्वारा वर्तमान दरों पर धन राशि उपलब्ध करायी जाएगी। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।
xv.	परियोजना कार्य के निष्पादन के लिए निर्माण सामग्री के परिवहन के लिए वन क्षेत्र के अंदर कोई अतिरिक्त या नया पथ नहीं बनाया जाएगा।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि परियोजना कार्य के निष्पादन के लिए निर्माण सामग्री के परिवहन के लिए वन क्षेत्र के अंदर कोई अतिरिक्त या नया मार्ग नहीं बनाया जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।
xvi.	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी द्वारा श्रमिकों तथा कार्यस्थल पर कार्यरत स्टाफ को अधिमानतः वैकल्पिक इंधन उपलब्ध करायेगी, ताकि साथ लगते वन क्षेत्र को किसी प्रकार के नुकसान तथा दबाव से बचाया जा सके।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि मजदूरों तथा कार्यस्थल पर कार्यरत स्टाफ को राज्य वन विभाग अथवा वन विकास निगम अथवा वैकल्पिक ईंधन के किसी अन्य कानूनी स्रोत से पर्याप्त लकड़ी, विशेषतः वैकल्पिक ईंधन उपलब्ध करवाया जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।
xvii.	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी राज्य के मुख्य वन्य जीव संरक्षक द्वारा तैयार की गयी योजना के अनुसार उस क्षेत्र के वनस्पति और प्राणी समूह के संरक्षण तथा परिरक्षण में राज्य सरकार की सहायता करेगी।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी राज्य के मुख्य वन्य जीव संरक्षक द्वारा तैयार की गयी योजना के अनुसार उस क्षेत्र के वनस्पति और प्राणी समूह के संरक्षण तथा परिरक्षण में राज्य सरकार की सहायता करेगी। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।
xviii.	स्थानांतरित वन भूमि की सीमायें आगे तथा पीछे लिखे गये क्रम संख्या वाले 4 फीट ऊँचे सीमेंट के खम्बों द्वारा चिन्हित की जाएगी।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि स्थानांतरित वन भूमि की सीमायें आगे तथा पीछे लिखे गये क्रम संख्या वाले 4 फीट ऊँचे सीमेंट के खम्बों द्वारा चिन्हित करेगी। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।
xix.	संरक्षित क्षेत्रों/वन क्षेत्रों में नियमित अंतराल पर सड़क के किनारे स्पीड रेगुलेटिंग साइनेज लगाए जाएंगे।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि वन क्षेत्रों में निश्चित दूरी पर सड़क के साथ गति विनियमन साइनेज लगाए जाएंगे। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।
xx.	प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी सीडब्ल्यूएलडब्ल्यू / एनबीडब्ल्यूएल / एफएसी / आरईसी की सिफारिशों के अनुसार	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी सीडब्ल्यूएलडब्ल्यू / एनबीडब्ल्यूएल / एफएसी / आरईसी की सिफारिशों के अनुसार संरक्षित क्षेत्र वन क्षेत्र में

	संरक्षित क्षेत्र वन क्षेत्र में उपयुक्त अंडर/ओवरपास उपलब्ध कराएगी।	उपयुक्त अंडर/ओवरपास उपलब्ध कराएगी। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xxi.	यदि आवश्यक हो तो प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी पर्यावरण सुरक्षा अधिनियम 1986, के अनुसार पर्यावरण अनुमति प्राप्त करेगी	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति (EC) यदि भविष्य में लागू होती है तो प्राप्त करेगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xxii.	कूड़ा कर्कट निपटान जारी योजना के अनुसार किया जायेगा।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि परियोजना निर्माण से उत्सर्जित मलवे का निस्तारण प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण द्वारा केवल परियोजना स्थल पर ही किया जाएगा तथा इसके अलावा अन्यत्र मलबा नही फेंका जाएगा । इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xxiii.	इस प्रस्ताव को 99 वर्षो के लिए अनुमति प्रदान की जायेगी, इसके उपरांत पुनः यह अनुमति भारत सरकार से प्राप्त करनी होगी। इस अनुमोदन के तहत diversion की अवधि प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी के पक्ष में दी जाने वाली lease की अवधि या परियोजना की अवधि, जो भी कम हो, के सह-समाप्ति होगी।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि इस अनुमोदन में प्रत्यावर्तन की अवधि को प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के पक्ष में मिली लीज की अवधि के साथ अथवा परियोजना की पूर्ण अवधि के साथ, जो भी कम हो, लक्षित किया जाएगा। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xxiv.	अन्य कोई भी शर्त इस क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा वन तथा वन्य जीवों के संरक्षण, सुरक्षा तथा विकास हेतु समय - समय पर लगाई जा सकती है ।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि अन्य कोई भी शर्त जो कि क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा वन तथा वन्य जीवों के संरक्षण, सुरक्षा तथा विकास हेतु समय - समय पर लगाई जाएगी वो प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण को मान्य होंगी। इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xxv.	यदि कोई अन्य सम्बंधित अधिनियम / अनुच्छेद / नियम / न्यायालय आदेश / अनुदेश आदि इस प्रस्ताव पर लागू होते हैं तो उनके अधीन जरूरी अनुमति लेना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेवारी होगी।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि यदि कोई अन्य सम्बन्धित अधिनियम / अनुच्छेद / नियम / न्यायालय आदेश / अनुदेश आदि इस प्रस्ताव पर लागू होते है तो उनके अधीन जरूरी अनुमति प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के द्वारा ली जाएगी । इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।
xxvi.	इनमें से किसी भी शर्त का उल्लंघन वन संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1980 का उल्लंघन होगा तथा पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के Handbook of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Forest Conservation Rules, 2003 (Guidelines & Clarifications), 2019 में उल्लेखित दिशानिर्देश 1.21 के अनुसार कार्यवाई की जायेगी।	प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण यह वचनबद्धता प्रस्तुत करती है कि इनमें से किसी भी शर्त का उल्लंघन और वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 का उल्लंघन नही किया जायेगा । इस आशय की वचनबद्धता पत्र के साथ संलग्न है ।

This is for your kind information and further action.

With Regards,

Executive Engineer,
Shahpur Division,
HPPWD Shahpur.

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – A I

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

It is hereby submitted that the Cost of Compensatory Afforestation amounting to Rs. 28,24,064/- and 5% Contingency Rs. 1,41,203/-, has been deposited in the CAMPA Account.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – A II

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby undertake that the Cost of Additional Compensatory Afforestation (ACA) if applicable, will be deposited into the CAMPA Account as demanded by the Forest Department.

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – A III

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

It is hereby submitted that the cost of Net Present Value (NPV) amounting to Rs. 45,49,480/- has been deposited in the CAMPA Account.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – A IV

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

It is hereby submitted that cost of Net Present Value (NPV) Rs. 45,49,480/-, cost of Compensatory Afforestation (CA) Rs. 28,24,064/-, Contingency @ 5% on CA Rs. 1,41,203/-, Cost of Soil & Moisture Conservation Plan (SMCP) Rs. 2,88,275/-, Cost of Wildlife Managemnt Plan (WLMP) Rs. 8,20,000/- Total =(45,49,480 + 28,24,064 + 1,41,203 + 2,88,275 + 8,20,000) = 86,23,022/- has been deposited in CAMPA Account through online portal on 05.02.2024.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – A V

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby Undertake to upload the Compliance Report of Stage I Approval on e-Portal (https://parivesh.nic.in/).

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – A VI

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

It is hereby submitted that cost of Net Present Value (NPV) Rs. 45,49,480/-, cost of Compensatory Afforestation (CA) Rs. 28,24,064/-, Contingency @ 5% on CA Rs. 1,41,203/-, Cost of Soil & Moisture Conservation Plan (SMCP) Rs. 2,88,275/-, Cost of Wildlife Managemnt Plan (WLMP) Rs. 8,20,000/- Total =(45,49,480 + 28,24,064 + 1,41,203 + 2,88,275 + 8,20,000) = Rs. 86,23,022/- has been deposited in CAMPA Account through online portal on 05.02.2024.

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – A VII

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

"It is hereby submitted that no proposal under this division is pending for submission of compliance report of Stage I Approval"

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – A VIII

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby Undertake that we will abide by the conditions of the FRA, 2006 as per Certificate issued by the District Collector.

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B I

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

It is hereby submitted that the legal status of the forest land will not be changed.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B II

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby undertake that the felling of trees will not exceed 383 number of trees as per the submitted proposal and no harm / damage will be done to the vegetation and animals in the adjacent / surrounding area during the felling of trees.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B III

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

It is hereby submitted that the Cost of Compensatory Afforestation amounting to Rs. 28,24,064/- and 5% Contingency Rs. 1,41,203/-, has been deposited in the CAMPA Account. It is submitted that Plantation activities will be done within the period of one year from the date of approval subject to availability of funds. It is further submitted that native species will be planted and monoculture on any species will not be done.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B IV

It is hereby undertaken that the CA Area proposed for Carrying out Compensatory Afforestation i.e. Survey/Compartment No. UP139 Kanol C3, Rirkmar Block, Shahpur Forest Range, Dharamshala Forest Division, Distt. Kangra, Himachal Pradesh will not be changed without the prior approval of the Regional Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Place : Dharamshala
Date : 22-03-2024

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B V

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

It is hereby submitted that the Cost of Soil & Moisture Conservation Plan (SMCP) @ 0.5% of the Project Cost amounting to Rs. 2,88,275/- has been deposited in the CAMPA Account. It is further Undertaken that the deficit amount, if any, as per actual SMCP Plan shall be deposited in the CAMPA Account.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/Road/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : **02.12.2020**

SOIL CONSERVATION PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

1. PHYSICAL FEATURES

1.1. Ridges and watersheds

The area situated on the range of the Shivalik Group and lesser Himalayan Zone. The proposed site is situated at the foothills of Dharamshala range on left bank of Brahl Khad.

1.2. Rivers and streams.

Proposed site is situated on the left bank of Brahl Khad in Sub-Tehsil Darini, District Kangra.

1.3. Geology and Rock

The geological formation in the catchment comprises of the rocks of Pre Cambrian gneisses and granites of Dhauladhar Group. Slate, phyllite, schist of Chails (Salooni formation), older rocks comprising slate, quartzite, schists, basic lava flows, marl and dolomites of Sundernagar Group, Jutogh and Shali formation are the major rock types of the Lesser Himalayan Zone.

1.4. Soil

The composition of the vegetation is determined by the depth of soil and the softness of rocks permitting penetration of roots. The sandstone formations in most parts become soft during the monsoons.

1.5. Climate

Darini falls varies from hot and humid subtropical in the southern tracts to cold, alpine, and glacial in the northern and eastern mountain ranges. The winter prevails from November to February, spring in April and May, summer from March to June and monsoon season from July to September. The minimum temperature in the winter goes to 0°C and rises to maximum 38°C in summer. The damage by frost is confined to mainly December-January.

1.6. Rainfall

There are two seasons of rainfall during the year, one from December to March, associated with the passage of western disturbances and the other which is the main one, extending from mid-June till middle of September, caused by the south west monsoons. Some rain is also received in the post monsoon month of October. A major portion of precipitation (74%) is received during monsoon period from June to September. July and August are the wettest months. Main drought periods are from May to June and October to mid-December. Drought in May and June is generally acute.

1.7. Temperature

It is a typical "Hilly & Chilly" type of climate in Darini, as it is closer to the Dhauladhar mountains. During winter, the climate is cold and goes down to 0^0C. During summer the temperature is hot and temperature does sometimes cross the 38°C Celsius mark in summers.

1.8. General:

The proposed construction site is situated in the Shiwalik hills and lesser Himalayan Zone. These

hills are mostly composed of Pre Cambrian gneisses and granites of Dhauladhar Group. Proposed site is mostly composed of granite which have least probability of land sliding and soil erosion. In spite, of the least probabilities of land slide and soil erosion, we intended to take precautionary measure to protect the soil in situ. Second, we will initiate the various measures to protect soil moisture in the proposed construction site. Adequate management strategy has been prescribed in the plan to check soil, erosion from rainfall. The management practices are prescribed here after.

2. SOIL & MOISTURE CONSERVATION PLAN

The preservation of soil and water resources holds immense significance as an integral objective of forest management in hilly regions. The extensive loss of vegetative cover caused by human interference and developmental works, such construction of road. These sudden transformations have far-reaching consequences on agriculture, wildlife, and local forests. Therefore, a Soil & Moisture Conservation plan is essential for proposed site of construction, it becomes indispensable for several compelling reasons:

2.1. Top Soil Management:

Top soil will be properly conserved at earmarked construction site with adequate measures. It will be used for growing plants along the fringes of the green belt along the road.

Steps to be taken to avoid soil erosion

- Afforestation by planting trees will help a lot in improving stability of mild slope by preventing erosion.
- Construction of retaining walls as required.
- Construction of drain for drainage.
- Provision of good soil mixed with manure and subsequent irrigation for growth of grass for anchorage on slopes. Plantation mixed with indigenous and fast-growing plant species.
- The degraded area will be reclaimed and rehabilitated with local species of plantation in a phased manner.
- A belt of trees with thick canopy will be created along the road.

2.2. Erosion Vulnerability:

Hilly areas are often characterized by steep slopes, fragile soils, and high rainfall. These conditions make them highly susceptible to soil erosion.

2.3. Ecological Sensitivity:

Hilly areas are home to diverse ecosystems, including forests, grasslands, and wild life habitats. Uncontrolled erosion during road construction can lead to the loss of topsoil, which is rich inorganic matter and essential nutrients. This loss can adversely impact vegetation growth, soil fertility, and overall ecological balance in the region.

2.4. Water Resource Protection:

Hilly areas often have numerous streams, rivers, and water bodies. During construction and cementation of the ground runoff may increase and that may affect the percolation of water in soil. Effective soil conservation measures are necessary to prevent sediment run off and protect water resources from contamination depletion.

2.5. Land slide Prevention:

Construction activities can de-stabilize the slopes, increasing the risk of landslides. Erosion weakens the stability of hill sides, and if not properly addressed, it can lead to slope failures, and potential loss of lives and infrastructure. Implementing soil conservation measures is essential to minimize erosion and maintain slope stability.

2.6. Sustainable Development:

Hilly areas often have limited land availability, and the construction of road is crucial for socio-economic development in rural areas. However, these activities must be carried out with sustainably to minimize the negative impacts on the environment by Incorporating a soil conservation plan ensures the long-term viability of the infrastructure with preserving the ecological integrity of the hilly regions.

To address these concerns, a soil conservation plan for construction of road should include measures such as erosion control techniques, proper drainage systems, re-vegetation strategies, and slope stabilization methods. The plan should be tailored to the specific characteristics of the site, considering factors such as slope steepness, soil type, rain fall intensity, and the presence of sensitive ecosystems or protected areas.

Additionally, close coordination between road construction agencies, environmental authorities, and local communities is crucial to ensure the effective implementation and monitoring of the soil conservation plan. Regular inspections, proper maintenance, and adaptive management practices should be incorporated to address any potential erosion issues that may arise during or after construction.

This Soil & Moisture Conservation Plan will go a long way in providing effective vegetative cover to the hill slope sand thereby ensuring better conservation of soil and water. Besides Plantations, the areas which require soil conservation measures. Soil and water conservation measures keep the soil in good condition so as to accept rainfall, to provide good quality rooting environment and to avoid loss of top soil which ultimately will help in good land husbandry by improving ground water regime. This will also be useful for natural flora and fauna.

This plan encompasses the strategic implementation of mitigative measures and interventions proposed by project proponents and forest authorities. Its primary objective is to safeguard soil health, fertility, and productivity while preventing erosion and deterioration.

2.7. Strategies:

While constructing highways in mountainous regions, soil and moisture conservation plans are crucial to mitigate erosion, maintain slope stability, and minimize environmental impacts. Here are some key considerations for a soil and moisture conservation plan:

2.8. Site Assessment:

Conduct a thorough assessment of the project site to identify vulnerable areas prone to erosion, such as steep slopes, areas with shallow soils, or locations near water bodies.

2.9. Erosion Control Measures:

Implement erosion control measures, such as:

a) Mulching: Apply organic mulch to exposed soil surfaces to reduce erosion caused by rainfall.
b) Terracing: Construct terraces on steep slopes to minimize surface runoff and soil erosion.
c) Retaining Walls: Build retaining walls to prevent soil movement and retain moisture.

2.10. Slope Stabilization:

Implement measures to stabilize slopes and prevent landslides.
These may include:

a. Retaining Walls: Construct retaining walls in areas with unstable slopes to prevent soil movement and slope failure.

b. Drainage Systems: Install adequate drainage system, including surface drain sand sub-surface drains, to manage water runoff and prevent saturation of slopes.

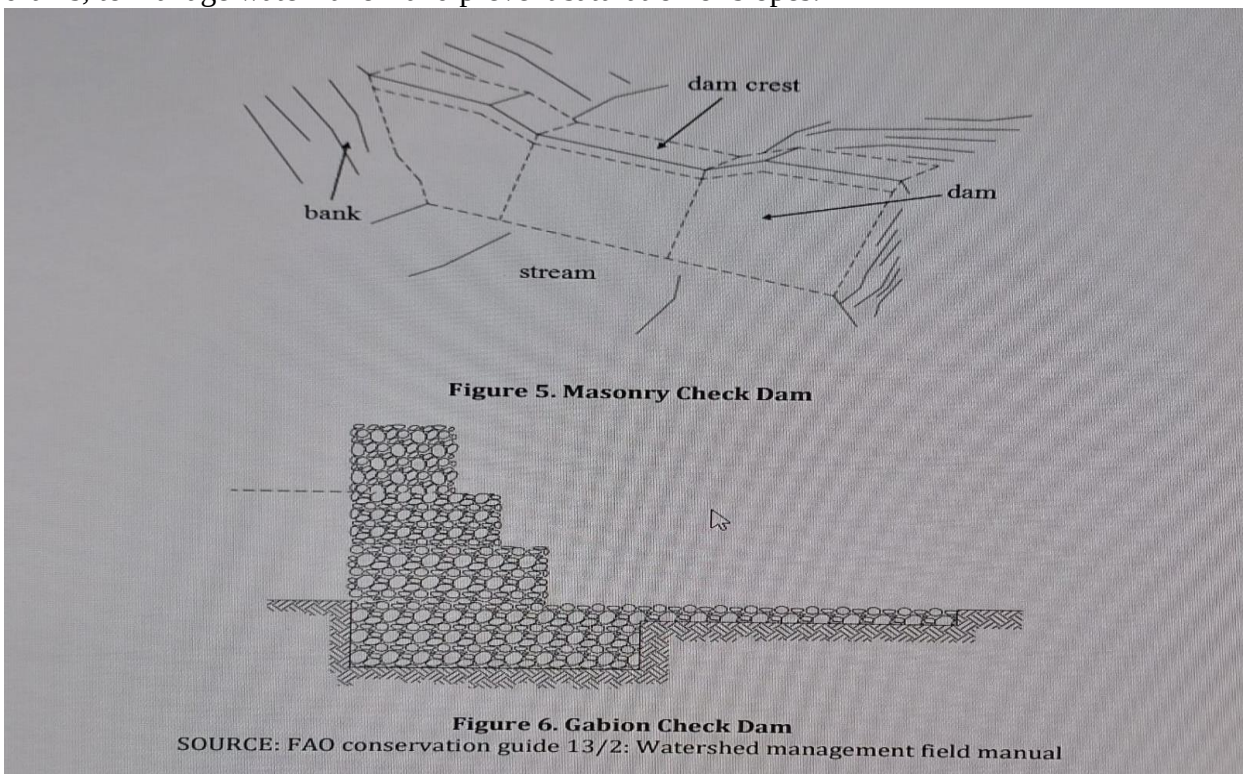


Figure 5. Masonry Check Dam

Figure 6. Gabion Check Dam
SOURCE: FAO conservation guide 13/2: Watershed management field manual

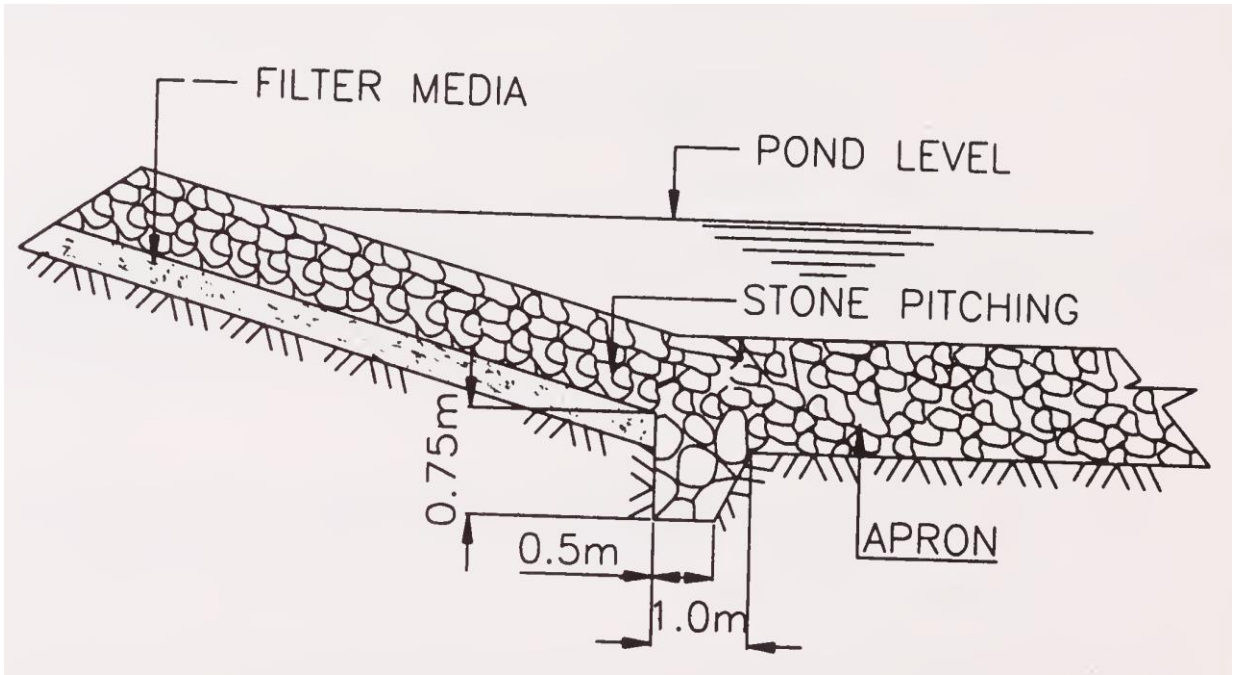


Figure 1 Retaining wall

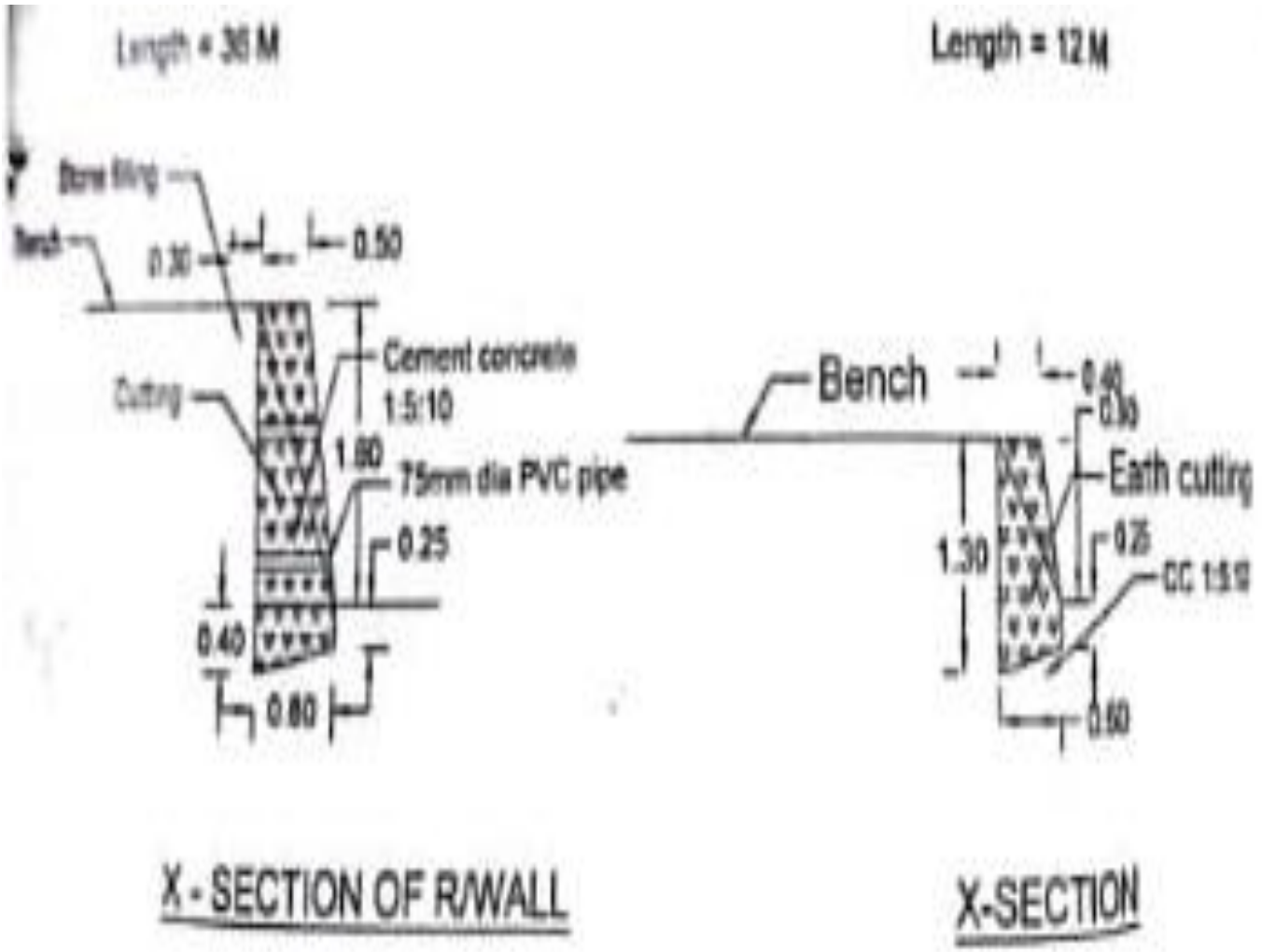
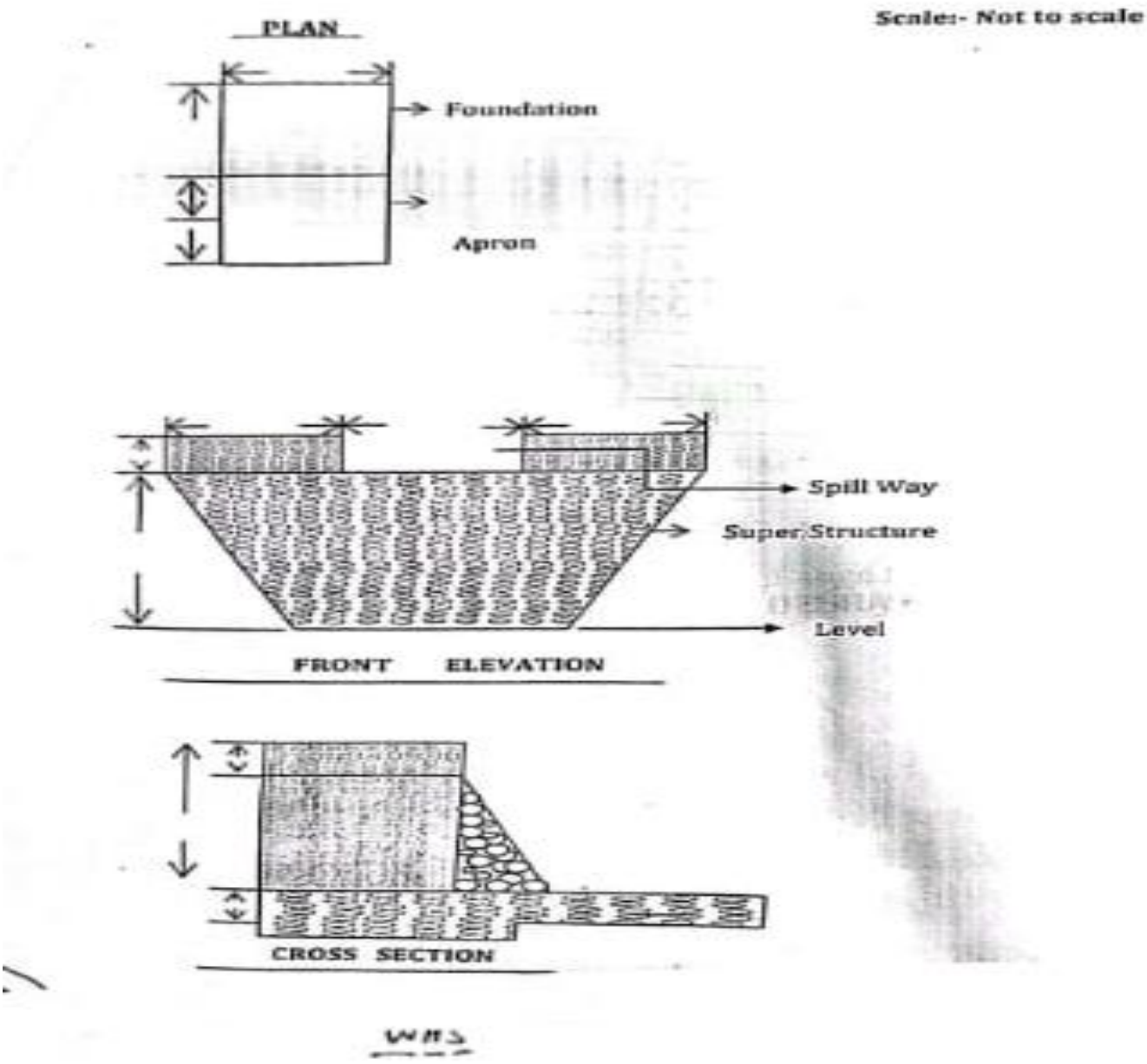


Figure 2 Dry Stone check Dam



2.11. List of soil conservation Works

Sr. No.	***Type of structure***	***No of structure***	***Amount per structure***	***Total Amount***
1.	*Retaining wall*	*02*	*@35000/-*	*70000/-*
2.	*Dry stone check dam*	*5*	*@20000/-*	*100000/-*
3.	*Pond*	*01*	*@750000/-*	*75000/-*
4.	*Plantation Works*	*Lumpsum*	*-*	*43275/-*
Total				***288275/-***

2.12. Water Management:

Develop a water management plan to control and treat runoff from the highway construction site. Consider

implementing techniques such as:

a) Construction of Water Harvesting Structures: Build check dams and ponds to capture rain water and increase ground water recharge.

2.13. Vegetation Restoration:

Undertake re-vegetation efforts to stabilize soil and enhance moisture retention:

a) The Department will take various initiatives to minimum the possible loss to vegetation and also initiates plantation work along the road.

b) Plantation: Conduct tree and vegetation plantation along the road and highway passing through to minimize soil erosion and improve water absorption. Select native grasses, legumes, or other suitable vegetation those are adapted to the local climate, soil conditions, and construction timelines. Native species tend to establish quickly and have better erosion control properties.

c) Grass Seeding: Seed grasses on disturbed soil areas to provide temporary soil cover and stabilize slope.

2.14. Control:

Implement measures to prevent sediment from reaching water bodies:

a) Sediment Barriers: Install sediment barriers, such as silt fences or sediment ponds, to trap and filter sediment-laden runoff.

b) Construction Site Best Practices: Promote best practices, including proper waste management, sediment control during earth work, and regular site inspections.

2.15. Monitoring and Maintenance:

a) Regularly monitor the effectiveness of erosion control and stabilization measures.

b) Conduct inspections after rainfall events to identify and address any erosion or slope stability issues promptly.

c) Ensure regular maintenance of drainage systems to prevent clogging and ensure their proper functioning.

d) Regular check on the rainwater harvesting and their rational use their after.

Additionally, it is crucial to involve local communities, government agencies, and contractors in the implementation process. Public awareness campaigns can be conducted to educate stakeholders about the importance of soil and moisture conservation and their role in minimizing the environmental impacts of road construction.

3. MUCK MANAGEMENT PLAN

3.1. Introduction

Proposed site is located in Shiwalik hills and Lesser Himalayan Zone. The local geology along Brahl khad catchment which is a part of the Dehar watershed consists of the rocks of the Shiwalik Group and the Lesser Himalayan Zone with pre-tertiaries rocks towards the northern part of the catchment and towards the south the tertiaries rock exposures are visible. Mainly the catchment comprises of the rocks of Pre Cambrian gneisses and granites of Dhauladhar Group. Slate, phyllite, schist of Chails (Salooni formation), older rocks comprising slate, quartzite, schists, basic lava flows, marl and dolomites of Sundernagar Group, Jutogh and Shali formation are the major rock

types of the Lesser Himalayan Zone. The Cenozoic rocks belonging to the outer Himalayan zone are mainly the green shales, sandstone of Subtahu/Dharamshala Group, and sandstone, shales, clays, and conglomerates of Shiwalik Group. Significantly Quaternary exposures are scarce in this section however some enclaves are significantly seen towards the north which are the remnants of unconsolidated glacio-fluvial sediments occurring in the area. The area also assumes significance on account of its seism-tectonic peculiarities. Numerous significant thrust consisting of MBT, Chail Thrust and Darini Thrusts are present in the area.

The muck generation, muck disposal sites, site selection criteria, and stabilization measures and adequate disposal and management guidelines have been discussed in the following sections.

3.2. Muck Generation

Maximum muck may be generated through the formation cutting of the road. As per the lay out plan maximum muck to be utilized for backfilling of retaining walls.

*3.3.*Muck Disposal Area.

Total 5 Number of Dumping Sites have been identified for the Disposal of Muck. Total 0.38 ha of land will be utilized to dispose-off the muck generated during the construction of road. The area will be handed over to the Forest Department after reclamation of the Dumping Sites.

3.4.Stabilization of Muck disposal site

The loosely held muck can lead to the rise in SPM levels and sedimentation load. Therefore, it requires stability with appropriate methods to avoid the subsequent ecological problems. The muck disposal involves both engineering and biological measures that depend on the eco-climatic conditions.

3.5.Engineering Measures:

The muck shall be disposed-off in the plinth area and depressions of the site for the leveling of the site for raising different site for required infrastructures.

3.6.Biological Measures:

Vegetation cover plays a very important role in holding the dumped material over a period of time and controls the hydrological and mechanical effects on the soils and slopes. Special efforts will be required to raise vegetation cover of grasses, shrubs and trees. The local grass sod ding should be done on the muck when grass seed will be germinating and to add humus to the dumped material as required.

3.7.Detail of Muck Management

Muck Management Plan		
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**Quantity**
1	Total Quantity of muck to be generated from cutting	36506.80 m^3
2	Deduction of useful stone as required under clauses of agreement to be executed by the Executive Engineer of Project implementing Unit Division on behalf of Govt. of H.P. for suing in the Project	2508.00 m^3
3	Net balance quantity of debris / muck	33998 m^3
4	Add quantity available on site with swell factor @ 25% on PW & JW	8499.70 m^3

Total (A)		45006.50 m^3
5	Less for materials required for dumping in behind R/wall etc. @ 10% of A	4500.65 m^3
6	Less for materials required for levelling of proposed road @ 15% of A	6750.97 m^3
7	Less material/muck required for leveling / filling of road on the analogy of half cutting @ 40% of A	18002.60 m^3
Total (B)		29254.22 m^3
8	Material / Muck left at site which will require carriage for proper dumping into the recognized sites as per the illustration of Forest and Environment Ministry	15752.28 m^3
9	Designated Sites proposed for Dumping	5 Nos
10	Total Capacity of the Dumpuing sites	17670.00 m^3
11	Area in ha. for Dumping Sites	0.3800 Hac.

Soil conservation and quick growing species to be planted to stabilize the slope –*Agave sislana, Berberis aristata, Bauhinia vahilii, Jasminum humile, Rubus ellipticus, Prinsepia utilis, .Justicia adhatoda, Ipomea carnea, Hypericumob longifolium, Mimosa himalayana, Salix denticulate, Woodfordia fruticosa, Alnus nepalensis* etc.

3.8.Guidelines on Muck disposal Management.

- Fencing shall be done to prevent human/animal interference
- Dumping shall not obstruct the natural drainage pattern
- Trees shall be retained along the contours wherever feasible so as not to disturb the natural slope.
- Protection walls shall be constructed along the contours prior to dumping.
- Dumping may be avoided during the rainy season, to avoid slipping of muck while dumping
- Top soil shall be stripped where ever feasible to a specified depth of 150 mm and stored m stock piles of height not exceeding 2m in height and used for landscaping.

4. RESTORATION PLAN

Once the dumpsites are filled, these sites shall be rehabilitated by covering it with 15 comfertile top soil and planting local species of trees and shrubs in consultation with the forest department so that the land scape is in harmony with the surrounding environment.

The afforestation with indigenous plant species of high ecological and economic value which can adapt to local habitat will be undertaken in consultation with the forest department depending upon the canopy cover required. Major tree and shrub species which would be planted are listed in table below:

Botanical Name	Common Name
Bauhiniavariegate	Kachnar
Bauhiniapurpurea	Kachnar
Delonixregia	Gulmohar
Quercusleucotrichophora	Banjh Oak
Malotusphilippensis	Kumkum
Acacianilotica	Babool
Terminaliaarjun	Arjun

Cassiafistula	Amaltas
Cedrelatuna	Tun
MeliaAzadirechta	Drek
Pyrus pashia	Kainth

4.1.Mitigation Measures

Mitigation should be focused on achieving explicit conservation goals within clear time frames, to be integrated in the broader ***'green infrastructure development'*** approach. These goals should be informed by the significance of affected biodiversity, priority of conservation goals and the values of natural systems to the affected communities.

a. Strategies to be followed for under taking the Mitigation measures

- Avoid or prevent adverse impacts as far as possible by considering spatial or design alter natives. Where impacts are highly significant or could lead to loss of irreplaceable biodiversity or conservation assets, avoidance is the only real option if development is to be sustainable;
- Minimize or reduce adverse impacts to 'as low as practicable' levels;
- Restore areas damaged by construction; and
- Remedy or compensate for adverse residual impacts which are unavoidable and cannot be reduced further.

b. Proposed Mitigation Measures

The Mitigation Measures shall be proposed in two categories:

1. Biological Measures
2. Engineering Measures

c. Biological Measures

Biological measures play a vital role in mitigating the impacts of road construction in hilly areas. These measures focus on utilizing natural processes and vegetation to protect and restore soil health. Here are some key biological soil conservation measures:

i. **Reforestation and Afforestation:** Planting trees and establishing forests in areas of construction to and help mitigate soil erosion, stabilize slopes, and enhance biodiversity. Native tree species shall be selected based on their adaptability to the local conditions and their ability to anchor the soil with their root systems. Soil conservation and quick growing species to be planted to stabilize the slope and to create eco-friendly educational institution. *Agave sislana, Berberis aristata, Bauhinia vahlii, Jasminum humile, Rubus ellipticus, Prinsepia utilis, lpomea carnea, Hypericum oblongifolium, Mimosa himalayana, Salix denticulata, Woodfordia fruticosa,Alnusnepalensis, Pyrus pashia, etc.*

ii. **Grassland Restoration:** In areas where reforestation is not feasible, restoring native grasslands can be an effective measure. Grasses provide ground cover, reduce erosion, and enhance soil stability. Appropriate grass species that are native to the region is crucial for

successful restoration.

iii. **Vegetation Buffer Strips:** Creating vegetation buffer strips will consist of a diverse mix of grasses, shrubs, and trees, which act as a natural filter, trapping sediment and absorbing excess moisture.

i. **Green Belt Development Plan**:

- To reduce impact so fair and dust pollution
- To provide shade during summer on road site.
- To arrest soil erosion at embankment slopes
- Beautification of the road corridor by planting selective ornamental trees along the road.
- To compensate for trees to be felled during construction by plantation of new saplings.

ii. **Stability of Muck Dumps:** Stabilization of overburden dumps shall be provisioned by providing gabion wall (under engineering measures) on all around the disposal area along with provision of facilitating vegetative growth on slopes.

iii. **Mulching and Organic Amendments:** Applying organic mulch, such as straw or wood chips, to bare soil surfaces helps retain moisture, reduce soil temperature fluctuations, and protect against erosion caused by raindrop impact. Organic amendments, such as compost or manure, can improve soil structure, increase water-holding capacity, and enhance nutrient availability.

iv. **Soil Cover Crops:** Planting cover crops, such as legumes or grasses, during non-construction periods can protect the soil from erosion and improve its fertility. Cover crops provide ground cover, prevent runoff, reduce compaction, and add organic matter to the soil when incorporated.

It is important to note that the selection and implementation of biological soil conservation measures should be site-specific, taking into account local soil conditions, climate, vegetation, and conservation goals. Close coordination between road construction agencies, forest authorities and local communities is crucial to ensure the successful implementation and long-term sustainability of these measures.

d. Engineering Measures

Engineering measures are crucial for mitigating the impacts of road construction in hilly areas in India. These measures involve the use of engineering techniques and structures to stabilize slopes, control erosion, and protect the soil. Here are some key engineering soil conservation measures:

i. **Retaining Walls:** Constructing retaining walls along road cuts and embankments helps prevent slope failure and erosion. Retaining walls will be made of various materials, including concrete, stone, or reinforced earth, and are designed to withstand the pressure exerted by the soil. They will provide structural stability and prevent soil movement.

ii. **Gabion Walls:** Gabion walls are wire mesh containers filled with rocks or other suitable materials. They will be used to stabilize slopes, control erosion, and provide slope protection. Gabion walls will allow water to flow smoothly through while retaining the soil and preventing erosion.

iii. **Terracing:** Terracing involves creating level or gently sloping platforms across slopes to reduce slope length and minimize erosion. Terraces will be constructed using retaining walls, earth berms, or a combination of both. They will help to slowdown water runoff, promote infiltration, and prevent erosion.

iv. **Reinforced Soil Slopes:** Reinforced soil slopes involve the use of geo synthetic materials, such as geo textiles and geo grids, to stabilize slopes. These materials are placed with in the soil mass to provide additional tensile strength and prevent slope failure. Reinforced soil slopes will be effective in managing erosion and maintaining slope stability.

v. **Drainage Systems:** Proper drainage systems are essential for controlling water runoff and preventing erosion. These systems include surface drains, culverts, and subsurface drains. Surface drains, such as swales or channels, shall collect and divert runoff away from slopes and embankments. Culverts will allow water to pass under the road, reducing the risk of erosion. Box culverts and piped culverts have been proposed at appropriate distance as per standards. Sub-surface drains, such as French drains or perforated pipes to intercept and redirect ground water flow to maintain slope stability have been proposed.

vi. **Water Catch pits:** Water catch pits on hill side (inlet) of the culverts shall be constructed with all the cross-drainage structures to settle out the suspended solids in storm water. This will also protect the structure from smaller boulders along the water course falling from the hills.

vii. **Soil Bio-engineering:** Soil bioengineering techniques combine engineering principles with the use of living vegetation to stabilize slopes and control erosion. Measures such as brush layers, live crib walls, or soil bioengineering mats utilize vegetation and natural materials to bind soil particles, promote root growth, and this will provide long-term slope stability.8

It is important to note that engineering soil conservation measures have been designed and will be implemented by qualified professionals with expertise in slope stability and erosion control. The specific measures employed will depend on site-specific conditions, including slope steepness, soil type, rainfall intensity, and project requirements. Regular inspections, maintenance, and adaptation of these measures will be crucial to ensure their continued effectiveness throughout the construction process and the life span of the infrastructure.

Er. Ankaj Sood
Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division,
HPPWD Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Dated : 02-05-2025

Countersigned by :

Dinesh Sharma (IFS)
Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B VI

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

It is hereby submitted that the Cost of Wild Life Managemnt Plan (WLMP) @ 2.0% of the Project Cost amounting to Rs. 8,20,000/- has been deposited in the CAMPA Account. It is further Undertaken that the deficit amount, if any, as per actual WLMP Plan shall be deposited in the CAMPA Account.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/Road/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : **02.12.2020**

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

1. PHYSICAL FEATURES

1.1. Ridges and watersheds

The area situated on the range of the Shivalik Group and lesser Himalayan Zone. The proposed site is situated at the foothills of Dharamshala range on left bank of Brahl Khad.

1.2. Rivers and streams.

Proposed site is situated on the left bank of Brahl Khad in Sub-Tehsil Darini, District Kangra.

1.3. Geology and Rock

The geological formation in the catchment comprises of the rocks of Pre Cambrian gneisses and granites of Dhauladhar Group. Slate, phyllite, schist of Chails (Salooni formation), older rocks comprising slate, quartzite, schists, basic lava flows, marl and dolomites of Sundernagar Group, Jutogh and Shali formation are the major rock types of the Lesser Himalayan Zone.

1.4. Soil

The composition of the vegetation is determined by the depth of soil and the softness of rocks permitting penetration of roots. The sandstone formations in most parts become soft during the monsoons.

1.5. Climate

Darini falls varies from hot and humid subtropical in the southern tracts to cold, alpine, and glacial in the northern and eastern mountain ranges. The winter prevails from November to February, spring in April and May, summer from March to June and monsoon season from July to September. The minimum temperature in the winter goes to 0°C and rises to maximum 38°C in summer. The damage by frost is confined to mainly December-January.

1.6. Rainfall

There are two seasons of rainfall during the year, one from December to March, associated with the passage of western disturbances and the other which is the main one, extending from mid-June till middle of September, caused by the south west monsoons. Some rain is also received in the post monsoon month of October. A major portion of precipitation (74%) is received during monsoon

period from June to September. July and August are the wettest months. Main drought periods are from May to June and October to mid-December. Drought in May and June is generally acute.

1.7. Temperature

It is a typical "Hilly & Chilly" type of climate in Darini, as it is closer to the Dhauladhar mountains. During winter, the climate is cold and goes down to 0^0C. During summer the temperature is hot and temperature does sometimes cross the 38°C Celsius mark in summers.

1.8. General:

The proposed construction site is situated in the Shiwalik hills and lesser Himalayan Zone. These hills are mostly composed of Pre Cambrian gneisses and granites of Dhauladhar Group. Proposed site is mostly composed of granite which have least probability of land sliding and soil erosion. In spite, of the least probabilities of land slide and soil erosion, we intended to take precautionary measure to protect the soil in situ. Second, we will initiate the various measures to protect soil moisture in the proposed construction site. Adequate management strategy has been prescribed in the plan to check soil, erosion from rainfall. The management practices are prescribed here after.

2. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Wildlife conservation involves the safeguarding of wild species and their habitats with the aim of sustaining healthy wildlife populations and preserving, protecting, or enhancing natural ecosystems. Various threats to wildlife, including habitat destruction, degradation, fragmentation, over-exploitation, poaching, pollution, climate change, and illegal wildlife trade pose significant challenges. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) estimates that 42,100 assessed species are at risk of extinction, while a 2019 UN report suggests that the number could be as high as a million species when considering all existing ones.

Various efforts have been initiated to address this issue by creating a network of wild-life sanctuaries and national parks. A national park is a large area of several ecosystems where plant and animal species, geomorphological sites and habitats for special scientific education and recreation are preserved. A wildlife sanctuary is dedicated to protect the wildlife and concerned species. On the other hand biosphere reserves are created to conserve biological diversity and genetic integrity of plants, animals and micro-organism in their totality. Today in there is a network of 1014 Protected Areas including 106 National Parks, 573 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 115 Conservation Reserves and 220 Community Reserves covering a total of 1,75,169.42 km2 of geographical area of the country which is approximately 5.32%. Under the efforts of conservation of wildlife, the government of India passed the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. In order to give effect to this act many species specific projects were launched in the past five decades which can be seen as: project tiger, project Elephant, crocodile project, brow Antlered deer project, Rhinoceros project, Gir Lion project, Project Snow Leopard, Project Hangul, UNDP Sea Turtle Project.

2.1. Wildlife Protection Act, 1972:

This Act provides for the protection of the country's wild animals, birds, and plant species, in order to ensure environmental and ecological security. Among other things, the Act lays down restrictions on hunting many animal species. The Act was last amended in the year 2006. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has completed 51 years since its inception, and over the years, it has been successful in protecting several endangered species. The act has played a critical role in conserving the country's diverse wildlife.

The Wild Life (Protection) Act, of 1972 provides a legal framework for the protection of various species of wild animals and plants, management of their habitats, regulation, and control of trade in wild animals, plants, and products made from them

The act also lists schedules of plants and animals that are afforded varying degrees of protection and monitoring by the Government.

India's entry to the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) was made easler by the Wildlife Act.

Earlier, Jammu and Kashmir was not covered by the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. The Indian Wildlife Protection Act now applies to J&K as a result of the re-organisation act.

Constitutional Provisions for the Wildlife Act:

- The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, Forests and Protection of Wild Animals and Birds was transferred from State to Concurrent List.
- Article 51 A (g) of the Constitution states that it shall be the fundamental duty of every citizen to protect and Improve the natural environment including forests and Wildlife.
- Article 48 A in the Directive Principles of State policy, mandates that the State shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.

Schedules under the Act:

Schedule I:

- It covers endangered species that need rigorous protection.
- A person is liable to the harshest penalties for violation of the law under this Schedule.
- Species under this Schedule are prohibited to be hunted throughout India, except under threat to human life or in case of a disease that is beyond recovery.
- Some of the animals listed under Schedule I include the Black Buck, Snow Leopard, Himalayan Bear and Asiatic Cheetah.

Schedule II:

- Animals under this list are also accorded high protection with the prohibition on their trade.
- Some of the animals listed under Schedule II include Assamese Macaque, Himalayan Black Bear and Indian Cobra.

Schedule III & IV:

- Species that are not endangered are included under Schedule III and IV.
- This includes protected species with hunting prohibited but the penalty for any violation is less compared to the first two schedules.
- Animals protected under Schedule III include Chital (spotted deer), Bharal (blue sheep), Hyena, and Sambar (deer).
- Animals protected under Schedule IV include Flamingo, Hares, Falcons, Kingfishers, Magpie, and Horseshoes Crabs.

Schedule V:

- This schedule contains animals that are considered as vermin (small wild animals that carry disease and destroy plants and food). These animals can be hunted.
- It includes only four species of wild animals: Common Crows, Fruit Bats, Rats and Mice.

Schedule VI:

- It provides for regulation in the cultivation of a specified plant and restricts its possession, sale, and transportation.
- Both cultivation and trade of specified plants can only be carried out with the prior permission of the competent authority.
- Plants protected under Schedule VI include Beddomes' cycad (Native to India), Blue Vanda (Blue Orchid), Red Vanda (Red Orchid), Kuth (Saussurea lappa), Slipper orchids (Paphiopedilum spp.) and Pitcher plant (Nepenthes khasiana).

3. REQUIREMENT OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN

It's a well-known fact that roads impact environment, forests and wildlife and other natural resources directly as well as indirectly bringing their degradation and depletion. It also includes noise & water pollution, habitat destruction/disturbance and degradation of local air quality; and the wider environmental effects of transport such as habitat fragmentation, ecosystem degradation, and climate change from vehicle emissions.

Wild animals are vulnerable to vehicular traffic passing through forests, especially at night, when blinded by bright headlights, even swift species like cats freeze. Over time, as animals learn to avoid roads, busy multilane highways become barriers that hinder wildlife movement, fragment populations, and restrict gene flow. By blocking access to potential habitats, roads act as a major contributor to habitat loss. Both terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity are significantly affected, which can impede free movement of wildlife and fish movement, obstruct water flows, and degrade water quality. Consequently, undertaking Road projects such as this, obtaining forest clearances have been made mandatory by MoEF & CC, Government of India.

As per recommendations made in the Forest Advisory Committee meeting held in MoEF&CC Gol on 16th January 2023, it was decided that:

i) In respect of linear projects, the stipulated norms of 2% and 05.% towards the cost of Wildlife Management Plan and Soil and Moisture Conservation Plan, as provided in the Ministry's guidelines dated 8.06.2022, will be proportionate to the extent of forest land involved instead of total project cost or actual cost of implementation of such Plans, whichever is more, should be charged from the user agency.

ii) The provisions of Wildlife Management Plan or Soil Moisture Conservation Plan shall be approved by the competent authority in the State and accordingly, the deficit amount, if any, from the money already realized from to the tune of 2% and/or 0.5% of project cost proportionate to the extent of forest land involved, shall be paid by the user agency, and the same shall be deposited in to the CAMPA account

iii) The State Government shall ensure that details of the finalized WLMP, SMC Plan and disposition of monies, payment of deficit amount, etc. shall be approved by the competent authority and concurred by the concerned IRO of the Ministry within a period of one year from the date of deposit of the said amount.

iv) The Guidelines dated 8.06.2022 stands modified to the extent as indicated above in respect of linear projects.

Since the total cost of the project is 4.10 Cr., as per above stipulations cost of Wildlife Management Plan works out to be 00.08 Cr.

Sr. No.	Description		(Rs. In Lakh)
1	**Total Cost of Project (Rs.)**		**410.0000**
2	**2 % Cost of Wildlife Managment Plan**	**410.00 x 2%**	**8.200**
3	**Cost of Wildlife Management Plan**		**8.200**
Rupees Eight Lakh and Twenty Thousand Only			

DETAIL OF WORKS PROPOSED UNDER WILD LIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Sr. No.	Works Proposed	Unit	Cost per Unit (Rs.)	Total Amount (Rs.)
1.	Water Ponds	4 No.	1,00,000.00	4,00,000.00
2.	Salt Licks	4 No.	10,000.00	40,000.00
3.	Shelters	2 No.	30,000.00	60,000.00
4.	Anti-Poaching Kit	2 No.	1,00,000.00	2,00,000.00
5.	Trap Camera	2 No.	60,000.00	1,20,000.00
			Total (Rs.)	**8,20,000.00**

All these works shall be executed by the Forest Department

There are several types of crossing structures being proposed by the PWD which will be used to mitigate impacts of highway, if any, animal movement and safety, each with different levels of effectiveness and cost. These structures include bridge, viaduct, box culvert, pipe culvert, etc. A total 18 structures have been proposed along the road, which includes 9 animal underpasses. Design length of the highway is 9.140 Km. Therefore, in every km of the highway, minimum 1 structures have been proposed for animal crossing

3.1 Biological features

Forest Fauna: A wide range in altitude with varied tropical to temperate flora offers diverse type of wild animals and birds capable of thriving under different climatic conditions ranging from densely wooded area to sparse tree growth. The undisturbed forest in the past gave safe harbourage to wildlife and provided guarantee of their survival. With the advancement of civilization, there are hardly few forests left free from intrusion by man. This has a disastrous effect on the wildlife. The increase in human population and breaking of forest lands for agriculture has also reduced the domain available to the wildlife. The forests of the area are full of rich fauna. The important fauna found here is given as under :

Mammals

English Name	Zoological Name	Schedule of WLPA	IUCN Red list
Leopard or Panther	*Panthera pardus*	Schedule I Part I	Vulnerable
Jungle Cat	*Felis chaus*	Schedule I Part II	Least concern
Leopard Cat	*Felis bengalensis*	Schedule I Part I	Least concern
Jackal	*Canis aureus*	Schedule II Part I	Least concern
Ghoral	*Nemorhaedus goral*	Schedule III	Near Threatened
Sambar	*Cervus unicolor*	Schedule III	Vulnerable
Barking Deer	*Muntiacus muntjak*	Schedule III	Least concern
Indian Wild Boar	*Sus scrofa*	Schedule III	Least concern
Monkey	*Rhesus maccaq*	Schedule II Part I	Least concern
Indian Hare	*Lepus nigricollis*	Schedule IV	Least concern
Common Mongoose	*Herpestes edwardsi*	Schedule I Part II	Herpestes edwardsi
Indian Porcupine	*Hystrix indica*	Schedule IV	Hystrix indica

Birds

S N	Common Name	S N	Common Name
1.	Black Francolin	2.	Ashy Drongo
3.	Grey Francolin	4.	Spangled Drongo
5.	Jungle Bush Quail	6.	Asian Paradise-flycatcher
7.	Red Junglefowl	8.	Common Iora
9.	Indian Peafowl	10.	Common Woodshrike
11.	Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	12.	Large Woodshrike
13.	Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	14.	Blue Whistling Thrush
15.	Grey-headed Woodpecker	16.	Dark-sided Flycatcher
17.	Black-rumped Flameback	18.	Slaty-blue Flycatcher
19.	Great Barbet	20.	Rufous-bellied Niltava
21.	Brown-headed Barbet	22.	Blue-throated Flycatcher
23.	Blue-throated Barbet	24.	Oriental Magpie Robin
25.	Coppersmith Barbet	26.	Indian Robin
27.	Indian Grey Hornamendment	28.	White-capped Water Redstart
29.	Common Hoopoe	30.	Plumbeous Water Redstart
31.	Indian Roller	32.	Common Stonechat
33.	White-throated Kingfisher	34.	Pied Bushchat
35.	Green Bee-eater	36.	Grey Bushchat
37.	Pied Cuckoo	38.	Brahminy Starling
39.	Common Hawk Cuckoo	40.	Common Myna
41.	Eurasian Cuckoo	42.	Jungle Myna
43.	Asian Koel	44.	Great Tit
45.	Rose-ringed Parakeet	46.	Wire-tailed Swallow
47.	Plum-headed Parakeet	48.	Red-rumped Swallow
49.	Asian Barred Owlet	50.	Streak-throated Swallow
51.	Rock Pigeon	52.	Himalayan Bulbul
53.	Spotted Dove	54.	Red-vented Bulbul
55.	Red Collared Dove	56.	Black Bulbul

S N	Common Name	S N	Common Name
57.	Eurasian CollaredDove	58.	Striated Prinia
59.	Green Sandpiper	60.	Grey-breasted Prinia
61.	Great Thick-knee	62.	Oriental White Eye
63.	Little Ringed Plover	64.	Common Tailorbird
65.	River Lapwing	66.	Common Chiffchaff
67.	Red-wattled Lapwing	68.	Grey-hooded Warbler
69.	Black-shouldered Kite	70.	Puff-throated Babbler
71.	Black Kite	72.	Black-chinned Babbler
73.	Egyptian Vulture	74.	Jungle Babbler
75.	Little Cormorant	76.	Sand Lark
77.	Little Egret	78.	Pale-amendmented Flowerpecker
79.	Cattle Egret	80.	Purple Sunbird
81.	Indian Pond Heron	82.	Crimson Sunbird
83.	Long-tailed Shrike	84.	House Sparrow
85.	Red-amendmented Blue Magpie	86.	Russet Sparrow
87.	Rufous Treepie	88.	White Wagtail
89.	Large-amendmented Crow	90.	White-browed Wagtail
91.	Eurasian Golden Oriole	92.	Grey Wagtail
93.	Large Cuckooshrike	94.	Paddyfield Pipit
95.	Small Minivet	96.	Baya Weaver
97.	White-throated Fantail	98.	Indian Silveramendment
99.	Black Drongo	100.	Scaly-breasted Munia

Reptiles

English Name	Zoological Name
Brook's House Gecko	*Hemidactylus brookii*
Yellow-green House Gecko	*Hemidactylus flaviviridis*
Fan-throated Lizard	*Sitana ponticeriana*
Indian Garden Lizard	*Calotes versicolor*
Kashmir Agama	*Laudakia tuberculata*
Bengal Monitor	*Varanus bengalensis*
Common Sand Boa	*Gongylophis conicus*
Eastern Red Sand Boa	*Eryx jhonii*
Himalayan Trinket Snake	*Orthriophis hodgsonii*
Indian Rat Snake	*Ptyas mucosa*
Banded Kukri Snake	*Oligodon arrensis*
Checkered Keelback Water Snake	*Xenochrophis piscator*
Buff-striped Keelback	*Amphiesma stolatum*
Eastern Keel back	*Amphiesma platyceps*
Black Headed Royal Snake	*Spalerosophis atriceps*
Black Cobra	*Naja oxiana*
Rassel's Viper	*Daboia russelii*
Himalayan Pit Viper	*Gloydius himalayanus*
Brown Roofed Turtle	*Pangshura smithii*
North Indian Flapshell Turtle	*Lissemys punctata andersoni*

Fishes

English Name	Zoological Name
Hamilton's barila	*Barilius bendelisis*
Barred barila	*Barilius barila*
Devario danio	*Deva*
Blackline rasbora	*Rasb*
Two-spot barb	*Pethia ticto*
Rosy Barb	*Pethi*
Spot fin swamp Barb	*Punti*
Golden Carp	*Carassius*
Crucian Carp	*Carassius*
Grass Carp	*Ctenopharyngodon idella*
Scale Carp	*Cyprinuscarpio communis*
Mirror Carp	*Cyprinus carpio specularis*
Mirror Carp	*Cyprinus carpio nudus*
Gangetic latia	*Crossocheilus latius latius*

MAMMALS OF PROJECT AREA

COMMON LEOPRD


LEOPARD CAT


JUNGLE CAT


JACKAL


WILD BOAR


BARKING DEAR

SAMBAR DEER

GORAL

MONKEY

NEELGAI

COMMON MONGOOSE

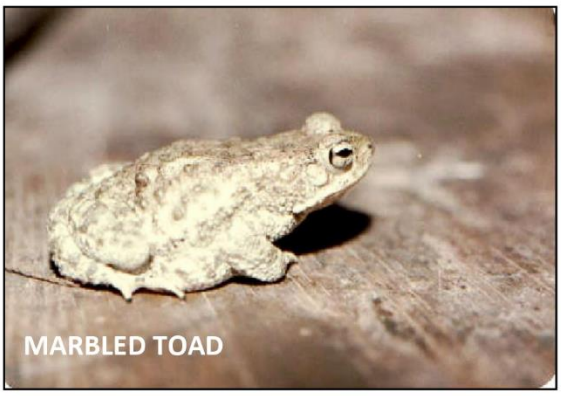

INDIAN PORCUPINE

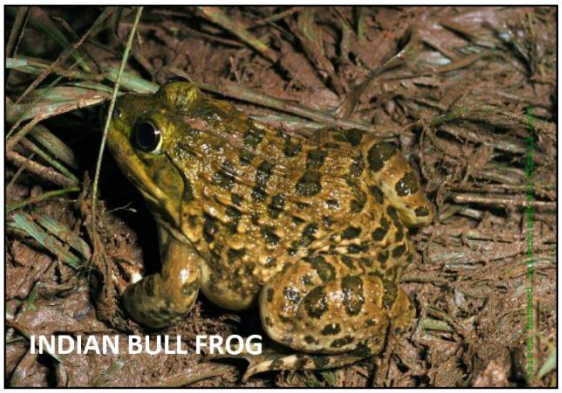

HIMALAYAN TAHR


HIMALAYAN IBEX

AMPHIBIANS OF PROJECT AREA


INDIAN TOAD


MARBLED TOAD


INDIAN BULL FROG


INDIAN BURROWING FROG


LONG LEGGED CRICKED FROG


NARROW MOUTHED FROG


TINY FROG

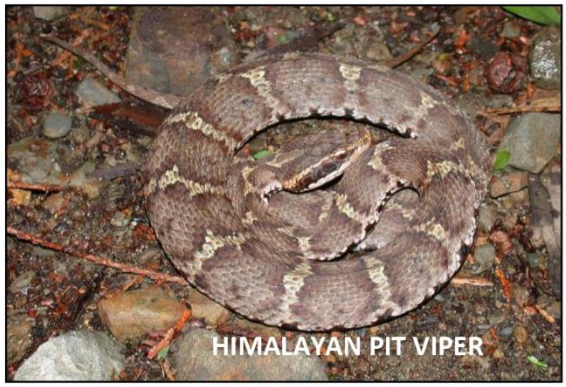

SKITTERING FROG

REPTILES OF PROJECT AREA


BANDED KUKRI SNAKE

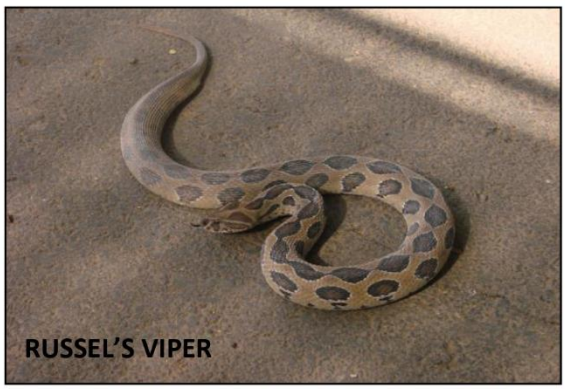

BLACK COBRA


CHECKERED_KEELBACK SNAKE


HIMALAYAN PIT VIPER


HIMALAYAN TRINKET


INDIAN RAT SNAKE


RUSSEL'S VIPER


BUFF_STRIPED_KEELBACK SNAKE

3.2 PROTECTED AREA NETWORK

The state has a widely spread Protected Area Network of nearly 15% of the geographical area comprising of 26 Wildlife Sanctuaries together with 5 National Parks and 3 Conservation Reserves which serve as harbor for the states' biodiversity which includes a rich assemblage of flora and fauna

The objectives behind establishing protected areas are to conserve nature and natural ecosystems; safeguarding iconic landscapes; maintaining geological diversity and providing resources for recreation and tourism. The Protected areas of the state are extremely rich in Himalayan wildlife. Rare mammals include Musk deer, Asiatic Ibex, Himalayan Tahr, Himalayan Serow, Himalayan Goral, Brown bear, Black bear and Snow Leopard. The avifauna includes rare pheasants such as Western Tragopan and Cheer pheasants. The State bird Western Tragopan is widely distributed in many high-altitude protected areas like Daranghati Wildlife Sanctuary and Great Himalayan National Park.

Details of Protected Area Network

Name of Protected Area (PA)	Area in Sq	Name of District
National Parks (NP)		
Great Himalayan National Park	754.4	Kullu
Inderkilla National Park	104	Kullu
Khirganga National Park	705	Kullu
Pin Valley National Park	675	Lahaul & Spiti
Simbalbara National Park	27.88	Sirmour
Total Area under NP	**2266.28**	
Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)		
Bandli Wildlife Sanctuary	32	Mandi
Chail Wildlife Sanctuary	16	Solan
Chandratal Wildlife Sanctuary	38.56	Lahaul & Spiti
Churdhar Wildlife Sanctuary	55.52	Sirmour
Daranghati Wildlife Sanctuary	171.5	Shimla
Dhauladhar Wildlife Sanctuary	982.26	Kangra
Gamgul Siyabehi Wildlife Sanctuary	108.4	Chamba
Kais Wildlife Sanctuary	12.61	Kullu
Kalatop-Khajjiar Wildlife Sanctuary	17.17	Chamba
Kanawar Wildlife Sanctuary	107.29	Kullu
Khokhan Wildlife Sanctuary	14.94	Kullu

Kibber Wildlife Sanctuary	2220.12	Lahaul & Spiti
Kugti Wildlife Sanctuary	405.49	Chamba
Lippa Asrang Wildlife Sanctuary	31	Kinnaur
Majathal Wildlife Sanctuary	30.86	Solan
Manali Wildlife Sanctuary	29	Kullu
Nargu Wildlife Sanctuary	132.7	Mandi
Pong Dam Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	207.59	Kangra
Rakchham Chitkul Wildlife Sanctuary	304	Kinnaur
Renuka Wildlife Sanctuary	4	Sirmour
Rupi Bhaba Wildlife Sanctuary	503	Kinnaur
Sechu Tuan Nallah Wildlife Sanctuary	309.29	Chamba
Shikari Devi Wildlife Sanctuary	29	Mandi
Shimla Water Catchment Wildlife Sanctuary	10	Shimla
Talra Wildtife Sanctuary	46.48	Shimla
Tundah Wildlife Sanctuary	64	Chamba
Total Area under WLS	**5883.38**	
Conservation Reserves (CR)		
Darlaghat Conservation Reserve	11.33	Solan
Naina Devi Conservation Reserve	112.47	Bilaspur
Shilli Conservation Reserve	2.79	Solan
Total Area under CR	126.59	
Total Area under PA Network	**8276.25**	
% of Total Geographical Area i.e. 55673 sq kms		

3.3 PROTECTED AREAS IN THE ADJOINING AREA

Project area has an adjoining Wildlife Sanctuary i.e. Pong Dam Lake WLS and its Eco-sensitive Zone. The Flora and Fauna of these areas is discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

3.3.1 Pong Dam Lake Wildlife Sanctuary

The Pong Wetland which lies between Latitude 31° 80 to 32° 7'26" and Longitudes 75° 8 to 76° 25 is a man made wetland. It is one of the highest earth core gravel shell dam in India, impounded across the River Beas in Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh. Pong reservoir now called Maharana Partap Sagar came into existence with the construction of Earthen Management Dam at place "Pong" across the river Beas which was completed during the year 1975 1976 It comprises the total geographical area of 207 sq. km mainly upto 1410 ft. mean sea level falling in Nurpur and Dehra Forest divisions. Its Total

catchments area of 12562 sq km is lying in Kangra, Mandi and Kullu districts with Himalayas in the back ground and Shiwalik foothills in forefront.

Statement of Significance: This is the first major wetland which potentially offers a transitory wintering ground for the migratory birds such as Bar Headed Geese, Ruddy Shell Duck, Pintails, Coots, Pochards, Gulls, Red Necked Grebes, Cormorants, Mallards etc. coming from the trans Himalayan zone in the winter season when the wetlands in the Europe and North and Central Asia become frozen due to onset of winters and there is great scarcity of food for these birds. Thus, the flocks of migratory birds fly miles together to Pong Lake to spend winter in more congenial climatic conditions from October to March every year. These birds breed in their native land during succeeding summers.

Geography and Terrain: The area surrounding the Pong Reservoir consists of the upper, middle and the lower shiwalik formation which are highly susceptible to erosion. The Kangra Valley has been divided into the 10 major geomorphic zones from Dhauladhar ranges in the north to upper Shivalik ranges in the south. The Catchments of Pong lake sanctuary varies from flat to the precipitous slopes. The draw down area of the fringe is flat and the Dhauladhar mountains are precipitous slopes and hence very difficult to climb. The middle part i.e. Shivalik hills are quite undulating, makes the terrain difficult but approachable and accessible. This area is covered with network of the roads.

Climate: The climate of the Pong wetland is sub-tropical but some-times prolonged droughts and dryness occurs.

Rainfall: The Pong wet land area falls in the semi-arid region. Thus, it experiences a very scanty rainfall. More than 50% of the total annual rainfall occurs during the months of July and August. The area receives high intensity rainfall in Pong catchment. In general southern parts of the catchment receive relatively less rainfall as compared to the other parts of the catchment area.

Temperature: Due to porous texture and gravely strata there are wide variations in the temperature. It ranges between 4° C during winter to 44.5° C during the summers. The surface water temperature of the reservoir varies between 20° C to 40° C.

Wind: The wind in the area of Pong reservoir is of utmost importance in the forenoon of winter season the wind movements are generally from east to the western side and in the afternoon, its movements have been observed from western to east northern direction The Pong reservoir being the huge water body experiences the rising waves depending upon the wind velocity Sometimes, wind velocity goes upto 100 nautical miles per hour

Water Resources: The Dhauladhar Mountains covered with the snow give rise to the perennial stream viz Neugal, Uhl, Lambadug, Baner, Brahl, Manjhi, Dehar. Naker, Gaj khads Buhal Khad has come up at the foot hill

FAUNA

Mammals: 24 species of Mammals have been recorded in Pong Common species are as Common Leopard, Sambher Wild Boar Porcupine, Mongoose-Small Indian Mongoose Common Indian Mongoose, Jungle Cat, Civets -Common Palm civet, Small Indian civet, Blue Bull Indian Smooth Otter

Jackals Monkeys and Langoors, Three Striped Squirrels, Rodents many species of rats, mice are recorded.

Amphibians and Reptiles: Frogs- 4 Species, Snakes-18 species, Lizards-4 Species. Turtles- 4 Species Venomou Snakes-1. Spectacled Cobra, 2. Common Krait, 3.Common Indian Krait, 4. Russel's Viper, 5. Saw Scaled Viper.

Fishes: A variety of fish such as Mehasheer, Katla, Rahoo, Mirgal, Malli, Singhara, Carps, Mirror Carps etc. are found in the lake and its tributaries. A total of 27 fish species belonging to five families

Birds: The Pong wetland harbors more than 420 species of the birds belonging to about 56 bird families out of 77 families of the birds recorded in India Avifauna includes the resident birds of jangle fowls, peafowl, Grey partridges, Black Partridges etc. Among the waterfowls main species are Bar headed geese, Pintails, common pochards, coots, Grebes, Cormorants, Herons, Storks, Ruddy shellduck, common Teal, Shovellers, Moorhen, Stints. Lapwing, Plovers, Shank, Snipe, Gull, Terns, Kingfishers, Kites, Mallards, Gadwall, Egrets, Marsh Harriers etc. An illustrated book "WILD WINGS " on the birds of Pong as well as on the fauna of the area including butterflies has been brought out by Sh. Devindra Dhadwal, HPFS Officer who has spent over 5 years in the Pong area documenting and researching local and migratory birds of the Pong wetland.

Following migratory bird species visit Pong Dam lake WLS:

S. N.	Common Name	S. N.	Common Name
1.	Bar-headed Goose	2.	Wire-tailed Swallow
3.	Common Coot	4.	Grey Heron
5.	Northern Pintail	6.	Common Sandpiper
7.	Common Pochard	8.	Red-rumped Swallow
9.	Tufted Pochard	10.	Rosy Pipit
11.	Common (Green-winged) Teal	12.	Small Pratincole
13.	Little Cormorant	14.	Large (Great) Egret
15.	Great Cormorant	16.	White Browed Wagtail
17.	Northern Shoveler	18.	White-breasted Kingfisher
19.	Oriental Sky Lark	20.	Yellow Wagtail
21.	Brahminy (Ruddy) Shelduck	22.	Curlew Sandpiper
23.	Eurasian Wigeon	24.	Black-tailed Godwit
25.	Gadwall	26.	Marsh Sandpiper
27.	River Tern	28.	Indian Shag
29.	Black-headed Gull	30.	Common Redshank
31.	Common Swallow	32.	Common Greenshank

S. N.	Common Name	S. N.	Common Name
33.	Sand Lark	34.	Common Shelduck
35.	Mallard	36.	Black Ibis
37.	Greylag Goose	38.	Slender-amendmented Gull
39.	Little Grebe	40.	Tawny Pipit
41.	Little ringed plover	42.	Median (Intermediate) Egret
43.	Purple Swamphen	44.	White-breasted Waterhen
45.	Great Crested Grebe	46.	Pied Kingfisher
47.	Spot-amendmented Duck	48.	Pied Avocet
49.	Moorhen	50.	Common Snipe
51.	White Wagtail	52.	Common Merganser
53.	Eurasian Sky lark	54.	Indian Pond Heron
55.	Unidentified geese	56.	Purple Heron
57.	Barn Swallow	58.	Dunlin
59.	Little Egret	60.	Gull-amendmented Tern
61.	Unidentified ducks	62.	Eurasian (White)
63.	Temminck's Stint	64.	Eurasian Thick-knee
65.	Water Pipit	66.	Sarus Crane
67.	Cattle Egret	68.	Osprey
69.	Pallas's Gull	70.	Yellow-legged Gull
71.	River Lapwing	72.	Garganey
73.	Brown-headed Gull	74.	Spotted Greenshank
75.	Red-crested Pochard	76.	Ruff
77.	Red-wattled Lapwing	78.	Long-amendmented Pipit
79.	Greater White Fronted Goose	80.	Wood Sandpiper
81.	Little Tern	82.	Little Gull
83.	Northern Lapwing	84.	Whiskered Tern
85.	Crested Lark	86.	Black-bellied Tern
87.	Paddyfield Pipit	88.	White-necked Stork
89.	Little Stint	90.	Falcated Duck
91.	Black-winged Stilt	92.	Ferruginous Pochard
93.	Unidentified gulls	94.	Pheasant-tailed Jacana
95.	Kentish Plover	96.	White-tailed Lapwing
97.	Citrine Wagtail	98.	Spotted Redshank
99.	Great Thick-knee	100.	Greater Painted Snipe

3.3.2 Vulture Conservation

It was over two decades ago that the Wildlife Department had embarked on the project to preserve vultures, mentioned as one of the critically endangered species in the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List. The number of vultures, estimated to be merely 45 in 2004, has risen considerably over the years, as feeding station has been set up in Nagrota Suriyan in Pong Dam Lake WLS. The creation of the feeding station has given an impetus to the conservation of vultures in the area. The population estimation of vultures in Kangra and its adjoining areas has not been undertaken but the annual count of their nests and fledglings indicated that their number has gone up considerably to over 400. The wildlife wing has adopted the strategy to protect natural habitats of vultures rather than undertake their in-situ breeding and conservation and adopted a different strategy where focus is on protecting their nesting and roosting sites.

3.3.3 Recreation and Tourism

The Pong Lake boasts incredible untapped potential for a range of activities, including bird watching, camping, water sports, trekking, dense forests, religious sites, heritage villages, and the conservation of rare and endangered species, ultimately driving tourism. This wetland possesses all the qualities sought after by children, students, authors, poets, saints, environmentalists, anglers, tourists, adventurers, and sports enthusiasts. It has the potential to become the world's best Birds Paradise and could generate substantial revenue for the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

The Pong Dam Lake bird sanctuary stands out as a marvelous creation of nature, being the largest man-made reservoir in northern India. The lake, adorned with a variety of chirping birds, resembles a splendid sea. The backdrop of the Dhauladhar range to the north, with its beautiful snow-covered mountains, enhances the overall appeal of the area. The Pong Lake presents extensive opportunities for promoting adventure tourism, including water sports like yachting, canoeing, surfing, water skiing, boat racing, and swimming. Four islands-Rancer, Karu, Rajeli, and Jatan-da-kawal hold significant tourism potential.

The diverse bird species that inhabit the area attract bird enthusiasts and environmentalists alike. Engaging in eco-tourism can provide alternative sources of income for the local communities. Overall, the Pong Lake has the potential to be a thriving hub for various recreational and conservation activities, contributing significantly to the region's economic growth.

BIRDS OF PONG DAM LAKE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

BAR-HEADED GOOSE

BLACK HEADED GULL

BLACK-TAILED GODWIT

BLACK-WINGED STILT

BROWN HEADED GULL

CATTLE EGRET

COMMON COOT

COMMON GREENSHANK

COMMON POCHARD

COMMON SANDPIPER

COMMON SHELDUCK

EURASIAN SPOONBILL

BIRDS OF PONG DAM LAKE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

FERRUGINOUS DUCK

GADWALL

GARGANEY

GREAT THICK-KNEE

GREATER PAINTED-SNIPE

GREY HERON

KENTISH PLOVER

LITTLE GULL

LITTLE GULL

BIRDS OF PONG DAM LAKE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

SAND LARK

SARUS CRANE

SMALL PRATINCOLE

TEMMINCK'S STINT

WHISKERED TERN

WHITE WAGTAIL

WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN

WOOD SANDPIPER

WOOLLY-NECKED STORK

WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER

PURPLE MOORHEN

PADDYFIELD PIPIT

3.3.4 ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF PONG DAM LAKE SANCTUARY

Government of India vide its notification dated 28-04-2022 in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clauses (v) and (xiv) of sub-section (2) and sub-section (4) of section 4 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) (hereafter in this notification referred to as the Environment Act), read with sub-rule (4) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Central Government hereby notifies an area to an extent varying from 50 meters to 1.5 kilometres around the boundary of Pong Dam Wildlife Sanctuary, in the State of Himachal Pradesh as the Pong Dam Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone (hereafter in this notification referred to as the Eco-sensitive Zone)Extent and boundaries of Eco-sensitive

The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to the extent of 50 meters to 1.5 km around the boundary of Pong Dam Lake Wildlife Sanctuary with Eco-sensitive Zone area of 114.7 sq. km

List of activities prohibited or to be regulated within the Eco-sensitive Zone.- All activities in the Eco sensitive Zone shall be governed by the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and the rules made there under. The list of activities as specified in the above mentioned act as follows:

Prohibited Activities

a) Commercial Mining, stone quarrying and crushing units.
b) Setting up of saw mills
c) Use or production of any hazardous substances
d) Setting up of industries causing water or air or soil or noise pollution
e) Establishment of new major thermal and hydro-electric projects
f) Protection of hill slopes and river banks
g) Commercial use of firewood
h) Use of plastic bags
i) Undertaking activities related to tourism like over-flying the aircraft, hot-air balloons
j) Setting up of brick kilns
k) Discharge of untreated effluents and solid waste in natural water bodies or land area

Regulated Activities

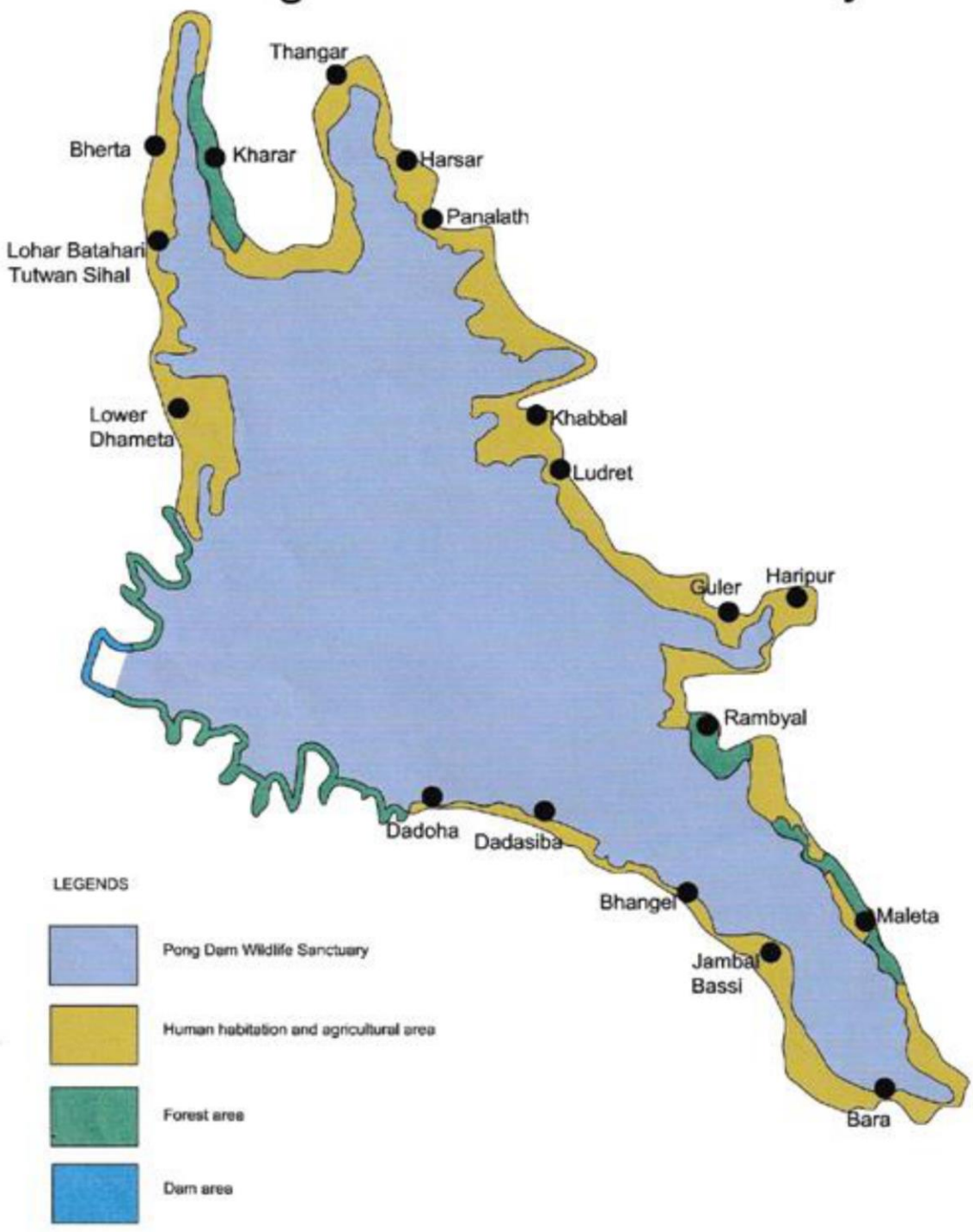
a) Establishment of hotels and resorts
b) Construction Activities
c) Trenching ground
d) Discharge of treated effluents and solid waste in natural water bodies or land area
e) Air and Vehicular Pollution
f) Noise pollution
g) Extraction of ground water
h) Felling of trees
1) Migratory grazers
j) Existing establishments

k) Insulation of electric lines
1) Widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads
m) Fencing of existing premises of hotels and lodges
n) Timber Distribution (TD) Rights
o) Collection of small Fodder
p) Muck Dumping
q) Drastic change of Agriculture system
r) Commercial use of Natural water Resource including Ground water Harvesting
s) Movement of vehicular traffic at night.
t) Introduction of exotic species
u) Sign Board and Hoardings

Promoted Activities

a) On-going agriculture and horticulture practices by local communities along with dairies, dairy farming, aquaculture and fisheries
b) Organic farming
c) Adoption of green technology for all activities
d) Small scale industries not causing pollution
e) Rain water harvesting
f) Cottage industries including village artisans
g) Use of renewable energy sources
h) Environmental awareness
i) Restoration of Degraded Land/ Forests/ Habitat.
j) Skill Development.
k) Use of eco-friendly transport.
1) Plantation of Horticulture and Herbals.
m) Agro-forestry

Land-use map of proposed Eco-sensitive zone of Pong Dam Wildlife Sanctuary



4 ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF ROAD PROJECTS

4.1 IMPACTS

4.1.1 Habitat Modification

- Fragmentation of landscapes that include wildlife habitats.
- Split up habitat by creating physical and psychological barriers for wildlife.
- In-migration of people who further alter and often eliminate wildlife habitat.
- New roads cause additional loss and habitat changes.
- Changes in the biophysical conditions of a habitat i.e. increased temperature, noise, or air pollution.
- Changes in productivity, under-storey species, species diversity, and micro-climatic conditions.
- Cutting of canopy trees leads to complete floristic transition from shade-loving species to pioneering and sun-tolerant plants.
- Division of large habitat areas into smaller patches that becomes isolated from each other.

4.1.2 Destruction/ Degradation of natural habitat of Wildlife

- Destruction of topography/ physical features/ landscape
- Erosion and loss of productive silty clayey with gravel, silty clayey sandy with gravel
- Disruption of surface water run-off system, groundwater and contamination of water bodies
- Spread of dust, debris and waste in air, water and land
- Improved access increases population density, which further increases fire risk
- New roads become grounds for the establishment of exploitative industries, often leading to the fragmentation and destruction of critical wildlife habitats

4.1.3 Impact on Wildlife due to traffic movement

- Wildlife mortality/Injury (kill/accident)
- Noise-induced physiological and behavioural changes
- Barrier to wildlife movement
- Impacts of headlight glare on wildlife

4.1.4 Road Construction

- Landslides and soil erosion
- Adversely affect local hydrology.
- Cutting of vegetation resulting in weed proliferation and suppression of regeneration.
- Disturbance related to construction and maintenance.

- Increased risk of fires, deliberate and due to desiccation.
- Pollution, sedimentation, and changed discharge regimes into water bodies.

4.1.5 Barrier Effect of Roads

- Discontinuity of movement of arboreal species of mammals (macaques, squirrels, flying foxes).
- Ecological barrier to movement of under storey bird species.
- Physical barrier for movement of small burrowing mammals.
- Inhibition of movements due to human disturbances.
- Physical barrier for reptiles, amphibians and small burrowing mammals.
- Collisions with vehicles, leading to injury and mortality.
- Temporary blinding and risk of collision.

4.1.6 Human-Wildlife Conflict

- Forest destruction.
- Habitat intrusion.
- Ecological destabilization.
- Contamination of flora and fauna.
- Transmission of diseases.
- Increased Human Pressure due to easy accessibility
- More the access roads, greater is the management problem.
- Increased visitation results in hunting and poaching.

5 ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF ROAD PROJECTS

5.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

Mitigation should be focused on achieving explicit conservation goals within clear timeframes, to be integrated in the broader 'green infrastructure development' approach. These goals should be informed by the significance of affected biodiversity, priority of conservation goals and the values of natural systems to the affected communities.

Use of the SMART approach also is recommended to evaluate the likely effectiveness of alternative mitigation strategies or measures: 'SMART' refers to measures that are specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and timely.

An environmentally acceptable road project should budget for the mitigation of road induced impacts and, as a last resort, for compensation of unavoidable losses. Mitigative measures should not be

restricted to the road corridor to avoid or reduce ecological disturbances by means of technological and ecological improvements. Compensation measures have to replace losses and degradation of natural systems and affected communities by restoring lost wilderness values or creating, replacing, at different locations, features damaged by the project. Mitigation should be focused on achieving explicit conservation goals within clear timeframes, to be integrated in the broader 'green infrastructure development' approach.

The objective of this Plan is to find solutions for mitigating impacts on wildlife in the road project and adjoining areas. During the construction work the disturbance of the habitat will be more and so the impact will be greater. Regular contact with the Forest Department will be maintained to monitor wildlife movement when the work starts. The mitigation work will start simultaneously with as the construction work starts on priority based in the forest area diverted.

5.2 STRATEGIES TO BE FOLLOWED

- Avoid or prevent adverse impacts as far as possible by considering spatial or design alternatives. Where impacts are highly significant or could lead to loss of irreplaceable biodiversity or conservation assets, avoidance is the only real option if development is to be sustainable.
- Minimise or reduce adverse impacts to 'as low as practicable' levels.
- Restore areas damaged by construction, Compensate for adverse residual impacts which are unavoidable and cannot be reduced further.
- Specific budget, manpower, measuring parameters for the proposed mitigation measures with the targeted and desired output.
- Strengthening the infra-structure within Forest Department to take up the measures in an effective way.
- Continuous monitoring of the implementation strategies.
- Reframing of strategies in case planned scenario alters.
- Focus on the most sensitive and extinction-prone taxa and habitats.
- Sustain prey populations and other elements of the ecosystem that support conservation of species having high significance.
- Stringent measures in areas representing specialised habitats of protected species, that are crucial to effective conservation in the long term.

5.3 ANIMAL PASSAGE

'Smart' or 'green' linear infrastructure must aim to reduce mortality and make linear structures conducive to safe movement of animals across the landscape.

The design and number of structures to improve the permeability of road must facilitate animal movement and maintain habitat connectivity across the landscape.

The siting and design of animal passages must consider the specific requirements and behaviour of target species; where communities of animals may be affected, passages will need to be designed and managed to accommodate multiple species with different needs. The siting and design must also consider site-specific variables such as vegetation, topography and hydrology. The more naturally a wildlife passage fits into the surrounding area, the more likely it will be that animals will use it. In the hilly terrain such as in the instant project, most of the bridges (small & large) and culverts will act as underpasses for wildlife passage.

5.4 MITIGATION MEASURES TO TAKEN UP BY PROJECT AUTHORITY (PWD)

There are several types of crossing structures being proposed by the PWD which will be used to mitigate impacts of highway, if any, animal movement and safety, each with different levels of effectiveness and cost. These structures include bridge, viaduct, box culvert, pipe culvert, etc. A total 18 structures have been proposed along the road, which includes 9 animal underpasses. Design length of the highway is 9.140 Km. Therefore, in every km of the highway, minimum 1 structures have been proposed for animal crossing.

Sr. No.	R.D.	Type of Culvert	Length
1	65	2 mtr span slab culvert	5.50
2	155	1mtr span slab culvert	6.00
3	265	1mtr span slab culvert	7.00
4	805	7mtr span slab culvert	7.00
5	1022	5mtr span slab culvert	7.00
6	1620	3 mtr span slab culvert	7.00
7	1835	2 mtr span slab culvert	5.50
8	1895	1mtr span slab culvert	6.00
9	2500	1mtr span slab culvert	6.00
10	2980	1mtr span slab culvert	7.00
11	3982	3 mtr span slab culvert	7.00
12	4475	2 mtr span slab culvert	5.50
13	5107	10.37 mtr span slab culvert	5.50
14	5955	1mtr span slab culvert	5.50
15	6520	4mtr span slab culvert	6.00

16	6880	Hume pipe	7.50
17	7215	1mtr span slab culvert	7.00
18	9580	1mtr span slab culvert	6.00

Apart from the above mentioned engineering measures, following mitigation measures have been proposed to minimize impacts of :

Wildlife accidents / kills :

- Any mortality of wild animal will be reported to the Forest Department.
- Signage at 1 km on the non-forest area and at 500 mt. in the forest area with warning to follow the speed limit of not more than 40 km/hr.
- Signage of important species of animals with short information will be erected on both side of forest area.
- Use of appropriate lighting system for illumination of road alignment in the forest area.
- At other places lights should generally be discouraged and reflective posts should be used instead.
- Protection wall / fencing for the safety purposes for wild animals in the project design

Habitat loss/ fragmentation/ degradation

- Though the road is not traversing through ESZ of the Protected Area, precautionary measures may be proposed for avoiding any possible degradation/ loss of animal habitat.
- In any case, if there is a water course (whatsoever small or large may be) will not be disturbed, blocked or diverted and water to be allowed to flow uninterrupted.

Landslide and Soil erosion

- Soil and water conservation measures to be practiced normally at the site.
- Construction of breast wall on hill side of the road and retaining walls on the other side to protect the road embankment, wherever required
- Installation of soil and debris traps and soak pits alongside river/drains at key locations.

Increased human presence and pollution

- No blasting/ drilling or sound producing activities will be initiated between sunset and sunrise. It is binding for all units to use modern noise reducing techniques during the work operation or any other activity.
- Vehicles will not exceed speed limits and wildlife warning signs to be installed in high density areas and at known crossings locations as a result of wildlife monitoring.
- Hunting and disturbing of wildlife by project staff will not be permitted while working/operations

of the project sites.

- No firearms will be permitted at construction sites.
- Herbicides will not be used for weed eradication.
- The construction phase within the forest area should be quick, with minimum disturbance.

Disturbance related to construction and maintenance

- During construction the digging of large pits sometimes lead to casualty of wildlife animals. Precautions/ barricading will be taken to protect the animals.
- The project authority will take utmost care to motivate the labourers to avoid conflict with wild animals.
- Wildlife will not be fed, befriended or harassed at construction areas.
- Any problem related to wildlife will be reported immediately to the Forest Department.
- Any wildlife killed or injured by vehicles during construction phase will be reported to Forest Department.
- Orientation for Contractors and employees to be conducted that should include awareness of environmental protection measures for wildlife and wildlife habitat.
- Regular contact with the Forest Department shall be maintained to monitor wildlife movement when the work starts.

Pollution, sedimentation, and changed discharge regimes into water bodies

- Any substance creating pollution will not be left at the project sites.
- No substance will be discharged in the water regimes. The User Agency has proposed to use most of the hill cutting material to correct the road profile by raising it.

5.5 MITIGATION MEASURES TO TAKEN UP BY FOREST AUTHORITY (HPFD)

Awareness signage and warning systems

The purpose of animal warning signs and detection systems is to prevent or reduce the number of Animal-Vehicle Collisions. Signs warning of wildlife will be put up along stretches of roads where animals are known to occur or use local habitat, to caution drivers about the potential presence of animals. Signs that highlight the conservation importance of the area through which the road passes, can help garner support for reducing traffic speed and increased awareness of drivers, thereby helping to protect wildlife.

All warning signs can be grouped into the following categories:

- Simple caution signs are commonly used to alert vehicle drivers to the presence of wildlife crossing

zones together with a prescribed speed limit or written message. The size, shape, color and material (reflective, non-reflective) of signs should be chosen to make the signs most effective.

- Colored posters and road side amendment boards shall be put up as part of program and campaigns to reduce animal mortalities due to collisions with vehicles. They also help to generate awareness of this issue among the public.

Habitat Improvement for Flora and Fauna in adjoining Protected Areas and outside PAs

- To plant prioritized native wild fruit bearing species in suitable forest areas and develop multilayered plantation models in next seven years.
- To provide ample natural food resources to monkeys and other wild animals in the forest areas and lessen their tendency to raid agricultural and horticultural crops in search of food.
- In no case exotic/alien species will be planted in the project area.
- The invasion of alien species should be checked by eradication at regular intervals.

Conservation Breeding Programme

- Conservation Breeding Programme for rare and Endangered Species like Vulture (In-Situ Conservation & Ex-Situ Conservation)
- The CZA has identified some species which need immediate intervention in the form of ex-situ conservation breeding for the protected areas.
- The improvement of existing Zoos / Pheasantries i.e Dhauladahr Nature Park Gopalpur etc. is the other component of the programme.

Community Development through Participation

- The conservation of wildlife or forest cannot be dealt in isolation. The need of the people, who are traditionally depended on forest for their livelihood, should get benefit from the project so that their support in wildlife conservation measures can be obtained. Forest authorities may carry out following activities for surrounding villages so that dwellers do not disturb the forest main land:
- Providing Eco-tourism Guide training to local youth
- Alternate livelihood for fringe communities training to local artisans for upgradation of artistic skill & value addition
- Community welfare activities for poor household (Providing Solar lights, Solar Geysers, LPG etc.)

Wildlife Protection and Conservation Activities

- Deployment of Anti-poachers and Anti-grazers from amongst the villagers
- Incentive to informers for giving information regarding poaching/illicit tree felling.
- Vaccination of cattle/livestock in the villages.
- Augmentation of salt licks for wild animals in nearby forests.
- Augmentation of water holes for wild animals.
- Removal of plastics & solid waste.

Human-wild animal Conflict

- Training to staff on rescue of Wild animals.
- Education and awareness material/workshops for locals & school children.
- Incentives to local communities for protection of Wildlife.
- Strengthening of livestock corrals.
- Providing a rescue facility for injured/rescued wild animals.
- Sterilization of feral dogs.
- Garbage management in towns and villages.
- Strengthening of local veterinary facilities.
- Compensation for losses caused to human beings and domestic livestock by wild animals.

Wildlife & Eco-Tourism Management

- Preparation of comprehensive Wildlife & Eco-Tourism Plan for PWLs.
- Creation of nature trails for Wildlife/Bird watching.
- Development of alternative camping sites.
- Construction & Maintenance of existing trekking paths.
- Operational support to the existing Eco-tourism Societies.
- Training/study tours/workshops/exposure visits for community based organizations and forest staff.

Capacity building/training/research/monitoring

- Capacity building of forest staff to be enhanced by holding training, workshops, seminars, exposure visits etc.

- Research should be carried out to collect various important data of the wildlife.
- The overall objective of environmental and social monitoring is to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented.
- Weather Monitoring System to be established to monitor overall impact on wildlife due to temperature, humidity, rain/ snow, etc.
- Estimation of population abundance of various critically enlisted and endangered species etc.

Er. Ankaj Sood
Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division,
HPPWD Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Dated : 02-05-2025

Countersigned by :

Dinesh Sharma (IFS)
Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B VII

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

It is hereby submitted that the KML Files of the degraded forest land proposed for Compensatory Afforestation will be uploaded on E-green portal before issuing working permission / handing over the diverted land to the User Agency and is acceptatble to us.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B VIII

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

It is hereby submitted that the forest land will be used for the purpose specified in the proposal and no other activity shall be undertaken on the diverted land.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B IX

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby Undertake to pay the additional amount of NPV, if so determined as per decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B X

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby Undertake that Plantation will be done on both sides of the road as per IRC Standards at our own cost.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B XI

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby Undertake that the diverted forest land will not be transferred to any other Agency / Department or Person without prior Approval of Central Government.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B XII

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby Undertake that the Layout Plan will not be changed without prior Approval / Permission of Central Government.

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B XIII

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby Undertake that no labour camps will be established / installed on forest land.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B XIV

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby Undertake that necessary Soil Conservation methods will be undertaken and the Cost to execute such works as per prevailing rates will be provided by the Department.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B XV

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

It is hereby submitted that no alternate road will be constructed for carriage of material in the forest land during the execution of the proposal.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B XVI

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby Undertake that fuelwood from Forest Corporation or any other legal source, especially alternate fuel will be provided to the labour and official staff.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B XVII

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby Undertake that the Department will abide by the Plan prepared by the the State Chief Wild Life Conservator for conservation of forest and Wild life of the proposed area and provide the cost for undertaking such activities.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B XVIII

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby Undertake that RCC Pillars of 4 feet height will be installed at the boundary of diverted forest land under the supervision of Forest Department with Forward / Backward bearing at our own cost.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B XIX

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby Undertake that Speed Control Signs will be installed at certain distances.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B XX

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby Undertake that Overpass / Underpass will be provided at our own cost as suggected by CWLW / NBWL / FAC / REC in the forest land.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B XXI

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby Undertake that approval will be taken as per Provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, if applicable.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B XXII

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby Undertake that muck will be disposed-off in planned manner and dumped in the Dumping Site proposed for muck disposal and no muck shall be dumped in the forest land or rolled down the hillside.

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B XXIII

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby Undertake that the total period of diversion will be treated as the period of Diversion as per the proposal submitted online or period of lease in favour of the User Agency, whichever is less and fresh proposal will be submitted to the Central Government after completion of such period.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B XXIV

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby Undertake that we will abide by all the conditions imposed by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change from time to time for the protection and development of Forest and Wildlife.

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B XXV

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby Undertake that if any provisions of related Act / Article / Rule / Court Order / Instruction are applicable to this proposal, necessary NOC / Permission will be taken by us.

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala

DIVERSION OF 4.5259 HA. OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROAD FROM KANOL TO MORCH IN DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)

FILE NO. : **FP/HP/ROAD/70377/2020**

DATE OF PROPOSAL : 02/12/2020

UNDERTAKING AS PER CLAUSE – B XXVI

It is to certify that I, Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, HPPWD Shahpur, District Kangra (H.P.) - 176206, have applied for diversion of 4.5259 Ha. of forest land for the construction of Link Road from Kanol to Morch in District Kangra (H.P.).

I, hereby Undertake that we will abide by all the conditions of the "In-Principle Approval" and no violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 will be done during the execution of the Project.

Place : Shahpur
Date : 22-03-2024

Executive Engineer
Shahpur Division
HPPWD, Shahpur

Countersigned by :

Divisional Forest Officer
Dharamshala Forest Division
Dharamshala